



City of Soledad 2025 Urban Water Management Plan

Public Review Draft

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Acronyms and Abbreviations

°F	Fahrenheit
AB	Assembly Bill
ACT	Urban Water Management Planning Act
AF	Acre-Feet
AFY	Acre-Feet per Year
AMBAG	Association of Monterey Bay Area of Governments
ASGSA	Arroyo Seco Groundwater Sustainability Agency
AWWA	American Water Works Association
CalWEP	California Water Efficiency Partnership
CASGEM	California Statewide Groundwater Elevation Monitoring
CDCR	California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation
CDPH	California Department of Public Health
CII	Commercial/Industrial/Institutional and Governmental
CIMIS	California Irrigation Management Information System
City	City of Soledad
CY	Calendar Year
CUWCC	California Urban Water Conservation Council
CWC	California Water Code
CWP	California Water Plan
DAC	Disadvantaged Community
DMM	Demand Management Measures
DOF	State Department of Finance
DRA	Drought Risk Assessment
DWR	Department of Water Resources
ET	Evapotranspiration
ET _o	Reference Evapotranspiration
GMP	Groundwater Management Plan
GPCD	Gallons Per Capita Per Day
GPD	Gallons Per Day
GPM	Gallons Per Minute
GSA	Groundwater Sustainability Agency
GSP	Groundwater Sustainability Plan
IRWM	Integrated Regional Water Management

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ISP	Integrated Sustainability Plan
IWA	International Water Association
JPA	Joint Powers Agreement
kWh	Kilowatt Hours
Legislature	State of California Legislature
MCL	Maximum Contaminant Level
MCWRA	Monterey County Water Resources Agency
MG	Million Gallons
mgd	Million Gallons Per Day
mg/l	Milligrams Per Liter
MHI	Median Household Income
MWELO	Model Water Efficient Landscape Ordinance
NO ₃	Nitrate
NO ₃ -N	Nitrate as Nitrogen
RNHA	Regional Housing Needs Assessment
RWQCB	Regional Water Quality Control Board
SB	Senate Bill
SGMA	Sustainable Groundwater Management Act
SFR	Single Family Residential
SVBGSA	Salinas Valley Basin Groundwater Sustainability Agency
SVIHM	Salinas Valley Integrated Hydrologic Model
SVOM	Salinas Valley Operations Model
SWP	State Water Project
SWRCB	State Water Resources Control Board
USBR	United States Bureau of Reclamation
US EPA	United States Environmental Protection Agency
USGS	United States Geological Survey
UWMP	Urban Water Management Plan
Water Code	California Water Code
WRF	Water Reclamation Facility
WSCP	Water Shortage Contingency Plan
WUE	Water Use Efficiency

Executive Summary

The Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP) is the City of Soledad's (City) long-range planning document that evaluates the reliability of water supplies and the City's ability to meet current and future water demands under a range of hydrologic and operational conditions. Prepared in accordance with the California Urban Water Management Planning Act (California Water Code Division 6, Part 2.6), the UWMP is updated every five years and submitted to the California Department of Water Resources (DWR). The City's 2025 UWMP incorporates these updated requirements and demonstrates the City's continued commitment to delivering reliable, sustainable, and resilient water service.

Overview

The Executive Summary gives a comprehensive overview of the primary UWMP components and to provide clarity for the role each element plays within the City's long-term water management framework.

These core components include:

- **Regulatory foundation and planning requirements**, which establish the legal basis for UWMP preparation and summarize recent legislative updates that guide the content of the 2025 Plan.
- **Purpose and objectives of the UWMP**, outlining why the Plan is prepared and how it supports long-term water reliability and compliance with statewide conservation mandates.
- **Description of the City's water service area**, providing the land use, customer characteristics, and system context that influence both water demand and supply planning.
- **Water demand analysis**, presenting historical and projected demands through 2050 and evaluating the role of conservation, efficiency standards, and demographic factors.
- **Water supply characterization**, documenting existing and planned water sources, including local, regional, and recycled water supplies, and describing the City's investments to maintain a diversified and resilient supply portfolio.
- **Supply reliability and drought risk assessment**, assessing how the City's supplies perform under normal, dry, and extended multi-year drought conditions and meeting the statutory requirement for a 5-Year Drought Risk Assessment.
- **Water Shortage Contingency Plan**, summarizing the City's updated shortage stages, triggers, actions, and annual assessment procedures that support rapid response to drought or emergencies.

Together, these components provide a complete picture of the City's long-term water management strategy, demonstrate compliance with State requirements, and document the City's continued commitment to reliable and sustainable water service.

Urban Water Management Act

The Urban Water Management Act (Act) became part of the California Water Code (CWC) with the passage of Assembly Bill (AB) 797 during the 1983-1984 regular session of the California Legislature. The CWC requires every urban water supplier providing water for municipal purposes either directly or indirectly to more than 3,000 customers or supplying more than 3,000 acre-feet per year (AFY) to adopt and submit a UWMP every five years to DWR.

Since the adoption of the 2020 UWMP, State Legislature has updated or expanded several planning requirements, including enhanced drought risk assessments, expanded Water Shortage Contingency Plan (WSCP) elements, and additional reporting on energy intensity and water use efficiency.

The core requirements for the UWMP include:

- Description of the water service area
- Estimates of past, present, and projected water use
- Estimates of existing and planned supply sources
- Analysis and target compliance per Senate Bill (SB) X7-7
- Description of existing and planned Demand Management Measures and other conservation measures
- Dry year supply estimates, including 5-Year Drought Risk Assessment
- WSCP

The 2025 UWMP must submit data in specific tables to DWR. DWR has provided these tables and this UWMP utilizes the provided tables with minor changes to format or organization where applicable. This 2025 UWMP presents each required element per DWR's 2025 UWMP Guidebook.

Purpose and Objectives

This UWMP serves to:

- Document the City's long-term water demand projections through 2050
- Describe existing and planned water supply sources and their reliability
- Evaluate supply-demand conditions under normal, single dry, and multi-year drought conditions
- Demonstrate compliance with SB X7-7 water use targets
- Identify existing and future demand management measures and conservation programs
- Present the City's updated WSCP, including annual assessment procedures and staged response actions

This 2025 UWMP follows DWR's required structure and includes all required standardized tables. A completed DWR checklist is provided in Appendix A and DWR standardized tables will be available in the Final document version in Appendix G.

Service Area Overview

The City provides potable water services to approximately 18,931 customers within its water service area as shown in Figure ES-1.

To deliver water to its approximately 4,481 potable connections, The City operates and maintains five existing active municipal groundwater wells located throughout the water service area.

The City's also provides wastewater services within the water service area which is conveyed to the City's Wastewater Reclamation Facility (WRF). Additional wastewater is collected from two state prison facilities, under the umbrella of the California Department of Corrections (CDCR), a small housing complex south of the CDCR outside of the City limits, and a nearby agricultural processing facility on Camphora-Gloria Road outside the City limits.

City provides water service to a diverse customer base spanning residential, commercial, and industrial users (Figure ES-2) and plans to deliver disinfected tertiary recycled water to parks and school sites within the City boundary limits by December 2026. The City's customer mix, land use patterns, and regional growth trends influence both projected demands and the strategies used to ensure long-term supply reliability. Major drivers of future demand include planned development, ongoing conservation, and continued improvements in water-use efficiency.

Figure ES-1 City Water Service Area

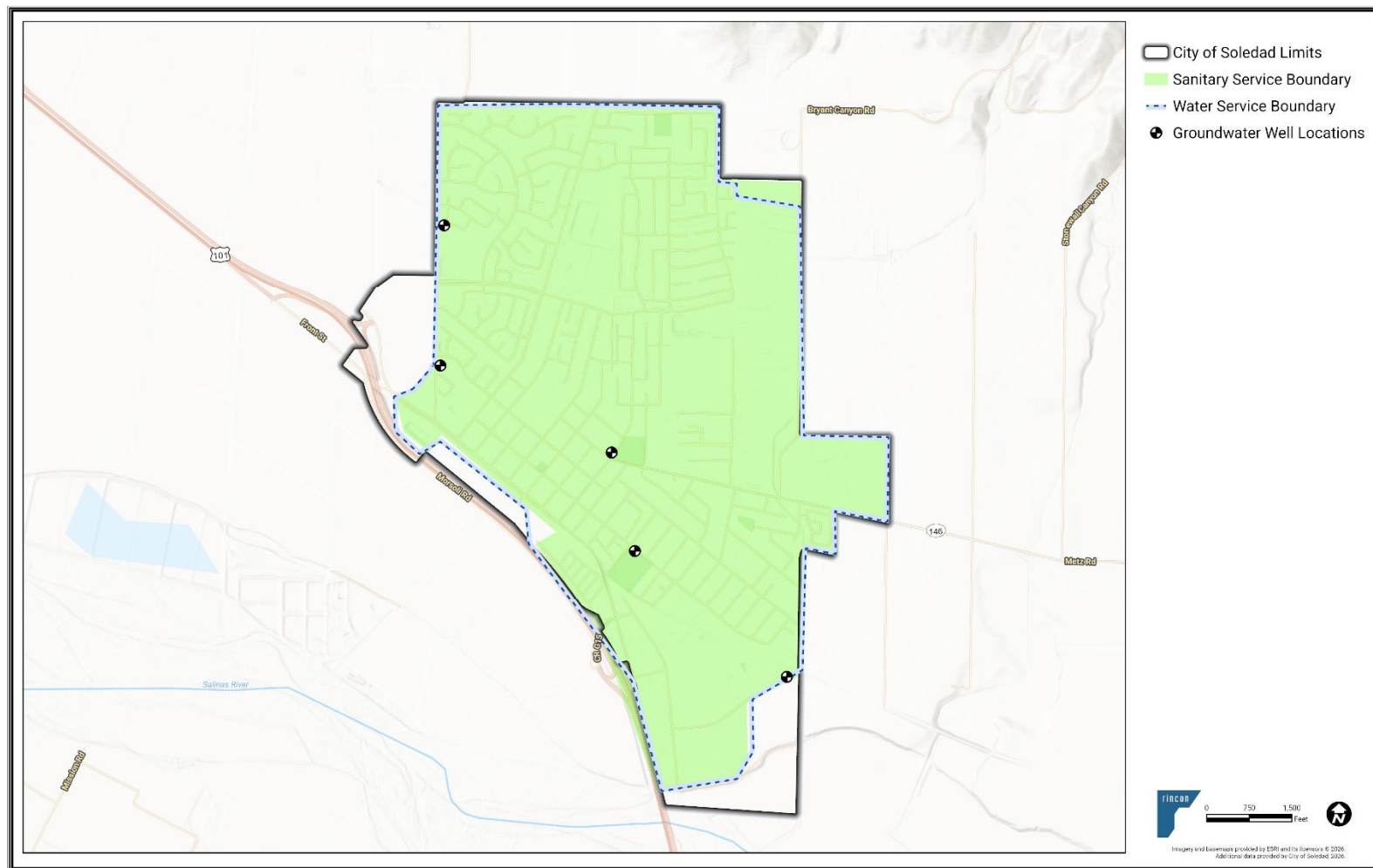
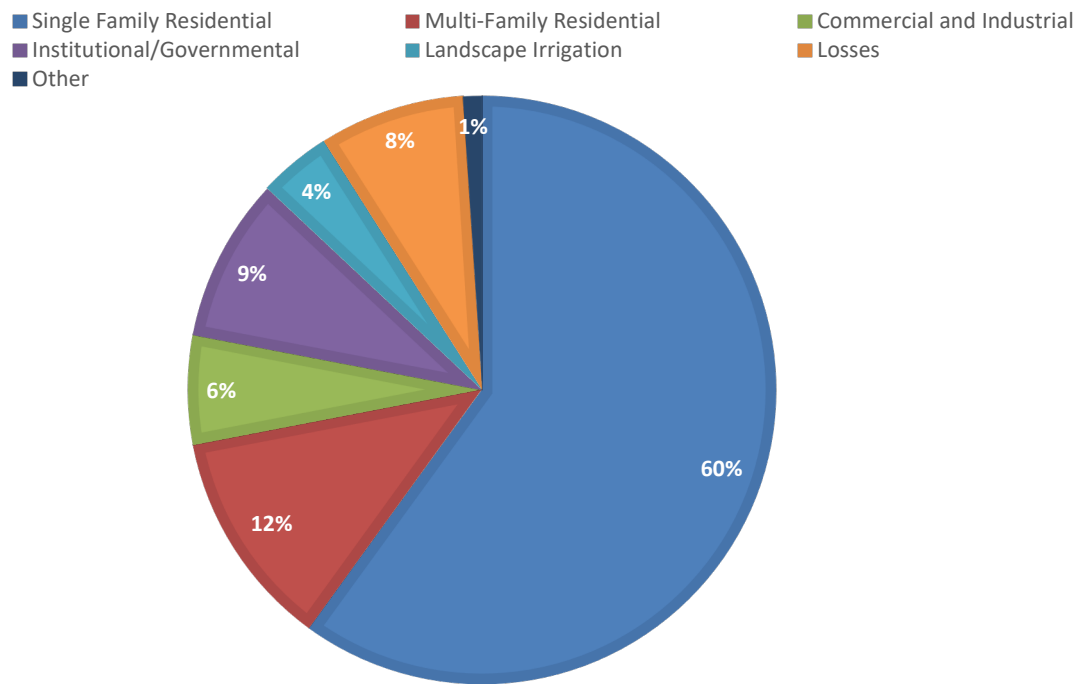


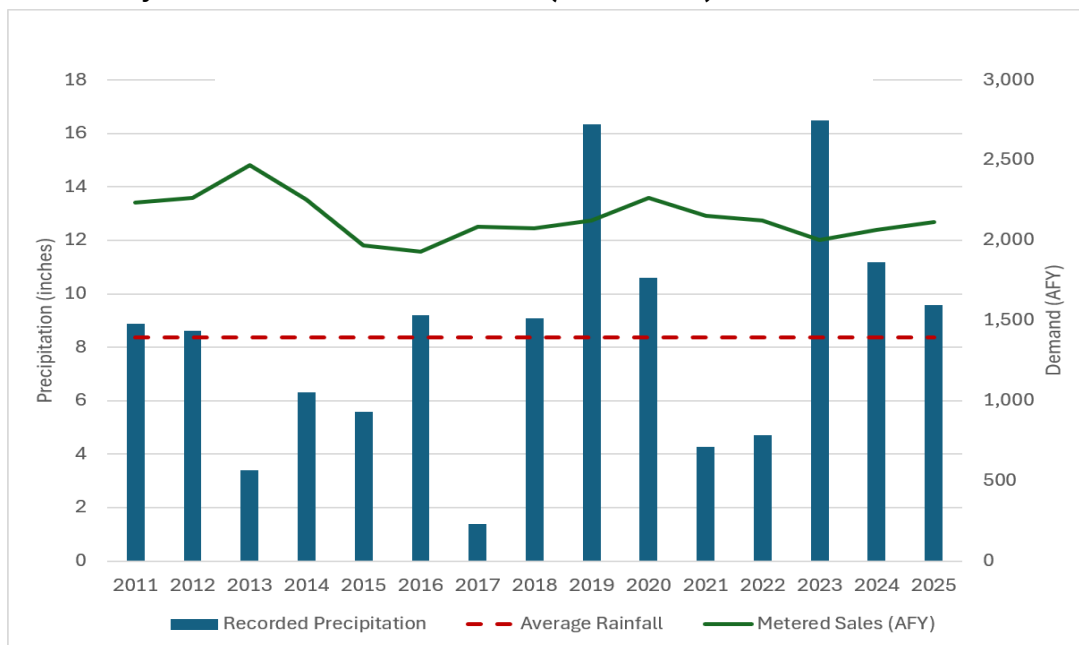
Figure ES-2 Percent of Total Water Uses by Customer Class (2020–2024)



Demand and Conservation

The City’s water demands are offset through a combination of Demand Management Measures (DMMs) which include water waste prevention ordinances, metering, customer-driven conservation, and other City programs which support achievement of efficiency standards and contribute to meeting the City’s Urban Water Use Objective (UWUO) over time. This has reflected the City’s per-capita water use which has generally continued to decline over the last two decades as reflected in Figure ES-3.

Figure ES-3 City Historic Demand vs. Climate (2011-2025)



The 2025 UWMP updates demand forecasts through 2050, incorporating:

- Historical consumption trends
- Planned land use and development projections
- Passive and active conservation savings
- Economic and demographic conditions influencing demand

Overall demands are expected to remain stable or experience modest growth over time.

The 2025 UWMP documents existing and planned supplies, planned reliability improvements, and potential new investments. The City's continued investment in recycled water, system upgrades, and regional partnerships for conservation measures enhance supply reliability.

Supply Reliability and Drought Risk Assessment

The UWMP evaluates water supply reliability under:

- Normal hydrologic years
- Single dry years
- Five-year consecutive droughts

Preliminary analysis indicates that the City has sufficient supplies to meet projected demands during normal and single dry years through 2050. During extended multi-year droughts, supply shortages may occur depending on regional conditions. The UWMP identifies staged demand reduction measures that may be needed to address shortages during extreme, prolonged drought scenarios. The City also completed its Five-Year Drought Risk Assessment required for 2025 UWMPs, evaluating worst-case water supply conditions through 2030.

Water Shortage Contingency Plan

The City's updated WSCP (Appendix D) provides a structured, adaptive framework for responding to supply shortages identified through the City's annual water supply and demand assessment. Key elements include:

- Six standard water shortage stages
- Triggers for progression through each stage
- Demand reduction actions
- Communication protocols and enforcement mechanisms
- Financial impact mitigation actions

The WSCP ensures the City can respond quickly and effectively to supply interruptions, drought, or other emergencies.

Conclusion

Based on the information presented in the 2025 UWMP, the City is well-positioned to meet customer water needs through 2050 under a range of operational and hydrologic conditions. Ongoing investments in recycled water, system reliability, regional partnerships, and customer conservation measures continue to support the City's long-term resilience.

City of Soledad
2025 Urban Water Management Plan

The 2025 UWMP reflects the City's commitment to responsible water resource planning and sustainable management in support of the community's public health, economic stability, and environmental stewardship.

1 Introduction

1.1 Setting

The City of Soledad's (City) 2025 Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP) establishes the planning framework for ensuring reliable and sustainable water service in coordination with local and regional water management efforts.

The City is in central Monterey County within the Salinas Valley, approximately 20 miles southeast of the City of Salinas. The City was incorporated in 1921, when local voters elected the first governing officials; today, it covers approximately 4.65 square miles. The City's water service area is smaller than the incorporated City limits, as shown in Figure 3-1.

The City provides water service to a population of about 19,809 (DOF, 2025), with approximately 4,481 potable connections within the City's water service area, meeting the California Water Code (CWC) definition of an urban water supplier. This 2025 UWMP provides a framework for long-term water planning and informs the public of the City's plans for long-term resource planning to ensure adequate water supplies for existing and future demands. The UWMP documents the availability of an appropriate level of reliability of water service sufficient to meet the needs of the City's customers during normal, single-dry, and multiple-dry years. This 2025 UWMP also identifies if the City has met its 2025 water use efficiency target. A long-term, reliable supply of water is essential to protect the productivity of the City's and State's businesses and economic climate.

1.2 California Water Code

Originally enacted in 1983, the UWMP Act ensures that urban water suppliers are proactively reviewing and managing water reliability and also requires and provides the substance for the California Department of Water Resources (DWR) reporting to the State of California Legislature (Legislature) on the status of water supply planning in California. The drought of 1976–1977 created severe water supply shortages throughout California. With several cities and water districts/agencies witnessing reduction in their water supplies and having to look for additional water sources elsewhere, an immediate need arose for a statewide, local-level, long-term water management planning platform. To address and reduce the potential for future emergencies caused by inadequate water resource planning, the UWMP Act was proposed and adopted in 1983.

The UWMP is the legal and technical water management foundation for water suppliers throughout California. The UWMP gathers, characterizes, and synthesizes water-related information from numerous sources into a plan with local, regional, and Statewide practical utility.

California Water Code (CWC) Sections 10608–10657 are directly relevant to the preparation of the UWMP. CWC Section 10644 requires each urban water supplier providing water for municipal purposes to more than 3,000 customers or supplying more than 3,000 acre-feet per year (AFY) to update its UWMP at least every five years on or before July 1 in years ending in six and one, incorporating updated and new information from the five years preceding each update. The 2025 UWMP update is due to DWR by July 1, 2026.

The purpose of the UWMP is to integrate water supply and demand in a methodical planning platform to address short- and long-term water reliability. Specifically, the UWMP provides water supply planning for a 25-year planning period in five-year increments and identifies water supplies needed to meet existing and future demands. The analysis must identify supply reliability under three hydrologic conditions: a normal year, a single-dry year, and multiple-dry years. Enhanced water reliability planning encompasses the following:

- Changes in natural hydrology, climate, and groundwater conditions
- Implications of regional, state, and federal regulations
- Supply conditions and water use variability
- Regional constraints on or opportunities for shared water resources
- Local land use changes, development, plans, and population growth
- Water shortages and unforeseen calamities
- Infrastructure improvements
- Project funding needs and opportunities

1.1.1 New Requirements

Since the UWMP Act was passed, it has undergone significant expansion and revision. Prolonged droughts, groundwater overdraft, regulatory revisions, and changing climatic conditions not only affect each supplier's water reliability determinations, but also the broad picture of statewide water reliability overseen by DWR, the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB), and the Legislature. Accordingly, the UWMP Act has grown to address changing conditions as it guides California's water resource management. In February 2026, DWR published the Final 2025 UWMP Guidebook (DWR 2026). No substantive changes to UWMP statutory requirements occurred, however the following key updates are summarized:

- **Improved clarity and organization**, including refined explanations of CWC requirements, narrative guidance, and updated references to related State planning and reporting programs.
- **Enhanced water supply reliability guidance**, emphasizing clear differentiation among average-year, single dry-year, and multiple consecutive dry-year (five-year drought) conditions, consistent with statutory reliability assessment requirements.
- **Refined demand forecasting guidance** promoting greater consistency among population, land use, water use efficiency, and demand assumptions, and clarifying how documented passive and active water use efficiency savings may be incorporated into long-term demand projections.
- **Expanded discussion of water use efficiency regulatory context**, recognizing the continued relevance of SB X7-7 for historical reporting purposes and the role of the Urban Water Use Objective framework in informing UWMP demand assessments.
- **Updated Water Shortage Contingency Plan (WSCP) guidance**, reinforcing alignment with recent California Water Code amendments and State Water Resources Control Board water shortage and conservation reporting requirements.
- **Updated recycled water discussion**, consistent with advances in potable reuse regulations adopted by the SWRCB in 2023, and reinforcing CWC requirements to describe current and planned recycled water use.
- **Streamlined and standardized UWMP submittal tables**, including improved formatting, ADA accessibility, and internal consistency across tables to reduce ambiguity and improve comparability across suppliers.

1.3 Plan Organization

The City's 2025 UWMP has been prepared in compliance with the requirements of the UWMP Act and included in the CWC. The City's UWMP is organized as follows:

- **Executive Summary:** Includes a lay description summary of key information regarding the fundamental determinations of the UWMP, particularly water service reliability, challenges ahead, and strategies for management of reliability risks. This is a go-to synopsis for anyone desiring a quick overview of the 2025 UWMP.

- **Chapter 1 – Introduction:** Introduces the importance and extent of the City’s water management planning efforts and this Plan organization.
- **Chapter 2 – Plan Preparation:** Includes the City’s process for developing this UWMP, including efforts in coordination and outreach.
- **Chapter 3 – System Description:** Presents a description and map of the City’s water service area, the City’s history and organizational structure, the Public Water System, climate data and potential effects of climate change, and population and demographics.
- **Chapter 4 – Water Use Characterization:** Describes and quantifies the current and projected water uses in normal conditions within the City’s service area.
- **Chapter 5 – SBx7-7 Baselines, 2025 Targets and 2025 Reporting:** Addresses the Water Conservation Act of 2009 (SBx7-7), including established baseline, conservation targets, and 2025 compliance reporting.
- **Chapter 6 – Water Supply Characterization:** Describes and quantifies the current and projected water sources available to the City, including water volumes for average year conditions, origin of water supply, water quality, issues unique to the supply, management actions and projects that are anticipated to meet future water demand, and climate change impacts on supply.
- **Chapter 7 – Water Service Reliability and Drought Risk Assessment:** Describes the reliability of the City’s water supply, and projects water reliability for a 25-year planning horizon for normal, single-dry years, and five consecutive dry years. Includes an analysis of the City’s water reliability risk to drought.
- **Chapter 8 – Water Shortage Contingency Plan:** Provides a summary of the City’s staged plan for responding to water shortages, including a catastrophic supply interruption. Includes shortage response actions, communication protocols, enforcement, reporting, and refinement procedures. The full Water Shortage Contingency Plan (WSCP) is provided in Appendix D.
- **Chapter 9 – Demand Management Measures:** Demonstrates the City’s efforts to promote water conservation and to reduce demand on its water supply, specifically detailing efforts for designated demand management measures. The demand management measures include those the City has implemented or is considering implementing pursuant to the requirements of the Act.
- **Chapter 10 – Plan Adoption, Submittal, and Implementation:** Describes the City’s actions taken to provide notification to agencies, adopt and submit the UWMP to DWR, and make it available to the public and the process to amend the adopted UWMP, if needed.

The chapters in this UWMP correspond to the outline of the UWMP Act and as recommended in the 2025 UWMP Guidebook for urban water suppliers. Further, the tables included are required by DWR and in the format presented in the 2025 UWMP Guidebook. They are both inclusive in the UWMP and submitted to DWR as a separate Excel file through the online WUEdata Portal. The DWR UWMP checklist form from the Guidebook has been completed and is included in Appendix A. The checklist identifies the location in this UWMP where required elements can be found.

The UWMP is intended to serve as a general, flexible, and open-ended document that periodically can be updated to reflect changes in regional water supply trends and water use efficiency policies. The City’s UWMP, along with other City planning documents, will be used by City staff to guide water use and management efforts through the year 2030, when the UWMP is required to be updated.

1.4 UWMPs in Relation to other Efforts

Development of the City’s UWMP has been prepared in coordination with other planning efforts and agencies. Documents that were leveraged in preparation of this UWMP are:

- 2019 City of Soledad Water Master Plan
- 2020 City of Soledad UWMP

- 2020 City of Soledad WSCP
- 2022 City of Soledad General Plan
- 2024 City of Soledad 2023-2031 Housing Element

These documents have been used to incorporate information that supports the City's urban water management planning in the City and to ensure a holistic and consistent planning process in the region.

1.5 UWMPs and Grant or Loan Eligibility

For a water supplier to be eligible for a grant or loan administered by DWR, and potentially other agencies, the supplier must have a current UWMP on file that meets the requirements set forth by the CWC. A current UWMP must also be maintained by the supplier throughout the term of any grants or loans received. The City has prepared the 2025 UWMP under guidance from DWR's 2025 UWMP Guidebook.

2 Plan Preparation

The UWMP Act requires that a description be provided for the process that was used for the preparation of the UWMP. This chapter provides the legal requirement to prepare this UWMP, the option of regional planning, and the coordination and outreach related to this UWMP.

2.1 Basis for Preparing a Plan

The City serves more than 3,000 water connections and qualifies as an urban water supplier subject to the legislated requirements to prepare an UWMP. The City first prepared its UWMP in 2006, has updated it every five years, and is now required to update its 2025 UWMP and submit it to DWR by July 1, 2026.

Table 2-1 shows the City's 2025 water system information and size.

Table 2-1 Retail Only – Public Water System

DWR Submittal Table 2-1 Retail: Public Water Systems			
Public Water System Number	Public Water System Name	Number of Municipal Connections 2025	Volume of Water Supplied 2025 (Acre-Feet)
CA2710011	Soledad, City of	4,481	2,113
Total		4,481	2,113

2.2 Individual or Regional Planning

An urban water supplier may elect to submit an individual UWMP or may work with other entities to provide a regional plan. The City communicates regularly with related water supply stakeholders; however, for the purposes of the UWMP, the City reports solely on the City's service area and is not a part of a regional alliance or regional UWMP, as shown in Table 2-2.

Table 2-2 Plan Identification

DWR Submittal Table 2-2: Plan Identification		
Select One or Both	Type of Plan	Name of Regional Alliance or RUWMP
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Individual UWMP	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Water Supplier is also a member of a SB X7-7 Regional Alliance	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Regional Urban Water Management Plan (RUWMP)	

2.3 Type of Agency, Calendar Year, and Units of Measure

Table 2-3 identifies the City as a retail urban water supplier, reports its UWMP data in calendar years (CY), and measures its water in acre-feet (AF).

Table 2-3 Supplier Identification

DWR Submittal Table 2-3: Supplier Identification	
Type of Supplier (select one or both)	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Supplier is a wholesale supplier
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Supplier is a retail supplier
Fiscal or Calendar Year (select one)	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	UWMP Tables are in calendar years
<input type="checkbox"/>	UWMP Tables are in fiscal years
If using fiscal years provide month and date that the fiscal year begins (mm/dd)	
Units of measure used in UWMP (Select from the drop down list).	
Unit	AF

2.4 Coordination and Outreach

To prepare the 2025 UWMP and WSCP, the City coordinated with neighboring water agencies and stakeholders. Coordination efforts were conducted to: 1) inform the agencies of the City’s activities; 2) gather high quality data for use in developing this UWMP; and 3) coordinate planning activities with other related regional plans and initiatives as described in Chapter 1. The City does not purchase wholesale water and, thus, did not provide information to any wholesale water suppliers.

CWC Section 10621 requires water suppliers to notify the cities and counties to which they provide service that the UWMP and WSCP are being updated and reviewed. The CWC specifies that this must be done at least 60 days prior to the public hearing. To fulfill this requirement, the City sent letters of notification of preparation of the 2025 UWMP and WSCP to all cities and counties within the City’s service area 60 days prior to the public hearing as indicated in Table 2-4, in addition to other entities which the City routinely coordinates. Appendix B contains copies of the plan preparation notices sent for agency coordination, sent on April 13, 2026. Details on drafts, public hearings, and final document availability are discussed in Chapter 10.

The preparation and adoption of UWMPs is statutorily exempt from the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) pursuant to California Water Code Section 10652, which provides that CEQA does not apply to the preparation and adoption of plans pursuant to this part or to the implementation of actions taken pursuant to Section 10632.

Table 2-4 Agency Coordination

Agency/Organization	Notice of Plan Preparation 60 Days Prior to Public Hearing
County of Monterey	✓
City of Gonzales	✓
City of Greenfield	✓
Monterey County Water Resources Agency (MCWRA)	✓
Monterey County Water Awareness Committee (WAC)	✓
Salinas Valley Basin Groundwater Sustainability Agency (SVBGSA)	✓
Greater Monterey County IRWM Program	✓
Soledad Unified School District (SUSD)	✓
California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (CDCR)	✓
Estancia Estates Winery	✓

Agency/Organization	Notice of Plan Preparation 60 Days Prior to Public Hearing
Golden State Vinters	✓
Dole Fresh Vegetables	✓
Camphora Apartments	✓

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3 Service Area Description

This chapter provides a description of the City’s water service area, current climate and potential climate change in the region, population and demographic data, and current and proposed land use data.

3.1 Setting

The City provides potable water to customers within its water service area, which does not correspond to the City’s boundary as reflected in Figure 3-1. The City has four non-contiguous municipal boundaries that are geographically separate from the main City. These non-contiguous areas are referred to as City “islands” and include: the area governed by the State of California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (CDCR) to the northwest; the City-owned decommissioned landfill directly to the north; the Los Coches Adobe Historical Landmark to the south; and the (Wastewater) Water Reclamation Facility (WRF) to the west. None of the City islands receive water service. Wastewater service, in the form of treatment only, is provided to the CDCR by way of a force-main connection from CDCR’s pump station to the WRF. The CDCR owns and maintains its own sanitary sewer collection system, including one pump station.

The water service area generally aligns with the primary urbanized areas of the main City limit boundary. In general, the City provides water services to a population of about 19,809, as shown in Table 3-2 (DOF, 2025). Additional details on water demands are provided in Chapter 4, and detailed information on water supplies is presented in Chapter 6.

3.2 General Description

The City maintains three separate service areas for potable water service, wastewater service, and recycled water deliveries.

3.2.1 Water Service Area

The City provides water service to areas within the main City limit boundary through a system of groundwater wells, water treatment, aboveground storage, and distribution pipes shown in Figure 3-1.

The City has sufficient water capacity for all areas within the City limits and within areas designated for growth as reflected in the City’s *2024 Housing Element*. As detailed in Chapter 4, potable water demand is not expected to exceed 3,048 AFY (Table 4-3), which falls within the system’s firm capacity¹ of 5,258 AFY. The City is proactive in improving and developing its water supply system and continues planning efforts for the construction of new wells in advance of demand.

3.2.2 Wastewater Service Area

The City owns and operates a sanitary sewer collection and wastewater treatment system serving properties within the main City limit boundary. The City also provides wastewater treatment to the non-contiguous CDCR (island) area located to the northwest. The CDCR owns and maintains an independent sanitary sewer collection system and pump station, situated upstream of the force main. The CDCR pump station includes an upstream bar screen filter. Screened CDCR wastewater is pumped to the City’s WRF for treatment via a force main connection. The wastewater service area, for sanitary sewer collection and treatment from the main City limit boundary area, is shown in Figure 3-2.

¹ Total capacity when the highest producing well is out of service

The City has made improvements to its sanitary sewer collection system and WRF over the past decade to increase conveyance capacity and enhance treatment processes. These improvements expanded the WRF's treatment capacity to approximately 5.5 million gallons per day (MGD), which is sufficient to meet current demands and accommodate anticipated future development within the wastewater service area. The City's new wastewater permit, expected to become effective in 2026, will reduce the City's wastewater discharge capacity limit to 4.3 MGD while keeping treatment capacity at 5.5 MGD. The City is exploring possible solutions that will help offset the 1.2 MGD discharge deficit.

The CDCR operates an independent potable water supply system. For UWMP planning purposes, the CDCR population is excluded from potable water demand projections. The CRCR population is only included in reference to wastewater treatment.

3.2.3 Recycled Water Service Area

The City's WRF currently treats municipal wastewater to tertiary standards. At present, all treated effluent is disposed via rapid infiltration basins (RIBs), where it percolates back into the underlying aquifer and contributes to groundwater recharge. In accordance with DWR guidelines, incidental recharge from treated effluent disposal is not counted as either groundwater recharge or recycled water use and is not included in recycled water use volumes reported in the UWMP. Currently, recycled water produced at the WRF is used onsite for fire suppression and process water and however, is not metered.

The WRF was upgraded in 2010 to comply with Regional Water Quality Control Board Order (RWQCB) Permit R3-2008-0042 and Title 22 requirements to produce recycled water. The upgraded facility has a treatment capacity of 5.5 MGD and is designed to support delivery of tertiary treated recycled water for non-potable uses within the City, including landscape irrigation. Planned recycled water service areas include City parks and schools – all within the City's water service area – that are currently irrigated with potable water. Through grant funding awarded in 2023, the City is implementing recycled water conveyance improvements to extend service to these facilities, with construction and conversion of irrigation systems anticipated to be completed by the end of 2026.

The map in Figure 3-4 identifies the existing and planned expansion of the recycled water facilities, including the school and park site locations to be served with recycled water.

Figure 3-1 City of Soledad Boundary Limits

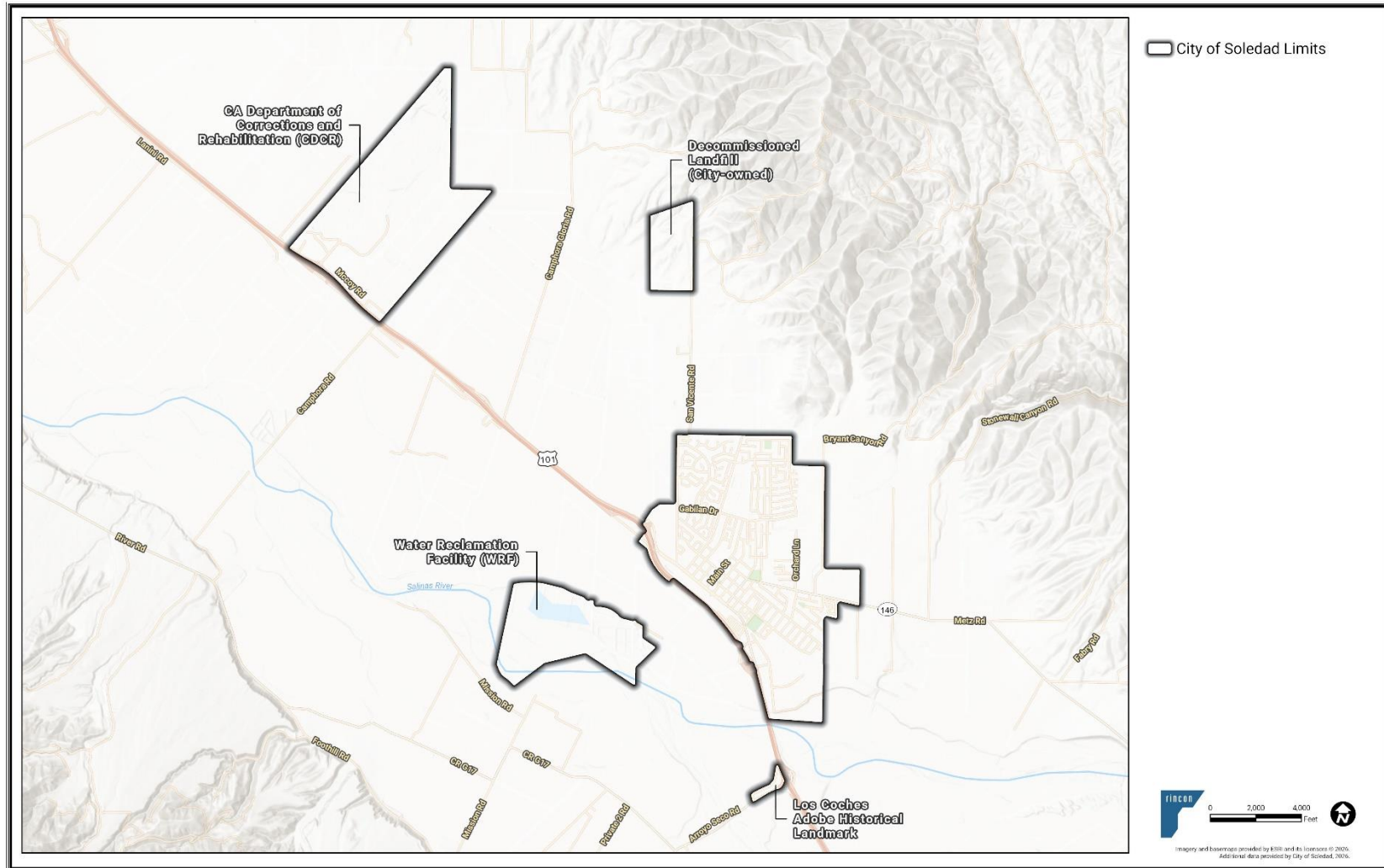


Figure 3-2 Water Facilities

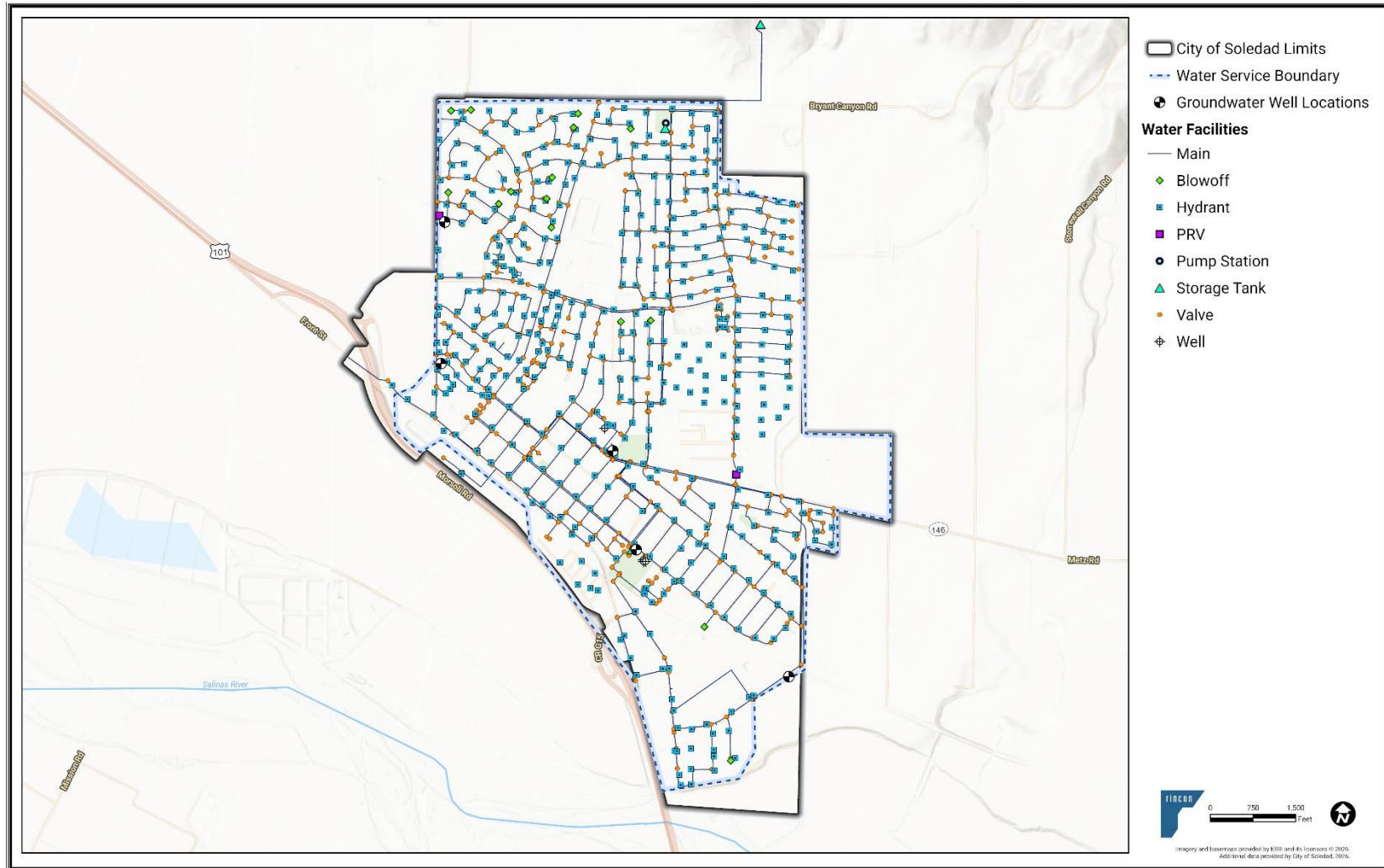


Figure 3-3 Sanitary Sewer Collection and Wastewater Facilities

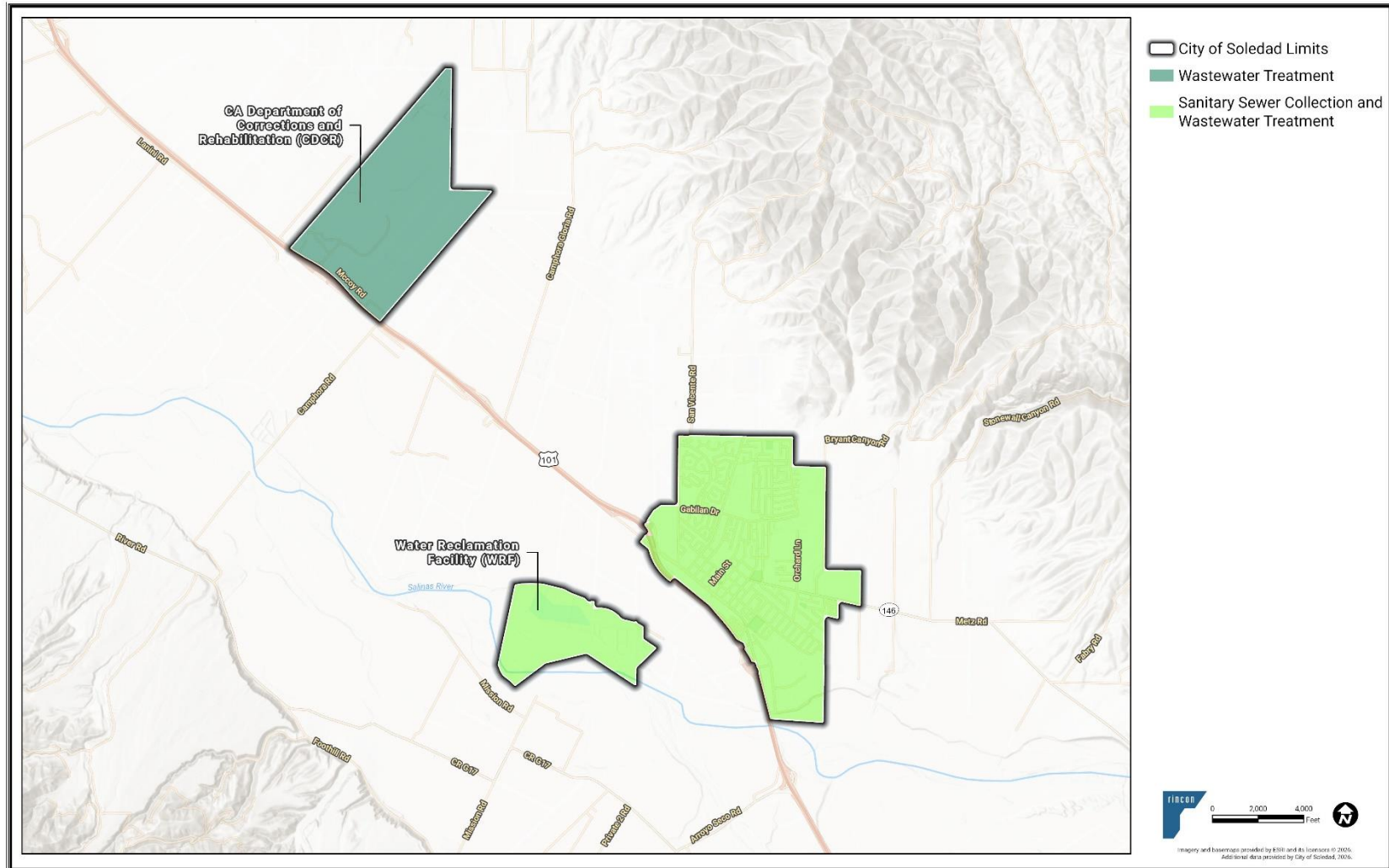
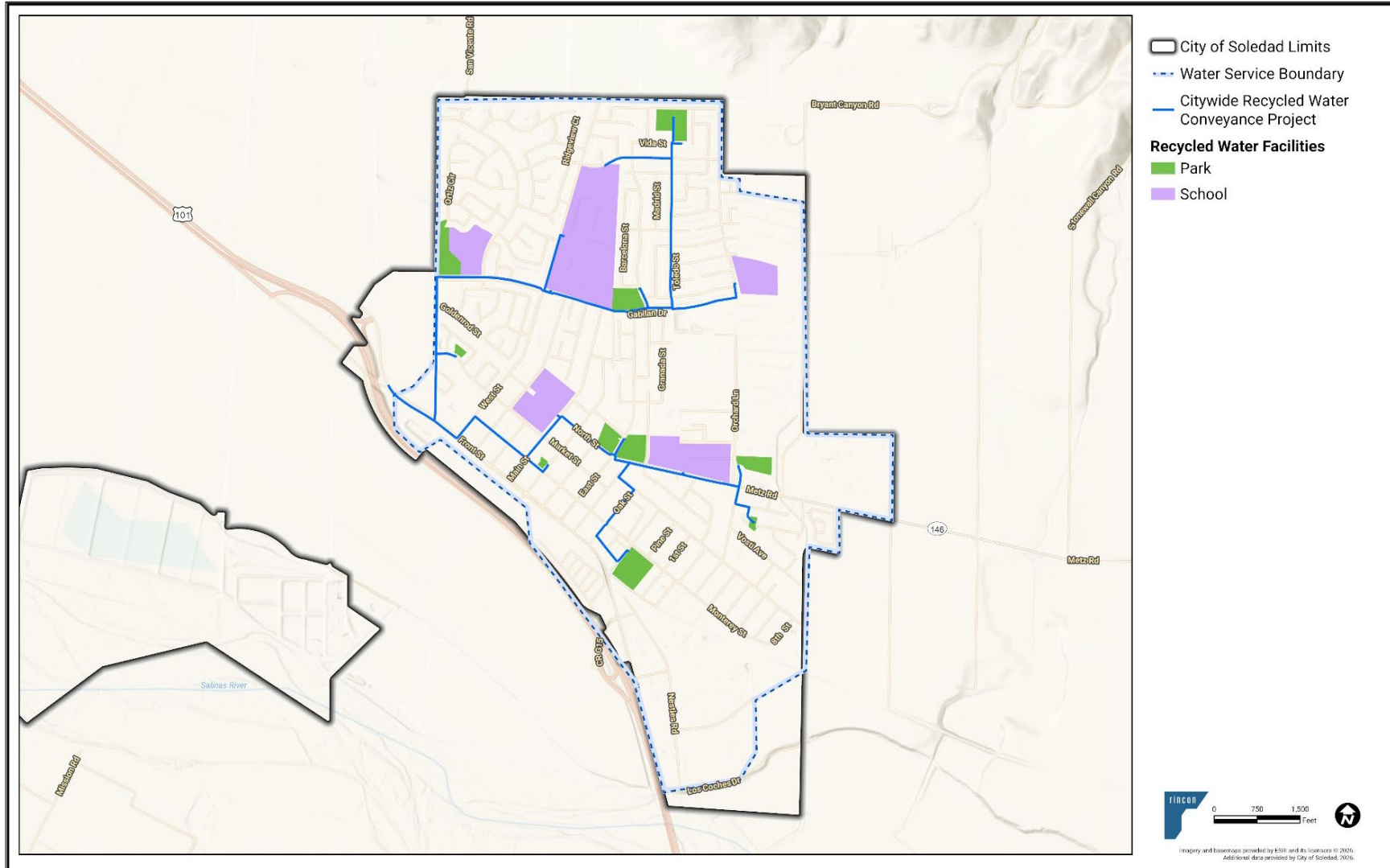


Figure 3-4 Recycled Water Facilities – Construction in Progress (Completion Expected December 2026)



3.3 Service Area Climate

The City's climate is characterized by warm, dry summers and mild, wetter winters associated with a Mediterranean climate with coastal marine influences (City of Soledad, 2005). Long-term climate data indicate the region historically receives approximately 9 to 10 inches of precipitation annually. Additionally, climate data from the California Irrigation Management Information System (CIMIS) Station #252 Soledad II in the Monterey Bay CIMIS Region, collected from September 2016 through December 2025, confirms the historic record by reporting an average 9.56 inches (CIMIS, 2026). Most of the precipitation occurs between October and April. Records show that the monthly precipitation ranges from 0 inches in the summer months to 5.26 inches during wet winters.

The annual average total yearly evapotranspiration (ET_o) is 56.7 inches with an average monthly ET_o of 4.75 inches. The highest ET_o is experienced between April and September, with the peak values occurring in June and July. Average monthly temperatures range from about 50 degrees Fahrenheit (°F) in cooler months to 65°F in warmer months. Average maximum temperatures are approximately 65°F and average minimum temperatures are approximately 50°F, resulting in an average annual temperature of 58°F (CIMIS, 2026).

Figure 3-5 shows the annual precipitation from 2016 to 2025 and illustrates which years fall above or below the annual average precipitation for this period. Table 3-1 shows the monthly averages for precipitation, ET_o, and temperature based on available CIMIS data from September 2016 through December 2025, which represents the full period of record available in the CIMIS database at the time of analysis.

Figure 3-5 CIMIS Station 252 Annual Precipitation from 2016-2025

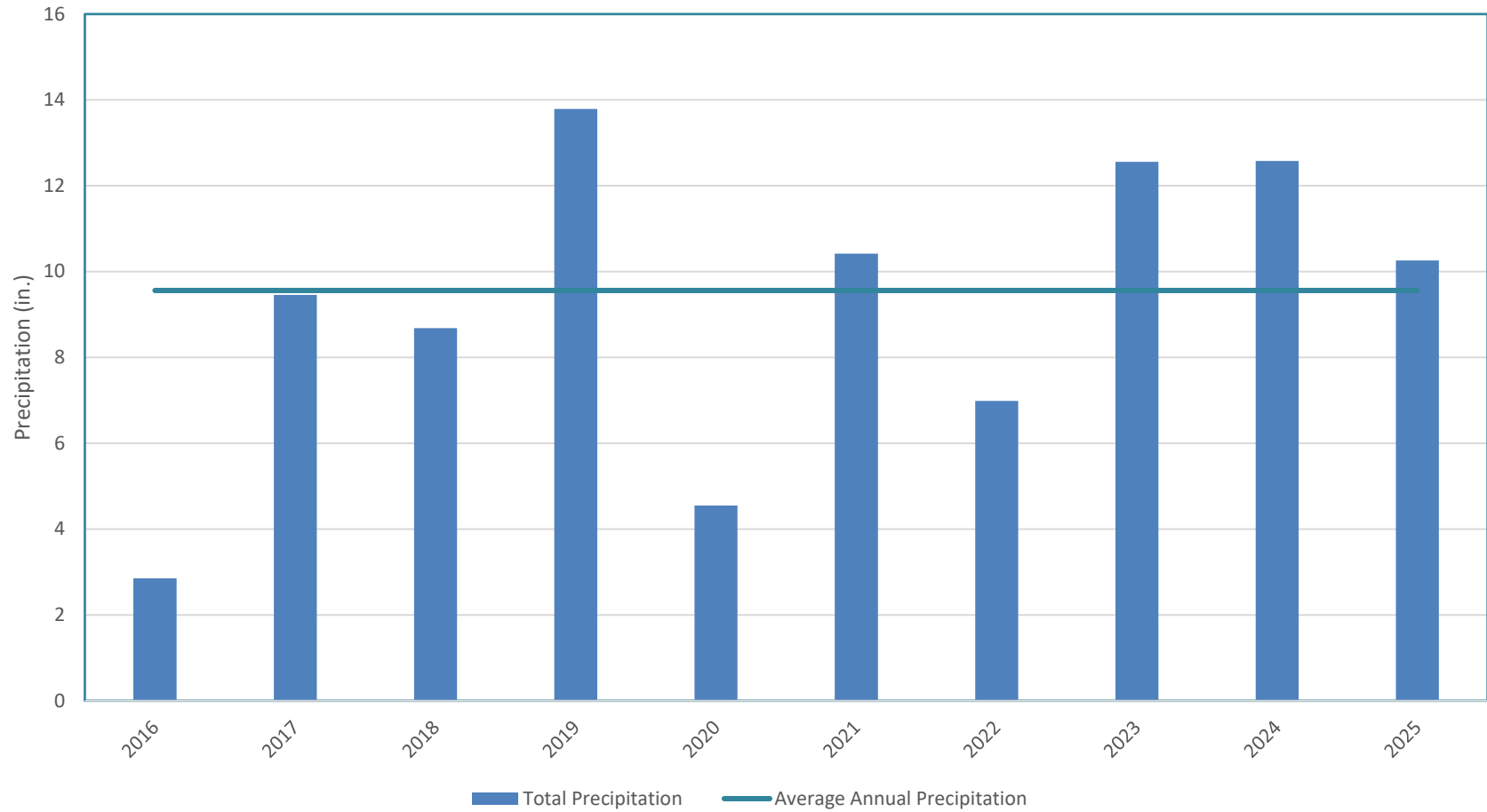


Table 3-1 CIMIS Station 252 Average Monthly Climate Data Based on 2016-2025 Data

Month	Average ETo (in.)	Average Precipitation (in.)	Average Air Temp (F)
January	1.87	2.52	50.01
February	2.68	1.68	50.77
March	3.94	1.88	53.06
April	5.59	0.44	56.19
May	6.89	0.12	59.04
June	7.58	0.05	62.63
July	7.56	0.00	63.83
August	6.71	0.01	65.01
September	5.45	0.11	64.36
October	4.32	0.38	60.48
November	2.56	1.05	54.56
December	1.87	1.72	50.60
Average Annual	56.66	9.56	57.55

Source: CIMIS, <https://cimis.water.ca.gov/WSNReportCriteria.aspx>

3.4 Service Area Population and Demographics

3.4.1 Population

The City's 2025 service area population was approximated using the most recent population estimates from the California Department of Finance (DOF). While the City's total population was most recently estimated at 27,065 by the DOF, this number includes an estimated 7,256 people in group quarters. In Soledad, the group quarters population is primarily housed in correctional facilities (City of Soledad, 2024). The City provides wastewater services to correctional facilities in its service area but does not provide water services, as the correctional facilities have onsite groundwater wells to provide their own water supplies. Thus, the population in group quarters is counted in the City's wastewater service area, but not its water service area, and the City's water service area population for 2025 was approximately 19,809.

To project service area population through 2050, the City used information from the Association of Monterey Bay Area Governments (AMBAG) *2026 Regional Growth Forecast* (AMBAG, 2026) and the *Miramonte Specific Plan* (City of Soledad, 2018). The AMBAG *Regional Growth Forecast* is based on 2010 and 2020 US Census Bureau data. AMBAG noted that, in some cases, operational challenges associated with the 2020 US Census may have affected count accuracy and that caution should be used when comparing results between the two census years.

The primary growth anticipated in the City's water service area will occur adjacent to the City's current limits through planned development of the City's *Miramonte Specific Plan*. The *Miramonte Specific Plan* outlines the development anticipated from the expansion of approximately 650 acres to the northwest of the City's current service area. The development is anticipated to begin in 2030 and to be built out by 2040. As the AMBAG *Regional Growth Forecast* did not include growth projected from this development, estimations of population from the addition of 2,392 housing units assumed per the *Miramonte Specific Plan* were added to the population estimates from the AMBAG *Regional Growth Forecast*. Population from these additional housing units was estimated using housing density and vacancy rates from AMBAG.

Population estimates presented in the 2025 UWMP may differ from those in prior planning documents, such as the City’s *2024 Housing Element*, *2019 Water Master Plan*, and previous AMBAG forecasts because each document was prepared for different purposes and relies on different source years, assumptions, and forecasting methodologies. The City’s *2019 Water Master Plan* emphasized infrastructure planning and buildout scenarios, while the *2024 Housing Element* focuses on housing need, site capacity, and the 2023–2031 planning cycle. By contrast, the AMBAG *Regional Growth Forecast* estimates the total population of the City’s existing limits at approximately 26,462 in 2023, gradually declining to 25,292 by 2050. This trend reflects slower long-term growth and reductions in group quarters population associated with the correctional facilities. During the same period, household population and housing stock are projected to remain relatively stable, indicating that future water demand may be influenced more by household formation, replacement housing, and occupancy trends than by overall population growth. As housing in the City’s current service area is not anticipated to increase greatly through 2050 per AMBAG, the primary growth in service area population will likely be driven by the annexation of the *Miramonte Specific Plan* area and the development of additional 650 acres.

Table 3-2 presents the current population for the City’s water service area and projected population through 2050. 2025 numbers are based on DOF estimates, and projected numbers are based on the AMBAG *Regional Growth Forecast* annual growth rate, as well as potential annexation of the *Miramonte Specific Plan* area.

Table 3-2 Population – Current and Projected

DWR Submittal Table 3-1 Retail: Population - Current and Projected Water Code Section 10631(a)						
Population Served	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050(opt)
Water Service Area ¹	19,809	20,128	25,681	30,457	30,448	30,671
Group Quarters Population ²	7,256	5,933	4,973	4,326	3,832	3,156
Wastewater Service Area	27,065	26,061	30,654	34,783	34,280	33,827

Notes:

¹ An additional 2,392 housing units were added to water service population estimates from the AMBAG Regional Growth Forecast starting in 2040 to account for planned development of the City’s Miramonte Specific Plan.

² Group quarters population refers to previously mentioned correctional facilities.

3.4.2 Other Social, Economic, and Demographic Factors

According to the US Census Bureau, the 2020-2024 median household income (MHI) for the City is \$96,862, the per capita income is \$22,353, and the level of poverty is 16.7%. As reflected in Figure 3-6 below, the City is comprised of 80.7% Latino, 14.9% White, 3.3% Asian, 7% Black, 0.8% American Indian, and the rest are native Hawaiian and more than two races (US Census, 2025). As shown in Figure 3-7, the top five employment categories in the City’s service area are agricultural, site-based skilled trade, health care and social work, and education which account for 82% of the total jobs. Table 3-3 shows the current and projected AMBAG employment counts by sectors and MHI for the City’s area.

Figure 3-6 2025 US Census Data By Race

■ Latino ■ White ■ Asian ■ Black ■ American Indian ■ Other (including Native Hawaiian)

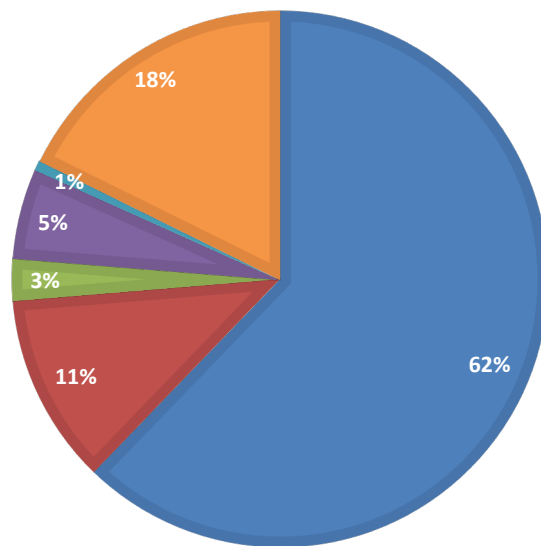


Figure 3-7 2025 US Census Top Five Employment

■ Agricultural (Field Worker) ■ Site-Based Skilled Trade ■ Healthcare and Social Work ■ Public ■ Education

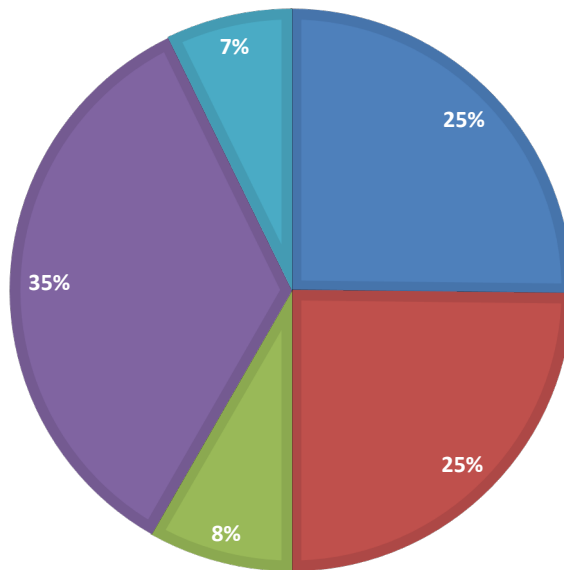


Table 3-3 AMBAG 2026 Growth Forecast Variables within Service Area

Population Count	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050
Agricultural Employment (Field Work)	2,080	2,085	2,090	2,095	2,100
Manufacturing	360	360	360	360	360
Site-Based Skilled Trade	1,913	1,902	1,924	1,942	1,961
Wholesale Trade	251	251	251	251	251
Retail Trade	277	272	267	261	255
Financial and Professional Services	199	199	199	199	199
Education	543	556	566	576	586
Health Care and Social Work	622	685	705	723	738
Other Services	483	493	503	513	523
Public	2,582	2,581	2,576	2,571	2,569
Self-employed	150	149	147	144	141

Source: AMBAG, https://ambag.org/sites/default/files/2024-10/Final%20Draft%202026%20RGF_092024_Combined.pdf

3.4.3 Land Use

The main City boundary limit, which includes its water service area, contains a mix of residential, commercial, industrial, public, and open space land uses. Outside of the City’s main boundary limit, and disconnected from the City’s water service area, agriculture remains one of the community’s defining characteristics, with surrounding lands supporting row crops, vineyards, grazing areas, and related operations that depend largely on private agricultural and rural domestic groundwater and well supplies.

Developed portions of the service area are primarily residential, with additional land devoted to transportation corridors, schools, parks, civic facilities, commercial centers, and employment uses. Downtown areas and highway-oriented commercial corridors provide retail and service opportunities, while industrial areas support local jobs and agricultural processing.

Future growth is expected to occur mainly adjacent to existing city limits, particularly to the north and east, where land has been identified for expansion associated with the *Miramonte Specific Plan*. These areas are planned to include a balanced mix of housing, neighborhood-serving businesses, parks, schools, and infrastructure needed to support new development.

Land use policies emphasize orderly growth patterns that make efficient use of existing services while limiting dispersed rural development. This approach helps preserve productive farmland around the community and supports long-term economic stability. As urban development, gradually increases over time, agriculture is expected to maintain a major role in the regional economy.

4 Water Use Characterization

This chapter provides a characterization and analysis of projected water use through the year 2050. Projections considered past and current water use, anticipated development of the vacant land in the City, new regulations, changing climate conditions, and trends in customer water behaviors. This analysis examined water use by sector and aggregated information into a comprehensive demand projection of customer water use. In Chapter 7, these water demand projections are integrated with the City’s water supplies to assess long-term water system reliability.

The City has chosen to provide projections through 2050, a 25-year planning period. This will improve the use of the UWMP for other land use planning and regulatory compliance issues by bridging the gap between planning cycles.

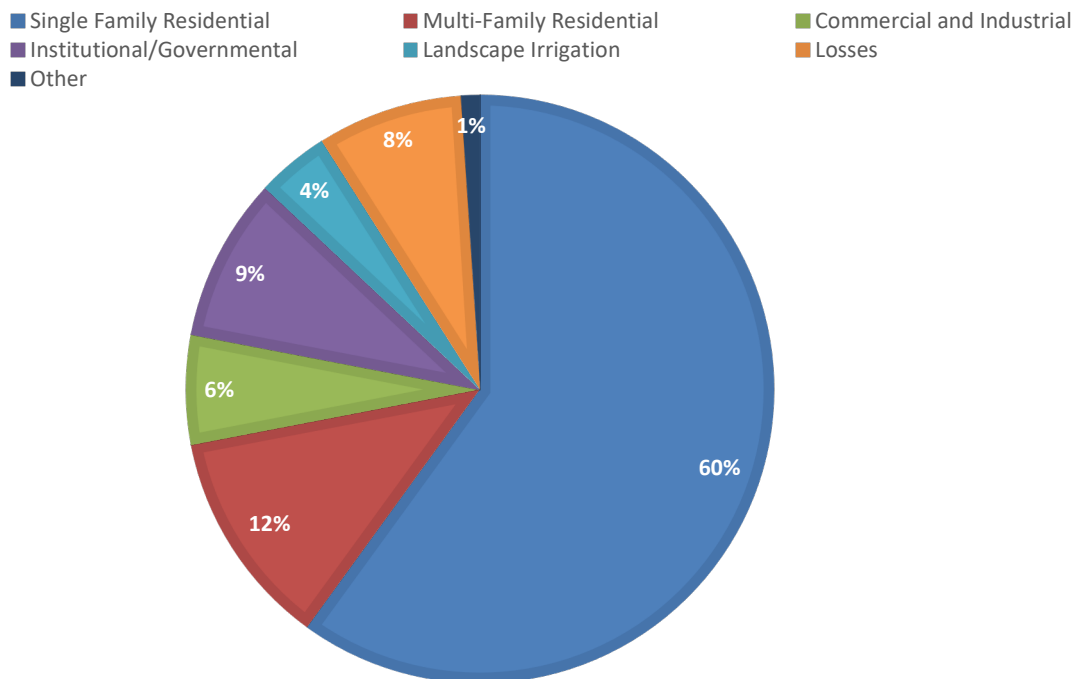
4.1 Non-Potable Versus Potable Water Use

The City provides potable water to approximately 4,481 connections and treats all water supplies as discussed in Chapter 6. The City has long planned to utilize recycled water to support the preservation of groundwater resources. The City completed construction of a WRF in 2010 and is in the process of updating permits and constructing pipeline infrastructure for delivery. The City anticipates delivering recycled water to end users beginning in December 2026. Current potable water uses are discussed in this chapter and recycled water uses are discussed in Chapter 6.2.5.

4.1.1 Water Use Sectors Listed in Water Code

Water suppliers are required to identify water uses for the 10 water use sectors identified in CWC Section 10631(d). The City currently serves potable water to customers and intends to supply recycled water for irrigation beginning in December 2026. Recycled water uses are described in Chapter 6.2.5.

Figure 4-1 Percent of Total Water Uses by Customer Class, 2020–2024



The City has identified water uses for six of the ten water use sectors identified in CWC Section 10631(d): These water uses are described below

Single-Family Residential

Single-Family Residential (SFR) customers are typically on a lot with a free-standing building containing one dwelling unit that may include a secondary dwelling. On average, SFR demand is about 60% of total uses.

Multi-Family Residential

Multi-Family Residential (MFR) customers are typically multiple dwelling units within one building or several buildings within one complex. On average, MFR demand is about 12% of total uses.

Commercial and Industrial

Commercial customers provide or distribute a product or service, and Industrial customers typically manufacture or process materials. Commercial agricultural growers, who purchase water from the City for dust control purposes, are included in this customer class. On average, commercial and industrial demand is about 6% of total uses.

Institutional/Governmental

These users are dedicated to public services, such as courts, churches, hospitals, government facilities, and nonprofit research institutions. On average, this demand is about 9% of total uses.

Dedicated Landscape Irrigation

Some of the landscape irrigation in the City is served through dedicated landscape irrigation meters that are tracked separately from irrigation uses served through other types of meters, such as residential or commercial. On average, this demand is about 4% of total uses.

Losses

Distribution system water losses are the water losses anywhere from the point of water entry to the distribution system to the delivery point to the customer's system. On average, water losses account for about 8% of total uses. Water losses are discussed in Chapter 4.2.3.

Other

In addition to the water sector uses above, identified in CWC Section 10631(d), the City also provides water via fire hydrants for firefighting purposes. On average, this demand is about 1% of total uses.

4.2 Past, Current, and Projected Water Use

Past and current water use for 2021-2025 is presented in Table 4-1. Table 4-2 shows 2025 water use as requested in the 2025 UWMP Guidebook. Compiling past water use helps suppliers understand water use trends, which are crucial for developing water use projections. Generally, the highest water uses within the City are residential (i.e., SFR and MFR), commercial and industrial, and institutional/governmental. These uses comprise approximately 87% of total demand. Demand within each customer class has remained stable from 2021 to 2025, with each customer class varying by less than 3% of total demands. Total demands have also remained stable over the last five years, with a less than 2% decrease from 2021 to 2025.

The use of recycled water is discussed in Chapter 6.2.5.

Table 4-1 Historical and Current Water Use by Customer Class, AFY

Customer Class	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Single Family	1,304	1,258	1,209	1,233	1,252
Multi-Family	261	250	253	257	259
Commercial	117	111	122	137	141
Industrial	3	1	2	2	2
Institutional/Governmental	196	183	157	194	190
Dedicated Landscape Irrigation	82	80	93	103	108
Other ¹	17	20	9	13	20
Losses ²	172	222	155	127	141
Total	2,152	2,125	2,000	2,066	2,113

¹ Other water use includes authorized water used via fire hydrants, for firefighting purposes.

² Losses are calculated from the difference between production and consumption and include some unbilled authorized consumption.

Table 4-2 Actual Demands for Water, AFY

DWR Submittal Table 4-1 Retail: 2025 Actual Total Uses for Potable and Non-Potable California Water Code Section 10631(d)(1)			
Use Type		2025 Actual Water Use	
May select each use multiple times These are the only use types that will be recognized by the WUEdata online submittal tool	Additional Description (as needed)	Level of Treatment When Delivered (OPTIONAL)	Volume
Single Family		Potable	1,252
Multi-Family		Potable	259
Commercial		Potable	141
Industrial		Potable	2
Institutional/Governmental		Potable	190
Dedicated Landscape Irrigation		Potable	108
Other	See note 1	Potable	259
Losses	See note 2	Potable	141
Subtotal Potable			2,113
Subtotal Non-Potable			0
Total			2,113

¹ Other water use includes authorized water used via fire hydrants, for firefighting purposes.

² Losses are calculated from the difference between production and consumption and include some unbilled authorized consumption..

The City prepared demand projections using the AMBAG’s *Regional Growth Forecast*, presented in Table 3-2, the *Miramonte Specific Plan*, and recent water use specific to the City’s water service area. Demand factors for each customer class were calculated using average consumption data for 2021 through 2025, with unit factors based on AMBAG estimates for number of housing units (SFR, MFR, and landscape irrigation uses) and jobs (for commercial, industrial, and institutional [CII] uses). These demand factors were then applied to estimates for housing units and jobs for 2030 through 2050 to forecast base demands. Future housing units for 2030 through 2050 were estimated using the AMBAG projections for housing units and assuming an additional 2,392 housing units by 2040 from the *Miramonte Specific Plan*. Future jobs for 2030 through 2050 were estimated using the AMBAG projections for jobs and assuming

an additional 4,606 jobs by 2040 from the *Miramonte Specific Plan* using the 2023 AMBAG ratio of jobs to housing units in the City. Average water loss for 2020-2024 was calculated as a percentage of total demand and applied to projected base demands. Finally, future water savings were calculated based on factors detailed in Section 4.2.1 and subtracted from projected base demands.

Table 4-3 presents the projected demands by customer class through 2050.

Table 4-3 Total Uses of Potable and Non-Potable Water – Projected, AFY

DWR Submittal Table 4-2 Retail: Total Uses of Potable, and Non-Potable Water – Projected Water Code Section 10631(d)(1)							
Use Type	Additional Description	Level of Treatment When Delivered	Projected Water Use (Report To the Extent that Records are Available)				
			2030	2035	2040	2045	2050 (opt)
Single Family		Potable	1,297	1,658	2,004	2,018	2,025
Multi-Family		Potable	263	339	412	415	416
Commercial		Potable	130	159	187	184	182
Industrial		Potable	2	2	3	3	3
Institutional/Governmental		Potable	124	142	95	92	91
Dedicated Landscape Irrigation	Served by Recycled water	Non-Potable	165	165	248	248	248
Other		Potable	16	16	16	16	16
Losses		Potable	195	254	312	313	315
Subtotal Potable			2,027	2,570	3,029	3,041	3,048
Subtotal Non-Potable			165	165	248	248	248
Total			2,192	2,735	3,277	3,289	3,296

4.2.1 Water Use for Lower Income Households

Since 2010, the UWMP Act has required retail water suppliers to include water use projections for single-family and multi-family residential housing needed for lower income households. This will assist the City in complying with the requirement under Government Code Section 65589.7, granting priority for providing water service to affordable households.

DWR recommends retail water suppliers rely on Housing Elements of the applicable land use agency’s General Plans or other planning documents to quantify planned affordable housing for lower income households within the supplier’s service area (DWR, 2026).

The City’s *2023–2031 Housing Element* utilized the Regional Housing Needs Allocation (RHNA), which is a projection of housing need for households by income level (City of Soledad, 2024). The RHNA identified that Soledad’s low-income housing need is an additional 65 units and very-low income housing need is an additional 100 units.

Water demands were estimated by applying State census percentages for SFR and MFR in the City to the RHNA allocation housing numbers, and multiplying by the demand factors calculated for SFR and MFR residences respectively. Total estimated water use for lower-income housing units (low and very-low) is approximately 38 AFY, which was included in the City’s total projected water demands.

Table 4-4 states that the demand projections included low-income households and conservation savings.

Table 4-4 Inclusion in Water Use Projections

DWR Submittal Table 4-3 Retail: Inclusion in Water Use Projections Water Code Section 10631 (a), 10631 (d)(4)(A), and 10631 (d)(4)(B)	
Are Future Water Savings Included in Projections?	Yes
If "Yes" to above: State the section or page number, in the cell to the right, where citations of the codes, ordinances, or otherwise are utilized in demand projections are found. OPTIONAL Suppliers may complete Optional Submittal Table 4-4 R to quantify the expected savings.	Section 4.2.4
Are Lower Income Residential Demands Included In Projections?	Yes
OPTIONAL If the method for accounting Lower Income Residential Demands has been included, provide page number where this accounting can be found.	Section 4.3, page X

4.2.2 Climate Change Considerations

Climate change adds a level of uncertainty to the challenges of water planning—both for water supply and water use. The City’s water use demand projections are the summation of its residential water demand, CII demand, large landscape demand, potential future recycled water demands, and water losses. The City has considered the following climate change impacts in these water use projections for the 25-year planning period and in its future water supply projects presented in Chapter 6.

State

The State’s water supply planning has nearly 100 years of hydrological data regarding weather and water supply. The history of rainfall data has provided a sound foundation for forecasting both the frequency and the severity of future drought conditions and the frequency and abundance of above-normal rainfall. However, changing climate patterns are expected to shift precipitation patterns and affect water supply, resulting in the need to change water use behavior. Unpredictable weather patterns will make water supply planning more challenging and increase the need for water use efficiency measures.

According to the *Draft 2024 California Climate Adaptation Strategy* (California Natural Resource Agency, 2024), climate change is already impacting State and will continue to affect it for the foreseeable future. Current and projected climate changes include increased temperatures; sea-level rise; a reduced winter

snowpack resulting in less runoff to fill reservoirs, lakes, and streams; altered precipitation patterns; increases in wildfires; and more frequent storm events. Over the long term, reducing greenhouse gas emissions can help make climate change less severe.

Climate change causes the weather to become more variable, with longer and more frequent droughts and increased periods of heavy rain and snow events. This results in an intensification of impacts on all water-related or dependent activities and systems. With higher temperatures, people and plants dry out faster, resulting in higher water demand from both households and agriculture. Higher temperatures also change the rate of chemical reactions in water and reduce water's ability to hold oxygen. These factors reduce the viability of water to support wildlife and ecosystems.

Given increased temperatures and evapotranspiration, it is expected that landscape irrigation use may tend to increase. However, this is countered by the Statewide mandate to reduce per-capita use and limit outdoor per-capita use in the coming years. These mandates will likely override any climate-related changes quantified.

Regional

Regional studies on climate change have also been prepared and summarized in the *Greater Monterey County Integrated Regional Water Management (IRWM) Plan* (Monterey Peninsula Water Management District, 2019). The *IRWM Plan* utilized these studies to prepare a vulnerability assessment to gauge the level of risk from each potential climate change impact in the region. High risk equals high priority, including rainfall reduction, more frequent droughts, and higher groundwater extraction, all of which were considered in the City's water use projections for this UWMP.

4.2.3 Codes and Other Considerations Used in Projections

In 2018, State Legislature established a framework centered on "Making Conservation a California Way of Life" (SWRCB, 2025) to help the State better prepare for droughts and climate change by establishing Statewide water efficiency standards and incentivizing recycled water. The resulting legislation of Senate Bill 606 and Assembly Bill 1668, along with future regulations, requires indoor, outdoor, commercial, industrial, and institutional water use goals; water loss standards; annual water budgets; and documented preparation for long-term water shortages. This section discusses the future water savings that were included in the demand projections into 2050.

Conservation Savings

As part of the demand forecast, assumptions for passive conservation savings were included in future demands. No active conservation savings were assumed. Active conservation savings refer to savings achieved directly from customers implementing various conservation incentive programs offered by the City, while passive conservation savings refer to regulatory or code-based water savings (e.g., updated plumbing fixtures, etc.). The following is a summary of the conservation savings that were estimated as part of future demand projections. Conservation estimations were subtracted from base demand projections for the final water demand forecast.

- a) **Appliance Replacement.** Appliance replacement leads to passive water savings because it permanently reduces water use without requiring ongoing behavior change from the customer. Once an inefficient appliance is replaced with a high-efficiency model, the efficiency is "built in," and water savings occur automatically every time the appliance is used.
 - a. **High-Efficiency Clothes Washers:** Newer clothes washers were estimated to save 2.9 gallons per person per day with an estimated replacement rate of 7%.
 - b. **High-Efficiency Dish Washers:** Newer dish washers were estimated to save 0.3 gallons per person per day with an estimated replacement rate of 7%.
 - c. **High-Efficiency Faucets:** Newer faucets were estimated to save 4.0 gallons per person per day with an estimated replacement rate of 7%.

- d. **High-Efficiency Showerheads:** Newer showerheads were estimated to save 6.2 gallons per person per day with an estimated replacement rate of 10 %.
 - e. **High-Efficiency Toilets:** Newer clothes washers were estimated to save 4.9 gallons per person per day with an estimated replacement rate of 2%.
- b) **Landscape Ordinances.** The Model Water Efficient Landscape Ordinance (MWELO) was adopted by the State in 2010 and amended in 2024. MWELO requires local agencies to adopt ordinances promoting efficient water use in new and rehabilitated landscapes. City Ordinance 690, Section 4, adopted July 1, 2015, sets forth the water efficient landscape regulations required by the City per MWELO. An evapotranspiration adjustment factor of 0.55 and 0.45 (reduced from the assumed 0.70) was used to estimate outdoor conservation for additional residential and CII construction respectively. Outdoor water use percentages by customer class were calculated by estimating a demand for a hypothetical minimum outdoor use month and assuming demand for this hypothetical month was total indoor use. The minimum outdoor use month was calculated using a correlation between average monthly consumption by customer class and average monthly consumption of dedicated landscape irrigation meters (assumed to have 100% outdoor usage).
- c) **Non-functional Turf Ban.** Assembly Bill 1572, passed in 2023, prohibits the use of potable water for irrigation of non-functional turf (decorative grass with no other function, such as recreation) on CII properties. The ban will go into effect in 2027 through 2031 for institutional land uses (2027), commercial and industrial land uses (2028), Homeowner’s Associations (2029), and properties owned by local governments in disadvantaged communities (2031). An assumed reduction of 30% in existing landscape irrigation demands for 2030 through 2050 was used to estimate conservation due to this ban.

Table 4-5 below summarizes the passive water savings projections from 2030 through 2050.

Table 4-5 Passive Water Savings Projections, AFY

OPTIONAL DWR Submittal Table 4-4 Retail: Passive Water Savings Projections Water Code Section 10631(d)(4)(A)					
Description (Codes, Standards, Ordinances, or Plans)	Passive Savings				
	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050
Appliance Replacement ¹	107	160	206	214	224
MWELO	21	104	190	191	191
Non-functional Turf Ban	0	31	38	38	39
Total Water Savings	128	295	434	443	454

¹Appliance Replacement includes passive savings from the natural replacement of toilets, dishwashers, clothes washers, showerheads, and faucets with more efficient units.

4.3 Distribution System Water Loss

Urban water suppliers are required to quantify their distribution system water losses in a manner consistent with the American Water Works Association (AWWA) water system balance methodology for the most recent 12-month period available. Reporting of system losses was first required by the CWC in the 2015 UWMPs.

System water loss is the difference between water production and water consumption and represents “lost” water. AWWA categorizes distribution system losses as Apparent Losses and Real Losses, which are defined as follows:

- **Apparent Losses:** Unauthorized consumption, metering inaccuracies, and systematic data handling errors. Apparent Losses include all types of inaccuracies associated with customer metering (worn meters and improperly sized meters or wrong type of meter for the water usage profile) and systematic data handling errors (meter reading, billing, archiving, and reporting), plus unauthorized consumption (theft or illegal use).
- **Real Losses:** Physical water losses from the pressurized system (water mains and customer service connections) and storage tanks, up to the point of customer consumption (customer meter). The annual volume lost through all types of leaks, breaks, and overflows depends on frequencies, flow rates, and average duration of individual leaks, breaks, and overflows.

AWWA also defines Non-Revenue Water, which is the sum of Apparent Losses + Real Losses + Unbilled Metered Consumption + Unbilled Unmetered Consumption. This is water that does not provide revenue potential to the City. Unbilled Consumption is defined as follows:

- **Unbilled Authorized Consumption:** All consumption that is unbilled but still authorized by the City. Includes both unbilled metered and unmetered consumption typically in non-account uses, including water for firefighting and training, flushing of water mains and sewers, street cleaning, watering of municipal gardens, public fountains, or similar public-minded uses. Occasionally, these uses may be metered and billed (or charged a flat fee), but usually, they are unmetered and unbilled.

4.3.1 Previous Five Years Distribution System Losses

The City prepared required AWWA Water Audit Water Loss (Water Loss Audits) worksheets based on the best available information and in accordance with the DWR Guidelines for each of the prior five years (Appendix C). The last five years of Water Loss Audits submitted to the DWR are shown in Table 4-6.

Table 4-6 Last Five Years’ Water Loss Audit Reporting

DWR Submittal Table 4-5 Retail: Water Loss Audit Reporting Water Code Section 10631(d)(3)(A)	
Reporting Period	Submitted to DWR Water Loss Audit Program (yes/no)
2020	Yes
2021	Yes
2022	Yes
2023	Yes
2024	Yes

4.3.2 Progress Toward Meeting the Water Loss Performance Standard

CWC Section 10608.34 requires water suppliers to provide data to determine whether the supplier will meet its State Water Board water loss performance standard. The real water loss performance standard for the City is 14.7 gallons per service connection per day (GPSCD), a 21% reduction from the State estimated baseline (18.7) GPSCD. Suppliers will be required to submit a registry of breaks, repairs, and estimates of water loss every three years, beginning in 2029 for the 2025-2027 period. Water losses for the supplied data period will be assessed compared to the performance standard. The City’s real water loss currently averages about 18.8 GPSCD, according to the most recent AWWA Water Audit for CY 2024. Table 4-7 shows the City’s progress towards the 2028 Water Loss Standard.

Table 4-7 Progress Towards 2028 Water Loss Standard

Public Water System ID # Reported in Submittal Table 2-1 R	Did the Water Board Calculate a Water Loss Standard for this Public Water System?	Real Water Loss					Apparent Water Loss				
		State Water Board Standard		Most Recent AWWA Water Loss Audit			State Water Board Standard		Most Recent AWWA Water Loss Audit		
		2028 Real Water Loss Standard per Unit per day	Units for Real Water Loss Drop down list	Number of Units (Connections or Miles corresponding with units selected)	Volume of Total Real Loss (from AWWA Water Loss Audit)	Real Water Loss Per Unit per Day	2028 Apparent Water Loss Standard per Unit per Day	Units for Apparent Water Loss	Number of Connections	Volume of Total Apparent Loss (from AWWA Water Loss Audit)	Apparent Water Loss Per Unit per Day
CA2710011	Yes	14.7	GPSCD	4,427	93.2	18.8	7.9	GPSCD	4,427	29.3	5.9

5 SB X7-7 Baselines and Targets

The California Water Conservation Act of 2009, also known as SB X7-7 (Chaptered February 3, 2010), required water agencies to reduce per-capita water use by 20 percent by the year 2020 (also known as 20x2020). Chapter 5 demonstrates that the City has complied with the requirements of SB X7-7.

5.1 SB X7-7 Baselines and 2020 Targets

SB X7-7 required urban water suppliers to establish a per capita water use target for 2020 to be calculated by using one of four methods:

- **Method 1:** The per capita water use that is 80% of the urban retail water supplier's baseline per capita daily water use using a 10-year average starting no earlier than 1995.
- **Method 2:** The per capita daily water use that is estimated using the sum of several defined performance standards. This method requires quantifying the landscaped area and the baseline CII use.
- **Method 3:** 95% of the applicable state hydrologic region target, as set forth in the DWR Guidebook.
- **Method 4:** A provisional method that was developed by DWR that develops the target based on indoor residential, CII, outdoor, and water loss components.

The City selected to use Method 3, which calculated its 2020 urban water use target as 117 GPCD. The City of Soledad is in the Central Coast Region, which has a 2020 regional target of 123 GPCD. The 117 GPCD target is 95 percent of the regional target.

5.1.1 Calculating Population and Gross Water Use

To assess compliance with the 2020 water use target in GPCD, the City's population and gross water use as defined in CWC Section 10608.12 and were compared to the SB X7-7 target.

To calculate the 2020 GPCD, gross water was used. The City does not currently deliver recycled water within its service area, does not export domestic water to another urban retail supplier, does not deliver water for agricultural use, and does not have a substantial percentage of industrial water use. Therefore, there are no exceptions to be taken into consideration when calculating the City's gross water use. The City's total allowable gross water use for 2020 target compliance is 117 GPCD.

5.2 Reporting Requirements for Retail Suppliers

Urban water retail suppliers are required to report on their SB X7-7 progress to identify if they met their 2020 urban water use target pursuant to CWC Section 10631.

5.2.1 Supplier Met 2020 Target in 2020

The City met their 2020 target as reflected in Table 5-1 below, which includes their 2020 target value and 2020 Actual GPCD.

The City was not a part of a merger or consolidation and was not a part of an SB X7-7 Regional Alliance target.

Table 5-1 SB X7-7 2020 Target Progress

DWR Submittal Table 5-1 Retail: SB X7-7 2020 Target Progress Water Code Section 10608.40				
Was Supplier part of a merger or consolidation since 2020?	Regional Alliance Target or Individual Target?	2020 Target	Actual 2020 GPCD	Did Supplier Achieve Targeted Reduction for 2020?
No	Individual Target	117	114	Yes

6 Water Supply Characterization

The UWMP Act requires a description and quantification of the current and projected sources of water available to the City, in addition to a discussion of potential uses and availability of the recycled water.

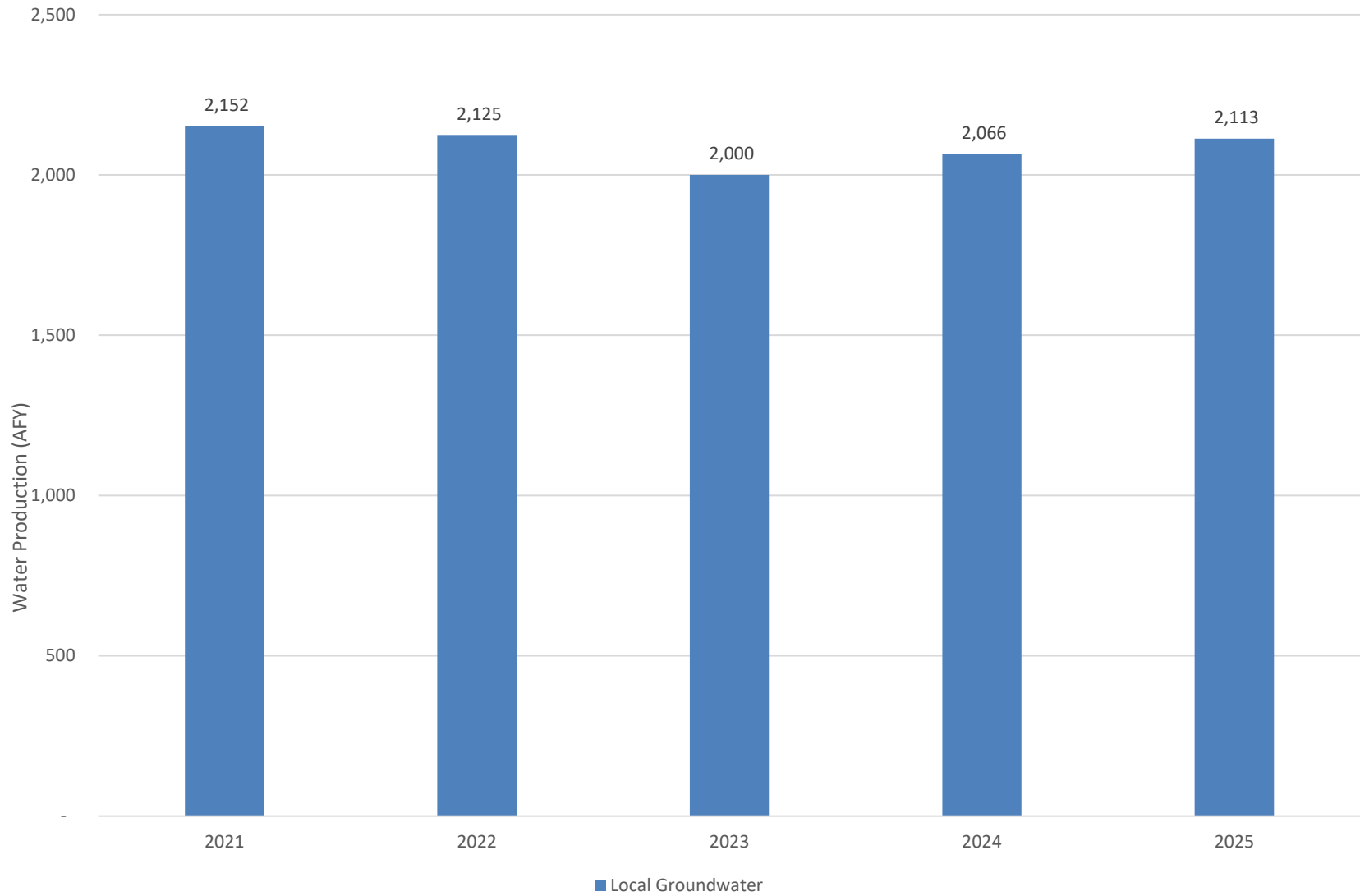
This chapter provides an overview of the City's water sources, current and projected supply, wastewater services and available recycled water, other water source opportunities, future water supply projects, and climate change impacts on water supply.

6.1 Water Supply Analysis

The City's main source of water supply is groundwater from the Basin Fill Aquifer within the Forebay Aquifer Subbasin (Forebay Subbasin) in the Salinas Valley Groundwater Basin (Basin). A detailed description of the City's groundwater source is provided under Section 6.2.2.

Through 2025, the City's total water supply to meet demands has been 100% groundwater. The City's water supply portfolio is projected to incorporate the use of 165 AF of recycled water by 2030, increasing to 248 AF by 2040, for non-potable irrigation uses. These amounts represent 9% of total projected water demand. The balance of projected demand in all years is for drinking water, supplied by local groundwater, as shown in Table 6-1 and Figure 6-1.

Figure 6-1 City's Historical Water Production (2021 – 2025)



6.2 Water Supply Characterization

6.2.1 Purchased or Imported Water

The City currently uses local groundwater as the sole source of water supply and does not purchase or import water from any other water suppliers or entities.

6.2.2 Groundwater

Groundwater has historically been the sole source of supply for the City. The City operates five groundwater wells which all extract groundwater from the Basin Fill Aquifer which is the sole aquifer within the Forebay Subbasin, as shown in Figure 6-2.

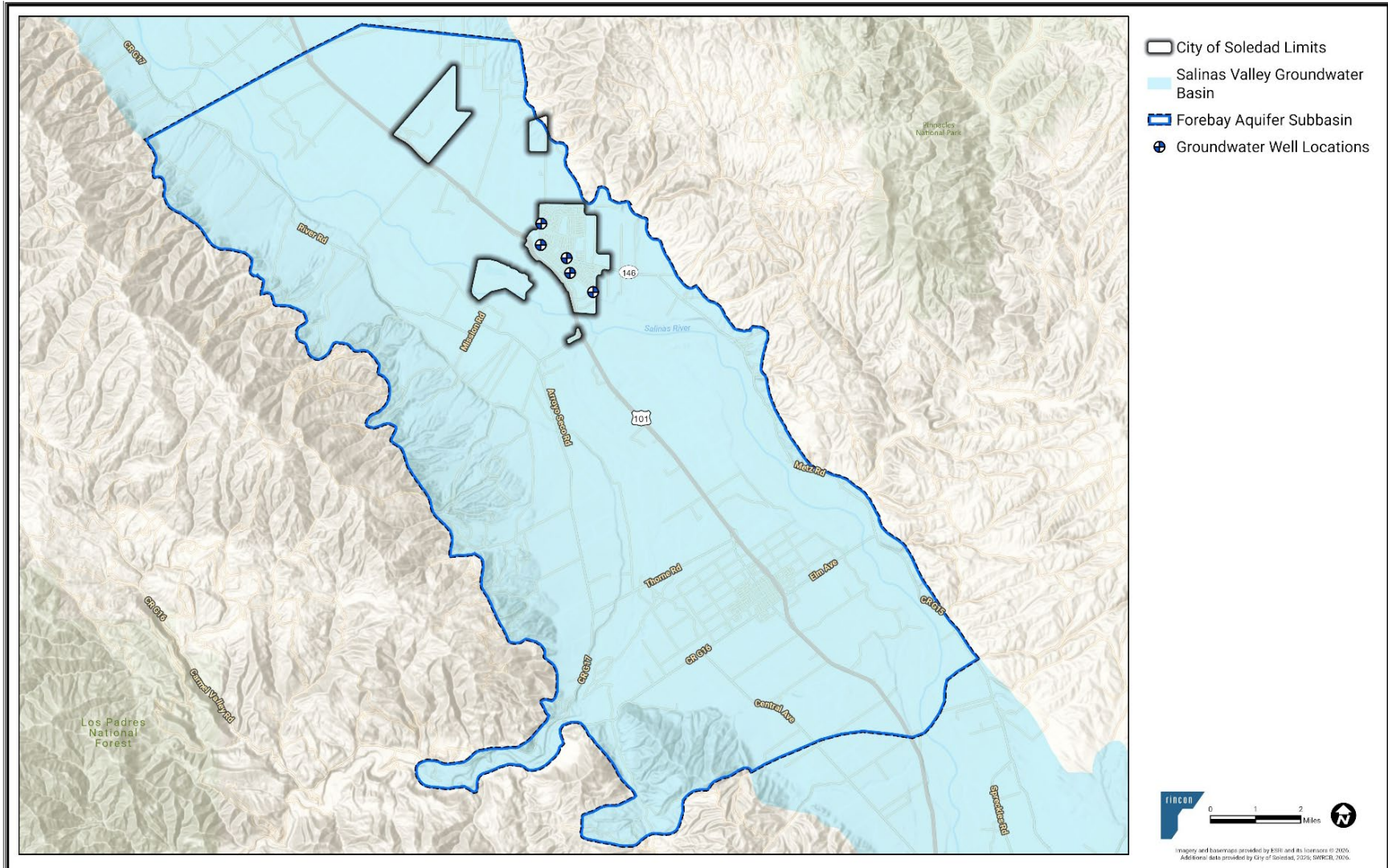
Groundwater Basin Description

The City is located within the DWR-designated Subbasin (No. 3-004.04) which is classified as a medium-priority basin under the Sustainable Groundwater Management Act (SGMA). Medium-priority basins are those that present a moderate risk of adverse impacts from groundwater use based on statutory criteria as described under SGMA. SGMA is a Statewide framework enacted in 2014 that requires local agencies in designated groundwater basins to plan for and achieve long-term groundwater sustainability through local management with State oversight.

The Forebay Subbasin is managed under SGMA by two Groundwater Sustainability Agencies (GSAs), the Salinas Valley Basin Groundwater Sustainability Agency (SVBGSA) and the Arroyo Seco Groundwater Sustainability Agency (ASGSA). The two GSAs jointly prepared and implement a single Forebay Subbasin Groundwater Sustainability Plan (2022 GSP), which was adopted in 2022 and approved by DWR in 2023. The Forebay Subbasin is not adjudicated, and no alternative plans have been submitted. The City is a member of the SVBGSA through a Joint Powers Authority and participated in the development of the GSP. A discussion of the Forebay Subbasin in relation to other groundwater planning documents is included later in this section.

The Forebay Subbasin encompasses approximately 94,000 acres in central Monterey County and is bounded by the Gabilan Range to the east and the Sierra de Salinas to the west within the Salinas Valley. The Salinas River flows through the Forebay Subbasin and, together with its major tributary, the Arroyo Seco River, provides important groundwater recharge. As such, the Forebay Subbasin is characterized by relatively shallow groundwater depths and strong hydraulic connection with the Salinas River and tributaries. The Basin Fill Aquifer is identified as the primary water-bearing unit used for groundwater supply, in which groundwater pumped from wells provides potable water supply to the City, as well as providing water for agricultural land uses (SVBGSA, 2022). As discussed in the Forebay Subbasin's 2026 *Annual Report*, the Basin Fill Aquifer is conceptualized as a shallow hydrogeologic unit composed primarily of sandy, water-bearing alluvial deposits. In some locations, this unit may be hydraulically connected to deeper aquifer systems present in adjacent subbasins, including the neighboring 180/400-Foot Aquifer Subbasin, which includes groundwater-bearing units extending to depths of several hundred to over 1,000 feet. The Annual Report notes that discrepancies exist in the literature regarding the depth, extent, and vertical connectivity of the Basin Fill Aquifer, and identifies this uncertainty as a data gap to be addressed through future studies (SVBGSA, 2026).

Figure 6-2 Salinas Valley Groundwater Basin and Forebay Aquifer Subbasin



Current Groundwater Conditions

The sections below present a summary of the current groundwater conditions associated with groundwater levels and water quality as reflected in recent reports. Groundwater levels underlying the City are monitored as part of the Forebay Subbasin's representative monitoring site (RMS) network implemented by the SVBGSA under SGMA. This network includes groundwater level monitoring wells located within and adjacent to the City that are used to assess Forebay Subbasin-wide groundwater elevation trends, storage conditions, and interconnected surface water conditions. Groundwater quality in the City's municipal supply wells is monitored through the SWRCB Division of Drinking Water programs and summarized annually in the City's Annual Water Quality Report, also referred to as the Consumer Confidence Report (CCR). Information from these monitoring programs provides the basis for the groundwater conditions described in this UWMP and are described below.

Groundwater Levels

Monitoring data indicates that groundwater levels within the Forebay Subbasin, including the area underlying the City, exhibit inter-annual variability associated with climatic conditions, with declines typically occurring during drier periods and recovery observed following wetter years. During the most recent reporting period, groundwater elevations declined modestly in response to dry-normal conditions but remained above established minimum thresholds across the Forebay Subbasin, and no undesirable results were identified under SGMA sustainability criteria. Groundwater storage decreased during the reporting year but remained above the measurable objectives identified in the *2022 GSP*, reflecting managed groundwater conditions consistent with sustainability targets. Total groundwater extraction remains within the management context established by the *2022 GSP*, with agricultural uses accounting for the majority of pumping and municipal groundwater use by the City and the City of Gonzales representing approximately 5% of total Forebay Subbasin extraction (SVBGSA, 2026).

Water Quality

Groundwater quality conditions within the Subbasin are described in the *2022 GSP* and subsequent annual reports, including the Forebay Subbasin's recent *2026 Annual Report*. Basin-wide monitoring indicates that groundwater quality in the Forebay Subbasin is generally suitable for municipal and agricultural uses and is influenced primarily by naturally occurring constituents associated with alluvial groundwater systems and by land uses within this long-standing agricultural region. Constituents historically monitored at the Subbasin scale include nitrate, arsenic, chromium, salinity-related indicators, and other inorganic parameters commonly found in groundwater. While some constituents have been detected at concentrations that warrant continued monitoring, the *2022 GSP* and *2026 Annual Report* identify no Forebay Subbasin-wide drinking water quality exceedances that would preclude continued groundwater use, and groundwater quality management within the Forebay Subbasin is addressed through monitoring programs and coordinated implementation of SGMA requirements (SVBGSA, 2022, and SVBGSA, 2026). The City's municipal wells are located within this Forebay Subbasin and are subject to the same Basin-scale groundwater quality conditions described above.

Consumer Confidence Report

The City prepares and distributes an *Annual Water Quality Report* (City of Soledad, 2025a), in compliance with the federal Safe Drinking Water Act and California Health and Safety Code requirements for public water systems. Groundwater quality conditions for the City are characterized by monitoring data collected from the City's five active municipal groundwater wells.

As reflected in the City's *2025 CCR*, based on testing conducted during the reporting period, groundwater produced from City wells complied with all applicable federal and State primary drinking water standards, and no Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCLs), treatment technique requirements, or action levels were exceeded. Regulated inorganic constituents commonly associated with groundwater supplies in agricultural regions, including nitrate, arsenic, chromium, perchlorate, uranium, and selenium, were

detected at concentrations well below their respective MCLs. Disinfection byproducts, including total trihalomethanes (TTHMs) and haloacetic acids (HAA5), were also present at low concentrations and remained substantially below regulatory limits (City of Soledad, 2025a).

Lead and copper sampling conducted at representative customer taps indicated no exceedances of the action levels, with no sampling locations above the action level for either constituent during the reporting year. Secondary (aesthetic) constituents such as total dissolved solids, chloride, sulfate, iron, manganese, turbidity, and specific conductance were likewise below secondary MCLs. In addition, per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) were not detected during unregulated contaminant monitoring. While certain naturally occurring constituents (such as arsenic and chromium) were detected at concentrations above their respective Public Health Goals (PHGs), which are non-enforceable advisory benchmarks, the City's groundwater supply remained in full compliance with all enforceable drinking water standards (City of Soledad, 2025a). Accordingly, groundwater quality conditions do not present a constraint on current or projected municipal groundwater use, and no treatment modifications or corrective actions were required during the reporting period.

Relationship to Other Groundwater Planning Documents

In addition to SGMA, groundwater management in the Salinas Valley is guided by several regional and basin-wide planning efforts developed through coordination among the SVBGSA, the Monterey County Water Resources Agency (MCWRA), individual Subbasin GSAs, and stakeholders. As a member of the SVBGSA, the City coordinates with these agencies to support sustainable groundwater conditions consistent with SGMA and applicable regional management frameworks.

Monterey County Groundwater Management Plan

In 2006, the MCWRA prepared a *Groundwater Management Plan* (GMP) compliant with AB 3030 and SB 1938 (MCWRA, 2006). The GMP provides a basin-wide overview of groundwater conditions and identifies management objectives and implementation elements for the Basin. Management objectives and strategies described in the plan include overdraft avoidance, sustainable yield, groundwater quality protection, and integrated approaches such as conjunctive use, recharge, recycled water use, and regional coordination to support long-term groundwater sustainability.

MCWRA owns and operates Nacimiento and San Antonio Reservoirs, which play a key role in basin management by capturing excess winter flows and releasing water to the Salinas River during the summer months to support groundwater recharge and water supply reliability. Since implementation of the Salinas Valley Water Project in 2010, reservoir operations have been modified to increase summer flows in the Salinas River. These releases have enhanced groundwater recharge, reduced groundwater pumping pressures, and contributed to mitigation of seawater intrusion in downstream subbasins. Increased releases from Nacimiento Reservoir are estimated to have increased average annual recharge to the Forebay Aquifer Subbasin by approximately 18,000 AF.

Salinas Valley Integrated Sustainability Plan

While SGMA requires that GSPs be prepared for individual subbasins, groundwater management in the Salinas Valley is inherently interconnected. Conditions and management actions in one subbasin may affect other subbasins across the Basin. To address this interdependence, the SVBGSA developed the *Salinas Valley Integrated Sustainability Plan* (ISP).

The ISP provides a basin-wide framework that integrates sustainable management criteria, projects, management actions, and monitoring programs across the Salinas Valley with the goal of achieving groundwater sustainability by 2040. Each of the six Subbasin GSPs are coordinated with and consistent with the ISP, ensuring that subbasin-specific actions collectively support basin-wide sustainability objectives. The ISP therefore functions as a coordinating framework to align Subbasin GSPs' implementation and regional groundwater management efforts throughout the Salinas Valley.

Past Five Years Groundwater Pumping

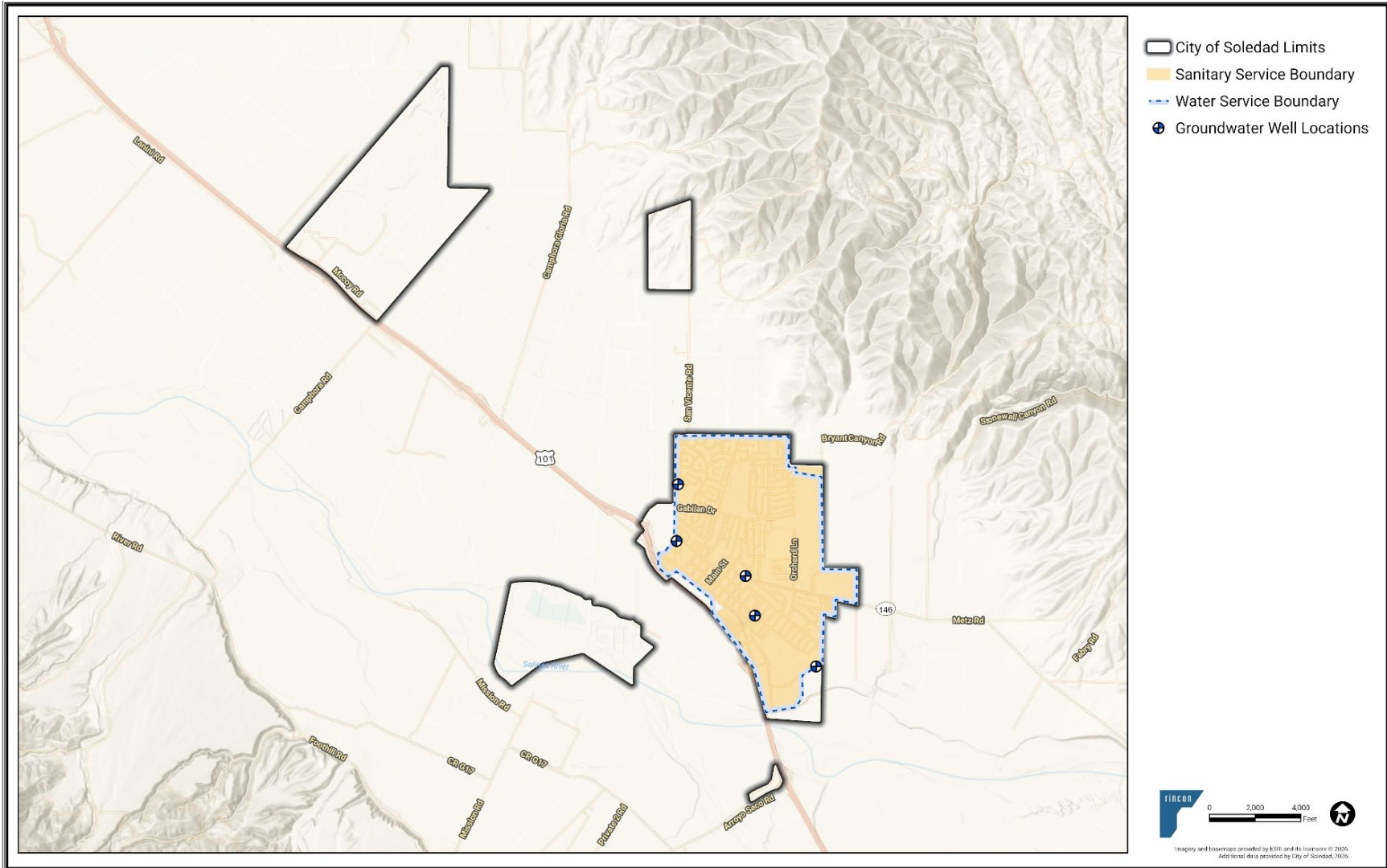
The City operates and maintains five active municipal groundwater wells located throughout the water service area –Wells 6, 7, 9, 10, and 11 with locations shown in Figure 6-3. The combined existing supply capacity for the five active groundwater wells is approximately 4,788 gpm resulting in 6,917 AFY (City of Soledad, 2019). The firm capacity of these wells, designated as the total capacity when the highest producing well is out of service, is approximately 3,260 gpm resulting in 5,258 AFY. Potable water demand is not expected to exceed 3,048 AFY (see Table 4-3), therefore the City’s groundwater wells can meet both existing and forecasted demands.

The volume of groundwater pumped by the City over the past five years is summarized in Table 6-1. Historically, the Basin Fill Aquifer within the Forebay Subbasin has adequately met the City’s water demands, and it is anticipated that the Forebay Subbasin will adequately meet the City’s water demands in the future.

Table 6-1 Groundwater Volume Pumped Past Five Years, AFY

DWR Submittal Table 6-1 Retail: Groundwater Volume Pumped Water Code Section 10631(4) and 10631(4)(c)							
Groundwater Type	Water Type	Location or Basin Name	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Alluvial Basin	Potable	Salinas Valley Groundwater Basin, Forebay Aquifer Subbasin	2,152	2,125	2,000	2,066	2,113
Total			2,152	2,125	2,000	2,066	2,113

Figure 6-3 City of Soledad Groundwater Well Locations



6.2.3 Surface Water

At the time of preparation of the 2025 UWMP, and consistent with previous UWMPs, the City does not use surface water as part of its water supply.

6.2.4 Stormwater

Through 2025 and consistent with previous UWMPs, the City does not use stormwater as part of its water supply. However, the City collects stormwater in sumps throughout the City, which helps to replenish the groundwater aquifer, but this form recharge is not included in the City's supply calculations.

6.2.5 Wastewater and Recycled Water

Wastewater collection, treatment, and reuse are central to a resilient and integrated water management approach. Well-managed wastewater systems protect public health and maintain water quality, while continued advances in treatment technologies have expanded reuse opportunities and improved economic feasibility. As public acceptance grows and technology evolves, recycled water is becoming an increasingly important component of local water supply portfolios. Recycled water represents a reliable, drought resistant resource that enhances supply flexibility during periods when traditional sources decline. By supplementing existing supplies, recycled water can reduce dependence on imported water and help alleviate pressure on limited groundwater resources within the City's service area and across the broader region.

Recycled Water Coordination

The City is the sole agency responsible for the collection, treatment, and disposal of wastewater within the City's service area. Therefore, coordination of treatment and use of recycled water remains solely with the City.

Wastewater Collection, Treatment, and Disposal

Wastewater Collected within Service Area

Wastewater generated within the City's water service area is conveyed to the City's WRF where it is combined with wastewater from two state prison facilities under the California Department of Corrections (CDCR), a small housing complex south of the CDCR outside of the City limits, and a nearby agricultural processing facility on Camphora-Gloria Road outside the City limits. These additional wastewater sources are not a part of the City's water service area, however, are included in the wastewater service area (see Section 3.4.1 for additional details).

The CDCR operates and maintains its own sanitary sewer collection system, which includes a bar screen for de-ragging upstream of a pump station. The CDCR pump station pumps wastewater into an 18-inch force main that crosses under Hwy 101 and eventually transitions to a gravity sewer main just north of the City's WRF, where the wastewater undergoes treatment. Wastewater treatment is also provided to the other two entities, whose wastewater is also funneled through the 18-inch force main, downstream of the CDCR pump station.

Through an earlier extraterritorial agreement with the Local Area Formation Commission (LAFCO), the City provides wastewater treatment services to Camphora Apartments, a small, lower-income housing complex owned by Eden Housing. Camphora Apartments operates and maintains an onsite pump station that transfers wastewater through a four-inch force main that connects to the 18-inch force main on the west side of Hwy 101.

Wastewater produced by the agricultural processing facility on Camphora-Gloria Road also joins the City’s 18-inch force main through a separate four-inch force main connection downstream of the Camphora force main connection.

The total amount of wastewater collected from the City’s sanitary sewer collection service area was approximately 2,819 AF in 2025 (Table 6-2). This includes wastewater collected from properties within the main City limit boundary, as well as from the CDCR sanitary sewer collection system, the agricultural processing facility, and Camphora Apartments.

Table 6-2 Wastewater Collected within the Service Area in 2025, AF

DWR Submittal Table 6-2 Retail: Wastewater Collected Within Service Area in 2025 Water Code Section 10633(a)				
100%	Percentage of 2025 service area served by wastewater collection system			
100%	Percentage of 2025 service area population served by wastewater collection system			
Wastewater Collection			Recipient of Collected Wastewater	
Name of Wastewater Collection Agency	Wastewater Volume Metered or Estimated?	Volume of Wastewater Collected from UWMP Service Area 2025	Name of Wastewater Treatment Plant (WWTP) and Place ID Number	Is WWTP Located Within UWMP Area?
City	Metered	2,819	City Wastewater Treatment Plant, Place ID 256483	Yes
Total Wastewater Received from UWMP Service Area in 2025:		2,819		

Notes:

The City’s UWMP wastewater service area includes properties within the main City limit boundary, CDCR sanitary sewer collection system, and two areas outside of City limit boundaries which includes an agricultural processing facility and Camphora Apartments (apartment complex).

Wastewater Treatment and Discharge within Service Area

The City transports wastewater through three separate gravity mains to the WRF located one mile southwest of the City. The WRF is a Title 22 Tertiary facility with a treatment capacity of 5.5 MGD. The WRF treats wastewater collected from the City’s service area and from the CDCR pump station, as described earlier.

Due to safety and security concerns with wastewater collected from the CDCR, pretreatment, in the form of a bar screen for de-ragging, occurs at the CDCR pump station prior to entry into the 18-inch force main. Following pretreatment, wastewater from the CDCR is combined with wastewater from the City’s gravity mains upon entering the WRF headworks, and the combined flow receives primary, secondary, and tertiary treatment. The primary treatment involves perforated plate screening and vortex grit removal. The secondary treatment utilizes four-phase biological nutrient removal processes and clarification, while the tertiary treatment includes flocculation to remove any remaining suspended solids plus compressible media (Fuzzy Filter) filtration, followed by ultra-violet (UV) treatment for disinfection purposes. The sludge produced from the treatment of the wastewater also receives residual treatment, which involves stabilization and screw press dewatering. The WRF currently produces Title 22 quality water that can be utilized as recycled water. The City is currently constructing conveyance infrastructure to connect the WRF to the City (Section 6.2.6). All treated wastewater not reused as a part of the treatment process is currently percolated into the ground through the City’s rapid infiltration basins. The City’s treatment and discharge of wastewater is summarized in Table 6-3.

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Table 6-3 Wastewater Treatment and Discharge Within the Service Area in 2025, AF

DWR Submittal Table 6-3 Retail: Wastewater Treatment and Outcomes Within UWMP Service Area in 2025 Water Code Section 10633(a)														
Wastewater Treatment Plant Name and Place ID Number	Does This Plant Treat Wastewater Generated Outside the UWMP Service Area?	2025 Volume of Wastewater Received from UWMP Service Area	Total 2025 Volume of Water Treated	2025 Outcomes of Treated Wastewater										
				Water Recycled Within UWMP Service Area		Water Recycled Outside of UWMP Service Area		Effluent Discharge that is not a Permitted Recycled Water Use		Required Discharge for Instream Flow		Delivered to Another Entity for Additional Treatment		Name of other entity
				Treatment Level	Volume	Treatment Level	Volume	Treatment Level	Volume	Treatment Level	Volume	Treatment Level	Volume	
City Wastewater Treatment Plant, Place ID 256483	Yes	2,819	2,819	N/A	0	N/A	0	Tertiary	2,601	N/A	0	N/A	0	N/A
Total		2,819	2,819		0		0		2,601		0		0	

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6.2.6 Recycled Water System

Currently, all treated effluent from the WRF is disposed of via rapid infiltration basins. This water percolates back into the aquifer, serving as a source of groundwater recharge. DWR guidelines stipulate incidental recharge from treated wastewater effluent disposal in percolation ponds is not counted as groundwater recharge or recycled water use; therefore, this disposal volume is not included in the recycled water use projections. Currently, the WRF is the only user of the recycled water produced. Onsite uses include fire suppression and process water.

In 2010, the City completed an upgrade of its WRF to meet the tertiary treatment requirements outlined in the Central Coast RWQCB Order WRR R3-2008-0042. This Order required the City to upgrade the WRF to meet Title 22 of the State Code regarding the production of recycled water. Construction included an upgrade to 5.5 MGD, with a plan to provide tertiary treated water for agricultural, recreational, and urban landscape irrigation areas.

In 2023, the City secured \$16.6 million in funding from the DWR Urban Community Drought Relief Grant Program (UCDR) to complete their Recycled Water Conveyance Project (RW Conveyance Project), which will enable delivery of recycled water to schools and parks within the City limits that are currently being irrigated with potable water. The RW Conveyance Project will include constructing a new recycled water booster pump station and associated facilities, approximately five miles of 4-inch diameter to 12-inch diameter pressurized recycled water pipeline and appurtenances and retrofitting landscape irrigation systems at approximately twenty schools and parks within the City.

6.2.7 Recycled Water Beneficial Uses

Current and Planned Uses of Recycled Water

There are no current users of recycled water within the City's main boundary limit, however following the completion of the RW Conveyance Project, recycled water is planned for use as irrigation for schools and parks. Turf irrigation is typically one of the highest uses of water in the City and was chosen as the preferred candidate for conversion from potable to recycled irrigation water. City parks and schools use up to 231 AFY (75 million gallons) for turf irrigation alone (City of Soledad, 2025b).

The City is currently slated to meet (and possibly exceed) 165 AFY of recycled water deliveries, which is the minimum required amount under the UCDR Grant Program Funding obligation. Future development in the City will also include the construction of new parks and schools. The *Miramonte Specific Plan* development identifies an additional 2,392 housing units connected to the City water system by approximately 2040 (City of Soledad, 2018). These additional connections are an increase of roughly 50% of the City's current total water demand. Using an extrapolated 50% increase in recycled water, the annual recycled water demand in 2040 and 2045 is expected to be approximately 248 AF.

Annual projections for the City's recycled water use are summarized in Table 6-4. For planning purposes, the projected recycled water volume in Table 6-4 would help offset a significant amount of the projected landscaping demand summarized previously in Chapter 4, Table 4-3. A complete analysis of potential future recycled water use demands will be developed in the future.

The City WRF was updated to a capacity of 5.5 MGD to serve development outside of the current City limits. A few, but not all, of the development applications have subsequently expired, leaving the City's WRF with significant excess capacity available. This excess capacity could be utilized as a potential regional WRF should the City of Greenfield or the City of Gonzales need additional or higher-level wastewater treatment capacity or seek to pursue access to recycled water.

Table 6-4 Recycled Water Direct Beneficial Uses within the Service Area, 2025–2050 (AF)

DWR Submittal Table 6-4 Retail: Recycled Water Direct Beneficial Uses Within Service Area Water Code Section 10633 (c)(e)									
Name(s) of Facility/ies Producing (Treating) the Recycled Water: City Wastewater Treatment Plant, Place ID 256483									
Name of Supplier Operating the Recycled Water Distribution System: City									
Supplemental Water Added in 2025 (volume) Include units: 0									
Source of 2025 Supplemental Water: N/A									
Use Type	Water Type (after treatment if treated)	Additional Information (as needed)	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050 (opt)	Potential Recycled Water Use Volume
Landscape irrigation (exc golf courses)	Non-Potable	Irrigation for City-owned properties (parks, sports fields, etc.)	0	165	165	248	248	248	165-248
Total			0	165	165	248	248	248	195-293 165-248

Planned Versus Actual Use of Recycled

The City does not currently utilize any recycled water to offset potable water use. The slower than anticipated development of local recycled water infrastructure explains the difference in recycled water volume projected for 2025 in the 2020 UWMP and the actual use in 2025. This difference is shown in Table 6-5.

Table 6-5 2020 UWMP Recycled Water Use Projection Compared to 2025 Actual, AF

DWR Submittal Table 6-5 Retail: 2020 UWMP Recycled Water Use Projection Compared to 2025 Actual Water Code Section 10633 (e)		
Use Type	2020 Projection for 2025	2025 Actual Use
Landscape irrigation (exc golf courses)	49	0
Total	49	0

Actions to Encourage and Optimize Future Recycled Water Use

Recycled water will be used for landscape irrigation, including parks, ball fields, and school district open space.

The City continues to identify and support actions to expand future recycled water use. Table 6-6 lists these actions to encourage recycled water use and the expected increase in use.

Table 6-6 Methods to Encourage Future Recycled Water Use, AFY

DWR Submittal Table 6-6 Retail: Methods to Encourage Future Recycled Water Use Water Code Section 10633 (f)			
Name of Action	Description	Planned Implementation Year	Expected Increase in Recycled Water Use
Establish Recycled Water Distribution System	Connect recycled water distribution system to City parks and schools	2025-2035	165
New Development Recycled Water Infrastructure	Planned phased development to expand recycled water distribution system to irrigation parks, parkways, and open spaces	2040-2050	83
Regulatory Relief	Ease regulations to install recycled water infrastructure	2040-2050	5
Regional Planning	Regionalize recycled water planning for collaboration and cost benefits	2040-2050	5
Long-Term Contracts	Advantages for long-term recycled water contracts	2040-2050	5
Rate Discounts	Financial program to incentivize recycled water use	2040-2050	5
Total			268

6.3 Desalinated Water Opportunities

The groundwater under the City is not brackish in nature and does not require desalination. The City's groundwater source is expected to adequately meet the long-term supply needs of the City in the future, and as such, transport of desalinated water is not expected to be necessary.

6.4 Water Exchanges and Transfers

There are currently no known exchanges, transfers, or interties that exist between the City and any other water system.

6.5 Future Water Projects

Development of new water projects and improvements to existing infrastructure are incorporated in the City's Capital Improvement Program (CIP). The City's most recent CIP includes approximately \$27.45 million in planned water system capital improvements over the five-year period, addressing infrastructure rehabilitation, system reliability, supply planning, and distribution system replacement (City of Soledad, 2025b).

Water projects identified in the *2025-2026 CIP* include:

- **Water Distribution Pipeline Replacements:** Extensive replacement of aging water mains throughout the City, including projects on Alder and Acacia Streets, Oak Street, Walker Drive, Major Avenue, Vineyard Drive, Pine Street, 1st through 7th Streets, and 5th-6th Street corridors. These projects represent the largest share of planned water expenditures and are intended to improve system reliability and reduce leaks and failures.
- **Well and Storage Infrastructure Improvements:** Planned projects include well rehabilitation and upgrades, a new additional well study, tank rehabilitation, and improvements at the La Cuesta storage facility. Together, these investments are aimed at maintaining water supply capacity, extending asset life, and supporting long-term groundwater reliability.
- **System Reliability and Operations Upgrades:** SCADA upgrades, installation of emergency generators at water distribution facilities, valve and fire hydrant replacement, flow and pressure testing, and a dedicated meter testing station. These projects are intended to improve operational control, emergency preparedness, and compliance with system performance standards.
- **Metering and Fleet Support:** The program includes major multi-year investments in water meter replacement, as well as purchase of maintenance vehicles and equipment (e.g., dump truck, backhoe, vacuum truck) to support ongoing water system operations.
- **Planning and Policy Support:** Allocates funding for preparation of an updated Water Master Plan, ensuring that future capital decisions are guided by updated system analysis and growth projections.

Water system improvements identified in the City's CIP are generally consistent with the recommendations of the City's *2019 Water Master Plan*, which evaluated long-term supply, storage, and distribution system needs. The *2019 Water Master Plan* identified several high-priority system improvements intended to maintain operational reliability and defer the need for new water supply development. These include upgrades to under-performing groundwater wells, including Well 7, Well 10, and Well 11, which would improve production capacity and reduce reliance on new well construction to meet near-term demand. The Plan also identifies a potential future need for an additional well in Zone A to offset a projected 500 gpm water supply deficit associated with the *Miramonte Specific Plan* at buildout. This future well, with an estimated capacity of 500 gpm or greater (approximately 807 AFY), is considered a low-priority project pending annexation and development and is included in Table 6-7.

In addition, the *2019 Water Master Plan* evaluated storage capacity and distribution system performance under buildout conditions. Storage capacity was found to be adequate in all pressure zones, and no new storage facilities are currently recommended. While the Plan identifies numerous distribution system improvements, including water main replacements and fire hydrant upgrades—as high-priority infrastructure investments, these projects are not considered water supply projects because they do not increase the volume of water available to the City. Instead, they are intended to improve system reliability, fire protection, and operational efficiency and are therefore appropriately addressed through the City’s CIP rather than as supply augmentation measures in this UWMP.

Table 6-7 Expected Future Water Supply Projects or Programs, AFY

DWR Submittal Table 6-7 Retail: Expected Future Water Supply Projects or Programs Water Code Section 10631 (f)						
Name of Future Projects or Programs	Joint Project with other suppliers?	Additional Description (as needed)	Water Type (after treatment if treated)	Planned Implementation Year	Planned for Use in Year Type¹	Expected Increase in Water Supply to Supplier
Well 7, 10, and 11 Upgrades	No	Supply sufficiency and energy efficiency	Potable	2025-2029	All year types	
New Well Construction – Future Project	No	New well in Zone A with a capacity of 500 gpm or greater	Potable	2036 (Pending annexation and construction at Miramonte)	All year types	807
Recycled Water Distribution System	No	Connect and expand existing development to recycled water and phase in new development to recycled water	Non-Potable	2040	All year types	248 ²

Notes:

¹Year type is defined as average year, single dry year, and multiple-dry years.

²For conservative planning purposes, the expected increase to the water supply due to the construction of the recycled water distribution system is equal to the projected landscape irrigation demand by 2050.

6.6 Summary of Existing and Planned Sources of Water

The City's groundwater supply has been sufficient to meet the City's historical demands. Table 6-8 summarizes the total amount of groundwater pumped in 2025. To meet growing demand for new development not yet annexed into the City's sphere of influence, new groundwater wells will have to be constructed and paid for by future development applicants.

The City provides water service through a system of municipal wells, water treatment, aboveground storage, and distribution pipes, which provide water to areas within the main City limit boundary area. The City has sufficient water capacity for all areas within the existing city limits and within areas designated for growth (expansion areas) by the *2005 General Plan*. Specifically, the *2019 Water Master Plan* indicates that an average daily demand of approximately 3,190 gpm would be required to serve existing and new development proposed in the *Miramonte Specific Plan*. This demand falls within the system's total firm capacity of 3,260 gpm (City of Soledad, 2019). The City has been proactive with respect to improving and developing its water supply system and continues to construct new wells in advance of demand from growth/development areas.

Projected water supply available through 2050 is shown in Table 6-9. The City intends to continue to use groundwater as the sole source of potable supply. The City's projected supply continues to be well within the annual sustainable yield of the Forebay Subbasin, which is estimated to be 148,000 AFY. Recycled water will begin delivery for irrigation uses by the end of 2026, increasing in years 2040 through 2050 if Miramonte is developed and built out.

Table 6-8 Water Supplies – 2025 Actual, AF

DWR Submittal Table 6-8 Retail: Water Supplies – 2025 Actual Water Code Section 10631 (b)			
Water Supply	Additional Description	2025	
		Water Type (after treatment if treated) (OPTIONAL)	Actual Volume
Groundwater (not desalinated)	Salinas Valley Groundwater Basin, Forebay Aquifer Subbasin, Forebay Subarea	Potable	2,113
Recycled Water	City's WRF	Non-Potable	0 ¹
Subtotal Potable			2,113
Subtotal Non-Potable			0
Total			2,113

Notes:
¹ Currently, recycled water produced at the WRF is used onsite for fire suppression and process water; however, this water is not metered and therefore is not included in this table.

Table 6-9 Water Supplies – Projected to 2050, AFY

DWR Submittal Table 6-9 Retail: Water Supplies – Projected Water Code Section 10631 (b)			Projected Water Supply (Report to the Extent Practicable)				
Water Supply	Additional Detail on Water Supply	Water Type (after treatment if treated)	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050 (opt)
			Reasonably Available Volume	Reasonably Available Volume	Reasonably Available Volume	Reasonably Available Volume	Reasonably Available Volume
Groundwater (not desalinated) ¹		Potable	5,258	5,258	6,065	6,065	6,065
Recycled Water		Non-Potable	165	165	248	248	248
Subtotal Potable			5,258	5,453	6,065	6,065	6,065
Subtotal Non-Potable			165	165	248	248	248
Total			5,423	5,423	6,313	6,313	6,313

Notes:

¹Reasonably available groundwater volume is projected as the firm capacity (the total capacity when the largest unit is out of service) of the five existing wells, with the planned addition of a new well with a capacity of 803 AF or greater in 2036 (see Table 6-7). The development of this well is pending annexation and construction at Miramonte, and may not occur by 2036, however is included in total reasonably available groundwater volume starting in 2040.

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6.7 Climate Change

Climate change is driven by increasing concentrations of carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases (GHG) that cause an increase in temperature and stress natural systems, such as oceans and the hydrologic cycle. The State faces the prospect of significant water management challenges related to climate change and is already experiencing a wide array of effects. Impacts that are currently occurring and that are projected to continue include increased temperatures, sea level rise, water quality degradation, a reduced winter snowpack, and altered precipitation patterns, including longer seasonal dry periods and more frequent and intense storm events.

The 2022 GSP identifies climate change as a key source of uncertainty and structural change in groundwater and surface water budgets, affecting both the magnitude and timing of inflows and outflows. These impacts are evaluated through projected water budgets for 2030 and 2070 using the Salinas Valley Operational Model (SVOM) with DWR-recommended climate change assumptions as reflected in Table 6-10 below. Table 6-11 provides the projected sustainable yields (SVBGSA, 2022).

Based on these projections, the general conclusion is that the Forebay Subbasin can be managed within its sustainable yield in the future. The projected water budgets can be interpreted as most likely future conditions; however, there is inherent uncertainty associated with using climate scenarios.

Table 6-10 Groundwater Budget for Projected Climate Change Conditions

Groundwater Budget – Forebay Aquifer Subbasin	2030 (AFY)	2070 (AFY)
Groundwater Pumping	-171,500	-181,200
Net Stream Exchange	103,200	105,700
Deep Percolation	53,100	57,500
Net Flow to Eastside Aquifer Subbasin and 180/400-Foot Aquifer Subbasin	-3,100	-2,800
Net Flow From Outside Areas and Upper Valley Aquifer Subbasin	2,600	2,800
Groundwater Evapotranspiration	-33,900	-35,100
Net Storage Gain or Loss	0	0

Table 6-11 Projected Sustainable Yields

	2030 Projected Sustainable Yield (AFY)	2070 Projected Sustainable Yield (AFY)	Historical Sustainable Yield (AFY)
Groundwater Pumping	171,500	181,200	150,900 to 174,300
Seawater Intrusion	0	0	0
Change in Storage	0	0	0
Projected Sustainable Yield	171,500	181,200	150,900 to 174,300

While actions must be taken to reduce GHG to mitigate impacts on global climate change, adaptation to already occurring impacts is also critical to ensure the continued effective management of the State’s water resources. Water resource managers and customers can play key roles in improving water and energy efficiency, reducing GHG emissions, and improving stewardship of the State’s natural resources. The City’s commitment to expanding the use of recycled water helps reduce reliance on potable water supplies and increases resilience to uncertainty associated with long-term climate change impacts. In addition, the City oversees and implements climate change adaptation measures through its Demand Management Measures (DMMs) described in Chapter 9, and WSCP in Chapter 10 and Appendix D, which provide a structured framework for demand reduction, operational response, and public coordination during droughts and other water supply stress conditions.

7 Water Service Reliability and Drought Risk Assessment

This chapter describes the reliability of the City's water supplies, which reflects the City's ability to meet the water needs of its customers under varying hydrological conditions. The analysis demonstrates that the City can reliably meet demands based on water supply availability from local groundwater sources.

The supply reliability assessment examines factors such as climate, environmental, water quality, and/or legal constraints that could potentially limit the expected quantity of water supply available to the City. Multiple drought scenarios are considered, and the quantitative impacts of the factors above on water supply and demand and the possible methods for addressing these issues are discussed.

The City continually looks for opportunities to improve water supply reliability. The City has also prepared a comprehensive WSCP to direct response actions in the event of a water shortage, summarized in Chapter 8 and detailed in Appendix D.

7.1 Water Service Reliability Assessment

The City's 2025 UWMP Water Service Reliability Assessment compares the total projected water supply and demands over the next 25 years in five-year increments under normal, single-dry, and multiple dry years.

As presented in Chapter 6, the City relies on groundwater as its sole source of potable water supply through the operation of five active wells. The City is developing local recycled water to meet non-potable landscape irrigation demands, with recycled water connections anticipated by December 2026. However, the City will continue to rely on groundwater to provide future potable water supply to meet the projected water demands in all hydrologic scenarios. The City and its customers benefit from continued investments in groundwater supply reliability.

There are various factors that may impact reliability of supplies such as legal, environmental, water quality, and climatic variables, as discussed below. The City's water supplies are projected to be sustainable and meet full-service demands now and into the future.

7.1.1 Constraints on Water Sources

As described in Chapter 6, the City relies on groundwater to meet potable customer demands. To diversify its water sources, the City plans to begin providing recycled water as an additional source for irrigation use, beginning in late 2026. The City will directly produce and distribute recycled water for landscape irrigation at parks and school sites. The use of recycled water will offset the use of potable groundwater supplies in meeting landscape irrigation needs.

Several factors that could potentially disrupt the City's groundwater supply include earthquakes, water quality impacts, regulatory changes, and other emergency supply shortage conditions. The City's response to these potential supply disruptions are discussed in the City's *Emergency Operations Plan* (EOP) (City of Soledad, 2021). The City's EOP is discussed in more detail in the WSCP, Appendix D. There are no potential legal factors that could impact the City's access to a reliable water supply. The constraints on the City's water sources are summarized below.

Constraints on Groundwater

Disruptions in the supply chain due to natural disasters or infrastructure malfunctions are the primary constraint to the City's groundwater supply. Additionally, supply is constrained by the quality and

availability of groundwater in the Forebay Subbasin. The sustainable yield and water quality of the underlying aquifer is monitored annually and discussed further in the Subbasin's *2026 Annual Report* (SVBGSA, 2026).

Threats to Infrastructure

The City provides water services through the operation of five active groundwater wells, which may be subject to disruptions in operation due to equipment malfunctions, flooding, earthquakes, or other catastrophic events. As discussed in Section 6.2.2 the firm capacity of the City's wells (the total capacity when the highest producing well is out of service) can meet existing demands. In July 2024, the City's highest producing well became inoperable while two other wells were down due to vibrations and scheduled maintenance, respectively (City of Soledad, 2024). The City declared a state of emergency and authorized emergency repair for the well. The City requested voluntary use reduction from customers and initiated conservation methods, including refraining from watering City parks. The City was able to meet demands with these voluntary use reductions until the well was repaired and did not require implementation of Stage 2 of its WSCP. The City continues to invest in infrastructure improvements to improve groundwater well operations and system reliability for the future.

Water Quality

As discussed in Section 6.2.2, groundwater quality in the Forebay Subbasin is generally suitable for municipal use. The City treats all groundwater to federal and state drinking water standards through its water treatment facilities. The City's most recent CCR met all applicable federal and state primary drinking water standards, and no exceedances of MCLs or action-levels were reported. The region's groundwater quality is primarily driven by naturally occurring constituents and agricultural land use, and water quality is monitored throughout the basin per SGMA requirements (SVBGSA, 2026).

Supply Availability

The City's groundwater availability is reliant on the sustainable yield of the Subbasin. As discussed in Section 6.2.2, while groundwater levels within the Forebay Subbasin are subject to seasonal variability, during the most recent reporting period, groundwater levels remained above minimum thresholds established by the *2022 GSP*, and no undesirable results were identified under SGMA sustainability criteria (SVBGSA, 2026). The sustainable yield of the Forebay Subbasin is anticipated to be impacted by climate change, which will likely affect both the timing and magnitude of both inflows and outflows. The projected water budget for the Forebay Subbasin considers the effects of climate change on sustainable yield using modeled impacts of climate change. The annual sustainable yield of the Forebay Subbasin is estimated to be 148,000 AFY and, even with the modeled impacts of climate change, is projected to increase to 171,500 and 181,200 in 2030 and 2070 respectively.

Constraints on Recycled Water

Recycled water use in the City will likely be primarily constrained by water quality. Recycled water has higher total dissolved solids (TDS) than groundwater as a function of the water treatment process. Higher concentration of salts in recycled water can have negative impacts to sensitive plants or landscapes suffering multiple year droughts that do not receive natural rainfall to flush salts down past the root zone. Statewide water conservation requirements established under AB 1668 and SB 606 are expected to reduce long-term indoor water use, which may decrease wastewater influent volumes. Reduced wastewater flows can result in increased TDS concentrations in recycled water supplies, potentially requiring enhanced treatment or limiting suitability for certain non-potable uses. The City will continue to evaluate the implications of these conservation-driven flow reductions as part of future recycled water planning and treatment considerations.

7.1.2 Year Type Characterization

In California, water supply reliability is largely driven by hydrologic conditions. The UWMP water supply reliability assessment requires a water supplier to define its available water supply into three hydrologic year types: (1) normal supply, (2) single-dry year supply, and (3) multiple-dry five-year supply.

This section discusses the type of years considered when evaluating water supply reliability. The conditions are as follows:

- **Normal (Average) Year** – The average water year is a year that represents the median runoff levels from precipitation, as well as the same general pattern of runoff. The supply quantities would be similar to historical average supplies. The average (normal) hydrologic condition for the City’s service area is represented by the year 2018.
- **Single Dry Year** – The single dry year is defined as the individual year with the lowest usable water supply. This condition can be derived as the year with the lowest annual supply. For the City, 2021 was selected to represent the single dry year.
- **Multiple Dry Years** – Multiple dry years are defined as the five consecutive years with the lowest usable water supply. The multiple dry years are detrimental to the water supply system because of their adverse effect on the levels of local and statewide reservoirs, as well as groundwater levels. Available supply for these conditions is constituted as the minimum historical yields for a running average of five years. For the City, the period between 2011 and 2015 was selected to represent the multiple dry years.

Consistent with the City’s 2010 and 2015 UWMPs, average, single-dry, and multiple-dry year periods were determined based on rainfall data available from DWR.

Table 7-1 shows the basis of water year data used to predict drought supply availability.

Table 7-1 Basis of Water Year Data (Reliability Assessment)

OPTIONAL DWR Submittal Table 7-1 Retail: Basis of Water Year Data (Reliability Assessment)		
Year Type	Base Year	Available Supplies if Year Type Repeats
		% of Average Supply
Average Year	2018	100%
Single-Dry Year	2021	104%
Consecutive Dry Years 1st Year	2011	108%
Consecutive Dry Years 2nd Year	2012	109%
Consecutive Dry Years 3rd Year	2013	110%
Consecutive Dry Years 4th Year	2014	111%
Consecutive Dry Years 5th Year	2015	112%

The following sections provide water supply and demand projections from 2030 to 2050 for normal, single dry, and multiple dry years (five consecutive years). Projections include both potable and recycled water supplies combined for results in this section.

7.1.3 Water Service Reliability

As summarized above, the Forebay Subbasin is characterized by general stability, and even during multiple dry years, the groundwater supply availability is anticipated to be reliable.

As described in Section 6.6, the City plans on increasing its supply availability with the addition of a new well and increased recycled water supply. The City’s potable supply availability is assumed to be unaffected by single or multiple dry years and is estimated to remain the same for all year types. Potable

supply availability exceeds projected demands during average, single-dry, and five consecutive dry water year periods. Therefore, the City’s water supply is 100% reliable in all hydrologic conditions.

The City’s recycled water supply, once in use, will be 100% reliable during all hydrologic year types, based on prevalent analysis of recycled water supplies.

Note that the while the City anticipates a surplus in all year types based on estimated supply availability exceeding demand, this surplus is hypothetical as the City would only pump the amount of groundwater needed to serve customer demands.

Water Service Reliability – Normal Year

Table 7-2 shows normal year supply and demand comparisons for potable and recycled water through the year 2050. The City’s normal year supply forecast assumes that no WSCP measures would be implemented.

Table 7-2 Normal Year Supply and Use Comparison, AFY

DWR Submittal Table 7-2 Retail: Normal Year Supply and Use Comparison Water Code Section 10635 (a)					
	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050 (Opt)
Supply totals (autofill from Submittal Table 6-9 R)	5,423	5,423	6,313	6,313	6,313
Use totals (autofill from Submittal Table 4-2 R)	2,192	2,735	3,277	3,289	3,296
Surplus/(shortfall)	3,231	2,688	3,036	3,024	3,017
OPTIONAL Planned WSCP Actions					
WSCP – use reduction savings benefit	0	0	0	0	0
Revised Surplus/(shortfall)	0	0	0	0	0

Water Service Reliability – Single Dry Year

Table 7-3 shows single dry year supply and demand comparisons for potable water and recycled water through 2050. For the single dry year, a 4% increase has been applied to normal demands, consistent with the estimated increase in demand from normal that the City experienced in 2021, the driest year in the last 5 years. The City assumes that the WSCP would not typically be implemented in a single dry year.

Table 7-3 Single Dry Year Supply and Use Comparison, AFY

DWR Submittal Table 7-3 Retail: Single Dry Year Supply and Use Comparison Water Code Section 10635(a)					
	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050 (Opt)
Supply totals	5,423	5,423	6,313	6,313	6,313
Use totals	2,276	2,839	3,402	3,414	3,422
Surplus/(shortfall)	3,147	2,584	2,911	2,899	2,891
OPTIONAL Planned WSCP Actions					
WSCP – use reduction savings benefit	0	0	0	0	0
Revised Surplus/(shortfall)	0	0	0	0	0

Water Service Reliability – Multiple Dry Years

Multiple dry years are defined as five consecutive year drought periods. As stated above, the City’s sustainable groundwater yield exceeds projected demands during average, single-dry, and five consecutive dry year periods. Therefore, the City’s water supply is 100% reliable in multiple-dry year conditions through 2050.

For projected demand, the dry period of 2011 to 2015 informs multiple-dry year demand year-over-year changes. To estimate multiple dry year demand projections, the City’s demand forecast assumed an 8% increase from normal demand in year one, 9% in year two, 10% increase in year three, 11% increase in year 4, and 12% increase in year five. In response to drought conditions and activation of the WSCP in year two, demand response was then reduced by 2.5% cumulatively in each consecutive year. Table 7-4 provides the five consecutive dry year supply and demand projections through 2050.

Table 7-4 Multiple Dry Years Supply and Use Comparison

DWR Submittal Table 7-4 Retail: Multiple Dry Years Supply and Use Comparison Water Code Section 10635(a)							
		2030	2035	2040	2045	2050 (Opt)	
First year	Supply totals	5,423	5,423	6,313	6,313	6,313	
	Use totals	2,367	2,954	3,539	3,552	3,560	
	Surplus/(shortfall)	3,056	2,469	2,774	2,761	2,753	
	OPTIONAL Planned WSCP Actions						
	WSCP – use reduction savings benefit	0	0	0	0	0	
	Revised Surplus/(shortfall)	0	0	0	0	0	
Second year	Supply totals	5,423	5,423	6,313	6,313	6,313	
	Use totals	2,389	2,981	3,572	3,585	3,593	
	Surplus/(shortfall)	3,034	2,442	2,741	2,728	2,720	
	OPTIONAL WSCP Actions						
	WSCP – use reduction savings benefit	60	75	90	90	90	
	Revised Surplus/(shortfall)	3,094	2,517	2,831	2,818	2,810	
Third year	Supply totals	5,423	5,423	6,313	6,313	6,313	
	Use totals	2,411	3,009	3,605	3,618	3,626	
	Surplus/(shortfall)	3,012	2,414	2,708	2,695	2,687	
	OPTIONAL Planned WSCP Actions						
	WSCP – use reduction savings benefit	121	151	181	181	182	
	Revised Surplus/(shortfall)	3,133	2,565	2,889	2,876	2,869	
Fourth year	Supply totals	5,423	5,423	6,313	6,313	6,313	
	Use totals	2,433	3,036	3,637	3,651	3,659	
	Surplus/(shortfall)	2,990	2,387	2,676	2,662	2,654	
	OPTIONAL Planned WSCP Actions						
	WSCP – use reduction savings benefit	183	228	273	274	275	
	Revised Surplus/(shortfall)	3,173	2,615	2,949	2,936	2,929	

DWR Submittal Table 7-4 Retail: Multiple Dry Years Supply and Use Comparison Water Code Section 10635(a)						
		2030	2035	2040	2045	2050 (Opt)
Fifth year	Supply totals	5,423	5,423	6,313	6,313	6,313
	Use totals	2,455	3,063	3,670	3,684	3,692
	Surplus/(shortfall)	2,968	2,360	2,643	2,629	2,621
OPTIONAL Planned WSCP Actions						
	WSCP – use reduction savings benefit	246	307	368	369	370
	Revised Surplus/(shortfall)	3,214	2,667	3,011	2,999	2,991

7.1.4 Description of Management Tools and Options

The City is committed to developing locally reliable potable and non-potable supplies to meet future demands. The City is strategically upgrading wells to ensure supply reliability, constructing new wells for future developments to ensure supply sufficiency, and developing its recycled water distribution system. Projects to increased groundwater reliability and capacity are important to the City, as well as continuing to implement effective and innovative Demand Management Measures (DMMs) presented in Chapter 9. Should a water shortage occur, the City may implement the WSCP, included in Appendix D, to address any shortage conditions and reduce demands.

While the City’s water service reliability assessments conclude that the City can meet 100% of projected demands in all hydrologic scenarios, the intent is to show the City is reasonably prepared for the unexpected. To that extent, the City’s WSCP (Chapter 8 and Appendix D) provides a framework for how the City can best manage water supplies in the event of shortages.

7.2 Drought Risk Assessment

Every urban water supplier is required to include a Drought Risk Assessment (DRA) as part of its 2025 UWMP. The CWC requires that a DRA be based on the driest five-year historical sequence for the supplier while considering plausible changes to projected water supply and demand due to climate change or regulatory changes. Specifically, a DRA evaluates whether a water shortage condition due to extended drought is expected to occur over the next five consecutive years (2026 to 2030). This DRA is designed to work in conjunction with the Water Service Reliability Assessment (Section 7.1) and WSCP (Chapter 8 and Appendix D) to present a comprehensive view of the City’s water reliability, preparedness, and water shortage response actions for drought.

7.2.1 Data, Methods, and Basis for Water Shortage Condition

The City’s DRA is conducted using the same methodology as the multiple dry year analysis in the Water Service Reliability Assessment (Section 7.1.3). The five driest hydrologic years selected to define the DRA are the years 2011 to 2015. The 2011-2015 dry hydrologic conditions were applied to years 2026–2030 to assess chronic dry year supplies available to the City. The City’s unconstrained potable water demand from 2025 (2,113 AF) is used as a baseline to project multiple dry year demands for 2021 through 2025. The potable water demand percentage increases used in the water service reliability for multiple dry years analysis were again used in this DRA. Year 1 (2026) demand increases by 8%, while subsequent years increase by 1% each year. The City’s current firm capacity of 5,258 AFY was conservatively assumed for future supply, although the City plans on increasing its capacity through infrastructure improvements and supplementing irrigation supply with recycled water. The DRA assumes the City would implement its WSCP in the second year of a multi-year drought and estimates a 2.5% cumulative annual reduction in demand from the implementation of the WSCP. Note that the “Revised Surplus/(Shortfall)” following

WSCP implementation would remain zero because the City would only pump the amount of groundwater needed to serve customer demands.

7.2.2 Water Source Reliability

The City’s potable water service reliability for near-term drought conditions is 100%. The City’s current firm capacity of 5,258 AFY is greater than the estimated maximum demand of 2,367 AFY prior to saving from the implementation of the WSCP, or the addition of recycled water supply. Therefore, the City’s available water supply over the next five years, if a drought persists, is projected to exceed expected demands.

Although the DRA conservatively assumes the current firm capacity of the City’s potable system for future supply, some potable supply is anticipated to be offset with recycled water in the next five years, increasing water source reliability. The City’s recycled water service will be 100% reliable in all years during a hypothetical consecutive five-year drought. This is attributable to the City’s current investments in production capacity for recycled water at the City’s WRF and operational flexibility.

7.2.3 Total Water Supply and Use Comparison

The City’s potable water service reliability is 100% in all years during a hypothetical consecutive five-year drought. This is attributable to the anticipated available groundwater supply, which exceeds the City’s projected demands. This water supply surplus is from a well-managed basin largely driven by the actions of the Subbasin GSAs and MCWRA working collaboratively with other overlying agencies to maximize the development and reliability of groundwater supplies. In addition, the City has been proactive with respect to improving and developing its water supply system and continues to construct new wells in advance of demand. While the DRA does not indicate as such, the City would still maintain and refine its water use efficiency program offerings to its customers to manage demand in future years, regardless of the hydrologic scenario.

Table 7-5 demonstrates the City’s potable water service reliability of 100% in a near-term drought scenario that extends from 2026 through 2030. Note that the while the City anticipates a surplus in all five years based on estimated supply availability exceeding demand, this surplus is hypothetical as the City would only pump the amount of groundwater needed to serve customer demands.

Table 7-5 Five-Year Drought Risk Assessment, AF

DWR Submittal Table 7-5 Retail: Five-Year Drought Risk Assessment Water Code Section 10635(b)(3)	
2026	Total
Total Water Use	2,282
Total Supplies	5,258
Surplus/Shortfall w/o WSCP Action	2,976
OPTIONAL Planned WSCP Actions (use reduction and supply augmentation)	
WSCP – use reduction savings benefit	0
Revised Surplus/(shortfall)	2,976
2027	
Total Water Use	2,303
Total Supplies	5,258
Surplus/Shortfall w/o WSCP Action	2,955
OPTIONAL Planned WSCP Actions (use reduction and supply augmentation)	
WSCP – use reduction savings benefit	58
Revised Surplus/(shortfall)	3,013

DWR Submittal Table 7-5 Retail: Five-Year Drought Risk Assessment Water Code Section 10635(b)(3)	
2028	
Total Water Use	2,324
Total Supplies	5,258
Surplus/Shortfall w/o WSCP Action	2,934
OPTIONAL Planned WSCP Actions (use reduction and supply augmentation)	
WSCP – use reduction savings benefit	117
Revised Surplus/(shortfall)	3,051
2029	
Total Water Use	2,345
Total Supplies	5,258
Surplus/Shortfall w/o WSCP Action	2,913
OPTIONAL Planned WSCP Actions (use reduction and supply augmentation)	
WSCP – use reduction savings benefit	176
Revised Surplus/(shortfall)	3,089
2030	
Total Water Use	2,367
Total Supplies	5,258
Surplus/Shortfall w/o WSCP Action	2,891
OPTIONAL Planned WSCP Actions (use reduction and supply augmentation)	
WSCP – use reduction savings benefit	237
Revised Surplus/(shortfall)	3,128

8 Water Shortage Contingency Plan

This chapter provides a summary of information from the City's WSCP to demonstrate compliance with DWR requirements. The City's WSCP is a standalone document that can be modified as needed and is included as Appendix D.

The WSCP describes how the City intends to predict and respond to foreseeable and unforeseeable water shortages, which occur when available water supplies are reduced to a level that cannot support typical demand at any given time. The WSCP serves as a planning document to guide the City Council, staff, and the public by identifying response actions that allow for efficient and accountable management of water shortages with predictability and transparency. While the WSCP does not provide absolute direction, it offers a range of response options to address varying water shortage conditions.

Summary of DWR Required WSCP sections:

- Water Supply Reliability Analysis
- Annual Water Supply and Demand Assessment
- Six Standard Water Shortage Levels
- Shortage Response Actions
- Communication Protocols
- Compliance and Enforcement
- Legal Authority
- Financial Consequences of WSCP Implementation
- Monitoring and Reporting
- WSCP Refinement Procedures
- Special Water Feature Distinction
- Plan Adoption, Submittal, and Availability

8.1 Updates Since 2020

Since the City's 2020 UWMP, several Executive Orders have been issued by the state in response to prolonged drought conditions shaping water management requirements for urban water suppliers.

- **March 2022, Executive Order N-7-22:** marked a statewide drought response requiring urban water suppliers to implement Stage 2 WSCP actions, representing approximately a 20 percent supply reduction, and submit preliminary and final water supply and demand assessments by June 1 and July 1, 2022. The order also directed the SWRCB to prohibit irrigation of non-functional turf in commercial, industrial, and institutional landscapes. Suppliers without approved WSCPs were subject to default plans, reinforcing the urgency of conservation and compliance.
- **February 2023, Executive Order N-3-23:** extended statewide drought emergency provisions, emphasizing climate uncertainty and the need for preparedness. The order supported ongoing conservation efforts and streamlined permitting for groundwater and recharge projects, reflecting a shift from mandatory restrictions toward long-term resilience planning.
- **March 2023, Executive Order N-5-23:** ended the statewide requirement for Stage 2 WSCP actions. Urban water suppliers, including the City, were permitted to return to Stage 1 or lower response levels, and emergency regulations requiring Level 2 actions expired on June 10, 2023.

- **September 2024:** a phased rollback of drought emergency provisions was lifted in 19 counties, which included major urban areas within Monterey County, including the City to return to voluntary conservation while continuing to monitor local supply conditions. In compliance with Executive Order N-7-22, the City implemented prohibitions on nonessential water use, conducted public outreach and enforcement, and reported water use data as required during the emergency period.

8.2 Water Supply Reliability Assessment

The Water Supply Reliability Assessment in Chapter 7 of this 2025 UWMP evaluates the City's ability to meet customer demands under normal year, single-dry year, and multiple dry-year conditions. The chapter also assesses the drought risk over the next five years (2026 to 2030) assuming the driest five-year period is repeated over the next five years. Water supply reliability reflects the City's ability to meet the water needs of its customers with water supplies under varying conditions. The analysis considers plausible hydrological and regulatory variability, climate conditions, and other factors that affect the City's water supply and demand. The 2025 reliability analysis indicates that the City's water supplies are reliable, and no shortages are anticipated. While the City is identified to meet future potable demands, potential reliability risks remain, including climate change impacts, infrastructure failures, and catastrophic events, which are addressed through contingency measures and adaptive planning strategies detailed in the WSCP (Appendix D).

8.3 Annual Water Supply and Demand Assessment

The City performs an annual assessment of water supply and demand (Annual Assessment) to determine whether shortage conditions exist and if activation of a WSCP stage is necessary. This assessment is a statutory requirement under CWC Section 10632 and is designed to provide a short-term outlook on water reliability for the upcoming year.

The Annual Assessment compares available groundwater supply capacity to projected unconstrained customer demand, considering historical water use, anticipated new connections, population growth assumptions, and land use planning data. Available supply is based on the combined production capacity of the City's groundwater wells and is adjusted as needed to reflect infrastructure constraints, planned maintenance, or emergency conditions. Infrastructure reliability, water quality, regulatory conditions, and other factors that could affect supply or demand are evaluated as part of the assessment. If the assessment identifies an existing or potential water shortage, the City Council may take action to implement the appropriate Water Shortage Response actions through adoption of a resolution. More detailed information for evaluation criteria for current demand, available supply, infrastructure constraints, and regulatory mandates analysis can be found in the WSCP (Appendix D).

8.4 Six Standard Water Shortage Levels

The adoption of six standardized water shortage levels provides a consistent statewide framework for declaring shortages and implementing response actions. This approach ensures uniformity across California, making it easier for agencies, regulators, and the public to understand and respond to water shortage conditions.

Under CWC Section 10632(a)(2), urban water suppliers must define shortage levels corresponding to progressive ranges of supply reductions: up to 10%, 20%, 30%, 40%, 50%, and greater than 50%. These levels are based on actual supply conditions, such as reductions in imported water, changes in groundwater levels, or other hydrologic indicators. The standardized structure allows for clear

communication, predictable enforcement, and coordinated regional and statewide drought response efforts.

The six standard water shortage levels are reflected in Table 8-1.

Table 8-1 Water Shortage Contingency Plan Levels

Standard Shortage Levels	Percent Shortage Range
1	Up to 10%
2	Up to 20%
3	Up to 30%
4	Up to 40%
5	Up to 50%
6	>50%

8.5 Shortage Response Actions

The City’s WSCP establishes a comprehensive set of actions to address water shortages, organized into key categories to ensure flexibility and effectiveness.

8.5.1 Demand Reduction

The City emphasizes water use efficiency with its customers at all times and expands efforts during shortage stages as described under Section 8.5.4. These measures ensure that conservation becomes a shared responsibility, helping the community collectively reduce demand during critical periods.

Demand reduction actions are described in detail in the WSCP and are highlighted below in Table 8-2.

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Table 8-2 Demand Reduction Actions

DWR Submittal Table 8-3 Retail: Demand Reduction Actions Water Code Section 10632(a)(4)(B) and (E)					
Shortage Level	Demand Reduction Actions	How much is this going to reduce the shortage gap?		Additional Explanation or Reference	Penalty, Charge, or Other Enforcement?
		Volume or Percentage	Shortage Gap Reduction Value		
1	Expand Public Information Campaign	Percentage	Up to 10%	Increasing customer outreach and engagement tools from WSCP Section 5.3	No
1	Landscape – Other landscape restriction or prohibition	Percentage	Up to 10%	Encourage outdoor water use efficiency	No
2	Expand Public Information Campaign	Percentage	10–20%	Increasing customer outreach and engagement tools from WSCP Section 5.3	No
2	Other	Percentage	10–20%	Voluntary reductions	No
3	Expand Public Information Campaign	Percentage	10–20%	Increasing customer outreach and engagement tools from WSCP Section 5.3	No
3	Landscape – Limit landscape irrigation to specific days	Percentage	20–30%	Existing landscape (including Golf Course and Athletic Fields out-of-play areas) limited to 2 days/week; New landscape for adequate growth up to 5 weeks	Yes
3	Landscape – Limit landscape irrigation to specific times	Percentage	20–30%	Golf courses/Athletic fields in-play areas before 10 am or after 5 pm	Yes
3	CII – Lodging establishment must offer opt out of linen service	Percentage	20–30%	Offer limited linen/towel exchange	Yes
3	CII – Other CII restriction or prohibition	Percentage	20–30%	Compliance with outdoor water use required	Yes
3	Other – Prohibit use of potable water for construction and dust control	Percentage	20–30%		Yes
3	Other	Percentage	20–30%	Vehicle washing on assigned landscape watering days	Yes
4	Expand Public Information Campaign	Percentage	10–20%	Increasing customer outreach and engagement tools from WSCP Section 5.3	No
4	Landscape – Limit landscape irrigation to specific days	Percentage	30–40%	Existing landscape (including Golf Course and Athletic Field out-of-play areas) limited to 1 day/week; New landscape 3 days/week for 5 weeks, then 1 day/week	Yes
4	Landscape – Limit landscape irrigation to specific times	Percentage	30–40%	Golf courses/Athletic fields in-play areas before 10 am or after 5 pm	Yes
4	CII – Lodging establishment must offer opt out of linen service	Percentage	30–40%	Towel exchange limited to once every 2 nights or for entire stay, whichever shorter	Yes
4	Other water feature or swimming pool restriction	Percentage	30–40%	Draining/refilling only if pool component has become hazardous; must be covered to avoid evaporation	Yes
4	CII – Other CII restriction or prohibition	Percentage	30–40%	Vehicle washing on assigned landscape watering days/hours; limited fleet washing	Yes
4	Other	Percentage	30–40%	All water use reduction encouraged; Mandatory use reduction targets, as established by City Council	Yes
5	Expand Public Information Campaign	Percentage	10–20%	Increasing customer outreach and engagement tools from WSCP Section 5.3	No
5	Landscape – Limit landscape irrigation to specific days	Percentage	40–50%	All days prohibited, except for new landscape	Yes
5	Landscape – Limit landscape irrigation to specific times	Percentage	40–50%	All times prohibited, except for new landscape	Yes
5	CII – Lodging establishment must offer opt out of linen service	Percentage	40–50%	Towel exchange limited to once every 3 nights, or for entire stay, whichever shorter	Yes
5	Other water feature or swimming pool restriction	Percentage	40–50%	All filling/draining/re-filling prohibited	Yes
5	Other – Prohibit vehicle washing except at facilities using recycled or recirculating water	Percentage	40–50%		Yes
5	CII – Other CII restriction or prohibition	Percentage	40–50%	Mandatory use reduction targets, as established by City Council	Yes
5	Other	Percentage	40–50%	Mandatory construction water budgets, as established by City Council	Yes
6	Expand Public Information Campaign	Percentage	10–20%	Increasing customer outreach and engagement tools from WSCP Section 5.3	No
6	Landscape – Prohibit certain types of landscape irrigation	Percentage	Greater than 50%	Elimination of all turf irrigation with potable supplies; restrict watering to shrubs and trees by hand or drip irrigation only	Yes
6	Landscape – Other landscape restriction or prohibition	Percentage	Greater than 50%	Shutoff of dedicated landscape meters	Yes
6	CII – Restaurants may only serve water upon request	Percentage	Greater than 50%		Yes
6	Moratorium or Net Zero Demand Increase on New Connections	Percentage	Greater than 50%	Moratorium on provision of new customer meters	Yes
6	Other – Prohibit use of potable water for construction and dust control	Percentage	Greater than 50%	Elimination of issuance of construction (hydrant) meters	Yes
6	Other	Percentage	Greater than 50%	Other mandatory restrictions and enforcement	Yes

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8.5.2 Supply Augmentation

The City does not plan to utilize additional supply sources during a water shortage but rather mitigate supply impacts through demand reduction actions and/or utilize additional imported water to meet demands. Therefore, no supply augmentation and other actions are reported in DWR Table 8-2.

8.5.3 Operational Changes

During shortage conditions, operations may be affected by demand reduction responses. Operational changes to address a water shortage may be implemented based on the severity of the reduction goal. The City, with City Council approval as needed, will consider their operational procedures at the time of a shortage to identify changes they can take to maximize supply and reduce demand during a water shortage stage.

8.5.4 Additional Mandatory Restrictions

In addition to any shortage response level being declared, the City maintains the following prohibitions and restrictions at all times. Per the City's Ordinance 534 Section 2 (part), 1993, Chapter 13.09, Mandatory Water Conservation included as Attachment A in the WSCP (Appendix D).

8.5.5 Emergency Response Plan

In catastrophic shortage conditions, the City activates emergency protocols through the City's *Emergency Operations Plan* (EOP), consistent with the *State Emergency Plan* and *Monterey County Operational Area Plan*, which identifies water and wastewater facilities as critical infrastructure and establishes response procedures and interagency coordination. The City has also prepared Emergency Action Plans to guide response to a catastrophic reduction in water supply. In addition, the City participates in the California Water/Wastewater Agency Response Network (CalWARN), which provides mutual aid and emergency response support.

8.5.6 Seismic Risk Assessment and Mitigation Plan

The City addresses this requirement through reliance on the *2022 Monterey County Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan* (MJHMP), which identifies the City as located within an active seismic region and subject to moderate ground-shaking risk. The MJHMP prioritizes identification of vulnerable facilities and implementation of feasible mitigation measures to reduce damage and maintain essential services, including water supply operations, before, during, and after an earthquake.

8.6 Communication Protocols

The City has established communication protocols, consistent with CWC §10632(a)(5), to inform customers, stakeholders, and local, regional, and state agencies of:

- Current or projected water shortages identified through the Annual Assessment
- Water shortage response actions that are triggered or anticipated
- Other relevant water supply-related information

Further detail on these protocols is outlined in Appendix A of the WSCP.

- **Coordination:** Communication efforts are coordinated with City management and regional agencies to ensure consistent and effective messaging, with increased coordination during droughts or limited supply conditions.

- **Key Audiences:** The communication strategy targets all water users within the City’s service area, including customers both inside and outside city boundaries.
- **Objectives:** Communication during water shortages is intended to explain the cause, severity, and duration of shortages, identify required or recommended conservation actions, and maintain public understanding, trust, and preparedness for changes in shortage conditions.
- **Flexibility and Adaptability:** Recognizing that water shortage conditions can vary significantly, the communication plan is designed to be flexible. It provides recommended strategies and tactics for escalating shortage levels but allows City staff to tailor approaches based on factors such as severity, budget, seasonal conditions, and regulatory requirements of the WSCP Appendix D, Table 3 outlines staged communication mechanisms.

8.7 Compliance and Enforcement

In accordance with CWC Section 10632(a)(6), the City emphasizes education as the primary approach to address violations of water use restrictions during shortage conditions. When educational efforts are ineffective, enforcement measures outlined in Chapter 13.09 of the City Municipal Code will apply. These measures may include fines, installation of flow-restricting devices, and other civil or criminal penalties. Current fine structures are specified in the City’s Municipal Code and are summarized in the WSCP Appendix D, Table 4. Additionally, the City may grant temporary variances from water conservation requirements in cases of undue hardship or emergency conditions, consistent with Chapter 13.09 of the City Municipal Code.

8.8 Legal Authorities

The City has broad legal authority under California law to implement and enforce water shortage contingency measures. This authority is derived from multiple provisions, including:

- California Constitution Article X, Section 2 and Water Code Section 100, which require water to be used beneficially and prohibit waste or unreasonable use.
- Water Code Sections 350–377, granting authority to declare a water shortage emergency and impose conservation measures when ordinary demands cannot be met without depleting supplies.
- Additional statutes under Water Code Chapters 3.3 and 3.5, Division 6, and the California Emergency Services Act, which allow enforcement of water use restrictions during emergencies.
- Upon a Governor’s proclamation of a state of emergency due to drought, local WSCP implementation takes precedence where practicable.

8.9 Financial Consequences of WSCP Implementation

Implementing the WSCP can have significant financial impacts on the City. Reduced water sales during shortage conditions result in lower revenue, while compliance and enforcement activities may increase operational costs. The City adjusted water and wastewater rates in 2021, which extend through 2026, to address rising wholesale costs, fund critical capital improvement projects, and enhance system reliability.

If implementation of the WSCP reduces water sales, the City recognizes that revenues to the Water Enterprise Fund may decline, potentially affecting recovery of fixed costs. Because water revenues already fluctuate with weather and demand conditions, the City manages this variability by maintaining financial reserves. If needed, the City will temporarily use Water Enterprise Fund reserves, including rate-stabilization reserves, to offset revenue shortfalls and minimize rate instability during periods of reduced water sales or unexpected supply costs. Enforcement of the WSCP is presumed to be covered by enhanced revenues from application of excess use charges and penalties.

8.10 Monitoring and Reporting

The City will monitor water supplies and demands annually to determine whether WSCP conditions are met and to evaluate the effectiveness of response actions in reducing demand and closing supply gaps. Water use is tracked through metered, tiered rate structures that support conservation and recovery of system costs. In addition, the City complies with SWRCB reporting requirements by submitting monthly conservation reports, and this reporting is integrated into the Annual Assessment and WSCP monitoring process.

8.11 WSCP Refinement Procedures

The WSCP is designed to be adaptive and updated as needed to address both foreseeable and unforeseen water shortage conditions. To maintain effectiveness, the City will continually evaluate requirements, criteria, and response actions based on lessons learned during implementation and results from monitoring and reporting programs.

Potential refinements will be documented and incorporated into the next WSCP update. Changes that may warrant an update include adjustments to shortage level triggers, modifications to the stage structure, or the addition of new response actions. Newly identified actions may initially be introduced as voluntary measures until formally adopted as mandatory.

8.12 Special Water Feature Distinction

In compliance with CWC Section 10623(b), the City identifies and regulates artificially supplied water features in the WSCP, distinguishing decorative features from recreational features such as swimming pools and spas. Decorative water features may only operate using recycled water, while pools and spas must use potable water and are subject to restrictions on draining and refilling to protect public health and structural integrity.

Under normal conditions, decorative water features and fountains must use recirculated water, and the City does not allow refilling of a swimming pool or spa except to prevent or repair structural damage or to comply with public health regulations as described under Municipal Code Chapter 13.09 under Mandatory Water Conservation.

8.13 Plan Adoption, Submittal, and Availability

The City's WSCP was prepared and will be adopted in accordance with CWC Section 10632(a)(3)(C). The WSCP will be presented at a duly noticed public hearing and formally adopted by the City Council on June 17, 2026. Required public and agency notifications were provided, and the WSCP was made available for public review prior to adoption.

Following adoption, the WSCP was made publicly available within 30 days and submitted electronically to the DWR through the Water Use Efficiency (WUE) Data Portal concurrent with the UWMP. Hard copies of the adopted WSCP and UWMP were submitted to the State Library, and copies were distributed to applicable cities and counties within the City's service area within 30 days of adoption. Any future amendments required by DWR will be adopted by the City Council and resubmitted to DWR within 30 days of adoption.

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9 Demand Management Measures

CWC Section 10631(e)(1) requires a description of the water supplier’s demand management measures (DMMs) that are used to achieve water use targets.

This chapter describes the water conservation programs that the City has implemented to reduce overall potable water demands and comply with the State’s “Making Conservation a California Way of Life” framework. This framework, established by SB 606 and AB 1668, requires urban retail water suppliers to meet long-term water use efficiency standards and annually calculate an Urban Water Use Objective (UWUO) reflecting efficient water use. The City’s water conservation programs, referred to as DMMs in this UWMP, support achievement of these efficiency standards and contribute to meeting the City’s UWUO over time. The required DMMs are summarized in Table 9-1. The City has implemented a new metering program as described in Section 9.2 and updated water rates to support conservation pricing as described in Section 9.3. The City continues to expand and implement water conservation programs as detailed in this chapter.

Table 9-1 Demand Management Measures

Measure	
1	Water waste prevention ordinances
2	Metering
3	Conservation pricing
4	Public education and outreach
5	Programs to assess and manage distribution system real loss
6	Water conservation program coordination and staffing support
7	Other demand management measures

9.1 Water Waste Prevention Ordinances

In 1993, the City adopted Chapter 13.09 of the City’s Municipal Code, Mandatory Water Conservation Regulations. The purpose of the ordinance is to conserve the City’s water supply for the greatest public benefit, with particular regard to domestic use, sanitation, and fire protection, and to ensure compliance with applicable water regulations of other governmental agencies. The City may enforce these provisions through written warnings, citations, nuisance abatement, and monetary penalties. A first violation is subject to a \$50 fine, while second and subsequent violations within a twelve-month period are subject to \$100 fines. Each day a violation continues may be treated as a separate violation. Examples of water uses prohibited or regulated at all times under the City Municipal Code include:

- Failure to initiate repairs to leaking pipes, faucets, sprinklers, irrigation systems, or similar defects within 72 hours of discovery.
- Washing cars, trucks, boats, trailers, or other vehicles with potable water unless the hose is equipped with an automatic shutoff nozzle.
- Using potable water through a hose to clean the exterior of a building or structure unless the hose has a shutoff nozzle.
- Hosing sidewalks, driveways, parking lots, streets, or other paved surfaces, except where necessary to protect public health and safety.
- Allowing water to spill into streets, curbs, or gutters, or causing runoff beyond the immediate area of use.

- Emptying and refilling swimming pools or spas except for structural repair or public health compliance.
- Operating decorative fountains unless the water is recycled within the fountain.
- Using potable water for construction compaction or dust control where reclaimed or other approved sub-potable water is reasonably available.
- Unauthorized use of water from City fire hydrants without a permit.
- Indiscriminate running of water that is wasteful and without reasonable purpose.

9.2 Metering

In the past, the City installed Automated Meter Reading (AMR) meters on all customer connections except fire service. The AMR meters are read by City staff on a monthly basis, through the use of drive-by technology that allows the meter reading to be transmitted to a drive-by mobile unit. The City's Finance Department utilizes software that pulls data from the AMR system for monthly billing purposes. The system flags users with significant usage increases from month to month, which helps alert staff to potential leaks. When high usage is discovered, the billing system automatically requests a re-read of the meter, and water system staff are sent to the field to obtain a manual meter reading for confirmation.

In 2020, the City installed roughly 300 Advanced Metering Infrastructure (AMI) meters, which allows for fully remote meter reading through the use of cellular endpoint signaling, to detect leaks and abnormally high usage in real time for faster resolution of issues. The City continued to install approximately 300 new AMI meters per year through 2023, bringing the total number of AMI meters to approximately 900.

In 2024, the City obtained federal funding through the WaterSMART Water and Energy Efficiency Grant (WEEG) program to upgrade AMI systems to improve water conservation and efficiency by replacing and upgrading approximately 3,500 existing non-AMI meters with ultrasonic flowmeters equipped with AMI cellular technology, known as smart meters. Meters would be installed at SFR, MFR, schools, commercial, parks, and other municipal connections. As part of the upgrades, a new WaterSMART customer portal will be built. This would allow for customers and the City to view real-time information about water usage and produce more accurate water bills.

As a standard practice, the City reviews flagged accounts with abnormally high water use on a monthly basis to determine if a leak is the possible source of the water usage increase. The City contacts the resident to communicate the likelihood of a probable leak and then works with the resident to determine the location of the leak and to initiate repair measures.

9.3 Conservation Pricing

The City approved a water and sewer rate study in 2021 (City of Soledad, 2021b), designed to recover the cost of providing reliable water service while encouraging efficient water use. The City's water billing rates consist of a monthly fixed charge based on meter size and a commodity charge based on the volume of water consumed. This pricing structure provides price signals that promote conservation while ensuring adequate revenue to operate, maintain, and improve the City's water system. Information presented in the remainder of this section is presented in the City's 2025-2026 Master Fee Schedule which was last updated in 2025 (City of Soledad, 2025c).

All City water service connections are charged a monthly base rate that varies by meter size. For FY 2025-2026, monthly base charges range from \$18.83 for a 5/8-inch meter to \$937.31 for a 6-inch meter. Larger meters pay higher fixed charges because they place greater demand on system capacity and infrastructure.

In addition to the monthly base charge, all customers are billed for the amount of water used each month, measured in centum cubic feet¹ (CCF). The City's current rate schedule provides separate volumetric rates for single-family residential, multi-family residential, commercial and industrial, institutional/governmental (public), and school customer classes. This class-based structure reflects differing patterns of water use and service demand among customer types.

Single-family residential customers are subject to an increasing block tiered rate structure consisting of three usage tiers, as follows:

- Tier 1: 0 to 9 CCF
- Tier 2: 10 to 23 CCF
- Tier 3: Greater than 23 CCF

For FY 2025-2026, Single-family Tier 1 water use is charged at \$1.65 per CCF, Tier 2 use is charged at \$3.19 per CCF, and Tier 3 use is charged at \$4.98 per CCF. The first block of essential indoor and efficient outdoor use is billed at the lowest rate, while higher discretionary usage is charged at progressively higher rates.

Other customer classes are charged uniform volumetric rates for all water use. For FY 2025-2026, multi-family customers are charged \$2.53 per CCF, commercial and industrial customers are charged \$2.83 per CCF, institutional/governmental (public) accounts are charged \$3.41 per CCF, and school accounts are charged \$3.51 per CCF as shown in Table 9-2.

The City's conservation-oriented pricing strategy supports efficient water use by linking higher consumption to higher marginal cost, particularly for single-family residential customers. This rate structure is an important component of the City's water demand management program and supports the conservation objectives of this UWMP and the WSCP.

Table 9-2 Residential Tiered and Non-tiered Water Rates for Potable Water

Tier	Water Use	Cost per 100 Gallons
Single Family Residential		
Tier 1	0 to 9 CCF	\$1.65
Tier 2	10-23 CCF	\$3.19
Tier 3	>23 CCF	\$4.98
Multi-Family		
Non-tiered	>0 CCF	\$2.53
Commercial		
Non-tiered	>0 CCF	\$2.83
Public		
Non-tiered	>0 CCF	\$3.41
School		
Non-tiered	>0 CCF	\$3.51

¹ Centum cubic feet = 100 cubic feet of water; 1 CCF = 748 gallons of water

9.4 Public Education and Outreach

The City implements multiple public information programs to help reduce water consumption and raise public awareness of water conservation methods. These efforts focus on education, outreach, and providing residents with practical tools to conserve water.

9.4.1 Public Messaging

To raise awareness of water conservation, the City communicates water use information to the public through a variety of methods. The Water Resources Manager, positioned in the Public Works Department, provides guidance and direction on programmatic information for water conservation and stormwater awareness and education. Since the 2020 UWMP, the City hired a Community Engagement Manager in 2021 who receives direction from the Water Resources Manager to help enhance community outreach through the use of social media posts and other audio-visual messaging, including City website public announcements.

In addition, classroom education is provided through Save the Whales (<https://savethewhales.org/school-programs/>), which delivers presentations focused primarily on stormwater management while also incorporating water conservation messaging.

The following is a summary of the public education and outreach methods implemented by the City:

- Maintains a page on its website with links to conservation measures, water-saving resources, and tips for conserving water. The City is currently updating and enhancing this webpage to improve public access to conservation information.
- Initiates direct mailings of water conservation information to residents during drought conditions.
- Provides notices in monthly utility bills, such as “We need your help to conserve,” “Fix toilet leaks & save water,” “Install low flow devices,” and “Fix dripping water/shower faucets.”
- Distributes door hangers that educate homeowners on current water supply conditions and provide tips on how community members can reduce flows to the wastewater treatment facility.
- Provides brochures and pamphlets in both English and Spanish for distribution to local schools and the community.

9.4.2 Water Awareness Committee of Monterey County

The City continues to participate as a member of the Water Awareness Committee of Monterey County (WAC). The WAC’s mission is to promote personal responsibility through education for the conservation and beneficial use of water in the County. In 2024 and 2025, the City promoted water conservation at the Salinas Valley Fair in Kings City through participation with the WAC. City Water Awareness Kits

As an ongoing feature of the City’s commitment to water conservation measures and public messaging, the City distributes Water Awareness Kits containing conservation and educational materials such as sprinkler rain gauges, low-flow showerheads, aerators, reusable water bottles, coloring books and stickers for children, and educational brochures on water conservation. The City is developing an updated version that will include additional water-saving devices, with the goal of incorporating items such as hose shut-off nozzles as funding allows. Table 9-3 includes an overview of the number of conservation kits.

Table 9-3 City Water Awareness Kit Customer Deliveries, 2021-2025

Year	Number of Conservation Kits Distributed	Conservation Kit Distribution Details
2021	9	Delivered to new occupants upon water service change
2022	27	Delivered to new occupants upon water service change
2023	59	Delivered to new occupants upon water service change
2024	29	Delivered to new occupants upon water service change
2025	26	Conservation kits and materials available to all customers at City Hall
Total	150	

9.5 Programs to Assess and Manage Distribution System Real Loss

The City performs leak detection to identify water losses, whether on private property or from City-owned pipes. The City’s Water System Utilities, within the Public Works Department, is responsible for handling and scheduling all water system audits and repairs. Under the City’s capital improvement plan, the Water System Utilities is replacing aging water valves and older, one-inch water lines that currently serve two homes (each home will have a dedicated line). Water mains are replaced as breaks are reported.

When a leak is suspected, the City uses a Rigid Underground Utility Locator to determine the location and direction of the pipe. A water leak sounder then helps pinpoint the actual leak, with 90% accuracy.

The City’s Water System Utilities also performs an annual hydrant-flushing program. As part of this program, the City assesses the hydrant and hydrant bury for leaks.

Water losses are tracked and reported, as previously discussed in Chapter 4. Since 2020, water losses have generally remained below 10%, improving from 7.6% in 2020 to a low of 5.9% in 2024.

9.6 Water Conservation Program Coordination and Staffing Support

The City’s Public Works Department Water Resources Manager is responsible for coordinating water conservation efforts, including the following:

- Working with the new Community Engagement Manager to educate residents.
- Tracking/logging conservation practices in place throughout the city, where feasible.
- Acting as a point of contact for members of the community regarding general inquiries and information requests.
- Promoting water conservation issues to senior City management officials.
- Preparing the annual water conservation budget.

9.7 Implementation Over the Past Five Years

The City continues to conduct monthly water meter readings for all active service connections using its AMR and AML metering system. Accounts with significant increases in usage are flagged for review, and City staff investigate whether abnormal consumption may be caused by leaks. When potential leaks are identified, the City contacts customers and works with them to locate the source of the leak and initiate

repairs. The City has also continued transitioning to AMI meters as discussed in Section 9.2 above to assist City staff and customers in identifying leaks and unusually high usage quickly.

The City's conservation outreach efforts remain an important component of its DMMs program. As discussed in the above sections, the City maintains water conservation information on its website, provides notices through monthly utility bills, distributes educational materials during drought conditions, and uses direct outreach such as door hangers to communicate water supply conditions and conservation practices. As discussed in sections above, the City also participates in regional education programs through the WAC, provides Water Conservation Kits, educational materials, and school presentations.

Since 2020, the City has implemented and continued the following initiatives:

- **Advanced Meter Replacement Program:** Continued installation of AMI meters to improve remote reading capability, leak detection, and customer usage analysis. Anticipated installation of additional 3,500 meters is anticipated by December 31, 2027.
- **Monthly Meter Monitoring:** Ongoing monthly meter reads and account reviews to identify significant changes in water use.
- **Customer Leak Notifications:** Direct outreach to customers when probable leaks or abnormal consumption are detected, with staff assistance to resolve issues.
- **Conservation Pricing:** Implementation and continuation of the tiered water rate structure adopted in 2021, including increasing block rates for single-family residential customers. The City is currently developing a new rate study which is anticipated to be updated Fall 2026. City Council may adopt or implement a surcharge or flat rate increase over a specific time period to cover increased operating expenses while under a water shortage.
- **Public Information and Bill Messaging:** Continued use of bill inserts, website updates, drought messaging, and printed educational materials promoting water efficiency.
- **Distribution System Leak Detection:** Continued use of utility locating equipment, leak sounding devices, hydrant inspections, flushing activities, and repair response to reduce real water losses.
- **Infrastructure Replacement:** Ongoing replacement of aging valves, older service lines, and water mains as needed through maintenance and capital improvement program (CIP) activities.
- **Program Coordination and Staffing:** Continued oversight by City staff responsible for conservation planning, customer assistance, program tracking, and annual budgeting.

These efforts have supported continued efficient system operations, improved customer awareness, enhanced leak response capability, and reduced unnecessary water losses throughout the City's water distribution system.

10 Plan Adoption and Submittal

This chapter provides information required by the UWMP Act related to notification of updating, adoption, and submittal of the 2025 UWMP and the WSCP to DWR. This chapter also discusses making the plans available for public review and the process of amending the plans, if required.

10.1 Notice of Plan Preparation

CWC Section 10621(b) requires that water suppliers notify cities and counties within their service area that the UWMP and WSCP are being updated at least 60 days prior to the public hearing.

The 60-day notice letter was sent to the County of Monterey and the cities listed in Table 10-1 within the City's service area on April 13, 2026, to inform these agencies that the City was in the process of reviewing its 2020 UWMP and considering changes or amendments needed in the preparation of its 2025 UWMP, in addition to other entities which the City routinely coordinates. The letter also included information that the City was reviewing and updating its WSCP concurrently with the UWMP update to meet legislative requirements. Copies of the letters are included in Appendix B.

Table 10-1 Notification to Cities and Counties

DWR Submittal Table 10-1 Retail: Notification to Cities and Counties Water Code Section 10621(b) and 10642		
Name	60 Day Notice	Notice of Public Hearing
County of Monterey	Yes	Yes
City of Gonzales	Yes	Yes
City of Greenfield	Yes	Yes
Monterey County Water Resources Agency	Yes	Yes
Monterey County Water Awareness Committee	Yes	Yes
Salinas Valley Basin Groundwater Sustainability Agency	Yes	Yes
Greater Monterey County IRWM Program	Yes	Yes
Soledad Unified School District	Yes	Yes
California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation	Yes	Yes
Estancia Estates Winery	Yes	Yes
Golden State Vinters	Yes	Yes
Dole Fresh Vegetables	Yes	Yes
Camphora Apartments	Yes	Yes

10.2 Notice of Public Hearing

The City encouraged community and public interest involvement in the UWMP update through release of the Public Review Draft UWMP and the Public Review Draft WSCP from June 3, 2026, to June 17, 2026, and through participation in the public hearing. Copies of Public Review Draft 2025 UWMP and Public Review Draft WSCP were posted on the City's website <https://www.cityofsoledad.com/2025-uwmp-wscp/> and at City Hall to make them available for public inspection. The public hearing notifications were published in the *Salinas Valley Tribune* newspaper within the City's service area on June 3, 2026, and June 10, 2026, pursuant to Section 6066 of the Government Code. The City also notified the cities and County

and other interested parties listed in Table 10-1 of the time and place of the public hearing as required by CWC Section 10642. Copies of the published Notice of Public Hearing are included in Appendix B.

10.3 Public Hearing and Adoption

A public hearing will be held on June 17, 2026, during a regularly scheduled meeting of the City of Soledad City Council to present the 2025 UWMP and the WSCP for public comment and adoption. A copy of the City Council Resolution of adoption will be included as Appendix F in the Final 2025 UWMP and WSCP.

10.4 Plan Submittal

The City's adopted 2025 UWMP and related DWR standardized submittal data tables, along with the WSCP, will be submitted electronically to DWR by July 1, 2026, through its online Water Use Efficiency data (WUEdata) Portal (<https://wuedata.water.ca.gov/>). Electronic copies of the 2025 UWMP and the WSCP will also be provided to the California State Library.

10.5 Public Availability

Commencing no later than July 31, 2026, the City will have a copy of the 2025 UWMP and WSCP available for public review at the City's office (see address below) during regular business hours.

Soledad City Hall
248 Main Street
Soledad, California 93960

The final documents will also be posted on the City's website at: <https://www.cityofsoledad.com/2025-uwmp-wscp/>

10.6 Amending the Adopted UWMP or WSCP

Amendments to the City's 2025 UWMP and WSCP will be made on an as-needed basis. Should the City need to amend the adopted 2025 UWMP or WSCP in the future, the City will hold a public hearing for review of the proposed amendments to the document. The City will send a 60-day notification letter to all cities and counties within the City's service area and notify the public in the same manner as set forth in Chapter 2 of this UWMP. Once the amended document is adopted, a copy of the finalized version will be sent to the California State Library, DWR (electronically using the WUEdata reporting tool), and all cities and counties within the City's service area within 30 days of adoption. The finalized version will also be made available to the public both online on the City's website and in person at the City's office during normal business hours.

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Appendix A

2025 DWR Checklist

Retail (x = required)	2025 Guidebook Location	Water Code Section	Summary as Applies to UWMP	Subject	Relevant Submittal Table	2025 UWMP Location
x	Chapter 1	10615	A plan shall describe and evaluate sources of supply, reasonable and practical efficient uses, reclamation and demand management activities.	Introduction and overview	n/a	Executive Summary, Section 1.1
x	Chapter 1	10630.5	Each plan shall include a simple description of the Supplier's plan including water availability, future requirements, a strategy for meeting needs, and other pertinent information. Additionally, a Supplier may also choose to include a simple description at the beginning of each chapter.	Plan preparation	n/a	Executive Summary, Section 1.3
x	Section 2.1	10620(b)	Every person that becomes a Supplier shall adopt UWMP within one year after it has become a Supplier.	Plan preparation	n/a	Section 2.1
x	Section 2.5	10644	Supplier shall report the Public Water Systems number, volume of delivered water, and number of connections that are included in this UWMP.	Plan preparation	2-1	Section 2.1
x	Section 2.5	10644	Supplier shall report if this UWMP is an individual UWMP and whether the Supplier belongs to a regional UWMP or regional alliance.	Plan preparation	2-2	Section 2.2
x	Section 2.5	10644	Supplier shall report whether the data is in fiscal or calendar years and the units of measure used for reporting water volumes.	Plan preparation	2-3	Section 2.3
x	Section 2.4	10642	Provide supporting documentation that the Supplier has encouraged active involvement of diverse social, cultural, and economic elements of the population within the service area prior to and during the preparation of the plan and contingency plan.	Plan preparation	n/a	Section 2.4
x	Section 2.4.2	10620(d)(3)	Coordinate the preparation of its plan with other appropriate agencies in the area, including other Suppliers that share a common source, water management agencies, and relevant public agencies, to the extent practicable.	Plan preparation	n/a	Section 2.4
x	Section 2.4.1	10631(h)	Retail Suppliers will include documentation that they have provided their Wholesale Supplier(s)—if any—with water use projections from that source.	Plan preparation	2-4 R	n/a
x	Chapter 3.0	10631(a)	Describe the Supplier service area.	System description	n/a	Section 3.2
x	Section 3.3	10631(a)	Describe the climate of the Supplier's service area.	System description	n/a	Section 3.3
x	Section 3.4.1	10631(a)	Provide the current and projected service area populations for 2030, 2035, 2040, 2045 and optionally 2050.	System description	3-1	Section 3.4.4
x	Section 3.4.2	10631(a)	Describe other social, economic, and demographic factors affecting the Supplier's water management planning.	System description	n/a	Section 3.4.5
x	Section 3.5	10631(a)	Describe the land uses within the service area... include the current and projected land uses within the existing or anticipated service area affecting the Supplier's water management planning. Describe the land uses within the service area.	System description and baselines	n/a	Section 3.4.6
x	Sections 4.2.3 and 4.2.4	10631(d)(1)	Quantify past, current, and projected water use, identifying the uses among water use sectors.	System water use	4-1 and 4-2	Section 4.2
x	Section 4.3.1	10631(d)(3)(A)	Report the distribution system water loss for each of the five years preceding the plan update.	System water use	4-5	Section 4.3.1
x	Section 4.3.2	10631(d)(3)(C)	Retail Suppliers shall provide data to show the distribution loss standards were met.	System water use	4-6	Section 4.3.2
x	Section 4.2.5.4	10631.1(a)	Include projected water use needed for lower income housing projected in the service area of the Supplier.	System water use	4-3	Section 4.2.1
x	Section 4.2.5.3	10631(d)(4)(A)	In projected water use, include estimates of water savings from adopted codes, plans, and other policies or laws.	System water use	4-3	Section 4.2.3
x	Section 4.2.5.3	10631(d)(4)(B)	Provide citations of codes, standards, ordinances, or plans used to make water use projections.	System water use	4-3	Section 4.2.3
x	Section 4.2.5.3	10631(d)(4)(B)(ii)	To the extent that a Supplier reports the information described in subparagraph (A), an urban water Supplier shall... Indicate the extent that the water use projections consider savings from codes, standards, ordinances, or transportation and land use plans. Water use projections that do not account for these water savings shall be noted of that fact.	System water use	4-3	Section 4.2.3
x	Section 4.2.5.6	10635(b)	Demands under climate change considerations must be included as part of the drought risk assessment.	System water use	n/a	Section 4.4.2
x	Section 5.2	10608.4	Retail Suppliers shall report on their compliance in meeting their water use targets. Reporting requirements will vary depending on whether the Supplier: - Was considered an urban retail water supplier in 2020, - Met its 2020 target in 2020, or - Was part of a merger or consolidation since 2020. Chapter 5 Subsections 5.2.1, 5.2.2, and 5.2.3 address each of these situations.	Baselines and targets		Section 5.2
x	Section 6.1	10631(b)(2)	When multiple sources of water supply are identified, describe the management of each supply in relationship to other identified supplies.	System supplies	n/a	Section 6.2
x	Sections 6.1 and 6.2	10631(b)(1)	Provide a discussion of anticipated supply availability under a normal, single dry year, and a drought lasting five years, as well as more frequent and severe periods of drought, including changes in supply due to climate change.	System supplies	n/a	section 6.2.8
x	Section 6.2.2	10631(b)(4)(C)	Indicate whether groundwater is an existing or planned source of water available to the Supplier. If groundwater is identified as an existing or planned source of water... (include) a detailed description and analysis of the location, amount and sufficiency of groundwater pumped by the Supplier for the past five years.	Water supplies and recycled water	6-1	Section 6.2.2
x	Section 6.2.2	10631(b)(4)(A)	Indicate whether a groundwater sustainability plan or groundwater management plan has been adopted by the Supplier or if there is any other specific authorization for groundwater management. Include a copy of the plan or authorization.	System supplies	n/a	Section 6.2.2
x	Section 6.2.2	10631(b)(4)(B)	Describe the groundwater basin.	System supplies	n/a	Section 6.2.2
x	Section 6.2.2	10631(b)(4)(B)	Indicate if the basin has been adjudicated and include a copy of the court order or decree and a description of the amount of water the Supplier has the legal right to pump.	System supplies	n/a	n/a
x	Section 6.2.2	10631(b)(4)(B)	For unadjudicated basins... (include) information as to whether DWR has identified the basin as a high- or medium-priority basin in the most current official departmental bulletin...	Water supplies and recycled water	n/a	Section 6.2.2
x	Section 6.2.2	10631(b)(4)(B)	For unadjudicated basins... describe efforts by the Supplier to coordinate with sustainability or groundwater agencies to achieve sustainable groundwater conditions.	Water supplies and recycled water	n/a	Section 6.2.2

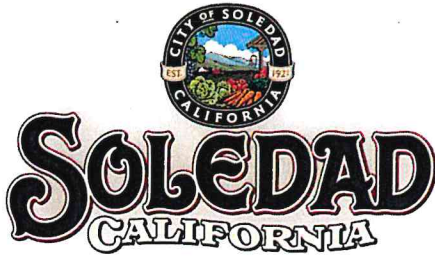
x	Section 6.2.2.	10631(b)(4)(C)	If groundwater is identified as an existing or planned source of water... (include) a detailed description and analysis of the location, amount and sufficiency of groundwater pumped by the Supplier for the past five years.	System supplies	n/a	Section 6.2.2
x	Section 6.2.2	10631(b)(4)(D)	Provide a detailed description and analysis of the amount and location of groundwater that is projected to be pumped.	System supplies	6-9	Section 6.6
x	Section 6.1	10631(b)	Identify and quantify the existing and planned sources of water available for 2025, 2030, 2035, 2040, 2045 and optionally 2050.	System supplies	6-8 and 6-9	Section 6.6
x	Section 6.2.7	10631(c)	Describe the opportunities for exchanges or transfers of water on a short-term or long-term basis.	System supplies	n/a	Section 6.4
x	Section 6.2.5	10633(a)	Describe the wastewater collection and treatment systems in the Supplier's service area with quantified amount of collection and treatment and the disposal methods.	System supplies (recycled water)	6-2	Section 6.2.5
x	Section 6.2.5	10633(b)	Describe the quantity of treated wastewater that meets recycled water standards, is being discharged, and is otherwise available for use in a recycled water project.	System supplies (recycled water)	6-3	Section 6.2.5
x	Section 6.2.5	10633(c)	Describe the recycled water currently being used in the Supplier's service area.	System supplies (recycled water)	6-4	Section 6.2.6
x	Section 6.2.5	10633(d)	Describe and quantify the potential uses of recycled water and provide a determination of the technical and economic feasibility of those uses.	System supplies (recycled water)	6-4	Section 6.2.7
x	Section 6.2.5	10633(e)	Describe the projected use of recycled water within the Supplier's service area at the end of 5, 10, 15, and 20 years, and describe the actual use of recycled water in comparison to uses previously projected.	System supplies (recycled water)	6-4 and 6-5	Section 6.2.7
x	Section 6.2.5	10633(f)	Describe the actions that may be taken to encourage the use of recycled water and the projected results of these actions in terms of acre-feet of recycled water used per year.	System supplies (recycled water)	6-6	Section 6.2.7
x	Section 6.2.5	10633(g)	Provide a plan for optimizing the use of recycled water in the Supplier's service area.	System supplies (recycled water)	n/a	Section 6.2.7
x	Section 6.2.6	10631(g)	Describe desalinated water project opportunities for long-term supply.	System supplies	6-7	Section 6.3
x	Section 6.2.10	10631(f)	Describe the expected future water supply projects and programs that may be undertaken by the water Supplier to address water supply reliability in average, single-dry, and for a period of drought lasting five consecutive water years.	System supplies	6-7	Section 6.5
x	Section 6.3 and Appendix O	10631.2(a)	The UWMP must include energy information, as stated in the code, that a Supplier can readily obtain.	System suppliers, energy intensity	O-1A, O-1B, O-1C, and O-2	n/a
x	Section 7.1	10634	Provide information on the quality of existing sources of water available to the Supplier and the manner in which water quality affects water management strategies and supply reliability.	Water supply reliability assessment	n/a	Section 7.1.1
x	Section 7.2	10635(a)	Service Reliability Assessment: Assess the water supply reliability during normal, dry, and a drought lasting five consecutive water years by comparing the total water supply sources available to the Supplier with the total projected water use over the next 20 years.	Water supply reliability assessment	7-2, 7-3, and 7-4	Section 7.1.3.2
x	Section 7.2.3	10620(f)	Describe water management tools and options to maximize resources and minimize the need to import water from other regions.	Water supply reliability assessment	n/a	Section 7.1.4
x	Section 7.3	10635(b)	Provide a drought risk assessment as part of information considered in developing the demand management measures and water supply projects.	Water supply reliability assessment	n/a	Section 7.2
x	Section 7.3	10635(b)(1)	Include a description of the data, methodology, and basis for one or more supply shortage conditions that are necessary to conduct a drought risk assessment for a drought period that lasts five consecutive years.	Water supply reliability assessment	n/a	Section 7.2.1
x	Section 7.3	10635(b)(2)	Include a determination of the reliability of each source of supply under a variety of water shortage conditions.	Water supply reliability assessment	n/a	Section 7.2.2
x	Section 7.3	10635(b)(3)	Include a comparison of the total water supply sources available to the Supplier with the total projected water use for the drought period.	Water supply reliability assessment	7-5	Section 7.3.2
x	Section 7.3	10635(b)(4)	Include considerations of the historical drought hydrology, plausible changes on projected supplies and demands under climate change conditions, anticipated regulatory changes, and other locally applicable criteria.	Water supply reliability assessment	n/a	Section 7.2
x	Chapter 8	10632(a)	Provide a water shortage contingency plan (WSCP) with specified elements below.	Water shortage contingency planning	n/a	Chapter 8
x	Chapter 8	10632(a)(1)	Provide an analysis of water supply reliability (from Guidebook Chapter 7) in the WSCP.	Water shortage contingency planning	n/a	Section 8.2
x	Section 8.2	10632(a)(2)(A)	Provide the written decision-making process and other methods that the Supplier will use each year to determine its water reliability.	Water shortage contingency planning	n/a	Section 8.5
x	Section 8.2	10632(a)(2)(B)	Provide data and methodology to evaluate the Supplier's water reliability for the current year and one dry year pursuant to factors in the code.	Water shortage contingency planning	n/a	Section 8.3
x	Section 8.3	10632(a)(3)(A)	Define six standard water shortage levels of 10%, 20%, 30%, 40%, 50% shortage, and greater than 50% shortage. These levels shall be based on supply conditions, including percent reductions in supply, changes in groundwater levels, changes in surface elevation, or other conditions. The shortage levels shall also apply to a catastrophic interruption of supply.	Water shortage contingency planning	n/a	Section 8.4
x	Section 8.3	10632(a)(3)(B)	Suppliers with an existing WSCP that uses different water shortage levels must cross reference their categories with the six standard categories.	Water shortage contingency planning	8-1	Section 8.4
x	Section 8.4	10632(a)(4)(A)	Suppliers with WSCPs that align with the defined shortage levels must specify locally appropriate supply augmentation actions.	Water shortage contingency planning	8-2	Section 8.5
x	Section 8.4	10632(a)(4)(B)	Specify locally appropriate demand reduction actions to adequately respond to shortages.	Water shortage contingency planning	8-3	Section 8.5.1
x	Section 8.4	10632(a)(4)(C)	Specify locally appropriate operational changes.	Water shortage contingency planning	8-2	Section 8.5.3
x	Section 8.4	10632(a)(4)(D)	Specify additional mandatory prohibitions against specific water use practices that are in addition to State-mandated prohibitions are appropriate to local conditions.	Water shortage contingency planning	Table 8-3	Section 8.5.4
x	Section 8.4	10632(a)(4)(E)	Estimate the extent to which the gap between supplies and demand will be reduced by implementation of the action.	Water shortage contingency planning	8-2 and 8-3	Section 8.5.1
x	Section 8.4.6	10632.5	The UWMP shall include a seismic risk assessment and mitigation plan.	Water shortage contingency plan	n/a	Section 8.5.6

x	Section 8.5	10632(a)(5)(A)	Suppliers must describe that they will inform customers, the public and others regarding any current or predicted water shortages.	Water shortage contingency planning	n/a	Section 8.6
x	Section 8.5	10632(a)(5)(B), 10632(a)(5)(C)	Suppliers must describe that they will inform customers, the public and others regarding any shortage response actions triggered or anticipated to be triggered and other relevant communications.	Water shortage contingency planning	n/a	Section 8.6
x	Section 8.6	10632(a)(6)	Retail Supplier must describe how it will ensure compliance with and enforce provisions of the WSCP.	Water shortage contingency planning	n/a	Section 8.7
x	Section 8.7	10632(a)(7)(A)	Describe the legal authority that empowers the Supplier to enforce shortage response actions.	Water shortage contingency planning	n/a	Section 8.8
x	Section 8.7	10632(a)(7)(B)	Provide a statement that the Supplier will declare a water shortage emergency per Water Code Chapter 3. <i>Water Shortage Emergencies</i> .	Water shortage contingency planning	n/a	Section 8.8
x	Section 8.7	10632(a)(7)(C)	Provide a statement that the Supplier will coordinate with any city or county within which it provides water for the possible proclamation of a local emergency.	Water shortage contingency planning	n/a	Section 8.8
x	Section 8.8	10632(a)(8)(A)	Describe the potential revenue reductions and expense increases associated with activated shortage response actions.	Water shortage contingency planning	n/a	Section 8.9
x	Section 8.8	10632(a)(8)(B)	Provide a description of mitigation actions needed to address revenue reductions and expense increases associated with activated shortage response actions.	Water shortage contingency planning	n/a	Section 8.9
x	Section 8.8	10632(a)(8)(C)	Retail Suppliers must describe the cost of compliance with Water Code Chapter 3.3, <i>Excessive Residential Water Use During Drought</i> .	Water shortage contingency planning	n/a	Section 8.9
x	Section 8.9	10632(a)(9)	Retail Suppliers must describe the monitoring and reporting requirements and procedures that ensure appropriate data are collected, tracked, and analyzed for purposes of monitoring customer compliance.	Water shortage contingency planning	n/a	Section 8.10
x	Section 8.10	10632(a)(10)	Describe reevaluation and improvement procedures for monitoring and evaluation the WSCP to ensure risk tolerance is adequate and appropriate water shortage mitigation strategies are implemented.	Water shortage contingency planning	n/a	Section 8.11
x	Section 8.11	10632(b)	Analyze and define water features that are artificially supplied with water, including ponds, lakes, waterfalls, and fountains, separately from swimming pools and spas.	Water shortage contingency planning	n/a	Section 8.12
x	Section 8.12	10632(c)	Make available the WSCP to customers and any city or county where it provides water within 30 days after adoption of the plan.	Water shortage contingency planning	n/a	Section 8.13
x	Sections 9.1	10631(e)(1)	Retail Suppliers shall provide a description of the nature and extent of each demand management measure implemented over the past five years. The description will address specific measures listed in code.	Demand management measures	n/a	Section 9.2, 9.3, 9.4, 9.5, 9.6, 9.7, 9.8, and 9.9
n/a	Sections 9.2	10631(e)(2)	Wholesale Suppliers shall describe specific demand management measures listed in code, their distribution system asset management program, and Supplier assistance program.	Demand management measures	n/a	n/a
x	Chapter 10	10608.26(a)	Retail Suppliers shall conduct a public hearing to discuss adoption, implementation, and economic impact of water use targets (recommended to discuss compliance).	Plan adoption, submittal, and implementation	n/a	Section 10.3
x	Section 10.2.1	10621(b)	Notify, at least 60 days prior to the public hearing, any city or county within which the Supplier provides water that the Supplier will be reviewing the UWMP and considering amendments or changes to the plan.	Plan adoption, submittal, and implementation	10-1	Section 10.1
x	Section 10.4	10621(f)	Each urban water Supplier shall update and submit its 2025 plan to DWR by July 1, 2026.	Plan adoption, submittal, and implementation	n/a	Section 10.4
x	Sections 10.2.2, 10.3, and 10.5	10642	Provide supporting documentation that the Supplier made the UWMP and WSCP available for public inspection, published notice of the public hearing, and held a public hearing about the UWMP and WSCP.	Plan adoption, submittal, and implementation	n/a	Section 10.5
x	Section 10.2.2	10642	The Supplier is to provide the time and place of the hearing to any city or county within which the Supplier provides water.	Plan adoption, submittal, and implementation	10-1	Section 10.2
x	Section 10.3.2	10642	Provide supporting documentation that the UWMP and WSCP has been adopted as prepared or modified.	Plan adoption, submittal, and implementation	n/a	Section 10.2
x	Section 10.4	10644(a)	Provide supporting documentation that the Supplier has submitted their UWMP to the California State Library.	Plan adoption, submittal, and implementation	n/a	Section 10.4
x	Section 10.4	10644(a)(1)	Provide supporting documentation that the Supplier has submitted their UWMP to any city or county within which the Supplier provides water no later than 30 days after adoption.	Plan adoption, submittal, and implementation	n/a	Section 10.6
x	Sections 10.4.1 and 10.4.2	10644(a)(2)	The UWMP, or amendments to the UWMP, submitted to DWR shall be submitted electronically.	Plan adoption, submittal, and implementation	n/a	Section 10.6
x	Section 10.7.2	10644(b)	If revised, submit a copy of the WSCP to DWR within 30 days of adoption.	Plan adoption, submittal, and implementation	n/a	Section 10.6
x	Section 10.5	10645(a)	Provide supporting documentation that, not later than 30 days after filing a copy of its UWMP with DWR, the Supplier has or will make the plan available for public review during normal business hours.	Plan adoption, submittal, and implementation	n/a	Section 10.5
x	Section 10.5	10645(b)	Provide supporting documentation that, not later than 30 days after filing a copy of its WSCP with DWR, the Supplier has or will make the plan available for public review during normal business hours.	Plan adoption, submittal, and implementation	n/a	Section 10.5
x	Section 10.6	10621(c)	If Supplier is regulated by the Public Utilities Commission, include its plan and contingency plan as part of its general rate case filings.	Plan adoption, submittal, and implementation	n/a	n/a

Appendix B

Public Hearing Notices

Newspaper notices will be available in the Final document version.



info@edenhousing.org

April 13, 2026

Apartment Manager
Camphora Apartments
32101 McCoy Road
Soledad, CA 93960

Re: Notice of Plan Preparation – 2025 City of Soledad Urban Water Management Plan and Water Shortage Contingency Plan

Dear Apartment Manager:

This letter provides notice that the City of Soledad (City) is currently preparing an update to its 2025 Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP) and Water Shortage Contingency Plan (WSCP) in compliance with the California Urban Water Management Planning Act (California Water Code §10610 et seq.).

The State of California requires urban water suppliers to update their UWMPs every five years. The City's 2025 UWMP will incorporate updated information regarding water demands, water supplies, water service reliability under normal and dry-year conditions, water conservation and demand management measures, and drought preparedness for a minimum 20-year planning horizon.

Consistent with California Water Code Section 10621(b), this notice is being provided at least 60 days prior to the public hearing on adoption of the UWMP and WSCP. The City anticipates making a draft UWMP and WSCP available for public review prior to the hearing, and the City Council will conduct a public hearing to receive input and consider adoption of the 2025 UWMP and WSCP.

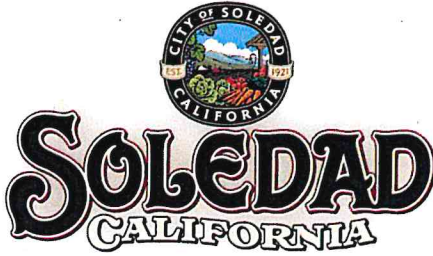
The adopted UWMP and WSCP will be submitted to the California Department of Water Resources, the County of Monterey, and the California State Library by July 1, 2026, as required by law. Information regarding the UWMP and WSCP update process, including the draft UWMP and WSCP when available, will be posted on the City's website at www.cityofsoledad.com by May 15, 2026. The public hearing and adoption date is scheduled for June 17, 2026, and will be included in the City's regularly scheduled City Council meeting agenda for that date.

If you have land use information, growth projections, or other planning considerations that the City should consider during preparation of the UWMP and WSCP, the City welcomes your coordination and input. Please contact Carla James at 831-223-5012 or cjames@cityofsoledad.gov.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Carla Rose James".

Carla James, Water Resources Manager
City of Soledad Public Works Department



m_HQPersonnelTransactions@cdcr.ca.gov

April 13, 2026

Sarah Larson
Director, Facility Planning, Construction and Management
California Dept. of Corrections and Rehabilitation
P.O. Box 942883
Sacramento, CA 94283-0001

Re: Notice of Plan Preparation – 2025 City of Soledad Urban Water Management Plan and Water Shortage Contingency Plan

Dear Ms. Larson:

This letter provides notice that the City of Soledad (City) is currently preparing an update to its 2025 Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP) and Water Shortage Contingency Plan (WSCP) in compliance with the California Urban Water Management Planning Act (California Water Code §10610 et seq.).

The State of California requires urban water suppliers to update their UWMPs every five years. The City's 2025 UWMP will incorporate updated information regarding water demands, water supplies, water service reliability under normal and dry-year conditions, water conservation and demand management measures, and drought preparedness for a minimum 20-year planning horizon.

Consistent with California Water Code Section 10621(b), this notice is being provided at least 60 days prior to the public hearing on adoption of the UWMP and WSCP. The City anticipates making a draft UWMP and WSCP available for public review prior to the hearing, and the City Council will conduct a public hearing to receive input and consider adoption of the 2025 UWMP and WSCP.

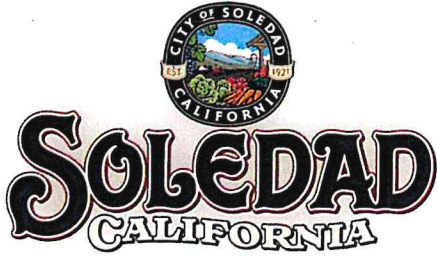
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If you have land use information, growth projections, or other planning considerations that the City should consider during preparation of the UWMP and WSCP, the City welcomes your coordination and input. Please contact Carla James at 831-223-5012 or cjames@cityofsoledad.gov.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Carla Rose James".

Carla James, Water Resources Manager
City of Soledad Public Works Department



Gustavo.flores@theogcompanies.com

April 13, 2026

Gustavo Flores
Soledad Plant Manager
Dole Fresh Vegetables
32655 Camphora-Gloria Road
Soledad, CA 93960

Re: Notice of Plan Preparation – 2025 City of Soledad Urban Water Management Plan and Water Shortage Contingency Plan

Dear Mr. Flores:

This letter provides notice that the City of Soledad (City) is currently preparing an update to its 2025 Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP) and Water Shortage Contingency Plan (WSCP) in compliance with the California Urban Water Management Planning Act (California Water Code §10610 et seq.).

The State of California requires urban water suppliers to update their UWMPs every five years. The City's 2025 UWMP will incorporate updated information regarding water demands, water supplies, water service reliability under normal and dry-year conditions, water conservation and demand management measures, and drought preparedness for a minimum 20-year planning horizon.

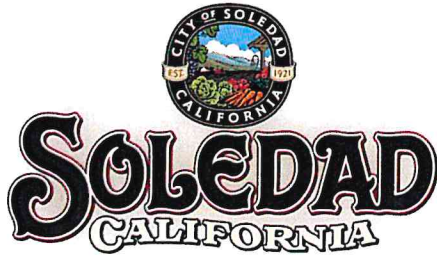
Consistent with California Water Code Section 10621(b), this notice is being provided at least 60 days prior to the public hearing on adoption of the UWMP and WSCP. The City anticipates making a draft UWMP and WSCP available for public review prior to the hearing, and the City Council will conduct a public hearing to receive input and consider adoption of the 2025 UWMP and WSCP.

The adopted UWMP and WSCP will be submitted to the California Department of Water Resources, the County of Monterey, and the California State Library by July 1, 2026, as required by law. Information regarding the UWMP and WSCP update process, including the draft UWMP and WSCP when available, will be posted on the City's website at www.cityofsoledad.com by May 15, 2026. The public hearing and adoption date is scheduled for June 17, 2026, and will be included in the City's regularly scheduled City Council meeting agenda for that date.

If you have land use information, growth projections, or other planning considerations that the City should consider during preparation of the UWMP and WSCP, the City welcomes your coordination and input. Please contact Carla James at 831-223-5012 or cjames@cityofsoledad.gov.

Sincerely,

Carla James, Water Resources Manager
City of Soledad Public Works Department



April 13, 2026

Estancia Estates Winery
980 Bryant Canyon Rd
Soledad, CA 93960

Re: Notice of Plan Preparation – 2025 City of Soledad Urban Water Management Plan and Water Shortage Contingency Plan

To Whom It May Concern:

This letter provides notice that the City of Soledad (City) is currently preparing an update to its 2025 Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP) and Water Shortage Contingency Plan (WSCP) in compliance with the California Urban Water Management Planning Act (California Water Code §10610 et seq.).

The State of California requires urban water suppliers to update their UWMPs every five years. The City's 2025 UWMP will incorporate updated information regarding water demands, water supplies, water service reliability under normal and dry-year conditions, water conservation and demand management measures, and drought preparedness for a minimum 20-year planning horizon.

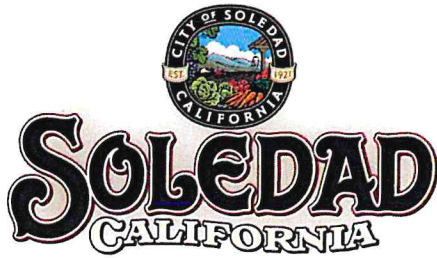
Consistent with California Water Code Section 10621(b), this notice is being provided at least 60 days prior to the public hearing on adoption of the UWMP and WSCP. The City anticipates making a draft UWMP and WSCP available for public review prior to the hearing, and the City Council will conduct a public hearing to receive input and consider adoption of the 2025 UWMP and WSCP.

The adopted UWMP and WSCP will be submitted to the California Department of Water Resources, the County of Monterey, and the California State Library by July 1, 2026, as required by law. Information regarding the UWMP and WSCP update process, including the draft UWMP and WSCP when available, will be posted on the City's website at www.cityofsoledad.com by May 15, 2026. The public hearing and adoption date is scheduled for June 17, 2026, and will be included in the City's regularly scheduled City Council meeting agenda for that date.

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Sincerely,

Carla James, Water Resources Manager
City of Soledad Public Works Department



daniel.armstrong@thewinegroup.com

April 13, 2026

Daniel Armstrong
Facilities Maintenance Manager
Golden State Vintners
1777 Metz Road
Soledad, CA 93960

Re: Notice of Plan Preparation – 2025 City of Soledad Urban Water Management Plan and Water Shortage Contingency Plan

Dear Mr. Armstrong:

This letter provides notice that the City of Soledad (City) is currently preparing an update to its 2025 Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP) and Water Shortage Contingency Plan (WSCP) in compliance with the California Urban Water Management Planning Act (California Water Code §10610 et seq.).

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If you have land use information, growth projections, or other planning considerations that the City should consider during preparation of the UWMP and WSCP, the City welcomes your coordination and input. Please contact Carla James at 831-223-5012 or cjames@cityofsoledad.gov.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Carla Rose James".

Carla James, Water Resources Manager
City of Soledad Public Works Department



OHurtado@ci.gonzales.ca.us

April 13, 2026

Octavio Hurtado
Public Works Director
City of Gonzales
P.O. Box 647,
Gonzales, CA 93926

Re: Notice of Plan Preparation – 2025 City of Soledad Urban Water Management Plan and Water Shortage Contingency Plan

Dear Mr. Hurtado:

This letter provides notice that the City of Soledad (City) is currently preparing an update to its 2025 Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP) and Water Shortage Contingency Plan (WSCP) in compliance with the California Urban Water Management Planning Act (California Water Code §10610 et seq.).

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Sincerely,

Carla James, Water Resources Manager
City of Soledad Public Works Department



jtugel@ci.greenfield.ca.us

April 13, 2026

Jamie Tugel
Public Works Director
City of Greenfield
920 Walnut Ave
Greenfield, CA 93927

Re: Notice of Plan Preparation – 2025 City of Soledad Urban Water Management Plan and Water Shortage Contingency Plan

Dear Ms. Tugel:

This letter provides notice that the City of Soledad (City) is currently preparing an update to its 2025 Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP) and Water Shortage Contingency Plan (WSCP) in compliance with the California Urban Water Management Planning Act (California Water Code §10610 et seq.).

The State of California requires urban water suppliers to update their UWMPs every five years. The City's 2025 UWMP will incorporate updated information regarding water demands, water supplies, water service reliability under normal and dry-year conditions, water conservation and demand management measures, and drought preparedness for a minimum 20-year planning horizon.

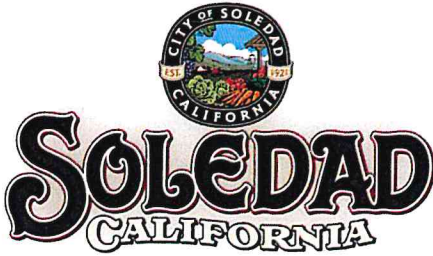
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Sincerely,

Carla James, Water Resources Manager
City of Soledad Public Works Department



srobinsongs@frontier.com

April 13, 2026

Susan Robinson
Greater Monterey County IRWM Program
1140 Abbott St, Suite C
Salinas, CA 93901

Re: Notice of Plan Preparation – 2025 City of Soledad Urban Water Management Plan and Water Shortage Contingency Plan

Dear Ms. Robinson:

This letter provides notice that the City of Soledad (City) is currently preparing an update to its 2025 Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP) and Water Shortage Contingency Plan (WSCP) in compliance with the California Urban Water Management Planning Act (California Water Code §10610 et seq.).

The State of California requires urban water suppliers to update their UWMPs every five years. The City's 2025 UWMP will incorporate updated information regarding water demands, water supplies, water service reliability under normal and dry-year conditions, water conservation and demand management measures, and drought preparedness for a minimum 20-year planning horizon.

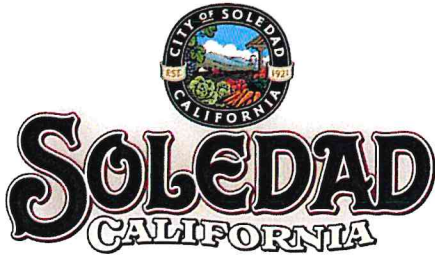
Consistent with California Water Code Section 10621(b), this notice is being provided at least 60 days prior to the public hearing on adoption of the UWMP and WSCP. The City anticipates making a draft UWMP and WSCP available for public review prior to the hearing, and the City Council will conduct a public hearing to receive input and consider adoption of the 2025 UWMP and WSCP.

The adopted UWMP and WSCP will be submitted to the California Department of Water Resources, the County of Monterey, and the California State Library by July 1, 2026, as required by law. Information regarding the UWMP and WSCP update process, including the draft UWMP and WSCP when available, will be posted on the City's website at www.cityofsoledad.com by May 15, 2026. The public hearing and adoption date is scheduled for June 17, 2026, and will be included in the City's regularly scheduled City Council meeting agenda for that date.

If you have land use information, growth projections, or other planning considerations that the City should consider during preparation of the UWMP and WSCP, the City welcomes your coordination and input. Please contact Carla James at 831-223-5012 or cjames@cityofsoledad.gov.

Sincerely,

Carla James, Water Resources Manager
City of Soledad Public Works Department



imperial@countyofmonterey.gov

April 13, 2026

Resource Management Agency Director
County of Monterey
1441 Schilling Place
Salinas, CA 93901

Re: Notice of Plan Preparation – 2025 City of Soledad Urban Water Management Plan and Water Shortage Contingency Plan

To Whom It May Concern:

This letter provides notice that the City of Soledad (City) is currently preparing an update to its 2025 Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP) and Water Shortage Contingency Plan (WSCP) in compliance with the California Urban Water Management Planning Act (California Water Code §10610 et seq.).

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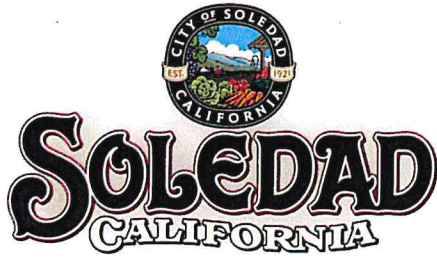
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Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Carla Rose James".

Carla James, Water Resources Manager
City of Soledad Public Works Department



rbangs@soledad.k12.ca.us

April 13, 2026

Randy Bangs
Superintendent
Soledad Unified School District
1261 Metz Road
Soledad, CA 93960

Re: Notice of Plan Preparation – 2025 City of Soledad Urban Water Management Plan and Water Shortage Contingency Plan

Dear Mr. Bangs:

This letter provides notice that the City of Soledad (City) is currently preparing an update to its 2025 Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP) and Water Shortage Contingency Plan (WSCP) in compliance with the California Urban Water Management Planning Act (California Water Code §10610 et seq.).

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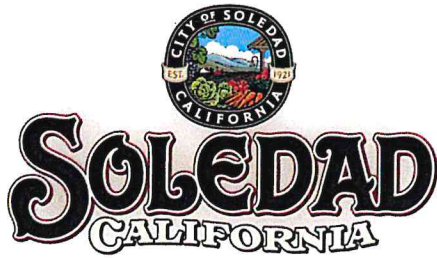
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Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Carla Rose James".

Carla James, Water Resources Manager
City of Soledad Public Works Department



harmonp@svbgsa.org

April 13, 2026

Piret Harmon
General Manager
Salinas Valley Basin Groundwater Sustainability Agency
P.O. Box 1350
Carmel Valley, CA 93924

Re: Notice of Plan Preparation – 2025 City of Soledad Urban Water Management Plan and Water Shortage Contingency Plan

Dear Mr. Harmon:

This letter provides notice that the City of Soledad (City) is currently preparing an update to its 2025 Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP) and Water Shortage Contingency Plan (WSCP) in compliance with the California Urban Water Management Planning Act (California Water Code §10610 et seq.).

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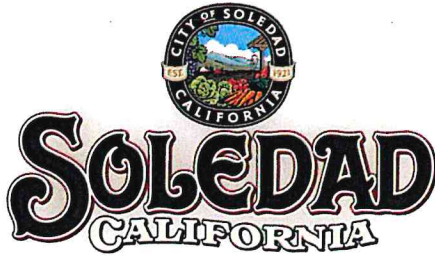
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Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Carla Rose James".

Carla James, Water Resources Manager
City of Soledad Public Works Department



April 13, 2026

Danielle Driscoll
Monterey County Water Awareness Committee
P.O. Box 3254
Salinas, CA 93912

Re: Notice of Plan Preparation – 2025 City of Soledad Urban Water Management Plan and Water Shortage Contingency Plan

Dear Ms. Driscoll:

This letter provides notice that the City of Soledad (City) is currently preparing an update to its 2025 Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP) and Water Shortage Contingency Plan (WSCP) in compliance with the California Urban Water Management Planning Act (California Water Code §10610 et seq.).

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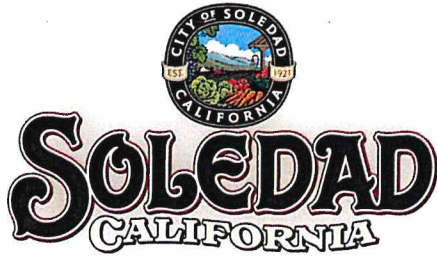
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Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Carla Rose James".

Carla James, Water Resources Manager
City of Soledad Public Works Department



imperial@countyofmonterey.gov

April 13, 2026

Ara Azhderian
General Manager
Monterey County Water Resources Agency
1441 Schilling Place North Building
Salinas, CA 93901

Re: Notice of Plan Preparation – 2025 City of Soledad Urban Water Management Plan and Water Shortage Contingency Plan

Dear Mr. Azhderian:

This letter provides notice that the City of Soledad (City) is currently preparing an update to its 2025 Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP) and Water Shortage Contingency Plan (WSCP) in compliance with the California Urban Water Management Planning Act (California Water Code §10610 et seq.).

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Sincerely,

Carla James, Water Resources Manager
City of Soledad Public Works Department

Appendix C

AWWA Water Loss Audit Forms (2020-2024)



AWWA Free Water Audit Software: Reporting Worksheet

WAS v5.0
American Water Works Association.
Copyright © 2014, All Rights Reserved.

? Click to access definition
+ Click to add a comment

Water Audit Report for: **City of Soledad (CA2710011)**
Reporting Year: **2020** 1/2020 - 12/2020

Please enter data in the white cells below. Where available, metered values should be used; if metered values are unavailable please estimate a value. Indicate your confidence in the accuracy of the input data by grading each component (n/a or 1-10) using the drop-down list to the left of the input cell. Hover the mouse over the cell to obtain a description of the grades

All volumes to be entered as: MILLION GALLONS (US) PER YEAR

To select the correct data grading for each input, determine the highest grade where the utility meets or exceeds all criteria for that grade and all grades below it.

WATER SUPPLIED

----- Enter grading in column 'E' and 'J' ----->

Volume from own sources:	+ ? 5	737.771	MG/Yr
Water imported:	+ ? n/a	0.000	MG/Yr
Water exported:	+ ? n/a	0.000	MG/Yr

Master Meter and Supply Error Adjustments

Pcnt:	Value:	MG/Yr
+ ? 3	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
+ ?	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
+ ?	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

Enter negative % or value for under-registration
Enter positive % or value for over-registration

WATER SUPPLIED: **737.771** MG/Yr

AUTHORIZED CONSUMPTION

Billed metered:	+ ? 8	671.900	MG/Yr
Billed unmetered:	+ ? n/a	0.000	MG/Yr
Unbilled metered:	+ ? 6	0.400	MG/Yr
Unbilled unmetered:	+ ?	9.222	MG/Yr

Default option selected for Unbilled unmetered - a grading of 5 is applied but not displayed

AUTHORIZED CONSUMPTION: **681.522** MG/Yr

Click here: ? for help using option buttons below

Pcnt:	Value:	MG/Yr
1.25%	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

Use buttons to select percentage of water supplied OR value

Pcnt:	Value:	MG/Yr
0.25%	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
1.00%	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
0.25%	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

WATER LOSSES (Water Supplied - Authorized Consumption)

56.249 MG/Yr

Apparent Losses

Unauthorized consumption: + ? **1.844** MG/Yr

Default option selected for unauthorized consumption - a grading of 5 is applied but not displayed

Customer metering inaccuracies:	+ ? 4	6.791	MG/Yr
Systematic data handling errors:	+ ?	1.680	MG/Yr

Default option selected for Systematic data handling errors - a grading of 5 is applied but not displayed

Apparent Losses: **10.315** MG/Yr

Real Losses (Current Annual Real Losses or CARL)

Real Losses = Water Losses - Apparent Losses: ? **45.934** MG/Yr

WATER LOSSES: **56.249** MG/Yr

NON-REVENUE WATER

NON-REVENUE WATER: ? **65.871** MG/Yr

= Water Losses + Unbilled Metered + Unbilled Unmetered

SYSTEM DATA

Length of mains:	+ ? 7	43.6	miles
Number of active AND inactive service connections:	+ ? 9	4,078	
Service connection density:	? 94		conn./mile main

Are customer meters typically located at the curbside or property line?

Average length of customer service line: + ? **Average length of customer service line has been set to zero and a data grading score of 10 has been applied**

Average operating pressure: + ? 9 **83.0** psi

COST DATA

Total annual cost of operating water system:	+ ? 10	\$2,038,739	\$/Year
Customer retail unit cost (applied to Apparent Losses):	+ ? 8	\$4.48	\$/1000 gallons (US)
Variable production cost (applied to Real Losses):	+ ? 5	\$628.51	\$/Million gallons

Use Customer Retail Unit Cost to value real losses

WATER AUDIT DATA VALIDITY SCORE:

*** YOUR SCORE IS: 61 out of 100 ***

A weighted scale for the components of consumption and water loss is included in the calculation of the Water Audit Data Validity Score

PRIORITY AREAS FOR ATTENTION:

Based on the information provided, audit accuracy can be improved by addressing the following components:

- 1: Volume from own sources
- 2: Customer metering inaccuracies
- 3: Variable production cost (applied to Real Losses)



AWWA Free Water Audit Software: Reporting Worksheet

WAS v5.0
American Water Works Association.
Copyright © 2014, All Rights Reserved.

? Click to access definition
+ Click to add a comment

Water Audit Report for: **City of Soledad (CA2710011)**
Reporting Year: **2021** 1/2021 - 12/2021

Please enter data in the white cells below. Where available, metered values should be used; if metered values are unavailable please estimate a value. Indicate your confidence in the accuracy of the input data by grading each component (n/a or 1-10) using the drop-down list to the left of the input cell. Hover the mouse over the cell to obtain a description of the grades

All volumes to be entered as: MILLION GALLONS (US) PER YEAR

To select the correct data grading for each input, determine the highest grade where the utility meets or exceeds all criteria for that grade and all grades below it.

Master Meter and Supply Error Adjustments

WATER SUPPLIED

----- Enter grading in column 'E' and 'J' ----->

Volume from own sources:	+	?	6	701.338	MG/Yr
Water imported:	+	?	n/a	0.000	MG/Yr
Water exported:	+	?	n/a	0.000	MG/Yr

Pcnt:	Value:	MG/Yr
+	?	3
+	?	
+	?	

WATER SUPPLIED: **701.338** MG/Yr

Enter negative % or value for under-registration
Enter positive % or value for over-registration

AUTHORIZED CONSUMPTION

Billed metered:	+	?	8	601.000	MG/Yr
Billed unmetered:	+	?	n/a	0.000	MG/Yr
Unbilled metered:	+	?	6	1.381	MG/Yr
Unbilled unmetered:	+	?		8.767	MG/Yr

Default option selected for Unbilled unmetered - a grading of 5 is applied but not displayed

AUTHORIZED CONSUMPTION: **611.148** MG/Yr

Click here: ? for help using option buttons below

Pcnt: 1.25% Value: MG/Yr

Use buttons to select percentage of water supplied OR value

WATER LOSSES (Water Supplied - Authorized Consumption)

90.190 MG/Yr

Apparent Losses

Unauthorized consumption: + ? **1.753** MG/Yr

Default option selected for unauthorized consumption - a grading of 5 is applied but not displayed

Customer metering inaccuracies:	+	?	4	6.085	MG/Yr
Systematic data handling errors:	+	?		1.503	MG/Yr

Default option selected for Systematic data handling errors - a grading of 5 is applied but not displayed

Apparent Losses: **9.341** MG/Yr

Pcnt: 0.25% Value: MG/Yr

Pcnt: 1.00% Value: MG/Yr
Pcnt: 0.25% Value: MG/Yr

Real Losses (Current Annual Real Losses or CARL)

Real Losses = Water Losses - Apparent Losses: ? **80.850** MG/Yr

WATER LOSSES: **90.190** MG/Yr

NON-REVENUE WATER

NON-REVENUE WATER: ? **100.338** MG/Yr

= Water Losses + Unbilled Metered + Unbilled Unmetered

SYSTEM DATA

Length of mains:	+	?	7	43.8	miles
Number of active AND inactive service connections:	+	?	9	4,132	
Service connection density:	?			94	conn./mile main

Are customer meters typically located at the curbside or property line? Yes

Average length of customer service line: + ? (length of service line, beyond the property boundary, that is the responsibility of the utility)

Average length of customer service line has been set to zero and a data grading score of 10 has been applied

Average operating pressure: + ? 9 83.0 psi

COST DATA

Total annual cost of operating water system:	+	?	10	\$2,305,199	\$/Year
Customer retail unit cost (applied to Apparent Losses):	+	?	8	\$4.34	\$/1000 gallons (US)
Variable production cost (applied to Real Losses):	+	?	5	\$733.66	\$/Million gallons

Use Customer Retail Unit Cost to value real losses

WATER AUDIT DATA VALIDITY SCORE:

*** YOUR SCORE IS: 65 out of 100 ***

A weighted scale for the components of consumption and water loss is included in the calculation of the Water Audit Data Validity Score

PRIORITY AREAS FOR ATTENTION:

Based on the information provided, audit accuracy can be improved by addressing the following components:

- 1: Volume from own sources
- 2: Customer metering inaccuracies
- 3: Variable production cost (applied to Real Losses)



AWWA Free Water Audit Software: Worksheet

FWAS v6.0
American Water Works Association.
Copyright © 2020. All Rights Reserved.

Water Audit Report for: **City of Soledad**
Audit Year: **2022** **Jan 01 2022 - Dec 31 2022** **Calendar**

Click 'n' to add notes
Click 'g' to determine data validity grade
To edit water system info: [go to start page](#)

To access definitions, click the [input name](#)

All volumes to be entered as: MILLION GALLONS (US) PER YEAR

Water Supplied Error Adjustments

choose entry option:

VOS	Volume from Own Sources:	<input type="text" value="n"/> <input type="text" value="g"/> <input type="text" value="7"/>	<input type="text" value="676.354"/>	MG/Yr	<input type="text" value="n"/> <input type="text" value="g"/> <input type="text" value="8"/>	<input type="text" value="volume"/>	MG/Yr	VOSEA
WI	Water Imported:	<input type="text" value="n"/> <input type="text" value="g"/> <input type="text" value="n/a"/>	<input type="text" value="0.000"/>	MG/Yr				WIEA
WE	Water Exported:	<input type="text" value="n"/> <input type="text" value="g"/> <input type="text" value="n/a"/>	<input type="text" value="0.000"/>	MG/Yr				WEEA

WATER SUPPLIED: MG/Yr

AUTHORIZED CONSUMPTION

BMAC	Billed Metered:	<input type="text" value="n"/> <input type="text" value="g"/> <input type="text" value="8"/>	<input type="text" value="620.138"/>	MG/Yr			
BUAC	Billed Unmetered:	<input type="text" value="n"/> <input type="text" value="g"/> <input type="text" value="n/a"/>	<input type="text" value="0.000"/>	MG/Yr			
UMAC	Unbilled Metered:	<input type="text" value="n"/> <input type="text" value="g"/> <input type="text" value="10"/>	<input type="text" value="1.045"/>	MG/Yr			
UUAC	Unbilled Unmetered:	<input type="text" value="n"/> <input type="text" value="g"/> <input type="text" value="3"/>	<input type="text" value="1.550"/>	MG/Yr			

Default option selected for Unbilled Unmetered, with automatic data grading of 3

AUTHORIZED CONSUMPTION: MG/Yr

WATER LOSSES

MG/Yr

Apparent Losses

Default option selected for Systematic Data Handling Errors, with automatic data grading of 3

SDHE	Systematic Data Handling Errors:	<input type="text" value="n"/> <input type="text" value="g"/> <input type="text" value="3"/>	<input type="text" value="1.550"/>	MG/Yr			
CMI	Customer Metering Inaccuracies:	<input type="text" value="n"/> <input type="text" value="g"/> <input type="text" value="2"/>	<input type="text" value="6.275"/>	MG/Yr			
UC	Unauthorized Consumption:	<input type="text" value="n"/> <input type="text" value="g"/> <input type="text" value="3"/>	<input type="text" value="1.550"/>	MG/Yr			

Default option selected for Unauthorized Consumption, with automatic data grading of 3

Apparent Losses: MG/Yr

Real Losses

Real Losses: MG/Yr

WATER LOSSES: MG/Yr

NON-REVENUE WATER

NON-REVENUE WATER: MG/Yr

SYSTEM DATA

Lm	Length of mains:	<input type="text" value="n"/> <input type="text" value="g"/> <input type="text" value="10"/>	<input type="text" value="44.0"/>	miles	(including fire hydrant lead lengths)
Nc	Number of service connections:	<input type="text" value="n"/> <input type="text" value="g"/> <input type="text" value="10"/>	<input type="text" value="4,297"/>		(active and inactive)
	Service connection density:		<input type="text" value="98"/>	conn./mile main	

Are customer meters typically located at the curbstop/property line? Yes

Average length of customer service line has been set to zero and a data grading of 10 has been applied

Average Operating Pressure: psi

COST DATA

CRUC	Customer Retail Unit Charge:	<input type="text" value="n"/> <input type="text" value="g"/> <input type="text" value="9"/>	<input type="text" value="\$4.24"/>	\$/1000 gallons (US)	Total Annual Operating Cost
VPC	Variable Production Cost:	<input type="text" value="n"/> <input type="text" value="g"/> <input type="text" value="9"/>	<input type="text" value="\$750.35"/>	\$/Million gallons	<input type="text" value="\$2,950,183"/> \$/yr (optional input)

WATER AUDIT DATA VALIDITY TIER:

*** The Water Audit Data Validity Score is in Tier III (51-70). See Dashboard tab for additional outputs. ***

[go to dashboard](#)

A weighted scale for the components of supply, consumption and water loss is included in the calculation of the Water Audit Data Validity Score

PRIORITY AREAS FOR ATTENTION TO IMPROVE DATA VALIDITY:

Based on the information provided, audit reliability can be most improved by addressing the following components:

- 1: Volume from Own Sources (VOS)
- 2: Customer Metering Inaccuracies (CMI)
- 3: Billed Metered (BMAC)

KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATOR TARGETS:

OPTIONAL: If targets exist for the operational performance indicators, they can be input below:

Unit Total Losses:	<input type="text"/>	gal/conn/day
Unit Apparent Losses:	<input type="text"/>	gal/conn/day
Unit Real Losses ¹ :	<input type="text"/>	gal/conn/day
Unit Real Losses ² :	<input type="text"/>	gal/mile/day

If entered above by user, targets will display on KPI gauges (see Dashboard)



AWWA Free Water Audit Software: Worksheet

FWAS v6.0
American Water Works Association.
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Water Audit Report for: **City of Soledad**
 Audit Year: **2023** **Jan 01 2023 - Dec 31 2023** **Calendar**

Click 'n' to add notes
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 To edit water system info: [go to start page](#)

To access definitions, click the [input name](#)

All volumes to be entered as: MILLION GALLONS (US) PER YEAR

Water Supplied Error Adjustments

choose entry option:

VOS WI WE	Volume from Own Sources: <input type="text" value="n"/> <input type="text" value="g"/> <input type="text" value="7"/> <input type="text" value="650.852"/> MG/Yr Water Imported: <input type="text" value="n"/> <input type="text" value="g"/> <input type="text" value="n/a"/> <input type="text" value="0.000"/> MG/Yr Water Exported: <input type="text" value="n"/> <input type="text" value="g"/> <input type="text" value="n/a"/> <input type="text" value="0.000"/> MG/Yr	<input type="text" value="n"/> <input type="text" value="g"/> <input type="text" value="10"/> <input type="text" value="volume"/> <input type="text" value="0.001"/> MG/Yr	<input type="text" value="under-registration"/> VOSEA <input type="text" value=""/> WIEA <input type="text" value=""/> WEEA
-----------------	--	--	---

WATER SUPPLIED: MG/Yr

AUTHORIZED CONSUMPTION

BMAC BUAC UMAC UUAC	Billed Metered: <input type="text" value="n"/> <input type="text" value="g"/> <input type="text" value="8"/> <input type="text" value="601.172"/> MG/Yr Billed Unmetered: <input type="text" value="n"/> <input type="text" value="g"/> <input type="text" value="n/a"/> <input type="text" value="0.000"/> MG/Yr Unbilled Metered: <input type="text" value="n"/> <input type="text" value="g"/> <input type="text" value="10"/> <input type="text" value="0.261"/> MG/Yr Unbilled Unmetered: <input type="text" value="n"/> <input type="text" value="g"/> <input type="text" value="3"/> <input type="text" value="1.503"/> MG/Yr	choose entry option: <input type="text" value="0.25%"/> <input type="text" value="default"/>
------------------------------	---	---

Default option selected for Unbilled Unmetered, with automatic data grading of 3

AUTHORIZED CONSUMPTION: MG/Yr

WATER LOSSES

MG/Yr

Apparent Losses

SDHE CMI UC	Default option selected for Systematic Data Handling Errors, with automatic data grading of 3 Systematic Data Handling Errors: <input type="text" value="n"/> <input type="text" value="g"/> <input type="text" value="3"/> <input type="text" value="1.503"/> MG/Yr Customer Metering Inaccuracies: <input type="text" value="n"/> <input type="text" value="g"/> <input type="text" value="2"/> <input type="text" value="6.075"/> MG/Yr Unauthorized Consumption: <input type="text" value="n"/> <input type="text" value="g"/> <input type="text" value="3"/> <input type="text" value="1.503"/> MG/Yr	choose entry option: <input type="text" value="0.25%"/> <input type="text" value="default"/> <input type="text" value="1.00%"/> <input type="text" value="percent"/> <input type="text" value="0.25%"/> <input type="text" value="default"/>	<input type="text" value="under-registration"/>
-------------------	---	---	---

Default option selected for Unauthorized Consumption, with automatic data grading of 3

Apparent Losses: MG/Yr

Real Losses

Real Losses: MG/Yr

WATER LOSSES: MG/Yr

NON-REVENUE WATER

NON-REVENUE WATER: MG/Yr

SYSTEM DATA

Lm Nc	Length of mains: <input type="text" value="n"/> <input type="text" value="g"/> <input type="text" value="10"/> <input type="text" value="44.0"/> miles Number of service connections: <input type="text" value="n"/> <input type="text" value="g"/> <input type="text" value="10"/> <input type="text" value="4,400"/> Service connection density: <input type="text" value="n"/> <input type="text" value="g"/> <input type="text" value="10"/> <input type="text" value="100"/> conn./mile main	(including fire hydrant lead lengths) (active and inactive)
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Are customer meters typically located at the curbstop/property line?

Lp AOP	Average length of customer service line has been set to zero and a data grading of 10 has been applied Average Operating Pressure: <input type="text" value="n"/> <input type="text" value="g"/> <input type="text" value="7"/> <input type="text" value="83.0"/> psi
-----------	--

COST DATA

CRUC VPC	Customer Retail Unit Charge: <input type="text" value="n"/> <input type="text" value="g"/> <input type="text" value="9"/> <input type="text" value="\$5.23"/> \$/1000 gallons (US) Variable Production Cost: <input type="text" value="n"/> <input type="text" value="g"/> <input type="text" value="9"/> <input type="text" value="\$1,066.96"/> \$/Million gallons	Total Annual Operating Cost <input type="text" value="\$3,045,124"/> \$/yr (optional input)
-------------	---	---

WATER AUDIT DATA VALIDITY TIER:

***** The Water Audit Data Validity Score is in Tier III (51-70). See Dashboard tab for additional outputs. *****

[go to dashboard](#)

A weighted scale for the components of supply, consumption and water loss is included in the calculation of the Water Audit Data Validity Score

PRIORITY AREAS FOR ATTENTION TO IMPROVE DATA VALIDITY:

Based on the information provided, audit reliability can be most improved by addressing the following components:

- 1: Volume from Own Sources (VOS)
- 2: Customer Metering Inaccuracies (CMI)
- 3: Billed Metered (BMAC)

KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATOR TARGETS:

OPTIONAL: If targets exist for the operational performance indicators, they can be input below:

Unit Total Losses:	<input type="text"/>	gal/conn/day
Unit Apparent Losses:	<input type="text"/>	gal/conn/day
Unit Real Losses ¹ :	<input type="text"/>	gal/conn/day
Unit Real Losses ² :	<input type="text"/>	gal/mile/day

If entered above by user, targets will display on KPI gauges (see Dashboard)



AWWA Free Water Audit Software: Worksheet

FWAS v6.0
American Water Works Association.
Copyright © 2020. All Rights Reserved.

Water Audit Report for: **City of Soledad**
Audit Year: **2024** **Jan 01 2024 - Dec 31 2024** **Calendar**

Click 'n' to add notes
Click 'g' to determine data validity grade
To edit water system info: [go to start page](#)

To access definitions, click the [input name](#)

All volumes to be entered as: MILLION GALLONS (US) PER YEAR

Water Supplied Error Adjustments

choose entry option:

VOS WI WE	Volume from Own Sources: <input type="text" value="n"/> <input type="text" value="g"/> <input type="text" value="7"/> <input type="text" value="673.192"/> MG/Yr Water Imported: <input type="text" value="n"/> <input type="text" value="g"/> <input type="text" value="n/a"/> <input type="text" value="0.000"/> MG/Yr Water Exported: <input type="text" value="n"/> <input type="text" value="g"/> <input type="text" value="n/a"/> <input type="text" value="0.000"/> MG/Yr	<input type="text" value="n"/> <input type="text" value="g"/> <input type="text" value="10"/> <input type="text" value="0.087"/> MG/Yr	<input type="text" value="over-registration"/> VOSEA <input type="text" value="WIEA"/> <input type="text" value="WEEA"/>
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WATER SUPPLIED: MG/Yr

AUTHORIZED CONSUMPTION

BMAC BUAC UMAC UUAC	Billed Metered: <input type="text" value="n"/> <input type="text" value="g"/> <input type="text" value="8"/> <input type="text" value="631.296"/> MG/Yr Billed Unmetered: <input type="text" value="n"/> <input type="text" value="g"/> <input type="text" value="n/a"/> <input type="text" value="0.000"/> MG/Yr Unbilled Metered: <input type="text" value="n"/> <input type="text" value="g"/> <input type="text" value="10"/> <input type="text" value="0.314"/> MG/Yr Unbilled Unmetered: <input type="text" value="n"/> <input type="text" value="g"/> <input type="text" value="3"/> <input type="text" value="1.578"/> MG/Yr	choose entry option: <input type="text" value="0.25%"/> <input type="text" value="default"/>
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Default option selected for Unbilled Unmetered, with automatic data grading of 3

AUTHORIZED CONSUMPTION: MG/Yr

WATER LOSSES

WATER LOSSES: MG/Yr

Apparent Losses

Default option selected for Systematic Data Handling Errors, with automatic data grading of 3

SDHE CMI UC	Systematic Data Handling Errors: <input type="text" value="n"/> <input type="text" value="g"/> <input type="text" value="3"/> <input type="text" value="1.578"/> MG/Yr Customer Metering Inaccuracies: <input type="text" value="n"/> <input type="text" value="g"/> <input type="text" value="2"/> <input type="text" value="6.380"/> MG/Yr Unauthorized Consumption: <input type="text" value="n"/> <input type="text" value="g"/> <input type="text" value="3"/> <input type="text" value="1.578"/> MG/Yr	choose entry option: <input type="text" value="0.25%"/> <input type="text" value="default"/> <input type="text" value="1.00%"/> <input type="text" value="percent"/> <input type="text" value="0.25%"/> <input type="text" value="default"/>	<input type="text" value="under-registration"/>
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Default option selected for Unauthorized Consumption, with automatic data grading of 3

Apparent Losses: MG/Yr

Real Losses

Real Losses: MG/Yr

WATER LOSSES: MG/Yr

NON-REVENUE WATER

NON-REVENUE WATER: MG/Yr

SYSTEM DATA

Lm Nc	Length of mains: <input type="text" value="n"/> <input type="text" value="g"/> <input type="text" value="10"/> <input type="text" value="44.0"/> miles Number of service connections: <input type="text" value="n"/> <input type="text" value="g"/> <input type="text" value="10"/> <input type="text" value="4,427"/> Service connection density: <input type="text" value="101"/> conn./mile main	(including fire hydrant lead lengths) (active and inactive)
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Are customer meters typically located at the curbstop/property line?

Lp AOP	Average length of customer service line has been set to zero and a data grading of 10 has been applied Average Operating Pressure: <input type="text" value="n"/> <input type="text" value="g"/> <input type="text" value="7"/> <input type="text" value="70.0"/> psi
-----------	--

COST DATA

CRUC VPC	Customer Retail Unit Charge: <input type="text" value="n"/> <input type="text" value="g"/> <input type="text" value="10"/> <input type="text" value="\$5.69"/> \$/1000 gallons (US) Variable Production Cost: <input type="text" value="n"/> <input type="text" value="g"/> <input type="text" value="8"/> <input type="text" value="\$889.31"/> \$/Million gallons	Total Annual Operating Cost <input type="text" value="\$3,538,026"/> \$/yr (optional input)
-------------	--	--

WATER AUDIT DATA VALIDITY TIER:

***** The Water Audit Data Validity Score is in Tier III (51-70). See Dashboard tab for additional outputs. *****

[go to dashboard](#)

A weighted scale for the components of supply, consumption and water loss is included in the calculation of the Water Audit Data Validity Score

PRIORITY AREAS FOR ATTENTION TO IMPROVE DATA VALIDITY:

Based on the information provided, audit reliability can be most improved by addressing the following components:

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- 2: Customer Metering Inaccuracies (CMI)
- 3: Billed Metered (BMAC)

KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATOR TARGETS:

OPTIONAL: If targets exist for the operational performance indicators, they can be input below:

Unit Total Losses:	<input type="text"/>	gal/conn/day
Unit Apparent Losses:	<input type="text"/>	gal/conn/day
Unit Real Losses ¹ :	<input type="text"/>	gal/conn/day
Unit Real Losses ² :	<input type="text"/>	gal/mile/day

If entered above by user, targets will display on KPI gauges (see Dashboard)

Appendix D

2025 Water Shortage Contingency Plan



City of Soledad 2025 Water Shortage Contingency Plan

Public Review Draft

prepared by

City of Soledad
Public Works Department
248 Main Street
Soledad, California 93960
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prepared with the assistance of

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June 2026



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2025 Water Shortage Contingency Plan

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1 Introduction

The City of Soledad (City) is responsible for conserving available water supply, protecting the integrity of water supply facilities and infrastructure, and implementing a contingency plan in times of drought, supply reductions, failure of water distribution systems, or emergencies. Particular emphasis is placed on use of domestic (potable) water, sanitation, fire protection, and preservation of public health, welfare, and safety, in addition to minimization of the adverse impacts of water supply shortage or other water supply emergency conditions that do not include recycled water.

The City has developed this Water Shortage Contingency Plan (WSCP) in accordance with California Water Code (CWC) Section 10632, which is part of the Urban Water Management Plan Act (Act) regulatory requirements and in alignment with the Department of Water Resources (DWR) 2025 UWMP Guidebook.

The WSCP describes the following:

- **Water Supply Reliability Analysis.** Summarizes the City’s water supply analysis and reliability and identifies the key issues that may trigger a shortage condition.
- **Annual Water Supply and Demand Assessment Procedures.** Describes the key data inputs, evaluation criteria, and methodology for assessing the system’s reliability for the coming year and the steps to formally declare any water shortage levels and response actions.
- **Six Standard Water Shortage Levels.** Establishes water shortage levels to clearly identify and prepare for shortages.
- **Shortage Response Actions.** Describes the response actions that may be implemented or considered for each stage to reduce gaps between supply and demand as well as minimize social and economic impacts to the community.
- **Communication Protocols.** Describes communication protocols under each stage to ensure customers, the public, and City Council are informed of shortage conditions and requirements.
- **Compliance and Enforcement.** Defines compliance and enforcement actions available to administer demand reductions.
- **Legal Authority.** Lists the legal documents that grant the City the authority to declare a water shortage and implement and enforce response actions.
- **Financial Consequences of WSCP Implementation.** Describes the anticipated financial impact of implementing water shortage stages and identifies mitigation strategies to offset financial burdens.
- **Monitoring and Reporting.** Summarizes the monitoring and reporting techniques to evaluate the effectiveness of shortage response actions and overall WSCP implementation. Results are used to determine if additional shortage response actions should be activated or if efforts are successful and response actions should be reduced.
- **WSCP Refinement Procedures.** Describes the factors that may trigger updates to the WSCP and outlines how to complete an update.
- **Special Water Features Distinction.** Identifies exemptions for ponds, lakes, fountains, pools, and spas, etc.
- **Plan Adoption, Submittal, and Availability.** Describes the process for the WSCP adoption, submittal, and availability after each revision.

This WSCP provides the strategic responses the City may take if a water shortage is declared to conserve and manage water resources essential to maintain public health and community vitality. It is included as an appendix to the 2025 UWMP. However, this WSCP is separate from the City’s 2025 UWMP and can be amended, as needed, without amending the 2025 UWMP.

2 Water Supply Reliability Analysis

2.1 Supply Characterization

The City provides potable water to customers through the operation of five active municipal groundwater wells. The groundwater wells have a combined total pumping capacity of about 4,788 gallons per minute (gpm) and a firm capacity of 3,260 gpm. The capacity is sufficient for all areas within the existing city limits and within some areas designated for growth. The City has been proactive with respect to improving and developing its water supply system, including proactive planning for the development of additional sources to keep up with additional demand due to future growth. To ensure a reliable water supply, the City is developing a Recycled Water Conveyance (RW) Project for irrigation of City-owned parks and school turf and landscape areas. Use of recycled water is anticipated to begin in late 2026. A detailed description of the City's water supply characterization is discussed in Chapter 6 of the UWMP.

2.1.1 Local Groundwater

The City's main source of water supply is groundwater from the Basin Fill Aquifer within the Forebay Aquifer Subbasin (Forebay Subbasin) in the Salinas Valley Groundwater Basin (Basin) (DWR Subbasin No. 3-004.04), a medium-priority basin under the Sustainable Groundwater Management Act (SGMA). The Subbasin is managed under a DWR-approved Groundwater Sustainability Plan (GSP) by two Groundwater Sustainability Agencies (GSAs), the Salinas Valley Basin Groundwater Sustainability Agency (SVBGSA) and the Arroyo Seco GSA (ASGSA). The City is a member of the SVBGSA.

Recent monitoring indicates groundwater levels remain above minimum thresholds established in the GSP, with no undesirable results identified under SGMA. Municipal pumping by the City represents a small portion of total Forebay Subbasin groundwater extraction. Groundwater quality is generally suitable for municipal use, and the City's supply meets all state and federal drinking water standards following treatment. Groundwater availability and quality do not currently constrain the City's water supply but are monitored through SGMA and ongoing regulatory programs. A detailed description of local groundwater is provided under Section 6.2.2 of the 2025 UWMP.

2.2 Reliability Assessment

Chapter 7 of City's 2025 UWMP describes the reliability of the City's water supply by comparing supply and demand projections through 2050 for normal year, single-dry year, and multiple dry years. The chapter also assesses the drought risk over the next five years (2026 to 2030) assuming the driest five-year period is repeated over the next five years. Water supply reliability reflects the City's ability to meet the water needs of its customers with water supplies under varying conditions. The analysis considers plausible hydrological and regulatory variability, climate conditions, and other factors that affect the City's water supply and demand. The 2025 reliability analysis indicates that the City's water supplies are reliable, and no shortages are anticipated.

2.3 2026-2030 Drought Risk Assessment

CWC Section 10635 (b) requires a Drought Risk Assessment (DRA) to be included in the UWMP. The DRA provides an overview of the anticipated surplus or deficit if a drought were to occur in the next five years. The DRA evaluates each water supply's reliability and compares available water supplies and projected demands during a five-consecutive dry-year scenario. This short-term analysis can help water suppliers foresee undesired risks, such as upcoming shortages, and provide time to evaluate and implement the

necessary response actions needed to mitigate shortages in a less impactful manner to the community and environment.

The DRA applies the five driest consecutive historical hydrologic years (2011–2015) to the 2026–2030 planning period to represent a conservative multiple dry year scenario. The analysis uses the same methodology and assumptions as the multiple dry year evaluation in the Water Service Reliability Assessment. Unconstrained potable water demand from 2025 serves as the baseline, with demand increases of 8% in the first year of drought and 1% in each subsequent year. The analysis assumes the City would implement demand reduction actions under the WSCP beginning in the second year of a multi-year drought, resulting in an estimated cumulative annual demand reduction of 2.5%.

Water supply availability for the DRA is based on the City's current firm potable well capacity of 5,258 acre-feet per year (AFY), which is conservatively assumed to remain constant through 2030. Even under the projected multi-year drought scenario, estimated peak potable water demand remains well below available firm supply. As a result, the City's potable water service reliability is projected to be 100% in each year of the five-year drought scenario.

The DRA concludes that a water shortage condition due to extended drought is not expected to occur during the 2026–2030 period. However, the City will continue to implement and refine water use efficiency programs and maintain preparedness measures identified in the WSCP to ensure long-term water supply reliability under a range of hydrologic conditions.

2.4 Water Supply Reliability Risks

The City's water supply may be threatened by different risks which are summarized below and detailed in Chapter 7 of the 2025 UWMP.

As mentioned above, the City relies exclusively on groundwater from the Forebay Subbasin to meet potable demands. Water supply reliability risks are primarily associated with infrastructure vulnerability, groundwater availability, water quality, and future recycled water constraints.

Groundwater supply may be disrupted by well or system failures caused by equipment malfunctions, earthquakes, flooding, or other emergencies. While the City's firm potable well capacity is adequate to meet current demands, recent temporary well outages in 2024 demonstrated short-term operational vulnerability that required voluntary conservation measures. The City continues to invest in infrastructure improvements to enhance system reliability.

Long-term groundwater availability depends on the sustainable yield of the Forebay Subbasin under SGMA. Groundwater levels currently remain above established minimum thresholds, and no undesirable results have been identified. However, groundwater availability may be affected over time by climate-driven changes to recharge and hydrologic conditions.

Groundwater quality is generally suitable for municipal use and consistently meets state and federal drinking water standards following treatment. Naturally occurring constituents and agricultural land use represent the primary long-term water quality considerations and could affect future treatment needs.

Beginning around 2030, recycled water will offset potable groundwater use for landscape irrigation, improving overall supply reliability. Recycled water use may be constrained by elevated total dissolved solids, particularly under reduced wastewater flows associated with long-term conservation requirements, potentially limiting suitability for certain landscape irrigation uses.

Emergency supply disruptions are addressed through the City's *Emergency Operations Plan* (EOP) and the WSCP. No legal or institutional constraints have been identified that would limit access to the City's water supplies.

3 Annual Water Supply and Demand Assessment

As an urban water supplier, the City is required under CWC Section 10632(a)(2) to prepare and submit an “annual water supply and demand assessment” (Annual Assessment). The Annual Assessment is a determination of the City’s near-term outlook for supplies and demands and how a perceived shortage may relate to WSCP shortage level response actions in the current calendar year. This determination will be based on known circumstances and information available to the City at the time of analysis.

Starting in 2022, the Annual Assessment will be due by July 1 of each year, as indicated by CWC Section 10632.1. The Annual Assessment and related reporting are to be conducted based on the procedures described in this WSCP. This section describes the City’s procedures for conducting the Annual Assessment, which includes (1) the written decision-making process to determine water supply reliability and (2) the key data inputs and assessment methodology to evaluate water supply reliability for the current year and one dry year.

Separate from the requirements of the WSCP Annual Assessment, the City is also subject to SWRCB drought and conservation reporting under Order No. DDW_HQ_2024_001. As a community public water system and urban retail water supplier, the City submits applicable drought and conservation reports through the SAFER Clearinghouse in accordance with SWRCB instructions.

3.1 Process to Conduct the Annual Assessment

The City’s Annual Assessment will primarily be based on the water supply planning, forecasting, and water budgeting of the Forebay Subbasin as a whole and specifically the Basin Fill Aquifer. The City will work closely with the Monterey County Water Resources Agency, (MCWRA), the SBVGSA, and others to assess the Basin condition.

The City will perform an assessment as discussed below. If the assessment indicates a current or expected shortage level, the City Council shall vote on the findings of the Annual Assessment and, if necessary, trigger implementation of any water shortage response actions resulting from the Annual Assessment through a resolution. The steps to complete the Annual Assessment are described below.

3.2 Key Data Inputs and Evaluation Criteria

On or before June 1 of each year, the City will evaluate water supply reliability for the current year and one dry year for the purpose of the Annual Assessment. The Annual Assessment determination will be based on considerations of local water supplies, unconstrained water demand, planned water use, and infrastructure considerations. The balance between projected Forebay Subbasin supplies and anticipated unconstrained demand will be used to determine what, if any, shortage level is expected under the WSCP framework. The WSCP’s standard shortage levels are defined in terms of shortage percentages. The assessment will be performed separately for anticipated current year conditions and for assumed dry year conditions.

3.2.1 Available Water Supply

Available water supply for the City is quantified each year by summing the capacity of each groundwater well, in gpm. An analysis of one subsequent dry year is also completed. Since the City’s water supply has not historically been impacted by drought, it is likely that the available supply for the subsequent dry year will be the same as the current year.

3.2.2 Unconstrained Customer Demand

The WSCP and Annual Assessment define unconstrained demand as expected water use prior to any projected shortage response actions that may be taken under the WSCP. Unconstrained demand is distinguished from observed demand, which may be constrained by preceding, ongoing, or future actions, such as emergency supply allocations during a multi-year drought. WSCP shortage response actions to constrain demand are inherently extraordinary. Routine activities, such as ongoing conservation programs and regular operational adjustments, are not considered constraints on demands. The City uses historical water use, by customer classification, to inform demand trends as it relates to known development, weather, and economic conditions in the city. Additionally, the City factors in land use planning data to improve demand forecasts.

Water Use and Connections. Water use can be quantified by summing the meter usage of each customer class for the previous year. Customer water demands for the City can be projected for the upcoming year based on the previous year's water usage and the number of anticipated new customer connections.

Population. To calculate the annual future population, multiply the number of anticipated new customer connections by the number of persons per household as shown on the U.S. Census Bureau website for the City. That number shall be added to the current population to obtain the future population.

Future Population = Current Population + Number of New Connections x Persons per Household

Anticipated Water Demand. To calculate anticipated demands for the upcoming year, multiply each meter usage per customer class by the future population and divide it by the current population.

Anticipated Demand = [Meter Usage x Future Population]÷/Current Population

If the available water supply is greater than the anticipated customer demand for the upcoming year, then the City does not need to take any further action. If the anticipated customer demand for the upcoming year is greater than the available water supplies, the City can initiate water conservation actions as detailed in this WSCP.

3.2.3 Planned Water Use for Current Year Considering Dry Subsequent Year

CWC Section 10632(a)(2)(B)(ii) requires the Annual Assessment to determine "current year available supply, considering hydrological and regulatory conditions in the current year and one dry year." The Annual Assessment will include two separate estimates of annual water supply and unconstrained demand using (1) current year conditions and (2) assumed dry year conditions. Accordingly, the Annual Assessment's shortage analysis will present separate sets of findings for the current year and dry year scenarios. The CWC does not specify the characteristics of a dry year, allowing discretion to the water supplier. The City will use its discretion to refine and update its assumptions for a dry year scenario in each Annual Assessment as information becomes available and in accordance with best management practices.

In the City's 2025 UWMP, the "single dry year" is characterized to resemble conditions as a year in which conditions reflect the lowest water supply available to the City. Supply and demand analyses for the single-dry year case were based on conditions affecting the Forebay Subbasin. However, as presented, the City's water supply has not historically been impacted by drought. Therefore, planned water use for the current year may not be impacted by an anticipated subsequent dry year. Even so, each Annual Assessment will be performed.

3.2.4 Infrastructure Considerations

Infrastructure reliability, capability, and construction considerations are included as part of the Annual Assessment. The City's infrastructure capabilities are constantly monitored by water utility management, operations, and engineering staff and communicated if adjustments in water supplies are required throughout the year. If infrastructure projects are anticipated for the upcoming year that could impact water supply production (e.g., repairs at treatment plant, new groundwater well), these water supply impacts shall be evaluated for the time frame (i.e., months) the infrastructure projects will impact the system. Thus, the available water supply shall be increased or reduced accordingly for each month.

3.2.5 Other Considerations

The following are locally applicable factors that can influence or disrupt supplies, along with other unique considerations that are considered as part of the Annual Assessment:

- Construction projects
- Planned and unplanned outages on any major infrastructure
- Demand fluctuations with weather changes
- Natural disasters, such as fires, earthquakes, or pandemics
- Electrical outages
- Water quality
- Equipment failures
- Water Treatment Plant or Water Reclamation Facility disruptions
- Legal or regulatory issues that disrupt water reliability

4 Six Standard Water Shortage Levels

As required by CWC Section 10632(a)(3)(A), the WSCP is framed around six standard water shortage levels that represent shortages from the normal reliability as determined in the Annual Assessment.

The six water shortage levels have been standardized by the CWC to provide a consistent regional and statewide approach to conveying the relative severity of water supply shortage conditions. The six standard shortage levels correspond to progressively increasing estimated shortage conditions (up to 10, 20, 30, 40, 50, and greater than 50% water shortages) and align with the response actions the City may implement to meet a declared water shortage or emergency.

The levels will be implemented during water supply shortages or regional drought conditions that may or may not directly influence the City's water supplies. The level of determination and declaration of a water supply shortage will be made by the City Council.

For example, if the Annual Assessment determines a shortage of 17%, the City would implement shortage response actions under Standard Shortage Level 2. Table 1 lists the six water shortage levels.

Table 1 Water Shortage Contingency Plan Levels

Standard Shortage Levels	% Shortage Range
1	Up to 10%
2	Up to 20%
3	Up to 30%
4	Up to 40%
5	Up to 50%
6	>50%

4.1 Shortage Response Actions

CWC Section 10632(a)(4) requires the WSCP to specify shortage response actions that align with the defined shortage levels. Shortage response actions included in this WSCP are a mix of prohibitions on end use, demand reduction methods, supply augmentation, and operational change measures. DWR defines prohibitions on end uses as measures to address areas that are the responsibility of end users, such as a broken sprinkler or leaking faucet.

4.1.1 Demand Reduction

The City supports the efficient use of water at all times. As such, the City has a baseline of permanent water use restrictions and measures that apply during normal supply or water shortage conditions (see Section 4.2.4). The City promotes individual actions on an on-going basis through its education and outreach resources.

The City has identified a variety of demand reduction actions to offset water supply shortages. Demand reduction measures are strategies intended to decrease water demand to close the gap between supply and demand. The City employs a variety of techniques to encourage community members to be more involved and educated about water conservation. These techniques include actions planned to be taken at the consumer level including, but not limited to, leak detection and repair, limitations on irrigation, and additional voluntary actions to reduce customer demand.

A full list of demand reduction methods performed at various supply shortage stages are provided in Table 2 and discussed below. The shortage gap reduction ranges shown for individual demand reduction actions represent the total anticipated reduction associated with the applicable shortage level. Actions are implemented collectively, and their individual effects are overlapping and not discretely quantifiable.

Table 2 Demand Reduction Actions

DWR Submittal Table 8-3 Retail: Demand Reduction Actions Water Code Section 10632(a)(4)(B) and (E)					
Shortage Level	Demand Reduction Actions	How much is this going to reduce the shortage gap?		Additional Explanation or Reference	Penalty, Charge, or Other Enforcement?
		Volume or Percentage	Shortage Gap Reduction Value		
1	Expand Public Information Campaign	Percentage	Up to 10%	Increasing customer outreach and engagement tools from WSCP Section 5.3	No
1	Landscape - Other landscape restriction or prohibition	Percentage	Up to 10%	Encourage outdoor water use efficiency	No
2	Expand Public Information Campaign	Percentage	10–20%	Increasing customer outreach and engagement tools from WSCP Section 5.3	No
2	Other	Percentage	10–20%	Voluntary reductions	No
3	Expand Public Information Campaign	Percentage	10–20%	Increasing customer outreach and engagement tools from WSCP Section 5.3	No
3	Landscape - Limit landscape irrigation to specific days	Percentage	20–30%	Existing landscape (including Golf Course and Athletic Fields out-of-play areas) limited to 2 days/week; New landscape for adequate growth up to 5 weeks	Yes
3	Landscape - Limit landscape irrigation to specific times	Percentage	20–30%	Golf courses/Athletic fields in-play areas before 10 am or after 5 pm	Yes
3	CII - Lodging establishment must offer opt out of linen service	Percentage	20–30%	Offer limited linen/towel exchange	Yes
3	CII - Other CII restriction or prohibition	Percentage	20–30%	Compliance with outdoor water use required	Yes
3	Other - Prohibit use of potable water for construction and dust control	Percentage	20–30%		Yes
3	Other	Percentage	20–30%	Vehicle washing on assigned landscape watering days	Yes
4	Expand Public Information Campaign	Percentage	10–20%	Increasing customer outreach and engagement tools from WSCP Section 5.3	No
4	Landscape - Limit landscape irrigation to specific days	Percentage	30–40%	Existing landscape (including Golf Course and Athletic Field out-of-play areas) limited to 1 day/week; New landscape 3 days/week for 5 weeks, then 1 day/week	Yes
4	Landscape - Limit landscape irrigation to specific times	Percentage	30–40%	Golf courses/Athletic fields in-play areas before 10 am or after 5 pm	Yes
4	CII - Lodging establishment must offer opt out of linen service	Percentage	30–40%	Towel exchange limited to once every 2 nights or for entire stay, whichever shorter	Yes
4	Other water feature or swimming pool restriction	Percentage	30–40%	Draining/refilling only if pool component has become hazardous; must be covered to avoid evaporation	Yes
4	CII - Other CII restriction or prohibition	Percentage	30–40%	Vehicle washing on assigned landscape watering days/hours; limited fleet washing	Yes
4	Other	Percentage	30–40%	All water use reduction encouraged; Mandatory use reduction targets, as established by City Council	Yes
5	Expand Public Information Campaign	Percentage	10–20%	Increasing customer outreach and engagement tools from WSCP Section 5.3	No
5	Landscape - Limit landscape irrigation to specific days	Percentage	40–50%	All days prohibited, except for new landscape	Yes
5	Landscape - Limit landscape irrigation to specific times	Percentage	40–50%	All times prohibited, except for new landscape	Yes
5	CII - Lodging establishment must offer opt out of linen service	Percentage	40–50%	Towel exchange limited to once every 3 nights, or for entire stay, whichever shorter	Yes
5	Other water feature or swimming pool restriction	Percentage	40–50%	All filling/draining/re-filling prohibited	Yes
5	Other - Prohibit vehicle washing except at facilities using recycled or recirculating water	Percentage	40–50%		Yes
5	CII - Other CII restriction or prohibition	Percentage	40–50%	Mandatory use reduction targets, as established by City Council	Yes
5	Other	Percentage	40–50%	Mandatory construction water budgets, as established by City Council	Yes
6	Expand Public Information Campaign	Percentage	10–20%	Increasing customer outreach and engagement tools from WSCP Section 5.3	No
6	Landscape - Prohibit certain types of landscape irrigation	Percentage	Greater than 50%	Elimination of all turf irrigation with potable supplies; restrict watering to shrubs and trees by hand or drip irrigation only	Yes
6	Landscape - Other landscape restriction or prohibition	Percentage	Greater than 50%	Shutoff of dedicated landscape meters	Yes
6	CII - Restaurants may only serve water upon request	Percentage	Greater than 50%		Yes
6	Moratorium or Net Zero Demand Increase on New Connections	Percentage	Greater than 50%	Moratorium on provision of new customer meters	Yes
6	Other - Prohibit use of potable water for construction and dust control	Percentage	Greater than 50%	Elimination of issuance of construction (hydrant) meters	Yes
6	Other	Percentage	Greater than 50%	Other mandatory restrictions and enforcement	Yes

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4.1.2 Supply Augmentation

The City does not plan to utilize additional supply sources during a water shortage but rather mitigate supply impacts through demand reduction actions and/or utilize additional imported water to meet demands. Therefore, no supply augmentation and other actions are reported.

4.1.3 Operational Changes

During shortage conditions, operations may be affected by demand reduction responses. Operational changes to address a water shortage may be implemented based on the severity of the reduction goal. The City, with City Council approval as needed, will consider their operational procedures at the time of a shortage to identify changes they can take to maximize supply and reduce demand during a water shortage stage.

4.1.4 Additional Mandatory Restrictions

In addition to any shortage response level being declared, the City maintains the following prohibitions and restrictions at all times. Per the City's Ordinance 534 Section 2 (part), 1993, Chapter 13.09, Mandatory Water Conservation (Attachment A), the following is an abbreviated list from the Ordinance:

- Repair plumbing, sprinkler, and irrigation systems in a reasonable time after identification of leaks.
- No using potable water through a hose to wash vehicles, clean the exterior of any building or structure, or clean paved or hard-surfaced areas unless the hose is equipped with an automatic shutoff nozzle.
- No spilling water into streets, curbs, or gutters or to cause any runoff.
- No emptying and refilling of swimming pools/spas except to repair structural damage or comply with public health regulations.
- Only use recycled (recirculated) water in decorative fountains.
- No use of potable water for construction activities where there is a reasonably available source of recycled water.
- The City shall maintain a distribution system leakage detection and repair program.
- New construction shall have ultra-low-flow toilets, low-flow showerheads, water recirculating systems and, if requiring a permit, shall apply drought-tolerant landscaping principles.
- Retrofit toilets and showerheads to ultra-low-flow and low-flow devices on change of ownership.
- No indiscriminate running of water which is wasteful and without reasonable purpose.
- Maintain irrigation of lawns, landscape, and other turf areas in accordance with City and county ordinances.

4.1.5 Emergency Response Plan

The UWMP Act requires water suppliers to identify actions they will take if there is a catastrophic supply interruption, specifically including interruptions from a power outage, earthquake, or other non-drought-related emergency. In March 2020, the City adopted an *Emergency Operations Plan* (EOP) to ensure the most efficient use of resources to protect its community and its property before, during, and after a natural, technological, or man-made emergency, including cyberattacks. The EOP is an extension of the *State Emergency Plan* and the *Monterey County Operational Area Plan*. The EOP is designed to assist City and other staff members who have key roles and responsibilities for responding during emergencies.

The EOP includes a Hazard Analysis that identifies designated City-owned critical infrastructure which includes water and wastewater facilities. The EOP includes guidelines and agreements for cooperative efforts with other state and local agencies, as required by the California Department of Public Health.

The City also prepared Emergency Actions Plans, which would initiate in the event of a catastrophic reduction of its water supply. The Emergency Actions Plans provide designated personnel with knowledge of the incident objectives and the steps required for achievement. The plans also serve to provide a basis for measuring achievement of objectives and overall system performance.

Additionally, the City is a member of the California Water/Wastewater Agency Response Network (CalWARN). The mission of CalWARN is to support and promote statewide emergency preparedness, disaster response, and mutual assistance processes for public and private water and wastewater utilities. CalWARN expands member abilities to achieve agency, regional, and state preparedness by providing tools and proven practices to enhance readiness.

4.1.6 Seismic Risk Assessment and Mitigation Plan

CWC Section 10632.5(c) requires the WSCP to include a seismic risk assessment and mitigation plan to assess the vulnerability of each water facility. The City relies on the 2022 *Monterey County Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan (MJHMP)* to meet this requirement.

Monterey County is in an active seismic region that includes several major faults, such as the San Andreas Fault. Earthquakes occur regularly in the region, with multiple small events recorded each year and the potential for moderate or larger damaging earthquakes at any time. As reflected in the 2022 *MJHMP*, the U.S. Geological Survey indicates a meaningful likelihood of a major earthquake affecting the area in the coming decades.

According to the 2022 *MJHMP*, all areas of the City experience a moderate level of shaking risk, and several critical public facilities could be affected during a significant seismic event. The City's hazard mitigation strategy prioritizes identifying vulnerable facilities and implementing structural or non-structural improvements, as feasible, to reduce damage and maintain essential services. These actions are intended to help ensure that critical infrastructure, including water facilities, can continue to operate before, during, and after an earthquake.

4.2 Shortage Response Action Effectiveness

As a standard operating procedure, the City tracks water through the production, distribution, and billing systems. The City's annual Water Loss Audit reporting to DWR helps identify non-revenue water loss. During water shortage conditions, water use can be measured in comparison to what is considered to be a normal year demand (i.e., current customer base with approximately average rainfall), or in reference to a specific base year as may be dictated by Statewide requirements.

The effectiveness of actions initiated at each shortage response have been included in Table 2. Effectiveness is also impacted by successful communication and outreach efforts. For WSCP implementation, it is assumed that the upper end of the water savings would come from the use of multiple demand reduction actions in a stage.

5 Communication Protocols

Timely and effective communication is a critical element of WSCP implementation. Per CWC Section 10632(a)(5), the City has established communication protocols and procedures to inform customers, the public, interested parties, and local, regional, and state governments regarding any current or predicted shortages as determined by 1) the Annual Assessment (Section 3 of this WSCP) described pursuant to Section 10632.1; 2) any shortage response actions triggered or anticipated to be triggered by the Annual Assessment described pursuant to Section 10632.1; and 3) any other relevant communications.

Strategic communication is an ongoing activity where the purpose, audience, message, tools, and channels may change at any given moment. In the context of water shortage response, the purpose may be an emergency water shortage situation, such as may result from an earthquake, or a longer-term, non-emergency, shortage condition, such as may result from a drought.

In an emergency, the City will activate the communication protocol detailed in the City's *EOP*. In a non-emergency water shortage situation, the City will implement communication protocols outlined in this section.

5.1 Coordination

To communicate effectively during a water supply shortage, the WSCP implements coordination with various levels of City management, Forebay Subbasin manager, Monterey County Water Resources Agency, and other regional planning groups, including the Water Awareness Committee of Monterey County (WAC) and the Greater Monterey County Integrated Regional Water Management Program which includes 19 agency representatives in the region.

During droughts or other times of limited supply, the frequency and extent of coordination will increase to ensure outreach tactics are consistent with the changing needs of the region and, specifically, the City and its customers. The City will seek opportunities to leverage external resources to complement its own outreach and lean on the key community partnerships it has forged to coordinate and facilitate communication.

5.2 Key Audiences

The City's water customers inside and outside of the City limits, and other water users inside the City's service area are the key audiences.

5.3 Customer Outreach and Engagement Tools

Water efficiency as a sustainable way of life remains central to City messaging during normal supply conditions. Indoor and outdoor water use efficiency, sustainable landscaping principles, rebate programs, investments to maintain infrastructure, emergency preparedness, local supply programs, water quality, and local supply reliability are among some of the themes that are in the City's communications mix to promote, normalize, and advocate for water conserving ethics and activities.

Below is a summary of various strategies and activities the City uses or may use for communication that could be strategically ramped up in a water shortage condition as part of Demand Reduction Actions listed in Table 2.

5.3.1 Awareness and Education

- City website and subpages
- Social media (Instagram, Facebook, YouTube, NextDoor)
- eNewsletter
- Emails to customers
- Emails and correspondence to County, state, and local elected officials
- Media relations (press releases, interviews, op-eds)
- FAQ sheet/fact sheets
- Digital, print, and other paid media marketing
- Direct mail (bill messages/inserts, postcards, targeted letters)
- Community events
- Education outreach (e.g., school programs)
- Resources (water efficiency “how to” videos, lead detection guides, landscape design templates, etc.)
- Roadway signage

5.3.2 Communication through Action

- In-person, phone-based and virtual customer assistance
- On-site customer assistance (site surveys)
- Community events and demonstrations

5.4 Communication Objectives

The City will periodically provide the public with information about the WSCP using any of the outreach methods in Section 5.5. During water shortage conditions and when urgent conservation is needed, the City believes it is important to communicate the following to customers:

- Why water needs to be saved
- How much water needs to be saved and for how long (shortage level initiated and terminated)
- Specific actions needed to save water
- What the City, along with the water industry as a whole, is doing to remedy the water shortage condition

To that end, communication objectives during the various water shortage levels of the WSCP include the following:

- Motivate water users to increase conservation in ways that are consistent with any voluntary or mandatory actions called for at the current level of the WSCP
- Raise awareness and understanding of the drought, regulatory, or other condition affecting water supplies and the need for increased conservation
- Minimize confusion and maintain credibility of water agencies and conservation messages with an appropriate tone that invokes trust and avoids non-compliance backlash
- Make water users feel appreciated for accomplishments in improving their water use efficiency, and for supporting regional and local investments in water supply reliability
- Educate civic and business leaders and the public that the City has improved its water supply reliability and is committed to furthering local, sustainable, and reliable supplies

- Prepare the City’s customers for any potential escalation (or de-escalation) of the WSCP based on trending supply conditions
- Ensure customers and stakeholders believe they are being treated equitably in relationship to others
- Maintain communication effectiveness by soliciting or monitoring feedback from regional water agencies/managers, key stakeholders, and the general public to update or adapt messages or communication tools
- Depart WSCP implementation having demonstrated the effectiveness and value of conservation actions and water supply reliability investments in minimizing impacts to customer’s quality of life or the community’s economy

5.5 Flexibility and Adaptability

To reduce water consumption during all water shortage levels, the City will increase its public education and outreach efforts to build awareness of demand reduction actions with the public. In addition, the City’s outreach efforts will be regularly revised to reflect current conditions. Key communication strategies and associated water shortage level implementation are listed in Table 3 below. Communication strategies established from previous shortage levels are assumed to be built upon or intensified should water shortage conditions worsen.

Table 3 Communication Protocol During Water Shortage Conditions

Stage	Action
1-6	Announce status change to key stakeholders and the general public Provide regular updates to customers and the media on conditions
1-2	Increase agency coordination via monthly meetings
2	Conduct issue briefings with key officials and civic and business leaders Target outreach to dedicated irrigation accounts, particularly with homeowners associations to leverage their relationships and communication with their residents and/or sub-associations
3-4	Promote available water assistance resources for vulnerable populations; customized outreach for impact customer groups Conduct specialized outreach to reduce discretionary outdoor use while minimizing landscape damage
5-6	Suspend promotion of long-term water use efficiency programs/tools to focus on imminent needs
6	Perform crisis communication, as outlined in the City’s Emergency Operations Plan; outreach messaging will reflect emergency conditions and the need to focus on health and public safety

¹ If a water shortage progresses through multiple stages all measures in the previous stage(s) are implemented in addition to current stage actions.

6 Compliance and Enforcement

CWC Section 10632(a)(6) describes compliance and enforcement provisions for the WSCP. The City aims to educate its customers when violations occur, to avoid repeat violations and future water waste. If educational efforts are not applicable or effective for customers who do not comply with restrictions implemented in a water shortage emergency, the City will use the enforcement measures found in Chapter 13.09 of the City's Municipal Code (Attachment A). Fines, the installation of a flow-restricting device, and other civil or criminal penalties may apply as described in Table 4 below.

Table 4 Enforcement During Water Shortage Conditions

Stage	Action
2	City issues a written warning notice when an alleged violation is first noted Penalties (fines) applied to each violation are identified as follows: First Violation: \$50 fine Second and Subsequent Violations: \$100 fine
3-6	City issues a written warning notice when an alleged violation is first noted If the violation is not corrected after one written warning notice, the City shall install a flow restrictive device on the service line of any customer observed by City personnel to be using water for any non-essential or unauthorized use Repeated violations of unauthorized water use will result in discontinuance of water service

6.1 Temporary Variances

As described in Chapter 13.09 of the City's Municipal Code, the City may grant temporary variances from water conservation requirements in cases of undue hardship or emergency conditions, consistent with the Municipal Code. Variance applications are submitted in writing, except in emergencies where the Community and Economic Development Director may waive this requirement. The City Manager may approve a variance for up to one year upon finding that the variance will not result in a significant adverse effect on the water supply or service to other customers. Conditions may be imposed to ensure consistency with the City's water conservation goals. Decisions may be appealed to the City Council, whose determination is final.

6.2 Legal Authorities

The City has the legal authority to implement and enforce its WSCP. California Constitution Article X – Water, Section 2, and CWC Section 100 provide that water must be put to beneficial use, the waste or unreasonable use or unreasonable method of use of water shall be prevented, and the conservation of water is to be exercised with a view to the reasonable and beneficial use thereof in the interest of the people and the public welfare. In addition, CWC Section 375 provides the City with the statutory authority to adopt and enforce water conservation restrictions, and CWC Section 350 et seq. authorizes the City to declare a water shortage emergency and impose water conservation measures when it determines that the City may not be able to satisfy ordinary demands without depleting supplies to an insufficient level.

If necessary, the City shall declare a water shortage emergency in accordance with CWC Chapter 3 (commencing with Section 350) of Division 1. Once having declared a water shortage, the City is provided with broad powers to implement and enforce regulations and restrictions for managing a water shortage.

2025 Water Shortage Contingency Plan

Under California law, including CWC Chapters 3.3 and 3.5 of Division 1, Parts 2.55 and 2.6 of Division 6, Division 13, and Article X, Section 2 of the California Constitution, the City is authorized to implement the water shortage actions outlined in this WSCP. In water shortage cases, shortage response actions to be implemented will be at the discretion of the City and will be based on an assessment of the supply shortage, customer response, and need for demand reductions as outlined in this WSCP.

In addition, upon proclamation by the Governor of a state of emergency under the California Emergency Services Act (Chapter 7, commencing with Section 8550, of Division 1 of Title 2 of the Government Code) based on drought conditions, the State will defer to implementation of locally adopted WSCPs to the extent practicable.

The City has the legal authority to declare a water shortage and implement the actions outlined in this WSCP to restrict water use and prohibit water waste for all uses that are not necessary to sustain public health, sanitation, and fire protection.

7 Financial Consequences of WSCP Implementation

CWC Section 10632(a)(6) describes the financial consequences of implementing the WSCP and potential mitigation strategies. The City's water rates were modified in 2021 which included increases for water and wastewater through 2026 due to development of critical capital improvement projects, and repair and replacement of facilities and infrastructure that are designed to increase service reliability and help the City reduce its risk of water shortages in the future. In 2025, the City initiated an updated *Water, Sewer, and Recycled Water Rate Study* to evaluate future revenue requirements and ensure continued compliance with Proposition 218 and long-term utility financial planning.

7.1 Financial Impacts and Mitigation Action

In the event that the City implements the WSCP, it is recognized that the reductions in water sales would impact the revenues that would normally be generated to the Water Enterprise Fund. However, the City's Water Enterprise Fund revenues may vary according to regional weather, the economy, and other factors. For example, in dry years, local demands tend to increase, and the City may receive higher than anticipated revenues due to increased sales volumes. In contrast, in wet years, demands tend to decrease, and revenues drop due to lower sales volumes. Such revenue surpluses and shortages could cause instability in water rates.

To the extent that this reduction negatively impacts the coverage of its fixed costs (those that are not tied to volume), the City will temporarily utilize its Water Reserves to mitigate any shortfall. Maintaining financial reserves is a way the City can manage rate volatility. The reserves are fully flexible to use appropriately, including funds dedicated for rate stabilization. The reserves can, therefore, be a useful tool to offset the need for revenues during times of lower water sales or unanticipated water supply costs.

7.1.1 Reporting Cost of Compliance with Excessive Water Use Prohibition During Drought Emergency

To mitigate the effects of volumetric revenue volatility, the City seeks to maintain volumetric water rates, which closely match its volumetric cost of water produced. The City additionally generates a significant portion of total water sales revenues from the fixed water charge (flat rate), which is based on the size of the water meter. The City's fixed charge is designed to capture nearly all the City's fixed costs to provide water services, such as water quality testing, environmental compliance, administrative costs, maintenance and repair of facilities and assets, and capital expenditures that enhance local water supply reliability. The Water Enterprise Fund also receives a lesser amount of revenue from interest and miscellaneous revenue.

Under long-term drought conditions, it may be necessary to institute temporary increases to rates to cover increased operating expenses. The City is developing a rate study anticipated to be complete in Fall 2026 and may consider adopting a surcharge or flat rate increase over a specific time period to cover increased operating expenses while under a water shortage. This measure would allow the City to implement various levels of rate increases after the City Council, by resolution, has declared a threatened shortage of funds due to a water shortage or other emergency.

Conditions of drought and the implementation of water restrictions would also impact expenditures. Reduced availability of groundwater would produce higher energy bills. The difference in groundwater elevation would lengthen the pumping time required to produce the same amount of groundwater.

Enforcement of the WSCP is presumed to be covered by enhanced revenues from application of excess use charges and penalties.

8 Monitoring and Reporting

CWC Section 10632(a)(9) describes the reporting requirements and monitoring procedures to implement the WSCP and track and evaluate the response actions effectiveness. As described in Section 2.2, the City intends to track its supplies and project demands on an annual basis and if supply conditions described in Table 1 are projected, the City will enact their WSCP. Monitoring demands is essential to ensure the WSCP response actions are adequately meeting reductions and decreasing the supply/demand gap. This will help to analyze the effectiveness of the WSCP or identify the need to activate additional response actions.

The City's current water and wastewater rates are supported by a *Water and Sewer Rate Study* completed in 2021, which served as the basis for City Council adoption of rates for fiscal years 2021-2022 through 2025-2026 (City Council Resolution 5751). All City water service connections are charged monthly for the volume of water used. The City's current water rate schedule provides a three-tiered rate structure for domestic users in Teir 1, irrigation/outdoor water use in Tier 2, and additional water use in Tier 3 for higher unit cost assessments. It is noted that multi-family, commercial, public, and school customers are assessed at a uniform rate. Each account type is charged at a specific rate for every hundred (centum)cubic feet (CCF)¹ of water used monthly. The tiered structure communicates the value of water, provides financial incentives to conserve water, and reimburses the utility for the cost of maintaining water facilities and infrastructure with sufficient capacity to meet the needs of the City.

Separate from the WSCP Annual Assessment requirements, the City is also subject to SWRCB drought and conservation reporting under Order No. DDW_HQ_2024_001. As a community public water system and urban retail water supplier, the City submits applicable drought and conservation reports through the SAFER Clearinghouse in accordance with SWRCB instructions. The City will continue to report this information and integrate this process into its WSCP Annual Assessment process.

¹ CCF (hundred cubic feet) is a standard unit used in water use reporting and billing. One CCF equals approximately 748 gallons.

9 Refinement Procedures

The WSCP will be periodically re-evaluated to ensure that the City's shortage risk tolerance is adequate and that the shortage response actions are effective and up to date based on lessons learned from implementing the WSCP. The WSCP will be revised and updated every five years during the UWMP update cycle to incorporate updated and new information. However, if revisions to the WSCP are warranted before the UWMP is updated, the WSCP can be updated outside of the UWMP update cycle. The City's Annual Assessment process is a natural and logical opportunity for the City to consider the functionality of the existing WSCP and can prepare refinements if changes are found to be needed.

10 Special Water Feature Distinction

CWC Section 10632(b) requires the City to analyze and define water features in the WSCP that are artificially supplied with water, including ponds, fountains, etc. separately from pools and spas as defined by subdivision (a) of Section 115921 of the Health and Safety Code. Pools and spas must use potable water whereas ponds, fountains and other water features may be able to use recycled (recirculated) water. As referenced in this section as it pertains to the City's Mandatory Water Conservation, recycled water means recirculated water. The City is anticipating updating its ordinance in the future to distinguish between the use of recycled water for special water feature distinction and recycled water supplies.

This WSCP differentiates special water features following the City's Municipal Code Chapter 13.09 Mandatory Water Conservation distinctions. In summary, the City has identified two types of water features:

- Decorative Water Features exist for decorative or aesthetic purposes and are not intended for recreational uses, such as pools or spas. More specifically, regarding fountains, no person shall use water to operate or maintain levels in decorative fountains, unless such water is recycled in the fountain.
- Recreational Water Features are intended for recreation, such as a swimming pool or spa. They may be residentially or municipally/commercially owned and operated. Regarding swimming pools and spas, no person shall empty and refill a swimming pool or spa except to prevent or repair structural damage or to comply with public health regulations.

Additionally, the City will consider artificial man-made lakes as new developments are approved. Artificial man-made lakes are large bodies of water artificially created for a variety of intended purposes, that may include recreation, habitat, aesthetics, and community amenities that require supplemental water fill from City water services.

Water shortage response actions identified in this WSCP primarily target restrictions or prohibitions to filling water features that use drinking water. Water features that use recycled water are generally exempted from fill restrictions, unless the City declares otherwise, based on an assessment of the supply and availability of recycled water. Note that the City does not refilling of a swimming pool or spa except to prevent or repair structural damage or to comply with public health regulations.

11 Plan Adoption, Submittal, and Availability

This 2025 WSCP will be presented for adoption by the City Council at the June 17, 2026 public meeting. Notifications were sent to those identified in Table 5. To comply with the notice to the public, the City published notices in the *Salinas Valley Tribune* at least two weeks in advance with 5 days between publications. Copies of the 60-day notices and public hearing newspaper notices are provided in Attachment B. The WSCP was also made available prior to the public hearing.

The WSCP will be considered for adoption on June 17, 2026, by the City Council by Resolution, which will be included in Attachment C in the Final UWMP. The WSCP was made available to all staff, customers, and any affected cities, counties, or other members of the public at the City's office and online within 30 days of the adoption date.

The WSCP will be submitted to DWR via the Water Use Efficiency Data Portal at the same time as the 2025 UWMP, but no later than July 1, 2026. A hard copy of the 2025 UWMP and WSCP will be submitted to the California State Library within 30 days of adoption. Electronic and/or hard copies were provided to all cities and counties within City's service area within 30 days of adoption.

Based on DWR's review of the WSCP, the City will make any amendments to its adopted WSCP, as required and directed by DWR. If the City revises its WSCP, then an electronic copy of the revised WSCP will be submitted to DWR within 30 days of its adoption.

Table 5 Notification to Cities and Counties

DWR Submittal Table 10-1 Retail: Notification to Cities and Counties Water Code Section 10621(b) and 10642		
Name	60 Day Notice	Notice of Public Hearing
County of Monterey	Yes	Yes
City of Gonzales	Yes	Yes
City of Greenfield	Yes	Yes
Monterey County Water Resources Agency	Yes	Yes
Monterey County Water Awareness Committee	Yes	Yes
Salinas Valley Basin Groundwater Sustainability Agency	Yes	Yes
Greater Monterey County IRWM Program	Yes	Yes
Soledad Unified School District	Yes	Yes
California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation	Yes	Yes
Estancia Estates Winery	Yes	Yes
Golden State Vinters	Yes	Yes
Dole Fresh Vegetables	Yes	Yes
Camphora Apartments	Yes	Yes

12 References

City of Soledad. 2021a. Water and Sewer Rate Study.

_____. 2021b. Emergency Response Plan.

_____. 2025. Master Fee Schedule Fiscal Year 2025-2026. Retrieved from:
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Attachment A

City of Soledad Municipal Code Section 13.09 Mandatory Water Conservation Regulations

Chapter 13.09 MANDATORY WATER CONSERVATION REGULATIONS

Sections:

13.09.010 Purpose.

The purpose of this chapter is to increase public awareness of the need for water conservation, and to provide regulations and restrictions on the delivery of water and the consumption within the city limits of water supplied for public use as will (1) conserve the water supply for the greatest public benefit with particular regard to domestic use, sanitation and fire protection, and (2) ensure compliance with water regulations of other governmental agencies of appropriate jurisdiction.

(Ord. 534 § 2 (part), 1993)

13.09.020 Definitions.

- A. Agency. "Agency" means the Monterey County Water Resources Agency.
- B. "Automatic shutoff nozzle" means a water release mechanism securely affixed to the end of a water hose that requires the person using the hose to apply and maintain the flow of water, and that shuts off immediately when pressure is released.
- C. "Change of ownership" means a transfer of the right to beneficial use thereof, regardless of whether such transfer is voluntary, involuntary, or by operation of law, court order, grant, gift, devise, inheritance, trust, contract of sale, addition or deletion of an owner, property settlement or by any other means.
- D. "Change of use" means a change from one use of a structure to another use that is identified as a different use under the zoning ordinance, Title 17, of the Municipal Code of the city of Soledad.
- E. "City manager" means the city manager of the city of Soledad.
- F. "New construction" means a completely new structure, a new addition to a previously existing structure or the portion of a previously existing structure that is newly remodeled or renovated.
- G. "Overdraft" means the condition of a groundwater basin where the amount of water withdrawn by pumping exceeds the amount of water replenishing the basin over an extended period of time, or where the amount of water withdrawn by pumping results in an unacceptable degradation of groundwater quality within the basin.
- H. "Person" means any individual person and any firm, partnership, corporation, business entity, association, district, agency, city, county and any other entity or organization.
- I. "Public works director" means the superintendent of public works of the city of Soledad.
- J. A "shutoff nozzle" means a water release mechanism ("nozzle") securely affixed to the end of a water hose which enables the user of the hose to control the flow of water in the hose, including stopping the flow of water completely and securely, by a lever or mechanical device in the nozzle.
- K. "Superintendent of utilities" means the superintendent of utilities of the city of Soledad.
- L. "Water recirculating system" means a system approved by the city that recirculates water between hot water and cold water lines, so that substantially all the cold water standing in the pipes will be returned to

the water heater and reheated before the faucet is turned on. The system may be turned on and off by a manually operated switch, by a timer-operated switch, or otherwise, or may be left on permanently.

(Ord. 534 § 2 (part), 1993)

13.09.030 Enforcement.

The city manager and all officers and employees of the city, including all ex officio officers and employees, shall enforce all the provisions of this chapter by the issuance of citations, including warning citations, and taking all other necessary action, including bringing civil action to abate a nuisance as set forth herein, through the city attorney's office.

(Ord. 534 § 2 (part), 1993)

13.09.040 Mandatory restrictions on water waste.

- A. Repair of Plumbing, Sprinkler and Irrigation Systems. Any person who is the owner, manager or person responsible for the day-to-day operation of any premises shall take caution to initiate steps to repair any leaking, broken or defective water pipes, faucets, plumbing fixtures, other water service appliances, sprinklers, water or irrigation systems, or distribution systems within a reasonable time after such person learns of such leaks, breaks or defects, and shall thereafter diligently and promptly pursue such repair work to completion. In any event, such action initiating steps for repair shall take place within seventy-two hours after such person first learns of the problem, unless a variance is obtained from the city of Soledad.
- B. Washing of Vehicles. No person shall use a water hose to wash any car, truck, boat, trailer, bus, recreational vehicle, camper, aircraft, tractor or any other vehicle, or any portion thereof, with potable water, unless the hose is equipped with an automatic shutoff nozzle.
- C. Cleaning of Structures. No person shall use potable water through a hose to clean the exterior of any building or structure unless such hose is equipped with a shutoff nozzle.
- D. Cleaning of Surfaces. No person shall use potable water through a hose to clean any sidewalk, driveway, roadway, parking lot, or any other outdoor paved or hard-surfaced area, except where necessary to protect public health and safety. The use of a bucket is not prohibited at any time for cleaning food, grease, oil, or other stains or spillage from surfaces.
- E. Water Spillage. No person shall cause, suffer or permit water to spill into streets, curbs or gutters. No person shall use any water in any manner which results in runoff beyond the immediate area of use, unless the contour of the premises is such that avoidance of some minimum spillage is impossible.
- F. Swimming Pools and Spas. No person shall empty and refill a swimming pool or spa except to prevent or repair structural damage or to comply with public health regulations.
- G. Fountains. No person shall use water to operate or maintain levels in decorative fountains, unless such water is recycled in the fountain.
- H. Visitor-Serving Facilities. The owner and manager of each hotel, motel, restaurant, convention and other visitor-serving facility shall ensure that such facility displays, in places visible to all customers, placards or decals approved by the agency, promoting public awareness of the need for water conservation and/or advising the public that waste of water is prohibited.
- I. Public and Quasi-Public Entities. All public and quasi-public entities shall display, in visible locations in all rostrums, kitchens and dining areas, placards or decals approved by the agency, promoting public awareness of the need for water conservation and/or advising the public that waste of water is prohibited. "Quasi-

public entities" include educational institutions, churches, recreational facilities open to the public, and other such entities designated by the superintendent of utilities. Placement of placards or decals by a quasi-public entity of a type not specifically mentioned in this chapter shall not be required unless the superintendent of utilities gives written notice to the entity that this chapter is applicable to the entity so notified and that placement of placards or decals is required.

- J. Commercial Car Washes. No person in charge of the operation of any commercial car wash facility shall suffer or permit the washing of any boat, trailer, recreational vehicle or other vehicle in such facility or on its premises, other than by the following methods:
1. Use of mechanical automatic car wash facilities utilizing water recycling equipment;
 2. Use of a hose that operates on a timer for limited time periods and shuts off automatically at the expiration of the time period;
 3. Use of a hose equipped with an automatic shutoff nozzle;
 4. Use of bucket and hand washing.
- K. Construction.
1. No potable water may be used for compaction or dust control purposes in construction activities where there is a reasonably available source of reclaimed or other subpotable water approved by Monterey County health department and appropriate for such use.
 2. All hoses used in connection with any construction activity shall be equipped with a shutoff nozzle. When an automatic shutoff nozzle can be purchased or otherwise obtained for the size or type of hose in use, the nozzle shall be an automatic shutoff nozzle.
- L. Use of Hydrants. No person, other than a member of the fire department of the city of Soledad, the fire department of any other jurisdiction giving assistance to the Soledad fire department in emergencies, the city of Soledad department of public works, or the city of Soledad water and sewer utilities department may use water from a fire hydrant, without first obtaining a permit from the planning department of the city of Soledad.
- M. Leakage and Repair Program. The public works director shall maintain in effect a distribution system leakage detection and repair program. This program shall be reviewed on an annual basis and a report analyzing the results of the program shall be prepared by the director and submitted to the city council.
- N. New Construction.
1. In all new construction, all toilets shall be ultra low-flow toilets with a maximum tank size or flush capacity of one and one-half gallons.
 2. All shower heads shall have a maximum flow capacity of two and one-half gallons per minute.
 3. All hot water faucets that have more than ten feet of pipe between the faucet and the hot water heater serving such faucet shall be equipped with a water recirculating system.
 4. All new construction requiring a discretionary permit from the city of Soledad shall apply xeriscape principles throughout the exterior landscape development, associated with such new construction, including such techniques and materials as native or low water use plants and low precipitation sprinkler heads, bubblers, drip irrigation systems and timing devices.
- O. Retrofitting Existing Hotels and Motels. All existing hotels and motels shall, within six months following the effective date of the ordinance codified in this chapter, be retrofitted with shower heads with a maximum flow capacity of two and one-half gallons per minute.
- P. Retrofitting Upon Change of Ownership or Use.

-
1. All existing residential structures shall, at the time of change of ownership, be retrofitted, if not already so modified, with ultra low-flow toilets with a maximum tank size or flush capacity of one and one-half gallons, and shower heads with a maximum flow capacity of two and one-half gallons per minute.
 2. All existing commercial and industrial structures shall, at the time of change of ownership or change of use, be retrofitted, if not already so modified, with ultra low-flow toilets with a maximum tank size or flush capacity of two and one-half gallons per minute.
- Q. Indiscriminate Use. No person shall cause, suffer or permit the indiscriminate running of water not otherwise prohibited by the provisions set forth above which is wasteful and without reasonable purpose.
- R. Use in Excess of Eighty-Five Percent of 1991 Use. No person shall consume water in excess of eighty-five percent of 1991 use. Water fees charged by the city shall be reviewed November, 1994, and in November every other year thereafter to determine if rates need to be changed to:
1. Address excessive use by any person(s); and
 2. Provide sufficient revenue for the city to meet obligations and provide water services consistent with its policies.
- S. Use of Water to Irrigate. No person shall use water to irrigate lawns, landscape or other turf areas which is not in accordance with local city and county ordinances.

(Ord. 534 § 2 (part), 1993)

13.09.050 Warnings.

In order to encourage cooperative efforts to achieve water conservation, it shall be the policy of the city of Soledad to issue a written warning notice when an alleged violation is first noted. Such warning shall include an explanation of the alleged violation. Any individual provided with such notice will then be given an opportunity to correct the identified problem. However, if an infraction citation is issued and a prosecution commenced for the alleged violation, in no case shall proof of a violation depend upon the showing that a warning was previously given, nor shall failure to give a warning be a defense.

(Ord. 534 § 2 (part), 1993)

13.09.060 Penalties.

- A. Each violation of this chapter is an infraction.
- B. Any violation that occurs or continues from one day to the next shall be deemed a separate violation, for each day during which such violation occurs or continues to occur.
- C. The fine for a first violation of this chapter shall be fifty dollars. The fine for a second violation and each subsequent violation of this chapter within a period of twelve months, regardless of the specific section or subsection violated, shall be one hundred dollars.

(Ord. 534 § 2 (part), 1993)

13.09.070 Nuisance.

- A. Any violation of this chapter is declared to be a public nuisance.
- B. In accordance with the provisions of Chapter 9.04 of the Soledad Municipal Code, the city may, upon order of the city council, abate an identified public nuisance and/or bring civil action to enjoin or abate the nuisance

(Supp. No. 10)

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and make the costs of nuisance abatement a special assessment against the parcel of land on which the nuisance is located or originates.

- C. Nothing contained in this section limits the city to the prescribed remedy, or prevents the city from initiating and prosecuting any other remedy available to it for the abatement of a public nuisance, or for recovery of the cost of abatement, under the civil or criminal statutes of the state or under other ordinances of the city.

(Ord. 534 § 2 (part), 1993)

13.09.080 Variances.

- A. Any person may, at any time, apply in writing for a variance from strict application of this chapter. The application for the variance shall be filed with the city of Soledad.

The planning director may, in his discretion, temporarily dispense with the requirement to file a written application, if he finds that an emergency condition exists requiring immediate action on the variance request.

- B. The city manager may grant a temporary variance of up to one year to come into compliance with the terms of this chapter upon making both of the following findings:
1. The strict application of the chapter would create an undue hardship, or an emergency condition exists which requires that the variance be granted; and
 2. Granting the variance will not cause a significant adverse effect on the water supply or on service to other water consumers.
- C. In granting a variance, the city manager may impose any conditions in order to ensure that the variance is consistent with the overall goal of water conservation. The granting of a variance and any conditions imposed upon such variance shall be set forth in writing.
- D. Any decision of the city manager with respect to an application for a variance may be appealed in writing to the city council. The city council shall schedule the matter for hearing within thirty days of receipt. The city council may confirm, modify or rescind any decision of the city manager in this regard. The city council's decision on all variance appeals shall be final.

(Ord. 534 § 2 (part), 1993)

13.09.090 Revenues received from enforcement.

- A. All revenues received by the city from enforcement of this chapter shall be used exclusively for city water conservation programs, including but not limited to administrative, monitoring and enforcement costs of mandatory water conservation.

(Ord. 534 § 2 (part), 1993)

13.09.100 Severability.

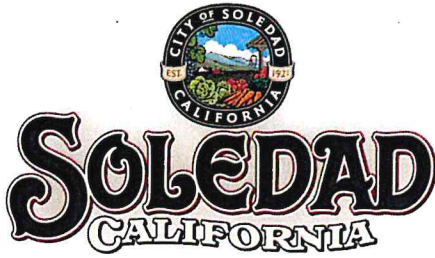
If any section, subsection, sentence, clause or phrase of this chapter is for any reason held to be unconstitutional or invalid, such decision shall not affect the validity of the remaining portions of this chapter. The city council declares that it would have passed this chapter and each section, subsection, sentence, clause or phrase thereof irrespective of the fact that any other part thereof be unconstitutional or invalid.

(Ord. 534 § 2 (part), 1993)

Attachment B

Public Notices

Newspaper notices will be available in the Final document version.



info@edenhousing.org

April 13, 2026

Apartment Manager
Camphora Apartments
32101 McCoy Road
Soledad, CA 93960

Re: Notice of Plan Preparation – 2025 City of Soledad Urban Water Management Plan and Water Shortage Contingency Plan

Dear Apartment Manager:

This letter provides notice that the City of Soledad (City) is currently preparing an update to its 2025 Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP) and Water Shortage Contingency Plan (WSCP) in compliance with the California Urban Water Management Planning Act (California Water Code §10610 et seq.).

The State of California requires urban water suppliers to update their UWMPs every five years. The City's 2025 UWMP will incorporate updated information regarding water demands, water supplies, water service reliability under normal and dry-year conditions, water conservation and demand management measures, and drought preparedness for a minimum 20-year planning horizon.

Consistent with California Water Code Section 10621(b), this notice is being provided at least 60 days prior to the public hearing on adoption of the UWMP and WSCP. The City anticipates making a draft UWMP and WSCP available for public review prior to the hearing, and the City Council will conduct a public hearing to receive input and consider adoption of the 2025 UWMP and WSCP.

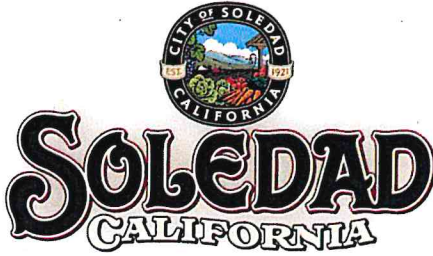
The adopted UWMP and WSCP will be submitted to the California Department of Water Resources, the County of Monterey, and the California State Library by July 1, 2026, as required by law. Information regarding the UWMP and WSCP update process, including the draft UWMP and WSCP when available, will be posted on the City's website at www.cityofsoledad.com by May 15, 2026. The public hearing and adoption date is scheduled for June 17, 2026, and will be included in the City's regularly scheduled City Council meeting agenda for that date.

If you have land use information, growth projections, or other planning considerations that the City should consider during preparation of the UWMP and WSCP, the City welcomes your coordination and input. Please contact Carla James at 831-223-5012 or cjames@cityofsoledad.gov.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Carla Rose James".

Carla James, Water Resources Manager
City of Soledad Public Works Department



m_HQPersonnelTransactions@cdcr.ca.gov

April 13, 2026

Sarah Larson
Director, Facility Planning, Construction and Management
California Dept. of Corrections and Rehabilitation
P.O. Box 942883
Sacramento, CA 94283-0001

Re: Notice of Plan Preparation – 2025 City of Soledad Urban Water Management Plan and Water Shortage Contingency Plan

Dear Ms. Larson:

This letter provides notice that the City of Soledad (City) is currently preparing an update to its 2025 Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP) and Water Shortage Contingency Plan (WSCP) in compliance with the California Urban Water Management Planning Act (California Water Code §10610 et seq.).

The State of California requires urban water suppliers to update their UWMPs every five years. The City's 2025 UWMP will incorporate updated information regarding water demands, water supplies, water service reliability under normal and dry-year conditions, water conservation and demand management measures, and drought preparedness for a minimum 20-year planning horizon.

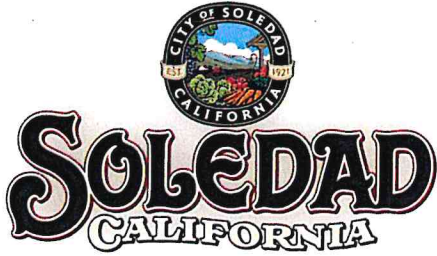
Consistent with California Water Code Section 10621(b), this notice is being provided at least 60 days prior to the public hearing on adoption of the UWMP and WSCP. The City anticipates making a draft UWMP and WSCP available for public review prior to the hearing, and the City Council will conduct a public hearing to receive input and consider adoption of the 2025 UWMP and WSCP.

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Sincerely,

Carla James, Water Resources Manager
City of Soledad Public Works Department



Gustavo.flores@theogcompanies.com

April 13, 2026

Gustavo Flores
Soledad Plant Manager
Dole Fresh Vegetables
32655 Camphora-Gloria Road
Soledad, CA 93960

Re: Notice of Plan Preparation – 2025 City of Soledad Urban Water Management Plan and Water Shortage Contingency Plan

Dear Mr. Flores:

This letter provides notice that the City of Soledad (City) is currently preparing an update to its 2025 Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP) and Water Shortage Contingency Plan (WSCP) in compliance with the California Urban Water Management Planning Act (California Water Code §10610 et seq.).

The State of California requires urban water suppliers to update their UWMPs every five years. The City's 2025 UWMP will incorporate updated information regarding water demands, water supplies, water service reliability under normal and dry-year conditions, water conservation and demand management measures, and drought preparedness for a minimum 20-year planning horizon.

Consistent with California Water Code Section 10621(b), this notice is being provided at least 60 days prior to the public hearing on adoption of the UWMP and WSCP. The City anticipates making a draft UWMP and WSCP available for public review prior to the hearing, and the City Council will conduct a public hearing to receive input and consider adoption of the 2025 UWMP and WSCP.

The adopted UWMP and WSCP will be submitted to the California Department of Water Resources, the County of Monterey, and the California State Library by July 1, 2026, as required by law. Information regarding the UWMP and WSCP update process, including the draft UWMP and WSCP when available, will be posted on the City's website at www.cityofsoledad.com by May 15, 2026. The public hearing and adoption date is scheduled for June 17, 2026, and will be included in the City's regularly scheduled City Council meeting agenda for that date.

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Sincerely,

Carla James, Water Resources Manager
City of Soledad Public Works Department



April 13, 2026

Estancia Estates Winery
980 Bryant Canyon Rd
Soledad, CA 93960

Re: Notice of Plan Preparation – 2025 City of Soledad Urban Water Management Plan and Water Shortage Contingency Plan

To Whom It May Concern:

This letter provides notice that the City of Soledad (City) is currently preparing an update to its 2025 Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP) and Water Shortage Contingency Plan (WSCP) in compliance with the California Urban Water Management Planning Act (California Water Code §10610 et seq.).

The State of California requires urban water suppliers to update their UWMPs every five years. The City's 2025 UWMP will incorporate updated information regarding water demands, water supplies, water service reliability under normal and dry-year conditions, water conservation and demand management measures, and drought preparedness for a minimum 20-year planning horizon.

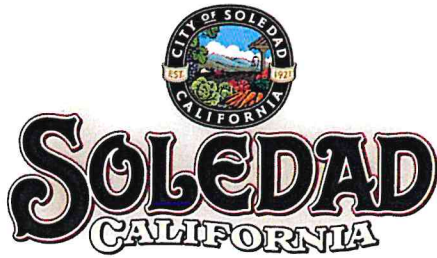
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If you have land use information, growth projections, or other planning considerations that the City should consider during preparation of the UWMP and WSCP, the City welcomes your coordination and input. Please contact Carla James at 831-223-5012 or cjames@cityofsoledad.gov.

Sincerely,

Carla James, Water Resources Manager
City of Soledad Public Works Department



daniel.armstrong@thewinegroup.com

April 13, 2026

Daniel Armstrong
Facilities Maintenance Manager
Golden State Vintners
1777 Metz Road
Soledad, CA 93960

Re: Notice of Plan Preparation – 2025 City of Soledad Urban Water Management Plan and Water Shortage Contingency Plan

Dear Mr. Armstrong:

This letter provides notice that the City of Soledad (City) is currently preparing an update to its 2025 Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP) and Water Shortage Contingency Plan (WSCP) in compliance with the California Urban Water Management Planning Act (California Water Code §10610 et seq.).

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Sincerely,

Carla James, Water Resources Manager
City of Soledad Public Works Department



OHurtado@ci.gonzales.ca.us

April 13, 2026

Octavio Hurtado
Public Works Director
City of Gonzales
P.O. Box 647,
Gonzales, CA 93926

Re: Notice of Plan Preparation – 2025 City of Soledad Urban Water Management Plan and Water Shortage Contingency Plan

Dear Mr. Hurtado:

This letter provides notice that the City of Soledad (City) is currently preparing an update to its 2025 Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP) and Water Shortage Contingency Plan (WSCP) in compliance with the California Urban Water Management Planning Act (California Water Code §10610 et seq.).

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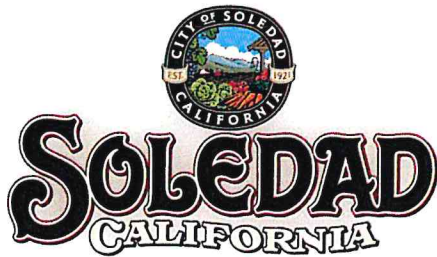
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Sincerely,

Carla James, Water Resources Manager
City of Soledad Public Works Department



jtugel@ci.greenfield.ca.us

April 13, 2026

Jamie Tugel
Public Works Director
City of Greenfield
920 Walnut Ave
Greenfield, CA 93927

Re: Notice of Plan Preparation – 2025 City of Soledad Urban Water Management Plan and Water Shortage Contingency Plan

Dear Ms. Tugel:

This letter provides notice that the City of Soledad (City) is currently preparing an update to its 2025 Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP) and Water Shortage Contingency Plan (WSCP) in compliance with the California Urban Water Management Planning Act (California Water Code §10610 et seq.).

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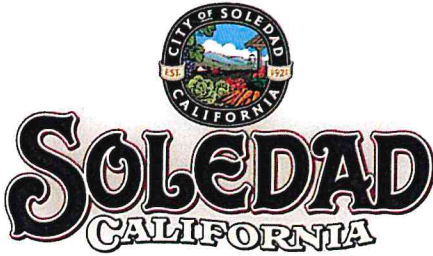
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Sincerely,

Carla James, Water Resources Manager
City of Soledad Public Works Department



srobinsongs@frontier.com

April 13, 2026

Susan Robinson
Greater Monterey County IRWM Program
1140 Abbott St, Suite C
Salinas, CA 93901

Re: Notice of Plan Preparation – 2025 City of Soledad Urban Water Management Plan and Water Shortage Contingency Plan

Dear Ms. Robinson:

This letter provides notice that the City of Soledad (City) is currently preparing an update to its 2025 Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP) and Water Shortage Contingency Plan (WSCP) in compliance with the California Urban Water Management Planning Act (California Water Code §10610 et seq.).

The State of California requires urban water suppliers to update their UWMPs every five years. The City's 2025 UWMP will incorporate updated information regarding water demands, water supplies, water service reliability under normal and dry-year conditions, water conservation and demand management measures, and drought preparedness for a minimum 20-year planning horizon.

Consistent with California Water Code Section 10621(b), this notice is being provided at least 60 days prior to the public hearing on adoption of the UWMP and WSCP. The City anticipates making a draft UWMP and WSCP available for public review prior to the hearing, and the City Council will conduct a public hearing to receive input and consider adoption of the 2025 UWMP and WSCP.

The adopted UWMP and WSCP will be submitted to the California Department of Water Resources, the County of Monterey, and the California State Library by July 1, 2026, as required by law. Information regarding the UWMP and WSCP update process, including the draft UWMP and WSCP when available, will be posted on the City's website at www.cityofsoledad.com by May 15, 2026. The public hearing and adoption date is scheduled for June 17, 2026, and will be included in the City's regularly scheduled City Council meeting agenda for that date.

If you have land use information, growth projections, or other planning considerations that the City should consider during preparation of the UWMP and WSCP, the City welcomes your coordination and input. Please contact Carla James at 831-223-5012 or cjames@cityofsoledad.gov.

Sincerely,

Carla James, Water Resources Manager
City of Soledad Public Works Department



imperial@countyofmonterey.gov

April 13, 2026

Resource Management Agency Director
County of Monterey
1441 Schilling Place
Salinas, CA 93901

Re: Notice of Plan Preparation – 2025 City of Soledad Urban Water Management Plan and Water Shortage Contingency Plan

To Whom It May Concern:

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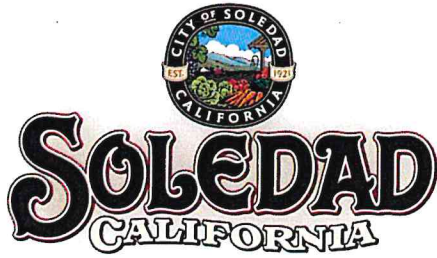
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Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Carla Rose James".

Carla James, Water Resources Manager
City of Soledad Public Works Department



rbangs@soledad.k12.ca.us

April 13, 2026

Randy Bangs
Superintendent
Soledad Unified School District
1261 Metz Road
Soledad, CA 93960

Re: Notice of Plan Preparation – 2025 City of Soledad Urban Water Management Plan and Water Shortage Contingency Plan

Dear Mr. Bangs:

This letter provides notice that the City of Soledad (City) is currently preparing an update to its 2025 Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP) and Water Shortage Contingency Plan (WSCP) in compliance with the California Urban Water Management Planning Act (California Water Code §10610 et seq.).

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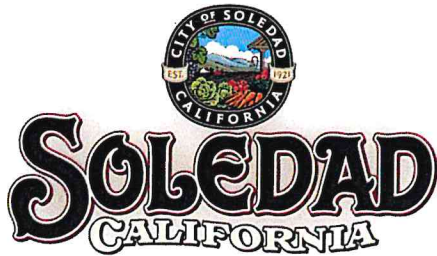
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Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Carla Rose James".

Carla James, Water Resources Manager
City of Soledad Public Works Department



harmonp@svbgsa.org

April 13, 2026

Piret Harmon
General Manager
Salinas Valley Basin Groundwater Sustainability Agency
P.O. Box 1350
Carmel Valley, CA 93924

Re: Notice of Plan Preparation – 2025 City of Soledad Urban Water Management Plan and Water Shortage Contingency Plan

Dear Mr. Harmon:

This letter provides notice that the City of Soledad (City) is currently preparing an update to its 2025 Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP) and Water Shortage Contingency Plan (WSCP) in compliance with the California Urban Water Management Planning Act (California Water Code §10610 et seq.).

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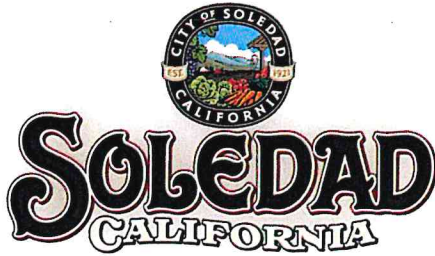
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Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Carla Rose James".

Carla James, Water Resources Manager
City of Soledad Public Works Department



April 13, 2026

Danielle Driscoll
Monterey County Water Awareness Committee
P.O. Box 3254
Salinas, CA 93912

Re: Notice of Plan Preparation – 2025 City of Soledad Urban Water Management Plan and Water Shortage Contingency Plan

Dear Ms. Driscoll:

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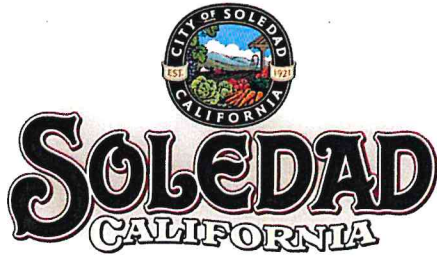
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Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Carla Rose James".

Carla James, Water Resources Manager
City of Soledad Public Works Department



imperial@countyofmonterey.gov

April 13, 2026

Ara Azhderian
General Manager
Monterey County Water Resources Agency
1441 Schilling Place North Building
Salinas, CA 93901

Re: Notice of Plan Preparation – 2025 City of Soledad Urban Water Management Plan and Water Shortage Contingency Plan

Dear Mr. Azhderian:

This letter provides notice that the City of Soledad (City) is currently preparing an update to its 2025 Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP) and Water Shortage Contingency Plan (WSCP) in compliance with the California Urban Water Management Planning Act (California Water Code §10610 et seq.).

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Sincerely,

Carla James, Water Resources Manager
City of Soledad Public Works Department

Attachment C

Adoption Resolution

This will be available in the Final document version.

Appendix E

Adopted Resolutions

This will be available in the Final document version.

Appendix F

2025 DWR Standardized Tables

This will be available in the Final document version.