# 17. UTILITIES AND SERVICE SYSTEMS

This chapter describes the existing utilities and service systems characteristics in the General Plan Study Area.

Topics covered in this chapter include:

- Water
- Wastewater
- Solid Waste

# 17.1 REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

This section summarizes key federal, State, regional, and City regulations and policies pertaining to water, wastewater, and solid waste that are applicable to the Planning Area. The regulatory framework, existing conditions, and implications for the general Plan Update related to stormwater management in the Planning Area are addressed in Chapter 11, *Hydrology and Water Quality*.

# 17.1.1 FEDERAL REGULATIONS

# 17.1.1.1 Federal Safe Drinking Water Act

The Safe Drinking Water Act authorizes the US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to set national standards for drinking water, called the National Primary Drinking Water Regulations, to protect against both naturally occurring and human-made contaminants. These standards set enforceable maximum contaminant levels in drinking water and require all water providers in the United States to treat water to remove contaminants, except for private wells serving fewer than 25 people. In California, the State Department of Health Services conducts most enforcement activities. If a water system does not meet standards, it is the water supplier's responsibility to notify its customers.

# 17.1.1.2 Clean Water Act

The Clean Water Act (CWA) establishes regulations to control the discharge of pollutants into the waters of the United States and regulates water quality standards for surface waters. Under the CWA, the U.S. Environment Protection Agency (EPA) is authorized to set wastewater standards and runs the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit program. Under the NPDES program, permits are required for all new developments that generate discharges that go directly into Waters of the United States. The federal Clean Water Act, United States Code, Title 33, Sections 1251 et seq. requires wastewater treatment of all effluent before it is discharged into surface waters.

# 17.1.1.3 Resource Conservation and Recovery Act

The Resource Conservation and Recovery Act of 1976 (Title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations), Part 258, contains regulations for municipal solid waste landfills and requires states to implement their own permitting programs incorporating the federal landfill criteria. The federal regulations address the

location, operation, design (liners, leachate collection, run-off control, etc.), groundwater monitoring, and closure of landfills.

# 17.1.2 STATE REGULATIONS

# 17.1.2.1 California Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act

Under the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act, which was passed in California in 1969 and amended in 2013, the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) has authority over State water rights and water quality policy. This Act divided the state into nine regional basins, each under the jurisdiction of a Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB) to oversee water quality on a day-to-day basis at the local and regional level. RWQCBs engage in a number of water quality functions in their respective regions. RWQCBs regulate all pollutant or nuisance discharges that may affect either surface water or groundwater. The City of Hollister is overseen by the Central Valley RWQCB.

# 17.1.2.2 Urban Water Management Plan Act

Through the Urban Water Management Planning Act of 1983, the California Water Code requires all urban water suppliers within California to prepare and adopt an Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP) and update it every 5 years. This requirement applies to all suppliers providing water to more than 3,000 customers or supplying more than 3,000 acre-feet (AF)<sup>1</sup> of water annually. The Act is intended to support conservation and efficient use of urban water supplies at the local level. The Act requires that total projected water use be compared to water supply sources over the next 20 years in 5-year increments, that planning occur for single and multiple-dry water years, and that plans include a water recycling analysis that incorporates a description of the wastewater collection and treatment system within the agency's service area along with current and potential recycled water uses.

# 17.1.2.3 Senate Bill 610 and 221

Senate Bill (SB) 610 and SB 221 amended State law to ensure better coordination between local water supply and land use decisions and confirm that there is an adequate water supply for new development. Both statutes require that detailed information regarding water availability be provided to City and County decision-makers prior to approval of large development projects. The document used to determine compliance with both SB 610 and SB 221 is the UWMP or, if the UWMP does not account for the new development water demand, a separate water supply assessment (WSA) from the water purveyor.

SB 610 requires the preparation of WSA for certain types of projects, as defined by Water Code §10912, that are subject to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). Projects required to prepare a WSA are defined as follows:

Residential development of more than 500 dwelling units.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> 1 acre-foot is the amount of water required to cover 1 acre of ground (43,560 square feet) to a depth of 1 foot.

- Shopping center or business establishment employing more than 1,000 persons or having more than 500,000 square feet of floor area.
- Hotel or motel, or both, having more than 500 rooms.
- Industrial, manufacturing, or processing plant or industrial park planned to employ more than 1,000 persons, occupying more than 40 acres of land, or having more than 650,000 square feet of floor area.
- Mixed-use project that includes one or more of the projects specific above.
- Project that would demand an amount of water equivalent to, or greater than, the amount of water required for 500 dwelling units.

SB 221 establishes consultation and analysis requirements related to water supply planning for residential subdivisions including more than 500 dwelling units. Written verification by the water supplier that sufficient water is available for the proposed Plan is required before construction begins.

## 17.1.2.4 Groundwater Management Act

The Groundwater Management Act of the California Water Code (Assembly Bill [AB] 3030), signed into law in 1992, provides guidance for existing local agencies to develop voluntary Groundwater Management Plans (GMPs) in State-designated groundwater basins. GMPs can allow agencies to raise revenue to pay for measures influencing the management of the basin, including extraction, recharge, conveyance, facilities' maintenance, and water quality.

# 17.1.2.5 Sustainable Groundwater Management Act

In the midst of a major drought, California Governor Jerry Brown signed the Sustainable Groundwater Management Act of 2014 (SGMA). The act consists of three legislative bills, Senate Bill SB 1168 (Pavley), Assembly Bill AB 1739 (Dickinson), and Senate Bill SB 1319 (Pavley). The legislation provides a framework for long-term sustainable groundwater management across California. Under the roadmap laid out by the legislation, local and regional authorities in medium and high priority groundwater basins have formed Groundwater Sustainability Agencies (GSAs) that oversee the preparation and implementation of a local Groundwater Sustainability Plan (GSP).

The California Department of Water Resources (DWR) has developed regulations governing the content of Groundwater Sustainability Plans. Local stakeholders have until 2022 (in critically overdrafted basins until 2020) to develop, prepare, and begin implementation of Groundwater Sustainability Plans. GSAs will have until 2040 to achieve groundwater sustainability.<sup>2</sup>

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> University of California, 2020. *Sustainable Groundwater Management Act*. http://groundwater.ucdavis.edu/SGMA/, accessed May 1, 2020.

# 17.1.2.6 Mandatory Water Conservation

Following Governor Brown's declaration of a state of emergency on July 15, 2014, the State Water Resources Control Board adopted Resolution No. 2014-0038. The Emergency Regulation was partially repealed by Resolution No. 2017-0024. The repealed regulation prohibited several activities, including (1) the application of potable water to outdoor landscapes in a manner that causes excess runoff; (2) the use of a hose to wash a motor vehicle except where the hose is equipped with a shut-off nozzle; (3) the application of potable water to driveways and sidewalks; (4) the use of potable water in non-recirculating ornamental fountains; and (5) the application of potable water to outdoor landscapes during and within 48 hours after measurable rainfall. The State Water Board resolution also directed urban water suppliers to submit monthly water monitoring reports to the State Water Board.

# 17.1.2.7 The Water Conservation Act of 2009 (Senate Bill X7-7)

The Water Conservation Act of 2009, SB X7-7, requires all water suppliers to increase water use efficiency. The legislation sets an overall goal of reducing per capita water use by 20 percent by 2020, with an interim goal of a 10 percent reduction in per capita water use by 2015. Effective in 2016, urban retail water suppliers who do not meet the water conservation requirements established by this bill are not eligible for state water grants or loans. The SB X7-7 requires that urban water retail suppliers determine baseline water use and set reduction targets according to specified standards, it also requires that agricultural water suppliers prepare plans and implement efficient water management practices.

# 17.1.2.8 20x2020 Water Conservation Plan

The 20x2020 Water Conservation Plan, issued by the California Department of Water Resources (DWR) in 2010 pursuant to the Water Conservation Act of 2009 (SBX7-7), established a statewide water conservation target of 20 percent reduction in water use by 2020 compared to the State's 2005 baseline use.

# 17.1.2.9 Water Conservation in Landscaping Act of 2006 (AB 1881)

The Water Conservation in Landscaping Act of 2006 (AB 1881) required the DWR to update the State Model Water Efficient Landscape Ordinance (MWELO) by 2009. The State's model ordinance was issued on October 8, 2009. Under AB 1881, cities and counties are required to adopt a State updated model landscape water conservation ordinance by January 31, 2010, or to adopt a different ordinance that is at least as effective in conserving water as the updated Model Ordinance. It also requires reporting on the implementation and enforcement of local ordinances, with required reports due by December 31, 2015.<sup>3</sup>

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> California Department of Water Resources. 2015 Updated Model Water Efficient Landscape Ordinance, Guidance for California Local Agencies.

https://water.ca.gov/LegacyFiles/wateruseefficiency/landscapeordinance/docs/2015%20MWELO%20Guidance%20for%20Local% 20Agencies.pdf, accessed May 4, 2020.

# 17.1.2.10 2015 Update of the State Model Water Efficient Landscape Ordinance (Per Governor's Executive Order B-29-15)

To improve water savings in the landscaping sector, the DWR updated the Model Ordinance in accordance with Executive Order B-29-15. The Model Ordinance promotes efficient landscapes in new developments and retrofitted landscapes. The Executive Order calls for revising the Model Ordinance to increase water efficiency standards for new and retrofitted landscapes through more efficient irrigation systems, greywater usage, and on-site stormwater capture, and by limiting the portion of landscapes that can be covered in turf.

New development projects that include landscape areas of 500 square feet or more are subject to the Ordinance. This applies to residential, commercial, industrial, and institutional projects that require a permit, plan check, or design review. The previous landscape size threshold for new development projects ranged from 2,500 square feet to 5,000 square feet.

# 17.1.2.11 California Green Building Standards Code

The California Green Building Standards Code (CALGreen; Title 24, California Code of Regulations, Part 11) establishes mandatory residential and nonresidential measures for water efficiency and conservation under Sections 4.3 and 5.3. The provisions establish the means of conserving water used indoors, outdoors, and in wastewater conveyance. The code includes standards for water conserving plumbing fixtures and fittings and the use of potable water in landscaped areas.

Section 5.408 (Construction Waste Reduction, Disposal, and Recycling) of the California Green Building Standards Code (CALGreen; Title 24, California Code of Regulations, Part 11) requires that at least 65 percent of the nonhazardous construction and demolition waste from nonresidential construction operations be recycled and/or salvaged for reuse. CALGreen is updated on a three-year cycle; the 2019 CALGreen took effect on January 1, 2020.

# 17.1.2.12 The California Plumbing Code

The general purpose of the 2016 California Plumbing Code is to prevent disorder in the industry as a result of widely divergent plumbing practices and the use of many different, often conflicting, plumbing codes by local jurisdictions. Among many topics covered in the code are water fixtures, potable and non-potable water systems, and recycled water systems. Water supply and distribution shall comply with all applicable provisions of the current edition of the California Plumbing Code.

# 17.1.2.13 State Water Resources Control Board: Statewide General Waste Discharge Requirements

The General Waste Discharge Requirements specify that all federal and state agencies, municipalities, counties, districts, and other public entities that own or operate sanitary sewer systems greater than one mile in length that collect and/or convey untreated or partially treated wastewater to a publicly owned treatment facility in the State of California need to develop a Sewer Master Plan. The plan evaluates existing sewer collection systems and provides a framework for undertaking the construction of new and

replacement facilities to maintain proper levels of service. The master plan includes inflow and infiltration studies to analyze flow monitoring and water use data, a capacity assurance plan to analyze the existing system with existing land use and unit flow factors, a condition assessment and sewer system rehabilitation plan, and a financial plan with recommended capital improvements and financial models.

# 17.1.2.14 General Pretreatment Regulations for Existing and New Sources of Pollution

The General Pretreatment Regulations establish responsibilities of Federal, State, and local government, industry, and the public to implement National Pretreatment Standards to control pollutants which pass through or interfere with treatment processes in Publicly Owned Treatment Works (POTW) or which may contaminate sewage sludge. Pretreatment standards are pollutant discharge limits which apply to industrial users.

# 17.1.2.15 Assembly Bills 939, 341, and 1826

Assembly Bill 939 (Integrated Solid Waste Management Act of 1989; Public Resources Code 40050 et seq.) established an integrated waste-management system that focused on source reduction, recycling, composting, and land disposal of waste. AB 939 required every California city and county to divert 50 percent of its waste from landfills by the year 2000. Compliance with AB 939 is measured in part by comparing solid waste disposal rates for a jurisdiction with target disposal rates. Actual rates at or below target rates are consistent with AB 939. AB 939 also requires California counties to show 15 years of disposal capacity for all jurisdictions in the county or show a plan to transform or divert its waste.

Assembly Bill 341 (Chapter 476, Statutes of 2011) increased the statewide solid waste diversion goal to 75 percent by 2020. The law also mandates recycling for commercial and multifamily residential land uses as well as schools and school districts.

Assembly Bill 1826 (California Public Resources Code Sections 42649.8 et seq.), signed into law in September 2014, requires recycling of organic matter by businesses generating such wastes in amounts over certain thresholds. This law also requires that local jurisdictions implement an organic waste recycling program to divert organic waste generated by businesses, including multifamily dwellings that consist of five or more units. Multifamily dwellings are not required to recycle food waste including food-soiled paper (CalRecycle 2018). The law took effect in April 2016.

# 17.1.2.16 California Solid Waste Reuse and Recycling Access Act of 1991

This act was passed by the state legislature and instructs the California Integrated Waste Management Board (now known as "CalRecycle") to draft a "model ordinance" for the disposal of construction waste associated with development projects. This act also requires local agencies to ensure that development projects have adequate areas for the collection and loading of recyclable materials.

# 17.1.3 REGIONAL REGULATIONS

# 17.1.3.1 Water Resources Association San Benito County

The Water Resources Association (WRA) of San Benito County represents the City of Hollister, City of San Juan Bautista, Sunnyslope County Water District (SSCWD) and the San Benito County Water District (SBCWD) for all their water conservation and water resource protection programs. The WRA uses three tools to assist in lowering water use:

- Incentives: Toilet Replacement Program (rebates and free toilets), Landscape Hardware Rebates, Free Water Wise Landscape Plans, Water Softener Assistance and Rebate Program, FREE Home Water Checkups
- Education: Workshops, School Programs that includes fieldtrips to a water treatment plant and wastewater facility, supplying a speaker to Service Organizations and government entities to explain water issues in San Benito County.
- Legislation: The WRA reviews landscape plans for compliance with the State's Model Efficient Landscape Ordinance. The WRA assist people transition from self-regulating water softeners that use salt and/or potassium after ordinances were adopted by the City of Hollister and the SSCWD prohibiting the installation of these appliances. During extreme droughts, as in 2015, the WRA assisted with enforcement of water restrictions.<sup>4</sup>

# 17.1.3.2 North San Benito Groundwater Sustainability Plan

SBCWD GSA is cooperating with the Santa Clara Valley Water District (SCVWD) GSA to develop the GSP for the North San Benito Groundwater Basin. The basin is designated as a medium priority basin. Areas of the Basin that extend outside the SBCWD's service area boundary will be managed in partnership with SCVWD. The SBCWD and SCVWD have a Memorandum of Agreement dated July 5, 2017 that sets forth the respective roles and responsibilities regarding coordination to sustainably manage groundwater in the previously-defined Hollister Area Subbasin and San Juan Bautista Area Subbasin, which are now wholly encompassed within the North San Benito Basin.<sup>5</sup>

# 17.1.3.3 Memorandum of Understanding Between the City of Hollister, County of San Benito, San Benito County Water District, and Sunnyslope County Water District

In 2004, the City of Hollister, County of San Benito, and San Benito County Water District entered into a MOU to coordinate and address water and wastewater management. In 2008, the MOU was updated, and the SSCWD also became a partner in the agreement. The 2008 MOU set the foundation for the 2008 Hollister Urban Area Water and Wastewater Master Plan and included goals to enhance water supply/quality and coordinate water and wastewater improvements. The MOU also provided a framework

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> San Benito County Water District, 2018, *Conservation*, https://www.sbcwd.com/conservation/, accessed May 15, 2020.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup> SGMA Portal. *San Benito County Water District GSA - North San Benito*. https://sgma.water.ca.gov/portal/gsa/print/89, accessed May 1, 2020.

for the partners to coordinate with one another on future growth and regional issues. In 2014, the partners updated the MOU to focus on updated water demand and wastewater flow projections, review goals for water and recycled water Total Dissolved Solids and hardness, and evaluate the need, cost, and timing for future water and wastewater upgrade projects.

# 17.1.3.4 Memorandum of Understanding Between Sunnyslope County Water District and City of Hollister

This MOU, entered into by the City and SSCWD in 2016, states that SSCWD shall deliver sewer service outside the City Limits but within the SSCWD service area. Therefore, the City must provide water and sewer service within the SSCWD service area, even if the City doesn't support the development. This agreement is set to expire on August 15, 2021, although it renews automatically each year. The City could terminate it effective from 2021 onward, pursuant to California Government Code Section 51245.

# 17.1.3.5 Beyond Sprawl: New Patterns of Growth to Fit the New California

Bank of America, in partnership with the California Resources Agency, the Greenbelt Alliance, and the Low-Income Housing Fund, released the Bank of America Study in 1995, which assesses the impacts of sprawling development patterns on California communities' limited resources. The report defines sprawl as decentralized job centers and miles of residential blocks connected only by auto-oriented corridors, resulting from post-World War II investment in infrastructure, such as new homes, roads, schools, water and wastewater systems, gas and electricity expansions.

Since the post-war investment, the cost of housing and infrastructure has risen as resources have become limited, and Beyond Sprawl finds that the cost of sprawl exacerbates economic and social isolation by divesting in existing neighborhoods in preference for new development. The report opines that sprawl compromises California's inherent value by modifying the natural landscape with new development, rather than reusing land within the bounds of existing development. Furthermore, the cost of maintaining major transportation corridors, water systems, electrical networks, and other infrastructure is amplified by the sheer magnitude of sprawl.

Beyond Sprawl asserts that sprawl is detrimental to the economy, noting that business cannot compete in a globalized world when unduly burdened with these costs of sprawl. People residing in distant developments must drive farther and incur higher transportation costs and taxation, while city dwellers experience job shortages, social instability, and minimized political power from the diminished pull of the city center.

The study recommends growth alternatives to sprawl, opting for creative reuse of existing urban and suburban areas over expansion on undeveloped land. Smart growth patterns would be compact and efficient with the ultimate goal of maintaining quality of life and supporting the economy.

# 17.1.4 LOCAL REGULATIONS

# 17.1.4.1 Hollister Urban Area 2015 Urban Water Management Plan

The 2015 Hollister Urban Area UWMP was prepared as a collaborative effort between the SBCWD, SSCWD, and the City of Hollister. The plan was prepared in accordance with the Urban Water Management Planning Act and guidelines prepared by the DWR. The 2015 Hollister Urban Area UWMP is intended to help guide the area's future water management efforts.<sup>6</sup>

# 17.1.4.2 Hollister Water Distribution System Master Plan

The Water Distribution System Master Plan (WDSMP) includes analyses of the City's current and projected water demands, evaluation of the water distribution system and storage facilities, and a prioritized capital improvement program. The WDSMP assists the City in prioritizing both current and future water system needs and sets forth a mechanism for addressing those needs.<sup>7</sup>

# 17.1.4.3 City of Hollister Design Standards

Water systems designed within the City's water service area would conform to the City's requirements per Section 6 of the City's Design Standards. All improvements including extensions, replacements, and repairs shall conform to these Design Standards.<sup>8</sup>

Sewer systems designed within the City's sewer service area would conform to the City's requirements per Section 5 of the City's Design Standards. The design standards are intended to ensure that all sewer systems contributing to the City of Hollister's wastewater treatment facilities are operating at equal levels of efficiency. <sup>9</sup>

# 17.1.4.4 Sunnyslope County Water District Water Construction Notes

The SSCWD includes waster system design standards in its Water Construction Notes document. All water system extension, replacements, and repairs shall conform to these standards.

# 17.1.4.5 Hollister Domestic Water Recycling Facility Waste Discharge Requirements

Wastewater discharge requirements for the City's Domestic Water Recycling Facility are detailed in Order No. R3-2008-0069 issued in 2008. The order contains required restrictions on individual pollutants.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>6</sup> Todd Groundwater, July 2016. 2015 Hollister Urban Area Urbane Water Management Plan,

http://hollister.ca.gov/government/city-departments/engineering/urban-water-master-plan/, accessed May 5, 2020. <sup>7</sup> Wallace Group, August 2018. *Hollister Final Water Distribution System Master Plan*, http://hollister.ca.gov/wpcontent/uploads/2018/09/City-of-Hollister-Water-Distribution-System-Master-Plan.pdfaccessed May 5, 2020.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>8</sup> City of Hollister, November 2019. *City of Hollister Design Standards*, http://hollister.ca.gov/government/city-departments/engineering/engineering-standards/, accessed May 5, 2020.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>9</sup> City of Hollister, November 2019. *City of Hollister Design Standards*, http://hollister.ca.gov/government/city-departments/engineering/engineering-standards/, accessed May 5, 2020.

Requirements take into consideration past, present, and probable future beneficial uses of the receiving waters, the environmental characteristics, including water quality, of the lower Salinas River hydrographic unit, coordinated control of all factors which affect water quality in the area, and the need to develop and use recycled water.<sup>10</sup>

# 17.1.4.6 Cielo Vista Estates Wastewater Treatment Plant Waste Discharge Requirements

The Central Coast Water Board issued Waste Discharge Requirements Order No. R3-87-115 to the Cielo Vista Estates Wastewater Treatment Plant. The permit includes the conditions needed to meet minimum applicable technology-based requirements. The permit includes limitations more stringent than applicable federal technology-based requirements where necessary to achieve the required water quality standards.

# 17.1.4.7 City of Hollister Sanitary Sewer Collection System Master Plan

The City's most recent Sanitary Sewer Collection System Master Plan update was performed in March 2018. The master plan provides a summary of existing facilities, wastewater flows, identified system capacity deficiencies for existing and future conditions, recommended CIPs, recommended operation and maintenance (O&M) practices, and recommended inspection programs. The CIPs will be grouped into two categories: Near Term and Long Term. Near Term projects are required due to existing deficiencies and are prioritized based on need. Long Term projects are upgrades that are required due to future development. The plan also determines cost estimates for each of the CIPs and O&M activities.<sup>11</sup>

# 17.1.4.8 2005 Hollister General Plan

The City of Hollister General Plan, adopted in 2005, includes goals, policies, and actions related to water resources, wastewater, and solid waste in the Land Use (LU) and Community Services and Facilities (CSF) Elements. As part of the General Plan Update, some existing General Plan goals, policies, and actions could be amended, substantially changed, or new policies could be added. A list of policies applicable to water, wastewater, and solid waste is provided in Table 17-1 below.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>10</sup> Central Coast Regional Water Quality Control Board, December 2008, *Master Reclamation Requirements for the City of Hollister Domestic Water Recycling Facility,* 

https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/centralcoast/board\_decisions/adopted\_orders/2008/2008\_0069\_master\_wrr.pdf, accessed May 14, 2020.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>11</sup> City of Hollister, March 2018, *Sanitary Sewer Collection System Master Plan Update*, http://hollister.ca.gov/wp-content/uploads/2018/04/1011-0003-03\_FINAL-SSCSMP-Update-with-Sig-Page.pdf, accessed May 14, 2020.

Policy No.	Policy
LU6.2	<b>Phasing Strategy.</b> Limit future development in accordance with the phasing concept to allow the logical extension of water services and other infrastructure improvements.
CSF1.1	Adequate Capabilities and Capacity of Local Public Services. Ensure that future growth does not exceed the capabilities and capacity of local public services such as wastewater collection and treatment, local water supply systems, fire and police protection, maintenance of streets and roads, local school systems, parks and recreational facilities, and landfill capacity, and ensure that public services meet Federal and State standards and are available in a timely fashion.
CSF1.6	Other Infrastructure Planning. Require the preparation of infrastructure master plans in areas outside the designated Sphere of Influence as a prerequisite to annexation. Such plans shall contain, but not be limited to, plans for sewer services, water service, storm drainage, traffic circulation, recreation facilities, school facilities and funding alternatives for police and fire services.
CSF1.7	<ul> <li>Development Review Criteria for Public Services. Prior to granting approval, evaluate each new development in terms of the following criteria:</li> <li>1. Would the proposed development share a common border with a property that has already been developed?</li> <li>2. Would the proposed development be adequately served by infrastructure (water, sewer, streets, schools, parks, etc.), which is already in place or mitigated?</li> <li>3. Would the proposed development be located within the existing service areas of local service providers (fire protection, police protection, solid waste disposal, schools, etc.), and not result in a reduction in their current capabilities?</li> </ul>
CSF2.1	Sewer and Water Facilities. Coordinate with responsible districts and agencies to assure that sewer and water facility expansion and/or improvements meet Federal and State standards and occur in a timely manner.
CSF2.2	Provision of Sanitary Sewerage Capacity for Commercial and Industrial Uses. Reserve sanitary sewerage capacity for future commercial and industrial uses.
CSF2.3	<b>Development Outside of the Airport or Santa Ana Sewer Systems.</b> Require those proposing development outside of the service areas of the Airport or Santa Ana sewer systems to develop plans for, to finance and to install the sewer facilities required to serve the proposed development.
CSF2.4	<b>Local Water Supply System.</b> Encourage development in those portions of the Hollister Planning Area which are already served by

#### Table 17-1 2005 Hollister General Plan Relevant Water Policies

Policy No.	Policy
	the local water supply systems or to which water supply systems
	can reasonably be extended.
	Provision of Water Service to New Development. Require
	developers who will require water service for their project to apply
	to the City of Hollister, the Sunnyslope County Water District and
CSF2.6	the San Benito County Water District, in that order, for service.
	Only if the proposed development is denied service by all three
	agencies can it then be allowed to use groundwater as a source of
	water.
	Coordination with Utility Providers. Promote the availability and
CSF4 3	adequate delivery of reliable, modern, and competitively priced
	utilities necessary for businesses to prosper, such as power, water
	and telecommunications.
	Solid Waste Management. Coordinate with the County of San
CSF4.10	Benito in addressing solid waste management needs consistent
	with the Hollister General Plan.
	Waste Reduction and Recycling. Encourage efforts to promote
	recycling, such as encouraging businesses to recycle building
	and other materials, promoting composting by restaurants,
CSF4.11	institutions and residences, and supporting programs to promote
	recycling. Encourage residential, commercial and industrial
	concerns to evaluate and reduce their waste streams and to
	participate in waste exchanges and used goods resale programs.

Source: City of Hollister, 2005-2023 General Plan.

In addition to the policies listed in Table 17-1, the 2005 General Plan contains actions regarding water, wastewater, and solid waste:

- Action H.B encourages the City to expand water system capacity to meet housing needs along with CSF.D which encourages the adoption of a performance standard ordinance to ensure adequate water supply be provided to proposed development. Action H.B also encourages the City to expand wastewater system capacity to meet housing needs, and Action CSF.D encourages the adoption of a performance standard ordinance to ensure adequate wastewater infrastructure that can service proposed development.
- Action CSF.D includes adopting performance standards which include solid waste collection services and disposal capacity while CSF.R(2) requires coordination with the San Benito County on landfill capacity needs.
- Action CSF.F and CSF.G dictate that the City should coordinate with the San Benito Water District and the Sunnyslope County Water District when the need for water and wastewater system expansion arises.
- CSF.R encourages the City to update the Water System Master Plan in coordination with the Sunnyslope County Water District and the San Benito County Water District.

- Action CSF.Z requires the implementation of plans for a regional wastewater treatment facility.
- CSF.AA and CSF.SS implement the City's Solid Waste Management Plan while action CSF.GG seeks to publicize the City's waste management program.
- Action CSF.DD calls for maintaining data on sewer and water system capacity.
- Action CSF.EE requires monitoring water quality at the wastewater treatment plant.

# 17.1.4.9 Hollister Municipal Code

The Hollister Municipal Code (HMC) includes directives to ensure that water is conserved, adequate water facilities are maintained, the City has an adequate wastewater system, and solid waste is collected and disposed of in an appropriate manner. The HMC is organized by Title, Chapter, and Section. Provisions related to water, wastewater, and solid waste are included in Titles 5, Business Licenses and Regulations; Titles 8, Health and Safety; Title 13, Public Services; Title 15, Buildings and Construction; and Title 17, Zoning, as follows:

- Chapter 8.12, Solid Waste Collection and Disposal. This chapter includes requirements for the placement and collection of rubbish containers, a description of items prohibited in rubbish containers, regulations that govern the collection of solid waste, charges for collection, and the management of garden refuse.
- Chapter 13.04, Sewer Service System. Establishes sewer fees and charges, guidelines for the use of the City's sewer system, prohibitions on discharges to the sewer system, and sewer connection permit requirements.
- Chapter 13.08, Water Service System. The purpose of this chapter is to establish a fee for installation of water meters, the cost of extensions, requirements that control cross connections and prevent backflow, and means to prevent nonessential and wasteful use of water.
- Chapter 15.04, *Hollister Building Code*. Adopts the Green Building Standards Code by reference.
- Chapter 15.22, *Water Efficient Landscaping*. The purpose of this chapter is to:
  - Promote the values and benefits of landscapes while recognizing the need to invest water and other resources as efficiently as possible
  - Establish a structure for planning, designing, installing, maintaining and managing water efficient landscapes in new construction and rehabilitated projects
  - Establish provisions for water management practices and water waste prevention for existing landscapes
  - Use water efficiently without waste by setting a maximum applied water allowance as an upper limit for water use and reduce water use to the lowest practical amount
  - Promote the benefits of consistent landscape ordinances with neighboring local and regional agencies
  - Encourage the use of economic incentives that promote the efficient use of water, such as implementing a tiered-rate structure
  - Encourage cooperation between the city of Hollister, the SSCWD, and other local agencies to enforce the provisions of this chapter.

# 17.2 EXISTING CONDITIONS

# 17.2.1 WATER

This section describes existing conditions related to water supply and distribution.

As described in this section, water distributors in the Planning Area are the City of Hollister and the Sunnyslope County Water District (SSCWD). The San Benito County Water District (SBCWD) supplies water to the City of Hollister and the SSCWD and jointly operates two water treatment plants that serve the Planning Area.

This City's 2015 UWMP has been prepared for the Hollister Urban Area (HUA), as shown in Figure 17-1, to help guide the area's water management efforts to the year 2020 and beyond. The HUA is under the auspices of the SBCWD, the SSCWD, and the City of Hollister and is a 20 square mile area that covers all of the City of Hollister, its Sphere of Influence (SOI), and some of the unincorporated areas.<sup>12</sup>

# 17.2.1.1 Water Distribution System

The City of Hollister and SSCWD distribute water to the City and the SOI. Figure 17-2 shows the service areas of both water distributors. The City's water distribution system, as shown on Figure 17-3, is comprised of three distribution zones, three potable water storage tanks, one booster station, five pressure reducing valves (PRV) that serve the three distribution zones, and one additional PRV that serves Riverview Estates south of the City Limits. The City owns and operates approximately 90 miles of water mains for transmission and distribution. Water main diameters range from 4 to 18 inches. The City also owns seven wells, three of which are inactive. <sup>13</sup>

SSCWD serves over 5,200 connections and operates four active wells located in the North San Benito Basin.<sup>14</sup> The SSCWD operates the Lessalt WTP and the West Hills WTP under contract to the SBCWD and in partnership with the City of Hollister. SBCWD owns both treatment plants.

The City and SSCWD share six distribution system connections. Historically, the main exchange has included the transfer of surface water from SBCWD's Lessalt WTP to the City; however, with the West Hills WTP becoming operational in 2017, the City has needed less surface and groundwater from SSCWD.<sup>15</sup>Interagency policy has not been established for urbanization of lands inside the HUA boundary but outside Hollister's Sphere of Influence. The San Benito County General Plan allows for urban and suburban development within this area, and San Benito County currently has projects under construction and pending residential planning applications that anticipate connection to Hollister's water distribution system for water services.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>12</sup> Todd Groundwater, July 2016, 2015 *Hollister Urban Area Urban Water Management Plan*, http://hollister.ca.gov/wp-content/uploads/2016/07/PUBLIC-DRAFT-HUA-UWMP-FINAL-071516.pdf, accessed May 15, 2020.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>13</sup> Wallace Group, August 2018, Final Water Distribution System Master Plan, accessed May 15, 2020.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>14</sup> EMC Planning Group Inc, 2015, 2035 San Benito County General Plan Update, http://cosb.us/wp-content/uploads/20-Utilities-and-Service-Systems.pdf, accessed May 14, 2020.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>15</sup> Wallace Group, August 2018, Final Water Distribution System Master Plan, accessed May 15, 2020.

# 17.2.1.2 Existing Water Demand

Table 17-2 shows the water demand for the years 2015 and projected demand for 2020 as presented in the UWMP for the HUA. Single family homes represent most of the 2020 total demand at 62 percent. Multiple family homes and commercial uses each total about 10 percent of total demand. Other uses, including industrial and dedicated landscape irrigation, represent a combined 10 percent of total demand.<sup>16</sup>

	2015	2020
Single Family	3,695	4,325
Multi-Family	559	639
Commercial/Industrial	781	844
Other	333	333
Loses	629	680
Subtotal	5,997	6,821
Recycled Water Demand	115	116
Total	6,112	6,937
Source: Todd Groundwater, July 2016, 2015 Hollister Urban Area U	Jrban Water Management Plan.	

#### TABLE 17-2 EXISTING WATER DEMAND (AF)

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>16</sup> Todd Groundwater, July 2016, 2015 *Hollister Urban Area Urban Water Management Plan*, http://hollister.ca.gov/wp-content/uploads/2016/07/PUBLIC-DRAFT-HUA-UWMP-FINAL-071516.pdf, accessed May 15, 2020.

Figure 17-1 Hollister Urban Area



Source: 2015 Hollister Urban Area Urban Water Management Plan.



#### Figure 17-2 City of Hollister and SSCWD Service Areas

Source: Wallace Group, *City of Hollister Final Water Distribution System Master Plan,* August 2018, page 2-5.



Figure 17-3 Existing Water Distribution System Major Facilities

Source: Wallace Group, *City of Hollister Final Water Distribution System Master Plan,* August 2018, page 2-7.

The actual 2015 per capita demand for the region was 105 gcpd, and it has further reduced to 97 gcpd per capita in 2020.<sup>17</sup> Under Senate Bill 7 and DWR guidelines, the target daily per capita water use value that the HUA needed to achieve by 2020 is 126 gpcd. Thus, the HUA had successfully surpassed the 2020 target by 2015.<sup>18</sup>

# 17.2.1.3 Existing Water Supply

The HUA relies on both local groundwater and imported water from the Central Valley Project (CVP) for municipal water supply. The SBCWD has the responsibility and authority to manage groundwater in San Benito County, which includes managing groundwater and surface water supplies. In addition, the SBCWD holds the contract for water imported from the CVP and is the imported water wholesaler from the CVP to Zone 6, which includes the HUA. Since the initiation of CVP importation, the expansion of the Lessalt Water Treatment Plant (WTP), and the recent completion of the West Hill WTP, the use of groundwater for municipal and industrial supply has declined. However, groundwater remains a major source of supply, particularly in drought. From 2011 through 2015 groundwater accounted for approximately 73 percent of the total water supplied to the HUA.

The SBCWD's contract for municipal and industrial CVP deliveries with the United Stated Bureau of Reclamation exceeds the current treatment capacity within the HUA. Hollister and SSCWD have increased the operational capacity of the Lessalt WTP under SBCWD's ownership, and SBCWD has constructed a second water treatment facility to treat CVP imports for delivery to areas of the HUA not currently served by the Lessalt WTP.<sup>19</sup> A summary of the planned sources of water for the HUA is shown in Table 17-3.

# 17.2.1.4 Water Supply Reliability

Tables 17-4 through 17-6 show the HUA's projected water demand and supply for a normal year, a single dry year, and a multiple dry-year event from 2020 through 2035. In a single dry year, the HUA's Water Shortage Contingency Plan (WSCP) would be triggered. As reported through public outreach and by the WSCP, it is expected that in a single dry year and multiple dry years, water demand will be reduced by 20 percent in 2020 and 2025, and by 25 percent in 2030 and 2035. This is because water conservation efforts effectively reduce demand during droughts.

	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035		
Hollister Retail Water Supplies							
Groundwater	4,295	4,760	5,600	5,600	7,280		
Purchased or Imported Water (CVP)	2,360	2,460	2,540	3,640	3,290		

 TABLE 17-3
 HUA PROJECTED WATER SUPPLIES (AF)

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>17</sup> Builes, Cristian, City Engineer. Personal e-mail communication on October 13, 2020.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>18</sup> Todd Groundwater, July 2016, 2015 *Hollister Urban Area Urban Water Management Plan*, http://hollister.ca.gov/wp-content/uploads/2016/07/PUBLIC-DRAFT-HUA-UWMP-FINAL-071516.pdf, accessed May 15, 2020.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>19</sup> Todd Groundwater, July 2016, 2015 *Hollister Urban Area Urban Water Management Plan*, http://hollister.ca.gov/wp-content/uploads/2016/07/PUBLIC-DRAFT-HUA-UWMP-FINAL-071516.pdf, accessed May 15, 2020.

#### TABLE 17-3HUA PROJECTED WATER SUPPLIES (AF)

	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035		
Recycled Water	116	116	116	116	116		
Total	6,771	7,336	8,256	9,356	10,686		
Source: Todd Groundwater, July 2016, 2015 Hollister Urban Area Urban Water Management Plan.							

TABLE 17-4 HUA PROJECTED NORMAL YEAR SUPPLY AND DEMAND (AF)

	2020	2025	2030	2035
Supply Total	7,336	8,256	9,356	10,686
Demand Total	7,336 <sup>1</sup>	8,256	9,356	10,686
Difference	0	0	0	0

Source: Todd Groundwater, July 2016, 2015 Hollister Urban Area Urban Water Management Plan.

<sup>1</sup> This includes the 6,937 AF water demand shown in Table 17-2 in addition to a 400 AF demand for CVP users outside the HUA.

**TABLE 17-6** 

# TABLE 17-5HUA PROJECTEDSINGLE DRY YEAR SUPPLY ANDDEMAND (AE)

	2020	2025	2030	2035			
Supply Total	5,949	6,685	7,117	8,115			
Demand Total	5,949	6,685	7,117	8,115			
Difference 0 0 0 0							
Source: Todd Groundwater, July 2016, 2015 Hollister Urban Area Urban Water Management Plan.							

#### DRY-YEAR EVENT SUPPLY AND DEMAND (AF) 2020 2025 2030 2035 Supply 6,296 7,078 8,013 8,629 Total First Demand Year 6,296 7,078 8,013 8,629 Total Supply Difference 0 0 0 0 Supply 5,549 6,285 6,716 7,715 Total Second Demand Year 5,549 6,285 6,716 7,715 Total Supply Difference 0 0 0 0 Supply 5,549 6,285 6,716 7,715 Total Third Demand 5,549 6,285 6,716 7,715 Year Total Supply Difference 0 0 0 0 Source: Todd Groundwater, July 2016, 2015 Hollister Urban Area Urban Water Management Plan.

HUA PROJECTED MULTIPLE

# 17.2.1.5 Hollister Water and Wastewater Master Plan

The Hollister Urban Area Water and Wastewater Master Plan (WWMP) provides a comprehensive plan and implementation program to meet the existing and future water resource needs of the HUA, which is defined and mapped in the WWMP and illustrated in Figure 17-1. The WWMP is a collaborative effort between the City of Hollister, the SBCWD, and the SSCWD.<sup>20</sup>

The HUA's 2017 WWMP update includes a recommended implementation program through the year 2035 for water supply, recycled water facilities, water system operations, and institutional agreements.

The recommended priorities for long-term water supply aim to increase high-quality water required to ensure compliance with the California Hexavalent Chromium regulations and to meet the TDS and hardness goals for the HUA. Level one priority projects include the addition of local wells to supply the northern part of the combined City and SSCWD water distribution system, expanding recycled water use for agricultural irrigation, and developing the North County Groundwater project. The North County Groundwater consists of the Pacheco, eastern portion of the Bolsa, and northern portions of the Hollister East groundwater subbasins as defined by SBCWD. The North County Groundwater project involves the development of wells in these subbasins to provide low-TDS groundwater to the HUA. The WWMP also recommends the expansion of the West Hills WTP and improving the efficiency of the City's domestic wastewater recycling facility (DWRF) by the year 2025.

The 2017 WWMP update also includes recommendations for institutional agreements between agencies that will be required to implement projects providing joint benefits. These agreements will be similar to the memoranda of understanding developed for previously completed projects, such as the Lessalt and West Hills WTPs and agricultural use of recycled water. Multiple institutional agreements may be needed to implement the North County Groundwater project. For the DWRF improvements, an agreement between the City and SBCWD will be required to recognize the multiple benefits provided by this facility.

# 17.2.1.6 Implications for the General Plan Update

Based on the information in this section, the General Plan Update process should address the following issues:

- Identify sources to increase high-quality water required to ensure compliance with the California Hexavalent Chromium regulations and to meet the TDS and hardness goals for the HUA.
- Develop institutional agreements between agencies that will be required to implement projects providing joint benefits. Multiple institutional agreements may be needed to implement the North County Groundwater project.
- Develop interagency policy between SSCWD and the City for projects that are within SSCWD's service area that require water service from the City of Hollister.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>20</sup> HDR, June 2017. *Hollister Urban Area Water and Wastewater Master Plan,* https://www.sscwd.org/Hollister\_Urban\_Area\_Master\_Plan\_Update-June\_2017.pdf, accessed May 5, 2020.

# 17.2.2 WASTEWATER

This section describes existing conditions related to wastewater collection and treatment.

As described in this section, wastewater service providers in the Planning Area are the City of Hollister, the Sunnyslope County Water District (SSCWD), and the San Benito County Water District (SBCWD).

# 17.2.2.1 Wastewater Treatment

The City operates an industrial wastewater treatment plant (IWTP) and a domestic wastewater recycling facility (DWRF), both of which are located along the San Benito River on the west side of the city. The industrial wastewater treatment plant primarily treats waste from the San Benito Foods tomato cannery located in the City. It also collects a portion of the City's storm water runoff and excess wastewater from the DWRF. The domestic water recycling facility treats domestic, commercial, and industrial wastewater in the City and portions of the County and produces Title 22 reclaimed water for agricultural use, park irrigation, airport greenery, and groundwater recharge.

The DWRF is located at the western City Limits at the intersection of San Juan Road and State Route 156. All industrial water is diverted to the IWTP, which is located less than one mile east of the DWRF. On average the DWRF treats approximately 2.7 million gallons per day (mgd) of dry flows. It has a capacity of 4.0 mgd for dry weather flow conditions and 5.0 mgd for wet weather flow conditions. The IWTP currently treats an average of approximately 0.66 mgd of dry weather flows.<sup>21,22</sup>

The SSCWD originally operated two wastewater treatment plants serving residential and a few commercial businesses in the Ridgemark area. In 2013, the two original plants were replaced by a single, new 0.35 mgd wastewater treatment plant (WWTP). Provisions were included in the upgrade to add Title 22 facilities at some point in the future. Growth in the Ridgemark WWTP service area is relatively small in comparison to that expected for the rest of the HUA. Based on historical influent flows to the plant between 2010 and 2014, the average dry weather flow is expected to increase from 0.18 mgd in 2010 to 0.24 mgd in 2030.<sup>23</sup>

Wastewater from the Cielo Vista Estates, located in the northwest corner of the City Limits, is conveyed to the Cielo Vista Estates WWTP. The subdivision is located northwest of the intersection of Fairview Road and Airline Highway and consists of 70 acres of residential development with approximately 76 residences. The wastewater treatment facility that services this area consists of an enclosed package sequencing batch reactor that has the capacity to treat up to 30,000 gallons per day (gpd) of domestic wastewater. The average estimated influent wastewater flow to the facility is estimated to be 20,000

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>21</sup> City of Hollister, 2014, *Utilities – Sewer*, http://hollister.ca.gov/government/city-departments/community-services/utilities-sewer/, accessed May 14, 2020.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>22</sup> City of Hollister, March 2018, *Sanitary Sewer Collection System Master Plan Update*, http://hollister.ca.gov/wp-content/uploads/2018/04/1011-0003-03\_FINAL-SSCSMP-Update-with-Sig-Page.pdf, accessed May 14, 2020.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>23</sup> HDR, June 2017. Hollister Urban Area Water and Wastewater Master Plan,

https://www.sscwd.org/Hollister\_Urban\_Area\_Master\_Plan\_Update-June\_2017.pdf, accessed May 5, 2020.

gpd.<sup>24</sup>As mentioned in Section 17.2.1.1, interagency policy has not been established for urbanization of lands inside the HUA boundary but outside Hollister's Sphere of Influence. San Benito County allows for urban and suburban development within this area, and currently has projects under construction and pending residential planning applications that anticipate connection to Hollister's DWRF for sewer services.

# 17.2.2.2 Sewer System

The City's current sewer system coverage area includes 5,701 acres. The City of Hollister currently provides sewer service to the following:

- Incorporated City (i.e. entire City Limits)
- Commercial facilities on Highway 156 near the DWRF
- A small housing development, the County public works/planning facility, and the labor camp located south of the City near Hospital Road and Southside Road

The City's wastewater collection system consists of over 100 miles of gravity sewer pipes ranging in diameter from 4-inch to 36-inch. The City also owns and operates four lift stations and corresponding force mains.<sup>25</sup>

SSCWD only provides wastewater services to a small area that includes the Ridgemark Estates community and the Oak Creek and Quail Hollow subdivisions. The service area is very small, with just over 1,200 connections and 27 miles of sewer line.<sup>26</sup>

# 17.2.2.3 Existing Wastewater Flows

The Sanitary Sewer Collection System Master Plan included an estimate of the existing average sewer daily flows as shown in Table 17-7 below.

Source of Flow	Quantity	Unit	Flow Factor (gal/day/unit)	Total Average Annual Flow (gal/day)			
Residential	37,172	Persons	40	1,486,868			
Corrections Facility	160	Persons	40	6,400			
Hotel Rooms	196	Rooms	100	19,600			
School	9,625	Students	20	192,500			
Commercial	8,776,133	Square feet	0.06	526,568			
		Exis	ting Average Daily Flows	2,231,936			

**TABLE 17-7** EXISTING AVERAGE DAILY SEWER FLOWS BY LAND USE

Existing Average Daily Flows

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>24</sup> EMC Planning Group Inc, 2015, 2035 San Benito County General Plan Update, http://cosb.us/wp-content/uploads/20-Utilities-and-Service-Systems.pdf, accessed May 14, 2020.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>25</sup> City of Hollister, March 2018, Sanitary Sewer Collection System Master Plan Update, http://hollister.ca.gov/wpcontent/uploads/2018/04/1011-0003-03 FINAL-SSCSMP-Update-with-Sig-Page.pdf, accessed May 14, 2020.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>26</sup> EMC Planning Group Inc, 2015, 2035 San Benito County General Plan Update, http://cosb.us/wp-content/uploads/20-Utilities-and-Service-Systems.pdf, accessed May 14, 2020.

TABLE 1/-/	EXIST	NG AVERAGE DAILY SEV	WER FLOWS BY LAND U	SE	
Source of Flow		Quantity	Unit	Flow Factor (gal/day/unit)	Total Average Annual Flow (gal/day)
Source: City of Hollister,	March	2018, Sanitary Sewer Collect	ion System Master Plan Upda	ate.	

#### ADIE 17 7 OF DAILY SEWED FLOWC BY LAND LICE

# 17.2.2.4 Sewer Capacity Assessment

The Sanitary Sewer Collection Systems Master Plan identified locations that have insufficient collection capacity to meet the City's performance standards while conveying existing population wastewater flows. The plan also identified recommended areas for pipe upgrades as shown in Figure 17-4. Furthermore, the plan identifies locations, as shown on Figure 17-5, that will have insufficient capacity based on future flows. Since the Sanitary Sewer Collection Systems Master Plan update in 2018, the City has completed four of these nine recommended near-term capital improvement projects. The status of each project is shown in Table 17-8.

# 17.2.2.5 Capital Improvements

Projects that address existing deficiencies are ranked in order of importance as shown in Table 17-8 and the Sanitary Sewer Collection System Master Plan recommends these be completed within the next 3 years. As of October 2020, some projects have been completed, as shown in the table. For Near Term CIP that are triggered by existing demands but also must be upgraded for future demands the CIP recommendation is that the upgrade accommodate future flows.

# 17.2.2.6 Implications for the General Plan Update

Based on the information in this chapter, the General Plan Update process should address the following issues:

- Incorporate the Sanitary Sewer Collection System Master Plan recommendations for capital improvements into the General Plan Update.
- Consider whether to attempt to amend the MOU with SSCWD which currently requires the City to serve urban development with water service in the County even if that development is inconsistent with the City's General Plan and other planning policies.



#### Figure 17-4 Recommended Sewer Upgrades, 2018 Deficiencies

Source: Wallace Group, *City of Hollister Sanitary Sewer Master Plan Update*, March 2018. page 6-16.



#### Figure 17-5 Recommended Sewer Upgrades, Projected Future Deficiencies

Source: Wallace Group, *City of Hollister Sanitary Sewer Master Plan Update*, March 2018, page 6-19.

Ranking	Title	Street	Recommended Upgrade Meets Future Needs	Status
1	Bridge Road Interconnect	Bridge Road	Yes	Completed
2	Powell Street Sewer Pipe Upgrade	Powell Street	Yes	Completed
3	West Street Sewer Pipe Upgrade	West Street	Yes	Not completed
4	Nash Road Sewer Pipe Upgrade	Nash Road Tres Pinos Road Sunnyslope Road	Yes	Not completed
5	Sunset Drive Sewer Pipe Upgrade	Memorial Drive Cedar Street Iris Street Valley View Drive Sunset Drive Ciera Vista Drive	Yes	Not completed
6	GLP Lift Station Upgrades	Frontage Road	No	Completed
7	Line Street Near Term Sewer Pipe Upgrade	Line Street	Yes	Not completed
8	2nd and East Lift Station Upgrades	East Street	No	Not completed
9	Airport Lift Station Upgrades	San Felipe Road	No	Completed
Source: Cit	y of Hollister, March 2018, Sanitary S	Sewer Collection System Master Plan Upd	late.	

#### TABLE 17-8 RECOMMENDED WASTEWATER CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PROJECTS

# 17.2.3 SOLID WASTE

This section describes existing conditions related to solid waste collection and disposal.

# 17.2.3.1 Solid Waste Collection

The San Benito County Integrated Waste Management Regional Agency (IWMA) coordinates recycling and garbage services for all of San Benito County. The San Benito County IWMA are contracted with Recology, a private company, to provide waste collection services. Recology provides the following services in Hollister:

- Weekly curbside collection of waste headed for the landfill, recycling, and organics (includes yard waste and food waste) via a green cart
- Curbside collection of bulky items (appliances, furniture, mattresses, tires, etc) two times per year
- Three times per year events where residents can pick-up compost for free
- Three times per year events where residents can drop-off old electronics to be recycled
- Three times per year events where residents can have confidential documents shredded on site for free
- Recycling services at community events and public places (like parks)

Recyclable waste is delivered to the Monterey Regional Waste Management District in Marina, which has a Materials Recovery Facility where recyclables are sorted and shipped to different markets for processing. Organic waste is transported to the South Valley Organics composting facility off Highway 152 near Gilroy where it is composted, and the finished product is marketed as landscape compost.<sup>27</sup>

## 17.2.3.2 Landfills

Solid waste generated by the San Benito IWMA is delivered to 16 landfills. Of these, the John Smith Road Landfill near Hollister received the largest amount of waste in 2018 (67,840 tons). The Billy Wright Disposal Site near Los Banos received 12,600 tons. Solid waste disposed from the Sam Benito IWMA in 2018 totaled 86,457 tons.<sup>28</sup>

Table 17-9 provides more information on landfill capacity and closing dates for the two primary landfill sites that receive solid waste from the San Benito IWMA.

AB 939 requires all counties to demonstrate that they have 15 years of available countywide solid waste landfill capacity, either in their jurisdiction, or contracted with another entity. San Benito County IWMA has 15 years of available countywide solid waste landfill capacity at the Billy Wright Disposal Site.

TABLE 17-9 LANDFILLS					
Landfill Name and Location	Maximum Permitted Throughput, tons per day	Average Disposal, tons per day <sup>1</sup>	Residual Disposal Capacity, tons per day	Remaining Capacity, cubic yards	Estimated Closing Year
John Smith Road Landfill 2650 John Smith Road Hollister, CA 95023	1,000	988	2	3,499,000 <sup>2</sup>	2032
Billy Wright Disposal Site 17173 Billy Wright Road Los Banos , CA 93522	1,500	610	890	11,370,000 <sup>3</sup>	2054
Total					

Source: CalRecycle. 2019, SWIS Facility Detail John Smith Road Landfill (35-AA-0001); CalRecycle. 2019, SWIS Facility Detail Billy Wright Disposal Site (24-AA-0002).

Based on six days per week operation (302 days per year).

<sup>2</sup> Remaining capacity as of March 31, 2018.

<sup>3</sup> Remaining capacity as of September 30, 2019.

# 17.2.3.3 Implications for the General Plan Update

Based on the information in this chapter, the General Plan Update process should address the following issues:

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>27</sup> Recology, FAQs, https://www.recology.com/recology-san-benito-county/faq/#, accessed May 17, 2020.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>28</sup> CalRecylcle, 2019, Jurisdiction Disposal and Alternative Daily Cover (ADC) Tons by Facility,

https://www2.calrecycle.ca.gov/LGCentral/DisposalReporting/Destination/DisposalByFacility, accessed May 17, 2020.

Maintain and enhance policies to encourage new development and redevelopment projects incorporate recycling and organics collection activities to align with new green building requirements and Assembly Bills 939, 341, and 1826.