

**CALIFORNIA REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARD
CENTRAL VALLEY REGION**

**Attachment A to Order R5-2014-XXXX
INFORMATION SHEET**

WASTE DISCHARGE REQUIREMENTS GENERAL ORDER
FOR
GROWERS WITHIN THE SACRAMENTO RIVER WATERSHED
THAT ARE MEMBERS OF A THIRD-PARTY GROUP

Table of Contents

I.	Overview	3
II.	Introduction	3
A.	<i>Goals and Objectives of the Irrigated Lands Regulatory Program</i>	4
B.	<i>Description of Waste Discharges from Irrigated Lands That May Affect Water Quality</i>	5
III.	Description of the Sacramento River Watershed Area	5
IV.	Sacramento Valley Water Quality Coalition (SVWQC) Organization	12
A.	<i>Grower Participation under the Conditional Waiver and Compliance Enforcement Activities</i>	13
B.	<i>Grower Enrollment Process</i>	14
V.	Vulnerability	14
VI.	Surface Water and Groundwater Monitoring	17
A.	<i>Surface Water Quality Monitoring</i>	17
1.	<i>Irrigated Lands Regulatory Program (ILRP) – Surface Water Quality Monitoring</i>	17
2.	<i>Surface Water Management Plans</i>	20
B.	<i>Groundwater Quality</i>	26
I.	<i>Groundwater Monitoring Advisory Workgroup</i>	26
II.	<i>Groundwater Quality Monitoring and Management Practice Assessment, and Evaluation Requirements</i>	27
III.	<i>Data Summary, Pesticides</i>	29
IV.	<i>Data Summary Nitrates – GeoTracker GAMA</i>	29
V.	<i>Hydrogeologically Vulnerable Areas</i>	30
VI.	<i>Groundwater Quality Management Plans (GQMPs)</i>	31
VII.	Member Reports	32
A.	<i>Farm Evaluations</i>	32
B.	<i>Nitrogen Management Plans</i>	34
C.	<i>Spatial Resolution of Nitrogen Management Plan and Farm Evaluation Information</i>	35
D.	<i>Sediment and Erosion Control Plans</i>	36
E.	<i>Templates for Farm Evaluation, Nitrogen Management Plan, Nitrogen Management Plan Summary Report, and Sediment and Erosion Control Plans</i>	37
	<i>Managed Wetlands</i>	37
F.	<i>Small Farming Operations</i>	39

T
E
N
T
A
T
I
V
E

VIII.	Technical Reports	39
IX.	Reports and Plans.....	40
X.	Approach to Implementation and Compliance and Enforcement	41
XI.	Water Quality Objectives	42
A.	<i>Implementation of Water Quality Objectives</i>	43
XII.	Non-Point Source (NPS) Program.....	43
XIII.	California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA).....	45
A.	<i>Mitigation Measures</i>	46
XIV.	Statement of policy with respect to maintaining high quality waters in California (State Water Board Resolution 68-16)	47
A.	<i>Background</i>	47
B.	<i>Application of Resolution 68-16 Requirements to this Order</i>	51
C.	<i>Consistency with BPTC and the “Best Efforts” Approach</i>	52
D.	<i>Summary</i>	57
XV.	California Water Code Sections 13141 and 13241	59
XVI.	California Water Code Section 13263.....	62

Figure 1	Generalized geology of the Sacramento River watershed. (Adapted from Thiros, 2010.).....	8
Figure 2.	SVWQC Subwatershed Region Boundaries.....	16
Figure 3.	Proportion of exceedances out of all SVWQC monitoring results that could be evaluated against a defined water quality trigger limit (WQTL), and relative contribution of various categories of analytes to the total number of exceedances.	20
Figure 4.	SVWQC Management Plan Categories and the number of individual plans in each category.	21
Figure 5	Groundwater Protection Areas and Hydrogeologically Vulnerable Areas within the Sacramento River Watershed Area, northern section.	67
Figure 6.	Groundwater Protection Areas and Hydrogeologically Vulnerable Areas within the Sacramento River Watershed Area, southern section.....	68
Figure 7.	Maximum Nitrate Concentrations per Square Mile Section of Land for Samples with Nitrate Detections. GAMA Database, 1978-2011.	69
Table 1.	Approximate distribution of crop acreage within the subwatershed areas of the Sacramento River Watershed.	7
Table 2.	Summary of ILRP Surface Water Monitoring Data for Management Plan Constituents in the Sacramento River Watershed, 2005 through 2012.....	21
Table 3.	Outside funding for improving and protecting water quality on irrigated lands in the Sacramento River Watershed.	23
Table 4.	Qualified Sediment and Erosion Control Plan Developers.....	36
Table 5.	Summary of regulatory elements.....	61
Table 6.	Estimated annual average per acre cost of the Order	62
Table 7.	Reports, plans and monitoring required under the Order.....	65

I. Overview

This attachment to Waste Discharge Requirements General Order for Growers within the Sacramento River Watershed that are Members of a Third-Party group, Order R5-2014-XXXX (referred to as the "Order") is intended to provide information regarding the rationale for the Order, general information on surface and groundwater monitoring that has been conducted, and a discussion of this Order's elements that meet required state policy.

II. Introduction

There are numerous irrigated agricultural operations within the boundaries of the Central Valley Regional Water Quality Control Board (Central Valley Water Board) on over 7 million acres. Common to all types of these operations is the use of water to sustain crops. Depending on irrigation method, water use, geography, geology, climate, and the constituents (e.g., nutrients, pesticides, pathogens) present or used at a site, water discharged from the site may carry these constituents as waste off site and into groundwater or surface waters.

The Central Valley Water Board's Irrigated Lands Regulatory Program (ILRP) was initiated in 2003 with the adoption of a conditional waiver of Waste Discharge Requirements (WDRs) for discharges from irrigated lands. The 2003 conditional waiver was renewed in 2006, and again in 2011. The conditional waiver's requirements are designed to reduce wastes discharged from irrigated agricultural sites (e.g., tailwater, runoff from fields, subsurface drains) to Central Valley surface waters ([Central Valley Water Board 2011](#)).

In addition to providing conditions, or requirements, for discharge of waste from irrigated agricultural lands to surface waters, the Central Valley Water Board's conditional waiver included direction to Central Valley Water Board staff to develop an environmental impact report for a long-term ILRP that would protect waters of the state (groundwater and surface water) from discharges of waste from irrigated lands. Although the requirements of the conditional waiver are aimed to protect surface water bodies, the directive to develop a long-term ILRP and environmental impact report is not as limited, as waters of the State include ground and surface waters within the State of California (California Water Code ([CWC](#)), Section 13050[e]).

The Central Valley Water Board completed an [Existing Conditions Report](#) (ECR) for Central Valley irrigated agricultural operations in December 2008. The ECR was developed to establish baseline conditions for estimating potential environmental and economic effects of long-term ILRP alternatives in a program environmental impact report (PEIR) and other associated analyses.

In fall 2008, the Central Valley Water Board convened the Long-Term ILRP Stakeholder Advisory Workgroup (Workgroup). The Workgroup included a range of stakeholder interests representing local government, industry, agricultural coalitions, and environmental/environmental justice groups throughout the Central Valley. The main goal of the Workgroup was to provide Central Valley Water Board staff with input on the development of the long-term ILRP. Central Valley Water Board staff and the Workgroup developed long-term program goals and objectives and a range of proposed alternatives for consideration in a PEIR and corresponding economic analysis. In August 2009 the Workgroup generally approved the goals, objectives, and range of proposed alternatives for the long-term ILRP. The Workgroup did not come to consensus on a preferred alternative.

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The Central Valley Water Board's contractor, ICF International, developed the Program Environmental Impact Report (PEIR)¹ and Economics Report² for consideration by the board. The PEIR analyzed the range of proposed alternatives developed by the Workgroup. The Draft PEIR was released in July 2010, and the Final PEIR was certified by the board in April 2011 (referred to throughout as "PEIR"). In June 2011, the board directed Central Valley Water Board staff to begin developing waste discharge requirements (orders) that would implement the long-term ILRP to protect surface and groundwater quality. During 2011, the board reconvened the Stakeholder Advisory Workgroup to provide additional input in the development of the orders. Also, during the same time, the board worked with the Groundwater Monitoring Advisory Workgroup to develop an approach for groundwater monitoring in the ILRP.

The board's intent is to develop seven geographic and one commodity-specific general waste discharge requirements (general orders) within the Central Valley region for irrigated lands owners/operators that are part of a third-party group. The first of these orders was adopted in December 2012 for the Eastern San Joaquin River Watershed. The board also adopted a general order for irrigated lands owners/operators that are not part of a third-party group in July 2013, and a third-party group general order for the Tulare Lake Basin in September 2013.

The geographic/commodity-based orders will allow for tailoring of implementation requirements based on the specific conditions within each geographic area. At the same time, the board intends to maintain consistency in the general regulatory approach across the orders through the use of templates for grower reporting, as well as in the focus on high vulnerability areas and areas with known water quality issues. The Order includes provisions to reduce the reporting requirements for small farming operations and areas of low vulnerability.

A. Goals and Objectives of the Irrigated Lands Regulatory Program

The goals and objectives of this Order, which implements the long term ILRP in the Sacramento River Watershed, are described below. These are the goals described in the PEIR for the ILRP.³

"Understanding that irrigated agriculture in the Central Valley provides valuable food and fiber products to communities worldwide, the overall goals of the ILRP are to (1) restore and/or maintain the highest reasonable quality of state waters considering all the demands being placed on the water; (2) minimize waste discharge from irrigated agricultural lands that could degrade the quality of state waters; (3) maintain the economic viability of agriculture in California's Central Valley; and (4) ensure that irrigated agricultural discharges do not impair access by Central Valley communities and residents to safe and reliable drinking water. In accordance with these goals, the objectives of the ILRP are to:

- *Restore and/or maintain appropriate beneficial uses established in Central Valley Water Board water quality control plans by ensuring that all state waters meet applicable water quality objectives.*
- *Encourage implementation of management practices that improve water quality in keeping with the first objective, without jeopardizing the economic viability for all sizes of irrigated agricultural operations in the Central Valley or placing an undue burden on rural communities to provide safe drinking water.*
- *Provide incentives for agricultural operations to minimize waste discharge to state waters from their operations.*

¹ ICF International. 2011. Irrigated Lands Regulatory Program, Program Environmental Impact Report. Draft and Final. March. (ICF 05508.05.) Sacramento, CA. Prepared for Central Valley Regional Water Quality Control Board, Sacramento, CA.

² ICF International. 2010. Draft Technical Memorandum Concerning the Economic Analysis of the Irrigated Lands Regulatory Program (Economics Report).

³ PEIR, page 2-6

- *Coordinate with other Central Valley Water Board programs, such as the Grasslands Bypass Project WDRs for agricultural lands total maximum daily load development, CV-SALTS, and WDRs for dairies.*
- *Promote coordination with other regulatory and non-regulatory programs associated with agricultural operations (e.g., DPR, the California Department of Public Health [DPH] Drinking Water Program, the California Air Resources Board [ARB], the California Department of Food and Agriculture, Resource Conservation Districts [RCDs], the University of California Extension, the Natural Resources Conservation Service [NRCS], the USDA National Organic Program, County Agricultural Commissioners [CACs], State Water Board Groundwater Ambient Monitoring and Assessment Program, the U.S. Geological Survey [USGS], and local groundwater programs [SB 1938, Assembly Bill [AB] 3030, and Integrated Regional Water Management Plans]) to minimize duplicative regulatory oversight while ensuring program effectiveness.”*

B. Description of Waste Discharges from Irrigated Lands That May Affect Water Quality

The definition of waste discharges from irrigated lands is provided in Appendix E as: “The discharge or release of waste to surface water or groundwater. Waste discharges to surface water include, but are not limited to, irrigation return flows, tailwater, drainage water, subsurface (tile) drains, stormwater runoff flowing from irrigated lands, aerial drift, and overspraying of pesticides. Waste can be discharged to groundwater through pathways including, but not limited to, percolation of irrigation or storm water through the subsurface, backflow of waste into wells (e.g., backflow during chemigation), discharges into unprotected wells and dry wells, and leaching of waste from tailwater ponds or sedimentation basins to groundwater. A discharge of waste subject to the Order is one that could directly or indirectly reach waters of the state, which includes both surface waters and groundwaters. Direct discharges may include, for example, discharges directly from piping, tile drains, wells, ditches or sheet flow to waters of the state, or percolation of wastes through the soil to groundwater. Indirect discharges may include aerial drift or discharges from one parcel to another parcel and then to waters of the state...”

As described in the definition, there exist multiple potential pathways for wastes from irrigated lands to waters of the state, where such waste discharge could affect the quality of waters of the state. Basic physical processes (e.g., contaminants going into solution in water and gravity) result in water containing waste to flow through soil or other conduits to underlying groundwater or result in water flowing over the land surface into surface water. In addition, material sprayed on the crop (such as pesticides) can drift in the wind and reach surface waters. Since farming takes place on landscapes connected to the surrounding environment (an open system), a farmer cannot prevent these physical processes from occurring. However, a farmer can take steps to limit the amount of wastes discharged and the subsequent effect on water quality.

If an operation believes it is not subject to the requirements of the Order, it may submit a report to the Central Valley Water Board describing the waste discharge (e.g., whether there is a potential to affect groundwater quality). Upon review of the report, the Central Valley Water Board may choose to waive the requirement to obtain WDRs, issue individual WDRs specific to the operation, or seek to enroll the operation under the Order.

III. Generalized Description of the Sacramento River Watershed Area

The Sacramento River Watershed covers 27,210 square miles and generally includes the area drained by the Sacramento River. This includes all watersheds tributary to the Sacramento River that are north of and including the Cosumnes River watershed. It also includes the closed basin of Goose Lake and drainage sub-basins of Cache and Putah Creeks. The principal streams are the Sacramento River and its larger tributaries: the Pit, Feather, Yuba, Bear, and American Rivers to the east; and Cottonwood, Stony, Cache, and Putah Creeks to the west. Major reservoirs and lakes include Shasta, Oroville, Folsom, Clear Lake, and Lake Berryessa. The Watershed area includes portions of Amador, El Dorado, Glenn, Lake, Lassen, Modoc, Napa, Nevada, Placer, Shasta, Sierra and Solano Counties, as well as the

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entire counties of Butte, Colusa, Plumas, Sacramento, Sutter, Tehama, Yolo and Yuba. See Figure 1 of the Order for a map of the area. There are approximately 2.36 million acres of irrigated agricultural land within the watershed area, although approximately 27,000 of these acres are regulated under the Central Valley Water Board's General Order for Existing Milk Cow Dairies, while approximately 540,510 acres are regulated under the Coalition Group Conditional Waiver through the California Rice Commission. See Table 1 below for more detailed acreage information. In addition, there are as many as 102,000 acres of managed wetlands in the watershed.

The Sacramento River is the largest river in California, with an average annual runoff of about 22.4 million acre-feet, ultimately draining south to the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta. The average annual precipitation for the entire Sacramento River Basin is 36 inches, most of which falls as rain or snow during November through March. Because little or no rain falls during the summer growing season, irrigation is required for successful agriculture. Precipitation amounts in northern California are variable and dependent on the location of the Pacific jet stream. The average annual rainfall at the city of Sacramento is about 18 inches. Most major streams contain perennial flows, while many smaller tributaries may become partly or entirely dry during summer and fall. In many cases, summertime flows are entirely dependent on agricultural flows.

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Table 1. Approximate distribution of crop acreage within the subwatershed areas of the Sacramento River Watershed.

Subwatershed	Total Irrigated acres*	Field Crop Acres	Hay and Irrigated Pasture Acres	Orchard and Vine Crop Acres	Vegetable and Seed Crop Acres
Butte-Sutter-Yuba	313,419	57,634	49,029	170,511	36,245
Colusa-Glenn	290,756	75,220	36,601	119,998	58,937
El Dorado	4,779		1,147	3,632	
Lake	16,672		3,063	13,609	
Napa	5,367			5,367	
Pit River**	86,545	-	17,135	-	-
Placer/Nevada/S. Sutter/N. Sacramento	40,590	2,677	28,536	2,006	-
Sacramento Amador	153,063	65,981	38,378	39,796	8,908
Shasta-Tehama	141,684	4,228	87,183	44,564	484
Solano	154,810	51,821	62,553	18,288	22,148
Upper Feather River	60,000	-	60,000	-	-
Yolo	337,026	153,100	63,965	41,839	78,122
Goose Lake	7,314		7,314		

*Excluding commercial rice (*Oryza sativa*), wild rice and seed rice are included

**Crop breakdown for Modoc County not available

All data is from the respective 2011 County Crop Reports, acres for counties partially included in the watershed are estimated.

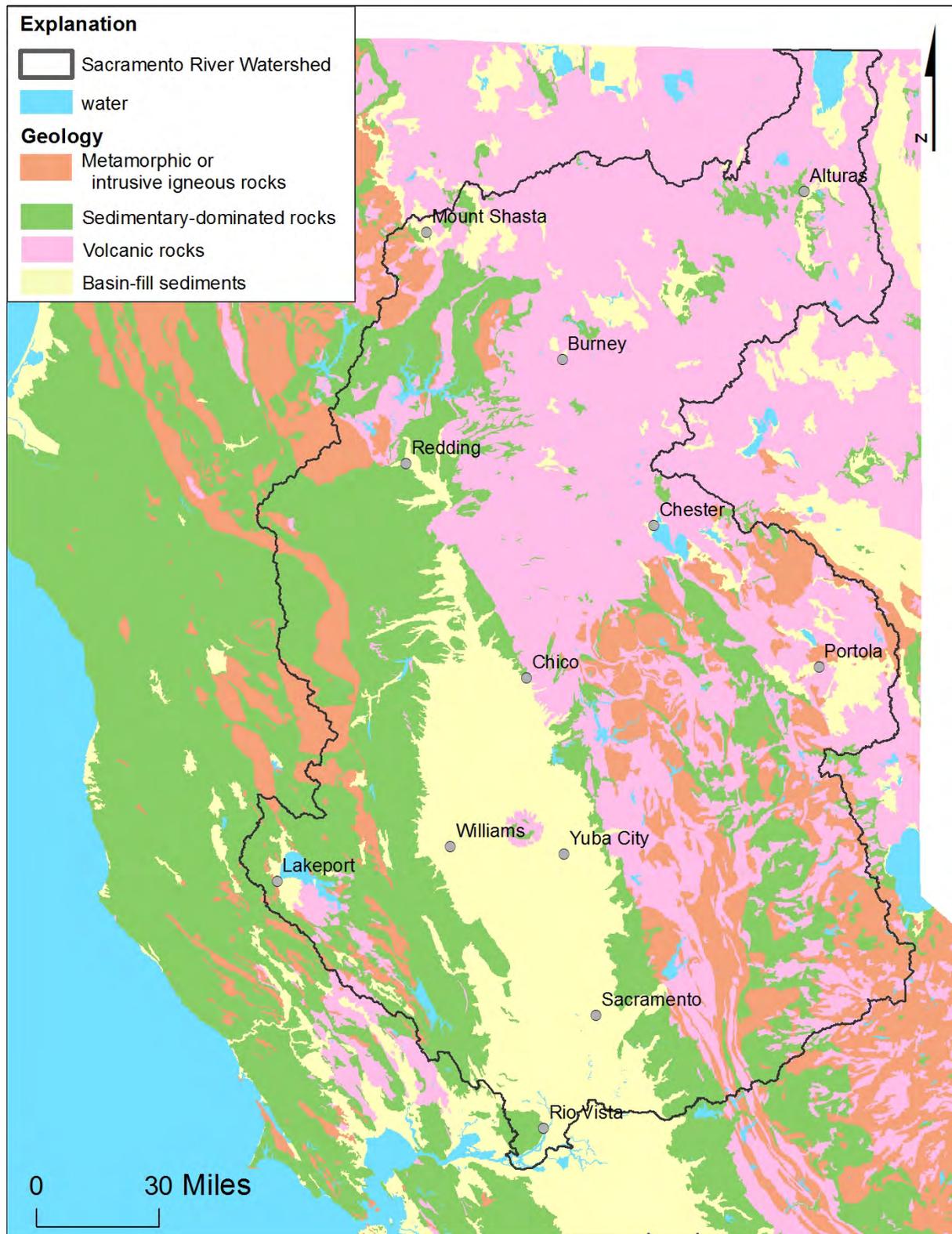
The Sacramento River watershed supports a diverse agricultural economy, much of which depends on the availability of irrigation water. Water is collected in reservoirs at many locations within the Sacramento River watershed and is released according to allocations for agricultural, urban, and environmental needs. The reservoirs also serve as management tools, providing for flood protection as well as storage of water which can be released during dry years. Major crops produced within the watershed include rice, fruits, tree nuts, corn, grains, and alfalfa. Livestock and dairy products are also important agricultural commodities.

Groundwater Resources

The Sacramento River watershed area includes all or parts of six geomorphic provinces—the Great Valley, Modoc Plateau, the Cascade Range, the Sierra Nevada, the Klamath Mountains and the Coast Ranges. The Sacramento Valley, part of the Great Valley, is a large sediment-filled trough (Figure 1, Thiros 2010). Irrigated agriculture is located in all of these areas, each with a characteristic mix of crops. For purposes of this Order, important groundwater resources exist in the Sacramento Valley, Sierra Nevada, Modoc Plateau, and Coast Ranges provinces. These are described below.

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Figure 1. Generalized geology of the Sacramento River watershed. (Adapted from Thiros, 2010.)⁴



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⁴ Thiros, S.A., 2010. Section 13. Conceptual Understanding and Groundwater Quality of the Basin-Fill Aquifer in the Central Valley, California *in* Conceptual Understanding and Groundwater Quality of Selected Basin-Fill Aquifers in the Southwestern United States. United States Geological Survey Professional Paper 1781.

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Sacramento Valley⁵

Sediments containing fresh groundwater in the Sacramento Valley are derived from the surrounding mountain ranges and constitute a mix of marine, continental, and volcanic sediments. Marine sediments are derived from the Coast Ranges, whereas the continental and volcanic sediments are derived from the Sierra Nevada and Cascade Ranges. Sediments that have filled the Sacramento Valley may be as much as 10 miles thick. Fresh groundwater typically occurs in Pliocene- to Holocene-age sediments that overlie saline-water-saturated sediments at depth. The base of freshwater [water with a specific conductance less than 3,000 $\mu\text{S}/\text{cm}$, or about 2,000 mg/L, total dissolved solids] in the Sacramento Valley generally occurs at less than 2,500 ft below land surface. Important groundwater basins include the Redding groundwater basin and the Sacramento Valley groundwater basin.

Sierra Nevada⁶

Groundwater is used extensively for municipal, community, and domestic drinking-water supplies in the Sierra Nevada. Because fractured rock systems are the primary aquifer types in the province, 97 percent of the province area is not part of Department of Water Resources-defined groundwater basins. Granitic and metamorphic rocks of the Sierra Nevada have low permeability except where fractured. Fractures and joints generally are more extensive in size and number in the upper few hundred feet of bedrock and typically decrease with depth. The three-dimensional complexity and variability of fracture systems can cause well yields and water quality to vary widely on a local scale.

Although groundwater basins comprise a small part of the province area, they generally have a high density of groundwater use because they often contain population centers and have wells with much greater yields than those in the surrounding fractured rock aquifers. The basins are small and composed of fluvial, alluvial, or glacial sediments.

Modoc Plateau⁷

The Modoc Plateau province consists of volcanic rocks, primarily basalt and basaltic andesite lava flows. Fault-bounded basins within the Modoc Plateau are filled with alluvial, pyroclastic, and lacustrine sediments. Groundwater in volcanic rocks is primarily contained in fractures, tuff beds, rubble zones at the tops of lava flows, volcanic pipes, and interbedded sand layers. The distribution of permeable zones is unpredictable, although the probability of large groundwater yields generally is greater in areas near fault zones. The younger volcanic rocks generally are more permeable because secondary mineralization from hydrothermal alteration tends to lower permeability in older volcanic rocks. Because the volcanic groundwater units are highly permeable and have little soil or sediment on top of them, surface streams and groundwater interchange easily: streams disappear into the ground and reappear as spring discharge downstream.

Coastal Ranges⁸

The primary aquifers in the Coastal Range area occur in Quaternary-alluvium groundwater basins made up of sand, silt, gravel, and clay eroded from the surrounding hills. These deposits interfinger with and grade into alluvial fan and terrace deposits along the sides of the valleys, and older more consolidated

⁵ This section is adapted from: Bennett, G.L., V, Fram, M.S., and Belitz, Kenneth, 2011, Status of groundwater quality in the Southern, Middle, and Northern Sacramento Valley study units, 2005–08—California GAMA Priority Basin Project: U.S. Geological Survey Scientific Investigations Report 2011–5002, 120 p.

⁶ This section is adapted from: Shelton, J.L., Fram, M.S., Munday, C.M., and Belitz, Kenneth, 2010, Groundwater-quality data for the Sierra Nevada study unit, 2008: Results from the California GAMA program: U.S. Geological Survey Data Series 534, 106 p.

⁷ Shelton, J.L., Fram, M.S., and Belitz, Kenneth, 2013, Groundwater-quality data in the Cascade Range and Modoc Plateau study unit, 2010—Results from the California GAMA Program: U.S. Geological Survey Data Series 688, 124 p.

⁸ Mathany, T.M., Dawson, B.J., Shelton, J.L., and Belitz, Kenneth, 2011, Groundwater-quality data in the northern Coast Ranges study unit, 2009: Results from the California GAMA Program: U.S. Geological Survey Data-Series 609, 92 p.

alluvium at depth, and in some valleys, finer-grained lake deposits towards the center of the basins. Groundwater conditions are mostly unconfined, with some confined areas toward the center of valleys and at depth. In groundwater basins near Clear Lake, the major rock type is Quaternary volcanic rock associated with the Clear Lake or Sonoma Volcanic. In the Big Valley basin adjacent to Clear Lake, groundwater also is supplied by thin volcanic ash layers/lenses interbedded with low permeability sediments. Groundwater recharge in this area occurs from a mixture of ambient recharge (direct percolation of precipitation and irrigation waters, infiltration of run-off from surrounding hills, and seepage from rivers and creeks).

Sacramento Valley Water Quality Coalition (SVWQC) Subwatershed Descriptions⁹

The SVWQC facilitates grower outreach, communication and participation through subwatershed organizations. The subwatershed areas are described below. The subwatershed designations were based on hydrology, crop types, cropping intensity, land use, soil types, rainfall and county lines (see Figure 2).

Butte/Yuba/Sutter Subwatershed. The Butte-Yuba-Sutter subwatershed encompasses all of Butte and Yuba counties and most of Sutter County. The primary land uses include agriculture and grazing with significant crops including orchards (almonds, walnuts, peaches, prunes, and olives), row crops (beans and tomatoes), rice, alfalfa, and pasture. Major waterways include the Yuba, Lower Feather, Bear and the Sacramento rivers. There are over 35 named drainages in this subwatershed, including Sacramento Slough, Sutter Bypass, Pine Creek, Lower Snake River, Cherokee Canal, Honcut Creek, Jack Slough, and Dry Creek. Major population areas include Oroville, Chico, Marysville and Yuba City. The lead agencies for this subwatershed are the Sutter Resource Conservation District (grower outreach and reporting) and the Yuba-Sutter Farm Bureau.

Colusa Glenn Subwatershed. The Colusa Glenn Subwatershed encompasses all of Colusa and Glenn counties. The primary land use is agriculture, with significant crops including rice, almonds, prunes, walnuts, wheat, pasture alfalfa/hay, corn, and row crops (tomatoes, melons, squash, beets and cucumbers). Important drainages include the Colusa Basin Drain, Walker Creek, Stony Creek, Lurline Creek, Freshwater Creek and the Sacramento River. Major population areas include Williams, Colusa, Willows, and Orland. The Colusa Glenn Subwatershed Program is managed by the Glenn County Resource Conservation District in cooperation with the Colusa Resource Conservation District.

El Dorado Subwatershed. The El Dorado Subwatershed is located within El Dorado County. Approximately half of the watershed is designated as National Forest, which includes timber harvest activities. Agricultural use occurs on a little more than 5,000 acres, with the majority of acreage planted in wine grapes. Apples are the second largest crop after wine grapes, followed by pears, walnuts, cherries, peaches and plums. In addition, approximately 500 acres are planted in conifer trees that are sold during the holidays. Important drainages include the South Fork American River and the North and Middle Forks of the Cosumnes River. The main population centers are Placerville and Camino. The El Dorado County Agricultural Water Quality Management Corporation leads the subwatershed program.

Lake Subwatershed. This subwatershed is comprised of the greater part of Lake County. Major land uses include pasture, rangeland, vineyards. The primary irrigated agricultural crops are wine grapes, walnuts and pears. Important drainages include Upper Cache Creek, Middle Creek, Scotts Creek and Kelsey Creek. The main population areas include Clear Lake, Lower Lake, Kelseyville, Lakeport, Nice, Lucerne, Clearlake Oaks and Middletown. The subwatershed program is managed by the Lake County Farm Bureau.

⁹ Information for the Subwatershed descriptions is adapted from Sacramento Valley Water Quality Coalition 2008 Monitoring and Reporting Plan, and Attachment C of the Monitoring and Reporting Program Order No. R5-2009-0875 for the Sacramento Valley Water Quality Coalition.

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Napa Subwatershed. The Napa Subwatershed encompasses a small eastern portion of Napa county. The major land uses include pasture, rangeland, vineyards and orchards. The primary agricultural crops include cattle, wine grapes and olives. Important drainages include Capell Creek, Pope Creek, and Upper Putah Creek. There are no significant population centers in this subwatershed. The subwatershed program is managed by the Napa County Resource Conservation District.

Pit River Subwatershed. The Pit River Subwatershed is located primarily in Modoc County with additional acreage in Lassen and Shasta counties. Elevation differences in this watershed are dramatic, with the Warner Mountains at 9,800 feet and the Fall River Valley at 3,200 feet. Major land uses include grazing and timber harvest. Common crops produced in the Pit River Subwatershed include: alfalfa hay, alfalfa/orchard grass hay, timothy hay, assorted grass hay, oats, barley, wheat, potatoes, irrigated pasture, strawberries, nursery plants, wild rice, peppermint, garlic, onions, and various vegetable seeds. Important drainages include the Fall River and the North and South Forks of the Pit River. The main population centers include Burney, Fall River Mills, and Alturas. The Northeastern California Water Association manages this subwatershed program.

Placer/Nevada/S.Sutter/N.Sacramento Subwatershed. The Placer/Nevada/S.Sutter/N.Sacramento Subwatershed (PNSSNS) encompasses all or portions of four counties: Placer, Nevada, Sutter, and Sacramento. The primary land uses include agriculture, grazing and timber harvest. Placer County crops include fruit and nut crops, rice, pasture, and hay. Northern Sacramento County produces wine grapes, market milk, nursery stock, orchard crops (apples, oranges, peaches, plums, pears and walnuts), poultry, field corn, calves and cattle, silage corn, rice and processing tomatoes. Main commodities in Sutter County include prunes, rice, walnuts, peaches and milk. Primary commodities in Nevada County include timber, heifer and steers, winegrapes, irrigated pasture, and pasture and rangeland. Important drainages are the American, Sacramento and Bear Rivers, Coon Creek and Pleasant Grove Creek. The main population areas include Sacramento, Roseville, Lincoln, Auburn, and Grass Valley. This subwatershed program is managed by the PNSSNS Subwatershed Group.

Sacramento/Amador Subwatershed. The Sacramento-Amador Subwatershed encompasses portions of two counties, Sacramento (south of the American River) and Amador (north of the Mokelumne watershed). Crops produced include: wine grapes, citrus, mixed pasture, corn (field and silage), grain and hay, alfalfa, walnuts, rice, tomatoes, nursery stock, calves and cattle, poultry and safflower. Important drainages include the Sacramento River and the Cosumnes River. The Cosumnes River contains three segments: the Lower, Middle and Upper Forks. The main tributaries to the Cosumnes River are Deer Creek and Laguna Creek. This subwatershed also includes northern portions of the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta. The main population center is Elk Grove. The Sacramento Amador Water Quality Association manages this subwatershed program.

Shasta/Tehama Subwatershed. The Shasta/Tehama subwatershed includes Tehama County and Shasta County below Shasta dam. The primary land use is agriculture, which includes pasture, orchards, field and forage crops, winegrapes, alfalfa/grass and small grains, walnuts, prunes/plums, almonds, olives, corn, dry beans, wheat and rice. According to the 2007 county farm reports, about 131,518 acres are irrigated within these two counties. Important drainages are Thomes Creek, Elder Creek, Cottonwood Creek, Red Bank Creek, Burch Creek, and Cow Creek. Main population areas include Corning, Red Bluff and Redding. This subwatershed program is coordinated by the Shasta Tehama Watershed Education Coalition.

Solano Subwatershed. This subwatershed is comprised of the eastern portions of Solano County. The topography includes steep, mountainous uplands, low, well-rounded hills, and level soils suitable for irrigated crops or dry farming. The primary land uses are agriculture and grazing. The irrigated crops include field crops such as alfalfa hay, wheat, field corn, walnuts, prunes, almonds, vegetables (predominately processing tomatoes), seeds (dry beans and sunflowers), winegrapes, and nursery stock. The largest population areas are Vacaville and Dixon. Drainages include Ulatis and Pleasants Creeks, Cache Slough and Shag Slough. Portions of the northwestern Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta are

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included in this subwatershed. The Dixon Resource Conservation District manages this subwatershed program in collaboration with the Solano Resource Conservation District.

Upper Feather River Subwatershed. The Upper Feather River Subwatershed includes all or a portion of Plumas, Sierra and Lassen counties. The Upper Feather River Subwatershed includes 3,222 square miles of land that drains west from the northern Sierra Nevada into the Sacramento River. The Feather River is unique in that the two branches, the North and Middle Forks, originate east of the Sierra Range in the Diamond Mountains and as these two forks flow west, they breach the crest of the Sierra Nevada Range on their way to Lake Oroville. Elevation ranges from 2,250 to over 10,000 feet, and annual precipitation varies broadly from more than 70 inches on the wet western slopes to less than 12 inches on the arid east side. The USDA Forest Service manages over 80% of the watershed, while alluvial valleys are predominantly privately owned and used for livestock grazing and hay production. The significant crops consist primarily of alfalfa, hay, and pasture that may be irrigated, non-irrigated, or range for livestock production. Logging is also a major activity within the subwatershed. Largest urban areas include Quincy, Portola, Loyalton, Greenville, Graeagle, Chester and Sierraville. The Upper Feather River Watershed Group manages this subwatershed program.

Yolo Subwatershed. This subwatershed encompasses all of Yolo County and a small portion of Colusa County. Variable topography includes steep, mountainous uplands, low well-rounded hills, and level soils suitable for irrigated crops or dry farming. The primary land uses are agriculture and grazing. The irrigated crops include field crops such as alfalfa hay, wheat, field corn, winegrapes, rice, walnuts, prunes, almonds, vegetables (predominately processing tomatoes), seed crops (dry beans, sunflowers and vegetables), and nursery stock. Important drainages include Willow Slough, and Cache and Putah Creeks and the Yolo Bypass, which is part of the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta. Main population areas include Davis, Woodland and West Sacramento. This subwatershed program is managed by the Yolo County Farm Bureau.

Goose Lake.¹⁰ The Goose Lake Basin watershed has been managed for the ILRP through an independent water quality coalition by the Goose Lake Resource Conservation District. Under the current Order (R5-2014-XXXX) this watershed is included in the Sacramento River Watershed.

The Goose Lake Basin watershed stretches across the border between northeastern California and south-Central Oregon. This high desert watershed encompasses 1,140 square miles of land that drains from both the west and the east into Goose Lake, a closed-basin lake system that no longer has a surface outlet to the nearby Pit River. A low, gravelly terrace separates the lake from a marshy meadow. Most of the significant perennial tributary creeks within the California portion of the basin, such as Lassen and Willow Creeks, flow westward out of the Warner Mountains toward Goose Lake which itself covers thirteen percent of the entire area of the basin. There are approximately 7,314 irrigated agricultural acres within the California portion of the Goose Lake Basin. Center-pivot, wheel-line sprinklers and controlled flooding are the current irrigation practices used within the watershed. Private lands are used predominately for livestock grazing, but are also important for both irrigated and dryland hay production. Major crops types include alfalfa hay, orchardgrass hay, native meadow hay, and irrigated pasture.

IV. Sacramento Valley Water Quality Coalition (SVWQC) Organization

The SVWQC submitted a Notice of Intent in October 2003 and received a Notice of Applicability (NOA) from the Executive Officer in February 2004. The NOA approved the SVWQC's request to operate as a lead entity under the previous Coalition Group Conditional Waiver within its boundaries. Similar to the Coalition Group Conditional Waiver, this Order has been written for a third-party to provide a lead role in conducting monitoring, educating member growers (Members), developing water quality management plans, and interacting with the Central Valley Water Board on behalf of Members. Due to a substantial

¹⁰ Goose Lake information is from the Goose Lake Coalition June 2007 and December 2007 Semi-Annual Monitoring reports.

number of new requirements, this Order requires that the third-party submit a new application to serve as a third-party representing growers under this Order. The Central Valley Water Board anticipates that the SVWQC will continue to operate as the third-party lead entity under this Order.

The Sacramento Valley Water Quality Coalition is operated as a partnership between local subwatershed groups coordinated by the Northern California Water Association (NCWA). To effectively implement the Irrigated Lands Regulatory Program (ILRP) requirements, the Coalition and 12 subwatershed groups signed a Memorandum of Agreement that defines the respective roles and responsibilities of the subwatershed groups, as well as the Northern California Water Association. The subwatershed groups are independently organized by local Resource Conservations Districts, Farm Bureaus or independent organizations established to comply with the ILRP. Owners and operators of farming operations are represented on the boards of the subwatershed organizations and those organizations are represented at quarterly Coalition meetings. The subwatershed organizations provide leadership for grower outreach and implementation of the requirements of Management Plans, while NCWA coordinates monitoring, reporting, and overall communications.

A. Grower Participation under the Conditional Waiver and Compliance Enforcement Activities

The SVWQC currently has 8,429 grower/operator participants and just under 1.2 million enrolled acres.¹¹ The estimated total irrigated cropland in the Coalition area is 2.36 million acres, or 1.8 million acres excluding commercial rice (*Oryza sativa*) and dairies.¹²

Since 2005, Central Valley Water Board staff's grower outreach efforts in the Coalition area have included issuing about 2,000 California Water Code (CWC) 13267 Orders (Orders) to growers in the Coalition area. These Orders were sent to owners of about 333,000 irrigated acres in the Sacramento Valley. Of this, about 183,000 acres were either already enrolled or became enrolled in the Coalition between 2005-2007; about 66,000 acres were identified as exempt from the program; and about 8,400 acres were found to be planted in rice. Since 2007, about 17,000 acres enrolled as a direct result of Board staff outreach. Staff continues to follow-up on the remaining parcels receiving Orders to determine whether regulatory coverage is necessary .

Since 2008, there have been 23 water quality complaint investigations in the Coalition area. These investigations have involved sediment discharges, irrigation-related tailwater discharges, nuisance foam in waterways, and horse stable discharges. In one complaint, Staff investigated a potential sediment and deleterious pesticide contribution to an ephemeral tributary to Cache Creek in Yolo County. Staff identified the agricultural parcels in the complaint and the investigation resulted in the issuance of a Water Code section 13260 Order. This Order required the grower to obtain regulatory coverage for their irrigated lands and the discharger complied with the Order.

In another complaint, staff investigated a sediment discharge to Hangtown Creek in El Dorado County which also resulted in the identification of the dischargers and issuance of a Water Code section 13260 Order. The discharger complied with the Order by joining the Coalition.

A third complaint of a sediment-laden water discharge into the Little Tule River in Shasta County, resulted in the identification of a discharger and issuance of a Cleanup and Abatement Order. This Order required the recipient to immediately cease the discharge of sediment, clean up and abate the sediment discharged to the Little Tule River, and submit a corrective action technical report. The Discharger complied with the Order.

¹¹ Reported to the Central Valley Water Board by the SVWQC.

¹² Calculated from the CA Dept. of Conservation, Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program and CA Dept. of Water Resources Land Use Division.

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Since 2008, staff has investigated numerous cases of non-enrollment and issued six ACL's for failure to submit a technical report pursuant to California Water Code (CWC) section 13267. The investigations resulted in the board's issuance of fines of up to \$3,000 in four cases.

B. Grower Enrollment Process

The enrollment process whereby growers obtain membership in the third-party group under this Order is designed to incentivize speedy enrollment by increasing both submittal requirements and fees due for those that wait to obtain regulatory coverage. Members in good standing when the Order is adopted will submit a Notice of Confirmation (NOC) to the third-party by 30 June 2015, confirming that they would like to continue membership in the third-party and that they are familiar with the Order's requirements. The NOC may be included as part of any existing submittal or a separate form.

Non-Members will have up to 120-days after the third-party receives its notice of applicability to submit a membership application to the third-party and will be notified by the third-party when their membership is approved. This grace period to allow direct enrollment with the Coalition will streamline the initial enrollment process for the bulk of the irrigated agricultural operations within the Sacramento River Watershed.

Growers that do not enroll or confirm enrollment within the allowable timeframe, or are prompted to apply due to Central Valley Water Board enforcement or inspection, will be required to submit (1) a Notice of Intent (NOI) to comply with the terms and conditions of the Order to the Central Valley Water Board, (2) an administrative processing fee for the increased workload associated with the grower outreach (as applicable), and (3) a Membership application to the third-party group. These additional steps of submitting an NOI and fee directly to the board after the initial enrollment deadline are intended to provide an incentive for growers to enroll promptly. Board staff intends to provide the third-party group with a courtesy copy of the NOA when issued to the grower, so the third-party has confirmation that their Member has received regulatory coverage under the Order.

The third-party will provide an annual Membership List to the Central Valley Water Board that will include everyone who enrolled. The Membership List will specify Members in good standing as well as revoked memberships or pending revocations. The Membership List will also aid in identifying and reaching out to new owners in the case of ownership change. Because third-party pending and revoked memberships could be associated with grower non-compliance with the Order, this type of information is key for the board to prioritize follow-up activities. Board staff will conduct enforcement activities as needed using the list of revoked/pending revocations.

V. Vulnerability

The concept of higher and lower vulnerability areas was integrated into the Order to allow the board to tailor requirements to applicable waste discharge conditions. Resources can be focused on areas that need enhanced water quality protection, because the third-party has the option to identify low vulnerability areas where reduced program requirements would apply.

Vulnerability may be based on, but is not limited to, the physical conditions of the area (soil type, depth to groundwater, beneficial uses, etc.), water quality monitoring data, and the practices used in irrigated agriculture (pesticide permit and use conditions, label requirements, application method, etc.). Additional information such as models, studies, and information collected may also be considered in designating vulnerability areas.

Groundwater Quality Vulnerability

High vulnerability areas for groundwater are those areas that meet the requirements for preparing a Groundwater Quality Management Plan or areas identified in the Groundwater Assessment Report, where available information indicates irrigated lands could cause or contribute to an exceedance of water quality objectives or degradation of groundwater quality that may threaten applicable beneficial uses. The

Groundwater Assessment Report may rely on water quality data to identify high vulnerability areas and on assessments of hydrogeological conditions and other factors (e.g., areas of high fertilizer use) to identify high vulnerability areas. The third-party is also expected to review readily available studies and assessments of groundwater quality to identify those areas that may be impacted by irrigated agricultural operations. Examples of assessments that the third-party should review include: the Department of Pesticide Regulation (DPR) Ground Water Protection Areas and the State Water Resources Control Board (State Water Board) Hydrogeologically Vulnerable Areas.

In general, low vulnerability areas for groundwater are areas that do not exhibit characteristics of high vulnerability groundwater areas (as defined in the MRP).

Vulnerability designations will be proposed by the third-party, based on the high and low vulnerability definitions provided in Attachment E of the Order. Vulnerability designations will be refined and updated periodically per the Groundwater Assessment Report and Monitoring Report processes (described in Attachment B, Monitoring and Reporting Program [MRP] Order R5-2014-XXXX). The Executive Officer will make the final determination regarding the irrigated lands waste discharge vulnerability areas.

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VI. Surface Water and Groundwater Monitoring

A. Surface Water Quality Monitoring

1. Irrigated Lands Regulatory Program (ILRP) – Surface Water Quality Monitoring

The SVWQC has been operating under the Monitoring and Reporting Program Order R5-2009-0875 for the Sacramento Valley Water Quality Coalition (MRP Order) under the Amended Coalition Group Conditional Waiver of Waste Discharge Requirements for Discharges from Irrigated Lands Order R5-2006-0053. The MRP Order is based upon and largely consistent with the Monitoring and Reporting Program Order R5-2008-0005 for Coalition Groups (Coalition Group MRP Order). MRP Order R5-2014-XXXX, together with the SVWQC's Management Plan (described below), is the workplan for the monitoring and reporting program, including environmental monitoring, quality assurance and quality control, outreach, and tracking and reporting on progress.

Where the San Joaquin County and Delta area and Sacramento River Watershed area share the Lower Dry Creek Watershed, the third parties will share the responsibility for collecting water quality data to carry out the requirements of the Order. Specifically, the third parties for the Sacramento River Watershed and the San Joaquin County and Delta Area will share responsibility for monitoring the Dry Creek at Alta Mesa Road site because the boundary splits the watershed along the Sacramento and San Joaquin County line. The third parties will use the results to address any water quality issues in their respective portion of the watershed.

Under the previous MRP Order, the SVWQC followed two monitoring strategies, a Primary Strategy and an Alternate Strategy. The Primary Strategy was generally consistent with the approach described in the Coalition Group MRP Order. This strategy included the types of monitoring needed to meet MRP Order objectives: Assessment Monitoring to evaluate the condition of the water body, Core Monitoring to follow water quality trends, and Special Project Monitoring for source identification and other problem solving. Each subwatershed contained one or more monitoring sites where Assessment monitoring was conducted one of every three years, and Core monitoring was conducted the other two years. The monitoring design also provided the SVWQC with the flexibility to assess a variety of relevant factors and propose appropriate monitoring parameters and schedules for each of the ten subwatersheds described in the 2009 MRP Order. For example, pesticide use records and previous monitoring results were used to identify whether a pesticide was being applied, the timing of applications, and if water quality problems had been identified in a particular watershed. The quantities of pesticides applied combined with toxicity information were used to determine relative threat to water quality. Similarly, previous monitoring results and knowledge of watershed geology were used to determine which metals should be monitored. Unlike the 2008 Coalition Group MRP Order, monitoring for the SVWQC MRP Order was not based on pre-determined parameters or schedules. The proposed monitoring parameters and schedules were subject to Executive Officer review and approval.

The optional Alternate Strategy could be implemented in a limited number of subwatershed areas and required development of a Pilot Watershed Management Practices Plan (Pilot Plan). This strategy allowed for a modified monitoring approach when certain criteria were met. A Pilot Plan was required to describe a set of management objectives, a set of management practices that protect water quality, an implementation approach, and a mechanism to track management practice implementation and effectiveness. Additionally, before the Pilot Plan was approved the Coalition was required to show that 75% of growers in the subwatershed area were implementing appropriate management practices. Under the Alternate Strategy, and upon approval by the Executive Officer, Assessment and Core monitoring were not required in the subwatershed area. However, Special Project monitoring was required to continue to meet management plan and Total Maximum Daily Load requirements.

Pilot Plans were approved and implemented in two areas, the Napa-Putah Creek watershed area and El Dorado subwatershed, beginning in 2010. The Napa-Putah Creek Watershed Group represents over 3,700 irrigated acres consisting almost exclusively of winegrapes, with a small amount of olive acreage. Through grower questionnaires and annual site inspections to verify practices on 5% of the acreage, the

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watershed group, assisted by the Napa County Resource Conservation District and the Natural Resources Conservation Service, demonstrated that virtually all growers in the area are implementing appropriate practices from a recommended suite of best management practices that protect surface water quality.

The El Dorado County Agricultural Water Quality Management Corporation (EDCAWQMC) surveyed its members, representing over 3,000 irrigated acres, and found that on 99 percent of the acreage at least one management practice that is protective of water quality is in place. Since 2010, EDCAWQMC has coordinated site inspections on 11% of the acreage in the subwatershed, confirming survey results. The vast majority of crops grown in this subwatershed are perennial: tree fruit, winegrapes and Christmas trees. The remaining acres are mostly irrigated pasture.

The basic questions to be answered by the updated surface water quality monitoring program are similar to those established under the Coalition Group MRP Order (R5-2008-005):

1. Are receiving waters to which irrigated lands discharge meeting applicable water quality objectives and Basin Plan provisions?
2. Are irrigated agricultural operations causing or contributing to identified water quality problems?¹³ If so, what are the specific factors or practices causing or contributing to the identified problems?
3. Are water quality conditions changing over time (e.g., degrading or improving as new management practices are implemented)?
4. Are irrigated agricultural operations of Members in compliance with the provisions of the Order?
5. Are implemented management practices effective in meeting applicable receiving water limitations?
6. Are the applicable surface water quality management plans effective in addressing identified water quality problems?

The questions are addressed through the following monitoring and information gathering approaches:

1. The “Representative” and “Integration” monitoring sites represent sections of the Sacramento River Watershed with irrigated agricultural operations. The requirement to evaluate materials applied to crops or constituents mobilized by irrigated agricultural operations will result in monitoring of those constituents in receiving waters.
2. The monitoring and evaluation approach required as part of the surface water quality monitoring and management plan development and implementation will address this question (see below and the requirements associated with surface water quality management plans).
3. Integration site monitoring is designed to identify cumulative effects and long-term trends in water quality. In addition, both Special Project monitoring associated with management plans and the monitoring conducted at Representative monitoring sites should be sufficient to allow for the evaluation of trends. The requirements to gather information on management practices will provide additional information to help estimate whether any changes in trends may be associated with the implementation of practices.
4. The surface water monitoring required will allow for a determination as to whether discharges from irrigated lands are protective of beneficial uses and meeting water quality objectives. Other provisions in the MRP should result in the gathering of information that will allow the board to evaluate overall compliance with the Order.
5. The monitoring conducted as part of the implementation of a management plan, in addition to any Special Project monitoring required by the Executive Officer, should allow the board to determine whether management practices representative of those implemented by irrigated agriculture are

¹³ “Water quality problem” is defined in Attachment E.

effective. In addition, information developed through studies outside of these requirements can be used to evaluate effectiveness.

6. The Special Project monitoring associated with management plans will be tailored to the specific constituents of concern and the time period when they are impacting water quality. Therefore, the water quality data gathered, together with management practice information, should be sufficient to determine whether the management plans are effective.

The surface water monitoring required by this Order's Monitoring and Reporting Program R5-2014-XXXX (MRP) has been developed using the SVWQC's MRP Order (R5-2009-0875) as a foundation. However, a number of changes were made in the current MRP (MRP Order R5-2014-XXXX, Part III) to improve the cost-effectiveness of the surface water monitoring effort and ensure the data collected are the most appropriate for answering the monitoring questions.

The five primary changes were to: 1) eliminate core monitoring at the Representative sites; 2) determine pesticide monitoring based on the outcome of Board-led coordination with DPR; 3) modify Assessment monitoring to two years on, two years off—with a third consecutive year of follow-up monitoring for any parameter with an exceedance; 4) add Integration sites; and 5) add a Reduced Monitoring/Management Practices Verification Option that applies to limited areas and requires Executive Officer approval.

The rationale for the above changes is as follows:

1. The general parameters that were monitored as part of previous core monitoring have been of limited value for monitoring trends related to irrigated agricultural waste discharge. Rather than requiring monitoring of general parameters to try to determine trends, trend monitoring will occur through more frequent monitoring at Representative sites and as part of management plan monitoring.
2. The previous MRP Order required the third-party to determine the most appropriate pesticides and metals to monitor based on their own evaluation of the materials that pose greatest risk to water quality. As before, the third-party will be required to evaluate use patterns and properties (e.g., physical-chemical characteristics) and propose a list of metals to monitor. In addition, Central Valley Water Board staff will work with DPR, third-party groups, and engage the ILRP Technical Issues Committee (TIC) to develop a process for identifying the list of pesticides for monitoring by the third-party. The third-party will apply the evaluation factors developed in this process to the relevant conditions in each site sub-watershed and will proposed the pesticides to be monitored in its Monitoring Plan Update.
3. A management plan area is identified when a water quality exceedance occurs at a monitoring site more than once in a three year period. The previous MRP Order required assessment monitoring one year out of three, so a water quality problem likely to occur once a year will not require a management plan where one might be appropriate. The new MRP requires two years of assessment monitoring/two years off at the Representative monitoring sites (any monitoring triggered by management plans would continue even if a site had an "off" year for monitoring).
4. Some sites previously identified as core monitoring sites represent large and diverse watersheds that are more appropriate to characterize water quality across larger areas than the typical monitoring site. Data from these sites should reflect the status of agricultural impacts to water quality on a more regional basis.
5. Some of the subwatersheds (or portions thereof) in the third-party area may have a relatively low potential for surface water quality impacts from irrigated agricultural discharges. Under circumstances where there is a low threat of pesticide discharges; no management plans for toxicity, pesticides, copper or nutrients; and a low intensity of agricultural land use, a reduced monitoring frequency that includes management practices verification may be approved by the Executive Officer.

2. Surface Water Management Plans

a. Sacramento Valley Water Quality Coalition Management Plans

Since 2004, the SVWQC has collected water quality monitoring data at over 50 sites. In 2012, Central Valley Water Board staff analyzed the monitoring data from the SVWQC from 2004 through 2011. Out of more than 73,000 generated data points, about half of the results (35,123) could be compared to the defined water quality objectives (for some constituents, the water quality objective has not been defined yet and evaluation is not possible)¹⁴. The majority of results were below defined water quality trigger limits; fewer than 4% of all evaluated results exceeded the applicable trigger limits (a total of 1,255 exceedances). Two-thirds of reported exceedances were for field measurements, drinking water and general physical parameters (Figure 3).

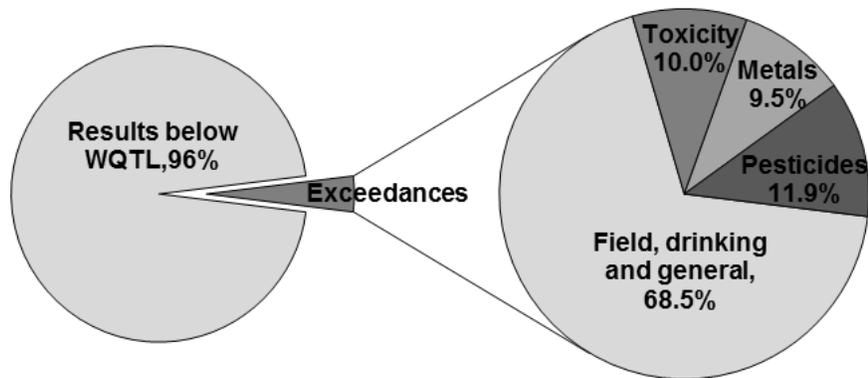


Figure 3. Proportion of exceedances out of all SVWQC monitoring results that could be evaluated against a defined water quality trigger limit (WQTL), and relative contribution of various categories of analytes to the total number of exceedances.

Under Conditional Waiver Order R5-2006-0053, surface water quality management plans (SQMPs) were required for watersheds where there was an exceedance of a water quality objective or trigger limit more than one time in a three year period. There are currently surface water management plans required for the following constituents: arsenic, boron, copper, chlorpyrifos, DDE, diazinon, diuron, dissolved oxygen, electrical conductivity, *E. coli*, lead, malathion, pH, total dissolved solids, sediment toxicity to *Hyaella azteca*, and water column toxicity to algae (*Selenastrum capricornutum*), and water flea (*Ceriodaphnia dubia*). The SVWQC's Management Plan, which covers all of these constituents, was approved on 2 February 2009 and is updated annually.

The SVWQC approach to Management Plans is consistent with the 2008 MRP and includes source identification, management practice implementation, the development of performance goals, evaluation of Management Plan effectiveness and monitoring. To measure grower awareness and implementation of management practices the SVWQC conducted surveys in Management Plan subwatersheds. The subwatershed organizations have conducted grower outreach through direct contact with individuals, outreach and education meetings and newsletters. These outreach efforts are designed and implemented by the subwatershed groups based on their knowledge and understanding of local farming conditions.

There are currently 117 individual Management Plan elements consisting of a constituent/water body combination. Examples of Management Plan elements include *Ceriodaphnia dubia* toxicity in Willow Slough and diazinon in Gilsizer Slough. Figure 4 shows a breakdown of the total number of Management Plan elements and their associated constituent categories. The SVWQC has prioritized these Management Plan categories as a way to effectively allocate limited resources and address important water quality problems. The twenty-one Management Plan elements in the Registered Pesticide and

¹⁴ Trigger limits are discussed below under "Water Quality Objectives."

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Toxicity categories are designated high priority. The seven elements in the Legacy Pesticide category are designated medium priority, while the remaining 91 elements in the salinity, dissolved oxygen and pH, pathogen indicator and trace metal categories are designated low priority by SVWQC. Thirteen management plan constituent/waterbody combinations have been deemed complete by the Executive Officer since the beginning of the ILRP. In six of those plans, the source evaluation showed that agriculture was not the source of the problem. In most of the other plans, continued monitoring during and following periods of outreach and grower education showed that the constituents of concern were no longer present in the waterbody.

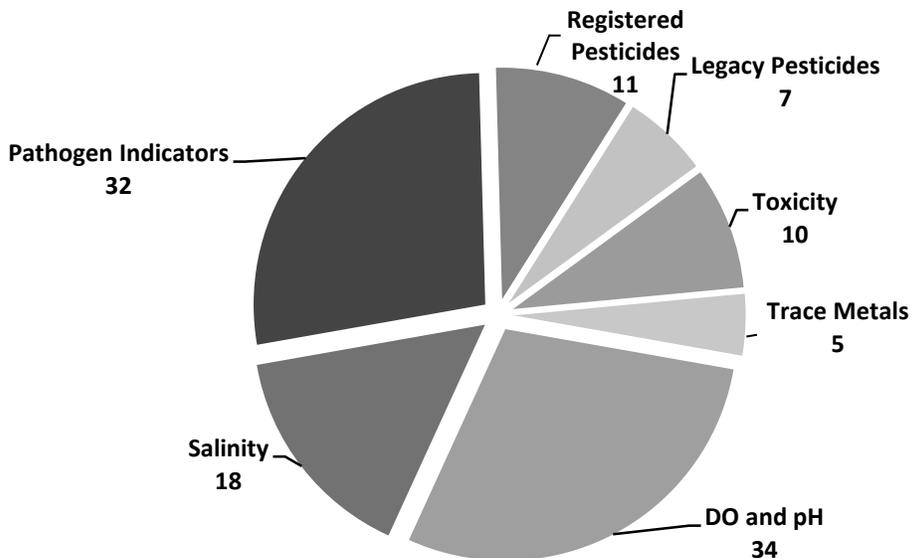


Figure 4. SVWQC Management Plan Categories and the number of individual plans in each category.

Table 2 provides a brief summary of the water quality sampling results for these constituents. This Order requires the SVWQC’s 2009 Management Plan to be implemented.

Table 2. Summary of ILRP Surface Water Monitoring Data for Management Plan Constituents in the Sacramento River Watershed, 2005 through 2012. Only exceedances for constituents requiring a management plan are tallied (the sum of tabulated exceedances is not equal to the total number of exceedances).

Constituent	Number of sites requiring a Management Plan	Number of Exceedances in the Watershed	Number of Tests	Range of detected levels	Trigger Limit
Registered Pesticides					
Chlorpyrifos	5	28	855	ND ¹ - 0.248 ug/L	0.015 ug/L
Diazinon	1	12	863	ND - 0.601 ug/L	0.10 ug/L
Diuron	2	17	467	ND - 15 ug/L	2.0 ug/L
Malathion	3	12	847	ND - 0.525 ug/L	ND
Legacy Pesticides					
DDE/DDT	7	30	394	ND - 0.0164 ug/L	0.00059 ug/L
Toxicity					
<i>Ceriodaphnia</i>	5	45	812	0 - 219% Survival ²	Statistically significant reduction in survival ²

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Constituent	Number of sites requiring a Management Plan	Number of Exceedances in the Watershed	Number of Tests	Range of detected levels	Trigger Limit
<i>Hyalella</i>	3	27	158	2.5 - 141% Survival ²	Statistically significant reduction in survival ²
<i>Selenastrum</i>	2	22	783	11 - 2540% Growth ²	Statistically significant reduction in growth ²
Trace Metals					
Arsenic	1	10	351	ND - 16 ug/L	10 ug/L
Boron	3	53	313	3 - 3100 ug/L	700 ug/L
Lead	1	3	333	ND - 43 ug/L	Variable ³
Salinity					
Electrical Conductivity	11	183	1847	58 - 1677 uS/cm	700 uS/cm
TDS	9	41	675	25 - 1000 mg/L	125 mg/L
Pathogen Indicators					
<i>E. coli</i>	32	266	1487	ND - 2420 MPN/100 ml	235 MPN/100 ml
DO and pH					
Dissolved Oxygen	22	175	1775	0.54 - 21 mg/L	7 mg/L COLD 5 mg.L Warm
pH	12	63	1855	5.98 - 9.8	<6.5 or >8.5

¹ ND = Not detected at measurable levels

² Compared to the control sample

³ Hardness-dependent water quality objective

Since the establishment of Management Plans in the Sacramento River Watershed, subwatershed groups have been developing outside funding to help implement best management practices on farms throughout the region. These projects are a direct result of monitoring information collected for the Irrigated Lands Regulatory Program and the desire on the part of the subwatershed organizations to address water quality problems in their areas. Table 3 shows projects that have been or are currently being implemented in the watershed. These projects are the result of fundraising efforts of local subwatershed organizations and other watershed groups and usually require matching funds to be provided by participating landowners or farm operators.

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Table 3. Outside funding for improving and protecting water quality on irrigated lands in the Sacramento River Watershed.

Geographic area	Funding Years	Funding Amount	Funding Source ¹⁵	Funded Improvements	Parcels Affected	Acres Affected
Lower Feather River	2007-2009	\$ 905,452	Prop. 50	Cover crops	23	1,300
				Filter strips	25	1,215
Gilsizer Slough	2009-2012	\$ 4,260,000	AWEP	High efficiency irrigation systems, nutrient and pest management practices, cover crops and filter strips.	79	5,878
Lower Snake River	2012-2013	\$ 2,500,000	BDI	Improved irrigation management on cropland; Improved pest management and erosion control.	48	2,462
Lower Feather River in Butte and Yuba Counties	2012-2013	\$ 1,400,000	CCPI	High efficiency irrigation systems, nutrient management practices, cover crops and filter strips	26	1,663
Colusa-Glenn	2010-2014	\$ 5,999,999	AWEP	Irrigation efficiency best management practices, runoff and sedimentation control.	TBD	TBD
Walker Creek	2012-2014	\$ 1,799,120	BDI	Improved pest management, vegetative and structural practices to improve water quality, improved irrigation water management.	TBD	TBD
Yolo County	2007-2012	\$ 5,000,000	AWEP	Increased irrigation efficiency, decreased tailwater and sedimentation, improve ground water quality.	78	40,000
Western Sacramento Valley	2009-2014	\$ 600,435	AWEP	Improved irrigation efficiency for tomato growers.	30	12,000
Solano	2013-2015	\$ 1,832,000	BDI	Reduced irrigation water loss, reduced nutrient, sediment and chemical loads to waterways.	TBD	TBD
Solano	2011-2013	\$ 395,669	Prop. 84	Convert cropland to drip irrigation.	8	635
Upper Feather River	2006-2008	\$ 512,000	Prop. 50	Rancher education, special project monitoring.	TBD	TBD

¹⁵ Funding Sources:

AWEP—Agricultural Water Enhancement Program, USDA

BDI—Bay Delta Initiative, USDA

Prop. 50—Water Quality, Supply and Safe Drinking Water Projects. Coastal Wetlands Purchase and Protection, Initiative, State of California

Prop. 84—The Safe Drinking Water, Water Quality and Supply, Flood Control, River and Coastal Protection Bond Act of 2006, State of California

319(h)—Clean Water Act Grant Program, USEPA

Geographic area	Funding Years	Funding Amount	Funding Source ¹⁵	Funded Improvements	Parcels Affected	Acres Affected
Shasta-Tehama	2002-2012	\$ 167,000	319(h)	Improved Nutrient management.	97	1,508
				Improved irrigation management.	415	10,537
				Cover crops planting.	38	333
Fall River	2010-2015	\$ 400,000	AWEP	Stream and wetland restoration for water quality protection.		1 mile

The following detailed descriptions are three examples of the projects shown in Table 3. In 2009, the Sutter County Resource Conservation District received a five-year, \$5.25 million Agricultural Water Enhancement Program (AWEP) grant from Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) to assist growers in Sutter County to implement best management practices that will limit or eliminate offsite irrigation runoff from their orchards. These AWEP funds are helping growers implement a variety of management practices, including converting from flood irrigation to high efficiency micro-jet irrigation systems, installing vegetative cover crops and filter strips, adopting Integrated Pest Management (IPM) practices, and improving irrigation system monitoring. In 2009, the Yuba/Sutter NRCS awarded twelve growers contracts totaling \$821,658 to implement water quality BMPs on 596 acres. In 2010, ten more producers were awarded \$955,417 to implement water quality BMPs on 825 acres.

Also in 2009, the Colusa-Glenn Subwatershed Program (CGSP) secured a five-year, \$5.99 million AWEP grant from the NRCS for surface and ground water projects to enhance water quality and quantity within the Colusa Basin Watershed in Colusa and Glenn Counties. This grant will assist irrigated landowners with implementing Best Management Practices (BMPs) that will increase irrigation system efficiency, decrease runoff, sediment erosion and flooding, and improve surface and ground water quality. Walker Creek and its represented watersheds have been an identified as priority project areas for these funds. Implementation of the AWEP-funded BMPs began in 2010, and includes growers in the represented watersheds. In 2010 and 2011, the Colusa and Glenn County NRCS was allocated \$1,578,937 in AWEP funds, approximately 5,017 acres have been funded to implement BMPs.

In 2011, the Coalition for Urban and Rural Environmental Stewardship was awarded over \$8 million from the State Water Resources Control Board to implement management practices on Central Valley farms that reduce the discharge of pollutants from agricultural operations into surface waters. Of that funding, nearly \$400,000 has been approved for projects on farms in Solano County. These projects are helping growers convert flood-irrigated fields to drip irrigation, eliminating tailwater discharge from approximately 840 acres.

b. Surface Water Management Plans under Order R5-~~3014~~2014-XXXX

Similar to the previous Order (Coalition Group Conditional Waiver), this Order requires the third-party to develop SQMPs for watersheds where there is an exceedance of a water quality objective or trigger limit more than one time in a three year period, including watersheds that are represented by the monitored watershed. SQMPs may also be required where there is a trend of degradation that threatens a beneficial use. SQMPs will only be required for wastes that may be discharged by some or all of irrigated lands in the identified area. SQMPs are the key mechanism under this Order to help ensure that waste discharges from irrigated lands are meeting Surface Water Receiving Water Limitations in Section III.A of the WDR Order. The limitations apply immediately unless the Member is implementing a management practices consistent with an approved Surface Water Quality Management Plan (SQMP) in accordance with the ~~approved~~ time schedule authorized pursuant to section XII of this Order. The SQMP will include a schedule and milestones for the implementation of management practices (see Appendix MRP-1). The schedule must identify the time needed to identify new management practices necessary to meet the

receiving water limitations, as well as a timetable for implementation of identified management practices. The SQMP will include a schedule for implementing practices that are known to be effective in protecting surface water quality. The SQMP must also identify an approach for determining the effectiveness of the implemented management practices in protecting surface water quality.

The SQMPs are work plans describing how the third-party will assist their Members in addressing the identified water quality problem; the types of actions Members will take to address the identified water quality problem; how the third-party will conduct evaluations of effectiveness of implemented practices; and document consistency with Time Schedule for Compliance (Section XII of the Order). Executive Officer approval indicates concurrence the SQMP is consistent with the waste discharge requirements and that the proper implementation of the identified practices (or equivalently effective practices) should result in addressing the water quality problem that triggered the preparation of the SQMP. Approval also indicates concurrence that any proposed schedules or interim milestones are consistent with the requirements in section XII of the Order. If the Executive Officer is assured that the growers in the area are taking appropriate action to come into compliance with the receiving water limitations (as described in the SQMP), the growers will be considered in compliance with those limitations. Approval of SQMPs does not establish additional waste discharge requirements or compliance time schedule obligations not already required by these waste discharge requirements. Instead, the Executive Officer is approving a method for determining compliance with the receiving water limitations in the affected area. See *Russian River Watershed Committee v. City of Santa Rosa* (9th Cir. 1998) 142 F.3d 1136; *CASA v. City of Vacaville* (2012) 208 Cal.App.4th 1438.

The main elements of SQMPs are to A) investigate potential irrigated agriculture sources of waste discharge to surface water; B) review physical setting information for the plan area such as existing water quality data; C) considering elements A and B, develop a strategy with schedule and milestones to implement practices to ensure waste discharges from irrigated agriculture are meeting Surface Water Limitation III.A.1 of the WDR Order; D) develop a monitoring strategy to provide feedback on SQMP progress; E) develop methods to evaluate data collected under the SQMP; and F) provide annual reports to the Central Valley Water Board on progress.

Elements A – F are necessary to establish a process by which the third-party and Central Valley Water Board are able to investigate waste sources and the important physical factors in the plan area that may impact management decisions (elements A and B), implement a process to ensure effective practices are adopted by Members (element C), ensure that adequate feedback monitoring is conducted to allow for evaluation of SQMP effectiveness (elements D and E), and facilitate efficient board review of data collected on the progress of the SQMP (element F).

The SQMPs required by this Order require the third-party to include the above elements. SQMPs will be reviewed and approved by the Executive Officer. Also, because SQMPs may cover broad areas potentially impacting multiple surface water users in the plan area, these plans will be circulated for public review. Prior to plan approval, the Executive Officer will consider public comments on proposed SQMPs.

The burden of the SQMP, including costs, is reasonable, since 1) the monitoring and planning costs are significantly lower, when undertaken regionally by the third-party, than requiring individuals to undertake similar monitoring and planning efforts, and 2) the Central Valley Water Board must be informed of the efforts being undertaken by irrigated agricultural operations to address identified surface water quality problems. A regional SQMP is, therefore, a reasonable first step to address identified surface water quality problems

However, if the regional SQMP does not result in the necessary improvements to water quality, the burden, including costs, of requiring individuals in the impacted area to conduct monitoring, describe their plans for addressing the identified problems, and evaluate their practices is a reasonable subsequent step. The benefits and necessity of such individual reporting, when regional efforts fail, include, but are not limited to: 1) the need of the board to evaluate the compliance of regulated growers with applicable

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orders; 2) the need of the board to understand the effectiveness of practices being implemented by regulated growers; and 3) the benefits to all users of that surface water of improved water quality.

Diazinon and Chlorpyrifos TMDL Monitoring

In 2006 and 2007 the Water Board adopted Basin Plan Amendments that address the Total Daily Maximum Loads (TMDLs) for diazinon and chlorpyrifos in the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta and in the Sacramento and Feather Rivers. These amendments to the Basin Plan prohibit the discharge of these pesticides unless the discharger is subject to a waiver of waste discharge requirements or governed by individual or general waste discharge requirements. Under the Coalition Group Conditional Waiver, the SVWQC has complied with the TMDL through monitoring of representative waterways as demonstrated through annual reports submitted with the Management Plan Progress Reports. Under this Order, the third party is required to demonstrate compliance with the diazinon and chlorpyrifos TMDL through monitoring and reporting. The purpose of the TMDL monitoring is to determine whether numeric water quality objectives for chlorpyrifos and diazinon contained in the *Basin Plan Amendments* are continuing to be met in the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta and in the Sacramento and Feather rivers. Specifically, the *Basin Plan Amendment* identifies the following goals for compliance monitoring for the TMDL:

1. Determine compliance with established water quality objectives for chlorpyrifos and diazinon in the Sacramento and Feather Rivers and the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta;
2. Determine compliance with established waste load allocations and load allocations for chlorpyrifos and diazinon;
3. Determine the degree of implementation of management practices to reduce off-site migration of chlorpyrifos and diazinon;
4. Determine the effectiveness of management practices and strategies to reduce off-site migration of chlorpyrifos and diazinon;
5. Determine whether alternatives to chlorpyrifos and diazinon are causing surface water quality impacts;
6. Determine whether the discharge causes or contributes to a toxicity impairment due to additive or synergistic effects of multiple pollutants; and
7. Demonstrate that management practices are achieving the lowest pesticide levels technically and economically achievable.

The third-party addresses requirements for TMDL monitoring and reporting through a process similar to that for developing and implementing a management plan, which requires approval of the Executive Officer.

B. Groundwater Quality

1. Groundwater Monitoring Advisory Workgroup

The Groundwater Monitoring Advisory Workgroup (GMAW) consists of groundwater experts representing state agencies, the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA), the United States Geological Survey (USGS), academia, and private consultants. The following questions were identified by the GMAW and Central Valley Water Board staff as critical questions to be answered by groundwater monitoring conducted to comply with the ILRP¹⁶.

1. What are irrigated agriculture's impacts to the beneficial uses of groundwater and where has groundwater been degraded or polluted by irrigated agricultural operations (horizontal and vertical extent)?

¹⁶ Groundwater Monitoring Data Needs for the ILRP (25 August 2011). Available at: http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/centralvalley/water_issues/irrigated_lands/long_term_program_developmentnew_waste_discharge_requirements/stakeholder_advisory_workgroup/2011sept30_advrsy_wkgrp_mtg/gmaw_25aug_data_needs.pdf

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2. Which irrigated agricultural management practices are protective of groundwater quality and to what extent is that determination affected by site conditions (e.g., depth to groundwater, soil type, and recharge)?
3. To what extent can irrigated agriculture's impact on groundwater quality be differentiated from other potential sources of impact (e.g., nutrients from septic tanks or dairies)?
4. What are the trends in groundwater quality beneath irrigated agricultural areas (getting better or worse) and how can we differentiate between ongoing impact, residual impact (vadose zone) or legacy contamination?
5. What properties (soil type, depth to groundwater, infiltration/recharge rate, denitrification/nitrification, fertilizer and pesticide application rates, preferential pathways through the vadose zone [including well seals, abandoned or standby wells], contaminant partitioning and mobility [solubility constants]) are the most important factors resulting in degradation of groundwater quality due to irrigated agricultural operations?
6. What are the transport mechanisms by which irrigated agricultural operations impact deeper groundwater systems? At what rate is this impact occurring and are there measures that can be taken to limit or prevent further degradation of deeper groundwater while we're identifying management practices that are protective of groundwater?
7. How can we confirm that management practices implemented to improve groundwater quality are effective?

The workgroup members reached consensus that the most important constituents of concern related to agriculture's impacts to the beneficial uses of groundwater are nitrate (NO₃-N) and salinity. In addition to addressing the widespread nitrate problems, the presence of nitrates in groundwater at elevated levels would serve as an indicator of other potential problems associated with irrigated agricultural practices. Central Valley Water Board staff utilized the recommended salinity and nitrate parameters and added general water quality parameters contained within a majority of the groundwater monitoring programs administered by the board (commonly measured in the field) and some general minerals that may be mobilized by agricultural operations (general minerals to be analyzed once every five years in Trend wells). The general water quality parameters will help in the interpretation of results and ensure that representative samples are collected. The board considered the above questions in developing the Order's groundwater quality monitoring and management practices assessment, and evaluation requirements.

2. Groundwater Quality Monitoring and Management Practice Assessment, and Evaluation Requirements

The groundwater quality monitoring, assessment, and evaluation requirements have been developed in consideration of the critical questions developed by the Groundwater Monitoring Advisory Workgroup (listed above). The third-party must collect sufficient data to describe irrigated agricultural impacts on groundwater quality and to determine whether existing or newly implemented management practices comply with the groundwater receiving water limitations of the Order. The strategy for evaluating groundwater quality and protection consists of: 1) a Groundwater Quality Assessment Report (GAR), 2) a Management Practices Evaluation Program, and 3) a Groundwater Quality Trend Monitoring Program.

The general purpose of the Groundwater Quality Assessment Report is to analyze existing monitoring data and provide the foundation for designing the Management Practices Evaluation Program and the Groundwater Quality Trend Monitoring Program, as well as identifying high vulnerability groundwater areas where a groundwater quality management plan must be developed and implemented.

A Management Practices Evaluation Program (MPEP) is to be developed where known groundwater quality impacts exist for which irrigated agricultural operations are a potential contributor or where conditions make groundwater more vulnerable to impacts from irrigated agricultural activities (high vulnerability areas). The purpose of the MPEP is to identify whether existing site-specific and/or commodity-specific agricultural management practices are protective of groundwater quality in the high

vulnerability areas and to assess the effectiveness of any newly implemented management practices instituted to improve groundwater quality. Given the wide range of management practices/commodities within the third-party's boundaries, it is anticipated that the third-party will rank or prioritize its high vulnerability areas and commodities, and present a phased approach to implementing the MPEP. The MPEP must be designed to answer GMAW questions 2, 5, 6, and 7. Where applicable, management practices identified as protective of groundwater quality through the MPEP (or equivalent practices) must be implemented by Members, whether the Member is in a high or low vulnerability area (see section IV.B.21 of the Order).

Since the focus of the MPEP is answering the questions related to management practices, the method or tools to be used are not prescribed by the board. The third-party is required to develop a workplan that describes the tools or methods to be used to associate management practice activities on the land surface with the effect of those activities on underlying groundwater quality. The board anticipates that the MPEP workplan will likely propose using a variety of tools, such as vadose zone monitoring, modeling, and groundwater monitoring. The third-party has the option of developing the workplan as part of a group effort that may include other agricultural water quality coalitions and commodity groups. Such a joint effort may avoid duplication of effort and allow collective resources to be more effectively focused on the highest priority studies, while ensuring the goals of the MPEP are met. Existing monitoring wells can be utilized where available for the MPEP.

The trend monitoring program is designed to determine current water quality conditions of groundwater in the third-party area, and to develop long-term groundwater quality information that can be used to evaluate the regional effects (i.e., not site-specific effects) of irrigated agriculture and its practices. Trend monitoring has been developed to answer GMAW questions 1 and 4. At a minimum, trend monitoring must include annual monitoring for electrical conductivity, pH, dissolved oxygen, temperature, nitrate as nitrogen (N), and once every five year monitoring for total dissolved solids, carbonate, bicarbonate, chloride, sulfate, boron, calcium, sodium, magnesium, and potassium. Existing shallow wells, such as domestic supply wells, will be used for the trend groundwater monitoring program. The use of existing wells is less costly than installing wells specifically designed for groundwater monitoring, while still yielding data which can be compared with historical and future data to evaluate long-term groundwater trends.

As the management practices identified as protective of groundwater quality through the MPEP are implemented, the trend monitoring, together with other data included in updates to the GAR, should show improvements in water quality. The trend monitoring and GAR updates will, therefore, provide a regional view as to whether the collective efforts of Members are resulting in water quality improvements. If groundwater quality trends indicate degradation in low vulnerability areas, then a Groundwater Quality Management Plan must be developed and implemented. Negative trends of groundwater quality in high vulnerability areas over time would be an indicator that the existing Groundwater Quality Management Plan is not effective or is not being effectively implemented.

The third party may also look to and explore using existing monitoring networks such as those being conducted in accordance with local groundwater management plans (e.g., AB 3030, SB 1938, Integrated Regional Water Management Plans).

GMAW question 3, which seeks to differentiate sources of existing impact, cannot be easily answered by traditional groundwater monitoring. The MPEP and trend monitoring will help to answer this question, but other methods such as isotope tracing and groundwater age determination may also be necessary to fully differentiate sources. The MRP does not require these advanced source methods because they are not necessary to determine compliance with the Order. The MPEP will be used to help determine whether waste discharge at represented sites is of high enough quality to meet the groundwater limitations of the Order.

Through the MPEP, the potential impacts of irrigated agriculture waste discharges to groundwater will be assessed for different types of practices and site conditions, representative of discharge conditions

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throughout the Sacramento River Watershed area. In this way, the board will evaluate whether waste discharges from irrigated agricultural operations are protective of groundwater quality throughout the Sacramento River Watershed. Where the MPEP finds that additional “protective” practices must be implemented in order to ensure that Member waste discharges are in compliance with the Order’s receiving water limitations, the Order requires Members to implement such practices, or equivalent practices. This representative MPEP process will ensure that the effects of waste discharges are evaluated and where necessary, additional protective practices are implemented.

3. Data Summary, Pesticides

Monitoring data collected for an assessment of three study areas in the Southern, Middle and Northern Sacramento Valley conducted by the State Water Resources Control Board and the USGS in 2005 through 2008 showed detections of pesticides used by agriculture in groundwater.¹⁷ The most frequently detected pesticides in the study area were atrazine and simazine, which were detected in 12 to 24 percent of wells in the study areas. All pesticide detections were below health-based thresholds and applicable water quality objectives. Analyses were not run for all pesticides used in the study areas.

The California Department of Pesticide Regulation (DPR), as part of its regulatory requirements under the Pesticide Contamination Prevention Act (PCPA) enacted in 1985, is required to maintain a statewide database of wells sampled for pesticide active ingredients and, in consultation with the California Department of Public Health (DPH) and the State Water Resources Control Board (State Water Board), provide an annual report of the data contained in the database and the actions taken to prevent pesticides contamination to the Legislature and other state agencies. These data will be evaluated by the third-party as part of its Groundwater Quality Assessment Report.

DPR also initiated the Ground Water Protection Program that focuses on evaluating the potential for pesticides to move through soil to groundwater, improving contaminant transport modeling tools, and outreach/training programs for pesticide users. There are approximately 192,000 acres of irrigated lands in the Sacramento River Watershed within DPR Groundwater Protection Areas (GWPA). Of the 192,000 acres, approximately 39,000 acres of the irrigated lands are within DPR GWPA that are characterized as vulnerable to leaching of pesticides (leaching areas), approximately 152,000 acres are within GWPA that are characterized as vulnerable to movement of pesticides to groundwater by runoff from fields to areas where they may move to groundwater (runoff areas), and 600 acres of irrigated lands are characterized as both leaching and runoff areas. See Figures 5 and 6 for maps of the Groundwater Protection Areas within the Sacramento River Watershed.

DPR’s current groundwater quality monitoring program should be sufficient to identify any emerging pesticides of concern and to track water quality trends of identified pesticides of concern. However, the presence of pesticides in groundwater indicates a discharge of waste subject to Water Board regulation. Therefore, should the board or DPR identify groundwater quality information needs related to pesticides in groundwater, the board may require the third-party to conduct studies or implement a monitoring plan to address those information needs. Where additional information collected indicates a groundwater quality problem, a coordinated effort with DPR to address the identified problem will be initiated and the board may require the third party to develop a groundwater quality management plan (GQMP).

4. Data Summary Nitrates – GeoTracker GAMA

The State Water Board’s GeoTracker GAMA (Groundwater Ambient Monitoring and Assessment) online information system integrates groundwater data from multiple sources, such as GAMA, DPR, Department of Water Resources (DWR), USGS, Department of Public Health (DPH), and Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory. Staff queried and analyzed data from GeoTracker GAMA. The

¹⁷ Bennett, G.L., V, Fram, M.S., and Belitz, Kenneth, 2011, Status of groundwater quality in the Southern, Middle, and Northern Sacramento Valley study units, 2005–08—California GAMA Priority Basin Project: U.S. Geological Survey Scientific Investigations Report 2011–5002, 120 p.

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GeoTracker GAMA system provides data for over 100,000 sampling locations state-wide and analytical results for a variety of constituents including nitrate. In January 2013 there were 50,392 nitrate results in GeoTracker GAMA within the Sacramento River Watershed Area. These results were collected from environmental monitoring wells and water supply wells (81 percent of the samples were collected from water supply wells). The samples considered in this summary were collected from 1982 through 2012, although 82 percent of the samples were collected in years 2000 or later. Samples were collected within all 21 counties in the Sacramento River Watershed, although most were collected in Sacramento (25 percent), Yolo (10 percent), Butte (10 percent), Shasta (7 percent), Tehama (8 percent), and Solano (7 percent) Counties. These data include monitoring results from wells in areas devoted to rice production.

Sample collection depth information is not available for download from GeoTracker GAMA. However, 81 percent (40,702) of the samples were collected by DPH from water supply wells. DPH monitors water quality in public supply wells, which are typically hundreds to thousands of feet deep and pump large volumes of water from deeper aquifers. This indicates that this particular set of 40,702 nitrate results focuses primarily on conditions in deeper groundwaters. Since DPH primarily monitors active municipal supply wells, wells that have excessive nitrates (that are not treated or blended with better quality water) are generally taken out of water supply service, so monitoring ceases. Therefore, DPH data for active municipal wells generally do not include nitrate-contaminated wells. Additional data collected at shallower depths (where applicable) may be needed to adequately assess current groundwater quality conditions in the area.

Of all sample results for GAMA well data for the Sacramento River Watershed, 3.8 percent were greater than the nitrate drinking water standard of 45 mg/L (as nitrate). An additional 12.7 percent of results fell between the drinking water standard and half of the standard (22.5 mg/L).

Of the 8,881 samples collected from 1982 through 1999 (8,795 reported by DPH), 1.0 percent were greater than the nitrate drinking water standard and an additional 8.7 percent fell between the drinking water standard and half of the standard. Of the 41,511 samples collected from 2000 through 2011, 3.8 percent were greater than the nitrate drinking water standard and an additional 12.7 percent fell between the drinking water standard and half of the standard.

Of the 11,757 nitrate results reported by groups other than DPH that were collected 2000 through 2012, 5.2 percent were greater than the nitrate drinking water standard and an additional 4.2 percent fell between the standard and half of the standard.

There were 1,903 square-mile sections of land (township, range, and section or TRS) reported within the Sacramento River Watershed Area with nitrate results in the GeoTracker GAMA dataset. (Of the 50,392 results, 8,057 do not have associated TRS data.) When data were analyzed per TRS, 1.3 percent of sampled sections had an average nitrate level above the drinking water standard and an additional 5.1 percent of sections had an average nitrate level between 45 and 22.5 mg/L. Eight percent of sampled sections had a maximum nitrate level above 45 mg/L and an additional 18 percent of sampled sections had a maximum level between 45 and 22.5 mg/L. See Figure 7 for a map showing the maximum nitrate result per square mile section of land with detections.

5. Hydrogeologically Vulnerable Areas

In 2000, the State Water Resources Control Board created a map showing locations where published hydrogeologic information indicated conditions that may be more vulnerable to groundwater contamination. They termed these areas "Hydrogeologically Vulnerable Areas." The map identifies areas where geologic conditions allow recharge to underlying water supply aquifers at rates or volumes substantially higher than in lower permeability or confined areas of the same groundwater basin. The map does not include hydrogeologically vulnerable areas (HVAs) where local groundwater supplies occur mainly in the fractured igneous and metamorphic rocks which underlie the widespread mountain and foothill regions of the Sierra Nevada, or in permeable lava flows which may provide primary recharge for extensive but sparsely populated groundwater basins. See Figures 5 and 6 for maps of the HVAs within the third-party region.

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6. Groundwater Quality Management Plans (GQMPs)

Under this Order, groundwater quality management plans will be required where there are exceedances of water quality objectives, where there is a trend of degradation¹⁸ that threatens a beneficial use, as well as for “high vulnerability groundwater areas” (to be designated by the third-party in the Groundwater Assessment Report based on definitions provided in Attachment E).

Instead of development of separate GQMPs, the Order allows for the submittal of a comprehensive GQMP along with the Groundwater Assessment Report. GQMPs will only be required if irrigated lands may cause or contribute to the groundwater quality problem. GQMPs are the key mechanism under this Order to help ensure that waste discharges from irrigated lands are meeting the Groundwater Receiving Water Limitation described in section III.B of the WDR Order. The limitations apply immediately unless the Member is implementing the management practices consistent with an approved Groundwater Quality Management Plan (GQMP) for a specified waste in accordance with the approved time schedule authorized pursuant to section XII of this Order. The GQMP will include a schedule and milestones for the implementation of management practices (see Appendix MRP-1). The schedule must identify the time needed to identify new management practices necessary to meet the receiving water limitations, as well as a timetable for implementation of identified management practices. The MPEP will be the process used to identify the effectiveness of management practices, where there is uncertainty regarding practice effectiveness under different site conditions. However, the GQMP will also be expected to include a schedule for implementing practices that are known to be effective in partially or fully protecting groundwater quality. For example, the ratio of total nitrogen available to crop consumption of nitrogen that is protective of water quality may not be known for different site conditions and crops. However, accounting for the amount of nitrate in irrigation supply water is known to be an effective practice at reducing the amount of excess nitrogen applied.

The GQMPs are work plans describing how the third-party will assist their Members in addressing the identified water quality problem; the types of actions Members will take to address the identified water quality problem; how the third-party will conduct evaluations of effectiveness of implemented practices; and document consistency with Time Schedule for Compliance (Section XII of the Order). Executive Officer approval indicates concurrence the GQMP is consistent with the waste discharge requirements and that that the proper implementation of the identified practices (or equivalently effective practices) should result in addressing the water quality problem that triggered the preparation of the GQMP. Approval also indicates concurrence that any proposed schedules or interim milestones are consistent with the requirements in section XII of the Order. If the Executive Officer is assured that the growers in the area are taking appropriate action to come into compliance with the receiving water limitations (as described in the GQMP), the growers will be considered in compliance with those limitations. Approval of GQMPs does not establish additional waste discharge requirements or compliance time schedule obligations not already required by these waste discharge requirements. Instead, the Executive Officer is approving a method for determining compliance with the receiving water limitations in the affected area. See *Russian River Watershed Committee v. City of Santa Rosa* (9th Cir. 1998) 142 F.3d 1136; *CASA v. City of Vacaville* (2012) 208 Cal.App.4th 1438.

The main elements of GQMPs are to A) investigate potential irrigated agricultural sources of waste discharge to groundwater, B) review physical setting information for the plan area such as geologic factors and existing water quality data, C) considering elements A and B, develop a strategy with schedules and milestones to implement practices to ensure discharge from irrigated lands are meeting the Groundwater Receiving Water Limitation in section III.B of the WDR Order, D) develop a monitoring strategy to provide feedback on GQMP progress, E) develop methods to evaluate data collected under the GQMP, and F) provide reports to the Central Valley Water Board on progress.

¹⁸ A trend in degradation could be identified through the required trend monitoring or through the periodic updates of the Groundwater Quality Assessment Report.

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Elements A – F are necessary to establish a process by which the third-party and Central Valley Water Board are able to investigate waste sources and the important physical factors in the plan area that may impact management decisions (elements A and B), implement a process to ensure effective practices are adopted by Members (element C), ensure that adequate feedback monitoring is conducted to allow for evaluation of GQMP effectiveness (elements D and E), and facilitate efficient board review of data collected on the progress of the GQMP (element F).

This Order requires the third-party to develop GQMPs that include the above elements. GQMPs will be reviewed and approved by the Executive Officer. Also, because GQMPs may cover broad areas potentially impacting multiple groundwater users in the plan area, these plans will be circulated for public review. Prior to plan approval, the Executive Officer will consider public comments on proposed GQMPs.

In accordance with Water Code section 13267, the burden of the GQMP, including costs, is reasonable since 1) the monitoring and planning costs are significantly lower when undertaken regionally by the third-party than requiring individual Members to undertake similar monitoring and planning efforts, and 2) the Central Valley Water Board must be informed of the efforts being undertaken by Members to address identified groundwater quality problems. A regional GQMP is, therefore, a reasonable first step to address identified groundwater quality problems,

However, if the regional GQMP does not result in the necessary improvements to water quality, the burden, including costs, of requiring individual Members in the impacted area to conduct monitoring, describe their plans for addressing the identified problems, and evaluate their practices is a reasonable subsequent step. The benefits and necessity of such individual reporting, when regional efforts fail, include, but are not limited to: 1) the need of the board to evaluate the compliance of regulated Members with applicable orders; 2) the need of the board to understand the effectiveness of practices being implemented by Members; and 3) the benefits of improved groundwater quality to all users.

VII. Member Reports

The Order requires that Members prepare farm plans and reports as described below. The Order establishes prioritization for Member completion and updating of the farm plans and reports based on farm size and whether the operation is within a high or low vulnerability area. The Central Valley Water Board intends to provide templates for Member reports to the third-party, and the third-party will have an opportunity to comment on the template applicability to its geographic area.

A. Farm Evaluations

The Order requires that all Members complete a farm evaluation describing management practices implemented to protect surface and groundwater quality. The evaluation also includes information such as location of the farm, surface water discharge points, location of in service wells and abandoned wells and whether wellhead protection practices have been implemented.

The Order requires all Members to complete a farm evaluation. The Order establishes prioritization for Member updating of the evaluations based on whether the operation is within a high or low vulnerability area. Farm evaluations must be maintained at the Member's farming operations headquarters or primary place of business and submitted to the third-party for summary reporting to the Central Valley Water Board.

The farm evaluation is intended to provide the third-party and the Central Valley Water Board with information regarding individual Member implementation of the Order's requirements. Without this information, the board would rely solely on representative surface and groundwater monitoring to determine compliance with water quality objectives. The board would not be able to determine through representative monitoring alone whether all Members are implementing protective practices, such as wellhead protection measures for groundwater. For groundwater protection practices, it may take years in many areas (even decades in some areas) before broad trends in groundwater may be measured and associated with implementation of this Order. Farm evaluations will provide evidence that Members are implementing management practices to protect groundwater quality while Groundwater Quality Trend

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Monitoring data and ~~management practices evaluation program~~ Management Practices Evaluation Program (MPEP) information are collected.

The reporting of practices identified in the farm evaluation will allow the third-party and board to effectively implement the MPEP. Evaluating management practices at representative sites (in lieu of farm-specific monitoring) only works if the results of the monitored sites can be extrapolated to non-monitored sites. One of the key ways to extrapolate those results will be to have an understanding of which farming operations have practices similar to the site that is monitored. The reporting of practices will also allow the board to determine whether the GQMP is being implemented by Members according to the approved schedule.

In addition, reporting of practices will allow the third-party and board to evaluate changes in surface water quality relative to changes in practices. The SQMP will include a schedule and milestones for the implementation of practices to address identified surface water quality problems. The reporting of practices will allow the board to determine whether the SQMP is being implemented by Members according to the approved schedule. Absent information on practices being implemented by Members, the board would not be able to determine whether individual Members are complying with the Order.

The focus of the reporting is on parcels in high vulnerability areas. The Central Valley Water Board needs to have an understanding of whether Members are improving practices in those areas where surface or groundwater quality are most impacted (or potentially impacted). Reporting frequency is annual for all farming operations in high vulnerability areas. The reporting frequency is every five years for all farming operations in low vulnerability areas. The Executive Officer is given the discretion to reduce the reporting frequency for Members in high vulnerability areas, if there are minimal year to year changes in the practices reported and the implemented practices are protective of water quality. This discretion is provided, since the reporting burden would be difficult to justify given the costs if there were minimal year to year changes in the information provided.

While the focus of the reporting is on high vulnerability areas, the MPEP requirement affects management practices implemented in both high and low vulnerability areas. Management practices identified as protective of groundwater quality through the MPEP (or equivalent practices) must be implemented by Members, where applicable, whether the Member is in a high or low vulnerability area (see section IV.B.21 of the Order).

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B. Nitrogen Management Plans

Nitrate derived from both agricultural and non-agricultural sources has resulted in degradation and/or pollution of groundwater beneath agricultural areas in California's Central Valley.¹⁹ As shown in Figure 7, there are a number of wells within the Sacramento River Watershed area with nitrate concentrations that are higher than drinking water quality objectives. To address these concerns, the Order requires that Members implement practices that minimize excess nitrogen application relative to crop consumption. Proper nutrient management will work to reduce excess plant nutrients, such as nitrogen, from reaching state waters. Nitrogen management must take site-specific conditions into consideration in identifying steps that will be taken and practices that will be implemented to minimize nitrate movement through surface runoff and leaching past the root zone.

All Members will be required to complete a nitrogen management plan according to the schedule in the Order. Growers in low vulnerability areas are required to prepare nitrogen management plans, but do not need to certify the plans or provide summary reports to the third-party. Should the groundwater vulnerability designation change from "low" to "high" vulnerability, those Members in the previously designated low vulnerability area would then need to have their nitrogen management plan certified and submit summary reports in accordance with a schedule issued by the Executive Officer. For all Members, the plan must be maintained at the Member's farming operations headquarters or primary place of business.

For Members located within a high vulnerability groundwater area, for which nitrate is identified as a constituent of concern, the plan must be certified in one of the following ways:

- Self-certified by the Member who attends a California Department of Food and Agriculture or other Executive Officer approved training program for nitrogen plan certification. The Member must retain written documentation of their attendance in the training program; or
- Self-certified by the Member that the plan adheres to a site-specific recommendation from the Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) or the University of California Cooperative Extension. The Member must retain written documentation of the recommendation provided; or
- Certified by a nitrogen management plan specialist as defined in Attachment E of this Order. Such specialists include Professional Soil Scientists, Professional Agronomists, Crop Advisors²⁰ certified by the American Society of Agronomy, or Technical Service Providers certified in nutrient management in California by the Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS).
- Certified in an alternative manner approved by the Executive Officer. Such approval will be provided based on the Executive Officer's determination that the alternative method for preparing the nitrogen management plan meets the objectives and requirements of this Order.

The Order requires nitrogen management reporting (nitrogen management plan summary reports) for Members in high vulnerability groundwater areas. The first nitrogen management plan summary report must be submitted one year after the first nitrogen management plan must be developed. The nitrogen management plan summary report provides information based on what was actually done the previous crop year, while the plan indicates what is planned for the upcoming crop year. Therefore, the first summary report is due the year following the implementation of the first nitrogen management plan. This reporting will provide the third-party and the Central Valley Water Board with information regarding

¹⁹ ICF International. 2011. *Irrigated Lands Regulatory Program - Program Environmental Impact Report*. Final and Draft. March. (ICF 05508.05.) Sacramento, CA. Prepared for Central Valley Regional Water Quality Control Board, Sacramento, CA. Appendix A, page 46.

²⁰ Should the California Department of Food and Agriculture and the California Certified Crop Adviser's establish a specific nitrogen management certification, any Certified Crop Adviser who certifies a nitrogen management plan must have a nitrogen management certification.

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individual Member implementation of the Order's requirements. Without this information, the board would rely primarily on groundwater monitoring to determine compliance with water quality objectives. Groundwater monitoring alone would not provide a real-time indication as to whether individual Members are managing nutrients to protect groundwater. Improved nitrogen management may take place relatively quickly, although it may take many years before broad trends in nitrate reduction in groundwater may be measured. Nitrogen management reporting will provide evidence that Members are managing nutrients to protect groundwater quality while trend data and Management Practices Evaluation Program (MPEP) information are collected.

Wetland managers have provided comments that fertilizers are not applied to managed wetlands. Therefore, the nitrogen management plan requirements do not apply to parcels that are operated solely as managed wetlands.

C. Spatial Resolution of Nitrogen Management Plan and Farm Evaluation Information

The Order requires reporting to the Central Valley Water Board of nitrogen management information and management practices identified through the farm evaluation. These data are required to be associated with the township (36 square mile area) where the farm is located. The spatial resolution by township provides a common unit that should facilitate analysis of data and comparisons between different areas.

Information collected from nitrogen management summary reports will be provided annually. The nitrogen management data collected by the third-party from individual Members will be aggregated by the township where the enrolled parcel is located and will not be associated with the Member or their enrolled parcel. For example, the third-party may have information submitted for 180 different parcels in a given township. At a minimum, the board would receive a statistical summary of those 180 data records describing the range, percentiles (10th, 25th, 50th, 75th, 90th), and any outliers for similar soil conditions and similar crops in that township. A box and whisker plot or equivalent tabular or graphical presentation of the data approved by the Executive Officer may be used. Based on this analysis, the Central Valley Water Board intends to work with the third-party to ensure that those Members who are not meeting the nitrogen management performance standards identified in the Order improve their practices. As part of its annual review of the monitoring report submitted by the third-party, the board will evaluate the effectiveness of third-party outreach efforts and trends associated with nitrogen management. The board intends to request information from the third-party for those Members who, based on the board's evaluation of available information, do not appear to be meeting nitrogen management performance standards. The reporting of nitrogen management data may be adjusted based on the outcomes of the efforts of the State Water Resources Control Board's Expert Panel and the California Department of Food and Agriculture's Nitrogen Tracking and Reporting System Task Force (see Finding 49 and the State Water Board's Report to the Legislature²¹).

In order to determine whether growers in a given township are improving their practices, the third-party will need to assess the data collected from Farm Evaluations and evaluate trends. The third-party's assessment and evaluation, along with the data used to make the evaluation, will be provided in the third-party's annual monitoring report. ~~Since a report on management practice information and nitrogen management summary reports will be provided annually, the Central Valley Water Board will be able to determine what the trends are, if any.~~ By receiving the individual data records identified to at least the township level, the board will be able to determine whether individual Members are in compliance and the board will be able to identify specific data records for additional follow-up (e.g., requesting that the third-party provide the Member name and parcel associated with the data record). The board will be able to independently verify the assessments and evaluations conducted by the third-party. The board, as well as other stakeholders, can also conduct its own analysis and interpretation of the data, which may not be possible if only summary information for implemented management practices were provided. If the data suggest that growers are not improving their practices, the Executive Officer can require the third-

²¹ State Water Board Resources Control Board. 2013. Report to the Legislature, Recommendations Addressing Nitrate in Groundwater <http://www.swrcb.ca.gov/water_issues/programs/nitrate_project/docs/nitrate_rpt.pdf>

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party to submit the management practice or nitrogen management plan summary information in a manner that specifically identifies individual Members and their parcels.

D. Sediment and Erosion Control Plans

The Order requires that Members with the potential to cause erosion and discharge sediment that may degrade surface waters prepare a Sediment and Erosion Control Plan, either individually, or as part of a watershed/subwatershed based (or collective) plan. Control of sediment discharge will work to achieve water quality objectives associated with sediment and also water quality objectives associated with sediment bound materials such as pesticides. To ensure that water quality is being protected, this Order requires that individual sediment and erosion control plans be prepared in one of the following ways:

- The sediment and erosion control plan must adhere to the site-specific recommendation from the Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS), NRCS technical service provider, the University of California Cooperative Extension, the local Resource Conservation District; or conform to a local county ordinance applicable to erosion and sediment control on agricultural lands. The Member must retain written documentation of the recommendation provided and certify that they are implementing the recommendation; or
- The plan must be prepared and self-certified by the Member, who has completed a training program that the Executive Officer concurs provides necessary training for sediment and erosion control plan development; or
- The plan must be written, amended, and certified by a qualified professional possessing one of the registrations shown in Table 4 below; or
- The plan must be prepared and certified in an alternative manner approved by the Executive Officer. Such approval will be provided based on the Executive Officer’s determination that the alternative method for preparing the plan meets the objectives and requirements of this Order.

Table 4. Qualified Sediment and Erosion Control Plan Developers

Title/Certification	Certifier
Professional Civil Engineer	State of California
Professional Geologist or Engineering Geologist	State of California
Landscape Architect	State of California
Professional Hydrologist	American Institute of Hydrology
Certified Professional in Erosion and Sediment Control TM (CPESC)	EnviroCert International Inc.
Certified Professional in Storm Water Quality TM (CPSWQ)	EnviroCert International Inc.
Certified Soil Scientist	American Society of Agronomy
Certified Conservation Planner	NRCS

A watershed/subwatershed based (or collective) plan must be written, amended and certified by a qualified professional possessing one of the registrations shown in Table 4.

The sediment and erosion control plan will: (1) help identify the sources of sediment that affect the quality of storm water and irrigation water discharges; and (2) describe and ensure the implementation of water quality management practices to reduce or eliminate sediment and other pollutants bound to sediment in storm water and irrigation water discharges. The individual plan must be appropriate for the Member’s operations and will be developed and implemented to address site specific conditions. Each farming operation is unique and requires specific description and selection of water quality management practices needed to address waste discharges of sediment. The plan must be maintained at the farming operations headquarters or primary place of business.

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Watershed/subwatershed based (or collective) sediment and erosion control plans will take advantage of local hydrological conditions where storm water and irrigation runoff from more than one parcel collect prior to discharge to downstream waters. Under these conditions, multiple properties subject to erosion and sedimentation may participate cooperatively in management practices that limit sediment discharge. This may include management practices on drainage ditches that service multiple farm parcels where a common sediment control structure such as a settling basin would efficiently prevent sediment discharge for all the cooperating coalition members. However, Members that are participating in the collective plan still must implement erosion and sediment control measures applicable to their individual operation. Collective plans require Executive Officer approval before implementation.

To assist Members in determining whether they need to prepare a sediment and erosion control plan, the third-party must prepare a sediment and erosion control assessment report that identifies the areas susceptible to erosion and the discharge of sediment that could impact receiving waters. In addition, the Executive Officer may identify areas requiring such plans based on evidence of ongoing erosion or sediment control problems.

E. Templates for Farm Evaluation, Nitrogen Management Plan, Nitrogen Management Plan Summary Report, and Sediment and Erosion Control Plans

The Central Valley Water Board intends to provide templates (Farm Evaluation; Nitrogen Management Plan, Nitrogen Management Plan Summary Report, and Sediment and Erosion Control Plan) to all Members that must be used to comply with the applicable reporting requirements of this Order. In issuing Order R5-2012-0116, the Central Valley Water Board allowed agricultural water quality coalitions and commodity groups to jointly propose templates to be used to satisfy the requirements of Order R5-2012-0116. The Central Valley Water Board understands that the Sacramento Valley Water Quality Coalition and commodity groups in the Sacramento River area have worked with the East San Joaquin Water Quality Coalition to develop templates. The purposes of the templates are to collect information consistently across irrigated agricultural areas and commodities, and to minimize the costs for growers to provide that information. Consistent information collection will facilitate analysis within a geographic area and across the Central Valley. Those purposes may not be met if the Central Valley Water Board includes provisions that allows for submittal of proposed templates under each third-party order issued as part of the long-term irrigated lands regulatory program. However, the Central Valley Water Board recognizes that templates may require modifications for different geographic areas. Therefore, although the third-party will not have an opportunity to develop new templates under this Order, the third-party will have an opportunity to provide comments on the templates' applicability to its geographic area.

Managed Wetlands

Around 22,000 acres of the Order area are wetlands enrolled as members of the Sacramento Valley Water Quality Coalition. These wetlands represent a small fraction of the wetlands that historically occurred prior to conversion to agriculture and other land uses and the creation of complex water control infrastructure that now exists. A common wetland management objective is to benefitcreate and maintain native plant communities and provide habitat for a diverse range of species. The Managed wetlands support migratory and resident birds, listed species, and other fish and wildlife. As an example, the Sacramento National Wildlife Refuge Complex in the Central Valley has been recognized for its importance to waterfowl and shorebirds. Natural and managed wetlands may also provide other environmental benefits, such as flood management and improved water quality.²² The capacity for both managed and natural wetlands to reduce contaminants such as nitrates, phosphorus, pesticides, and sediments is well-documented.²²

The potential number of pollutants discharged from managed wetlands is limited compared with agricultural operations. Many wetland management activities differ from agricultural management

²² Carter, V. (1997). Technical Aspects of Wetlands, Wetland Hydrology, Water Quality and Associated Functions. National Summary of Wetland Resources, United States Geological Survey Water Supply Paper 2425.

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activities and, therefore, the timing and nature of the potential effects on water quality are different. Seasonal wetlands are typically flooded between August and October and drawn down in spring between March and May. Depending on spring weather conditions, the type of wetland vegetation that is being encouraged, or the need to discourage certain species, irrigation can occur any time from May through July and can vary in both frequency and duration. Irrigation of a relatively limited acreage of cropland may also occur during summer. Crops grown to provide food or habitat for waterfowl include irrigated pasture, small grains, corn and winter wheat. Flood-up and drawdown periods typically result in some discharge flows from wetlands.²³ Infrastructure in managed wetlands includes levees, water control structures, and other features to control the timing, depth, and duration of flooding. Examples of infrastructure maintenance activities include levee repair, and water control structure, ditch, and swale cleaning. Habitat and vegetation management activities include disking and mowing in seasonal wetlands following the drawdown period.²³

During the development of the ILRP Orders, concerns were raised regarding the applicability of templates for Farm Evaluation, Nitrogen Management Plan and Nitrogen Management Summary Report, and Sediment and Erosion Control Plan to wetland areas. Wetland managers provided comments that fertilizers and pesticides are not a part of the practices on wetlands, and that wetlands typically have elements associated with practices to prevent and minimize sediment discharge and erosion, such as holding ponds, vegetative buffers, minimum tillage.

However, there is evidence that wetland drainage can have negative impacts on water quality^{24 25 26 27} including salts and high biological oxygen demand. Therefore, discharges from wetlands may contain wastes that could affect the quality of waters of the state. In addition, the Basin Plan's methylmercury control programs identify that some managed wetlands may be sources of methylmercury. As part of the Delta methylmercury control program, studies are being conducted with managed wetlands operators to develop and evaluate water and land management practices to control methylmercury discharges.²⁸

Since fertilizers are not used on managed wetlands, this Order does not require the preparation of nitrogen management plans and nitrogen management plan summary reports for parcels that are solely operated as a managed wetland. Although the wetland itself will generally act as a sedimentation basin and not contribute to excess sediment, wetland drainage channels, access roads, or stream crossings may contribute to discharge of excess sediment. The sediment discharge and erosion assessment will provide information on the vulnerability status of areas with managed wetlands. Given the unique environmental conditions and effects of wetlands on water quality, the board recognizes that a different evaluation template from the standard farm evaluation template may be better suited for managed wetlands. To address the unique features of managed wetlands, an alternate managed wetland template may be crafted and proposed by the third-party. The third party also has an option to submit a wetland-specific Sediment and Erosion Control Plan Template. Any template to be used for wetlands reporting

²³ ICF International. 2011. Irrigated Lands Regulatory Program, Program Environmental Impact Report. Draft and Final. March. (ICF 05508.05.) Sacramento, CA. Prepared for Central Valley Regional Water Quality Control Board, Sacramento, CA.

²⁴ Stringfellow WT, Hanlon JS, Borglin SE, Quinn NWT. (2008). Comparison of wetland and agriculture drainage as sources of biochemical oxygen demand to the San Joaquin River, California. *Agricultural Water Management* 95: 527-538.

²⁵ Quinn, NWT. (2009). Environmental decision support system development for seasonal wetland salt management in a river basin subjected to water quality regulation. *Agricultural Water Management* 96: 247-254.

²⁶ California Department of Fish and Game and Suisun Resource Conservation District. (No Date). Initial Draft, Conceptual Model for Managed Wetlands in Suisun Marsh. Compiled by DFG and SRCD staff. 129 pages.

²⁷ Diaz FJ, O'Geen AT, Dahlgren RA. (2012) Agricultural pollutant removal by constructed wetlands: Implications for water management and design. *Agricultural Water Management* 104: 171-183.

²⁸ See

http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/centralvalley/water_issues/tmdl/central_valley_projects/delta_hg/stakeholder_meetings/2012mar06/2012mar06_irrwetlands_pres.pdf

should be developed collaboratively by the third-party, wetland managing agencies, ~~the~~ Resource Conservation ~~District~~Districts, and federal and state agencies.

F. Small Farming Operations

In counties within the Sacramento River Watershed, small farming operations are operated by approximately 61 percent of the growers, but account for only approximately 4% of the total irrigated lands.²⁹ During the development of other Orders, concerns were raised regarding the ability of small farms to comply with the requirements of the Long Term Irrigated Lands Program. In those cases, the board recognized that small farming operations may have more limited resources and access to technical experts, and accordingly, provided additional time for small farming operations to initially prepare applicable farm evaluations, nitrogen management plans, and sediment and erosion control plans. However, in this case, additional time for small farming operations is found to not be necessary.

Specifically, because the Sacramento River Watershed is so large and diverse, grower outreach and communication is facilitated through thirteen (13) sub-watershed organizations, which make up the Sacramento Valley Water Quality Coalition. As discussed further above in Section V, the sub-watershed organizations are independently organized, and owners and operators of all sizes are represented on the boards of the sub-watershed organizations. Due to the small, localized nature of the sub-watershed groups, there is more direct and frequent communication with owners and operators of all sizes by the sub-watershed organization. This means that the sub-watershed groups are able to educate and assist all of their Members on the new requirements in a timely and efficient manner without dividing the membership based on operation size. Further, because of the localized nature of the sub-watershed groups, the sub-watershed groups have determined that separate requirements for owners and operators based on operation size would increase their administrative burden, which would ultimately increase costs for all of their Members, including small farming operations. Thus, in this case, ~~the board finds that~~ it is unnecessary to provide different timeframes for small farming operations in the Order.

VIII. Technical Reports

The surface water and trend groundwater quality monitoring under the Order is representative in nature instead of individual field discharge monitoring. The monitoring sites are established to be representative of the effect of discharges from irrigated agriculture on water quality. Areas that are represented by the monitoring site have the same or similar characteristics as the area discharging to the monitored site. The land use immediately upstream of the monitored sites is agriculture and the mix of crops around the monitored sites is similar to the crop mix in unmonitored areas (See Appendix MRP-3). Therefore, it is reasonable to use the results from the monitored sites to draw conclusions regarding water quality impacts in areas with similar crops and similar practices that are not being monitored.

The benefits of representative monitoring include the ability to determine whether water bodies accepting discharges from numerous irrigated lands are meeting receiving water limitations (e.g., through selection of representative sampling locations and representative MPEP studies). Representative monitoring also allows the Central Valley Water Board to determine whether practices are protective of water quality. ~~There are limitations to representative monitoring when trying to determine possible sources of water quality problems.~~

~~Therefore, through~~ In addition, Members must report the practices they are implementing to protect water quality.

²⁹ Data are for Butte, Colusa, El Dorado, Glenn, Lake, Modoc, Nevada, Placer, Plumas, Sacramento, Shasta, Solano, Sutter, Tehama, Yolo and Yuba Counties; United States Department of Agriculture. 2007. *Census of Agriculture*.

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Through the Management Practices Evaluation Program and the Surface Water Quality Management Plans and Groundwater Quality Management Plans, the third-party must evaluate the effectiveness of management practices in protecting water quality. In addition, Surface water quality management plans have been triggered throughout the Order area under the Conditional Waiver; therefore, the evaluation of surface water quality management practices is applicable for the whole Order area. Members must report the practices they are implementing to protect water quality. ~~Through the evaluations and studies conducted by the third-party, the reporting of practices by the Members, and, Therefore, information from the board's compliance and enforcement activities, evaluation of management practices (per the board will Management Plans and Management Practices Evaluation Program) can be able applied to individual Members~~ to determine whether ~~a Member is complying with the Order their implemented practices are protective of surface water and groundwater quality.~~

An effective method of determining compliance with water quality objectives is water quality monitoring at the individual level. Individual monitoring may also be used to help determine sources of water quality problems. Individual monitoring of waste discharges is required under many other Water Board programs. Examples of such programs include regulation of wastewater treatment plants and the Central Valley Water Board's Dairy Program.³⁰ The costs of individual monitoring would be much higher than representative surface and groundwater quality monitoring required under the Order. Representative monitoring site selection may be based on a group or category of represented waste discharges, that will provide information required to assess compliance for represented Members, reducing the number of samples needed to evaluate compliance with the requirements of this Order. The third-party is tasked with ensuring that selected monitoring sites are representative of waste discharges from all irrigated agricultural operations within the Order's boundaries.

This Order requires the third-party to provide technical reports. These reports may include special studies at the direction of the Executive Officer. The Executive Officer may require special studies where representative monitoring is ineffective in determining potential sources of water quality problems or to identify whether management practices are effective. Special studies help ensure that the potential information gaps described above under the Order's representative monitoring requirements may be filled through targeted technical reports, instead of more costly individual monitoring programs.

The Board recognizes that representative monitoring data in and of itself will not allow the Board to determine the specific source or sources of water quality problems; however, subsequent actions, assessments and reporting required of the third party will result in the identification of the source(s) and causes of the water quality problem, the identification of actions implemented by Members to ensure water quality is protected, and the reporting of water quality data to demonstrate the water quality problem has been resolved. Therefore, representative monitoring in conjunction with other requirements in this Order³¹ and the board's compliance and enforcement activities will also allow the board to determine whether Members are complying with this Order.

IX. Reports and Plans

This Order is structured such that the Executive Officer is to make determinations regarding the adequacy of reports and information provided by the third-party or Members and allows the Executive Officer to approve such reports. All plans and reports that require approval by the Executive Officer will be posted on the board's website upon approval. In addition, this Order identifies specific reports and Executive Officer's decisions that must be posted for public comment and review. It is the right of any interested person to request the Central Valley Water Board to review any of the aforementioned Executive Officer decisions.

³⁰ The dairy program requires individual monitoring of surface water discharges and allows for a "representative" groundwater monitoring in lieu of individual groundwater monitoring.

³¹ See Table 7 for a summary of required third-party and Member reports.

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X. Approach to Implementation and Compliance and Enforcement

The board has been implementing the Irrigated Lands Regulatory Program since 2003. The implementation of the program has included compliance and enforcement activities to ensure growers have the proper regulatory coverage and are in compliance with the applicable board orders. The following section describes the state-wide policy followed by the board, as well as how the board intends to implement and enforce the Order.

The State Water Board's Water Quality Enforcement Policy (Enforcement Policy) defines an enforcement process that addresses water quality in an efficient, effective, and consistent manner³².

A variety of enforcement tools are available in response to noncompliance. The Enforcement Policy endorses the progressive enforcement approach which includes an escalating series of actions from informal to formal enforcement. Informal enforcement actions are any enforcement taken by staff that is not defined in statute or regulation, such as oral, written, or electronic communication concerning violations. The purpose of informal enforcement is to quickly bring an actual, threatened, or potential violation to the discharger's attention and to give the discharger an opportunity to return to compliance as soon as possible. Formal enforcement includes statutorily based actions that may be taken in place of, or in addition to, informal enforcement. Formal enforcement is recommended as a first response to more significant violations, such as the highest priority violations, chronic violations, and/or threatened violations. There are multiple options for formal enforcement, including Administrative Civil Liabilities (ACLs) imposed by a Regional Water Board or the State Water Board. A 30-day public comment period is required prior to the settlement or imposition of any ACL and prior to settlement of any judicial civil liabilities.

A. Compliance/Enforcement Related to Grower Participation

To facilitate grower participation in the Irrigated Lands Regulatory Program (ILRP) under the Conditional Waiver, the Central Valley Water Board staff engaged in outreach and followed the progressive enforcement series of actions. For example, staff had sent outreach postcards informing non-participating landowners who potentially require coverage under the ILRP. Water Code Section 13267 Orders for technical reports had been issued to landowners who first received an outreach postcard and did not respond. Landowners were required to respond to postcards or 13267 Orders by obtaining the required regulatory coverage, or claiming an exemption from the ILRP requirements. The Central Valley Water Board staff routinely conducted inspections to verify landowner exemption claims; occasionally the outcome of inspections led to an enforcement action for failure to obtain appropriate regulatory coverage.

Upon the adoption of the Eastern San Joaquin River Watershed Order in December 2012, staff sent letters to thousands of landowners who may now require regulatory coverage, since like this Order, the Eastern San Joaquin River Watershed Order addresses discharge to both groundwater and surface water. Parcels that potentially need regulatory coverage are identified from readily available information sources, such as county tax assessor records; aerial photography; and the California Department of Conservation's Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program. The staff also conducts inspections in the field to verify that parcels have an irrigated agricultural operation. The Executive Officer sends Water Code Section 13260 Directives when inspections verify that parcels require coverage under the ILRP, when growers who used to be third-party members are no longer listed on the annual membership lists, or when growers who received Executive Officer approval to join a third-party have not done so. The 13260 Directives require growers to enroll or re-instate their membership with a third-party, obtain coverage for their discharges under other applicable general waste requirements, or submit a Report of Waste Discharge to the Central Valley Water Board. As the highest level of informal enforcement, Notices of Violation (NOV's) are sent to growers who fail to respond to Orders and Directives, and direct the recipients to obtain the proper regulatory coverage for their waste discharges. The board intends to issue Administrative Civil Liability Complaints to those growers who do not respond to the NOV. In

³² State Water Resources Control Board. 2010. Water Quality Enforcement Policy.
<http://www.swrcb.ca.gov/water_issues/programs/enforcement/docs/enf_policy_final111709.pdf>

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addition, the board may enroll those growers under the general WDRs for dischargers not participating in a third-party group (R5-2013-0100), after such growers are provided an opportunity for a hearing.

B. Compliance/Enforcement Related to Water Quality Violations

The board intends to respond promptly to complaints and conduct field inspections on a routine basis to identify potential water quality violations. Complaints will generally result from local residents contacting the board based on their observations of sediment plumes, fish kills, or odor problems. The board will generally contact and coordinate with the third-party, the California Department of Fish and Wildlife, and the local county agricultural commissioner depending on the nature of the problem.

In addition, the board staff will conduct field inspections of individual grower's operations to determine whether practices protective of groundwater are in place. Such practices include backflow prevention devices; well head protection; and those practices found protective through the Management Practices Evaluation Program. The field inspections will also include a review of whether implemented practices are protective of surface water, and may include sampling of runoff. The informal and formal enforcement process described above will be used should any violations of the Order be identified through field inspections.

C. Compliance/Enforcement Related to Information Collected

As a part of field inspections, and with the consent of the Member, owner or authorized representative as required by applicable laws, staff may also review information and farm plans prepared by Members. The Executive Officer will request information, as necessary, from Members and the third-party to audit the quality and accuracy of information being submitted. The Executive Officer will regularly report to the board on the results of any audits of the information reported by the third-party, the outcome of any field verification inspections of information submitted by the Members, and make recommendations regarding changes to the reporting requirements and the information submittal process, if needed.

The findings of this Order provide a further description of the enforcement priorities and process for addressing violations.

XI. Water Quality Objectives

Surface water and groundwater receiving water limitations in section III of the Order specify that waste discharge from irrigated lands may not cause or contribute to an exceedance of water quality objectives in surface water or underlying groundwater, unreasonably affect beneficial uses, or cause a condition of pollution or nuisance.

Water quality objectives that apply to surface water are described in the *Water Quality Control Plan for the Sacramento and San Joaquin River Basins* (Basin Plan) and the *Water Quality Control Plan for the San Francisco Bay/Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta Estuary* (Bay/Delta Plan). Applicable water quality objectives include, but are not limited to, (1) the numeric objectives, including the bacteria objective, the chemical constituents objective (includes listed chemicals and state drinking water standards, i.e., maximum contaminant levels (MCLs) promulgated in Title 22 California Code of Regulations (CCR) Division 4, Chapter 15 sections 64431, 64444 and 64449 that are applicable through the Basin Plan to waters designated as municipal and domestic supply), dissolved oxygen objectives, pH objectives, the salinity objectives, and the turbidity objectives; and (2) the narrative objectives, including the biostimulatory substances objective, the chemical constituents objective, and the toxicity objective. The Basin Plan also contains numeric water quality objectives that apply to specifically identified water bodies, such as specific temperature objectives. Federal water quality criteria that apply to surface water are contained in federal regulations referred to as the California Toxics Rule and the National Toxics Rule. See 40 CFR sections 131.36 and 131.38.

Water quality objectives that apply to groundwater include, but are not limited to, (1) numeric objectives, including the bacteria objective and the chemical constituents objective (includes state MCLs

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promulgated in Title 22 CCR Division 4, Chapter 15 section 64431, 64444 and 64449 and are applicable through the Basin Plan to municipal and domestic supply), and (2) narrative objectives including the chemical constituents, taste and odor, and toxicity objectives.

The requirements that waste discharge not unreasonably affect beneficial uses or cause a condition of pollution or nuisance are prescribed pursuant to sections 13263 and 13241 of the California Water Code. Section 13263 of the California Water Code requires Regional Water Boards, when establishing waste discharge requirements, to consider the need to prevent nuisance and the provisions in section 13241 of the California Water Code. Section 13241 requires Regional Water Boards to consider several factors when establishing water quality objectives including prevention of nuisance and reasonable protection of beneficial uses.

A. Implementation of Water Quality Objectives

The Basin Plan includes numeric and narrative water quality objectives. The narrative toxicity objective states: *“All waters shall be maintained free of toxic substances in concentrations that produce detrimental physiological responses in human, plant, animal, or aquatic life.”* The Basin Plan states that material and relevant information, including numeric criteria, and recommendations from other agencies and scientific literature will be utilized in evaluating compliance with the narrative toxicity objective. The narrative chemical constituent objective states that waters shall not contain chemical constituents in concentrations that adversely affect beneficial uses. At a minimum, *“...water designated for use as domestic or municipal supply (MUN) shall not contain concentrations of chemical constituents in excess of the maximum contaminant levels (MCLs)”* in Title 22 of the California Code of Regulations (CCR). The Basin Plan further states that, to protect all beneficial uses, the Regional Water Board may apply limits more stringent than MCLs. The narrative tastes and odors objective states: *“Water shall not contain taste- or odor-producing substances in concentrations that impart undesirable tastes or odors to domestic or municipal water supplies or to fish flesh or other edible products of aquatic origin, or that cause nuisance, or otherwise adversely affect beneficial uses.”*

The Sacramento-San Joaquin Basin Plan at page IV-16.00, contains an implementation policy, “Policy for Application of Water Quality Objectives,” that specifies that the Central Valley Water Board *“will, on a case-by-case basis, adopt numerical limitations in orders which will implement the narrative objectives.”* With respect to narrative objectives, the Regional Water Board must establish limitations using one or more of three specified sources, including: (1) USEPA’s published water quality criteria, (2) a proposed state criterion (i.e., water quality objective) or an explicit state policy interpreting its narrative water quality criteria (i.e., the Regional Water Board’s “Policy for Application of Water Quality Objectives”), or (3) an indicator parameter. For purposes of this Order, all three sources will be used as part of the process described below.

Implementation of numeric and narrative water quality objectives under the Order involves an iterative process. The Order’s MRP establishes management plan trigger limits that are equivalent to the applicable Basin Plan numeric water quality objectives. For constituents that are not assigned Basin Plan numeric water quality objectives, Central Valley Water Board staff will develop trigger limits in consultation with the Department of Pesticide Regulation (for pesticides) and other agencies as appropriate. Central Valley Water Board staff will provide interested parties, including the third-party representing Members, with an opportunity to review and comment on the trigger limits. The Executive Officer will then provide the trigger limits to the third-party. Those trigger limits will be considered the numeric interpretation of the applicable narrative objectives. In locations where trigger limits are exceeded, water quality management plans must be developed that will form the basis for reporting which steps have been taken by growers to achieve compliance with numeric and narrative water quality objectives.

XII. Non-Point Source (NPS) Program

This Order regulates waste discharges from irrigated agricultural lands to state waters as an NPS program. Accordingly, the waste discharge requirements must implement the provisions of the State

Water Board's *Policy for Implementation and Enforcement of the Nonpoint Source Pollution Control Program* (NPS Policy). Under the NPS Policy, the Regional Water Board must find that the program will promote attainment of water quality objectives. The nonpoint-source program also must meet the requirements of five key structural elements. These elements include (1) the purpose of the program must be stated and the program must address NPS pollution in a manner that achieves and maintains water quality objectives and beneficial uses, including any applicable antidegradation requirements; (2) describe the practices to be implemented and processes to be used to select and verify proper implementation of practices; (3) where it is necessary to allow time to achieve water quality requirements, include a specific time schedule, and corresponding quantifiable milestones designed to measure progress toward reaching specified requirements; (4) feedback mechanisms to determine whether the program is achieving its purpose; and (5) the consequences of failure to achieve the stated purpose.

This Order addresses each of the five key elements, as described below.

- (1) The purpose of the long-term irrigated lands regulatory program, of which this Order is an implementing mechanism, is stated above under the section titled "Goals and Objectives of the Irrigated Lands Regulatory Program."³³ The program goals and objectives include meeting water quality objectives. The requirements of this Order include requirements to meet applicable water quality objectives and the requirements of State Water Board Resolution 68-16 (antidegradation requirements). Further discussion of this Order's implementation of antidegradation requirements is given below under the section titled "State Water Board Resolution 68-16."
- (2) The board is prevented by Water Code section 13360 from prescribing specific management practices to be implemented. However, it may set forth performance standards and require dischargers to report on what practices they have or will implement to meet those standards. Examples of the types of practices that irrigated agricultural operations may implement to meet program goals and objectives have been described in the Economics Report³⁴ and evaluated in the Program Environmental Impact Report (PEIR)³⁵ for the long-term ILRP. This Order requires each individual operation to develop a farm evaluation that will describe their management practices in place to protect surface water and groundwater quality. This Order also requires the development of surface/groundwater quality management plans (SQMPs/GQMPs) in areas where there are exceedances of water quality objectives. The requirements for SQMPs and GQMPs include that the third-party identify management practices and develop a process for evaluating the effectiveness of such practices. The requirements of this Order are consistent with Key Element 2.
- (3) This Order requires the development of SQMPs/GQMPs in areas where water quality objectives are not met. SQMPs/GQMPs must include time schedules for implementing the plans and meeting the surface and groundwater receiving water limitations (section III of the Order) as soon as practicable, but within a maximum of 10 years for surface and groundwater. The time schedules must be consistent with the requirements for time schedules set forth in this Order. The time schedules must include quantifiable milestones that will be reviewed by the Executive Officer and the public prior to approval. The time schedule requirements in this Order are consistent with Key Element 3.

³³ The goals and objectives were developed as part of the ILRP Program Environmental Impact Report, ICF International. 2011. *Irrigated Lands Regulatory Program - Program Environmental Impact Report*. Final and Draft. March. (ICF 05508.05.) Sacramento, CA. Prepared for Central Valley Regional Water Quality Control Board, Sacramento, CA.

³⁴ ICF International. 2010. *Draft Technical Memorandum Concerning the Economic Analysis of the Irrigated Lands Regulatory Program*. July. (ICF 05508.05.) Sacramento, CA. Prepared for: Central Valley Regional Water Quality Control Board, Sacramento, CA.

³⁵ ICF International. 2011. *Irrigated Lands Regulatory Program - Program Environmental Impact Report*. Final and Draft. March. (ICF 05508.05.) Sacramento, CA. Prepared for Central Valley Regional Water Quality Control Board, Sacramento, CA.

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- (4) To provide feedback on whether program goals are being achieved, this Order requires surface and groundwater quality monitoring, tracking of management practices, and evaluation of effectiveness of implemented practices. This feedback will allow iterative implementation of practices to ensure that program goals are achieved. The feedback mechanisms required by this Order are consistent with Key Element 4.
- (5) This Order establishes the following consequences where requirements are not met:
- (a) The third-party or Members will be required, in an iterative process, to conduct additional monitoring and/or implement management practices where water quality objectives are not being met;
 - (b) Appropriate Central Valley Water Board enforcement action where the iterative management practices process is unsuccessful, program requirements are not met, or time schedules are not met;
 - (c) Require noncompliant Members, or all Members where the third-party fails to meet the requirements of this Order, to submit a report of waste discharge to obtain individual waste discharge requirements from the Central Valley Water Board (i.e., revoke coverage under this Order).

This Order describes consequences for failure to meet requirements and is consistent with Key Element 5.

XIII. California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA)

For the purposes of adoption of this Order, the Central Valley Water Board is the lead agency pursuant to CEQA (Public Resources Code sections 21100 et seq.). The Central Valley Water Board has prepared a Final Program Environmental Impact Report (PEIR)³⁶ that analyzes the potential environmental impacts of six program alternatives for a long term ILRP. As described more fully in Attachment D, this Order relies upon the PEIR for CEQA compliance. The requirements of the Order include regulatory elements that are also contained in the six alternatives analyzed in the PEIR. Therefore, the actions by Members to protect water quality in response to the requirements of this Order are expected to be similar to those described for Alternatives 2-6 of the PEIR (Alternative 1 does not include groundwater protection).

The PEIR describes that potential environmental impacts of all six alternatives are associated with implementation of water quality management practices, construction of monitoring wells, and impacts to agriculture resources (e.g., loss of production of prime farmland) due to increased regulatory costs. Under this Order, Members will be required to implement water quality management practices to address water quality concerns. The PEIR describes and evaluates potential impacts of practices likely to be implemented to meet water quality and other management goals on irrigated lands. These water quality management practices include:

- Nutrient management
- Improved water management
- Tailwater recovery system
- Pressurized irrigation
- Sediment trap, hedgerow, or buffer
- Cover cropping or conservation tillage
- Wellhead protection

³⁶ ICF International. 2011. *Irrigated Lands Regulatory Program Final Program Environmental Impact Report*. Final and Draft. March. (ICF 05508.05.) Sacramento, CA. Prepared for: Central Valley Regional Water Quality Control Board, Sacramento, CA

These practices are examples of the types of practices that would be broadly applied by irrigated agricultural operations throughout the Central Valley and are considered representative of the types of practices that would have potential environmental impacts. It is important to note that the evaluated practices are not required; operators will have the flexibility to select practices to meet water quality goals. This Order represents one order in a series of orders that will be developed, based on the alternatives evaluated in the PEIR for all irrigated agriculture within the Central Valley. The requirements of this Order would lead to implementation of the above practices within the Sacramento River Watershed to a similar degree as is described for Alternatives 2-6 analyzed in the PEIR. Also, the requirements of this Order will require installation of monitoring wells (with the extent depending on the adequacy of existing wells for water quality monitoring).

As described in the PEIR for Alternatives 2-6, the combination of an operator's choice of management practice and where that practice is implemented (i.e., located within a sensitive resource area) may result in significant environmental impacts for the following resource areas:

- Cultural resources: Potential loss of resources from construction and operation of management practices and monitoring wells.
- Noise and vibration: Exposure of sensitive land uses to noise from construction and operation of management practices (e.g., construction of tailwater return system, pump noise) and monitoring wells.
- Air quality: Generation of construction and operational emissions from management practices and monitoring wells (e.g., equipment and pump emissions generated during construction and continued operation of practices).
- Climate change: Cumulative, from a potential increase in greenhouse gas emissions.
- Vegetation and wildlife: Loss of habitat, wildlife, and wetland communities from reduced surface water discharge and construction and operation of practices and monitoring wells (e.g., loss of habitat if a practice is sited in a previously undisturbed area). Cumulative loss of habitat.
- Fisheries: Loss of habitat from construction of management practices, monitoring wells, and toxicity attributable to coagulant additives.
- Agriculture resources: Loss of farmland from increased regulatory cost. Cumulative loss of agriculture resources.

The above is a generalized summary of affected resource areas. The reader is directed to the Attachment D, Findings of Fact and Statement of Overriding Considerations, of this Order for specific impacts and discussion. Attachment D provides a listing of the above impacts, the written findings regarding those impacts consistent with § 15091 of the CEQA Guidelines, and the explanation for each finding.

A. Mitigation Measures

The impacts described above, except for agriculture resources, cumulative climate change, and cumulative vegetation and wildlife can be reduced to a less than significant level through the employment of alternate practices or by choosing a location that avoids sensitive areas (e.g., installing a sedimentation basin in a portion of the property that is already developed rather than in an area that provides riparian habitat). Where no alternate practice or less sensitive location for a practice exists, this Order requires that the third-party and Members choosing to employ these practices to avoid impacts to sensitive resources by implementing the mitigation measures described in Attachment C. A CEQA Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program is included in Attachment B of this Order, Monitoring and Reporting Program R5-2014-XXXX.

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XIV. Statement of policy with respect to maintaining high quality waters in California (State Water Board Resolution 68-16)

This section of the Information Sheet first provides background on State Water Board Resolution 68-16 *Statement of Policy with Respect to Maintaining High Quality of Waters in California* (Resolution 68-16). Following the background discussion, the Information Sheet describes how the various provisions in the WDR and MRP collectively implement Resolution 68-16. In summary, the requirements of Resolution 68-16 are met through a combination of upfront planning and implementation at the farm level; representative monitoring and assessments to determine whether trends in degradation are occurring; and regional planning and on-farm implementation when degradation trends are identified.

Initially, all Members will need to conduct an on-farm evaluation to determine whether their practices are protective of water quality and whether they are meeting the established farm management performance standards. Through the process of becoming aware of effective management practices; evaluating their practices; and implementing improved practices; Members are expected to meet the farm management performance standards and, thereby, achieve best practicable treatment or control (BPTC), where applicable. All Members must prepare and implement a farm-specific nitrogen management plan. In addition, each Member with the potential to cause erosion and discharge sediment that may degrade surface waters must prepare and implement a sediment and erosion control plan. Implementation of the sediment/erosion control plan should result in achieving BPTC for sediment associated pollutants. Implementation of the nitrogen management plan should result in achieving BPTC for nitrates discharged to groundwater.

Representative monitoring of surface water and groundwater together with periodic assessments of available surface water and groundwater information is required to determine compliance with water quality objectives and determine whether any trends in water quality improvement or degradation are occurring. If trends in such degradation are identified that could result in impacts to beneficial uses, a surface water (or groundwater) quality management plan must be prepared by the third-party. The plan must include the identification of practices that will be implemented to address the trend in degradation and an evaluation of the effectiveness of those practices in addressing the degradation. The third party must report on the implementation of practices by its Members. Failure of individual members to implement practices to meet farm management performance standards or address the degradation by individual Members identified water quality problems will result in further direct regulation by the board, including, but not limited to, requiring individual farm water quality management plans; regulating the individual grower directly through WDRs for individual farmers; or taking other enforcement action.

As discussed further below, the combination of these requirements fulfills the requirements of Resolution 68-16 for any degradation of high quality waters authorized by this Order.

A. Background

Basin Plan water quality objectives are developed to ensure that ground and surface water beneficial uses are protected. The quality of some state ground and surface waters is higher than established Basin Plan water quality objectives. For example, nutrient levels in good, or “high quality” waters may be very low, or not detectable, while existing water quality standards for nutrients may be much higher. In such waters, some degradation of water quality may occur without compromising protection of beneficial uses. State Water Board Resolution 68-16 *Statement of Policy with Respect to Maintaining High Quality of Waters in California* (Resolution 68-16) was adopted in October of 1968 to address high quality waters in the state. Title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations, Section 131.12—Antidegradation Policy (40 CFR 131.12) was developed in 1975 to ensure water quality necessary to protect existing uses in waters of the United States. Resolution 68-16 applies to discharges to all high quality waters of the state, including groundwater and surface water (Water Code section 13050[e]); 40 CFR 131.12 applies only to surface waters.

The requirement to implement the Antidegradation Policy is contained in Resolution 68-16 (provision 2 presented below) and in the Basin Plan. The Basin Plan states that the Central Valley Water Board

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actions must conform with State Water Board plans and policies and among these policies is Resolution 68-16, which requires that:

1. *“Whenever the existing quality of water is better than the quality established in policies as of the date on which such policies become effective, such existing high quality will be maintained until it has been demonstrated to the State that any change will be consistent with maximum benefit to the people of the State, will not unreasonably affect present and anticipated beneficial use of such water and will not result in water quality less than that prescribed in the policies.”*
2. *“Any activity which produces or may produce a waste or increased volume or concentration of waste and which discharges or proposes to discharge to existing high quality waters will be required to meet waste discharge requirements which will result in the best practicable treatment or control of the discharge necessary to assure that (a) a pollution or nuisance will not occur and (b) the highest water quality consistent with maximum benefit to the people of the State will be maintained.”*

For discharges to surface waters only, the Federal Antidegradation Policy (Section 131.12, Title 40, CFR) requires:

1. *“Existing instream water uses and the level of water quality necessary to protect the existing uses shall be maintained and protected.*
2. *Where the quality of the waters exceed levels necessary to support propagation of fish, shellfish, and wildlife and recreation in and on the water, that quality shall be maintained and protected unless the State finds, after full satisfaction of the intergovernmental coordination and public participation provisions of the State’s continuing planning process, that allowing lower water quality is necessary to accommodate important economic or social development in the area in which the waters are located. In allowing such degradation or lower water quality, the State shall assure water quality adequate to protect existing uses fully. Further, the State shall assure that there shall be achieved the highest statutory and regulatory requirements for all new and existing point sources and all cost-effective and reasonable best management practices for nonpoint source control.*
3. *When high quality waters constitute an outstanding National resource, such as waters of National and State parks and wildlife refuges and waters of exceptional recreational or ecological significance, that water quality shall be maintained and protected.*
4. *In those cases where potential water quality impairment associated with a thermal discharge is involved, the antidegradation policy and implementing method shall be consistent with section 316 of the Act.”*

The State Water Board has interpreted Resolution 68-16 to incorporate the Federal Antidegradation Policy in situations where the policy is applicable. (SWRCB Order WQ 86-17.) The application of the Federal Antidegradation Policy to nonpoint source discharges (including discharges from irrigated agriculture) is limited.³⁷

³⁷ 40 CFR 131.12(a)(2) requires that the “State shall assure that there shall be achieved the highest statutory and regulatory requirements for all new and existing point sources and *all cost-effective and reasonable best management practices for nonpoint source control.*” The EPA Handbook, Chapter 4, clarifies this as follows: “Section 131.12(a)(2) does not mandate that States establish controls on nonpoint sources. The Act leaves it to the States to determine what, if any, controls on nonpoint sources are needed to provide attainment of State water quality standards (See CWA Section 319). States may adopt enforceable requirements, or voluntary programs to address nonpoint source pollution. Section 40 CFR 131.12(a)(2) does not require that States adopt or implement best management practices for nonpoint sources prior to allowing point source degradation of a high quality water. However, States that have adopted nonpoint source controls must assure that such controls are properly implemented before authorization is granted to allow point source degradation of water quality.” Accordingly, in the context of nonpoint discharges, the BPTC standard established by state law controls.

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Administrative Procedures Update (APU) 90-004, Antidegradation Policy Implementation for NPDES Permitting, provides guidance for the Regional Water Boards in implementing Resolution 68-16 and 40 CFR 131.12, as these provisions apply to NPDES permitting. APU 90-004 is not applicable in the context of this Order because nonpoint discharges from agriculture are exempt from NPDES permitting.

A number of key terms are relevant to application of Resolution 68-16 and 40 CFR 131.12 to this Order. These terms are described below.

High Quality Waters: Resolution 68-16 applies whenever “existing quality of water is better than quality established in policies as of the date such policies become effective,”³⁸ and 40 CFR 131.12 refers to “quality of waters [that] exceed levels necessary to support propagation of fish, shellfish, and wildlife and recreation.” Such waters are “high quality waters” under the state and federal antidegradation policies. In other words, high quality waters are waters with a background quality of better quality than that necessary to protect beneficial uses.³⁹ The Water Code directs the State Water Board and the Regional Water Boards to establish water quality objectives for the reasonable protection of beneficial uses. Therefore, where water bodies contain levels of water quality constituents or characteristics that are better than the established water quality objectives, such waters are considered high quality waters.

Both state and federal guidance indicates that the definition of high quality waters is established by constituent or parameter [State Water Board Order WQ 91-10; USEPA Water Quality Handbook, Chapter 4 Antidegradation (40 CFR 131.12) (“EPA Handbook”)]. Waters can be of high quality for some constituents or beneficial uses but not for others. With respect to degraded groundwater, a portion of the aquifer may be degraded with waste while another portion of the same aquifer may not be degraded with waste. The portion not degraded is high quality water within the meaning of Resolution 68-16 (see State Water Board Order WQ 91-10).

In order to determine whether a water body is a high quality water with regard to a given constituent, the background quality of the water body unaffected by the discharge must be compared to the water quality objectives. If the quality of a water body has declined since the adoption of the relevant policies and that subsequent lowering was not a result of regulatory action consistent with the state antidegradation policy, a baseline representing the historically higher water quality may be an appropriate representation of background.⁴⁰ However, if the decline in water quality was permitted consistent with state and federal antidegradation policies, the most recent water quality resulting from permitted action constitutes the relevant baseline for determination of whether the water body is high quality (see, e.g., SWRCB Order WQ 2009-0007, page 12). Additionally, if water quality conditions have improved historically, the current higher water quality would again be the point of comparison for determining the status of the water body as a high quality water.

Best Practicable Treatment or Control: Resolution 68-16 requires that, where degradation of high quality waters is permitted, best practicable treatment or control (BPTC) limits the amount of degradation that may occur. Neither the Water Code nor Resolution 68-16 defines the term “best practicable treatment or control.”

³⁸ Such policies would include policies such as State Water Board Resolution 88-63, Sources of Drinking Water Policy, establishing beneficial uses, and water quality control plans.

³⁹ USEPA Water Quality Handbook, Chapter 4 Antidegradation (40 CFR 131.12), defines “high quality waters” as “those whose quality exceeds that necessary to protect the section 101(a)(2) goals of the Act [Clean Water Act], regardless of use designation.”

⁴⁰ The state antidegradation policy was adopted in 1968, therefore water quality as far back as 1968 may be relevant to an antidegradation analysis. For purposes of application of the federal antidegradation policy only, the relevant year would be 1975.

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Despite the lack of a BPTC definition, certain State Water Board water quality orders and other documents provide direction on the interpretation of BPTC. The State Water Board has stated: “one factor to be considered in determining BPTC would be the water quality achieved by other similarly situated dischargers, and the methods used to achieve that water quality” (see Order WQ 2000-07, pages 10-11). In a “Questions and Answers” document for Resolution 68-16 (the Questions and Answers Document), BPTC is interpreted to additionally include a comparison of the proposed method to existing proven technology; evaluation of performance data (through treatability studies); comparison of alternative methods of treatment or control, and consideration of methods currently used by the discharger or similarly situated dischargers.⁴¹ The costs of the treatment or control should also be considered. Many of the above considerations are made under the “best efforts” approach described later in this section. In fact, the State Water Board has not distinguished between the level of treatment and control required under BPTC and what can be achieved through “best efforts.”

The Regional Water Board may not “specify the design, location, type of construction, or particular manner in which compliance may be had with [a] requirement, order, or decree” (Water Code 13360). However, the Regional Water Board still must require the discharger to demonstrate that the proposed manner of compliance constitutes BPTC (SWRCB Order WQ 2000-707). The requirement of BPTC is discussed in greater detail below.

Maximum Benefit to People of the State: Resolution 68-16 requires that where degradation of water quality is permitted, such degradation must be consistent with the “maximum benefit to people of the state.” Only after “intergovernmental coordination and public participation” and a determination that “allowing lower water quality is necessary to accommodate important economic or social development in the area in which the waters are located” does 40 CFR 131.12 allow for degradation.

As described in the Question and Answers Document, factors considered in determining whether degradation of water quality is consistent with maximum benefit to people of the State include economic and social costs, tangible and intangible, of the proposed discharge, as well as the environmental aspects of the proposed discharge, including benefits to be achieved by enhanced pollution controls. With reference to economic costs, both costs to the dischargers and the affected public are considered. Closely related to the BPTC requirement, consideration must be given to alternative treatment and control methods and whether lower water quality can be abated or avoided through reasonable means, and the implementation of feasible alternative treatment or control methods should be considered.

USEPA guidance clarifies that the federal antidegradation provision “is not a ‘no growth’ rule and was never designed or intended to be such. It is a policy that allows public decisions to be made on important environmental actions. Where the state intends to provide for development, it may decide under this section, after satisfying the requirements for intergovernmental coordination and public participation, that some lowering of water quality in “high quality waters” is necessary to accommodate important economic or social development” (EPA Handbook for Developing Watershed Plans to Restore and Protect Our Waters, Chapter 4). Similarly, under Resolution 68-16, degradation is permitted where maximum benefit to the people of the state is demonstrated.

Water Quality Objectives and Beneficial Uses: As described above, Resolution 68-16 and Section 40 CFR 131.12 are both site-specific evaluations that are not easily employed to address large areas or broad implementation for classes of discharges. However, as a floor, any degradation permitted under the antidegradation policies must not cause an exceedance of water quality objectives or a pollution or nuisance. Furthermore, the NPS Policy establishes a floor for all water bodies in that implementation programs must address NPS pollution in a manner that achieves and maintains water quality objectives and beneficial uses.

⁴¹ See *Questions and Answers, State Water Resources Control Board, Resolution 68-16* (February 16, 1995).

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Waters that are Not High Quality: The “Best Efforts” Approach: Where a water body is not high quality and the antidegradation policies are accordingly not triggered, the Central Valley Water Board should, under State Water Board precedent, set limitations more stringent than the objectives set forth in the Basin Plan. The State Water Board has directed that, “where the constituent in a groundwater basin is already at or exceeding the water quality objective, . . . the Regional Water Board should set limitations more stringent than the Basin Plan objectives if it can be shown that those limitations can be met using ‘best efforts.’” SWRCB Order WQ 81-5; see also SWRCB Orders Nos. WQ 79-14, WQ 82-5, WQ 2000-07. Finally, the NPS Policy establishes standards for management practices.

The “best efforts” approach involves the Regional Water Board establishing limitations expected to be achieved using reasonable control measures. Factors which should be analyzed under the “best efforts” approach include the effluent quality achieved by other similarly situated dischargers, the good faith efforts of the discharger to limit the discharge of the constituent, and the measures necessary to achieve compliance (SWRCB Order WQ 81-5, page 7). The State Water Board has applied the “best efforts” factors in interpreting BPTC. (See SWRCB Order Nos. WQ 79-14, and WQ 2000-07).

In summary, the board may set discharge limitations more stringent than water quality objectives even outside the context of the antidegradation policies. The “best efforts” approach must be taken where a water body is not “high quality” and the antidegradation policies are accordingly not triggered.

B. Application of Resolution 68-16 Requirements to this Order

The determination of a high quality water within the meaning of the antidegradation policies is water body and constituent-specific. Very little guidance has been provided in state or federal law with respect to applying the antidegradation policy to a program or general permit where multiple water bodies are affected by various discharges, some of which may be high quality waters and some of which may, by contrast, have constituents at levels that already exceed water quality objectives. Given these limitations, the board has used readily available information regarding the water quality status of surface water and groundwater in the Sacramento River Watershed to construct provisions in this Order to meet the substantive requirements of Resolution 68-16.

This Order regulates discharges from thousands of individual fields to a very large number of water bodies within the Sacramento River Watershed. There is no comprehensive, waste constituent-specific information available for all surface waters and groundwater aquifers accepting irrigated agricultural wastes that would allow site-specific assessment of current conditions. Likewise, there are no comprehensive historic data.⁴²

However, data collected by the Central Valley Water Board, dischargers, educational institutions, and others demonstrate that many water bodies within the Sacramento River Watershed are already impaired for various constituents that are or could be associated with irrigated agricultural activities. As described above, there are surface water quality management plan requirements for the following constituents and indicators: arsenic, boron, chlorpyrifos, DDE, diazinon, diuron, dissolved oxygen, electrical conductivity, *E. coli*, lead, malathion, pH, total dissolved solids, sediment toxicity, and water column toxicity to algae, and water flea (Table 2). Those same data collection efforts also indicate that other surface water bodies within the watershed meet objectives for particular constituents and would be considered “high quality waters” with respect to those constituents.

Similarly, as described above in the “Groundwater Quality Monitoring” section, eight percent of sampled square mile sections (i.e., sections containing wells for which sampling information is available) had a maximum nitrate level above applicable water quality objectives. While the lack of historical data prevents the board from being able to determine whether the groundwater represented by these wells

⁴²Irrigated lands discharges have been regulated under a conditional waiver since 1982, but comprehensive data as to trends under the waiver are not available.

are considered “high quality” with respect to nitrates⁴³, because it is unknown when the degradation occurred, available data show that currently existing quality of certain water bodies is better than the water quality objectives; for example, deeper groundwaters, represented by municipal supply wells, are generally high quality with respect to pesticides and nitrates. Degradation of such waters can be permitted only consistent with the state and federal antidegradation policies.

Given the significant variation in conditions over the broad areas covered by this Order, any application of the antidegradation requirements must account for the fact that at least some of the waters into which agricultural discharges will occur are high quality waters (for some constituents). Further, the Order provisions should also account for the fact that even where a water body is not high quality (such that discharge into that water body is not subject to the antidegradation policy), the board should, under State Water Board precedent, impose limitations more stringent than the objectives set forth in the Basin Plan, if those limits can be met by “best efforts.”

C. Consistency with BPTC and the “Best Efforts” Approach

Due to the numerous commodities being grown on irrigated agricultural lands and varying hydrogeologic conditions within the Sacramento River Watershed, identification of a specific technology or treatment device as BPTC or “best efforts” has not been accomplished. By contrast, there are a variety of technologies that have been shown to be effective in protecting water quality. For example, Chapter 5 of the Irrigated Lands Program Existing Conditions Report⁴⁴ (ECR) describes that there are numerous management practices that Members could implement to achieve water quality protection goals. The Central Valley Water Board recognizes that there is often site-specific, crop-specific, and regional variability that affects the selection of appropriate management practices, as well as design constraints and pollution-control effectiveness of various practices.

Growers need the flexibility to choose management practices that best achieve a management measure’s performance expectations given their own unique circumstances. Management practices developed for agriculture are to be used as an overall system of measures to address nonpoint-source pollution sources on any given site. In most cases, not all of the practices will be needed to address the nonpoint sources at a specific site. Operations may have more than one constituent of concern to address and may need to employ two or more of the practices to address the multiple sources. Where more than one source exists, the application of the practices should be coordinated to produce an overall system that adequately addresses all sources for the site in a cost-effective manner.

There is no specific set of technologies, practices, or treatment devices that can be said to achieve BPTC/best efforts universally in the watershed. This Order, therefore, establishes a set of performance standards that must be achieved and an iterative planning approach that will lead to implementation of BPTC/best efforts. The iterative planning approach will be implemented as two distinct processes, 1) establishment of a baseline set of universal farm water quality management performance standards combined with upfront evaluation, planning and implementation of management practices to attain those goals, and 2) additional planning and implementation measures where degradation trends are observed that threaten to impair a beneficial use or where beneficial uses are impaired (i.e., water quality objectives are not being met). Taken together, these processes are considered BPTC/best efforts. The planning and implementation processes that growers must follow on their farms should lead to the on-the-ground implementation of the optimal practices and control measures to address waste discharge from irrigated agriculture.

⁴³ As mentioned above, water quality dating as far back as 1968 may be needed to determine whether such waters are considered “high quality” under Resolution 68-16.

⁴⁴ California Regional Water Quality Control Board, Central Valley Region, and Jones and Stokes. 2008. *Irrigated Lands Regulatory Program Existing Conditions Report*. Sacramento, CA.

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Farm Management Performance Standards⁴⁵

This Order establishes on farm standards for implementation of management practices that all Members must achieve. The selection of appropriate management practices must include analysis of site-specific conditions, waste types, discharge mechanisms, and crop types. Considering this, as well as the Water Code 13360 mandate that the Regional Water Board not specify the manner of compliance with its requirements, selection must be done at the farm level. Following are the performance standards that all Members must achieve:

- a. minimize waste discharge offsite in surface water,
- b. minimize or eliminate the discharge of sediment above background levels,
- c. minimize percolation of waste to groundwater,
- d. minimize excess nutrient application relative to crop consumption,
- e. prevent pollution and nuisance
- f. achieve and maintain water quality objectives and beneficial uses,
- g. protect wellheads from surface water intrusion.

BPTC is not defined in Resolution 68-16. However, the State Water Board describes in its 1995 Questions and Answers, Resolution 68-16: "To evaluate the best practicable treatment or control method, the discharger should compare the proposed method to existing proven technology; evaluate performance data, e.g., through treatability studies; compare alternative methods of treatment or control; and/or consider the method currently used by the discharger or similarly situated dischargers." Available state and federal guidance on management practices may serve as a measure of the types of water quality management goals for irrigated agriculture recommended throughout the state and country (e.g., water quality management goals for similarly situated dischargers). This will provide a measure of whether implementation of the above performance standards will lead to implementation of BPTC/best efforts.

- As part of California's Nonpoint Source Pollution Control Program, the State Water Board, California Coastal Commission, and other state agencies have identified seven management measures to address agricultural nonpoint sources of pollution that affect state waters (*California's Management Measures for Polluted Runoff*, referred to below as "Agriculture Management Measures").⁴⁶ The agricultural management measures include practices and plans installed under various NPS programs in California, including systems of practices commonly used and recommended by the USDA as components of resource management systems, water quality management plans, and agricultural waste management systems.
- USEPA's National Management Measures to Control Nonpoint Source Pollution from Agriculture (EPA 841-B-03-004, July 2003);⁴⁷ "is a technical guidance and reference document for use by State, local, and tribal managers in the implementation of nonpoint source pollution management programs. It contains information on the best available, economically achievable means of reducing pollution of surface and ground water from agriculture."

Both of the above guidance documents describe a series of management measures, similar to the farm management performance standards and related requirements of the Order. The agricultural management measures described in the state and USEPA reference documents generally include: 1) erosion and sediment control, 2) facility wastewater and runoff from confined animal facilities, 3)

⁴⁵ [Table 7 includes a summary of the reports that will be provided by Members or third-party to provide the information needed to evaluate compliance with the Farm Management Performance Standards.](#)

⁴⁶ *California's Management Measures for Polluted Runoff*

(<http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/water_issues/programs/nps/docs/cammpr/info.pdf>)

⁴⁷ *National Management Measures to Control Nonpoint Source Pollution from Agriculture*

(<http://water.epa.gov/polwaste/nps/agriculture/agmm_index.cfm>)

nutrient management, 4) pesticide management, 5) grazing management, 6) irrigation water management, and 7) education and outreach. A comparison of the recommendations with the Order's requirements is provided below.

Management measure 1, erosion and sediment control. Practices implemented to minimize waste discharge offsite and erosion (performance standards a and b) are consistent with this management measure to achieve erosion and sediment control. The Order requires that all Members implement sediment discharge and erosion prevention practices to minimize or eliminate the discharge of sediment above background levels. Those Members that have the potential to cause erosion and discharge sediment that may degrade surface waters must develop a farm-specific sediment and erosion control plan.

Management measure 2 is not applicable, as this Order does not address waste discharges from confined animal facilities.

Management measure 3, nutrient management. As described in the State's Agricultural Management Measures document, "this measure addresses the development and implementation of comprehensive nutrient management plans for areas where nutrient runoff is a problem affecting coastal waters and/or water bodies listed as impaired by nutrients." Nutrient management practices implemented to meet performance standards are consistent with this measure. The Order also requires nitrogen management plans to be developed by Members within both high vulnerability and low vulnerability groundwater areas. Nitrogen management plans require Members to document how their fertilizer use management practices meet performance standard d. Finally, where nutrients are causing exceedances of water quality objectives in surface waters, this Order would require development of a detailed SQMP which would address sources of nutrients and require implementation of practices to manage nutrients. Collectively, these requirements work together in a manner consistent with management measure 3.

Management measure 4, pesticide management. As described in the State's Agricultural Management Measures document, this measure "is intended to reduce contamination of surface water and groundwater from pesticides." Performance standards a, c, e, f, and g are consistent with this management measure, requiring Members to implement practices that minimize waste discharge to surface and groundwater (such as pesticides), prevent pollution and nuisance, achieve and maintain water quality objectives, and implement wellhead protection measures.

Management measure 5, grazing management. As described in the state Agriculture Management Measures document, this measure is "intended to protect sensitive areas (including streambanks, lakes, wetlands, estuaries, and riparian zones) by reducing direct loadings of animal wastes and sediment." While none of the Order's farm management goals directly address grazing management, performance standards a, b, e and f, when considered by an irrigated pasture operation would lead to the same management practices, e.g., preventing erosion, discharge of sediment, and ensuring that animal waste loadings do not cause pollution, nuisance, and achieve water quality objectives. The Order also requires that all Members implement sediment discharge and erosion prevention practices to minimize or eliminate the discharge of sediment above background levels.

Management measure 6, irrigation water management. As described in the state Agricultural Management Measures document, this measure "promotes effective irrigation while reducing pollutant delivery to surface and ground waters." Performance standards a and c, requiring Members to minimize waste discharge to surface and groundwater will lead to practices that will also achieve this management measure. For example, a Member may choose to implement efficient irrigation management programs (e.g., timing, uniformity testing), technologies (e.g., spray, drip irrigation, tailwater return), or other methods to minimize discharge of waste to surface water and percolation to groundwater.

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Management measure 7, education and outreach. The Order requires that third-party groups conduct education and outreach activities to inform Members of program requirements and water quality problems.

Implementation of practices to achieve the Order's water quality requirements described above is consistent with the state and federal guidance for management measures. Because these measures are recommended for similarly situated dischargers (e.g., agriculture), compliance with the requirements of the Order will lead to implementation of BPTC/best efforts by all Members.

1. Additional Planning and Implementation Measures (SQMP/GQMPs)

This Order requires development of water quality management plans (surface or groundwater) where degradation trends are observed that threaten to impair a beneficial use or where beneficial uses are impaired (i.e., water quality objectives are not being met). SQMPs/GQMPs include requirements to investigate sources, develop strategies to implement practices to ensure waste discharges are meeting the Order's surface and groundwater receiving water limitations, and develop a monitoring strategy to provide feedback on the effectiveness of the management plan. In addition, the SQMPs/GQMPs must include actions to "Identify, validate, and implement management practices to reduce loading of COC's [constituents of concern] to surface water or groundwater, as applicable, thereby improving water quality" (see Appendix MRP-1). Under these plans, additional management practices will be implemented in an iterative manner, to ensure that the management practices represent BPTC/best efforts and that degradation does not threaten beneficial uses. The SQMPs/GQMPs need to meet the performance standards set forth in this Order. The SQMPs/GQMPs are also reviewed periodically to determine whether adequate progress is being made to address the degradation trend or impairment. If adequate progress is not being made, then the Executive Officer can require field monitoring studies, on-site verification of implementation of practices, or the board may revoke the coverage under this Order and regulate the discharger through an individual WDR.

In cases where effectiveness of practices in protecting water quality is not known, the data and information gathered through the SQMP/GQMP and MPEP processes will result in the identification of management practices that meet the performance standards and represent BPTC/best efforts. Since the performance standards also apply to low vulnerability areas with high quality waters, those data and information will help inform the Members and board of the types of practices that meet performance standard requirements.

It is also important to note that in some cases, other agencies may establish performance standards that are equivalent to BPTC and may be relied upon as part of a SQMP or GQMP. For example, the Department of Pesticide Regulation (DPR) has established Groundwater Protection Areas within the Sacramento River Watershed that require growers to implement specific groundwater quality protection requirements for certain pesticides. The practices required under DPR's Groundwater Protection Program are considered BPTC for those pesticides requiring permits in groundwater protection areas, since the practices are designed to prevent those pesticides from reaching groundwater and they apply uniformly to similarly situated dischargers in the area.

The State Water Board indicates in its Questions and Answers, Resolution 68-16: "To evaluate the best practicable treatment or control method, the discharger should...evaluate performance data, e.g., through treatability studies..." Water quality management plans, referred to as SQMPs/GQMPs above, institute an iterative process whereby the effectiveness of any set of practices in minimizing degradation achieving receiving water limitations will be periodically reevaluated as necessary and/or as more recent and detailed water quality data become available. The monitoring reports and management plan status reports submitted by the third-party on an ongoing basis will include information on the practices being implemented and, for practices implemented in response to SQMPs/GQMPs, an evaluation of their effectiveness. This process of reviewing data and instituting additional practices where necessary will continue to assure that BPTC/best efforts are implemented and will facilitate the collection of information necessary to demonstrate the performance of the

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practices. This iterative process will also ensure that the highest water quality consistent with maximum benefit to the people of the state will be maintained.

Resolution 68-16 does not require Members to use technology that is better than necessary to prevent degradation. As such, the board presumes that the performance standards required by this Order are sufficiently achieving BPTC where water quality conditions and management practice implementation are already preventing degradation. Further, since BPTC determinations are informed by the consideration of costs, it is important that discharges in these areas not be subject to the more stringent and expensive requirements associated with SQMPs/GQMPs. Therefore, though Members in “low vulnerability” areas must still meet the farm management performance standards described above, they do not need to incur additional costs associated with SQMPs/GQMPs where there is no evidence of their contributing to degradation of high quality waters.

2. Management Practices Evaluation Program (MPEP) and Other Reporting and Planning Requirements

In addition to the SQMPs/GQMPs, the Order includes a comprehensive suite of reporting requirements that should provide the board with the information it needs to determine whether the necessary actions are being taken to achieve BPTC and protect water quality, where applicable. These reporting provisions have been crafted in consideration of Water Code section 13267, which requires that the burden, including costs, of monitoring requirements bear a reasonable relationship to the need for and the benefits to be gained from the monitoring. In high vulnerability groundwater areas, the third-party must develop and implement a Management Practices Evaluation Program (MPEP). The MPEP will include evaluation studies of management practices to determine whether those practices are protective of groundwater quality (e.g., that will not cause or contribute to exceedances of water quality objectives) for identified constituents of concern under a variety of site conditions. If the management practices are not protective, new practices must be developed, implemented, and evaluated. Any management practices that are identified as being protective of water quality, or those that are equally effective, must be implemented by Members who farm under similar conditions (e.g., crop type, soil conditions) (see provision IV.B.21 of the Order).

Farm management performance standards are applicable to both high and low vulnerability areas. The major difference in high and low vulnerability areas is the priority for action. High vulnerability areas may contain both high and low quality waters with respect to constituents discharged by irrigated agriculture, and the MPEP and other reporting, planning, and implementation requirements will determine and require actions to achieve BPTC and best efforts for high and low quality waters, respectively. Because low vulnerability areas present less of a threat of degradation or pollution, additional time is provided, or a lower level of review and certification is required, for some of the planning and reporting requirements. Also, while an MPEP is not required for the low vulnerability areas, the actions required by the MPEP must be implemented as applicable by Members in both high and low vulnerability areas, and will therefore result in the implementation of BPTC and best efforts in high and low vulnerability areas, and will inform evaluation of compliance with performance standards in all areas. The Order requires implementation of actions that achieve BPTC and best efforts for both high and low quality waters, respectively.

To determine whether a degradation trend is occurring, the Order requires surface water monitoring of specific “Representative” monitoring sites. The data gathered from the surface water monitoring effort will allow the board to determine whether there is a trend in degradation of water quality related to discharges from irrigated agriculture. For groundwater, a trend monitoring program is required in both “low vulnerability” and “high vulnerability” areas. The trend monitoring for the low vulnerability areas is required to help the board determine whether any trend in degradation of groundwater quality is occurring. For pesticides in groundwater, the board will initially rely on the information gathered through the Department of Pesticide Regulation’s (DPR) monitoring efforts to determine whether any degradation related to pesticides is occurring. If the available groundwater quality data (e.g., nitrates, pesticides) in a low vulnerability area suggest that degradation is occurring that could threaten to impair beneficial uses, then the area would be re-designated as a high vulnerability area.

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The third-party is required to prepare a Groundwater Quality Assessment Report (GAR) and update that report every five years. The GAR will include an identification of high vulnerability and low vulnerability areas, including identification of constituents that could cause degradation. The initial submittal of the GAR will include a compilation of water quality data, which the board and third-party will use to evaluate trends. The periodic updates to the GAR will require the consideration of data collected by the third-party, as well as other organizations, and will also allow the board and third-party to evaluate trends. The GAR will provide a reporting vehicle for the board to periodically evaluate water quality trends to determine whether degradation is occurring. If the degradation triggers the requirement for a GQMP, then the area in which the GQMP is required would be considered “high vulnerability” and all of the requirements associated with a high vulnerability area would apply to those Members.

All Members will also need to report on their management practices through the farm evaluation process. In addition, all members will need to prepare nitrogen management plans prepared in accordance with the nitrogen management plan templates approved by the Executive Officer. The plans require Members to document how their fertilizer use management practices minimize excess nutrient application relative to crop consumption. The planning requirements are phased according to threat level such that members in low vulnerability areas have more time to complete their plans than those in high vulnerability areas. Members in high vulnerability areas will need to submit nitrogen management plan summary reports. Through the farm evaluation, the Member must identify “...on-farm management practices implemented to achieve the Order’s farm management performance standards.” In addition, the nitrogen management plan summary reports required in high vulnerability areas will include, at a minimum, information on the ratio of total nitrogen available for crop uptake to the estimated crop consumption of nitrogen. Nitrogen management plans and nitrogen management plan summary reports provide indicators as to whether the Member is meeting the performance standard to minimize excess nutrient application relative to crop consumption of nitrogen. The MPEP study process would be used to determine whether the nitrogen consumption ratio meets the performance standard of the Order.

D. Summary

Members are required to implement practices to meet the above performance standards and periodically review the effectiveness of implemented practices and make improvements where necessary. Members in both high and low vulnerability areas will identify the practices they are implementing to achieve water quality protection requirements as part of farm evaluations and nitrogen management plans. Members in high vulnerability areas have additional requirements associated with the SQMPs/GQMPs; preparing sediment and erosion control plans; implementing practices identified as protective through the MPEP studies; and reporting on their activities more frequently.

Also, the Order requires water quality monitoring and assessments aimed to identify trends, evaluate effectiveness of management practices, and detect exceedances of water quality objectives. The requirements were designed in consideration of Water Code section 13267. The process of periodic review of SQMPs/GQMPs provides a mechanism for the board to better ensure that Members are meeting the requirements of the Order, if the third-party led efforts are not effective in ensuring **BPTC** is receiving water limitations are achieved, ~~where applicable~~.

Requirements for individual farm evaluations, nitrogen management plans, sediment and erosion control plans, management practices tracking, and water quality monitoring and reporting are designed to ensure that degradation is minimized and that management practices are protective of water quality. These requirements are aimed to ensure that all irrigated lands are implementing management practices that minimize degradation, the effectiveness of such practices is evaluated, and feedback monitoring is conducted to ensure that degradation is minimized. Even in low vulnerability areas where there is no information indicating degradation of a high quality water, the farm management performance standards act as a preventative requirement to ensure degradation does not occur. The information and evaluations conducted as part of the GQMP/SQMP process will help inform those Members in low vulnerability areas of the types of practices that meet the performance standards. In addition, even Members in low

vulnerability groundwater areas must implement practices (or equivalent practices) that are identified as protective through the MPEP studies (where these practices are applicable to the Members' site conditions). The farm evaluations and nitrogen management plan requirements for low vulnerability areas provide indicators as to whether Members are meeting applicable performance standards. The required monitoring and periodic reassessment of vulnerability designations will allow the board to determine whether degradation is occurring and whether the status of a low vulnerability area should be changed to high vulnerability, and vice versa.

The Order is designed to achieve site-specific antidegradation and antidegradation-related requirements through implementation of BPTC/best efforts as appropriate and monitoring, evaluation, and reporting to confirm the effectiveness of the BPTC/best efforts measures in achieving their goals. The Order relies on implementation of practices and treatment technologies that constitute BPTC/best efforts and requires monitoring of water quality and evaluation studies to ensure that the selected practices in fact constitute BPTC where degradation of high quality waters is or may be occurring, and best efforts where waters are already degraded. Because the State Water Board has not distinguished between the level of treatment and control required under BPTC and what can be achieved through best efforts, the requirements of this Order for BPTC/best efforts apply equally to high quality waters and already degraded waters.

This Order allows degradation of existing high quality waters. This degradation is consistent with maximum benefit to the people of the state for the following reasons:

- At a minimum, this Order requires that irrigated agriculture achieve and maintain compliance with water quality objectives and beneficial uses;
- The requirements implementing the Order will result in use of BPTC where irrigated agricultural waste discharges may cause degradation of high quality waters; where waters are already degraded, the requirements will result in the pollution controls that reflect the "best efforts" approach. Because BPTC will be implemented, any lowering of water quality will be accompanied by implementation of the most appropriate treatment or control technology;
- Central Valley communities depend on irrigated agriculture for employment (PEIR, Appendix A); Direct employment is associated with agricultural crops and agricultural support services is approximately 31,445 jobs in the Order area.⁴⁸ Widespread to total elimination of farming would result in loss of these jobs, which would disproportionately impact already disadvantaged communities that depend on farm jobs and the farm economy. The total output of the agricultural sector, including support services is approximately \$3,464 million, which could be substantially reduced if no degradation were allowed⁴⁹.
- The state and nation depend on Central Valley agriculture for food (PEIR, Appendix A). As stated in the PEIR, one goal of this Order is to maintain the economic viability of agriculture in California's Central Valley; The Order is anticipated to result in an estimated loss of 124,196 acres of irrigated lands. Failing to authorize degradation of high quality waters could result in a significantly higher loss of farmland;
- Consistent with the Order's and PEIR's stated goal of ensuring that irrigated agricultural discharges do not impair access to safe and reliable drinking water, the Order protects high

⁴⁸ Estimated based on the total number of jobs in the Sacramento River Basin associated with agricultural crops and support services (Table 4-9 of the Economics Report) times the ratio of irrigated lands under this Order in the Sacramento River Basin (1,699,568) divided by the total irrigated acreage in the Sacramento River Basin (2,286,395 from Table 3-3 of the Economics Report). In addition, a similar calculation was made for the Cosumnes River Basin (77,432 acres), as a fraction of the San Joaquin River Basin (2,126,028 acres).

⁴⁹ Estimated based on the total industrial output in the Sacramento River Basin associated with agricultural crops and support services (Table 4-3 of the Economics Report) times the ratio of irrigated lands under this Order (1,699,568) divided by the total irrigated acreage in the Sacramento River Basin (2,286,395 from Table 3-3 of the Economics Report). In addition, a similar calculation was made for the Cosumnes River Basin (77,432 acres), as a fraction of the San Joaquin River Basin (2,126,028 acres).

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quality waters relied on by local communities from degradation by current practices on irrigated lands. The Order is designed to prevent irrigated lands discharges from causing or contributing to exceedances of water quality objectives, which include maximum contaminant levels for drinking water. The Order imposes more stringent requirements in areas deemed “high vulnerability” based on threat to groundwater beneficial uses, including the domestic and municipal supply use. The Order also is designed to detect and address exceedances of water quality objectives, if they occur, in accordance with the compliance time schedules provided therein;

- Because the Order prohibits degradation above a water quality objective and establishes representative surface water monitoring and groundwater monitoring programs to determine whether irrigated agricultural waste discharges are in compliance with the Order’s receiving water limitations, local communities should not incur any additional treatment costs associated with the degradation authorized by this Order. In situations where water bodies are already above water quality objectives and communities are currently incurring treatment costs to use the degraded water, the requirements established by this Order will institute time schedules for reductions in irrigated agricultural sources to achieve the Order’s receiving water limitations; therefore, this Order will, over time, work to reduce treatment costs of such communities; and
- The Order requires Members to achieve water quality management practice performance standards and includes farm management practices monitoring to ensure practices are implemented to achieve these standards. The iterative process whereby Members implement practices to achieve farm management performance standards, coupled with representative surface and groundwater monitoring feedback to assess whether the practices are effective, will prevent degradation of surface and groundwater quality above water quality objectives. The requirement that Members not cause or contribute to exceedances of water quality objectives is a ceiling. Achieving the farm management performance standards will, in many instances, result in preventing degradation or degradation well below water quality objectives.⁵⁰

The requirements of the Order and the degradation that would be allowed are consistent with State Water Board Resolution 68-16. The requirements of the Order will result in the implementation of BPTC necessary to assure the highest water quality consistent with the maximum benefit to the people of the state. The receiving water limitations in section III of the Order, the compliance schedules in section XII, and the Monitoring and Reporting Program’s requirements to track compliance with the Order, are designed to ensure that the authorized degradation will not cause or contribute to exceedances of water quality objectives, unreasonably affect beneficial uses, or cause a condition of pollution or nuisance. Finally, the iterative process of reviewing data and instituting additional management practices where necessary will ensure that the highest water quality consistent with the maximum benefit to the people of the state will be maintained.

XV. California Water Code Sections 13141 and 13241

The total estimated annual average cost of compliance with this Order, e.g., summation of costs for administration, monitoring, reporting, tracking, implementation of management practices, is expected to be approximately \$8.58 per acre greater than the cost associated with the protection of surface water only under the Coalition Group Conditional Waiver. The total estimated average cost of compliance associated with continuation of the previous Coalition Group Conditional Waiver within the Sacramento River Watershed is expected to be approximately 172 million dollars per year (\$97.06 per acre annually). The total average estimated cost of this Order is 187 million dollars per year (\$105.64 per acre annually).

⁵⁰ For example, for certain crops and farming operations, total elimination of tailwater during the irrigation season is achievable, which would totally eliminate the discharge of any wastes in surface water runoff from the farming operation during the irrigation season. Some farming operations may be able to eliminate the use of a pesticide that is degrading water quality.

Approximately \$97.02 of the estimated \$105.64 per acre annual cost of the Order is associated with implementation of water quality management practices (see discussion below for a breakdown of estimated costs). This Order does not require that Members implement specific water quality management practices.⁵¹ Many of the management practices that have water quality benefits can have other economic and environmental benefits (e.g., improved irrigation can reduce water and energy consumption, as well as reduce runoff). Management practice selection will be based on decisions by individual Members in consideration of the unique conditions of their irrigated agricultural lands; water quality concerns; and other benefits expected from implementation of the practice. As such, the cost estimate is an estimate of potential, not required costs of implementing specific practices. Any costs for water quality management practices will be based on a market transaction between Members and those vendors or individuals providing services or equipment and not based on an estimate of those costs provided by the board. The cost estimates include estimated fees the third-party may charge to prepare the required reports and conduct the required monitoring, as well as annual permit fees that are charged to permitted dischargers for permit coverage. In accordance with the State Water Board's Fee Regulations, the current annual permit fee charged to members covered by this Order is \$0.75/acre. The combined total estimated average costs that include third-party and state fees are estimated to be \$6.32 /acre annually or less than 6% of the total estimated average cost of \$105.64 per acre. There are a number of funding programs that may be available to assist growers in the implementation of water quality management practices through grants and loans (e.g., Environmental Quality Incentives Program, State Water Board Agricultural Drainage Management Loan Program). Following is a discussion regarding derivation of the cost estimate for the Order.

This Order, which implements the long-term ILRP within the Sacramento River Watershed, is based mainly on Alternatives 2 and 4 of the PEIR, but does include elements from Alternatives 2-5. The Order contains the third-party lead entity structure, surface and groundwater management plans, and watershed-based surface water quality monitoring approach similar to Alternative 2 of the PEIR; farm planning, management practices tracking, nitrogen tracking, and regional groundwater monitoring similar to Alternative 4 of the PEIR; sediment and erosion control plan (under Alternative 3, "farm plan") recommendation/ certification requirements similar to Alternative 3; prioritized installation of groundwater monitoring wells similar to Alternative 5; and a prioritization system based on systems described by Alternatives 2 and 4. Therefore, potential costs of these portions of the Order are estimated using the costs for these components of Alternative 2 and Alternative 5 given in the *Draft Technical Memorandum Concerning the Economic Analysis of the Irrigated Lands Regulatory Program* (Economics Report).⁵² Table 5 summarizes the major regulatory elements of the Order and provides reference to the PEIR alternative basis.

⁵¹ Per Water Code section 13360, the Central Valley Water Board may not specify the manner in which a Member complies with water quality requirements.

⁵² ICF International. 2010. *Draft Technical Memorandum Concerning the Economic Analysis of the Irrigated Lands Regulatory Program*. Draft. July. (ICF 05508.05.) Sacramento, CA. Prepared for: Central Valley Regional Water Quality Control Board, Sacramento, CA

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Table 5. Summary of regulatory elements

Order elements	Equivalent element from Alternatives 2-5
Third-party administration	Alternative 2
Farm evaluation Sediment and erosion control plan Nitrogen management plans	Alternative 4: farm water quality management plan and certified nutrient management plan
Recommended/ certified sediment and erosion plans	Alternative 3: certification of farm water quality plans
Surface and groundwater management plans	Alternative 2 surface and groundwater management plans
Watershed-based surface water monitoring	Alternative 2 watershed-based surface water monitoring
Trend groundwater quality monitoring	Alternative 4 regional groundwater quality trend monitoring
Management practices evaluation program	Alternative 4 regional groundwater monitoring, targeted site-specific studies to evaluate the effects of changes in management practices on groundwater quality and Alternative 5 installation of groundwater monitoring wells at prioritized sites
Management practice reporting	Alternative 4 tracking of practices
Nitrogen management plan summary reporting	Alternative 4 nutrient tracking
Management practices implementation	Alternative 2 or 4 f management practice implementation

The administrative costs of the Order are estimated to be similar to the costs shown for Alternative 2 in Table 2-19 of the Economics Report. Additional costs have been included for third-party preparation of: notice of applicability, sediment and erosion assessment report, monitoring report. Farm evaluation, sediment and erosion control plan and nitrogen management planning (farm planning) costs are estimated using the costs for farm planning (page 2-22, Economics Report, \$2,500 per Member plus an additional annual cost for updating farm planning documents and associated reporting). Alternative 3’s cost estimate for certification of individual farm water quality plans is included to estimate the potential cost of recommended/certified sediment and erosion control plans (Table 2-20, Economics Report). Total surface water monitoring and reporting costs are estimated to be similar to the costs shown for Alternative 2—essentially a continuation of the current watershed-based surface water monitoring approach. Total trend groundwater monitoring and reporting costs are estimated using regional groundwater monitoring costs and planning costs given on page 2-20 and Table 2-14 of the Economics Report, respectively. Additional cost estimates have been included for the groundwater quality assessment report and management practices evaluation program. Costs for installation of groundwater monitoring wells are estimated using the costs shown in Table 2-15 of the Economics Report. Tracking costs of management practices and nitrogen management plan information are estimated to be similar to the costs shown for Alternative 4 in Table 2-21 of the economics report—under “tracking.” Management practices costs have been estimated for the Sacramento River Watershed generally using the methodology outlined in pages 2-6 to 2-16 of the Economics Report. Estimated average annualized costs per acre of the Order relative to full implementation of the current waiver program in the Sacramento River Watershed are summarized below in Table 6.⁵³

⁵³ [This discussion provides a brief summary of the major costs. A detailed cost spreadsheet showing calculations and assumptions for this analysis is part of the administrative record.](#)

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Table 6. Estimated annual average per acre cost of the Order relative to full implementation of the current program (PEIR Alternative 1) in the Sacramento River Watershed.

	Order	Current program	Change
Administration	1.2241	0.871.06	0.35
Farm planning	2.2430	--	2.2430
Monitoring/reporting/tracking	4.9091	1.09	3.8182
Management practices*	97.02	94.90	2.11
Total	105.3964	96.8797.06	8.5258

* These costs are an estimate of *potential*, not required costs of implementing specific practices.

† Totals may not add up due to rounding.

The Sacramento and San Joaquin River Basin Plan includes an estimate of potential costs and sources of financing for the long-term irrigated lands program. The estimated costs were derived by analyzing the alternatives evaluated in the PEIR using the cost figures provided in the Economics Report. The Basin Plan cost estimate is provided as a range applicable to implementation of the program throughout the Central Valley. The Basin Plan’s estimated total annualized cost of the irrigated lands program is \$216 million to \$1.3 billion, or \$27 to \$168 per acre.⁵⁴ The estimated total average annual cost of this Order of \$187 million dollars (\$105.3964 per acre) falls within the estimated cost range for the irrigated lands program as described in the Sacramento and San Joaquin River Basin Plan when considering per acre costs (\$27-\$168 per acre).

The estimated total average annual cost per acre of Alternative 4 in the Sacramento River Watershed is \$101. The Order, based substantially on Alternative 4, has a similar average annual cost to members and is expected to have similar overall economic impacts, as described in the Economics Report.⁵⁵ This is because all costs of the ILRP are paid by Members through fees or other direct costs (e.g., individual implementation of improved practices). Therefore potential economic effects to individual Members associated with such costs will also be similar in nature.

XVI. California Water Code Section 13263

California Water Code section 13263 requires that the Central Valley Water Board consider the following factors, found in section 13241, when considering adoption of waste discharge requirements.

(a) Past, present, and probable future beneficial uses of water

The Central Valley Water Board’s Water Quality Control Plan for the Sacramento and San Joaquin River Basins (Basin Plan) and the State Water Board’s Water Quality Control Plan for the San Francisco Bay/Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta Estuary (Bay/Delta Plan) identify applicable beneficial uses of surface and groundwater within the Sacramento River Basin. The Order protects the beneficial uses identified in the Basin Plan and the Bay/Delta Plan. Applicable past, present, and probable future beneficial uses of Sacramento and San Joaquin River Basin waters were considered by the Central Valley Water Board as part of the Basin Planning process and are reflected in the Basin Plan. The Order is a general order applicable to a wide geographic area. Therefore, it is appropriate to consider beneficial uses as identified in the Basin Plan and the Bay-Delta Plan and applicable policies, rather than a site specific evaluation that might be appropriate for WDRs applicable to a single discharger.

⁴⁰ Per⁵³ Per acre average cost calculated using an estimate for total irrigated agricultural acres in the Central Valley (7.9 million acres, Table 3-3, Economics Report).

⁵⁵ The estimated average cost of this Order is less than the cost estimated for Alternative 4. It is expected that the costs will not be exactly the same because the Order is based on components of alternatives other than Alternative 4 alone. Utilization of Alternative 4’s potential economic impacts provides a conservative measurement of the Order’s potential economic effects.

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(b) *Environmental characteristics of the hydrographic unit under consideration, including the quality of water available thereto*

Environmental characteristics of the Sacramento River Basin have been considered in the development of irrigated lands program requirements as part of the Central Valley Water Board's 2008 *Irrigated Lands Regulatory Program Existing Conditions Report* and the PEIR. In these reports, existing water quality and other environmental conditions throughout the Central Valley have been considered in the evaluation of six program alternatives for regulating waste discharge from irrigated lands. This Order's requirements are based on the alternatives evaluated in the PEIR.

(c) *Water quality conditions that could reasonably be achieved through the coordinated control of all factors which affect water quality in the area*

This Order provides a process to review these factors during implementation of water quality management plans (SQMPs/GQMPs). The Order requires that discharges of waste from irrigated lands to surface water and groundwater do not cause or contribute to an exceedance of applicable water quality objectives. SQMPs and GQMPs are required in areas where water quality objectives are not being met –where irrigated lands are a potential source of the concern, and in areas where irrigated agriculture may be causing or contributing to a trend of degradation that may threaten applicable beneficial uses. GQMPs are also required in high vulnerability groundwater areas. Under these plans, sources of waste must be estimated along with background water quality to determine what options exist for reducing waste discharge to ensure that irrigated lands are not causing or contributing to the water quality problem. The SQMPs and GQMPs must be designed to ensure that waste discharges from irrigated lands do not cause or contribute to an exceedance of a water quality objective and meet other applicable requirements of the Order, including, but not limited to, section III.

(d) *Economic considerations*

The PEIR was supported by the *Draft Technical Memorandum Concerning the Economic Analysis of the Irrigated Lands Regulatory Program* (Economics Report). An extensive economic analysis was presented in this report to estimate the cost and broader economic impact on irrigated agricultural operations associated with the five alternatives for the irrigated lands program, including the lands regulated by this Order. Central Valley Water Board staff was also able to use that analysis to estimate costs of a sixth alternative, since the sixth alternative fell within the range of the five alternatives. This cost estimate is found in Appendix A of the PEIR. This Order is based on the alternatives evaluated in the PEIR, which is part of the administrative record. Therefore, potential economic considerations related to the Order have been considered as part of the overall economic analysis for implementation of the long-term irrigated lands regulatory program. This Order is a single action in a series of actions to implement the ILRP in the Central Valley region. Because the Order has been developed from the alternatives evaluated in the PEIR, economic effects will be within the range of those described for the alternatives.

One measure considered in the PEIR is the potential loss of Important Farmland⁵⁶ due to increased regulatory costs. This information has been used in the context of this Order to estimate potential loss of Important Farmland within the ~~Sacramento River Watershed~~ area regulated by this Order. It is estimated that approximately ~~144,506~~123,611 acres of Important Farmland within the ~~Sacramento River Watershed~~Order area potentially would be removed from production under full implementation of the previous conditional waiver program (Conditional Waiver Order R5-2006-0053); equivalent to Alternative 1 in the PEIR; it is estimated that an additional ~~653~~584 acres of Important Farmland may be removed from production due to increased regulatory costs of this Order (total of approximately

⁵⁶ Important Farmland is defined in the PEIR as farmland identified as prime, unique, or of statewide importance by the California Department of Conservation, Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program.

145,159,124,196 acres, as described in Attachment D of this Order).⁵⁷ As described in the Economics Report, most of the estimated losses would be to lower value crop land, such as irrigated pasture and forage crops.

As described in Attachment D, the board also considered the costs and potential loss of Important Farmland associated with directly regulating growers and requiring individual monitoring.

Using the results from the Economics Report (Table 2-22) for the Sacramento River basin and the San Joaquin River basin, the projected cost of Alternative 5 is an average of \$192.77 per acre per year, with a projected \$53.41 per acre annual cost for monitoring and \$8.73 per acre for administration (primarily board staff costs). The estimated average cost of this Order is \$105.64 per acre annually with an estimated average annual cost of \$4.91 per acre for monitoring. For the approximately 1,777,000 in the Order area, the additional \$87.13 per acre average annual cost for an individual monitoring/direct regulatory oversight approach would increase costs for the whole watershed by approximately \$155 million per year.

The costs associated with Alternative 5 would result in a projected loss of 212,000⁵⁸ acres of irrigated lands, as compared to the estimated loss associated with this Order of approximately 124,000 acres.

The additional costs and potential additional loss of Important Farmland associated with direct, individual regulation can be avoided should growers be able to successfully protect water quality under this Order. The successful monitoring, reporting, and outreach efforts by the Coalition and the improvements in water quality under the Coalition Group waiver suggest that providing a less costly alternative for a grower to comply with Porter-Cologne is reasonable, appropriate, and has a strong likelihood of success.

(e) *The need for developing housing within the region*

This Order establishes waste discharge requirements for irrigated lands in the Sacramento River Basin. The Order is not intended to establish requirements for any facilities that accept wastewater from residences or stormwater runoff from residential areas. This Order will not affect the development of housing within the region.

(f) *The need to develop and use recycled water*

This Order does not establish any requirements for the use or purveyance of recycled wastewater. Where an agricultural operation may have access to recycled wastewater of appropriate quality for application to fields, the operation would need to obtain appropriate waste discharge requirements from the Central Valley Water Board prior to initiating use. This need to obtain additional waste discharge requirements in order to recycle wastewater on agricultural fields instead of providing requirements under this Order may complicate potential use of recycled wastewater on agricultural fields. However, the location of agricultural fields in rural areas generally limits access to large volumes of appropriately treated recycled wastewater. As such, it is not anticipated that there is a need to develop general waste discharge requirements for application of recycled wastewater on agricultural fields in the Sacramento River Watershed.

⁵⁷ Staff calculated the potential loss of agricultural land for Alternative 1 from Table 5.10-2, Volume I of the draft PEIR based on the ratio of irrigated lands covered by the tentative Order to the total irrigated lands in the Sacramento River Basin. In addition, a similar calculation was made for the Cosumnes River Basin, as a fraction of the San Joaquin River Basin. (This is the same methodology as described in Attachment D, pages 16 and 17 for calculating potential loss of Important Farmland under the tentative Order).

⁵⁸ Staff calculated the potential loss of agricultural land for Alternative 5 from Table 5.10-6, Volume I of the draft PEIR using the same methodology as described in the previous footnote, and Attachment D, pages 16 and 17.

Table 7. Reports, plans and monitoring required under the Order. Requirements are associated with fulfilling the Non-Point Source Policy, Resolution 68-16, and requirements contained in the Basin Plans. Page numbers refer to Information Sheet, unless noted otherwise.

Frequency	Report/Plan or Type of Monitoring	Purpose/Intent	Information Sheet Page
Third-Party Requirements			
One-time	Sediment Discharge and Erosion Assessment Report (General Order § VIII.E; AttB § VI)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify areas subject to erosion and sediment discharge. Basis for determining which Members must prepare Sediment and Erosion Control Plans to meet Performance Standards b, e, and f. 	AttB, p.34
	Groundwater Quality Assessment Report (GAR) (General Order § VIII.D.1; AttB § IV.A)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify groundwater vulnerability areas and constituents of concern for high vulnerability areas - provides foundation for management plan, MPEP and trend monitoring. Identify areas in which to meet Performance Standards c, e, f, and potentially d; Members may need to take additional action. 	14-15, 27-28, 56
	Comprehensive Management Plan (Surface/Groundwater Quality) (General Order § VIII.I)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop regional plans to collectively address identified water quality problems or degradation trends (based on monitoring results/GAR). Develop strategy with schedule and milestones to encourage and track implementation of management practices necessary to meet Performance Standards and describe feedback monitoring. 	20-25, 31-32, 55-57
Annually	Annual Monitoring Report/ Management Plan Status Report (General Order § VIII.H; AttB § V)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Summarize and assess monitoring results and management practice implementation status/effectiveness. Provide feedback on whether monitoring, management plans, or management practice implementation needs to be adjusted. 	35
	Trend Groundwater Quality Monitoring (General Order § VIII.D.3; AttB § IV.C)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assess groundwater quality and track spatial/temporal trends. Based on vulnerability designations in GAR. Provide feedback on regional scale as to whether management practices are improving water quality. 	39
Variable	Surface Water Monitoring (AttB § III)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assess surface water quality and track spatial/temporal trends, feedback on progress towards meeting goals Results inform management plan implementation. Provide feedback at sites representative of irrigated lands discharges as to whether management practices are improving water quality. 	17-19
	Management Practices Evaluation Program (MPEP) (General Order § VIII.D.2; AttB § IV.B)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify existing management practices protective of groundwater quality and assess effectiveness of new management practices. Provide information needed to identify which practices meet Performance Standards c, e, and f. Based on identification of constituents of concern for high vulnerability areas in GAR. 	27-29, 33, 56
Member Requirements			
One-time	Sediment Discharge and Erosion Control Plan (General Order § VII.C)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify site-specific practices the Member is implementing to meet Performance Standard b in high vulnerability areas. Optionally, participate in a watershed/subwatershed-based Sediment and Erosion Control Plan Only Members in high vulnerability areas, as identified in the Sediment Discharge and Erosion Assessment Report, need to develop the Plan (updated as needed). 	36-38, 54
Annually	Nitrogen Management Plan (NMP)/ NMP Summary Report (General Order § VII.D)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduce nitrogen discharges to groundwater to meet nitrate standards. Describe if/how Performance Standard d is met.* Provide information needed to determine whether Member is causing or contributing to nitrate problem (NMP Summary Report). Only Members in high vulnerability areas, as identified in GAR, need to prepare Summary Reports. 	34-38, 47, 54, 57
	Farm Evaluation (General Order § VII.B)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide information on management practices implemented by the Member to meet Performance Standards a-g.* Reporting every five (5) years in low vulnerability areas. 	32-33, 35, 37-38, 57-58

Table continues on the next page (Farm Management Performance Standards).

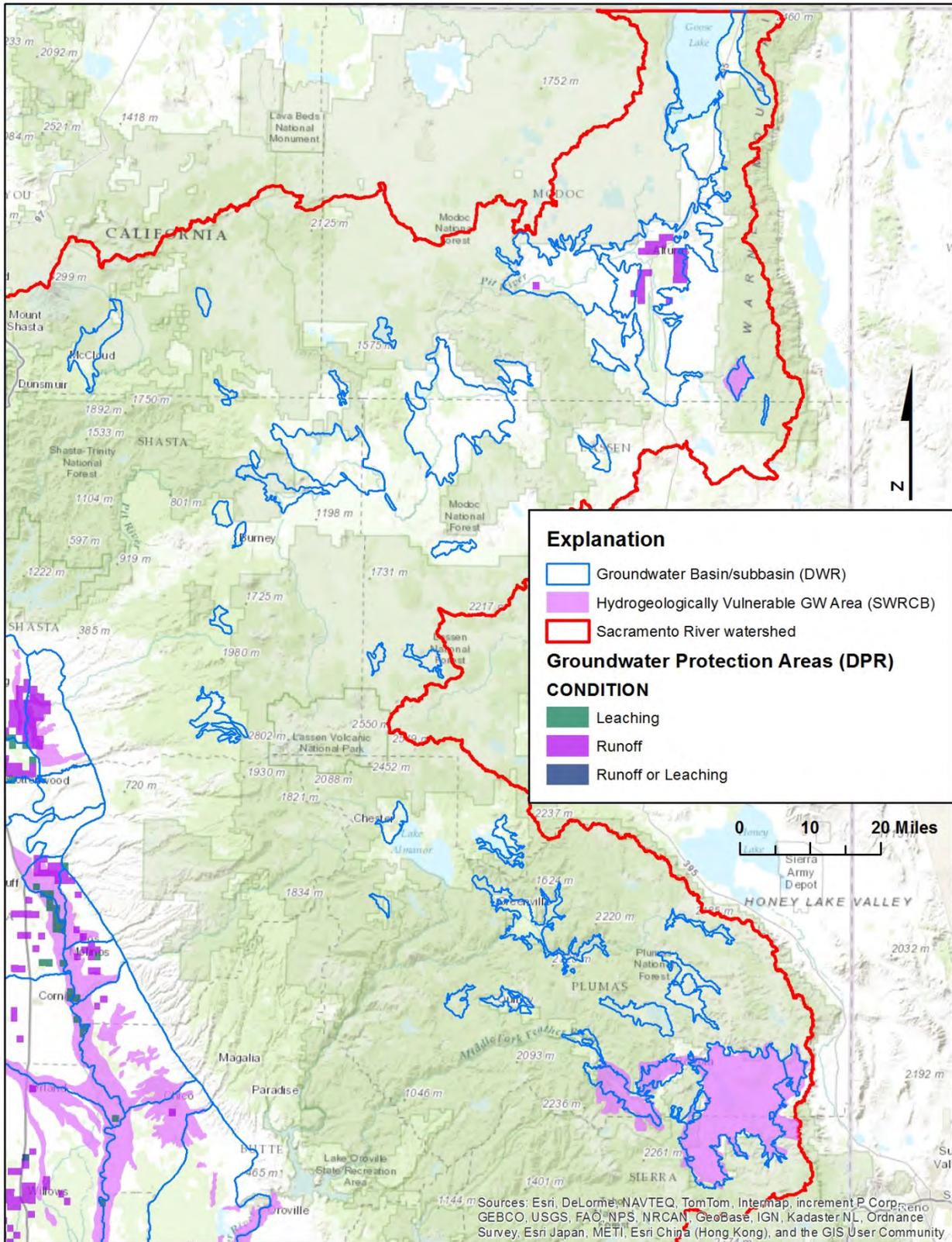
Table 7. Continued

Farm Management Performance Standards constitute best practicable treatment or control (BPTC)/best efforts (Attachment A, page 52):

- a. Minimize waste discharge offsite in surface water (General Order § IV.B.20)
 - b. Minimize or eliminate the discharge of sediment above background levels (General Order § IV.B.7)
 - c. Minimize percolation of waste to groundwater (General Order § IV.B.20)
 - d. Minimize excess nutrient application relative to crop need (General Order § IV.B.8)
 - e. Prevent pollution and nuisance (General Order § III.A.1, § III.B.1, § IV.A.3)
 - f. Achieve and maintain water quality objectives and beneficial uses (General Order § III.A.1, § III.B.1, § IV.A.3)
 - g. Protect wellheads from surface water intrusion (General Order § IV.B.20)
- * Members may need to take additional action (i.e., improve practices), if Performance Standard is not met.

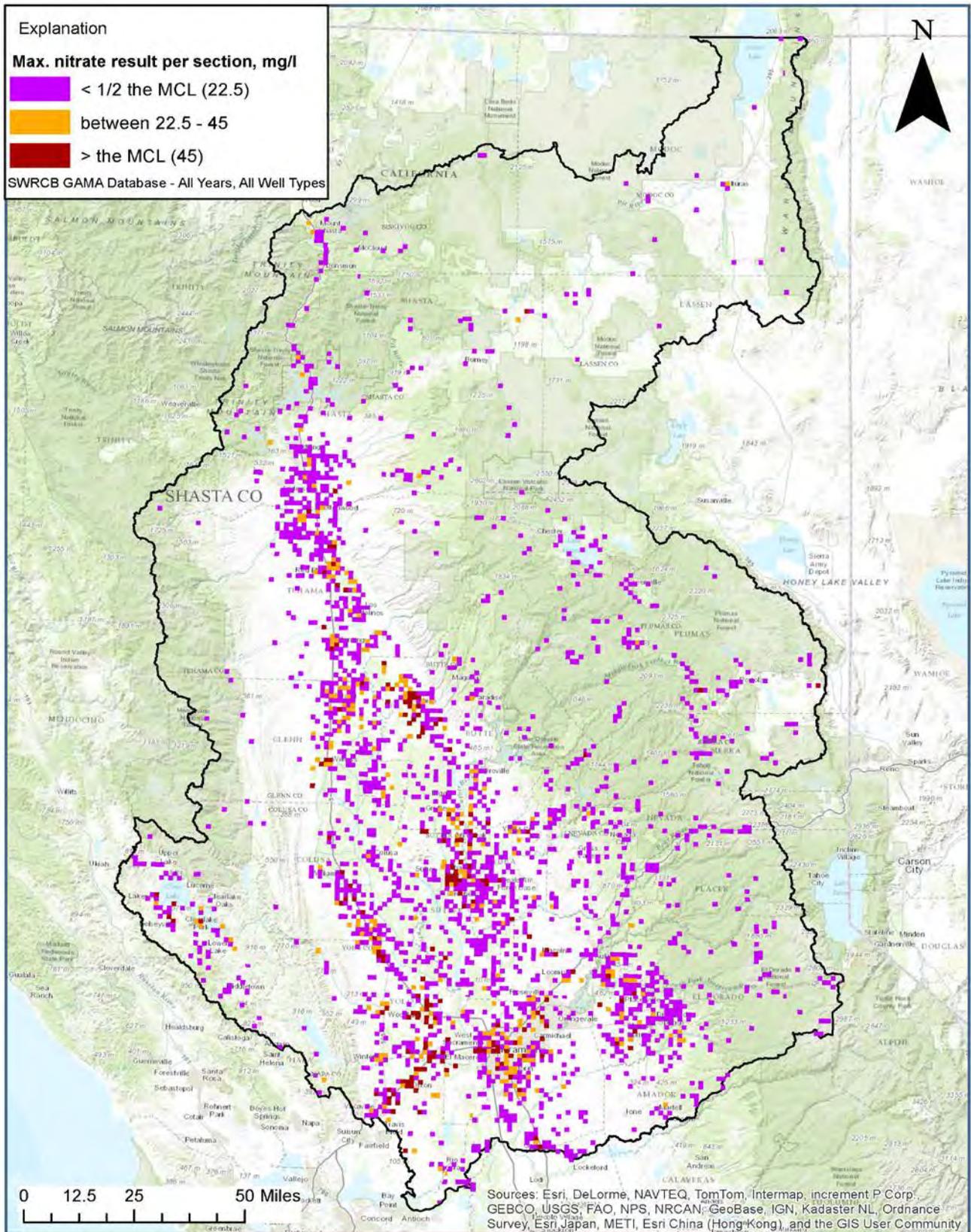
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Figure 5 Groundwater Protection Areas and Hydrogeologically Vulnerable Areas within the Sacramento River Watershed Area, northern section.



TENTATIVE ATTITUDE

Figure 7. Maximum Nitrate Concentrations per Square Mile Section of Land for Samples with Nitrate Detections. GAMA Database, 1978-2011.



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