

Attachment H: Acronyms and Definitions**I. Acronyms**

Acronym/Abbreviation	Term
Antidegradation Policy	State Water Board Resolution 68-16, the Statement of Policy with Respect to Maintaining High Quality Waters in California
Basin Plan	Water Quality Control Plan for the North Coast Basin
BMP	Best Management Practice
CDPR	California Department of Pesticide Regulation
CEDEN	California Environmental Data Exchange Network
CEQA	California Environmental Quality Act
COLD	Cold Freshwater Habitat Beneficial Use
CPS	Conservation Practice Standard (NRCS)
EIR	Environmental Impact Report
ESA	Endangered Species Act
ESJ Order	Eastern San Joaquin Order (State Board Order WQ 2018-0002).
ELAP	Environmental Laboratory Accreditation Program
Enforcement Policy	State Water Board Water Quality Enforcement Policy
eNOI	Electronic Notice of Intent
GPS	Global Positioning System
GRMP	Grazing and Riparian Management Plan
GWDR	General Waste Discharge Requirements
HUC	Hydrologic Unit Code
ILRP	Irrigated Lands Regulatory Program
INMP	Irrigation and Nitrogen Management Plan
LESA	Low Elevation Spray Application
MCL	Maximum Contaminant Level
mg/L	Milligrams per Liter
MIGR	Migration of Aquatic Organisms (beneficial use designation)
MRP	Monitoring and Reporting Program
NIST	National Institute of Standards and Technology
NMFS	National Marine Fisheries Service
North Coast Water Board	North Coast Regional Water Quality Control Board
NPS	nonpoint source
NPS Policy	State Water Board Policy for the Implementation and Enforcement of the Nonpoint Source Pollution Control Program
NRCS	Natural Resources Conservation Service
POC	Point of Compliance
Porter-Cologne Act	Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act
QA/QC	Quality Assurance / Quality Control

Acronym/Abbreviation	Term
QAPP	Quality Assurance Project Plan
RARE	Rare, Threatened, or Endangered Species (beneficial use designation)
RFP	Request for Proposal
RMS	River Modeling System (Shasta River temperature model)
ROWD	Report of Waste Discharge
SONCC	Southern Oregon / Northern California Coast
SPWN	Spawning, Reproduction, and/or Early Development (beneficial use designation)
State Water Board	State Water Resources Control Board
SWAMP	Surface Water Ambient Monitoring Program
Temperature Policy	Implementation of the Water Quality Objectives for Temperature
TKN	Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen
TP	Total Phosphorus
TMDL	Total Maximum Daily Load
USEPA	United States Environmental Protection Agency
Water Code	California Water Code
WDRs	Waste Discharge Requirements

II. Definitions

The following definitions apply to Order No. R1-2027-00XX and its associated attachments, including the MRP. The terms are arranged in alphabetical order. All other terms not explicitly defined here for the purposes of this Order and the MRP have the same definitions as defined by Water Code Division 7 or are explained within the Order or MRP documents.

Abandoned Well. A well is considered “abandoned” when it has been destroyed in accordance with local and state well standards. An abandoned well is not synonymous with an “inactive well” (see also Inactive Well).

Adaptive Management. The iterative process of modifying existing management practices or incorporating new scientific and programmatic information into the implementation of management practices to ensure the goals of the Order are achieved.

Antidegradation. The State Water Board established a policy to maintain high quality waters of the State - Resolution No. 68-16, "Statement of Policy with Respect to Maintaining High Quality Waters in California." Resolution No. 68-16 requires existing high-quality water to be maintained until it has been demonstrated 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 water, and will not result in water quality less than that prescribed in the policies. When authorizing the discharge of waste into waters of the state, Regional Water Boards are required to comply with Resolution No. 68-16. Orders issued by the North Coast Water Board must result in the best practicable treatment or control of the discharge necessary to assure pollution or nuisance will not occur and maintain the highest water quality consistent with maximum benefit to the people of the state. Resolution No. 68-16 has been approved by the USEPA to be consistent with the federal antidegradation policy (40 CFR 131.12).

Appurtenant Agricultural Roads. Unpaved or minimally improved vehicle pathways on enrollable parcels used in connection with the Irrigated Agricultural Operation, including but not limited to ranch roads, field access roads, equipment paths, livestock travel lanes, and irrigation infrastructure access routes. Does not include public roads maintained by a federal, state, or local government agency, or private roads subject to a separate regulatory instrument addressing sediment discharge.

Associated Grazing Lands. Non-irrigated lands used for livestock grazing that meet both of the following criteria:

- (a) The non-irrigated grazing land is located on an irrigated parcel under common ownership or operational control (including lease or management agreements) with an Irrigated Agricultural Operation enrolled under this Order;
- (b) The non-irrigated grazing land is functionally integrated with the enrolled Irrigated Agricultural Operation, as demonstrated by one or more of the following:
 - (i) Livestock are routinely rotated between irrigated and non-irrigated portions of the operation on a seasonal or periodic basis;

- (ii) The non-irrigated grazing land is used to support livestock that are primarily maintained on irrigated pasture (e.g., dry-season holding areas, calving areas, or winter rangeland for livestock that graze irrigated pasture during the irrigation season);
- (iii) Feed, forage, or hay produced on the irrigated portions of the operation is used to supplement grazing on the non-irrigated land, or vice versa;
- (iv) The non-irrigated grazing land and the irrigated land are managed under a single, agricultural business entity, or unified operational structure.

Authorized Representative. An individual, agency, or entity who acts on behalf of another individual, agency, or entity (such as an approved Third-Party program staff, Enrollee, or consultant retained by an approved Third-Party program acting on behalf of an individual grower or the North Coast Water Board).

Basin Plan. The Basin Plan is the North Coast Region's Water Quality Control Plan. The Basin Plan describes how the quality of the surface and groundwater in the North Coast Region should be managed to provide the highest water quality reasonably possible. The Basin Plan includes beneficial uses, Water Quality Objectives, and a program of implementation.

Beneficial Uses. The Basin Plan establishes the beneficial uses to be protected in the North Coast Region. Beneficial uses for surface water and groundwater have been identified in waterbodies within the Region: Municipal and Domestic Supply (MUN), Agricultural Supply (AGR), Industrial Service Supply (IND), Industrial Process Supply (PRO), Groundwater Recharge (GWR), Freshwater Replenishment (FRSH), Navigation (NAV), Hydropower Generation (POW), Water Contact Recreation (REC-1), Non-Contact Water Recreation (REC-2), Commercial and Sport Fishing (COMM), Cold Freshwater Habitat (COLD), Warm Freshwater Habitat (WARM), Wildlife Habitat (WILD), Preservation of Areas of Special Biological Significance (ASBS), Preservation of Areas of Special Rare, Threatened, or Endangered Species (RARE), Marine Habitat (MAR), Migration of Aquatic Organisms (MIGR), Spawning, Reproduction, and/or Early Development (SPWN), Shellfish Harvesting (SHELL), Estuarine Habitat (EST), Aquaculture (AQUA), Native American Culture (CUL), Flood Peak Attenuation/Flood Water Storage (FLD), Wetland Habitat (WET), Water Quality Enhancement (WQE), Subsistence Fishing (FISH), Inland Saline Water Habitat (SAL).

Certified Tailwater Elimination Plan (CTEP). A plan developed and certified by a Qualified Professional under Pathway 1 that describes engineered practices or system modifications to prevent tailwater discharge from the Enrollee's Field(s) or Operation(s). The plan must include a field map, site analysis, elimination design, quantitative demonstration, verification monitoring provisions, and implementation schedule.

Certified Tailwater Discharge Treatment and Control Plan (CTMP). A plan developed and certified by a Qualified Professional that describes engineered or certified management practices to achieve Water Quality Benchmarks at the Point of Compliance. The plan must include a field map, site analysis, management practice

descriptions, quantitative demonstration supported by field-collected data, effectiveness monitoring, and implementation schedule.

Coalition. An organization or entity that is approved to represent Enrollees under this Order and is obligated to fulfill the following responsibilities: (1) collect fees from Enrollees and submit payments to the State Water Resources Control Board; (2) manage communications between Enrollees and the North Coast Water Board; (3) provide outreach and education resources for Enrollees; and (4) fulfill monitoring and reporting requirements including but not limited to submitting monitoring workplans and necessary technical material, conducting regional surface water and groundwater monitoring, and connecting Enrollees to resources that can assist the preparation and implementation of Water Quality Management Plans.

Compliance Pathway. One of two regulatory approaches through which Enrollees with tailwater discharges achieve compliance with Water Quality Benchmarks: Pathway 1 (Certified Tailwater Elimination Plan) or Pathway 2 (Treat and Control). Enrollees elect a pathway within 180 days of enrollment.

Concentration. The relative amount of a substance mixed with another substance. An example is 5 mg/L of nitrogen in water or 5 ppm (parts per million).

California Rapid Assessment Method (CRAM) is a cost effective and technically defensible method for assessing wetlands across California. More information can be found at <https://www.cramwetlands.org>.

Discharge. A release of a waste to waters of the state, either directly to surface waters or through percolation to groundwater. Wastes from irrigated agriculture include but are not limited to earthen materials (soil, silt, sand, clay, and rock), inorganic materials (metals, plastics, salts, boron, selenium, potassium, nitrogen, phosphorus, etc.) and organic materials such as pesticides. Discharges from agricultural operations regulated by this Order include discharges to surface water and groundwater, through mechanisms such as stormwater runoff flowing from irrigated lands, stormwater runoff conveyed in Agricultural Drainage Structures, and runoff resulting from frost control or operational spills. These discharges can contain wastes that could affect the quality of waters of the state and impair beneficial uses.

Discharge Category. The classification (Category 1, 2, or 3) assigned to an enrolled operation for purposes of determining tailwater temperature monitoring methodology and frequency during the Irrigation Season, based on estimated discharge volume and duration. Category 1: High Volume/Chronic (> 50 gpm, > 72 hrs). Category 2: Moderate Volume/Intermittent (10–50 gpm, 24–72 hrs). Category 3: Low Volume/Incidental (< 10 gpm, < 24 hrs). Assigned by the Executive Officer.

Discharge Point. A discharge point is defined as a location where surface water discharges, which are in hydrologic connection to off-farm surface waters, leave the Enrollee's property. A discharge point is any Hydrologically Connected discharge that is not an Agricultural Drainage Structure as defined above.

Disturbance. When natural conditions have been modified in a way that may result in waste discharge to waters of the state from the site. Disturbed areas are where natural

plant growth has been removed, whether by physical, animal, or chemical means, or natural grade has been modified for any purpose. Disturbance includes all activities whatsoever associated with developing or modifying land for agricultural related activities or access. Disturbance activities include, but are not limited to, construction of roads, buildings, water storage areas; excavation, grading, and site clearing. Disturbance includes crop areas, storage areas where soil or chemicals (e.g., pesticides, fertilizers, compost, or biosolids) are located.

Drinking Water Supply Well. Any groundwater well that is connected to a residence, workshop, or place of business that may be used for human consumption, cooking, or sanitary purposes that is located within the enrolled Assessor Parcel Number (APN). This includes all domestic wells located within the enrolled APN, not limited to the leased property or within the ranch boundary. This definition includes “dual-use” wells that are used for both irrigation and domestic purposes. The State Water Resources Control Board (State Water Board), Groundwater Ambient Monitoring and Assessment (GAMA) Program defines an individual well serving a single residential connection as a “private domestic well.” For the purposes of this Order, a “private domestic well” is a Drinking Water Supply Well if it is located on the enrolled parcel and there are drinking water users of that well.

Early Season. The first phase of the Irrigation Season, April 1 through June 15, during which the applicable Water Quality Benchmark for tailwater temperature is 61°F (16.0°C) watershed-wide. Corresponds to the smolt outmigration and juvenile rearing period for anadromous salmonids.

Enrollee. A Landowner or Operator enrolled in the Agricultural operation Order. See also Landowner, Operator.

Ephemeral Stream. A Class III watercourse. A body of flowing water that contains water for only part of the year, but more than just after rainstorms and as snowmelt as shown in the NHD shapefile. In the absence of diversion, water is flowing less than three months during a typical year and the stream does not support riparian vegetation or aquatic life. Ephemeral watercourses typically have water flowing for a short duration after precipitation events or snowmelt and show evidence of being capable of sediment transport.

Erosion. The gradual destruction of land surface by wind or water, intensified by land-clearing practices related to farming, residential or industrial development, road building, or logging.

Exceedance. A reading using a field instrument or a detection by a California State-certified analytical laboratory where the detected result is above an applicable water quality standard for the parameter or constituent.

Farm Area. The planted area and appurtenant structures, Roads, maintenance areas, mixing and loading sites, areas of livestock confinement, and appurtenant storage yards on a agricultural operations.

Farm Evaluation. A self-assessment document prepared by the Enrollee describing the operation's irrigation practices, tailwater generation, management measures, and

compliance status. Submitted as part of enrollment and updated as required by the Order.

Field. A discrete, contiguous area of irrigated agricultural land managed as a single unit for irrigation purposes, bounded by identifiable features such as ditches, roads, fence lines, property boundaries, or changes in crop type or irrigation method.

Groundwater. The supply of water found beneath the Earth's surface, usually in aquifers which can supply wells and springs.

Waterside edge of vegetation. That line on the shore established by the fluctuations of water and indicated by physical characteristics such as a clear, natural line impressed on the bank, shelving, changes in the character of soil, destruction of terrestrial vegetation, the presence of litter and debris, or other appropriate means that consider the characteristics of the surrounding areas.

High Vulnerability Groundwater Basin. Defined in the ESJ Order as areas “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.” For the purposes of this Order, ‘high vulnerability areas’ are defined as the priority groundwater basins having a relatively high threat from salts and nutrients and would benefit from salt and nutrient management planning as defined in Groundwater Basin Evaluation and Prioritization Resolution No. R1-2021-0006.

HUC-8, HUC-10, and HUC-12 Watersheds. Derived from Watershed Boundary Dataset maps developed by the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Service to define and compare true watersheds and hydrologic units and their applications for watershed assessment. The Watershed Boundary Dataset maps the full areal extent of surface water drainage for the United States, using a hierarchical system of nesting hydrologic units at various scales, each with an assigned hydrologic unit code (HUC). HUC-8 maps the subbasin level, analogous to medium-sized river basins. HUC-12 is a more local sub-watershed level that captures tributary systems.

Hydrologic Disconnection. The physical modification of an Appurtenant Agricultural Road such that stormwater runoff from the road surface and associated cut-and-fill slopes is dispersed onto adjacent vegetated hillslopes or into engineered infiltration features before reaching any watercourse, ditch, or conveyance draining to a water of the state. A road is considered hydrologically disconnected when no continuous surface flow path exists between the road drainage and a Class I or Class II watercourse during a 2-year recurrence interval storm event.

Hydrologically Connected. Farm areas with a continuous surface flow path to a natural stream channel during a storm runoff event (also referred to as hydrologic connectivity). Connectivity usually occurs through Agricultural Drainage Structures , drainage inlets, road ditches, gullies, and channels. A natural stream is a Water of the State (Reference the State Policy for Water Quality Control: State Wetland Definition and Procedures for Discharges of Dredged or Fill Material to Waters of the State here:

https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/water_issues/programs/cwa401/docs/2021/procedures.pdf)

Hydrologically Connected Undesignated Channel. Channels not part of the NHD dataset that are Hydrologically Connected to off-farm surface waters. Includes above-ground Agricultural Drainage Structures.

Inactive Well. A well is considered “inactive” when it has been taken out of service but has not been destroyed (see Abandoned Well definition). An inactive well must not allow impairment of water quality within the well and/or groundwater encountered by the well.

Intermittent Stream. A Class II watercourse. A body of flowing water that contains water only during or after a local rainstorm or heavy snowmelt as shown in the NHD shapefile. In the absence of diversions, water is flowing for three to nine months during a typical year, provides aquatic habitat for non-fish aquatic species, fish always or seasonally present within 1,000 feet downstream, and/or water is flowing less than three months during a typical year and the stream supports riparian vegetation.

Individual Enrollee. An Enrollee in this Order that elects to not enroll through or participate in a Coalition.

Invasive Species. Organisms (plants, animals, or microbes) that are not native to an environment and that, once introduced establish, quickly reproduce and spread, and cause harm to the environment, economy, or human health. U.S. Department of Agriculture, Natural Resource Conservation Service website: EnviroAtlas Hydrologic Unit Codes Fact Sheetⁱ. For guidance on identifying species of concern, see the Cal-IPC website: Plants A to Zⁱⁱ.

Irrigation. Applying water to land areas to supply the water and nutrient needs of plants.

Irrigation Cycle. The operational execution of a scheduled water application event, encompassing the systematic activation, operation, and deactivation of an irrigation system across all designated zones, fields, or management units within a defined timeframe to meet specific soil moisture or crop demand requirements.

Irrigated Lands. Irrigated Lands means any operation within the Scott River or Shasta River watersheds that applies water to 25 acres or more of land for the purpose of producing crops, forage, pasture, or other agricultural commodities, including but not limited to:

- (a) Flood-irrigated, sprinkler-irrigated, or drip-irrigated cropland;
- (b) Irrigated pasture used for livestock grazing or hay/forage production;
- (c) Land receiving applied water for frost protection, dust suppression, leaching, or other agricultural management purposes;
- (d) Land on which water is applied and from which tailwater, irrigation return flows, subsurface drainage, or stormwater runoff that has contacted irrigated land discharges or has the potential to discharge to waters of the state.

Irrigation Management Practices. Management practices designed to improve irrigation efficiency and reduce the amount of irrigation return flow, and associated degradation or pollution of surface and groundwater caused by discharges of waste associated with irrigated lands.

Irrigation Season. April 1 through October 1 of each year. The period during which seasonal tailwater temperature benchmarks apply to discharges to perennial streams. Divided into Early Season (Apr 1–Jun 15), Mid-Season (Jun 16–Aug 31), and Late Season (Sep 1–Oct 1).

Landowner. An individual or entity who has legal ownership of a parcel(s) of land. See also Enrollee, Operator.

Late Season. September 1 through October 1. Final phase of the Irrigation Season. Temperature benchmark: 56°F (13.3°C) watershed-wide; 55°F in Shasta Reaches 3 and 4. Critical overlap between active irrigation and fall spawning migration. Last period during which seasonal temperature benchmarks apply.

Leaching. In agriculture, leaching is the loss of water-soluble plant nutrients from the soil, due to the percolation of rain and irrigation water. Leaching may also refer to the salinity control practice of applying a small amount of excess irrigation to drain down salts from the root soil profile to avoid salts from building up in the soil. In the natural environment leaching contributes to groundwater contamination. As water from rain, flooding, or other sources seeps into the ground, it can dissolve chemicals and carry them into the underground water supply.

Load. The mass of a substance discharged over a given amount of time, for example 10 mg/day or 5 kg/day.

Management Practices. Practices or combination of practices including, but not limited to, structural and non-structural (operational) controls that may be applied before, during and after waste producing activities to eliminate or reduce the generation of nonpoint source discharges and the introduction of pollutants into receiving waters.

Master 1 Scenario. The modeled thermal regime of the Shasta River mainstem representing baseline conditions with: (1) riparian shade increased to site potential conditions, (2) tailwater return flows modified so they do not cause heating of receiving water, (3) Big Springs Creek temperature reduced 4°C, and (4) Parks Creek temperature reduced 2°C — without the 45 cfs dedicated cold water instream flow increase. Master 1 5-day average daily maximum temperatures at the three TMDL compliance points are 18.1°C (64.6°F) at RM 24.1, 18.4°C (65.1°F) at RM 15.5, and 20.8°C (69.4°F) at RM 5.6. Approximately 70% of the temperature reductions in the full water quality compliance scenario are attributed to Master 1; approximately 30% are attributed to the flow increase. Master 1 temperatures are the direct basis for the reach-specific tailwater temperature Water Quality Benchmarks in Table A.8 of Attachment A: MRP.

Maximized Irrigation Efficiency. The condition in which an owner or operator achieves the highest practicable ratio of water beneficially used by the crop to total water applied, evaluated through two complementary factors: (1) Distribution Uniformity (DU) meeting

method-specific benchmarks (Surface/Flood $\geq 70\%$; Sprinkler/LESA $\geq 80\%/75\%$; Drip/Micro $\geq 85\%$); and (2) Water Application Management demonstrating that water is applied at or near the agronomic rate matching crop evapotranspiration demand. For surface/flood irrigation, a tailwater capture and reuse system must be installed and operational in combination with DU to qualify.

Method Detection Limit. The minimum concentration of a substance that can be measured and reported with 99% confidence that the analyte concentration is greater than zero in accordance with USEPA Definition and Procedure for the Determination of the Method Detection Limit, Revision 2. The laboratory establishes the MDL values based on the analytical test method and the types of calibrated laboratory equipment that are used.

Mid-Season. The middle phase of the Irrigation Season, June 16 through August 31, during which the applicable Water Quality Benchmark for tailwater temperature is 64°F (17.8°C) watershed-wide. Corresponds to peak irrigation demand, lowest streamflows, highest ambient temperatures, and the juvenile oversummer rearing and adult Chinook holding period.

Monitoring. Observing and checking a feature or factor over time to determine compliance with this Order or other regulatory requirements. Monitoring in this Order includes but is not limited to surface water or groundwater sampling and analysis to evaluate water quality in connection with agricultural activities, and inspecting operations, management practice implementation and effectiveness, maintenance of on-site records, and management practice reporting.

Nitrogen Applied. Total nitrogen applied includes nitrogen in any product, form, or concentration including, but not limited to, organic and inorganic fertilizers, slow-release products, compost, compost teas, manure, extracts, nitrogen present in the soil, and nitrate in irrigation water; it is reported in units of pounds of nitrogen per crop, per acre for each agricultural operations or nitrate loading risk unit.

Nitrogen Removed. Nitrogen Removed includes all nitrogen taken from the agricultural operation in harvested or other materials. Other materials may include wheat straw, orchard prunings, almond hulls, etc. In the case of perennial crops, Nitrogen Removed also includes the nitrogen annually sequestered in the permanent wood.

Nonpoint Source (NPS) Pollution. The Basin Plan states that nonpoint sources of water pollution are generally defined as sources which are diffuse (spread out over a large area). Nonpoint sources of pollution are not subject to NPDES permitting. The wastes are generally carried off the land by runoff. Common nonpoint sources of pollution are activities associated with agriculture, timber harvest, certain mining, dams, and saltwater intrusion.

Nitrogen Management Practices. Management practices designed to reduce the nitrogen loss from agricultural lands, which occur through edge-of-field runoff or leaching from the root zone.

Offsite Sources. Discharges that originate from an area not located on the Enrollee's enrolled parcel and flow onto the Farm Area.

Operator. Person responsible for or otherwise directing farming operations in decisions that may result in a discharge of waste to surface water or groundwater, including, but not limited to, a farm/ranch manager, lessee, or sub- lessee. The operator is responsible for ensuring compliance with this Order and for any discharge of waste occurring on or from the operation. See also Enrollee, Landowner.

Operation. A distinct farming business, generally characterized by the form of business organization, such as a sole proprietorship, partnership, corporation, and/or cooperative. A farming operation may be associated with one-to-many individual farms/ranches.

Perennial Stream. A Class I watercourse. In the absence of surface flow modifications by human activities, a watercourse that maintains continuous surface flow year-round under normal hydrologic conditions and is designated for Cold Freshwater Habitat (COLD) and/or Spawning, Reproduction, and/or Early Development (SPWN) beneficial uses. For purposes of this Order, the seasonal tailwater temperature benchmarks in Tables A.7, A.8, and A.9 of Attachment A: MRP apply to tailwater discharged to perennial streams during the Irrigation Season.

Pesticide. Any substance intended to control, destroy, repel, or otherwise mitigate a pest. The term pesticide is inclusive of all pest and disease management products, including insecticides, herbicides, fungicides, nematicides, rodenticides, algicides, etc.

Point of Compliance (POC). The location at which tailwater discharge compliance with Water Quality Benchmarks is determined. The Point of Compliance is located at the lowest elevation where tailwater discharges from irrigated parcel(s) to perennial streams (from April 1 to October 1) and intermittent streams (From April 1 to June 15). must be monitored at the Point of Compliance. These Points of Compliance must be located on concentrated tailwater flow paths at the outlets of hydrologically-connected tailwater drainage areas.

Pollutant. The man-made or man-induced alteration of the chemical, physical, biological, and radiological integrity of water, including dredged spoil, solid waste, incinerator residue, sewage, garbage, sewage sludge, munitions, chemical wastes, biological materials, radioactive materials, heat, wrecked or discarded equipment, rock, sand, cellar dirt and industrial, municipal, and agricultural waste discharged into water.

Pollution. Any alteration of the quality of the waters of the state by waste to a degree which unreasonably affects either of the following: (1) the waters for beneficial uses, (2) facilities which serve these beneficial uses. Pollution may include contamination.

Quality Assurance Project Plan. A Quality Assurance Project Plan (QAPP) integrates all technical and quality aspects of a project, including planning, implementation, and assessment.

Qualified Professional. An individual licensed in California under the Professional Engineer Act (e.g., Professional Engineer), Geologist and Geophysicist Act (e.g., Professional Geologist, Certified Engineering Geologist, or Certified Hydrogeologist), and Land Surveyors' Act (e.g., Professional Land Surveyor); a California Registered Professional Forester (RPF); or a Qualified Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan

(SWPPP) Developer (QSD), a certified soil scientist registered through the American Society of Agronomy; Certified Professional in Erosion and Sediment Control (CPSEC)TM/Certified Professional in Storm Water Quality (CPSWQ)TM registered through EnviroCert International, Inc.; a Certified Crop Adviser (CCA) certified through the American Society of Agronomy International Certified Crop Adviser Program, where acting within the scope of a certification applicable to tailwater control or irrigation water management planning; a or professional in erosion and sediment control registered through the National Institute for Certification in Engineering Technologies (NICET). A Qualified Professional must only perform work they are qualified to complete, consistent with applicable licensing and registration restrictions, and must certify any work completed. See Business and Professions Code sections 6700-6799, 7800-7887, and 8700-8805, respectively.

Quality of the Water. The “chemical, physical, biological, bacteriological, radiological, and other properties and characteristics of water which affect its use” as defined in the California Water Code Sec. 13050(g).

Reach-Specific Temperature Benchmark. A Water Quality Benchmark for tailwater temperature that applies to a specific geographic reach of the Shasta River mainstem, as established in Table 2 – Section II. Seven reaches are defined from Dwinnell Dam (RM 41) to the Klamath River confluence (RM 0). Reach-specific benchmarks are derived directly from the Master 1 Table 6.6 Maximum Temperature Values in the Shasta River Temperature TMDL (Chapter 6) and implement the TMDL tailwater load allocation of “no net increase in receiving water temperature.” Where both a reach-specific benchmark and a watershed-wide benchmark apply, the more stringent controls.

Receiving Waters. Surface waters or groundwater that receive or have the potential to receive discharges of waste from irrigated lands.

Riparian Vegetation Area. Riparian Vegetation Area is the area that includes riparian vegetation (including dead, dying, or decaying vegetation along a watercourse that is distinguished from other vegetation by its dependence on the combination of soil moisture and other environmental factors provided by a permanent or intermittent stream) and riparian vegetation canopy, which is the more-or-less continuous cover of branches and foliage formed collectively by the crowns of adjacent trees and other woody species adjacent to a watercourse.

Riparian Zone. The Riparian Zone is comprised of two contiguous components: a Riparian Vegetation Area and a Vegetated Buffer in which different requirements are applied. A Riparian Zone is defined as the area between the Waterside edge of vegetation and where the field side edge of the Vegetated Buffer meets the Farm Area. The Riparian Vegetation Area extends from the Waterside edge of vegetation to the Vegetated Buffer in Perennial and Ephemeral/Intermittent Streams. The Vegetated Buffer is measured from the Riparian Vegetation Area to the Farm Area along Perennial and Ephemeral/Intermittent Streams, and from the Waterside edge of vegetation in Hydrologically Connected Undesignated Channels, Wetlands, and Hydrologically Connected Lakes, Ponds, or On-Stream Reservoirs. See also Riparian Vegetation Area and Vegetated Buffer.

Sediment and Erosion Control Practices. Practices used to prevent and reduce the amount of soil and sediment entering surface water in order to protect or improve water quality.

Site-Specific Potential Effective Shade. The shade equivalent to that provided by topography and potential vegetation conditions at a site. Shade controls that are effective at correcting temperature impairments also operate to prevent impairments and provide other water quality protections such as bank stability and filtering sediment and other waste discharges.

Source Determination Report. A report prepared as part of the Monitoring and Reporting Program that evaluates monitoring data from downstream tailwater monitoring stations to identify which Enrollee(s) and Field(s) are contributing to observed Water Quality Benchmark exceedances.

Source of Drinking Water. Any water designated as municipal or domestic supply (MUN) beneficial use in a North Coast Water Board Basin Plan and/or as defined in State Water Board Resolution No. 88-63.

Standalone Dryland Grazing Operation. A livestock grazing operation on non-irrigated rangeland or pasture that is not under common ownership or operational control with an enrolled Irrigated Agricultural Operation, or that does not meet the functional integration or hydrologic nexus criteria for Associated Grazing Lands. Not required to enroll under this Order but remains subject to Executive Officer authority under the Water Code and applicable TMDL implementation requirements.

Stewardship Category. An exemption from enrollment available to Irrigated Lands that demonstrate sustained compliance and achievement of specified environmental performance criteria, including maximized irrigation efficiency, riparian/wetland/instream restoration, soil health improvement, and road hydrologic disconnection. Subject to application, Threat-to-Water-Quality Assessment, annual reporting, periodic reassessment, and revocation provisions.

Stormwater. Stormwater runoff, snow melt runoff, and surface runoff and drainage, as defined in 40 CFR 122.26(b)(13).

Stormwater Runoff. Precipitation water in excess of what can infiltrate the soil surface and be stored in small surface depressions.

Surface Runoff. Precipitation, snow melt, or irrigation water in excess of what can infiltrate the soil surface and be stored in small surface depressions, a major transporter of nonpoint source wastes in rivers, streams, and lakes.

Tailwater. Irrigation water applied to agricultural land that subsequently runs off the land surface, through any conveyance, including subsurface drainage systems., or via any other conveyance. into a water of the state. Includes irrigation return flows and precipitation runoff that has commingled with or contacted land to which irrigation water has been applied within the preceding 72 hours.

Tailwater Neighborhood. A cluster of tailwater discharges concentrated along a specific reach of the Scott or Shasta River where flood irrigation is prevalent and the

river corridor traverses the valley floor. Multiple discharges along the same reach create cumulative thermal, nutrient, and sediment loading with compound effects exceeding any individual discharge.

Tillage. The mechanical manipulation, digging, or turning of soil to prepare a seedbed, manage crop residue, and control weeds.

Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL). The calculation of the maximum amount of a particular material that a waterbody can assimilate on a regular basis and still support beneficial uses designated for that waterbody.

Trend. A general direction in which something is developing or changing. See also Water Quality Trend.

Unstable Area. Areas showing evidence of mass downslope movement such as debris flow, landslides, rockfall, and hummock hill slopes with undrained depressions upslope. Examples are landforms exhibiting slip surfaces roughly parallel to the hillside; landslide scars and curving debris ridges; fences, trees, and telephone poles that appear tilted; and tree trunks that bend uniformly as they enter the ground. Active sand dunes are unstable landforms.

Vegetated Buffer. A permanent strip of dense perennial vegetation (including riparian vegetation and perennial crops) where limited agriculture may occur and which is established parallel to the contours of and perpendicular to the dominant slope of the land applications area for the purposes of slowing water runoff, enhancing water infiltration, trapping pollutants bound to sediment and minimizing the risk of any potential nutrients or pollutants from reaching surface waters.

Waste. “Includes sewage and any and all other waste substances, liquid, solid, gaseous, or radioactive, associated with human habitation, or of human or animal origin, or from any producing, manufacturing, or processing operation, including waste placed within containers of whatever nature prior to, and for purposes of, disposal” as defined in the California Water Code Sec. 13050(d). “Waste” includes irrigation return flows and drainage water from Scott containing materials not present prior to use. Waste from irrigated agriculture includes earthen materials (such as soil, silt, sand, clay, rock), inorganic materials (such as metals, salts, boron, selenium, potassium, nitrogen, phosphorus), and organic materials such as pesticides.

Water Quality Benchmarks (WQB). Parameter-specific numeric values listed in Section II.E of the Order which are translations of narrative Water Quality Objectives and TMDL load allocations

Water Quality Control. The “regulation of any activity or factor which may affect the quality of the waters of the State and includes the prevention and correction of water pollution and nuisance” as defined in the California Water Code Sec. 13050(i). 133. Water Quality Criteria. Levels of water quality required under Sec. 303(c) of the Clean Water Act that are expected to render a body of water suitable for its designated uses. Criteria are based on specific levels of pollutants that would make the water harmful if used for drinking, swimming, farming, fish production, or industrial processes. The California Toxics Rule adopted by USEPA in April 2000, sets numeric Water Quality

Criteria for non-ocean waters of California for federal priority pollutants. See also Water Quality Objectives.

Water Quality Objectives. “Limits or levels of water quality constituents or characteristics which are established for the reasonable protection of beneficial uses of water or the prevention of nuisance within a specified area,” as defined in Sec. 13050(h) of the California Water Code. Water Quality Objectives may be either numerical or narrative and serve as Water Quality Criteria for purposes of section 303 of the Clean Water Act. 135. Water Quality Standard. Provisions of State or Federal law that consist of the beneficial designated uses or uses of a waterbody, the numeric and narrative water quality criteria that are necessary to protect the use or uses of that particular waterbody, and an antidegradation statement. Water quality standards includes Water Quality Objectives in the North Coast Water Board’s Basin Plan, water quality criteria in the California Toxics Rule and National Toxics Rule adopted by USEPA, and/or water quality objectives in other applicable State Water Board plans and policies. For groundwater with the beneficial use of municipal or domestic water supply, the applicable drinking water standards are those established by the USEPA or California DDW, whichever is more stringent. Under Sec. 303 of the Clean Water Act, each State is required to adopt water quality standards.

Waters of the State. “Any surface water or groundwater, including saline waters, within the boundaries of the State” as defined in the California Water Code Sec. 13050(e). “Waters of the state” includes all “waters of the U.S.” Any significant accumulation of water above the ground surface, such as lakes, ponds, rivers, streams, creeks, springs, wetlands, and canals.
