

Definitions

Calculated Sustainable Yield: The average Safe Yield of the Polygons in a Combined Safe Yield Area (calculated as acre-feet (af)) divided by the total irrigated acres within a Combined Safe Yield Area (af/acre). This represents, over the long term, the average quantity of water that can be withdrawn annually without causing undesirable results under the Sustainable Groundwater Management Act (SGMA). For the purpose of groundwater Demand Management, Calculated Sustainable Yield will be updated at least every 5 years.

Combined Safe Yield Area: The grouping of polygons in relation to their estimated quantity of Safe Yield that can be extracted. In each managed subbasin, polygons within the same range (af) of Safe Yield will be grouped together for the purpose of Demand Management. The ranges are: -5000 af or less, -5,000 af to -1,000 af, -1,000 af to -500 af, -500 af to 500 af, 500 af to 1,000 af, 1,000 af to 5,000 af, 5,000 af to 50,000 af, 50,000 af to 100,000 af, 100,000 af to 500,000 af and greater than 500,000 af.

Demand Management: GSA actions, rules or programs that are intended to avoid Minimum Thresholds, prevent undesirable results under SGMA, and incentivize long-term sustainability by reducing the pumping of groundwater.

GSA: Groundwater Sustainability Agency. Tehama County Flood Control and Water Conservation District is the GSA for the subbasins in Tehama County.

GSP: Groundwater Sustainability Plan. Each managed subbasin in Tehama County has an associated GSP.

Management Action: A specific action taken by the GSA to reduce the use of groundwater.

Measurable Objective: (MO) As defined in each subbasin GSP in compliance with SGMA.

Minimum Threshold: (MT) As defined in each subbasin GSP in compliance with SGMA.

Polygon: Flat, two-dimensional shape bounded by straight lines. For the purpose of groundwater Demand Management, Polygons are the specific areas by which the resource is managed and which are created using the Thiessen method surrounding (a single point) RMP/RMS.

RMP/RMS: Used interchangeably within the various GSPs, Representative Monitoring Points or Representative Monitoring Sites are facilities the location of which are monitored for groundwater level at least twice per year (spring and fall). RMP/RMS are the single point used in the creation of Polygons utilizing the Thiessen method. Prior to December 30, 2030, and reviewed in five-year intervals thereafter, the Tehama County Flood Control and Water Conservation District Board of Directors, based on recommendations from the Groundwater Commission and District staff, will ratify by resolution a network of RMP/RMS, with appropriate MOs and MTs, for the purpose of groundwater Demand Management. An RMS/RMP should contain 10 years of somewhat consistent monitoring.

Safe Yield: The estimated quantity of groundwater (in af) that can be extracted in a polygon without causing an unreasonable lowering of groundwater levels or other undesirable results under SGMA. Safe Yield is calculated as average pumping +/- average change in storage. For the purpose of groundwater Demand Management, averages are calculated on a 10-year rolling basis, ending with the previous water year data.

Target Assumed Maximum Pump Rate: Each groundwater use type (e.g. agricultural based on crop variety, commercial, residential, etc.) will be assigned, as part of the GSA fee structure and prior to December 30, 2030, an assumed pump rate (af/acre). The use type assigned with the highest assumed

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pump rate will be the Target Assumed Maximum Pump Rate. Any assumed pump rate can be replaced with actual reported volume via meter.

Trigger: A set point for each Sustainability Indicator, as that term is defined in the SGMA regulations (23 CCR § 351 (ah)), at which a Management Action is initiated.