



Central Valley Regional Water Quality Control Board

Federal Nonpoint Source Order R5-2024-0059 Training Quiz

Quiz Instructions. Read each question and select the correct answer.
A score of 80% or higher is required to receive a certificate.

Unit 1 Permit Requirements and Regulations:

1. Which of the following activities does not require coverage under the Federal NPS Permit?
 - Timber harvest
 - Vineyard development
 - Decommissioning a forest road
 - Campground construction
2. What is the name of the current Order and where can it be found?
 - R5-2024-0059 found on the BLM Website
 - R5-2017-0061 found on the SWRCB Website
 - R5-2024-0059 found on the SWRCB Website
 - R5-2017-0061 found on the USFS Website
3. Which of the following Land Management Activities causes the most sediment delivery to waters in CVRWQCB watersheds?
 - Ecological Restoration
 - Wildfire Response
 - Rural Roadworks
 - Recreation Management
4. Which of the following is not a water quality BMP?
 - Hazardous Waste Management
 - Nutrient Reduction
 - Erosion Control
 - Traffic Reduction
5. Which law requires the SWRCB to reduce water pollution?
 - Order R5-2024-0059
 - 2004 NPS Policy
 - Pacific Watershed Associates Handbook
 - Porter-Cologne

Unit 2 Order Components and Requirements:

1. What is the main purpose of this Order?
 - Detail activities permitted under the Clean Water Act
 - Ensure protection and restoration of coastal watersheds
 - Regulate discharges from private agricultural facilities within the Central Valley
 - Ensure protection and restoration of waters of the state from nonpoint source pollution from activities conducted by USFS and BLM within the Central Valley of California
2. Category A projects consist of the following except which one?
 - Projects with total impact areas of less than two acres
 - Projects with no or little ground disturbance
 - Projects with low potential to impact surface waters
3. What type of projects meet the criteria for a Category B Project?
 - Roadwork repaving in an area with limited hydrological connectivity to surface waters
 - Projects that include ground-disturbing activities and have potential to be hydrologically connected to surface waters
 - Projects that include ground-disturbing activities, with no hydrological connectivity to surface waters
 - Any project on public land
4. What does an Emergency Response Activity consist of?
 - Actions taken by a permittee to protect human life and property
 - Actions that may discharge waste into waters of the state as part of an emergency response
 - Permittees must summarize water quality impacts from Emergency Response Activities annually
 - All of these answers are correct
5. This Order allows Permittees to contribute an exceedance of any state or federal water quality criteria as long as the discharge occurs on state or federal land.
 - True
 - False

Unit 3 Category Coverage and Implementation:

1. Which of these is not a condition for a CSDS?

Any work, operation or activity that results in the manipulation of the terrain or of earth materials. Such activities can result in soil compaction or decompaction that may result in hardened, less permeable surfaces and/or leaves bare mineral soil exposed

Can be treated through implementation of management measures (such as planned project, activities, routine maintenance, storm-proofing, emergency work, or as a stand-alone project)

Was caused or affected by anthropogenic activity

Is under the Permittee's ownership and/or control

2. What kind of monitoring is required for Category A?

Annual Evaluation

CSDS Monitoring

Agency Monitoring

3. When CSSRP and Category B overlap areas, which treatment requirements supersede?

Category B

Whichever treatment requirements are prepared first

Whichever treatment requirements are more stringent

CSSRP

4. What size watershed does a Watershed Treatment Plan cover?

HUC-10

HUC-6

HUC-12

HUC-8

5. What is the difference between Implementation and Effectiveness Monitoring?

Implementation Monitoring is only required for Category B projects

Effectiveness Monitoring is only required for Category B projects

Implementation Monitoring is performed before Effectiveness Monitoring

Effectiveness Monitoring is performed before Implementation Monitoring

Unit 4 Monitoring and Reporting Requirements:

1. What is the difference between MRP and MMRP?

MMRP includes mitigation measures identified in the EIR. MRP includes reporting requirements in the Order

MMRP includes reporting requirements in the Order. MRP includes mitigation measures identified in the EIR

MMRP includes photopoint monitoring requirements for the CSSRP. MRP includes photopoint monitoring requirements for Category A projects

2. For Category B projects, when should effectiveness monitoring of CSDS sites take place?

During the winter period

Any time you would like to

After the winter period

3. Which of the following is not a focus area for Category B project monitoring?

State Timber Harvest Parcels with no potential for hydrologic connection

Permanent and temporary water crossings

Identified CSDS

4. If a Discharge Incident meets the definition of a CSDS, Permittees can apply for an exemption from Permit monitoring and reporting requirements.

True

False

5. All reports and submittals must be signed by an authorized representative.

True

False

Unit 5 Long Term Sediment Reduction and Watershed Treatment:

1. Native surfaced roads are one of the predominant sediment sources in forested watersheds. Hydrologically connected roads increase this sediment delivery directly to watercourses, impacting water quality.

True

False

2. Which of the following is NOT a major component of the CSSRP?

WTP reporting

FAWP preparation, submittal, and approval

Discharge Incident Reporting

FAWP implementation

3. Which of the following is NOT a major requirement of the WTP?
- Approved FAWP
 - NPO
 - Report of Findings from Field Assessment
 - Description of Proposed Corrective Actions
4. What will the CVRWQCB use to determine success of a CSSRP within a watershed?
- Comprehensive streamgaging datasets
 - Reduced debris flows along drainages
 - Measurable and quantifiable progress towards project completion
5. Which of the following is NOT a required deliverable for the CSSRP program?
- Annual Interim Report
 - Field Assessment Report
 - Final Compliance Report
 - Hydrologic Capacity Assessment

Unit 6 Watercourse Crossings:

1. Which of the following Watercourse Classes provide habitat for nonfish aquatic species?
- Class I, II, III
 - Class I, II, III, IV
 - Class I, II
 - Class I Only
2. Over the past 50 years, Forest Practice Rules have increased the design storm event requirements from 25-year to 100-year. Beyond hydrology, both sediment and wood debris must be considered during watercourse crossing design.
- True
 - False
3. Armoring and riprap can be installed at culvert inlets and outlets to provide multiple improvements. Which option does not match?
- Prevent plugging at the culvert inlet
 - Dissipate energy below the culvert outlet
 - Trap sediment eroded from the upper slope
 - Protect the base of the slope

4. After a wildfire event, sediment movement alone can plug a culvert crossing and cause an overtopping event.

True
False

5. What is a critical dip, and what is its purpose?

Low point in the road surface at the watercourse crossing, which prevents flow diversion during an overtopping event

Low point in the stream channel adjacent to the culvert outlet, where salmonids rest prior to swimming upstream through the culvert

Low point in the stream channel adjacent to the culvert inlet, where flows deposit sediment prior to entering the culvert

Unit 7 Road Construction, Reconstruction, and Decommissioning:

1. Which of the following is a crucial drainage feature to most insloped and crowned road drainage systems and are placed at frequent intervals such that ditch flow does not concentrate to unmanageable levels?

Waterbar
Rolling Dip
Vegetated Swale
Ditch Relief Culvert

2. Hydrologically connected roads contribute more sediment load than disconnected roads.

True
False

3. What is the correct roadway construction sequence?

Grading and Compaction, Stabilization, Roadway Layer Construction, Clearing and Grubbing

Clearing and Grubbing, Stabilization, Roadway Layer Construction, Grading and Compaction

Clearing and Grubbing, Grading and Compaction, Roadway Layer Construction, Stabilization

4. Which roadway slope design maintains the most sheet flow runoff?

Outslope
Inslope
Waffle
Crown

5. Roads to be decommissioned require treatment for most of their lengths.

True

False

Unit 8 Water Drafting Considerations:

1. Select the water source most prone to water quality impacts due to surface drafting.

In-stream impoundment

Natural flowing watercourse

Natural standing water

Natural spring

2. Differentiate which water quality impact is caused by recurring spills and leaks from water trucks at drafting pad and approach road.

Overdraft

Entrainment

Erosion

3. Identify which construction feature prevents direct impacts to water quality specific to a flood event.

Locate drafting pad above bankfull elevation of water source

Construct a hardened road surface

Stage water trucks away from the drafting pad

4. Water drafting sites require new construction of drafting pads.

True

False

5. Identify the drafting configuration that is least likely to impact water quality and wildlife of the source watercourse.

Off-channel basin

In-channel surface diversion to storage

In-channel direct drafting

Name:

Agency:

Date:

State Water Resources Control Board Privacy Notice on Collection

Civil Code section 1798.17 requires a Privacy Notice on Collection to be provided when personal information is collected. Individuals have the right to review personal information maintained by the State Water Resources Control Board and the Regional Water Quality Control Boards (Water Boards) unless access is exempted by law. You may review your records by contacting the official responsible for maintaining your information below. We will not disclose your personal information unless authorized by law. To learn more about our Privacy Policy, visit waterboards.ca.gov/privacy.html.

Please do not include any personal information that is not requested.

Authority for Collection of Personal Information:

Personal information is collected pursuant to [California Water Code section 13263](https://leginfo.ca.gov/faces/codes_displaySection.xhtml?sectionNum=13263&lawCode=WAT) (https://leginfo.ca.gov/faces/codes_displaySection.xhtml?sectionNum=13263&lawCode=WAT).

Principal Purpose for Which the Information Collected is to Be Used:

The information will be used to manage regulatory coverage for applicable projects and for communication with the individual, company, or agency regarding compliance.

Known or Foreseeable Disclosures of the Information:

The information you provide may be disclosed to other governmental agencies or the public as authorized by law, including under the California Public Records Act.

Consequences of Not Providing Any or All Parts of the Requested Information:

All information requested is mandatory unless marked as optional. Failure to provide the requested information may result in delays or denial of regulatory coverage.

Official Responsible for Maintenance of Information:

Senior Engineering Geologist and Senior Environmental Scientist

Contact Information for Responsible Official:

364 Knollcrest Dr. Ste 205
Redding, CA 96002
530-224-4845