

GLOSSARY

The following key terms are used throughout this document:

- **Watershed** - The area of land which drains to or is tributary to a particular water body, water course, or segment thereof or which recharges a particular ground water aquifer. Also, a geographic area in which waters and associated waterborne solid and dissolved materials flow to a common outlet, such as a point on a larger stream, a lake, an estuary, an enclosed bay, or the Pacific Ocean. A watershed may include ground water aquifers, which may discharge to and/or receive recharge from surface waters.
- **Watershed management** - The process of evaluating water quality issues and developing solutions on a watershed basis.
- **Watershed management approach** - The means by which the SDRWQCB will implement **watershed management** in the San Diego Region. The approach has seven guiding principles: geographic focus; comprehensive perspective; partnerships with **stakeholders**; coordinated priority setting, best use of resources; improved decision-making; and improved efficiency.
- **Watershed management areas** - The basic geographic areas where the SDRWQCB will implement **the watershed management approach**. These areas can consist of a single large **watershed**, a cluster of **watersheds**, or in some cases, an area that does not meet the strict hydrologic definition of a **watershed**.
- **State of the watershed report** - A reference document that describes the existing water quality conditions, including available water quality data and sources of pollutants within a single **watershed management area** or portion thereof. The document identifies data gaps, water quality problems and a draft list of water quality **goals**.
- **Watershed management plan** - A planning document that presents solutions for addressing the water quality problems identified in **the state of the watershed report** for a single **watershed management area** or portion thereof. This document includes assessment results, specific management strategies and corresponding **stakeholder** roles for implementation to attain water quality **goals**. The term **watershed management plan** is used more or less interchangeably with the term **watershed restoration action strategy (WRAS)**.
- **Watershed restoration action strategy (WRAS)** – See **watershed management plan**. A wide range of plans may qualify as WRASs. For example, a local

watershed plan, a coordinated resource management plan (CRMP), a TMDL, a comprehensive conservation and management plan (CCMP), as well as other similar plans may be considered WRASs. Desirable elements of a WRAS include:

1. Identification of measurable environmental and programmatic goals;
 2. Identification of sources of water pollution and the relative contribution of those sources (source analysis);
 3. Implementation of pollution control and natural resource restoration measures to achieve clean water and other natural resource goals, especially measures that will achieve multiple environmental and public health benefits (e.g., permit revisions, implementation of best management practices, and buffer strips);
 4. Schedules for implementation of needed restoration measures and identification of appropriate lead agencies to oversee implementation, maintenance, monitoring and evaluation;
 5. Implementation of TMDLs for pollutants exceeding State water quality standards.
 6. Implementation of source water assessment and protection programs;
 7. Monitoring and evaluation needed to assess progress towards achieving environmental and programmatic goals;
 8. Funding plans to support the implementation and maintenance of needed restoration measures;
 9. A process for cross-agency (federal, State, interstate, tribal, and local) coordination to help implement WRASs; and
 10. A process for public involvement.
- **Watershed management scale** - The areal extent of a **watershed** to be addressed in a **watershed management** effort.
 - **Goal** - The ultimate purpose toward which a **watershed management plan** or **watershed restoration action strategy** is directed; the intended results of **watershed management**.
 - **Stakeholders** - All agencies, organizations and individuals that could be affected by water quality management decisions in a **watershed**. They may include local, state and federal agencies, public interest groups, dischargers, industries, academic institutions, private landowners, user groups, and concerned citizens.