Section 9 | References

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Section 10 | Glossary & Acronyms

10.1 Glossary of Terms

Term	Definition
- A -	
ACRE-FOOT	The quantity of water required to cover one acre to a depth of one foot; equal to 43,560 cubic feet, or approximately 325,851 gallons.
ADJUDICATION	A case that has been heard and decided by a judge. In the context of an adjudicated groundwater basin, landowners or other parties have turned to the courts to settle disputes over how much groundwater can be extracted by each party to the decision.
ADOPTED IRWM PLAN	The version of the IRWM Plan that is adopted by the governing bodies of at least three or more member agencies to the Regional Water Management Group (RWMG), two of which have statutory authority over water supply, as evidenced by resolutions.
AGRONOMIC RATE	The rate of nutrient application to fulfill a plant's nitrogen requirements while minimizing the amount of nutrients that passes to groundwater.
ALLUVIUM	Sediment deposited by flowing water, such as in a riverbed, flood plain or delta.

ALLUVIAL AQUIFER	Earth, sand, gravel or other rock or mineral materials laid down by flowing water, capable of yielding water to a well.
ANTELOPE VALLEY REGION	The Antelope Valley Region, as defined for the purposes of this IRWM Plan, follows the Antelope Valley's key hydrologic features, bounded by the San Gabriel Mountains to the south and southwest, and the Tehachapi Mountains to the northwest, forming a well-defined triangular point at the Valley's western edge. The Region covers portions of northern Los Angeles and southeastern Kern Counties, and encompasses the majority of the AVEK service area.
APPLIED WATER DEMAND	The quantity of water that would be delivered for urban or agricultural applications if no conservation measures were in place.
AQUIFER	An underground layer of rock, sediment or soil, or a geological formation/unit that is filled or saturated with water in sufficient quantity to supply pumping wells.
ARID	A term describing a climate or region in which precipitation is so deficient in quantity or occurs so infrequently that intensive agricultural production is not possible without irrigation.
ARTICLE 21 WATER	Refers to the SWP contract provision defining this supply as water that may be made available by DWR when excess flows are available in the Delta. Article 21 water is made available on an unscheduled and interruptible basis and is typically available only in average to wet years, generally only for a limited time in the late winter.
ARTIFICIAL RECHARGE	The addition of water to a groundwater reservoir by human activity, such as irrigation or induced infiltration from streams, wells, or recharge/spreading basins. See also GROUNDWATER RECHARGE, RECHARGE BASIN.
- B -	
BEDROCK AQUIFER	A consolidated rock deposit or geological formation of sufficient hardness and lack of interconnected pore spaces, but which may contain a sufficient amount of joints or fractures capable of yielding minimal water to a well.
BENEFICIAL USES	Include fish, wildlife habitat, and education, scientific and recreational activities which are dependent upon adequate water flow thorough rivers, streams and wetlands. The Regional Water Quality Control Board's Basin 4A Plan categorizes beneficial uses per water quality standards.

BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICE (BMP)	An urban water conservation (water use efficiency) measure that the California Urban Water Conservation Coalition agrees to implement among member agencies. The BMP's are intended to reduce long-term urban water demand.
BRACKISH WATER	Water containing dissolved minerals in amounts that exceed normally acceptable standards for municipal, domestic, and irrigation uses. Considerably less saline than sea water.
- C -	
CLOSED BASIN	A topographic water basin with no outlet to the ocean
CONFINED AQUIFER	A water-bearing subsurface stratum that is bounded above and below by formations of impermeable, or relatively impermeable, soil or rock.
CONJUNCTIVE USE	The operation of a groundwater basin in coordination with a surface water storage and conveyance system. The purpose is to recharge the basin during years of above average water supply to provide storage that can be withdrawn during drier years when surface water supplies are below normal.
CONSERVATION	*Urban water conservation or water use efficiency* includes reductions realized from voluntary, more efficient, water use practices promoted through public education and from state-mandated requirements to install water-conserving fixtures in newly constructed and renovated buildings. *Agricultural water conservation or agricultural water use efficiency*, means reducing the amount of water applied in irrigation through measures that increase irrigation efficiency. See NET WATER CONSERVATION.
CRITICAL DRY PERIOD	A series of water-deficient years, usually an historical period, in which a full reservoir storage system at the beginning is drawn down (without any spill) to minimum storage at the end.
CRITICAL DRY YEAR	A dry year in which the full commitments for a dependable water supply cannot be met and deficiencies are imposed on water deliveries.
CUBIC FEET PER SECOND (cfs)	A unit of measurement describing the flow of water. A cubic foot is the amount of water needed to fill a cube that is one foot on all sides, about 7.5 gallons.
- D -	
DECISION 1641	An action by the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) to establish water quality objectives for water users in the Delta. The Bay/Delta Water Quality Control Plan was developed as a means to attain these water quality objectives.

DESALTING/DESALINATION	A process that converts sea water or brackish water to fresh water or an otherwise more usable condition through removal of dissolved solids.
DISADVANTAGED COMMUNITY	A community with an annual median household income that is less than 80 percent of the statewide annual median household income (CWC § 79505.5 (a)).
DISTRIBUTION UNIFORMITY (DU)	The ratio of the average low-quarter depth of irrigation water infiltrated to the average depth of irrigation water infiltrated, for the entire farm field, expressed as a percent.
DRAINAGE BASIN	The area of land from which water drains into a river; as, for example, the Sacramento River Basin, in which all land area drains into the Sacramento River. Also called, "WATERSHED."
DRY-WEATHER RUNOFF	Urban runoff that enters the drainage system due to human activities such as car washing and lawn irrigation. Dry-weather runoff can also result from illicit connections to the stormwater or sewer systems.
- E -	
EFFICIENT WATER MANAGEMENT PRACTICE (EWMP)	An agricultural water conservation measure that water suppliers could implement. EWMPs are organized into three categories: 1) Irrigation Management Services; 2) Physical and Structural Improvements; and 3) Institutional Adjustments.
EFFLUENT	Waste water or other liquid, partially or completely treated or in its natural state, flowing from a treatment plant.
EMPIRICAL YIELD	See SAFE YIELD (GROUNDWATER)
EPHEMERAL	An ephemeral water body is one that exists for only a short period of time following precipitation or snowmelt. This is not the same as an intermittent or seasonal water body which exists for a longer period of time.
EVAPOTRANSPIRATION (ET or ETo)	The quantity of water transpired (given off), retained in plant tissues, and evaporated from plant tissues and surrounding soil surfaces. Quantitatively, it is expressed in terms of depth of water per unit area during a specified period of time.
- F -	
FINAL IRWM PLAN	The version of the IRWM Plan that is deemed ready for adoption by 50 percent or more of the representatives from the RWMG member agencies.
FIRM YIELD	The maximum annual supply of a given water development that is expected to be available on demand, with the understanding that lower yields will occur in accordance with a predetermined schedule or probability.

FOREBAY	A groundwater basin immediately upstream or upgradient from a larger basin or group of hydrologically connected basins. Also, a reservoir or pond situated at the intake of a pumping plant or power plant to stabilize water levels.
- G -	
GROUNDWATER	Water that occurs beneath the land surface and completely fills all pore spaces of the alluvium or rock formation in which it is located.
GROUNDWATER BASIN	A groundwater reservoir, together with all the overlying land surface and underlying aquifers that contribute water to the reservoir.
GROUNDWATER MINING	The withdrawal of water from an aquifer greatly in excess of replenishment; if continued, the underground supply will eventually be exhausted or the water table will drop below economically feasible pumping lifts.
GROUNDWATER OVERDRAFT	The condition of a groundwater basin in which the amount of water withdrawn by pumping exceeds the amount of water that replenishes the basin over a period of years.
GROUNDWATER RECHARGE	Increases in groundwater quantities or levels by natural conditions or by human activity. See also ARTIFICIAL RECHARGE.
GROUNDWATER STORAGE CAPACITY	The space contained in a given volume of deposits. Under optimum use conditions, the usable groundwater storage capacity is the volume of water that can, within specified economic limitations, be alternately extracted and replaced in the reservoir. (Directly related to SAFE YIELD).
GROUNDWATER TABLE	The upper surface of the zone of saturation (all pores of subsoil filled with water), except where the surface is formed by an impermeable body.
- H -	
HYDRAULIC CONDUCTIVITY	A property of vascular plants, soil or rock, that describes the ease with which water can move through pore spaces or fractures. It depends on the permeability of the material and on the degree of saturation.
- I -	
INSTREAM USE	Use of water that does not require diversion from its natural watercourse. For example, the use of water for navigation, recreation, fish and wildlife, esthetics, and scenic enjoyment.

IRRIGATION EFFICIENCY	The efficiency of water application. Computed by dividing evapotranspiration of applied water by applied water and converting the result to a percentage. Efficiency can be computed at three levels: farm, district, or basin.
IRRIGATION RETURN FLOW	Applied water that is not transpired, evaporated, or deep percolated into a groundwater basin, but that returns to a surface water supply.
- L -	
LACUSTRINE	In geology, the sedimentary environment of a lake.
LAND SUBSIDENCE	Land subsidence is the lowering of the land-surface elevation from changes that take place underground. Overdrafting of aquifers is the major cause of subsidence in the southwestern United States.
LEACHING	The flushing of salts from the soil by the downward percolation of applied water.
- M -	
MAXIMUM CONTAMINANT LEVEL (MCL)	The maximum level of a drinking water contaminant allowed under the federal Safe Water Drinking Act. MCLs set under National Primary Drinking Water Regulations are legally enforceable standards that apply to public water systems.
M&I	Municipal and Industrial (water use); generally urban uses for human activities.
MILLIGRAMS PER LITER (MG/L)	The mass (milligrams) of any substance dissolved in a standard volume (liter) of water. One liter of pure water has a mass of 1000 grams. For dilute solutions where water is the solvent medium, the numerical value of mg/l is very close to the mass ratio expressed in parts per million (ppm).
MINERALIZATION (OF GROUNDWATER)	The addition of inorganic substances, usually dissolved from surface or aquifer material, to groundwater.
NATURALLY OCCURRING CONTAMINANTS (IN GROUNDWATER)	A deleterious substance present in groundwater which is of natural origin, i.e., not caused by human activity.
- N -	
NATURAL HABITAT	See OPEN SPACE.
NET WATER CONSERVATION	The difference between the amount of applied water conserved and the amount by which this conservation reduces usable return flows.
NET WATER DEMAND	The applied water demand less water saved through conservation efforts (= net applied water = actual water used).

NON-POINT SOURCE POLLUTION	A diffuse discharge of pollutants throughout the natural environment. See POINT SOURCE.
- O -	
OPEN SPACE	Open space can mean natural open space, passive and active recreation which may or may not be compatible with natural habitats or natural open space preservation. As an example, open space can mean soccer fields, playgrounds, etc. and should not be considered as natural habitat. See also NATURAL HABITAT.
OVERDRAFT	Withdrawal of groundwater in excess of a basin's perennial yield. See also PROLONGED OVERDRAFT.
- P -	
PARTS PER MILLION (PPM)	A ratio of two substances, usually by mass, expressing the number of units of the designated substance present in one million parts of the mixture. For water solutions, parts per million is almost identical to the milligrams per liter.
PER-CAPITA WATER USE	The amount of water used by or introduced into the system of an urban water supplier divided by the total residential population; normally expressed in gallons per-capita-per-day (gpcd).
PERCHED GROUNDWATER	Groundwater supported by a zone of material of low permeability located above an underlying main body of groundwater with which it is not hydrostatically connected.
PERCOLATION	The downward movement of water through the soil or alluvium to the groundwater table.
PERENNIAL YIELD	Perennial yield is an estimate of the long-term average annual amount of water that can be withdrawn without inducing a long-term progressive drop in water level. The term "safe yield" is sometimes used in place of perennial yield, although the concepts behind the terms are not identical: the older concept of "safe yield" generally implies a fixed quantity equivalent to a basin's average annual natural recharge, while the "perennial yield" of a basin or system can vary over time with different operational factors and management goals.
PERMEABILITY	The capability of soil or other geologic formation to transmit water.
PLAYA	A dry lakebed, also known as an alkali flat. Playas consist of fine-grained sediments infused with alkali salts and are devoid of vegetation.
PLAYA DEPOSIT	A thick salt deposit that forms over time through the accumulation of layers of dissolved minerals from rocks. Dissolved salts that form a playa deposit are laid by rainfall that rapidly evaporates once reaching the earth's surface.

POINT SOURCE	Any discernable, confined and discrete conveyance site from which waste or polluted water is discharged into a water body, the source of which can be identified. See also NON-POINT SOURCE.
POLLUTION (OF WATER)	The alteration of the physical, chemical, or biological properties of water by the introduction of any substance into water that adversely affects any beneficial use of water.
POTABLE WATER	Water suitable for human consumption without undesirable health consequences. Drinkable. Meets Department of Health Services drinking water requirements.
PROLONGED OVERDRAFT	Net extractions in excess of a basin's perennial yield, averaged over a period of ten or more years.
PROPOSITION 50	The "Water Security, Clean Drinking Water, Coastal and Beach Protection Act of 2002", as set forth in Division 26.5 of the California Water Code (commencing with § 79500).
- Q -	
QUATERNARY GEOLOGY	Younger of the two geologic periods of the Cenozoic era of geologic time lasting from 2 million years ago to the present. Comprising all geologic time from the end of the Tertiary period to today.
- R -	
REACH REPAYMENT CAPACITY	SWP contractors, via their water supply contracts with DWR, are allocated specified shares of "reach repayment" capacity in various reaches of the SWP system. This share of capacity pertains to SWP supplies only, and provides each contractor with delivery priority for its SWP supplies. Reach repayment capacity is often less than the actual constructed physical capacity of SWP facilities.
RECHARGE BASIN	A surface facility, often a large pond, used to increase the infiltration of water into a groundwater basin.
RECYCLED WATER	Urban wastewater that becomes suitable for a specific beneficial use as a result of treatment.
REGIONAL PRIORITIES	The short-term and long-term issues and/or objectives that are determined to be most important on the Region's needs.

REGIONAL WATER MANAGEMENT GROUP	A group that, at a minimum, includes three or more local public agencies, at least two of which have statutory authority over water management, which may include but is not limited to water supply, water quality, flood control, or storm water management. The Antelope Valley Regional Water Management Group includes Antelope Valley-East Kern Water Agency, Palmdale Water District, Quartz Hill Water District, Littlerock Creek Irrigation District, City of Palmdale, City of Lancaster, Los Angeles County Sanitation District Nos. 14 & 20, Rosamond Community Services District, and Los Angeles County Waterworks District No. 40, Antelope Valley.
REVERSE OSMOSIS	Method of removing salts from water by forcing water through a membrane.
RETURN FLOW	The portion of withdrawn water that is not consumed by evapotranspiration and returns instead to its source or to another body of water.
REUSE	The additional use of once-used water.
RIPARIAN	Of, or on the banks of, a stream or other of water.
RIPARIAN VEGETATION	Vegetation growing on the banks of a stream or other body of water.
RUNOFF	The surface flow of water from an area; the total volume of surface flow during a specified time.
- S -	
SAFE YIELD (GROUNDWATER)	The maximum quantity of water that can be withdrawn from a groundwater basin over a long period of time without developing a condition of overdraft. Sometimes referred to as sustained yield.
SAG POND	An enclosed depression formed where active or recent fault movement results in impounded drainage.

SALINITY	Generally, the concentration of mineral salts dissolved in water. Salinity may be measured by weight (total dissolved solids), electrical conductivity, or osmotic pressure. Where seawater is the major source of salt, salinity is often used to refer to the concentration of chlorides in the water. See also TDS.
SERIOUS OVERDRAFT	Prolonged overdraft that results, or would result, within ten years, in measurable, unmitigated adverse environmental or economic impacts, either long-term or permanent. Such impacts include but are not limited to seawater intrusion, other substantial quality degradation, land surface subsidence, substantial effects on riparian or other environmentally sensitive habitats, or unreasonable interference with the beneficial use of a basin's resources.
SEAWATER INTRUSION	Occurs when extractions exceed freshwater replenishment of groundwater basins and causes seawater to travel laterally inland into fresh water aquifers.
SECONDARY TREATMENT	In sewage treatment, the biological process of reducing suspended, colloidal, and dissolved organic matter in effluent from primary treatment systems. Secondary treatment is usually carried out through the use of trickling filters or by an activated sludge process.
SHEET FLOW	Shallow-depth, low velocity water flow.
SILT	A sedimentary material composed of very fine particles intermediate in size between sand and clay.
SILTATION	The deposition or accumulation of silt.
SPREADING BASIN	See RECHARGE BASIN.
SPREADING GROUNDS	See RECHARGE BASIN.
STAKEHOLDER	An individual, group, coalition, agency or others who are involved in, affected by, or have an interest in the implementation of a specific program or project.
SOLUTE	A substance dissolved in another substance, usually the component of a solution present in the lesser amount.
SUBSIDENCE	See LAND SUBSIDENCE.

- T -	
TABLE A AMOUNT	A reference to the amount of water listed in "Table A" of the contract between the State Water Project (SWP) and the contracting agencies and represents the maximum amount of water an agency may request each year.
TERTIARY GEOLOGY	Geologic time period between roughly 65 million and 2 million years ago.
TERTIARY TREATMENT	In sewage, the additional treatment of effluent beyond that of secondary treatment to obtain a very high quality of effluent.
TOTAL DISSOLVED SOLIDS (TDS)	A quantitative measure of the residual minerals dissolved in water that remain after evaporation of a solution. Usually expressed in milligrams per liter (mg/l) or in parts per million (ppm). See also Salinity.
TURBIDITY	A measure of cloudiness and suspended sediments in water. Water high in turbidity appears murky and contains sediments in suspension. Turbid water may also result in higher concentrations of contaminants and pathogens, that bond to the particles in the water.
TURNBACK POOLS	A means in which SWP contractors with excess Table A Amount water in a given hydrologic year may sell that excess to other contractors. This is included in a provision in the SWP water supply contracts. The program is administered by DWR.
- W -	
WASH	A wash, also called an arroyo, is a usually dry creek bed or gulch that temporarily fills with water after a heavy rain, or seasonally.
WATER MANAGEMENT STATEGIES	Specified categories of approaches to meet regional objectives. According to the IRWM Grant Program Guidelines, the water management strategies include, but are not limited to, ecosystem restoration, environmental and habitat protection and improvement, water supply reliability, flood management, groundwater management, recreation and public access, storm water capture and management, water conservation, water quality protection and improvement, water recycling, wetlands enhancement and creation, conjunctive use, desalination, Imported water, land use planning, non-point source pollution control, surface storage, watershed planning, water and wastewater treatment, and water transfers.
WATER MANAGEMENT STRATEY ALTERNATIVE	A set of projects, project concepts, actions, and/or studies that when implemented together would fill the gaps, minimize the overlaps, maximize benefits for multiple water management strategies, and ultimately achieve the regional planning objectives.

WATER MANAGEMENT STRATEGY AREA	A group of similar or related water management strategies to make the Antelope Valley IRWM Plan development more efficient and manageable (data collection, management, and dissemination).
WATER MANAGEMENT STRATEGY INTEGRATION	A process to design water management strategy alternatives to maximize regional benefits by identifying potential synergies, linkages, and gaps between water management strategies and evaluating geographical distribution of project benefits.
WATER MANAGEMENT STRATEGY OBJECTIVE	A goal for the Region to achieve in order to meet the needs for a water management strategy. A quantifiable objective can be used to allow future measurement of progress towards accomplishment of the objectives (e.g., conserve 10,000 AFY of drinking water by 2030).
WATER QUALITY	A term used to describe the chemical, physical, and biologic characteristics of water with respect to its suitability for a particular use.
WATER QUALITY CONTAMINATION	For the purposes of the IRWM Plan, any increase in water constituent levels over the State or Federal standards is considered contamination.
WATER QUALITY DEGRADATION	Any increase in water constituent levels over naturally occurring levels is considered degradation.
WATER RECLAMATION	The treatment of water of impaired quality, including brackish water and seawater, to produce a water of suitable quality for the intended use.
WATER RIGHT	A legally protected right, granted by law, to take possession of water occurring in a water supply and to divert the water and put it to beneficial uses.
WATERSHED	The area or region drained by a reservoir, river, stream, etc.; drainage basin.
WATER TABLE	The surface of underground, gravity-controlled water.

10.2 Acronym List

Acronym	Meaning
AB	Assembly Bill
ACEC	Areas of Critical Environmental Concern
AF	acre-foot
AFB	Air Force Base
AFY	acre-feet per year
AQMD	Air Quality Management District
ASR	Aquifer Storage and Recharge/Recovery
A-Team	Advisory Team
AV	Antelope Valley
AVEK	Antelope Valley-East Kern Water Agency
AVSWCA	Antelope Valley State Water Contractors Association
AVWCC	Antelope Valley Water Conservation Coalition
BIA	Building Industry Association
BLM	Bureau of Land Management
BMP	Best Management Practice
BO	Biological opinion
CAS	Conventional Activated Sludge
CASGEM	California Statewide Groundwater Elev. Monitoring Program
CCD	Census County Division
CCL	Contaminant Candidate List
CCR	California Code of Regulations
CCR	Consumer Confidence Reporting
CDFG	California Department of Fish and Game
CDFA	California Department of Food and Agriculture
CDPH	California Department of Public Health
CEDEN	California Environmental Data Exchange Network
CEIC	California Environmental Information Catalog
CEQA	California Environmental Quality Act
CERES	California Environmental Resources Evaluation System
cfs	cubic feet per second
CIMIS	California Irrigation Management Information System
CIP	Capital Improvements Plan
CLWA	Castaic Lake Water Agency
CMWD	Calleguas Municipal Water District
CRS	Community Rating System
CUWCC	California Urban Water Conservation Council
CVP	Central Valley Project
CWA	Clean Water Act
CWC	California Water Code
DAC	Disadvantaged Communities

DPH	Department of Public Health
DMM	Demand management measure
DU	Distribution Uniformity
DWMA	Desert Wildlife Management Area
DWR	Department of Water Resources
EAFB	Edwards Air Force Base
EIR	Environmental Impact Report
EJ	Environmental Justice
EJCW	Environmental Justice Coalition for Water
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
ESA	Federal Endangered Species Act
ETc	Evapotranspiration (for a particular crop)
ETo	Evapotranspiration (general or reference)
EWMP	Efficient Water Management Practice
° F	degree Fahrenheit
FEIR	Final Environmental Impact Report
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency
FIRM	Flood insurance rate map
FWSMPU	Final Water System Master Plan Update
gal	gallon
GAMA	Groundwater Ambient Monitoring and Assessment
GHG	Greenhouse gas
GIS	Geographic Information System
gpcd	gallons per-capita-per-day
gpd	gallons per day
gpm	gallons per minute
GPS	Global positioning system
GWR-RW	Groundwater Recharge Using Recycled Water
GWR	Groundwater recharge
HCP	Habitat Conservation Plan
HECW	High-Efficiency Clothes Washer
IFM	Integrated Flood Management
IRWM Plan (or IRWMP)	Integrated Regional Water Management Plan
IUWMP	Integrated Urban Water Management Plan
IWRP	Integrated Water Resources Plan
JPA	Joint Powers Authority
LACSD	Los Angeles County Sanitation District
LACWD 40	Los Angeles County Waterworks District No. 40
LACDPW	Los Angeles County Department of Public Works
LADWP	Los Angeles Department of Water and Power
LAFCO	Local Area Formation Commission
Lancaster	Lancaster, City of
LAWA	Los Angeles World Airports

LCID	Littlerock Creek Irrigation District
LID	Low Impact Development
LWRP	Lancaster Water Reclamation Plant
M&I	municipal & industrial
MAF	Million acre-feet
MBR	Membrane bioreactor
MCL	Maximum Contaminant Level
MG	million gallon
mgd	million gallons per day
mg/L	milligrams per liter
MHI	median household income
MOA	Memorandum of Agreement
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
MW	megawatt
MWA	Mojave Water Agency
MWD	Metropolitan Water District of Southern California
ND	Non-detect
NFIP	National Flood Insurance Program
NLFC	Newhall Land and Farming Company
NMFS	National Marine Fisheries Service
NOI	Notice of Intent
NPDES	National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
NRCS	National Resource Conservation Service
O&M	operations and maintenance
OEHHA	Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment
OHV	Off-Highway Vehicle
NRCS	Natural Resource Conservation Service
PHG	Public Health Goal
ppb	parts per billion
ppm	parts per million
PAC	Performance Advisory Committee
Palmdale	Palmdale, City of
PID	Palmdale Irrigation District
Plant 42	U.S. Air Force Plant 42
PM	Particulate Matter
PWD	Palmdale Water District
PWRP	Palmdale Water Reclamation Plant
QHWD	Quartz Hill Water District
RAP	Region Acceptance Process
RCSD	Rosamond Community Services District
Region	Antelope Valley Region
RMS	Resource Management Strategy
RO	reverse osmosis

ROC	reactive organic compound
RRBWSD	Rosedale-Rio Bravo Water Storage District
RSN	Rotary Sprinkler Nozzle
RWMG	Regional Water Management Group
RWQCB	Regional Water Quality Control Board
RWQCB-LR	Regional Water Quality Control Board – Lahontan Region
SB	Senate Bill
SCAG	Southern California Association of Governments
SDWA	Safe Drinking Water Act
SEA	Significant Ecological Area
Semitropic	Semitropic Water Storage District
SMART	Specific Measurable Attainable Relevant Time-based
SNMP	Salt and Nutrient Management Plan
SRF	State Revolving Fund
SWAMP	Surface Water Ambient Monitoring Program
SWP	State Water Project
SWRCB	State Water Resources Control Board
TAC	Technical Advisory Committee
TDS	Total Dissolved Solids
THM	Trihalomethanes
TTHM	Total Trihalomethanes
TMDL	Total Maximum Daily Load
TOC	total organic carbon
TSY	Total Sustainable Yield
TTP	Tertiary Treatment Plant
UCCE	University of California Cooperative Extension
ug/L	micrograms per liter
ULFT	Ultra Low Flush Toilet
(uS/cm)	microsiemens per centimeter
U.S.	United States
USACE	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
USBR	U.S. Bureau of Reclamation
USFWS	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
USGS	U.S. Geological Survey
UWMP	Urban Water Management Plan
WBIC	Weather-Based Irrigation Controller
WDL	Water Data Library
WDR	Waste Discharge Requirements
WPP	Wellhead Protection Program
WRP	Water Reclamation Plant
WSA	Water Supply Assessment
WSMP	Water System Master Plan
WSSP-2	Water Supply Stabilization Project

WTP	Water Treatment Plant
WWTP	Wastewater Treatment Plant