

Environmental Water Account ASIP

GLOSSARY OF TECHNICAL TERMS

Term	Definition
acre-foot (AF)	The volume of water that would cover 1 acre to a depth of 1 foot, or 325,851 gallons of water. On average, 1 acre-foot could supply one to two households with water for a year. A flow of 1 cubic foot per second for a day is approximately 2 acre-feet.
action	A structure, operating criteria, program, regulation, policy, or restoration activity that is intended to address a problem or resolve a conflict in the Bay-Delta system.
action area	All areas to be affected directly or indirectly by the Federal action and not merely the immediate area involved in the action. [50 CFR 402.02(d)]
adequately conserved	To use, and the use of, conservation methods and procedures that are adequate to protect and perpetuate a species of fish, plant, or wildlife within the Focus Area, taking into consideration the whole of CALFED, including the direct and indirect effects of CALFED actions.
alternative	A collection of actions or action categories assembled to provide a comprehensive solution to problems in the Bay-Delta system.
anadromous fish	Fish that spend a part of their life cycle in the sea and return to freshwater streams to spawn.
applicant	Any person (an individual, corporation, partnership, trust, association or any other private entity; or any officer, employee, agent, department, or instrumentality of the Federal Government, of any State, municipality, or political subdivision of a State, or of any foreign government; any State, municipality, or political subdivision of a State; or any other entity subject to the jurisdiction of the United States) [ESA 3(12) who requires formal approval or authorization from a Federal agency as a prerequisite to conducting the action. [50 CFR 402.02].
(b)(2) water	Statutory mandate to manage the water dedicated to fish and wildlife purposes pursuant to Section 3406 (b)(2) of the Central Valley Project Improvement Act.

Glossary

Term	Definition
Basis of Comparison	For the purposes of this ASIP, the “Basis of Comparison” is the Baseline (as defined below) contrasted with the EWA Proposed Action.
Baseline	For the purposes of this ASIP, the Baseline reflects the existing without EWA environmental and regulatory conditions of the Bay-Delta region, particularly in relation to the existing actions taken to protect fish species.
Bay-Delta	The San Francisco Bay/Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta estuary.
best management practices	A water conservation measure that the California Urban Water Conservation Council agrees to implement among member agencies. The term is also used in reference to water quality standards and watershed management activities.
biological opinion	A written statement setting forth the opinion of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service or the National Marine Fisheries Service as to whether or not a federal action is likely to jeopardize the continued existence of a listed species or result in the destruction or adverse modification of critical habitat. See 16 USCA 1536(b).
CALFED Bay-Delta Program	A consortium of 15 State and federal agencies with management or regulatory responsibilities in the Bay-Delta.
CALFED Program Phases	See Phase I, Phase II, Phase III
candidate species	Any species being considered by the U.S. Secretary of the Interior or Secretary of Commerce for listing as an endangered or a threatened species, but not yet the subject of a proposed rule (see 50 CFR 424.02), or any species accepted as a candidate species by the California Fish and Game Commission pursuant to Fish and Game Code Section 2074.2.
Central Valley Project (CVP)	A federally operated water management and conveyance system that provides water to agricultural, urban, and industrial users in California. The Central Valley Project was originally authorized by legislation in 1937.
Central Valley Project Improvement Act (CVPIA)	Public Law 102-575, Title 34, 106-Stat. 4600. Federal legislation, signed into law on October 30, 1992, that governs the federal Central Valley Project. The Central Valley Project Improvement Act puts fish and wildlife on an equal footing with agricultural, municipal, industrial, and hydropower water users.

Term	Definition
California Endangered Species Act (CESA)	California legislation that prohibits the “take” of plant and animal species designated by the California Fish and Game Commission as either endangered or threatened. Take includes hunting, — pursuing, catching, capturing, killing, or attempting such activity. CESA provides the California Department of Fish and Game (CDFG) with administrative responsibilities over the plant and wildlife species listed under the State act as threatened or endangered. CESA also provides CDFG with the authority to permit the take of State-listed species under certain circumstances. See Fish and Game Code 2050—2116.
California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA)	California legislation that requires State, regional, and local agencies to prepare environmental impact assessments -of proposed projects with significant environmental effects and to circulate these documents to other agencies and the public for comment before making decisions. CEQA requires the lead agency to make findings for all significant impacts identified in the environmental impact report (EIR). The lead agency must adopt all mitigation to reduce environmental impacts to a less-than-significant level unless the mitigation is infeasible or unavailable and there are overriding considerations that require the project to be approved. See Public Res. Code 21001.1, 21002, 21080; Guidelines 15002(c).
carriage water	Additional flows released during export periods to ensure maintenance of water quality standards and assist with maintaining natural outflow patterns in Delta channels. For instance, a portion of transfer water released from upstream of the Delta intended for export from south Delta would be used for Delta outflow.
channel islands	Natural, unveeved land masses within Delta channels that are typically good sources of habitat.
conservation measures	Actions to benefit or promote the recovery of listed species that are included by the Federal agency as an integral part of the proposed action. These actions will be taken by the Federal agency or applicant, and serve to minimize or compensate for, project effects on the species under review. These may include actions taken prior to the initiation of consultation, or actions which the Federal agency or applicant have committed to complete in a biological assessment or similar document.
conservation recommendations	U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service (USFWS) and National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) non-binding suggestions resulting from formal or informal consultation that: 1) identify discretionary measures a Federal agency can take to minimize or avoid the adverse effects of a proposed action on listed or proposed species, or designated or proposed critical habitat; 2) identify studies, monitoring, or research to develop new information on listed or proposed species, or designated or proposed critical habitat; and 3) include suggestions on how an action agency can assist species conservation as part of their action in furtherance of their authorities under section 7(a)(1) of the Act. [50 CFR 402.02]

Term	Definition
conserve, conserving, conservation	To use, and the use of, all methods and procedures which are necessary to bring any endangered species or threatened species to the point at which the measures provided pursuant to the federal and California Endangered Species Acts are no longer necessary. These methods and procedures include, but are not limited to, all activities associated with scientific resources management, such as research, census, law enforcement, habitat acquisition and maintenance, propagation, live trapping, and transplantation, and, in the extraordinary case where population pressure within a given ecosystem cannot be otherwise relieved, may include regulated taking.
“contribute to recovery”	Also referred to as ‘r’, a goal assigned to evaluated species where CALFED actions affect only a limited portion of the species range and/or CALFED actions have limited effects on the species. The goal of contributing to a species’ recovery means that CALFED will undertake the actions under its control and within its Multi-Species Conservation Strategy Problem Area and scope that are necessary to recover the species.
conveyance	A pipeline, canal, natural channel, or other similar facility that transports water from one location to another.
covered species	At a programmatic level, species selected from the evaluated species that would be adequately conserved (State requirement for State-covered species) and for which programmatic CALFED actions would not cause jeopardy and/or adversely affect designated critical habitat (federal requirement for federally covered species).
critical habitat	Designation for federally listed species. Consists of: 1) the specific areas within the geographical area occupied by the species at the time it is listed in accordance with the provisions of Section 4 of the federal Endangered Species Act (FESA) (16 USCA 1533), on which are found those physical or biological features (constituent elements) that (a) are essential to- the conservation of the species and (b) may require special management considerations or protection; and (2) specific areas outside the geographical area occupied by the species at the time it is listed in accordance with the provisions of Section 4 of FESA (16 USCA 1533), upon a determination by the Secretary that such areas are essential for the conservation of the species. (16 USCA 1532(5)(A)). Critical habitat may be established for those species now listed as threatened or endangered species for which no critical habitat has heretofore been established. Except in those circumstances determined by either the Secretary of the Interior or the Secretary of Commerce, critical habitat shall not include the entire geographical area, which can be occupied by the threatened or endangered species. Designated critical habitats are described in 50 CFR 17 and 50 CFR 226.
crop idling	Allowing previously irrigated agricultural land to temporarily lie idle (fallowing) for a variety of purposes for a period of time.

Term	Definition
cumulative impact	Those effects of future State or private activities, not involving Federal activities, that are reasonably certain to occur within the action area of the Federal action subject to consultation. [50CFR 402.02(d)]
Delta Cross Channel	Existing gated structure and channel connecting the Sacramento River at Walnut Grove to Snodgrass Slough and thence to the North Fork Mokelumne River. The facility was constructed as part of the Central Valley Project to control movement of Sacramento River water into the central Delta and to the south-Delta export pumps. Operating criteria currently require the gates to be - closed for specific periods to keep downstream-migrating fish in the Sacramento River and to prevent flooding of the central Delta.
Delta inflow	The combined water flow entering the Delta at a given time from the Sacramento River, San Joaquin River, and other tributaries.
Delta islands	Islands in the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta protected by levees. Delta islands provide space for numerous functions including agriculture, communities, and important infrastructure such as transmission lines, pipelines, and roadways.
Delta outflow	The net amount of water (not including tidal flows) at a given time flowing out of the Delta towards the San Francisco Bay. The Delta outflow equals Delta inflow minus the water used within the Delta and the exports from the Delta.
direct mortality	The direct loss of fish associated with facilities (Forebay, fish screens, and salvage facilities) for the south Delta export pumps. This direct mortality is a portion of the total fish mortality resulting from operation of the export pumps (see indirect mortality).
diversions	The action of taking water out of a river system or changing the flow of water in a system for use in another location.
ecosystem	A recognizable, relatively homogeneous unit that includes organisms, their environment, and all the interactions among them.
ecosystem restoration	A term sometimes used to imply the process of recreating the structural and functional configurations of an ecosystem to that present at some agreed to time in the past. Because the structure and function of many elements of the Bay-Delta ecosystem have been severely disrupted and cannot be feasibly restored to a specified historic condition, within the context of CALFED, ecosystem restoration is more realistically defined as the process by which resource managers ensure that the capacity of the ecosystem to provide ecological outcomes valued by society is maintained, enhanced, or restored.

Term	Definition
effect indicator	Measure or parameter that is used to record environmental conditions
effects of the action	The direct and indirect effects of an action on the species or critical habitat, together with the effects of other activities that are interrelated or interdependent with that action. These effects are considered along with the environmental baseline and the predicted cumulative effects to determine the overall effects to the species for purposes of preparing a biological opinion on the proposed action. [50 CFR 402.02] The environmental baseline covers past and present impacts of all Federal actions within the action area. This includes the effects of existing Federal projects that have not yet come in their section 7 consultation.
emergent	A plant rooted in shallow water that has most of its vegetative growth above water.
endangered species (CESA)	Any species listed as endangered under the California Endangered Species Act. Endangered species are native California species or subspecies of a bird, mammal, fish, amphibian, reptile, or plant that has been determined by the California Fish and Game Commission to be in serious danger of becoming extinct throughout all, or a significant portion, of its range due to one or more causes, including loss of habitat, change in habitat, overexploitation, predation, competition, or disease. See California Fish and Game Code Section 2062.
endangered species (FESA)	Any species which is in danger of extinction throughout all or a significant portion of its range other than a species of the Class Insecta determined by the Secretary of Interior or the Secretary of Commerce to constitute a pest whose protection under the provisions of this Act would present an overwhelming and overriding risk to man (Endangered Species Act of 1973) Any species listed as endangered under the federal Endangered Species Act or the California Endangered species are any species (including subspecies or qualifying distinct population segment) which is in danger of extinction throughout all or a significant portion of its range See 16USCA 1532(6).
endemic species	A native species or subspecies confined naturally to a particular, and usually restricted, area or region.
entrainment	The process of drawing fish into diversions along with water, resulting in the loss of such fish.
environmental baseline	The past and present impacts of all Federal, State, or private actions and other human activities in an action area, the anticipated impacts of all proposed Federal projects in an action area that have already undergone formal or early section 7 consultation, and the impact of State or private actions that are contemporaneous with the consultation in process. [50 CFR 402.02]

Term	Definition
environmental impact report (EIR)	A detailed written report, required by the California Environmental Quality Act, analyzing the environmental impacts of a proposed action, adverse effects that cannot be avoided, alternative courses of action, and cumulative impacts.
environmental impact statement (EIS)	A detailed written statement, required by Section 102(2)(c) of the National Environmental Policy Act, analyzing the environmental impacts of a proposed action, adverse effects that cannot be avoided, alternative courses of action, short-term uses of the environment versus the maintenance of long-term productivity, and any irreversible and irretrievable commitment of resources.
Environmental Water Account (EWA)	A method of accounting for the water and financial assets that can be managed to provide additional protections for fishery resources beyond prescriptive standards.
Environmental Water Account (EWA) Agencies	The Management Agencies, including the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS), the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), and the California Department of Fish and Game (CDFG), as well as the two Project Agencies, the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation (Reclamation) and the California Department of Water Resources (DWR).
Environmental Water Account (EWA) assets	Alternative sources of project water supply, which will be used to augment streamflows and Delta outflows, to modify exports that provide fishery benefits, and to replace the regular project water supply interrupted by changes in project operations. The replacement water will compensate for reductions in deliveries relative to existing facilities, project operations, and the regulatory baseline that result from EWA actions. EWA assets are managed by USFWS, NMFS, and DFG in coordination with the CALFED Operations Group.
ephemeral stream	A stream that flows seasonally.
Essential Fish Habitat	EFH is defined in the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act as "...those waters and substrate necessary to fish for spawning, breeding, feeding or growth and maturity..." NMFS regulations further define "waters" to include aquatic areas and their associated physical, chemical, and biological properties that are used by fish and may include aquatic areas historically used by fish where appropriate; "substrate" to include sediment, hard bottom, structures underlying the waters, and associated biological communities; "necessary" to mean habitat required to support a sustainable fishery and the managed species' contribution to a healthy ecosystem; and "spawning, breeding, feeding, or growth to maturity" to cover a species' full life cycle.
estuary	A water passage where ocean water mixes with river water.
estuarine fish	Fish that spend a part of their life cycle in an estuary.

Term	Definition
evaluated species	A species within the Multi-Species Conservation Strategy Focus Area that is listed under federal law as threatened or endangered or California listed as rare, threatened, endangered, or fully protected; could become federally or California listed as threatened or endangered under California or federal law during the term of CALFED implementation and could be adversely affected by CALFED actions; or could be adversely affected by CALFED actions within a substantial portion of the species' range or important habitat.
evaluation criteria	The standard of measure with which to assess potential adverse effects
export	Water diversion from the Delta used for purposed outside the Delta.
export:inflow ratio (E:I ratio)	This requirement presently limits Delta exports by the State and federal water projects to a percentage of Delta inflow. In July though January, 65% of inflow can be exported. During February through June, months most critical to fisheries, the allowable E:I ratio is reduced to 35% to help diminish reverse flows and the resulting entrainment of fish caused by south Delta export operations.
Facultative species	Not limited to a specific condition; having the ability to live under varying conditions, such as in wetland and upland habitats.
Federal Endangered Species Act (FESA)	Federal legislation that requires federal agencies, in consultation with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) and National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), to ensure that their actions do not jeopardize the continued existence of endangered or threatened species or result in the destruction or adverse modification of the critical habitat of these species. FESA recognizes the value to the nation of species in danger of or threatened with extinction. The act requires federal agencies to conserve these species and their habitats and ranges to the extent practicable. Section 4 of FESA (16 USCA 1533) provides a listing process for species considered "endangered" (in danger of becoming extinct) or "threatened" (threatened to become endangered). The Secretary of Commerce, acting through NMFS, is involved for projects that may affect marine or anadromous fish species listed under FESA. All other species listed under FESA are under USFWS jurisdiction. Section 7 of FESA (16 USCA 1536(a)(2)) requires all federal agencies, in consultation with the Secretaries of the Interior and Commerce (acting through USFWS and NMFS, respectively), to ensure that their actions do not jeopardize the continued existence of species listed as endangered or threatened and protected or result in the destruction or adverse modification of the critical habitat of these species. Section 9 of FESA (16 USCA 1538) prohibits take of a listed species. Section 9 (16 USCA 1538) compliance is applicable if the proposed action would result in the take of any listed threatened (if not subject to special rule) or endangered fish or wildlife species and such take is not authorized in a biological opinion issued by USFWS or NMFS. Section 10 of FESA (16 USCA 1539) authorizes the conditions for USFWS or NMFS to issue a permit for incidental take of a listed species when there is no other federal agency involved. See I6USC 1531 <i>et seq.</i>

Term	Definition
federally covered species	Federally listed and proposed species identified by USFWS and NMFS in the programmatic biological opinions for which programmatic CALFED actions would not cause jeopardy and/or adversely affect designated critical habitat.
fish entrainment	The incidental capture and loss of fish during water diversion.
fish group	Federally listed and proposed species identified by USFWS and NMFS in the programmatic biological opinions for which programmatic CALFED actions would not cause jeopardy and/or adversely affect designated critical habitat. A classification that is based on ecological behavior of the included fish species. Two fish groups are evaluated in the Multi-Species Conservation Strategy: anadromous fish and estuarine fish.
fish salvage	The process of screening fish at the south Delta export facilities and physically transporting them by truck to release in other parts of the Delta. This generally results in higher fish mortality than a more conventional fish screen where screened fish simply return to the river and continue downstream. Fish salvage is required at the existing export facilities since there is no flow continuing downstream to carry the fish away.
fish screens	Physical structures placed at water diversion facilities to keep fish from getting pulled into the facility and dying there.
Focus Area	The legally defined Delta, Suisun Bay and Marsh, the Sacramento and San Joaquin Rivers and their tributaries downstream of major dams, and the potential locations of conveyance and water storage facilities.
groundwater banking	Storing water in the ground for use to meet demand during dry years. In-lieu groundwater banking replaces groundwater used by users with surface water to build up and save underground water supplies for use during drought conditions.
habitat conservation plan	A comprehensive planning document pursuant to Section 10 of the federal Endangered Species Act (16 USCA 1 539(a)(2)(A)) that is a mandatory component of an incidental take permit issued pursuant to Section 10 (16 USCA 1539(a)(1)(B)).
habitat enhancement, enhance habitat	To improve degraded habitat. Management actions that enhance habitat do not result in increasing the extent of habitat area.
habitat protection, protect habitat	To maintain the existing extent and quality of habitat.
habitat restoration, restore habitat	To create habitat. Management actions that restore habitat result in increasing the extent of habitat area.

Term	Definition
incidental take	“Take” that is incidental to, and not the purpose of, the carrying out of an otherwise lawful activity.
incidental take statement	When an action results in an incidental take, USFWS and NMFS prepare an incidental take statement. The statement includes the amount of extent of anticipated take due to the action, reasonable and prudent measures to minimize the take, and terms and conditions that must be observed when implementing those measures.
incidental take permit	Federal exception to Section 9 of the federal Endangered Species Act (FESA) (16 USCA 1538); a permit issued pursuant to Section 10 of FESA (16 USCA 1539(a)(1)(B)).
indirect mortality	The indirect fish losses from operating the Delta Cross Channel and south Delta export pumps. For example, fish diverted from the Sacramento River into the central and south Delta experience higher mortality through increased stress, small agricultural water diversions, poor water quality, predation, reduced shallow water habitat for fry, higher water temperatures, and higher residence time. This indirect mortality is a portion of the total fish mortality resulting from operation of the export pumps (see direct mortality).
invertebrate	An animal that lacks a backbone or spinal column.
jeopardy	appreciably reduce the likelihood of both the survival and recovery of a listed species in the wild by reducing the reproduction, numbers, or distribution of that species [50 CFR 402.02]
listed species (FESA)	Species, including subspecies, of fish, wildlife, or plants federally listed at 50 CFR 17.11 and 50 CFR 17.12 as either endangered or threatened, or listed at 14 CCR 670.2 and 14 CCR 670.5 as threatened or endangered.
listed species (CESA)	Species or subspecies declared as threatened or endangered by the California Fish and Game Commission in 14 CCR 670.5.
“maintain”	Also known as ‘m’, a type of CALFED goal assigned to species expected to be minimally affected by CALFED actions. The MSCS requires that CALFED actions’ adverse effects on species in this category be avoided, minimized, or compensated for. The avoidance, minimization, and compensation measures for these species may not contribute to their recovery, but would ensure that CALFED actions do not degrade the status of the species or contribute to the need to list the species. CALFED is also expected, where practicable, to take advantage of opportunities to improve conditions for these species.

Term	Definition
Management Agencies	The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS), the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), and the California Department of Fish and Game (CDFG). The Management Agencies have primary responsibility for exercising biological judgment to determine which State Water Project (SWP) and/or Central Valley Project (CVP) operational changes would be beneficial to the Bay-Delta ecosystem or the long-term survival of fish species, including those listed under CESA and FESA.
may affect	The appropriate conclusion when a proposed action may pose any effects on listed species or designated critical habitat. When the Federal agency proposing the action determines that a “may affect” situation exists, then they must either initiate formal consultation or seek written concurrence from USFWS and NMFS that the action “is not likely to adversely affect listed species.
mitigation	To moderate, reduce, alleviate the impacts of a proposed activity; includes in order: (a) avoiding the impact by not taking a certain action or parts of an action; (b) minimizing impacts by limiting the degree or magnitude of the action and its implementation; (c) rectifying the impact by repairing, rehabilitating, or restoring the affected environment; (d) reducing or eliminating the impact over time <i>by</i> preservation and maintenance operations during the life of the action; and (e) compensating for the impact by replacing or providing substitute resources or environments.
National Environmental Policy Act	Federal legislation establishing the national policy that environmental impacts will be evaluated as an integral part of any major federal action. Requires the preparation of an environmental impact statement for all major federal actions significantly affecting the quality of the human environment.
Natural Community Conservation Plan	A plan prepared pursuant to the Natural Community Conservation Planning Act that identifies and provides for the regional or area wide protection and perpetuation of natural wildlife diversity, while allowing compatible and appropriate development and growth.
Natural Community Conservation Planning Act	A California law providing for regional or area wide planning for natural wildlife diversity and compatible and appropriate development and growth. (See Fish and Game Code 2800 <i>et seq.</i>)
NCCP community	Refers to both habitats and fish groups addressed in the Multi-Species Conservation Strategy (MSCS). The MSCS provides the information for a programmatic Natural Community Conservation Plan (NCCP) for 20 natural communities, encompassing 18 habitat types and two ecologically based fish groups.
NCCP community goals	CALFED goals developed by the Multi-Species Conservation Strategy team and Ecosystem Restoration Program staff for Natural Community Conservation Plan (NCCP) communities.

Term	Definition
NCCP community prescriptions	Multi-Species Conservation Strategy (MSCS) targets that describe the future expected changes in extent and condition of MSCS Natural Community Conservation Plan (NCCP) communities with full implementation of CALFED. If NCCP community prescriptions are achieved, CALFED goals for NCCP communities will have been met.
NCCP habitat	Broad habitat categories, each of which includes a number of habitat or vegetation types recognized in frequently used classification systems. The Multi-Species Conservation Strategy includes an evaluation of 18 Natural Community Conservation Plan (NCCP) terrestrial and 2 fish group habitats.
non-native species	Also called introduced species or exotic species; refers to plants and animals that originate elsewhere and are brought into a new area, where they may dominate the local species or in some way negatively impact the environment for native species.
not likely to adversely affect	The appropriate conclusion when effects on listed species are expected to be discountable, insignificant, or completely beneficial. Beneficial effects are contemporaneous positive effects without any adverse effects to the species. Insignificant effects relate to the size of the impact and should never reach the scale where take occurs. Discountable effects are those extremely unlikely to occur. Based on best judgment, a person would not: 1) be able to meaningfully measure, detect, or evaluate insignificant effects; or 2) expect discountable effects to occur.
obligate species	A species limited to -a restricted environment, such as a wetland.
perennial plant	A plant that grows for more than one season; it overwinters in a dormant condition and resumes growth the following season.
Phase I	First phase of CALFED. During Phase I, begun in May 1995, when the problems of the Bay-Delta were defined and work began on developing a range of alternatives to solve them. Phase I was completed by CALFED in August 1996.
Phase II	Second phase of CALFED. During Phase II, which ended when the Final Programmatic Environmental Impact Statement/ Environmental Impact Report was issued in July 2000, CALFED developed a Preferred Program Alternative, conducted comprehensive programmatic environmental review, and developed the implementation plan focusing on the first 7 years (Stage 1) following the Record of Decision.
Phase III	Third and final phase of CALFED. During Phase III, implementation of the Preferred Program Alternative will begin. Implementation will continue in stages over many years. This phase will include any necessary studies and site-specific environmental review and permitting.
practicable	Capable of being put into practice, done, or accomplished using reasonable means and costs.

Term	Definition
Projects	A shortened and combined form of the Central Valley Project and State Water Project. See the definitions for the Central Valley Project (CVP) and State Water Project (SWP).
Project Agencies	The U.S. Bureau of Reclamation (Reclamation) and the California Department of Water Resources (CDWR).
Raptor	A bird species in the order Falconiformes such as hawks, eagles, kites, and falcons, and in the order Strigiformes (owls).
reasonable and prudent measures	Actions either the Assistant Administrator for Fisheries for the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, the Fish and Wildlife Service Regional Director, or their respective authorized representative, believes necessary or appropriate to minimize the impacts, i.e., amount of extent, of incidental take
“recovery” (CALFED goal)	Also referred to as ‘R’, a goal assigned to evaluated species whose recovery is dependent on restoration of the Delta and Suisun Bay/Marsh ecosystems and for which CALFED could reasonably be expected to undertake all or most of the actions necessary to recover the species. The term “recover” means that the decline of a species is arrested or reversed and threats to the species are neutralized and that the species’ long-term survival in nature is therefore assured.
recovery (federal Endangered Species Act)	The process by which the decline of an endangered or threatened species is arrested or reversed, and threats to survival are neutralized, so that long-term survival in nature can be ensured.
riparian	The strip of land adjacent to a natural watercourse such as a river or stream. Often supports vegetation that provides important wildlife habitat values when a complex forest structure is present and important fish habitat values when vegetation grows large enough to overhang the bank.
riverine habitat	Habitat within or alongside a river or channel.
Section 7	Section of the federal Endangered Species Act (16 USCA 1536) dealing with the requirement that federal agencies consult with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service or National Marine Fisheries Service to ensure that any action authorized, funded, or carried out by a federal agency is not likely to jeopardize the continued existence of any endangered species or threatened species or result in the destruction or adverse modification of designated critical habitat of such species.
Section 9	Section of the federal Endangered Species Act (16 USCA 1538) that defines prohibited acts, including the “take” of any listed species without specific authorization of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service or National Marine Fisheries Service.
Section 10	Section of the federal Endangered Species Act (FESA) (16 USCA 1539) that defines exceptions to acts prohibited by Section 9 of FESA (16 USCA 1538) for nonfederal entities (e.g., states, local governments, private individuals).

Term	Definition
sensitive species	Listed species, species that are candidates for listing, and other species that have been designated as species of special concern by federal or State agencies or scientific organizations (see “special-status species”).
service area	All of the areas that receive water from a particular water project.
smolt	A young salmon that has assumed the silvery color of the adult and is ready to migrate to the sea.
special-status species	Species that are in at least one of the following categories: federally listed as threatened or endangered under the federal Endangered Species Act (FESA); proposed for federal listing under FESA; federal candidates under FESA; California listed as threatened or endangered under the California Endangered Species Act (CESA); California candidates under CESA; plants listed as rare under the California Native Plant Protection Act; California fully protected species or specified birds under various sections of the California Fish and Game Codes; California species of special concern; California Native Plant Society List 1A, 1B, 2, or 3 species; or other native species of concern to CALFED.
species	Includes any subspecies of fish, wildlife, or plants, and any distinct population segment of any vertebrate fish or wildlife that interbreeds when mature.. The California Endangered Species Act also includes any native species or subspecies of bird, mammal, fish, amphibian, reptile, or plant.
species goal	CALFED goals developed by the Multi-Species Conservation Strategy Team and the Ecosystem Restoration Program staff for the evaluated species, termed “recovery”, “contribute to recovery”, and “maintain”.
species of concern	Species evaluated in the Multi-Species Conservation Strategy that could be affected by actions and are not federally listed as threatened or endangered under the federal Endangered Species Act (FESA); proposed for federal listing under FESA; federal candidates under FESA; California listed as threatened or endangered under the California Endangered Species Act (CESA); California candidates under CESA; plants listed as rare under the California Native Plant Protection Act; California fully protected species or specified birds under various sections of the California Fish and Game Codes; California species of special concern; or California Native Plant Society List 1A, 1B, 2, or 3 species.
species prescriptions	Multi-Species Conservation Strategy targets that describe the future expected changes in evaluated species’ habitats and populations with full implementation of CALFED. If evaluated species prescriptions are achieved, CALFED goals for evaluated species will have been met.
stage	The height of the water surface above an arbitrarily established elevation.

Term	Definition
Stage 1	The first 7 years of CALFED implementation following the Record of Decision on the CALFED Programmatic Environmental Impact Statement/Environmental Impact Report.
State-covered species	Evaluated species identified by CDFG in the programmatic NCCP determination that would be adequately conserved with the implementation of programmatic CALFED actions and conservation measures.
State Water Project	A California State water conveyance system that pumps water from the Delta for agricultural, urban domestic, and industrial purposes. The State Water Project was authorized by legislation in 1951.
subsidence	The reduction in land elevation due to the compaction of soil, oxidation of organic soils, removal of underground fluids, or other mechanisms.
take	Under the federal Endangered Species Act (FESA), “To harass, harm, pursue, hunt, shoot, wound, kill, trap, capture, or collect, or to attempt to engage in any such conduct” regard to federally listed, endangered species of wildlife (16 USCA 1532~19)]. “Harm” is further defined as an act “which actually kills or take injures”. Harm <i>may</i> include “significant habitat modification or degradation where it actually kills or injures wildlife by significantly impairing essential behavioral patterns, including breeding, feeding, or shelter” (50 CFR 17.3). Under the California Fish and Game Code, take is defined as “to hunt, pursue, catch, capture, or kill, or attempt to hunt, pursue, catch, capture, or kill” (California Fish and Game Code Section 86).
terrestrial species	Types of species of animals and plants that live on or grow from the land.
threatened species (CESA)	Any species listed as threatened under the California Endangered Species Act.. Threatened species are native California species or subspecies of a bird, mammal, fish, amphibian, reptile, or plant that have been determined by the California Fish and Game Commission, although not presently threatened with extinction, to be likely to become an endangered species in the foreseeable future in the absence of special protection and management efforts. See California Fish and Game Code Section 2067.
threatened species (FESA)	Any species listed as threatened under the federal Endangered Species Act (FESA). Threatened species are any which is likely to become an endangered species within the foreseeable future throughout all or a significant portion of its range (see 16 USCA 1532(19)).
turbidity	A cloudy appearance that results when excessive silt or other substances are in the water.
vernal pool	Seasonally ponded landscape depressions in which water accumulates because of limitations to subsurface drainage and which support a distinct association of plants and animals.

Glossary

Term	Definition
water transfers	Voluntary water transactions conducted under State law and in keeping with federal regulations.
Watershed Program Area	The area that encompasses the watersheds of the CALFED Solution Area, but focuses on the watersheds of the San Joaquin and Sacramento Rivers, primarily those areas above major dams, and a portion of the upper Trinity River watershed.
X_2	The location (measured in kilometers upstream from the Golden Gate Bridge) of 2 parts per thousand total dissolved solids. The length of time X_2 must be positioned at set locations in the estuary in each month is determined by a formula that considers the previous month's inflow to the Delta and a "Level of Development" factor, denoted by a particular year. X_2 is currently used as the primary indicator in managing Delta outflows. The X_2 indicator is also used to reflect a variety of biological consequences related to the magnitude of fresh water flowing downstream through the estuary and the upstream flow of salt water in the lower portion of the estuary. The outflow that determines the location of X_2 also affects both the downstream transport of some organisms and the upstream movement of others and affects the overall water operations of the CVP and SWP.