Attachment A
Glossary of Terms, Abbreviations, and Acronyms, and Conversion Tables

Go To TOC

ATTACHMENT A

Glossary of Terms, Abbreviations, and Acronyms, and Conversion Tables

Glossary of Terms

A

Accretion flows—Cumulative increase in stream flow due to tributary inflow and groundwater seepage.

Acre-feet (af)—The quantity of water required to cover 1 acre to a depth of 1 foot. Equal to 1,233.5 cubic meters (43,560 cubic feet).

Affected environment—Existing biological, physical, social, and economic conditions of an area subject to change, both directly and indirectly, as a result of a proposed human action.

Air quality—Measure of the health-related and visual characteristics of the air, often derived from quantitative measurements of the concentrations of specific injurious or contaminating substances.

Alluvial river—A river that flows through sediments (clay, silt, sand, gravel, and cobble) that was deposited by flowing water.

Alternate bar—A series of gently sloping gravel bars that create a pool-riffle-run sequence in a river channel. The point bars are "alternate" because typically every other bar is located on one side of the channel.

Anadromous—In general, this term is used to refer to fish, such as salmon or steelhead, that hatch in freshwater, migrate to and mature in the ocean, and return to freshwater as adults to spawn. Section 3403(a) of the Central Valley Project Improvement Act (CVPIA) defines anadromous as "those stocks of salmon (including steelhead), striped bass, sturgeon, and American shad that ascend the Sacramento and San Joaquin Rivers and their tributaries and the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta to reproduce after maturing in San Francisco Bay or the Pacific Ocean."

Go To TOC

Anadromous Fish Restoration Program (AFRP)—A program authorized by the CVPIA to address anadromous fish resource issues in Central Valley streams that are tributary to the Delta. This program is lead by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Service).

Applied water (AW)—The quantity of water delivered to the intake to a city's water system and the farm headgate, the amount of water supplied to a marsh or other wetland, either directly or by incidental drainage flows.

Appropriative water rights—see Water rights.

Aquatic—Living or growing in or on the water.

Aquifer—An underground geologic formation in which water can be stored.

Artificial propagation/production—As defined in Section 3403(b) of the CVPIA, "spawning, incubating, hatching, and rearing fish in a hatchery or other facility constructed for fish production."

B

Baseload—Minimum load of a power system over a given time period.

Beneficial use—Those uses of water as defined in the State of California Water Code (Chapter 10 of Part 2 of Division 2), including but not limited to agricultural, domestic, municipal, industrial, power generation, fish and wildlife, recreation, and mining. Such use is beneficial to the extent of being consistent with Congressional directives concerning the project.

Biological Opinion—Document issued under the authority of the Endangered Species Act stating the Service and/or the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) finding as to whether a federal action is likely to jeopardize the continued existence of a threatened or endangered species or result in the destruction or adverse modification of critical habitat. Unless otherwise noted, the capitalized use of the term refers to the "Biological Opinion for the Operation of the Federal Central Valley Project and the California State Water Project" (National Marine Fisheries Service, 1993).

Go To TOC

Brood year—All fish that result from a single spawning run, e.g., the 1989 brood year represents all fish that grew out of the eggs spawned in the fall and winter of the 1989-90 spawning season.

C

CALFED—Interagency effort involving state and federal agencies with management and regulatory responsibilities in the Bay-Delta.

California Fully Protected Species—Species protected by the State of California as described in subsections 3511, 5515, 4700, 5050, and 12008 of the Fish and Game Code of California.

Candidate species—As defined by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, candidate species are plant or animal species not yet proposed for listing as threatened or endangered under the federal Endangered Species Act, but for which there is sufficient data to warrant listing (formerly designated Category 1 candidate species). As defined by the National Marine Fisheries Service, candidate species are any species being considered for listing as endangered or threatened (including those with insufficient data), but not yet the subject of a proposed rule.

Carryover storage—That water remaining in storage at the end of the water year (September 30).

Central Valley Project (CVP)—As defined by Section 3403(d) of the CVPIA, "all Federal reclamation projects located within or diverting water from or to the watershed of the Sacramento and San Joaquin rivers and their tributaries as authorized by the Act of August 26, 1937 (50 Stat. 850) and all Acts amendatory or supplemental thereto, ..."

Central Valley Project service area—As defined by Section 3403(e) of the CVPIA, "that area of the Central Valley and San Francisco Bay Area where water service has been expressly authorized pursuant to the various feasibility studies and consequent congressional authorizations for the Central Valley Project."

Central Valley Project water—As defined by Section 3403(f) of the CVPIA, "all water that is developed, diverted, stored, or delivered by the Secretary in accordance with the statutes authorizing the Central Valley Project in accordance with the terms and conditions of water rights acquired pursuant to California law."

Go To TOC

Central Valley Project water service contractor—Water users that have contracted with the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation (Reclamation) for water.

Channel—Natural or artificial watercourse, with a definite bed and banks to confine and conduct continuously or periodically flowing water.

Channel geometry—A cross section of the riverbed from side to side.

Channel geomorphology—Geological study of the configuration, characteristics, origin, and evolution of land forms within a natural or artificial water course.

Community Plan—A planning policy tool, typically used in rural areas. This plan outlines the general development goals of a community, but does not include specific development standards and land use policies. Confluence—The flowing together of two or more streams; the place of meeting of two streams.

Conjunctive use—The planned use of groundwater in conjunction with surface water in overall management to optimize water resources.

Cooperating agency—This is defined as a federal agency that (1) has study area-wide jurisdiction by law or special expertise on environmental quality issues; (2) has been invited by the lead agency to participate as a cooperating agency; or (3) has made a commitment of resources (staff and / or funds) for regular attendance at meetings, participation in workgroups, or in actual preparation of portions of a National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) document.

Cubic feet per second (cfs)—A measure of the volume rate of water movement. As a rate of streamflow, a cubic foot of water passing a reference section in 1 second of time. One cubic foot per second equals 0.0283 m3 / s (7.48 gallons per minute). One cubic foot per second flowing for 24 hours produces approximately 2 af.

D

D_{84}—The length of the intermediate axis of a particle of sediment that is larger than 84 percent of all particles in the same deposit (e.g., a point bar).

Delivery—In general, deliveries are water diversions from CVP facilities to CVP contractors at the division level. This may be different than the amount delivered to irrigated land.

Go To TOC

Degradation—Increased area of mature riparian forest, decreased species diversity, etc.

Delta—A low, nearly flat alluvial tract of land formed by deposits at or near the mouth of a river. In this report, delta usually refers to the delta formed by the Sacramento and San Joaquin Rivers.

Density-dependent—Regulation of the size of a population by mechanisms themselves controlled by the size of that population.

Dissolved oxygen—A commonly employed measure of water quality.

E

Early-successional riparian community—see Riparian**.**

Endangered species—Any species designated under the Endangered Species Act (ESA) or California Endangered Species Act (CESA) that is in danger of extinction throughout all, or a significant portion, of its range. Federally endangered species are under the jurisdiction of the Service or NMFS. State endangered species are under the jurisdiction of the California Department of Fish and Game (CDFG).

Entrainment—The drawing of fish and other aquatic organisms into water diversions.

Environmental consequences—The impacts to the affected environment that are expected from implementation of a given alternative.

Escapement—For purposes of this report, escapement (sometimes referred to as inriver spawner escapement) is the number of salmon that "escape" harvest in ocean and inriver fisheries each year and return to a stream to spawn.

Estuary—A water passage where the tide meets a river current; an arm of the sea at the lower end of a river.

Evaporation—The change of a substance from the solid or liquid phase to the gaseous (vapor) phase.

Evapotranspiration (ET)—Water evaporated from plant and soil surfaces or transpired by plant tissues.

Evapotranspiration of applied water (ETAW)—Portion of the evapotranspiration provided by the applied water.

Go To TOC

Existing Conditions—Existing conditions, sometimes referred to as "1995 existing conditions" is required by CEQA for purposes of comparing future conditions under the Preferred Alternative to current conditions. For purposes of this DEIS/EIR, existing conditions typically consists of (1) a PROSIM simulation of water impacts and conditions based on 1995 assumptions and operating criteria, or (2) the best available data that represents 1995 conditions (e.g., Census Bureau economic data).

Export—A diversion of water from one hydrologic area to another. Examples include exports from the Trinity River Basin to the Sacramento Basin, or Tracy Pumping Plant exports to south of Delta CVP water users.

F

Federal Species of Concern—Species that may warrant consideration for listing as endangered or threatened; however, the data is inconclusive. Formerly designated Category 2 candidate species pursuant to the ESA, the species were recategorized in 1996. The species have no legal protection under the ESA.

Fish ladders—A series of ascending pools constructed to enable salmon or other fish to swim upstream around or over a dam.

Fish population—The total number of fish alive for a defined life stage and/or area.

Fishery—The industry or occupation of catching fish, and a place where such fish are caught.

Fishery flow—see Flow.

Flow—The volume of water passing a given point per unit of time.

Fishery flow—The total volume of water and its release pattern that are scheduled to maintain fish populations.

Instream flow requirements—Amount of water flowing through a stream course needed to sustain instream values.

Peak flow—Maximum instantaneous flow.

Fluvial geomorphic process— The interactions between water and sediment that create river/stream channels, and their associated floodplains and riparian communities.

Go To TOC

Fry—Life stage of fish between the egg and fingerling stages. For salmon this typically refers to fish less than 50 millimeters long.

Full cost water rates—Adds an interest component to the cost-of-service water rates to recover costs of financing the construction of irrigation facilities placed in service. The interest component is calculated in accordance with the Reclamation Reform Act of 1982.

G

General plan—A comprehensive, long-term plan for the physical development of both a city and any land outside the city's boundary. Under state planning law, each city in California must adopt a general plan. The plan must consist of a statement of development policies and include diagrams and text setting forth objectives, principles, standards, and land use plan proposals. The plan must consist of seven mandatory elements and an optional element that the city may choose to adopt. The seven mandatory elements include the following: Land Use, Circulation, Housing, Conservation, Open Space, Noise, and Safety.

Geomorphic environment—Refers to physical processes that create and maintain the river corridor.

Gross revenue—See value of production.

Groundwater—Water stored underground in pore spaces between rocks and in other alluvial materials and in fractures of hard rock occurring in the saturated zone.

Groundwater level—Refers to the water level in a well and is defined as a measure of the hydraulic head in the aquifer system.

Groundwater overdraft—A condition of a groundwater basin in which the amount of water withdrawn by pumping exceeds the amount of water that recharges the basin over a period of years, during which water supply conditions approximate average.

Groundwater pumping—Quantity of water extracted from groundwater storage.

Groundwater table—The upper surface of the zone of saturation, except where the surface is formed by an impermeable body.

Go To TOC

H

Habitat—Area where a plant or animal lives.

Half-pounder—An immature steelhead that left the river as a smolt and then returned 4-6 months later to feed. They eventually return to the ocean before returning to spawn.

Hydrograph—A graph showing the discharge, stage, velocity, available power, or other property of water for a given point on a stream with respect to time.

Hydraulic disconnection—Occurring when aquifer water levels are below the streambed.

I

Idled agricultural land—A result of an aggregate reduction in acres irrigated. Idled land could represent land that is out of production for 1 year (fallowed) or for a longer period of time.

Inriver—Used to distinguish a fish population, e.g., the inriver population versus the ocean population.

Inriver spawner escapement—see Escapment.

Instream—Refers to habitat and flows within a river or stream, as opposed to releases to diversion canals and other artificial structures.

Instream flow requirements—see Flow.

Interest group—This is defined as an agency / entity that has expressed an interest, verbally or in writing, in becoming more intensely involved in the development of the PEIS.

Irrigation water—Water made available from the project, which is used primarily in the production of agricultural crops or livestock, including domestic use incidental thereto, and the watering of livestock.

J

Jacks—A precocious two-year old salmon or steelhead—most are male.

Juvenile—Young fish that are no longer fry, but have not reached reproductive age.

Go To TOC

L

Land fallowing—Allowing cultivated land to lie idle during a growing season.

Land retirement—Permanent or long-term removal of land from agricultural production.

M

Mainstem—The main course of a stream.

Maturing-riparian community—see Riparian.

Mitigation—One or all of the following: (1) Avoiding an impact altogether by not taking a certain action or parts of an action; (2) minimizing impacts by limiting the degree or magnitude of an action and its implementation; (3) rectifying an impact by repairing, rehabilitating, or restoring the affected environment; (4) reducing or eliminating an impact over time by preservation and maintenance operations during the life of an action; and (5) compensating for an impact by replacing or providing substitute resources or environments. NEPA requires agencies to identify feasible mitigation, whereas CEQA requires agencies to implement feasible mitigation (see Section 1.7).

Model—A tool used to mathematically represent a process which could be based upon empirical or mathematical functions. Models can be computer programs, spreadsheets, or statistical analyses.

N

Natural production—As defined by Section 3403(h) of the CVPIA, "fish produced to adulthood without direct human intervention in the spawning, rearing, or migration processes." Naturally produced is used to describe fish or populations of fish that meet these criteria.

Non-delegated NEPA Action—A Department of the Interior (DOI) NEPA action that requires the approval of more than one Assistant Secretary. The Assistant Secretary for Policy, Management, and Budget files a non-delegated EIS with EPA via the Office of Environmental Policy and Compliance.

Go To TOC

P

Peak flow—see Flow.

Peaking operations—This approach would emphasize periodic water releases from dams above regulating reservoirs timed to produce electricity when it is most needed. Generation from the regulating dam powerplants would remain steady. In the peaking alternative, the pool elevations within the regulating reservoirs could fluctuate to the maximum allowed within the constraints established by the DOI. Pool elevations could span the full range between full pool and minimum operating pool on a weekly or daily basis.

Percolation—In the context of this report, the downward movement of water through the soil or alluvium to the groundwater table.

Perennial stream—see Stream.

Place of work income—Employment income derived at the work-place, including wages and benefits (employee compensation) plus self-employed income.

Point bar—A gently sloping gravel bar along the inside of a meander curve.

Porter-Cologne Act—The State of California equivalent of the federal Clean Water Act.

Preference power customers—Publicly owned systems and non-profit cooperatives that, by law, have preference over investor-owned systems for purchase of power from federal projects.

Public involvement—Process of obtaining citizen input into each stage of the development of planning documents. Required as a major input into any EIS.

R

Range—Geographic region in which a given plant or animal normally lives.

Reasonableness criteria—Parameters established by the AFRP for determining the "reasonableness" of restoration actions. These parameters include: consideration of potential adverse economic and social impacts, public sentiment, the magnitude of benefits, the certainty that an action will achieve projected benefits, and the authority established by existing laws and regulations.

Go To TOC

Reclamation laws—As defined by Section 3403(I) of the CVPIA, "the Act of June 17, 1902 (82 Stat. 388) and all Acts amendatory thereof or supplemental thereto."

Recreational Rivers—As defined by the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (P.L. 90-542), those rivers or sections of rivers that are readily accessible by road or railroad, that may have some development along the shorelines, and may have undergone some impoundment or diversion in the past.

Recreation Visitor Day—A measure of the actual user day for a particular recreational activity.

Redd—Depression in river or lake bed dug by fish for the deposition of eggs.

Reservoir—Artificially impounded body of water.

Residualize—Fish that fail to smoltify and migrate to the ocean.

Responsible agency—As defined by CEQA, a public agency, other than the lead agency, which has responsibility for carrying out or approving the project (see also trustee agency).

Riffles—Stretches of shallow, turbulent water caused by underlying rock shoals or riverbars.

Riparian—The banks of a natural course of water (e.g., river, stream). The soil moisture along such areas typically exceeds that found farther from the water course.

Early-successional riparian community—A group of plants recently established or beginning to establish in an area.

***Maturing-riparian community*—**A group of plants that are sexually reproducing and continuing to do so through their maximum reproductive period.

Riparian Water Rights—see Water rights.

S

Salmonids—Fish of the family *Salmonidae*, such as salmon and trout.

Scenic Rivers—As defined by the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (P.L. 90-542), those rivers or sections of rivers that are free of impoundments, with shorelines or watersheds still largely primitive and shorelines largely undeveloped, but accessible in places by roads.

Shasta criteria—Establishes when a water year is considered critical, based on inflow to Shasta Reservoir. When inflows to Shasta

Go To TOC

fall below the defined thresholds, the water year is defined as critical, and water deliveries to Sacramento River Water Rights and San Joaquin River Exchange Contractors may be reduced up to 25 percent. A year is critical when the full natural inflow to Shasta for the current water year (October 1 of the preceding calendar year through September 30 of the current calendar year) is equal to or less than 3.2 million acre-feet. This is considered a single-deficit. A year is also critical when the accumulated difference (deficiency) between 4 million acre-feet and the full natural inflow to Shasta for successive previous years, plus the forecasted deficiency for the current water year, exceeds 800,000 af.

Smolt—A juvenile salmon or steelhead migrating to the ocean and undergoing physiological changes to adapt its body from a freshwater to a saltwater environment.

Spawning—The releasing and fertilizing of eggs by fish.

Special-status species—Species that are listed, proposed, or candidates for listing as endangered or threatened pursuant to federal or state endangered species acts, federal Species of Concern (formerly designated Category 2 candidate species), Forest Service Sensitive Species, California Species of Special Concern, California Fully Protected Species (see subsection 12008 of the Fish and Game Code of California), and plant species on lists 1 though 4 maintained by the California Native Plant Society.

Specific Plan—A plan used for the implementation of a city's general plan for specific areas. Zonings, subdivisions, public works projects, and development agreements must all be consistent with an adopted specific plan for an area. A specific plan includes text and diagrams that specify the distribution, location, and extent land uses, including infrastructure, open space, solid waste disposal, energy, and other essential facilities.

Spill—Water released from reservoirs to comply with flood control or dam safety criteria.

Spillway—Overflow structure of a dam.

Stream—Natural water course.

Perennial stream—Flows continuously throughout the year.

Subsidence—A local mass movement that involves principally the gradual downward settling or sinking of the earth's surface with little or no horizontal motion. It may be due to natural geologic processes or mass activity such as removal of sub-

Go To TOC

surface solids, liquids, or gases, ground water extraction, and wetting of some types of moisture-deficient loose or porous deposits.

T

Tailwater—Water immediately downstream of a dam.

Threatened species—Any species designated under the ESA or CESA that is likely to become an endangered species within the foreseeable future throughout all, or a significant portion, of its range. Federally threatened species are under the jurisdiction of the Service or NMFS. State-threatened species are under the jurisdiction of the CDFG.

Tributary—A stream feeding into a larger stream or a lake.

Trinity River Division (TRD)—A portion of the CVP that connects the Trinity River Basin to the Sacramento River Basin comprised of the following: Trinity Reservoir, Dam, and Powerplant; Lewiston Reservoir, Dam, and Powerplant; Clear Creek Tunnel; Judge Francis Carr Powerhouse (J.F. Carr Powerhouse); Whiskeytown Reservoir and Dam; Spring Creek Tunnel; Spring Creek Debris Dam; Spring Creek Powerplant; Hamilton Ponds; and Buckhorn Pond and Dam.

Trustee agency—As defined by CEQA, a state agency having jurisdiction by law over natural resources affected by a project that are held in trust for the people of the State of California (see also responsible agency).

U

Under-escapement—Failure to meet established harvest management goals that are defined in numbers or percentages of returning adult spawners.

V

Value of production—As used in the agricultural economics analysis, the value of production is defined as the dollar value of agricultural products grown. It is calculated as the estimated price received per unit of product (e.g., per ton or per bale), times the yield in units produced per acre, times the number of acres estimated in production. Price received includes government deficiency payments and marketing incentives, if any. This quantity can also be referred to as gross revenue. Value of production is a measure of gross

Go To TOC

economic output from the irrigated agriculture sector; it is not a measure of net benefits to the economy.

W

Water acquisition—The purchase of water from willing sellers.

Water Service Contractor—Agricultural and M&I contractors that entered into agreements with Reclamation for delivery of CVP water as a supplemental supply. Water deliveries to agricultural water service contractors can be reduced up to 100 percent in particularly dry years. Maximum curtailment levels are not specified for most M&I water service contractors.

Watershed—The region draining into a river, river system, or other body of water.

Water-year—The period of time beginning October 1 of 1 year and ending September 30 of the following year and designated by the calendar year in which it ends.

Wetland—An area that is inundated or saturated by surface or ground water at a frequency and duration sufficient to support, and that under normal circumstances do support, a prevalence of vegetation typically adapted for life in saturated soil conditions. Wetlands generally include swamps, marshes, bogs, and similar areas.

Wildlife habitat—An area that provides a water supply and vegetative habitat for wildlife.

Willing sellers—A term used to describe individuals who would be interested in selling water supplies under transfer guidelines established by State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) and other regulatory agencies.

Go To TOC

Glossary of Abbreviations and Acronyms

°C	Degrees Celsius
°F	Degrees Fahrenheit
AAQS	Ambient Air Quality Standards
AB	Assembly Bill
Accord	Bay-Delta Accord
ACHP	Advisory Council on Historic Preservation
af	acre- feet
af / yr	acre-feet per year
AFRP	Anadromous Fish Restoration Program
APE	Area of Potential Effect
Basin Plan	Sacramento River Basin Plan
Bay-Delta	San Francisco Bay / Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta
BETTER	Box Exchange Transport Temperature and Ecology of Reservoirs Model
BIA	U.S. Bureau of Indian Affairs
BLM	U.S. Bureau of Land Management
BLMS	Bureau of Land Management Sensitive
BRD	Biological Resources Division of USGS
CAAQS	California Ambient Air Quality Standard
CCC	California Conservation Corps
CCAA	California Clean Air Act
CCWD	Contra Costa Water District
CDFG	California Department of Fish and Game
CE	Listed as endangered under the California Endangered Species Act
Census	U.S. Bureau of the Census
Central Valley DPEIS	Central Valley Draft Programatic Environmental Impact Statement
CESA	California Endangered Species Act

Go To TOC

CEQ	President's Council on Environmental Quality
CEQA	California Environmental Quality Act
CESA	California Endangered Species Act
cfs	cubic feet per second
CFP	California Fully Protected
CNPS	California Native Plant Society
CO	Carbon Monoxide
COA	Coordinated Operating Agreement
Corps	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
COTP	California-Oregon Transmission Project
CR	Considered as rare by the State of California
CRHR	California Register of Historic Resources
CSSC	California Species of Special Concern
CT	Listed as threatened under the California Endangered Species Act
CVGSM	Central Valley Groundwater-Surface Water Simulation Model
CVP	Central Valley Project
CVPIA	Central Valley Project Improvement Act
CVPM	Central Valley Production Model
CVP-OCAP	Central Valley Project Operations Criteria and Plan
D-1485	State Resources Control Board Decision—1485
DBCP	dibromochloropropane
DBP	disinfection by-product
Delta	Sacramento-San Joaquin River Delta
DO	Dissolved Oxygen
DOC	Dissolved Organic Carbon
DOI	U.S. Department of the Interior
DEIS/EIR	Draft Environmental Impact Statement/ Environmental Impact Report
DHS	Department of Health Services

Go To TOC

DMC	Delta-Mendota Canal
DPEIS	Draft Programmatic EIS
DWR	California Department of Water Resources
EA	Environmental Assessment
EA / EIR	Environmental Assessment / environmental impact report
EC	electric conductivity
EDB	ethylene dibromide
EIR	environmental impact report
EIS	environmental impact statement
EPA	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
ESA	Endangered Species Act
ESU	Evolutionary Significant Unit
ETAW	Evapotranspiration of applied water
ET	Evapotranspiration
FC	Federal Candidate for listing
FCAA	Federal Clean Air Act
FE	Listed and endangered under the California Endangered Species Act
FEIS / EIR	Final Environmental Impact Statement / Environmental Impact Report
FSC	Federal Special of Concern
FSS	Forest Service Sensitive
FT	Listed as threatened under federal Endangered Species Act
FWCA	Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act
GWh	gigawatt-hour
Hoopa EPA	Hoopa Valley Tribal Environmental Protection Agency
IMPLAN	Regional Economic Input-Output Model
I-O	input-output
IRF	Intermediate Regional Flood

Go To TOC

ISO	Independent System Operator
ITA	Indian Trust Asset
J.F. Carr	Judge Francis Carr Powerhouse
KFMC	Klamath Fishery Management Council
km	kilometer
KMZ	Klamath Management Zone
kV	kilovolt
kW	kilowatt
kWh	kilowatt-hour
M&I	Municipal and Industrial
maf	million acre-feet
MCL	maximum contaminant level
mg/L	milligrams per liter
msl	mean sea level
MW	megawatt
MWh	megawatt-hour
NCAB	North Coast Air Basin
NCRWQCB	North Coast Regional Water Quality Control Board
NCUAQMD	North Coast Unified Air Quality Management District
NDDB	Natural Diversity Database
NEPA	National Environmental Policy Act
NHPA	National Historic Preservation Act
NMFS	National Marine Fisheries Service
NOI	Notice of Intent
NO_X	Nitrogen Oxide
NO_2	Nitrogen Dioxide
North Fork	North Fork of the Trinity River
NOP	Notice of Preparation
NPS	National Park Service

Go To TOC

NRHP	National Register of Historic Places
NTU	Nephelometric Turbidity Units
O_3	Ozone
OCAP	Operations Criteria and Plan
Pacific Intertie	Pacific Northwest / Pacific Southwest Intertie
Pb	Lead
PEIS	Programmatic Environmental Impact Statement
PFMC	Pacific Fishery Management Council
PG&E	Pacific Gas and Electric Company
place of work income	Employment income derived at the workplace including wages and benefits (employee compensation) plus self-employed income.
PM_{10}	particulate matter less than 10 microns in aerodynamic diameter
ppt	parts per thousand
PROSIM	PROject SIMulation Model
PROSYM	electric production cost model
PX	Power Exchange
RBDD	Red Bluff Diversion Dam
Reclamation	U.S. Bureau of Reclamation
RM	River Mile
ROD	Record of Decision
RVD	Recreational Visitor Day
RTM	Reclamation's Temperature Model
SCVWD	Santa Clara Valley Water District
SDWA	Safe Drinking Water Act
Secretary	Secretary of the Interior
Service	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
SHPO	California State Historic Preservation Officer
SLC	California State Lands Commission

Go To TOC

SNTEMP	Stream Network Temperature Model
SPF	Standard Project Flood
SWP	State Water Project
SWRCB	State Water Resources Control Board
taf	thousand acre-feet
Task Force	Trinity River Basin Fish and Wildlife Task Force
TCD	Temperature Control Device
TDS	total dissolved solids
TMDL	Total Maximum Daily Load
THM	trihalomethanes
TRD	Trinity River Division
TRH	Trinity River Hatchery
TRSAAM	Trinity River System Attribute Analysis Method
TRFES	Trinity River Flow Evaluation Study
TRRP	Trinity River Restoration Program
TRSSH	Trinity River Salmon and Steelhead Hatchery
USDA	U.S. Department of Agriculture
USFS	U.S. Forest Service
USGS	U.S. Geological Survey
Western	Western Area Power Administration
WTP	Willingness-to-pay
WWD	Westlands Water District
yd^3	cubic yard
yd^3/yr	cubic yards per year

Go To TOC

Table A-1
U.S. Customary to Metric Conversion Table

Multiply	By	To Obtain
inches (in)	25.4	Millimeters
inches (in)	2.54	Centimeters
feet (ft)	0.3048	Meters
miles (mi)	1.609	Kilometers
square feet (ft2)	0.0929	square kilometers
acres (ac)	0.4047	Hectares
square miles (mi2)	2.59	square kilometers
gallons (gal)	3.785	Liters
cubic feet (ft3)	0.02832	cubic meters
acre-feet (af)	1233	cubic meters
pounds (lb)	0.4536	Kilograms
tons (ton)	0.9072	metric tons

Temperature in degrees Fahrenheit (°F) can be converted to degrees Celsius (°C) as follows: °C = 5/9 (°F - 32)

Table A-2
Other Useful Conversion Factors

Multiply	By	To Obtain
acre-feet (af)	43,560	cubic-feet
acre-feet (af)	325,851	Gallons
cubic feet per second (cfs)	1.9835	acre-feet per day
cubic feet per second (cfs)	724	acre-feet per year

Go To TOC

Go To Attachment B