

Attachments

A – Acronyms/Abbreviations

B – Glossary

C – Production Credits and
Acknowledgments

Attachment A

Acronyms/Abbreviations

ABAG	Association of Bay Area Governments
AC Transit	Alameda County Transit
ACCWP	Alameda Countywide Clean Water Program
ACFCWD	Alameda County Flood Control and Water District
ACOE	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
ACWD	Alameda County Water District
AGR	agricultural supply
APCD	Air Pollution Control District
AQMD	Air Quality Management District
ASBS	Areas of Special Biological Significance
AWQR	Annual Water Quality Report
BAAQMD	Bay Area Air Quality Management District
BART	San Francisco Bay Area Rapid Transit
Basin	Santa Clara Basin
Basin Plan	Water Quality Control Plan for the San Francisco Basin
BASMAA	Bay Area Stormwater Management Agencies Association
Bay	San Francisco Bay
Bay Area	San Francisco Bay Area
BCDC	San Francisco Bay Conservation and Development Commission
BMM	Lower South Bay Monitoring and Modeling Subgroup
BMP	best management practice
BU	beneficial use
Cal-EPA	California Environmental Protection Agency
CALFED	CALFED Bay-Delta Program
CalTrans	California Department of Transportation
CAO	Cleanup and Abatement Order
CAP	Consolidated Action Plan
CARA	California Rivers Association
CARB	California Air Resources Board
CARA	California Rivers Assessment
CCMP	(San Francisco Estuary) Comprehensive Conservation and Management Plan
CCR	Consumer Confidence Report
CDFG	California Department of Fish and Game
CDO	Cease and Desist Order
CEQA	California Environmental Quality Act
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
cfs	cubic feet per second
CNDDB	California Natural Diversity Data Base

Acronyms/Abbreviations

COA	Condition of Approval
COG	Council of Governments
COLD	cold freshwater habitat
COMM	ocean, commercial, and sport fishing
CPP	Continuing Planning Process
CRMP	Coordinated Resources Management and Planning
CUP	Conditional Use Permit
CWA	Clean Water Act
CWHR	California Wildlife-Habitat Relationship
CWC	California Water Code
CZARA	Coastal Zone Act Reauthorization Amendments
CZMA	Coastal Zone Management Act
Delta	Sacramento-San Joaquin River Delta
DPR	Department of Pesticide Regulation
DU	dwelling unit
DWR	Department of Water Resources
EIR	Environmental Impact Report
EIS	Environmental Impact Statement
EPA	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
ESA	Endangered Species Act
ESC	erosion and sediment control
EST	estuarine habitat
Estuary	San Francisco Bay Estuary
FAHCE	Fisheries and Aquatic Habitat Collaborative Effort
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency
FFDCA	Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act
FIFRA	Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act
FQPA	Food Quality Protection Act
FRSH	freshwater replenishment
GP	General Plan
GIS	Geographic Information System
GCRCDD	Guadalupe-Coyote Resource Conservation District
GWR	groundwater recharge
HCD	Department of Housing and Community Development
HCP	Habitat Conservation Plan
hhhw	household hazardous waste
HOV	high occupancy vehicle
IND	industrial service supply
LA	load allocation
LAFCOs	Local Agency Formation Commissions
LUS	Land Use Subgroup
MAA	Management Agency Agreement
Magnuson Act	Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act of 1976
MAR	marine habitat
MFR	multiple-family residential

Acronyms/Abbreviations

mgd	million gallons per day
MHCP	(San Diego) Multiple Habitat Conservation Program
MHHW	mean higher high water
MHW	mean high water
MIGR	fish migration
MPO	Metropolitan Planning Organization
MROSD	Mid-Peninsula Regional Open Space District
MSCP	(San Diego) Multiple Species Conservation Program
msl	mean sea level
MTBE	methyl tert-butyl ether
MTC	Metropolitan Transportation Commission
MTL	mean tide level
MUN	municipal and domestic supply
NAV	navigation
NCCP	Natural Community Conservation Planning
NEPA	National Environmental Policy Act
NMFS	National Marine Fisheries Service
NOAA	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
NPDES	National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
NPS	nonpoint source
OEHHA	Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assistance
PCPA	Pesticide Contamination Prevention Act
PDR	Purchase of Development Rights
PIP	Public Information and Participation
PMC	Pacific Municipal Consultants
Porter-Cologne Act	California Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act of 1969
POTWs	Publicly Owned Treatment Works
ppt	parts per thousand
PRO	industrial process supply
PUD	Planned-Unit Development
QA/QC	quality assurance/quality control
RARE	preservation of rare and endangered species
REC-1	water contact recreation
REC-2	noncontact water recreation
Regional Board	San Francisco Bay Regional Water Quality Control Board
RIC	Single-family residential cluster zone (Cupertino)
ROW	right-of-way
ROWD	Report of Waste Discharge
RPT	Report Preparation Team
RTP	Regional Transportation Plan
SANDAG	San Diego Association of Governments
SCBWM1	Santa Clara Basin Watershed Management Initiative
SCVTA	Santa Clara Valley Transportation Authority
SCVURPPP	Santa Clara Valley Urban Runoff Pollution Prevention Program
SEIDS	Stormwater Environmental Indicator Pilot Demonstration

Acronyms/Abbreviations

SDWA	Safe Drinking Water Act
SFEI	San Francisco Estuary Institute
SFEP	San Francisco Estuary Project
SFR	single-family residential
SFWD	San Francisco Water Department
SHELL	shellfish harvesting
SMARA	Surface Mining and Reclamation Act
SOI	sphere of Influence
SOV	single occupancy vehicle
SPWN	fish spawning
SSO	site-specific objective
State Board	State Water Resources Control Board
TAC	Technical Advisory Committee
TDM	Transportation Demand Management
TDR	Transfer of Development Rights
TEA-21	Federal Transportation Equity Act for the 21st Century
TIP	Traffic Intensity Performance (Standard)
TMDL	total maximum daily load
TRPA	Tahoe Regional Planning Agency
TSM	Transportation System Management
UAA	use attainability analysis
USFWS	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
USGS	U.S. Geological Survey
WAC	Watershed Assessment Consultant
WARM	warm freshwater habitat
WAS	Watershed Assessment Subgroup
WATAC	Watershed Assessment Technical Advisory Committee
Water District	Santa Clara Valley Water District
WDR	Waste Discharge Requirement
WHR	(CA) Wildlife-Habitat Relationships System
WILD	wildlife habitat
WLA	Waste Load Allocation
WMI	(Santa Clara Basin) Watershed Management Initiative
WWTP	Wastewater Treatment Plant

Attachment B

Glossary

Term	Definition
Accuracy	The correctness of the data, the closeness of the measure or computed value to its true value. Measures how close results are to a true or expected value and can be determined by comparing analysis of a standard or reference sample to its actual value.
Alluvial	Deposited by running water.
Alluvial Fan	Fan-shaped deposit formed by a stream where its velocity decreases abruptly, as at the mouth of a ravine or at the foot of a mountain, allowing suspended sediment to settle out.
Alluvial Plain	Level or gently sloping surface of sediments laid down by streams.
Anadromous	Refers to fish that migrate from saltwater to spawn in freshwater.
Aquifer	Geological formation that holds or conducts groundwater.
Augmented Summer Flow	Summer flows augmented by reservoir or pipeline releases. An example of an augmented flow system is the Guadalupe River.
Basin	A management area encompassing a number of individual watersheds that share a common receiving water or large drainage basin. Designations based upon the U.S. Geological Survey classification system. Santa Clara Basin is designated as Hydrologic Cataloging Unit No. 18050003.
Basin Plan	In accordance with the California Water Code, water quality control plans are adopted by the individual Regional Water Quality Control Boards (Regional Boards) for their respective region. The Basin Plan serves as the primary guidance and policy document to establish designated uses for waterbodies in the region. It contains descriptions of the legal, technical, and programmatic basis for regulation. The plan includes an inventory of beneficial uses of the waters and water quality objectives to ensure reasonable protection of beneficial uses and prevention of nuisance. Basin Plans are generally updated every 3 years and are approved by the State Water Resources Control Board State Board (State Board), California Office of Administrative Law, and ultimately the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

Glossary

Term	Definition
Baylands	Tidal wetlands bordering the Bay that lie between mean low water and the highest observed tide. The Wetlands Advisory Group considers Baylands to be the shallow water habitats around the Bay between the maximum and minimum elevations of the tides. They are the lands that are touched by the tides, plus the lands that would be tidal in the absence of any levees, seawalls, or other human-made structures that block the tides. ¹
Beneficial Use	A waterbody's beneficial uses are the resources, services, and qualities of aquatic systems that are the ultimate goals of protecting and achieving high water quality. The Regional Board is charged with protecting all these uses from pollution and nuisance that may occur as a result of waste discharges in the region. The beneficial uses of surface waters, groundwaters, marshes, and mudflats listed below serve as a basis for establishing water quality objectives and the discharge prohibitions or conditions necessary to attain them.
Agricultural Supply (AGR)	Uses of water for farming, horticulture, or ranching, including, but not limited to irrigation, stock watering, or support of vegetation for range grazing.
Areas of Special Biological Significance (ASBS)	Areas designated by the State Board. These include marine life refuges, ecological reserves, and designated areas where the preservation and enhancement of natural resources requires special protection. In these areas, alteration of natural water quality is undesirable.
Cold Freshwater Habitat (COLD)	Uses of water that support coldwater ecosystems, including, but not limited to preservation or enhancement of aquatic habitats, vegetation, fish, or wildlife, including invertebrates.
Estuarine Habitat (EST)	Uses of water that support estuarine ecosystems, including but not limited to, preservation or enhancement of estuarine habitats, vegetation, fish, shellfish, or wildlife (e.g., estuarine mammals, waterfowl, shorebirds), and the propagation, sustenance, and migration of estuarine organisms.
Fish Migration (MIGR)	Uses of water that support habitats necessary for migration, acclimatization between freshwater and saltwater, and protection of aquatic organisms that are temporary inhabitants of waters within the region.
Fish Spawning (SPWN)	Uses of water that support high quality habitats suitable for reproduction and early development of fish.
Freshwater Replenishment (FRSH)	Uses of water for natural or artificial maintenance of surface-water quantity or quality.

¹ The definition of "Baylands" proposed by the Wetlands Advisory Group is a more refined definition that may be used in future reports and is consistent with the San Francisco Bay Area Wetlands Ecosystem Goals Project report.

Glossary

Term	Definition
Groundwater Recharge (GWR)	Uses of water for natural or artificial recharge of groundwater for purposes of future extraction, maintenance of water quality, or halting saltwater intrusion into freshwater aquifers.
Industrial Process Supply (PRO)	Uses of water for industrial activities that depend primarily on water quality.
Industrial Service Supply (IND)	Uses of water for industrial activities that do not depend primarily on water quality, including but not limited to, mining, cooling water supply, hydraulic conveyance, gravel washing, fire protection, and oil well repressurization.
Marine Habitat (MAR)	Uses of water that support marine ecosystems, including but not limited to, preservation or enhancement of marine habitats, such as kelp, fish, shellfish, or wildlife (e.g., marine mammals, shorebirds).
Municipal and Domestic Supply (MUN)	Uses of water for community, military, or individual water supply systems, including but not limited to, drinking water supply.
Navigation (NAV)	Uses of water for shipping, travel, or other transportation by private, military, or commercial vessels.
Noncontact Water Recreation (REC-2)	Uses of water for recreational activities involving proximity to water, but not normally involving contact with water where ingestion is reasonably possible. These uses include, but are not limited to, picnicking, sunbathing, hiking, beachcombing, camping, boating, tide pool and marine life study, hunting, sightseeing, or aesthetic enjoyment in conjunction with the above activities.
Ocean, Commercial, and Sport Fishing (COMM)	Uses of water for commercial or recreational collection of fish, shellfish, or other organisms intended for human consumption or bait purposes.
Preservation of Rare and Endangered Species (RARE)	Uses of water that support habitats necessary for the survival and successful maintenance of plant or animal species established under state and/or federal law as rare, threatened, or endangered.
Shellfish Harvesting (SHELL)	Uses of water that support habitats suitable for the collection of crustaceans and filter feeder shellfish (e.g., clams, oysters, and mussels) for human consumption, commercial, or sport purposes.
Warm Freshwater Habitat (WARM)	Uses of water that support warmwater ecosystems, including but not limited to, preservation or enhancement of aquatic habitats, vegetation, fish, or wildlife, including invertebrates.
Water Contact Recreation (REC-1)	Uses of water for recreational activities involving body contact with water where ingestion of water is reasonably possible. These uses include, but are not limited to, swimming, wading, waterskiing, skin and scuba diving, surfing, whitewater activities, fishing, and uses of natural hot springs.

Glossary

Term	Definition
Wildlife Habitat (WILD)	Uses of waters that support wildlife habitat, including but not limited to, the preservation and enhancement of vegetation and prey species used by wildlife, such as waterfowl.
Biological Index	A method of measuring the aquatic health of a site (for fish or macro-invertebrates) by scoring each of several biological metrics and calculating overall index number. Overall health is assigned based on comparison with similar index or indices as measured at reference station(s).
California Water Code (CWC)	California water laws and enforcement mechanisms are codified in the CWC. The CWC establishes general state powers over water, water quality requirements, and water distribution. The water quality portion of the CWC, also known as the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act (Division 7 of the CWC), provides the regulatory framework for regulation of waste discharges to surface water and groundwater. The Porter-Cologne Act is implemented by the State Board and the nine Regional Boards.
Cease and Desist Order (CDO)	A CDO is an administrative enforcement action issued by the Regional Boards when a discharger violates waste discharge requirements, NPDES permit requirements, or the Basin Plan. CDOs may restrict or prohibit the volume, type, or concentration of waste that might be discharged. CDOs may be issued directly by a Regional Board, after notice and hearing, or in accordance with the procedure set forth in CWC Section 13302. CDOs are typically issued for continuous discharges, whereas Cleanup and Abatement Orders (CAOs) are issued pursuant to Section 13304 for one-time or finite discharges.
Channelization	General term for various modifications of a stream channel (deepening, straightening, etc.) that are usually intended to increase the velocity of water flow, the volume of the channel, or both.
Clean Water Act (CWA)	The Federal Water Pollution Prevention and Control Act, or Clean Water Act (33 United States Code §1251et seq.), was first passed in 1948. In its present form, it was passed as the Federal Pollution Control Act Amendments of 1972. The CWA is limited to surface waters and does not regulate groundwater or nonfederal water. The purpose of enacting the CWA was to restore and maintain the chemical, physical, and biological integrity of U.S. water. The CWA is structured to control or eliminate surface-water pollution and establishes uniform standards for Publicly Owned Treatment Works (POTWs), direct industrial discharges, and indirect industrial discharges. Other programs under the CWA require reporting and cleanup of oil and chemical spills in surface water (Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasure programs), establishing uniform industrial pretreatment standards with local enforcement, controlling toxic pollutant discharges, and regulating dredging and filling of wetlands.

Glossary

Term	Definition
Comparability	The extent to which data can be compared between sample locations or periods of time within a project or between projects.
Completeness	The comparison between the amount of valid, or usable, data originally planned to be collected, versus how many were collected.
Core Group	The decision-making body for the Santa Clara Basin Watershed Management Initiative. The Core Group is made up of representatives from local, state, and federal government, civic groups, business and industry, and environmental groups.
Correlated Uses	Basin Plan beneficial uses that share with the primary use similar data needs for the assessment.
Data Gaps	Missing data sets (e.g., water temperature for a stream) or missing data categories (e.g., water quality parameters for a stream).
Data Management	The efficient use of software, hardware, and human resources to provide accurate watershed data for inventory, assessment, and monitoring programs.
Data Quality Objectives	Quantifiable criteria for measurement sensitivity, bias, reproducibility, completeness, and representativeness.
Data Sets	Specific data collected for a given purpose.
Design Flow	The flow of water from a drainage area that, on the average and over a long period of time, has a 1 percent chance (probability of 0.1) of being equaled or exceeded in any given year. It is sometimes referred to as the 100-year flood but should not be thought of as an event that occurs regularly every 100 th year.
Designated Uses	The beneficial uses specified in state-adopted water quality standards for a waterbody or segment thereof. Such designated uses may or may not presently be attained. Each Regional Board in California designates or assigns beneficial uses to waterbodies and then develops policies to protect those uses.
Direct Measures	Data types that provide a relatively direct measure of the extent to which a waterbody supports a beneficial use and/or stakeholder interest (adapted from Table 4, Work Group A memo of January 25, 1999).
Effluent	Outflow or discharge, as from a wastewater treatment plant.
Environmental Indicators	Measurements and indices used to assess existing environmental conditions, indicate general environmental trends over time, and measure the effectiveness of environmental management programs. Environmental indicators may be physical and hydrologic, chemical, and biological.
Estuary	Semi-enclosed coastal body of water that has a free connection with the open sea and within which saltwater is measurably diluted with fresh water derived from land drainage.

Glossary

Term	Definition
Fish Ladder	Series of ascending pools that let fish swim upstream around or over a dam.
Flood Management	Design, construction, and maintenance of flood control facilities to minimize damage from floods.
Flood Protection	Flood Protection consists of activities, including planning, which reduce the potential for flood damages to homes, schools, businesses, transportation networks, and other public and private buildings and infrastructure, implemented in a practical, cost-effective, and environmentally sensitive manner. Flood protection activities include both corrective measures and preventive measures. Corrective measures include, but are not limited to, activities such as construction of levees, floodwalls, detention facilities, and flood proofing. Additionally, ongoing maintenance activities such as sediment removal, vegetation control, and erosion prevention and/or repairs are necessary on all facilities to keep them operating as intended. Preventative measures include, but are not limited to, activities such as floodplain zoning, subdivision ordinances, floodplain preservation, habitat and open-space preservation, and education.
Floodway (Planned)	Natural or modified watercourses consisting of a combination of stream channel and adjacent areas planned to convey floodflows. The Federal Emergency Management Agency defines Regulatory Floodways as the stream channels and adjacent areas within which encroachments are prohibited if they would raise calculated water surface elevations by 1.0 foot or more. A Planned Floodway would include the stream channel and adjacent areas planned to convey high flows but may also be used for other compatible uses. For example, these uses might include recreation and/or agriculture.
Floodplain	A flat region or valley floor surrounding a stream channel into which the stream overflows during flooding.
Geomorphology	The study of characteristics and development of landforms; as used in this volume, generally the landforms themselves.
Geospatial Data	Data referenced to the earth's surface by a mathematical coordinate system, enabling the location of data with known spatial accuracy.
Groundwater	Subsurface water that occurs beneath the water table in soils, and geologic formations that are fully saturated.
Habitat	The area in which an organism or ecological community lives.
Impediment of Concern	An environmental condition (e.g., temperature) that is outside a suitable range that is generally required for the waterbody to support a primary use.

Glossary

Term	Definition
Imperviousness	Term applied to surfaces – roads, sidewalks, rooftops, parking lots – that prevent or inhibit rainfall from sinking into groundcover and groundwater.
Incidental Take Permit	A permit that allows taking of a listed species for scientific purposes or to enhance the propagation or survival of the affected species, including but not limited to, acts necessary for the establishment and maintenance of experimental populations or any taking otherwise prohibited by Section 9 of the Federal Endangered Species Act if such taking is incidental to, and not the purpose of, the carrying out of an otherwise lawful activity (from Section 10, Exceptions, of the Federal Endangered Species Act).
Levee	Raised bank along a stream channel. Some streams form low, natural levees, but often they are artificial, constructed to protect the floodplain.
Lower South Bay	The portion of the San Francisco Bay Estuary located south of Dumbarton Bridge.
Main Water Mass	The main water mass is defined conceptually as that area of the Lower South Bay that has physical, chemical, and biological characteristics that are generally different than slough areas.
Metadata	Information that describes the accuracy and/or precision, the format, units of measurement, etc. of a set of data. The information can also contain the methods or protocols used to obtain the data and any other information that may limit the applicability of a data set.
Metric	A measurable physical, chemical, or biological attribute of a natural system.
Mixing Zone	A mixing zone is an area where an effluent discharge undergoes initial dilution and is extended to cover the secondary mixing in the ambient waterbody. A mixing zone is an allocated impact zone where water quality criteria can be exceeded as long as acutely toxic conditions are prevented.
MTBE (methyl tert-butyl ether)	A gasoline additive.
National Pollution Discharge Elimination System (NPDES)	The NPDES is a federal program requiring permits for the discharge of pollutants from any point source into the waters of the U.S. The NPDES program is required by the CWA and regulations for the program are set forth in 40 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 122. EPA is the primary authority for the NPDES permit program. However, California has been delegated authority to implement the NPDES program through the Regional Boards.

Glossary

Term	Definition
Natural Summer Flow	Stream reaches that support steelhead and resident trout during low flow periods in absence of flow augmentation. Examples of natural summer flow stream systems are San Francisquito Creek and watersheds above most reservoirs.
Permeable	As used here, soil or rock that can be permeated or penetrated by water.
Porter-Cologne Act	The California Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act was enacted by the state legislature in 1969 to implement federal directives requiring classification of state waters by beneficial use, adopt water quality objectives, and formulate plans to achieve the objectives.
Precision	Describes the degree of agreement among repeated measurements of the same characteristic. It may be determined by calculating the standard deviation, or relative percent difference, among samples taken from the same place at the same time.
Primary Indicators	Data types that are considered reliable indicators of important environmental conditions that affect the extent to which a waterbody may support beneficial uses and stakeholder interests. A reliable indicator is defined as an indicator for which a generally accepted threshold value exists and, therefore, it is clear how data for that indicator will be evaluated in the assessment (adapted from Table 4, Work Group A memo of January 25, 1999).
Primary Use	Basin Plan beneficial uses or other stakeholder uses that form the foundation for the watershed assessment.
Qualitative Data	Descriptive information, usually in narrative format.
Quality Assurance	The system of activities that gives assurance that quality control is being carried out effectively to meet data quality objectives. A continuous evaluation of data and the performance of the production system from samples to finished data.
Quality Assurance Plan (for data collection)	The objective of a quality assurance plan is to maximize the probability that environmental data will meet or exceed the objectives established for data quality. It is a document that presents a systematic approach to data acquisition and data management and can be used as a reference to monitor performance of various measurement systems to maintain statistical control, to provide rapid feedback so that corrective measures can be taken before data quality is compromised, and to verify that the reported data are sufficiently complete, comparable, representative, unbiased, and precise so as to be suitable for their intended uses.
Quality Control	The system of activities that control the quality of data so they meet the needs of the user. Quality control operates to make sure that the data produced are satisfactory, adequate, and dependable and meet data quality objectives.

Glossary

Term	Definition
Quality Control Coordinator	The Quality Control Coordinator will oversee that the Watershed Management Initiative work is conducted using the appropriate quality control and assurance methods. They will provide quality control training to the Core Group and subgroups, and approve and monitor the quality assurance/quality control plans developed by the subgroups, Report Preparation Team, and other work groups.
Quantitative Data	Data measured in units that can be subjected to statistical analysis or can be used in developing or applying numerically based models.
Regional Water Quality Control Board (Regional Board)	<p>Nine Regional Boards were established in 1967, along with the State Board, to manage water quality in California and for administrating the state and federal water pollution control laws. California’s governor appoints a nine member board for each region, whose members serve 4-year terms. Board members represent and act on the behalf of the region and must reside or have a principal place of business within the region. The Regional Board’s overall mission is to protect surface waters and ground water of the state. The Regional Board’s responsibilities include implementing the NPDES permit program, addressing regional water quality concerns, and coordinating with other public agencies that are concerned with water quality control.</p> <p>The San Francisco Bay Regional Board regulates surface water and groundwater quality in the San Francisco Bay area. The area under the San Francisco Bay Regional Board’s jurisdiction comprises all of the San Francisco Bay watersheds, including portions of the San Mateo and Marin county coasts, extending to the mouth of the Sacramento-San Joaquin River Delta.</p>
Representativeness	The extent to which measurements actually represent the true environmental condition or population at the time a sample was collected.
Riparian	Pertaining to the banks and other adjacent, terrestrial (as opposed to aquatic) environs of freshwater bodies, watercourses, and surface-emergent aquifers (e.g., springs, seeps, oases), whose imported water provide soil moisture significantly in excess of that otherwise available through local precipitation – soil moisture to potentially support a vegetation distinguishable from that of the adjacent drier uplands.
Riparian Corridor	Relating to a stream channel and particularly the vegetation along its banks; see Section 4.3.
San Francisco Estuary Institute (SFEI)	A nonprofit research organization chartered through the Comprehensive Conservation and Management Plan (CCMP) for the San Francisco Estuary, to conduct regionwide monitoring of the Estuary and its tributary watersheds.

Glossary

Term	Definition
Santa Clara Basin	The administrative unit used by the Regional Board to designate the beneficial uses of the waterbodies and watersheds that drain into the portion of the San Francisco Bay south of Dumbarton Bridge. The Basin includes portions of Santa Clara, San Mateo, and Alameda counties.
Santa Clara Basin Watershed Management Initiative (WMI)	The initiative was established in 1996 by the EPA, the State Board, and the San Francisco Bay Regional Board as a pilot project for a statewide effort to manage water resources at the watershed scale. The purpose is to develop and carry out a program that takes account of all human activities that influence water quality. More fully described on page 1-1.
Savanna	A flat grassland.
Scale	In the context of the watershed assessment work plan, scale refers to size of an area being assessed and will depend upon the amount and type of data available as well as the type of analysis being conducted.
Secondary Indicators	Data types that are considered less reliable measures or indicators of less important environmental conditions that affect the extent to which a waterbody can support beneficial uses and/or stakeholder interests (adapted from Table 4, Work Group A memo of January 25, 1999).
Site-Specific Objective (SSO)	Provisions in the CWA, CWC, and Basin Plan allow for developing water quality SSOs for chemical constituents when an area is considered unique from the rest of the Basin and when existing water quality criteria cannot be applied. Available scientific information, monitoring data, latest EPA guidance, local environmental conditions, and impacts caused by bioaccumulation are considered when developing SSOs.
Slough Areas	Slough areas are conceptually defined as the tidally influenced tributary areas of the Lower South Bay.
Special-Status Species	Species identified as rare, threatened, endangered or other wise of concern based on California Environment Quality Act Guidance 15380, which includes federal status, California status, California Department of Fish and Game listing, or California Native Plant Society listing.
Stakeholder	As used here, stakeholders are individuals and organizations with a stake or interest in the outcome of the WMI.
State Water Resources Control Board (State Board)	The State Board administers water rights, water pollution control, and water quality functions for the state as part of the California Environmental Protection Agency. It provides policy guidance and budgetary authority to the Regional Board, which conducts planning, permitting, and enforcement activities. The State Board shares authority for implementation of the federal CWA and the state Porter-Cologne Act with the Regional Boards.

Glossary

Term	Definition
Stream Channel Morphology	Stream channel morphology refers to the shape, form, and composition of a channel, which are directly influenced by eight major variables including channel width and depth, flow velocity and discharge, bed slope, roughness of channel materials, sediment load, and sediment size. A change in any one of these variables can initiate a series of channel adjustments, which can cause changes in other variables, resulting in an alteration of channel pattern and aquatic habitat types. Significant changes in channel form occur when variables that influence channel morphology are outside of a normal or acceptable range of variation.
Subwatershed	In a land area that drains to many ordered streams or channels, a sub-watershed is the land area that drains to only one stream or channel within the system.
Surface Waters	Freshwater rivers, streams, and lakes (collectively described as inland surface waters), estuarine waters, and coastal waters.
Sustainable Population	A population in dynamic equilibrium with various ecological relationships (predator/prey, competition, birth-death, recruitment, etc.) and resilient enough to withstand natural perturbations in environmental conditions such as climate change and habitat modification.
Take	To harass, harm, pursue, hunt, shoot, wound, kill, trap, capture, or collect, or to attempt to engage in any such conduct (from Section 3, Definitions, of the Federal Endangered Species Act).
Technical Advisory Panel	A panel of outside professionals representing a variety of fields related to the project that meet regularly (e.g., quarterly) and give advice overall on the project design, execution, and conclusions. The panel would be comprised of people with sufficient scientific or technical background to provide guidance of general technical nature and to be at the interface of management or policy and science. They need to translate complex concepts coming from the experts in a particular field to policy makers.
Technical Review Committee	A committee of outside professionals with a specific expertise that are brought in to review products of other experts hired to do scientifically complex studies or to discuss a specific issue. This committee would meet as needed. These professionals should have tenure somewhere and no stake in any outcome other than maintaining scientific integrity, advancing public debate, and telling the truth.

Glossary

Term	Definition
Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL)	The TMDL is an analysis used to calculate the maximum pollutant load a waterbody can receive (loading capacity) without violating water quality standards. States require establishing TMDLs for waterbodies where technology-based requirements alone are insufficient to attain water quality standards. TMDLs include allocations of pollutant loads among Waste Load Allocations/Load Allocations (see definition), background loadings from natural sources, and safety margins to ensure achievement of water quality goals. The CWA requires that EPA review and approve TMDLs.
Translator	Developed as guidance by the EPA, translators are used to calculate a total metal recoverable permit limit from a dissolved metal criterion. Chemical differences between the discharged effluent and the receiving water are expected to result in changes in the partitioning between dissolved and absorbed forms of metal. Therefore, translators were developed to determine what fraction of metal in the effluent is dissolved in the receiving body water. Translators are not designed to consider bioaccumulation of metals.
Uncertainty Analysis	An evaluation of the uncertainty associated with beneficial use and stakeholder interest support statements. The evaluation is based on various criteria including data quality and data coverage and follows <i>Guidelines for Preparation of the Comprehensive State Water Quality Assessments (305(b) Reports) and Electronic Updates</i> (EPA 1997, EPA-841-B-97-002 A,B).
Use Attainability Analysis (UAA)	UAA is defined in 40 CFR 131 as a structured scientific assessment of factors affecting the attainment of a designated beneficial use (use) which may include physical, biological, chemical, and economic factors. At a minimum, uses are deemed attainable if they can be achieved by imposing effluent limits and by imposing cost-effective and reasonable best management practices for nonpoint source control. Prior to adding or removing a use, or establishing subcategories of a use, the state must provide notice and an opportunity for a public hearing. States may remove a use if the state demonstrates that attaining the use is not feasible according to 40 CFR 131.10(g).
Waste Load Allocation (WLA) and Load Allocation (LA)	The WLA defines the appropriate discharge conditions that are applied to point sources to attain and protect water quality. WLAs can be developed using steady state or dynamic water quality models. LAs are applied to other nonpoint and background sources.

Glossary

Term	Definition
Water Quality Criterion	A limit on a particular pollutant or on a condition of a waterbody intended to protect and support a use. When criteria are properly selected and met, it is expected that water quality will protect the designated use. National water quality criteria are recommendations for standards, which are not enforceable unless adopted by states as part of water quality standards. In California, the numeric criteria established as part of water quality standards are known as “water quality objectives.”
Water Quality Objective	Water quality objective means the limits or levels of water quality constituents or characteristics that are established for the reasonable protection of beneficial uses of water or the prevention of nuisance. Water quality objectives are defined by each Regional Board and are specified in the Basin Plan. Generally there are two types of objectives: narrative and numerical. Narrative objectives present general descriptions of water quality that must be attained through pollutant control measures and watershed management. They also serve as the basis for the development of detailed numerical objectives. Numerical objectives typically describe pollutant concentrations, physical/chemical conditions of the water itself, and the toxicity of the water to aquatic organisms (based on water quality criteria). These objectives are designed to represent the maximum amount of pollutants that can remain in the water column without causing an adverse effect on organisms or human health.
Water Quality Standard	A law or regulation which consists of the beneficial designated use or uses of a waterbody, or segment thereof, and the water quality criteria that are necessary to protect the use or uses of that particular waterbody. Water quality standards also contain an antidegradation policy. Water quality standards are defined under the CWA. In California, water quality objectives are defined under the Porter-Cologne Act, and are the enforceable numeric or narrative portion of the water quality standard intended to protect (a) designated use(s).
Watershed	The land area that drains into a single stream or system of streams, rivers, or channels.

Glossary

Term	Definition
Watershed Assessment	<p>The analytical procedures used to determine the degree of “designated use” attainment or impairment based upon a thorough watershed inventory. Under CWA Section 305(b), assessment of an individual waterbody (e.g., a stream segment or lake) means analyzing biological/habitat and physical/chemical data and other information to determine:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The degree of designated use support of the waterbody (fully supporting, fully supporting but threatened, partially supporting, or not supporting) • If designated uses are impaired, the causes (pollutants or stressors) and sources of the problem • Biological integrity using state biological criteria or other measures • Descriptive information such as the type and level of data used in the assessment
Watershed Data	Information that describes in numeric or geographically referenced format the past or present condition of some watershed characteristic.
Watershed Inventory	A compilation of watershed data necessary to accurately describe an array of watershed characteristics.
Watershed Management	An integrated suite of activities designed to maximize beneficial use support within specific watershed management planning areas, taking into account all threats to human health and ecological integrity within the watershed.
Watershed Management Goals	A set of measurable standards based upon the watershed assessment that measure progress toward beneficial use attainment or impairment reduction.
Watershed Monitoring	Ongoing data collection and analysis programs used to determine the effectiveness of specific activities implemented to achieve watershed management goals.
Watershed Science Plan	A set of guidelines for the systematic collection of information describing the past and present state of watershed ecological health. This plan was developed by the SFEI and is currently still in draft form.
Wetlands	Definitions used by the EPA, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service vary, but all are based on three conditions: (1) a hydrologic regime typified by standing water, (2) hydric or saturated soils, and (3) the presence of plants adapted to waterlogged soils. The Fish and Wildlife Service definition also recognizes nonvegetated wetlands such as mudflats, rocky shores, and sandbars. See Table 6-1 for further detail.
Work Product	A specific product (written report, database, brochure, memo) that results from the activities carried out by subgroups (or their designated representative) as a part of a work plan.

Attachment C

Production Credits and Acknowledgments

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