

# Terms for Strategic Plan Development

Term	Draft Adapted Definition
<b>adaptation (measures/strategies)</b>	adaptation (measures/strategies) — Adjustments to natural and human systems to moderate harm or to exploit beneficial opportunities in response to actual or expected effects of climate change.
<b>adaptive capacity</b>	adaptive capacity — The ability of systems, organizations, and individuals to (1) adjust to actual or potential adverse changes and events; (2) take advantage of existing and emerging opportunities that support essential functions or relationships; or (3) cope with adverse consequences, mitigate damages, and recover from system failures. Adaptive capacity is an indicator of how well a system will adjust to or recover from external changes or large perturbations (e.g., severe floods or droughts). See also "resilience."
<b>agricultural land stewardship</b>	agricultural land stewardship — Farm and ranch landowners, the stewards of the state's agricultural land, producing public environmental benefits in conjunction with the food and fiber they have historically provided while keeping land in private ownership to the greatest extent feasible.
<b>AGRICULTURAL OPERATION (Nevada County)</b>	AGRICULTURAL OPERATION shall mean and include, but not be limited to, cultivation and tillage of the soil, dairying, the production, irrigation, frost protection, cultivation, growing, harvesting and processing of any agricultural commodity, including production of timber, trees, shrubs, flowers, herbs and all other plants, viticulture, horticulture, apiculture, the raising of livestock and horses, fur-bearing animals and all other kinds of animal husbandry, the culture of breeding of poultry, fish, marine life, mollusca, all other types of animal or plant life, and commercial practices performed as incident to or in conjunction with such agricultural operations, including selling, processing, packing, preparation for market, delivery to storage or market or to carriers for transportation to market. (Ord. 1627, 3/20/90; Ord. 2225) T3 LUADC_C_XIV: ART:1Sec. L-XIV 1.1B
<b>agricultural use</b>	Agricultural use means use of land, including but not limited to greenhouses, for the purpose of producing an agricultural commodity for commercial purposes. CA GOV § 51201(b)
<b>anthrodiversity</b>	anthrodiversity —The human aspect of biodiversity that denotes the value of varied human habitats (e.g., rural, suburban and urban), to support contemporary cultures, heritages and lifestyles. Examples of human habitat attributes (which are valued differently by individuals and/or cultures) include, but are not limited to, climate, built environment, crime rate, proximity to recreational opportunities, ability to engage in animal husbandry or agriculture at the household scale, proximity to family and family heritage, belief systems and values, quality and level of public service (e.g., schools, roads), proximity to medical care, and so forth.

# Terms for Strategic Plan Development

<p><b>applied water reduction</b></p>	<p>applied water reduction — A decrease in the amount of water needed to meet the demand for beneficial use. Applied water reduction can be a supply for both new (real) water and reused water. See also "new water."</p>
<p><b>applied water use</b></p>	<p>applied water use — Applied water use for the Nevada Irrigation District general and coordinated plans represents the total amount of water diverted from any source to meet the demands of water users, without adjusting for water that is used up, returned to the developed supply, or irrecoverable. Applied water is the quantity of water delivered to the intake to a municipal water system, a factory, commercial agricultural (farm headgate), rural raw water headgate either directly or by incidental flows to a marsh, wetland, or instream flow for fish and wildlife stewardship. For existing instream use, applied water demand is the portion of the streamflow dedicated to instream use or reserved under the federal or State Wild and Scenic Rivers acts or the flow needed to meet salinity standards in the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta under State Water Resources Control Board standards.</p>
<p><b>appropriative right</b></p>	<p>appropriative right — The right to use water that is diverted or extracted by a nonriparian or nonoverlying party for nonriparian or nonoverlying beneficial uses. In California, surface water appropriative rights are subject to a statutory permitting process, while groundwater appropriation is not. See also "riparian right" and "pueblo right."</p>
<p><b>area of origin acts</b></p>	<p>area of origin acts — State of California legislative acts providing special assurances to those counties and areas where the State's water resources originate, so as to allow for their own population and economic growth. See also "area of origin," as defined in California Water Code Sections 10500-10506 and 11460-11463.</p>
<p><b>atmospheric river</b></p>	<p>atmospheric river — A weather pattern that forms a narrow corridor of concentrated moisture in the atmosphere that drops torrential rains as it passes over land.</p>
<p><b>available groundwater storage capacity</b></p>	<p>available groundwater storage capacity — The volume of a groundwater basin that is unsaturated and capable of storing groundwater.</p>
<p><b>basin plan</b></p>	<p>basin plan — A basin plan or water quality control plan establishes a comprehensive program of actions designed to preserve, enhance, and restore water quality in all water bodies in California. The basin plan is each regional water quality control board's master water quality control planning document, and it designates beneficial uses of surface water and groundwater. The basin plan contains numeric and/or narrative water quality objectives and spells out a program by which the objectives can be achieved with their boundaries.</p>

# Terms for Strategic Plan Development

<b>bioregion</b>	bioregion — A relatively large area of land or water that characterizes a geographically distinct assemblage of natural communities and species.
<b>blue water footprint</b>	blue water footprint — The volume of surface water and groundwater consumed as a result of the production of a good or service. Consumption refers to the volume of fresh water used and then evaporated or incorporated into a product. It also includes water abstracted from surface or groundwater in a catchment and returned to another catchment or the sea. It is the amount of water abstracted from groundwater or surface water that does not return to the catchment from which it was withdrawn, unless the water is reused in a downstream process. In the latter case, the second use is a second blue water footprint for the same water (definition taken in part from Hoekstra et al. 2011). The California Water Plan quantifies components of blue water footprint in the water portfolios as "net water use (demand)."
<b>California Native American Tribe</b>	California Native American Tribe — A federally recognized California Native American Tribe or a non-federally recognized California Native American Tribe that is on the contact list maintained by the Native American Heritage Commission.
<b>capacity building</b>	capacity building — Capacity building is the process of equipping entities, usually public agencies, with certain skills or competencies or abilities for general upgrading of its performance capability by providing assistance, funding, resources, training, and more. For example, capacity building is one of three fundamental elements of conjunctive water use management, along with project construction and groundwater management.
<b>catastrophic vulnerability</b>	catastrophic vulnerability — For the California Water Plan future scenarios, this represents the probability and magnitude of potential negative economic, public health, and environmental impacts associated with water management actions.
<b>Category 1 recharge area</b>	Category 1 recharge area — An area that is an active recharge area at the present time under the control of water management agencies. The infiltration rate at these areas is high, and they are carefully managed to maintain that high infiltration rate and to protect the quality of the water that is being recharged. At most sites, monitoring activities track groundwater levels, the rate of movement of the recharged water into the aquifer, and chemical changes. See also "Category 2 recharge area" and "Category 3 recharge area."
<b>Category 2 recharge area</b>	Category 2 recharge area — An area that is known to have a fairly high infiltration rate but that is not under the control of a water management agency. There may be little or no monitoring of these areas. Programs should be considered that monitor recharge, prevent potential contaminating activities, and educate the public about the importance of protecting the quantity and quality of their water supply, to enable people to select appropriate actions to protect water quality. See also "Category 1 recharge area" and "Category 3 recharge area."

# Terms for Strategic Plan Development

<b>Category 3 recharge area</b>	Category 3 recharge area — An area with a lower infiltration rate making the area much less suitable for an artificial recharge program managed by a local water agency. These areas may have a lower degree of monitoring and management of potential contaminating activities. See also "Category 1 recharge area" and "Category 2 recharge area."
<b>Clean Water Act</b>	Clean Water Act — Federal legislation enacted in 1972 to restore and maintain the chemical, physical, and biological integrity of the surface waters of the United States. The stated goals of the act are that all waters be fishable and swimmable.
<b>climate change</b>	climate change — Changes in long-term average temperature, precipitation, wind, or other variables in a specific region.
<b>cloud seeding</b>	cloud seeding — Typically occurs in the wintertime where special substances (e.g., silver iodide) are injected into the clouds that enable snowflakes and raindrops to form more easily. See also "precipitation enhancement."
<b>commercial activity mix</b>	commercial activity mix — For the California Water Plan future scenarios, this represents the mix of high- and low-water-using commercial activity. Note that commercial activity is broken into two factors: total commercial activity and commercial activity mix. The latter allows designation of the type of commercial activity that is occurring. See also "total commercial activity."
<b>community water system</b>	community water system — A public water system that serves at least 15 service connections used by yearlong residents or that regularly serves at least 25 yearlong residents. See also "public water system."
<b>conjunctive management (use) of surface and groundwater storage</b>	conjunctive management (use) of surface and groundwater storage — Coordinated and planned management of both surface and groundwater resources in order to maximize the efficient use of the resource; that is, the planned and managed operation of a groundwater basin and a surface water storage system combined through a coordinated conveyance infrastructure. Water is stored in the groundwater basin for later and planned use by intentionally recharging the basin during years of above-average surface water supply. Surface water and groundwater resources typically differ significantly in their availability, quality, management needs, and development and use costs. Managing both resources together, rather than in isolation from one another, allows water managers to use the advantages of both resources for maximum benefit.
<b>conservation offset</b>	conservation offset — Actions by the developer of a proposed project to save water at or above the demand level of the project.
<b>consumptive use</b>	consumptive use — A quantity of applied water that is not available for immediate or economical reuse. It includes water that evaporates, transpires, or is incorporated into products, plant tissue, or animal tissue. Consumptively used water is removed from available supplies without return to a water resource system (in uses such as manufacturing, agriculture, landscaping, or food preparation; and, in the case of Colorado River water, water that is not returned to the river). See also "nonconsumptive use."

# Terms for Strategic Plan Development

<b>conveyance</b>	conveyance — A conveyance provides for the movement of water. Conveyance infrastructures include natural watercourses, such as streams, rivers, and groundwater aquifers; and constructed facilities, such as canals and pipelines, including control structures such as weirs. Conveyance facilities range in size from small, local, end-user distribution systems to large systems that deliver water to or drain areas as large as multiple hydrologic regions. Conveyance facilities also require associated infrastructure, such as pumping plants and power supply, diversion structures, fish ladders, and fish screens.
<b>conveyance applied water</b>	conveyance applied water — For the California Water Plan water portfolios, this represents the total amount of water used to convey water from the source to the use (e.g., if 200 acre-feet is diverted into a canal and 180 acre-feet arrive at its place of use, then 20 acre-feet is the amount of conveyance applied water). This includes water that is both recoverable (outflows such as seepage and deep percolation) and irrecoverable (depletions such as evapotranspiration, evaporation, or deep percolation to a salt sink).
<b>conveyance evaporation and evapotranspiration — ag</b>	conveyance evaporation and evapotranspiration — ag — For the California Water Plan water portfolios, this represents the water that is irrecoverable from major water supply conveyance systems due to evaporation and evapotranspiration by vegetation in and near canals. This refers to water intended for agricultural uses.
<b>conveyance evaporation and evapotranspiration — managed wetlands</b>	conveyance evaporation and evapotranspiration — managed wetlands — For the California Water Plan water portfolios, this represents the water that is irrecoverable from major water supply conveyance systems due to evaporation and evapotranspiration by vegetation in and near canals. This refers to water intended for managed wetlands uses.
<b>conveyance evaporation and evapotranspiration — urban</b>	conveyance evaporation and evapotranspiration — urban — For the California Water Plan water portfolios, this represents the water that is irrecoverable from major water supply conveyance systems due to evaporation and evapotranspiration by vegetation in and near canals. This refers to water intended for urban uses.
<b>conveyance facilities</b>	conveyance facilities — Canals, pipelines, pump lifts, ditches, etc., used to move water from one area to another.
<b>conveyance irrecoverable water</b>	conveyance irrecoverable water — The amount of water that evaporates, is used by plants (evapotranspiration), and/or percolates to a salt sink during transport.
<b>conveyance outflow</b>	conveyance outflow — The outflow needed to meet water quality and beneficial uses in the Delta. See also "outflow."
<b>conveyance return flows to developed supply (other HR) — ag</b>	conveyance return flows to developed supply (other HR) — ag — For the California Water Plan water portfolios, this represents the portion of agricultural conveyance water that seeps through channels and returns as surface flow in another hydrologic region. Data shown in the "Water Portfolio by Planning Area" tables (Volume 5, Technical Guide) include conveyance return flows to developed supply in both planning area and region.

# Terms for Strategic Plan Development

<b>conveyance return flows to developed supply (other HR) — managed wetlands</b>	conveyance return flows to developed supply (other HR) — managed wetlands — For the California Water Plan water portfolios, this represents the portion of managed wetlands conveyance water that seeps through channels and returns as surface flow in another hydrologic region. Data shown in the "Water Portfolio by Planning Area" tables (Volume 5, Technical Guide) include conveyance return flows to developed supply in both planning area and region.
<b>conveyance return flows to developed supply (other HR) — urban</b>	conveyance return flows to developed supply (other HR) — urban — For the California Water Plan water portfolios, this represents the portion of urban conveyance water that seeps through channels and returns as surface flow in another hydrologic region. Data shown in the "Water Portfolio by Planning Area" tables (Volume 5, Technical Guide) include conveyance return flows to developed supply in both planning area and region.
<b>conveyance seepage — ag</b>	conveyance seepage — ag — For the California Water Plan water portfolios, this represents the portion of agricultural conveyance water that seeps through channels and returns to surface or groundwater.
<b>conveyance seepage — managed wetlands</b>	conveyance seepage — managed wetlands — For the California Water Plan water portfolios, this represents the portion of managed wetlands conveyance water that seeps through channels and returns to surface or groundwater.
<b>conveyance seepage — urban</b>	conveyance seepage — urban — For the California Water Plan water portfolios, this represents the portion of urban conveyance water that seeps through channels and returns to surface or groundwater.
<b>cost recovery</b>	cost recovery — For the California Water Plan future scenarios, cost recovery designates who (marginal or existing users) pays the marginal and existing water costs. It also specifies circumstances where other revenue sources are used to recover costs. Costs can include capital, operation and maintenance, financing, and environmental compliance (documentation, permitting, and mitigation).
<b>crop applied water</b>	crop applied water — For the Nevada Irrigation District general and coordinated plans, this represents the applied water used for irrigated agriculture excluding stock water, groundwater recharge, applied water, and conveyance applied water. It includes water applied to nonbearing acres.
<b>crop coefficient</b>	crop coefficient — A numerical factor (normally identified as $K_p$ or $K_c$ ) that relates the evapotranspiration (ET) of an individual crop (ET <sub>c</sub> ) to reference evaporation or some other index.
<b>crop idling</b>	crop idling — For the California Water Plan future scenarios, this represents the temporary or permanent fallowing of land previously under irrigation that results in a reduction in stresses to a water system (e.g., alternate land use must result in a reduction in water use or an enhancement of water quality, or both).

# Terms for Strategic Plan Development

<b>crop rotation</b>	crop rotation — A system of farming in which a succession of different crops is planted on the same land area, as opposed to growing the same crop time after time (monoculture).
<b>crop unit water use</b>	crop unit water use — For the California Water Plan future scenarios, this represents the volume of irrigation water used per unit area of land, commonly expressed in acre-feet per acre. As used in scenario evaluation, a change in unit water use can be a function of evapotranspiration rates and cultural practices but not agricultural use efficiency, which is captured under its own distinct factor.
<b>Customer</b>	“Customer” means a purchaser of raw (nonpotable) and treated (potable) water from the Nevada Irrigation District who uses the water for any approved beneficial purpose including agricultural, residential, commercial, governmental, institutional, industrial, and nonconsumptive hydroelectric power generation.
<b>dedicated (or developed) water supplies</b>	dedicated (or developed) water supplies — For the Nevada Irrigation District general and coordinated plans, this represents water distributed among all sectors for both consumptive and nonconsumptive uses and which is used to protect and restore the environment or for storage in surface water and groundwater reservoirs. In any year, some of the dedicated supply includes water that is used multiple times (reuse) and water held in storage from previous years. This is about XX percent to XX percent of the total annual water supply received from precipitation. See Water Use Sectors--see notes.
<b>driving strategy</b>	driving strategy — Driving strategies are the statements of how to achieve the strategic intent. The driving strategies guide actions and priorities, and as such have resource allocation implications. The statement of driving strategies makes clear to everyone that they know what is being done. The driving strategies are not time sensitive, but can change as circumstances require.
<b>guiding principles</b>	guiding principles — The guiding principles of the Nevada Irrigation District general and coordinated plans describe the core values and philosophies that dictate how to achieve a vision, mission, and goals. In other words, guiding principles describe how to make decisions and do business.
<b>imperative (strategic)</b>	imperative (strategic) — A strategic imperative, is an issue, concern or problem that (a) confronts the organization now, or will soon; (b) cuts across and affects several major components of the organization; (c) will require strategic rather than administrative or short-term action to resolve; (d) will have serious consequences if not resolved; and (e) has not yet been resolved in the planning processes to-date. Imperatives are the main focus of strategic planning. Using "imperatives" narrows the focus of the Plan to the most important areas that we can be addressing and as such prioritize the use of resources and effort. We try to limit the number of imperatives so that the focus of the organization is clear.

# Terms for Strategic Plan Development

<b>managed wetlands applied water use</b>	managed wetlands applied water use — For the California Water Plan water portfolios, this represents the applied water use for managed wetland areas.
<b>mission statement</b>	mission statement — The Nevada Irrigation District (NID or District) mission statement describes the collaborative efforts to prepare for local and California's most pressing statewide and regional water management issues and challenges, the California Water plan's unique purpose, and its overarching reason for existence. It identifies what the water plan should do, why, and for whom.
<b>natural recharge</b>	natural recharge — Replenishment of an aquifer generally from snowmelt and runoff, through seepage from the surface. Recharge of an aquifer that occurs without human interference — also referred to as unintentional recharge.
<b>naturally occurring conservation</b>	naturally occurring conservation — See "background water conservation."
<b>net water use (demand)</b>	net water use (demand) — For the California Water Plan water portfolios, this represents the amount of water needed in a water service area to meet all requirements. It includes the consumptive use of applied water, the irrecoverable water from the distribution system, and the outflow leaving the service area. It does not include reuse of water within a service area. See also "applied water use."
<b>new water</b>	new water — Water that is legally and empirically available for a beneficial use; it can be developed through many strategies, such as capture of surplus water, desalination of ocean water, and reductions in depletion. (This is the same as "real water.") The term denotes, in part, recycled water that is an augmentation to the state's overall water supply, such as the reuse of wastewater discharged to the ocean, rather than planned reuse of wastewater inland where unplanned indirect reuse may already be occurring downstream. The Recycled Water Task Force made this distinction in estimating future potential. Of an estimated potential of 1.5 million acre-feet per year of additional recycled water use by 2030, 12 million acre-feet per year was estimated to be "new water." See also "saved water."
<b>nonconsumptive environmental water use</b>	nonconsumptive environmental water use — Water dedicated to instream environmental needs that does not reduce the available water supply downstream for other uses.
<b>objectives</b>	objectives — Objectives tell what we will do and why we are doing it in order to accomplish one or more goals.
<b>outflow</b>	outflow — For the Nevada Irrigation District general and coordinated plans, this represents the amount of applied water and conveyance water leaving a service area; also conveyance outflow. See also other "outflow" entries within the context of the water scenarios.

# Terms for Strategic Plan Development

<b>percolating water</b>	percolating water — Water in underground basins and groundwater that has escaped from streams and is not subject to a permitting process.
<b>percolation</b>	percolation — The process in which water moves through a porous material, usually surface water migrating through soil toward a groundwater aquifer.
<b>perennial yield</b>	perennial yield — The maximum quantity of water that can be withdrawn annually from a groundwater basin over a long period of time (during which water supply conditions approximate average conditions) without developing an overdraft condition.
<b>planning area (PA)</b>	planning area (PA) — A subsection of a hydrologic region containing a number of detailed analysis units (DAUs).
<b>pollution (of water)</b>	pollution (of water) — The alteration of physical, chemical, or biological properties of water by the introduction of any substance into it that adversely affects the water's beneficial uses.
<b>pollution prevention</b>	pollution prevention — Improving water quality for all beneficial uses by protecting water at its source, and thus reducing the need and cost for other water management actions and treatment.
<b>population density</b>	population density — For the California Water Plan future scenarios, this represents the average number of people per square mile for a planning area.
<b>population distribution</b>	population distribution — For the California Water Plan future scenarios, this represents the geographic location within California of the population projection.
<b>population projection</b>	population projection — For the California Water Plan future scenarios, this represents the 2050 forecast of population made by the California Department of Finance or other agencies.
<b>possible contaminating activity (PCA)</b>	possible contaminating activity (PCA) — Human activities that are actual or potential origins of contamination for a drinking water source. PCAs include sources of both microbiological and chemical contaminants that could have an adverse effect on drinking water sources.
<b>precautionary principle approach</b>	precautionary principle approach — When an activity raises threats to the environment or human health, precautionary measures are taken even if some cause-and-effect relationships are not fully established. Key elements of the principle include exercising precaution in the face of scientific uncertainty; exploring alternatives to possibly harmful actions; placing the burden of proof on proponents of an activity rather than on victims or potential victims of the activity; and using democratic processes to carry out and enforce the principle, including the public right to informed consent.

# Terms for Strategic Plan Development

<b>public goods</b>	public goods — Public goods are resources or services common to all individuals in society that everyone benefits from or enjoys. These resources or services may include water quality protection, flood management, environmental protection, and national parks. Public goods usually are not exchanged in a market place, and consumption of these goods by one individual does not preclude consumption by other individuals.
<b>public trust doctrine</b>	public trust doctrine — A legal doctrine recognizing public rights in the beds, banks, and waters of navigable waterways, and the State's power and duty to exercise continued supervision over them as trustee for the benefit of the people.
<b>real water</b>	real water — Estimates of real water are the estimates of the water supply benefits from the transfer within the water system. There is a risk that these estimates will be inaccurate and that the transfers will result in unintended consequences to other water users, local economies, or the environment. A key challenge is to improve methods for quantifying these uncertainties and include adequate monitoring and assurances when implementing water transfers. See also "new water" and "water transfers."
<b>recharge</b>	recharge — Water added to an aquifer or the process of adding water to an aquifer. Groundwater recharge occurs either naturally as the net gain from precipitation or artificially as the result of human influence. See also "artificial recharge."
<b>recharge area</b>	recharge area — An area where surface water infiltrates into the ground and reaches a saturated zone in either an unconfined aquifer or a confined aquifer. The recharge area for an unconfined aquifer is the ground surface above the aquifer. The recharge area for a confined aquifer is always some distance away from the area where wells have been built that extract groundwater from the aquifer. In other cases, recharge of the confined aquifer may occur only where a stream has eroded through the aquitard into the confined aquifer, allowing recharge to occur through the stream bottom. See also "discharge area."
<b>recharge area protection</b>	recharge area protection — The action of keeping recharge areas from being paved over or otherwise developed and guarding the recharge areas so they do not become contaminated.
<b>recharge basin</b>	recharge basin — A surface facility constructed to infiltrate surface water into a groundwater basin. Recharge basins are frequently used to recharge unconfined aquifers. Water is spread over the surface of a basin or pond in order to increase the quantity of water infiltrating into the ground and then percolating to the water table. Recharge basins concentrate a large volume of infiltrating water on the surface. As a result, a groundwater mound forms beneath the basin. See also "groundwater recharge" and "groundwater recharge facility."

# Terms for Strategic Plan Development

<p><b>regional reports</b></p>	<p>regional reports — In the Nevada Irrigation District general and coordinated plans, the California Water Plan’s 12 regional reports describe the watersheds and water conditions, population and land use, and activities of each region that influence the District’s water use and supply reliability. The regional reports focus on California’s 10 hydrologic regions, which correspond to the state’s major water drainage basins, and two important regional areas that overlie hydrologic boundaries but encompass communities that share common water issues or interests: the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta region and the Mountain Counties area, which includes the foothills and mountains of the western slope of the Sierra Nevada and a portion of the Cascade Range.</p>
<p><b>related action</b></p>	<p>related action — Related actions are part of the California Water Plan Update 2013 strategic plan and tell how objectives will be carried out. They describe specific actions in measurable, time-based statements of intent. They emphasize the results of actions at the end of a specific time. Some related actions must be undertaken by State government or communities over which the California Department of Water Resources has no authority. In these cases, measure and time must be part of the entities’ own strategic plans.</p>
<p><b>remaining natural runoff — flow to salt sinks</b></p>	<p>remaining natural runoff — flow to salt sinks — For the California Water Plan water portfolios, this represents the instream or wild and scenic river natural runoff that flows to the ocean or another salt sink.</p>
<p><b>required instream flow</b></p>	<p>required instream flow — The amount of water required for instream use by agreement, water rights permit, or State/federal acts.</p>
<p><b>resilience</b></p>	<p>resilience — The capacity of a resource/natural system to adapt to and recover from changed conditions after a disturbance.</p>
<p><b>resource management strategy</b></p>	<p>resource management strategy — A project, program, or policy that helps federal, State, or local agencies manage water and related resources. Resource management strategies in the California Water Plan are grouped by the following management objectives: reduce water demand, improve operational efficiency and transfers, increase water supply, improve water quality, practice resource stewardship, improve flood management, and recognize people’s relationship to water. Although most of the resource management strategies have multiple potential benefits, any individual site-specific project or program within a resource management strategy may contribute only one benefit or a few benefits.</p>
<p><b>reuse of return flows within region — wetlands, wild and scenic, instream</b></p>	<p>reuse of return flows within region — wetlands, wild and scenic, instream — For the California Water Plan water portfolios, this represents the reuse of managed wetlands irrigation system tailwater and return flows, wild and scenic river flows, and required instream flows to local distribution systems and streams within a region; this does not include reuse of excess applied water that percolates to groundwater.</p>

# Terms for Strategic Plan Development

<b>riparian habitat</b>	riparian habitat — Areas adjacent to rivers and streams with a differing density, diversity, and productivity of plant and animal species relative to nearby uplands.
<b>risk-based water deliveries</b>	risk-based water deliveries — Balances increasing deliveries in a given year with the risk of not meeting full deliveries in a subsequent dry year.
<b>robust decision-making (RDM)</b>	robust decision-making (RDM) — For the California Water Plan future scenarios, RDM analysis is a new approach to decision support when conditions present deep uncertainty. RDM uses computational methods to identify the scenarios most likely to break assumptions embedded in a long-term resource management plan.
<b>runoff</b>	runoff — (1) Rainfall, snowmelt, or irrigation water in excess of what can infiltrate the soil surface and be stored in small surface depressions. A major transporter of nonpoint-source pollutants to rivers, streams, and lakes. (2) For the California Water Plan water portfolios, this represents the volume of surface flow from an area.
<b>runoff-incidenta</b>	runoff-incidenta — For the California Water Plan water portfolios, this represents is the portion of precipitation that would have been used by natural vegetation but now contributes to runoff. This is a result of roads, paved areas, building roofs, land drainage systems, fields developed for irrigation, and other changes in land use.
<b>saved water</b>	saved water — Saved water is water that is prevented from evaporating from soil or flowing to salt sinks, such as saline surface or groundwater or ocean. See "new water."
<b>scenarios</b>	scenarios — Scenarios capture a broad range of uncertain factors that affect water management, but over which water managers have little control. Scenarios are used to test the robustness of strategies by evaluating how well strategies perform across a wide range of possible future conditions. The California Water Plan organizes scenarios around themes of population growth, land use patterns, and climate change.
<b>seasonal vs. permanent crop mix</b>	seasonal vs. permanent crop mix — For the California Water Plan future scenarios, this represents the shift in crop type between seasonal and permanent. This factor depicts the diminished ability to reduce water use during times of increased water scarcity (due to shifting from seasonal to permanent crops). In other words, shortage losses increase when shifting from seasonal to permanent.
<b>source water</b>	source water — The body of water from which water is taken for beneficial use.
<b>stakeholder</b>	stakeholder — Individuals or groups who can affect or be affected by an organization's activities; or individuals or groups with an interest or "stake" in what happens as a result of any decision or action. Stakeholders do not necessarily use the products or receive the services of a program.

# Terms for Strategic Plan Development

<b>statewide water management systems</b>	statewide water management systems — These include physical facilities (more than 1,200 State, federal, and local reservoirs, as well as canals, treatment plants, and levees), which make up the backbone of water management in California; and statewide water management programs, which include water-quality standards, monitoring programs, economic incentives, water pricing policies, and statewide water-efficiency programs, such as appliance standards, labeling, and education.
<b>strategic intent</b>	strategic Intent — The strategic intent is the visible focus point (theme) of a plan, driving strategies and acting as a motivation for fast action. Simply put, the strategic intent is the internal vision -- the desired outcome that can allow all involved to understand the basis of operation and decision-making.
<b>strategic plan</b>	strategic plan — The long-term goals of an organization or program and an outline of how they will be achieved (e.g., adopting specific strategies, approaches, and methodologies).
<b>stream ecosystems</b>	stream ecosystems — Stream ecosystems are labeled according to their inhabitants; thus, area streams are referred to by these labels: conifer forest snowmelt streams, trout headwater streams, trout/sculpin streams, sucker/dace/redside streams, and whitefish cutthroat/sucker streams.
<b>surface storage</b>	surface storage — Surface storage uses reservoirs to collect water for later release and use.
<b>surface storage facilities</b>	surface storage facilities — The volume and yield of usable reservoir storage in a given area.
<b>surface supply</b>	surface supply — Water supply obtained from streams, lakes, and reservoirs.
<b>surface water</b>	surface water — As defined under the California Surface Water Treatment Rule, California Code of Regulations Title 22, Section 64651.83, surface water means "all water open to the atmosphere and subject to surface runoff" and hence would include all lakes, rivers, streams, and other water bodies. Surface water includes all groundwater sources that are deemed to be under the influence of surface water (i.e., springs, shallow wells, wells close to rivers, etc.), which must comply with the same level of treatment as surface water.
<b>surplus water</b>	surplus water — water flow above what is necessary to satisfy all current water demands, including existing environmental mitigation measures and compliance obligations. This water cannot be captured and stored with existing storage and conveyance infrastructure.
<b>surplus water</b>	surplus water — Water that is not being used directly or indirectly to benefit environmental, agricultural, or urban use sectors.
<b>third-party impacts</b>	third-party impacts — The occurrence of incidental economic impacts on parties not directly related to impact-causing water management actions. For example, agricultural land retirement can affect local tax revenues or labor conditions.

# Terms for Strategic Plan Development

<b>traditional ecological knowledge (TEK)</b>	traditional ecological knowledge (TEK) — knowledge, practice, and belief, evolving by adaptive processes and handed down through generations by cultural transmission, about the relationship of living beings, including humans, with one another and with their environment.
<b>unaccounted-for water</b>	unaccounted-for water — Unaccounted-for water (sometimes referred to as water losses) is the seepage, deep percolation, and runoff of water resulting from deteriorated and aging infrastructure. Water utilities conduct audits to identify water main leaks, metered water use for parks and recreation consumption, water theft, and inaccurate meters.
<b>uncertainty</b>	uncertainty — Uncertainty is what we do not know about the system. For example, engineers do not know the foundation conditions under all California levees. Uncertainty can be reduced by reducing data gaps to increase knowledge.
<b>use values</b>	use values — Use values are based on water taken up and utilized in the environment. Non-use values are not associated with actual use of, or even an option to use, an ecosystem or its service.
<b>vision statement</b>	vision statement — The Nevada Irrigation District's vision statement describes the desired future for the for District's environmental and human system water resources and management. It serves as a foundation for governance of human, environmental, and cultural resources with a focus on water supply during the planning horizon.
<b>water demand management</b>	water demand management — The adaptation and implementation of a strategy by a water institution or consumer to influence the water demand and usage of water in order to meet any of these objectives: economic efficiency, social development, social equity, environmental protection, sustainability of water supply and services, and political acceptability.
<b>water in the environment</b>	water in the environment — Consumptive and non-consumptive use of water, not including agricultural and urban uses. Defined by the Sustainability Roundtable as "a measure of the water remaining in the environment after withdrawals and consumption."
<b>water portfolio</b>	water portfolio — A picture of the water supply and use for a given year statewide or by region, subject to availability of data; it includes a flow diagram, a flow diagram table, water balances, and a summary table.

# Terms for Strategic Plan Development

<b>water recycling</b>	water recycling — (1) The process of treating wastewater for beneficial use, storing and distributing recycled water, and the actual use of recycled water; (2) the reuse or recirculation of water through the same series of processes, pipes, or vessels more than once by one user, often without treatment between uses, such as in cooling towers or cascading uses within an industry where the wastewater from one process is the source water for another process. See also "recycled water" and "water reuse."
<b>water reliability</b>	water reliability — For the California Water Plan future scenarios, water supply reliability is reported as the percentage of years in which water supply meets most of the water demand (e.g., 95 percent). Different reliability thresholds were defined for the urban and agricultural sectors to reflect different historical levels of delivery. For instream flows and other environmental objectives, water supply reliability is reported as the percentage of months in which water supply meets most of the water requirement (e.g., 95 percent).
<b>water use</b>	water use — For the Nevada Irrigation District general and coordinated plans, this represents how applied water was used by agricultural, rural, urban, environmental, and hydro-electric sectors. See also "water supply."
<b>watershed</b>	watershed — The land area from which water drains into a stream, river, or reservoir. The watershed for a major river may encompass a number of smaller watersheds that ultimately combine at a common point.
<b>watershed management</b>	watershed management — The process of evaluating, planning, managing, restoring, and organizing land and other resource use within an area that has a single common drainage point.
<b>working landscape</b>	working landscape — An economically and ecologically vital and sustainable landscape where agricultural and other natural resource-based producers generate multiple public benefits while providing for their own and their communities' economic and social well-being.