

CHAPTER 7

GLOSSARY

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[Acronym List](#)

ACRONYM LIST

BCCC	Board of Churchill County Commissioners
BIA	Bureau of Indian Affairs
BLM	Bureau of Land Management
BLR Model	Below Lahontan Reservoir Model
BOR	Bureau of Reclamation
CCP	Comprehensive Conservation Plan
DOI	Department of Interior
EIS	Environmental Impact Statement
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
EPIC	Division of Education, Publications, Interpretation, and Communications
ITRC	Irrigation Training and Research Center
NAS	Naval Air Station
NDOW	Nevada Division of Wildlife
NEPA	National Environmental Policy Act
NWR	National Wildlife Refuge
NWRSIA	National Wildlife Refuge System Administration Act, of 1966, as amended (1997)
Nevada Wildlife Commission	Nevada State Board of Commissioners
OCAP	Newlands Project Operating Criteria and Procedures
ROD	Record of Decision
Refuge System	National Wildlife Refuge System
Refuge System Administration Act	National Wildlife Refuge System Administration Act of 1966, as amended
Service	U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service
TCID	Truckee-Carson Irrigation District
TROA	Truckee River Operating Agreement
USGS	U. S. Geological Survey
WMA	Wildlife Management Area
WRAP	Water Rights Acquisition Program
GIS	Geographic Information System
Newlands Project	Newlands Irrigation Project
TROM	Truckee River Operations Model

GLOSSARY

Accumulation. The build-up of a chemical in an organism due to repeated exposure (Henry and Hickey 1991).

Acre-feet (AF). An acre-foot of water is the amount of water required to cover 1 acre of land to a depth of 1 foot; it is the equivalent of 325,851 gallons.

Adaptive Management - Specific to wetland management, a program that allows for adjustments to be made to water management strategies, as necessary, to account for wetland habitat conditions at the beginning of a year and projected water availability for the remainder of the year in order to best meet refuge goals and objectives.

Alkalinity. Refers to the extent to which water or soils contain soluble mineral salts. Waters with a pH greater than 7.4 are considered alkaline.

Alluvium. Clay, sand, or other sediment that is gradually deposited by moving water.

Alpine Decree. The final decree of the U.S. District Court for the District of Nevada in *United States of America v. Alpine Land and Reservoir Co.*, Civ. No. D-183 BRT, entered December 18, 1980, and any supplements thereto.

Alternative. Alternatives are different means of accomplishing refuge purposes and goals and contributing to the Refuge System mission (Draft Service Manual 602 FW 1.5).

Animal Unit Month (AUM). The amount of forage necessary to maintain one mature (1,000-pound) cow and calf, or equivalent, for one month.

Annual (plant). A plant living only one year or season.

Appropriated Water. Surface water in an irrigation district that has been assigned or allocated to owners of water rights.

Appurtenant Land. The land base to which water rights legally pertain or belong.

Aquatic. Pertaining to water, in contrast to land. Living in or upon water.

Aquatic Habitat. The physical, chemical, vegetative, and topographic features that occur within the water of lakes, ponds, reservoirs, rivers, irrigation canals, and other bodies of water.

Aquifer. An underground layer of porous rock, sand, or gravel containing large amounts of water.

Artifact. An object made by humans; usually in reference to primitive tools, vessels, weapons, etc.

Avian Botulism. A highly infectious disease caused by the bacterium, *Pastuerella multocida*, occurring through bird to bird contact

Basin. A depressed area where water flows in, but where surface water does not flow out.

Biotic, or Biological. Refers to the living plants, animals, and other organisms and their activities and relationships, as opposed to abiotic, which refers to non-living parts of the environment.

Biological Diversity (biodiversity). Refers to the full range of variability within and among biological communities, including genetic diversity, and the variety of living organisms, biotic communities, and biological processes. Diversity can be measured in terms of the number of different types of species, biotic communities, and biotic processes and the amount (e.g., abundance, biomass, canopy cover, rate) and structure of each.

Biota. The plant and animal life of a region.

Botulism. See Avian Botulism.

Canal Losses. Seepage, evaporation, and operational spills from main-line canals and regulatory reservoirs.

Carcinogenic. Any substance that produces or causes cancer.

Carnivore. An animal that kills and eats other animals.

Carson Division. The Carson Division of the Newlands Project is located entirely within Churchill County; agricultural land in this division is supplied by a combination of Carson and Truckee River water from Lahontan Reservoir.

Carson River Basin. The area which naturally drains into the Carson River and its tributaries and into the Carson River Sink, but excluding the Humboldt River drainage area.

CFR. Code of Federal Regulations.

Cholera. A paralytic, often fatal disease of birds resulting from ingestion of toxin produced by the bacterium, *Clostridium botulinum*.

Community. An assemblage of plants and/or animal populations and associated biotic processes within a particular area.

Compatible Use. A wildlife-dependent recreational use or any other use of a refuge that, in the sound professional judgment of the Director, will not materially interfere with or detract from the fulfillment of the Mission of the System or the purposes of the refuge (Draft Service Manual 603 FW 3.6).

Comprehensive Conservation Plan (CCP). A document that describes the desired future conditions of the refuge; and provides long-range guidance and management direction to accomplish the purposes of the refuge, contribute to the mission of the System, and to meet other relevant mandates (Draft Service Manual 602 FW 1.5).

Core Problem. A concise statement that identifies underlying or root causes of related problems (a *problem statement* as used in Coughlan and Armour 1992).

Cultural Resource. The physical remains of human activity (artifacts, ruins, burial mounds, petroglyphs, etc.) and conceptual content or context (as a setting for legendary, historic, or prehistoric events, such as a sacred area of native peoples) of an area. It includes historical, archaeological and architectural significant resources.

Cultural Resource Inventory. A professionally conducted study designed to locate and evaluate evidence of cultural resources present within a defined geographic area. Inventories may involve various levels, including background literature search, comprehensive field examination to identify all exposed physical manifestations of cultural resources, or sample inventory to project site distribution and density over a larger area. Evaluation of identified cultural resources to determine eligibility for the National Register follows the criteria found in 36 CFR 60.4 (Service Manual 614 FW 1.7).

Cultural Resource Overview. A comprehensive document prepared for a field office that discusses, among other things, its prehistory and cultural history, the nature and extent of known cultural resources, previous research, management objectives, resource management conflicts or issues, and a general statement on how program objectives should be met and conflicts resolved. An overview should reference or incorporate information from a field offices background or literature search described in Section VIII of the Cultural Resource Management Handbook (Service Manual 614 FW 1.7).

Cumulative Effect. The impact on an environment which results from the combined and incremental impact of more than one action. Cumulative impacts can also result from individually but collectively significant actions taking place over a period of time.

Deliverable Water - Any source of water that the Service can actively call on for delivery from Lahontan Reservoir. Examples include all acquired water rights and leased agricultural water rights. Deliverable water is generally prime water.

Delivery. Conveyance of water-righted water to a water-users head gate during the irrigation season.

Demand. The amount of water that a water-right holder calls for or requests in any one irrigation season. Under Nevada State law demand should not exceed entitlement.

Deposits. Material that is laid down through the actions of wind, water, ice, or other natural process.

Designated Wilderness Area. An area designated by the United States Congress to be managed as part of the National Wilderness Preservation System (Draft Service Manual 610 FW 1.5).

Detritus. An accumulation of decomposing plant and animal remains.

Direct Effects. Effects on the environment that occur at the same time and place as the initial cause or action.

Dissolved-Solids. Particles that are dissolved and suspended in water. See also total dissolved solids.

Disturbance. See human activity impacts.

Diversion. A structure in a river or canal that diverts water from the river or canal to another water course.

Diversity. An attribute of a site or area that refers to the number of different items (e.g., species, community types, habitats, or other components of an ecosystem) and the relative abundance of each. It can also refer to the structural complexity of vegetative communities.

Drain. A canal that collects and transports excess water from irrigated farmland.

Drainwater. See irrigation drainwater.

Ecosystem. The sum of all interacting parts of the environment and associated ecological communities within a particular area; an ecological system. Many levels of ecosystems have been recognized. Very few, if any ecosystems are self-contained; most influence, or are influenced by, components or forces outside the system.

Ecosystem Approach. Protecting or restoring the natural function, structure, and species composition of an ecosystem, recognizing that all components are interrelated.

Ecoregion.

Eco-Vision Water. Water that is located in a carbonate aquifer in northeastern and central Nevada. The Eco-Vision project proposes to convey approximately 140,000 AF/year of water via the Humboldt River to divert for use within Lahontan Valley.

Effect. A change in a resource, caused by a variety of events including project attributes acting on a resource attribute (direct), not directly acting on a resource attribute (indirect), another project attributes acting on a resource attribute (cumulative), and those caused by natural events (e.g., seasonal change).

Efficiency. With reference to an irrigation water delivery system, the proportion of the amount of water delivered for irrigation use compared to the total amount of water released to meet that delivery (i.e., amount of delivery divided by amount of release).

Effluent. Waste material discharged into the environment from a wastewater treatment facility.

Emergent Vegetation. Rooted wetland plants that have most of their vegetative (non-root) parts above water.

Endangered Species. Any species that is in danger of extinction throughout all or a significant portion of its range and listed as such by the Secretary of the Interior in accordance with the Endangered Species Act of 1973. Endangered species are afforded protection under the Act as amended and under various State laws for State-listed species.

Entitlement. The annual maximum amount of water which can be delivered to a parcel of land, a product of eligible acres and water duty (expressed in acre-feet).

Environment. The sum total of all biological, chemical, and physical factors to which organisms are exposed; the surroundings of a plant or animal.

Environmental Assessment (EA). A concise public document, prepared in compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act, that briefly discusses the purpose and need for an action, alternatives to such action, and provides sufficient evidence and analysis of impacts to determine whether to prepare an environmental impact statement or finding of no significant impact (40 CFR 1508.9).

Environmental Impact Statement (EIS). A detailed written statement required by section 102(2)(C) of the National Environmental Policy Act, analyzing the environmental impacts of a proposed action, adverse effects of the project that cannot be avoided, alternative courses of action, short-term uses of the environment versus the maintenance and enhancement of long-term productivity, and any irreversible and irretrievable commitment of resources (40 CFR 1508.11).

Ephemeral. Pertains to streams, lakes and wetlands that exist temporarily each year.

Ethnography. The branch of anthropology that deals descriptively with specific cultures, especially those of non-literate peoples.

Evapotranspiration. The collective processes by which water is transferred from the surface of the earth, including from the soil and the surface of water-bodies (through evaporation) and from plants (through transpiration).

Fallon Indian Reservation. The lands set aside for the benefit of the Fallon Paiute-Shoshone Tribes by the orders of the Department of the Interior on April 20, 1907, and November 21, 1917, as expanded and confirmed by the Act of August 4, 1978, Public Law 95-337, 92 Stat. 457.

Fallow. Allowing land that normally is used for crop production to lie idle.

Farm Profits. Sales minus fixed and variable costs.

Finding of No Significant Impact (FONSI). A document prepared in compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act, supported by an environmental assessment, that briefly presents why a Federal action will have no significant effect on the human environment and for which an environmental impact statement, therefore, will not be prepared (40 CFR 1508.13).

Flyway. A route taken by migratory birds between their breeding grounds and their wintering grounds. Four primary migration routes have been identified for birds breeding in North America: the Pacific, Central, Mississippi, and Atlantic Flyways.

Foraging. The act of feeding; another word for feeding.

Forb. A herb that is not a grass or grass-like plant; generally broad-leaved. Wildflowers are forbs.

Forward Linkages. Impacts that are associated with the use of goods whose production will change as a direct consequence of the water rights acquisition program. For instance, if additional cost to an alfalfa producer is incurred due to water rights acquisitions, this cost will be passed on to dairy producers by forward linkages.

Full Water Year - Any year where a 100% allocation of water rights is anticipated and Lahontan Reservoir precautionary releases do not occur. Projected to occur in 13 of 20 years under 1997 OCAP assumptions

Globally Important Bird Area. A designation awarded to areas which contribute significantly to the conservation of migratory birds. Currently the American Bird Conservatory and the Audubon Society, independently evaluate and designate areas for their contributions.

Goal. Descriptive, open-ended, and often broad statement of desired future conditions that conveys a purpose but does not define measurable units (Draft Service Manual 620 FW 1.5).

Great Basin. A geographic area which roughly incorporates all or parts of California, Idaho, Nevada, Oregon, and Utah, characterized as having drainage basins with no outlet to the ocean.

Groundwater - Water that must be pumped from below ground in order for it to enter the wetlands. For the purposes of this report, artesian wells are not considered a source of groundwater.

Habitat. A place where an animal or plant normally lives and grows.

Habitat Diversity. Refers to the variety in habitat, including the variety of different plant species, life forms (e.g., forbs, shrubs, trees), distribution over the landscape, and vertical and horizontal complexity.

Head gate. The control works or gate at the entrance to a canal or conduit system.

Head gate entitlement. The amount of water/AF/year to which a particular water right is entitled.

Hemi-marsh. A 50/50 interspersion of emergent vegetation and open water.

Herb. A non-woody plant; includes grasses, wildflowers, and sedges and rushes (grass-like plants).

Herbivore. A plant-eating animal; includes grazers (animals that eat grasses and forbs), browsers (animals that eat leaves and twigs of shrubs and trees), and animals that do both.

Human Activity Impacts. The range of impacts to vegetation, habitat, and wildlife resulting from human activities occurring on a National Wildlife Refuge. In the current context, human activity impacts result from implementation of visitor services, refuge management activities, and research, among others.

Hydrology. The science dealing with the properties, distribution, and circulation of water on and below the earth's surface and in the atmosphere. The distribution and cycling of water in an area.

Incidental Flows - Any source of wetlands water that cannot be called upon for delivery and is thus, incidental to Newlands Project Operations. Drain water and spill water are examples of incidental flows.

Indirect Effects. Physical, biological, social, and economic consequences that occur after or away from the management action that caused the effect.

Informed Consent. The grudging willingness of opponents to "to go along" with a course of action that they actually oppose (Bleiker).

Inholding. Non-federal land with a national wildlife refuge.

Impact. See effect.

Indigenous. Native to the area.

Industry Outputs. The estimated value of commodities produced in any given year.

Integrated Pest Management (IPM). The control of pests using a particular, economical, and scientifically based combination of biological, physical, cultural, and chemical control methods. It is a balanced approach which considers hazard to the environment, efficacy, costs, and vulnerability of the pest.

Interior Basin Ecoregion. An area designated by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service which encompasses the Great Basin. See also Great Basin.

Invertebrate. Animals that do not have backbones. Included are insects, spiders, mollusks (clams, snails, etc.), and crustaceans (shrimp, crayfish, etc.).

Irrigated Acreage. The amount of land that is irrigated.

Irrigation Delivery. Refers to the delivery of water for irrigation purposes.

Irrigation Drainwater. Ideally, subsurface water which flows from irrigated land and generally transports higher concentrations of dissolved salts than the water applied to the land; practically, any water which flows from the Newlands Project for which there is no claim to satisfy an agricultural water right.

Irrigation Return Flow. Water which reaches surface drainage by overland flow or through groundwater discharge as a result of applied or natural irrigation.

Irrigation Season. The period when irrigation water is delivered for agricultural purposes; on the Newlands Project this is traditionally March 15 - November 15, subject to weather conditions and water supply.

Issue. Any unsettled matter that requires a management decision; e.g., a Service initiative, opportunity, resource management problem, a threat to the resources of the unit, conflict in uses, public concern, or the presence of an undesirable resource condition (Draft Service Manual 602 FW 1.5).

Lacustrine. Of or pertaining to lakes. More specifically, this term refers to permanent, seasonal, and intermittent lakes and reservoirs that typically have depths exceeding 6 feet and are larger than 20 acres, and that have less than 30 percent of their area covered by emergent wetlands vegetation.

Lahontan Valley Wetlands. Wetland areas associated with Stillwater National Wildlife Refuge, Stillwater Wildlife Management Area, Carson Lake and Pasture, and Fallon Indian Reservation, as designated in Public Law 101-618.

Landowner. A person or entity indicated as the owner of property on the various ownership maps maintained by the Office of the County Assessor.

Lease. A legal contract by which water rights are acquired for a specified period of time for a specified rent or compensation.

Linear Regression. A mathematical technique used to determine the functional relationship between two variables; the resulting model can be used to predict the values of one variable when values of the other variable are given.

Low Water Year - Any year where less than 100% receipt of Carson Division headgate entitlement occurs as a result of Lahontan Reservoir shortages. Projected to occur in 1 of 10 years under 1997 OCAP¹ assumptions

Lower Truckee River. The Truckee River downstream from Derby Dam.

Management Alternative. See Alternative.

Marsh. A periodically wet or continually flooded area where the water is shallow enough to allow the growth of emergent vegetation such as sedges, rushes, and cattails.

¹1988 Newlands Project Operating Criteria and Procedures as amended (1997); 43 CFR Part 418

Marsh Habitat. Habitat that is characterized by shallow water and emergent vegetation. Unless otherwise specified, this term does not apply to similar habitat found in rivers, drains, or canals.

Migratory Bird. A bird that seasonally moves between geographic areas. In reference to birds in the Great Basin, a bird that breeds in Great Basin and subsequently moves south of the Great Basin for the winter months. Birds that migrate south of Mexico for the winter are considered neotropical migrants.

Middle Carson River. The Carson River corridor upstream of Lahontan Reservoir to the Dayton area. Does not include any portion of Carson Division of the Newlands Project.

Mission Statement. Succinct statement of the unit's purpose and reason for being (Region 7 Planning Staff).

Mitigation. To avoid or minimize impacts of an action by limiting the degree or magnitude of the action; to rectify the impact by repairing, rehabilitating, or restoring the affected environment; to reduce or eliminate the impact by preservation and maintenance operations during the life of the action.

Mobilization. Transport or movement of an element or other substance into the water column.

Model. A mathematical formula that expresses the actions and interactions of the elements of a system in such a manner that the system may be evaluated under any given set of conditions.

Multiplier. A number by which another number is multiplied. Used in economic analysis to show linkages.

National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA). An act which encourages productive and enjoyable harmony between humans and their environment, to promote efforts that will prevent or eliminate damage to the environment and atmosphere, to stimulate the health and welfare of humans. The act also established the Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ). Requires all agencies, including the Service, to examine the environmental impacts of their actions, incorporate environmental information, and use public participation in the planning and implementation of all actions. Federal agencies must integrate NEPA with other planning requirements, and prepare appropriate NEPA documents to facilitate better environmental decision making (from 40 CFR 1500).

National Wildlife Refuge (Refuge or NWR). A designated area of land or water or an interest in land or water within the system, including national wildlife refuges, wildlife ranges, wildlife management areas, waterfowl production areas, and other areas (except coordination areas) under the Service jurisdiction for the protection and conservation of fish and wildlife. A complete listing of all units of the Refuge System may be found in the current “Annual Report of Lands Under Control of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.”

National Wildlife Refuge System, Refuge System, or System. Various categories of areas that are administered by the Secretary for the conservation of fish and wildlife, including species that are threatened with extinction; all lands, waters, and interest therein administered by the Secretary as wildlife refuges; areas for the protection and conservation of fish and wildlife that are threatened with extinction; wildlife ranges; game ranges; wildlife management or waterfowl production areas.

National Wildlife Refuge System Mission. The mission of the System is to administer a national network of lands and waters for the conservation, management, and where appropriate, restoration of the fish, wildlife and plant resources and their habitats within the United States for the benefit of present and future generations of Americans.

Native. This term describes the plant and animal species, habitats, or communities that originated in a particular region or area, or those that have established in a particular region or area without the influence of humans.

Natural Ecological Conditions. The ecological conditions that were created and maintained in a particular area through geological, evolutionary, and other ecological processes apart from human influence; conditions that would occur in the absence of all direct, indirect, past, present, and cumulative human influences.

Neotropical Migrant. In reference to birds occurring on the Stillwater NWR Complex, it is a bird whose winter distribution occurs wholly or partly south of the United States and whose distribution during the breeding season or migration includes the Stillwater NWR Complex.

Newlands Irrigation Project. A project, initiated with passage of the Reclamation Act in 1902, that was designed to irrigate land near Fallon, Nevada. The Bureau of Reclamation was given jurisdiction over public lands to construct and operate the project.

Newlands Project Efficiency. The ratio of irrigation delivery demand to Lahontan Reservoir releases, excluding spills.

No Action Alternative. An alternative under which existing management would be continued.

Non-Priority Public Uses. Any use other than a compatible wildlife-dependent recreational use.

Notice of Intent (NOI). A notice that an environmental impact statement will be prepared and considered (40 CFR 1508.22). Published in the *Federal Register*.

Objective. An objective is a concise statement of what will be achieved, how much will be achieved, when and where it will be achieved, and who is responsible for the work. Objectives are derived from goals and provide the basis for determining management strategies, monitoring refuge accomplishments, and evaluating the success of the strategies. Objectives should be attainable and time-specific and should be stated quantitatively to the extent possible. If objectives cannot be stated quantitatively, they may be stated qualitatively (Draft Service Manual 602 FW 1.5).

Operation and Maintenance (O&M) Costs. Charges paid by water users for delivery of water in the Newlands Project that are paid to the Newlands Project operator for reasonable and customary operation and maintenance of the delivery system.

Operating Criteria and Procedures (OCAP) - A set of criteria and procedures established by the Department of the Interior for the Newlands Project.

Opportunities. Potential solutions to issues.

Orr Ditch Decree. The decree of the U.S. District Court for the District of Nevada in *United States of America v. Orr Water Ditch Company*, et al. - in Equity, Docket No. A3, including, but not limited to, the Truckee River Agreement.

Palustrine. Of or pertaining to marshes or marsh habitat. More specifically, for this document, this term refers to permanently, seasonally, and intermittently flooded areas that typically have depths less than six feet and that have more than 30 percent of their area covered by emergent wetland vegetation.

Passerine Bird. A songbird or other perching bird that is in the order Passeriformes. Blackbirds, crows, warblers, sparrows, and wrens for example.

Perennial. In reference to a body of water, one that contains water year-to-year and that rarely goes dry.

Pasture Land. Eligible land with a water duty of 1.5 AF/acre/year.

Peak Flow. The maximum discharge of a stream during a specified period of time.

Permeability. The property or capacity of porous rock, sediment, or soil to transmit water.

Plant Community. An assemblage of plant species of a particular composition. The term can also be used in reference to a group of one or more populations of plants in a particular area at a particular point in time; the plant community of an area can change over time due to disturbance (e.g., fire) and succession.

Playa. A shallow basin where water collects and is evaporated.

Pollutant. Any introduced gas, liquid, or solid that makes a resource unfit for a specific purpose (Studdard 1974, in Moore et al. 1990).

Preferred Alternative. The Service's selected alternative at the draft CCP stage.

Prescribed Fire. The application of fire to wildland fuels to achieve identified land use objectives (Service Manual 621 FW 1.7). May be from natural ignition or intentional ignition.

Primary Wetlands. Wetlands (see definition of wetland) located within Stillwater National Wildlife Refuge, Stillwater Wildlife Management Area, Carson Lake and Pasture, and the Fallon Indian Reservation (i.e., the Lahontan Valley wetlands designated by Public Law 101-618).

Primary Wetland Habitat. Habitat provided by shallow or deep water (up to 6-feet deep), with or without emergent and aquatic vegetation in the designated Lahontan Valley wetlands at Stillwater National Wildlife Refuge, Stillwater Wildlife Management Area, Carson Lake and Pasture, and the Fallon Indian Reservation. Primary wetland habitat only exists when and where a primary wetland or portion of a primary wetland is flooded with water (visible surface water). Consequently, the size and shape of "primary wetland habitat" will fluctuate from season-to-season and year-to-year while the size and shape of the "primary wetland" within which primary wetland habitat occurs will remain constant from season to season and from year to year. Primary wetlands only provide habitat for waterfowl, shorebirds, muskrats, aquatic insects, and other wetland-dependent wildlife when they contain surface water (i.e., when they provide wetland habitat).

Prime Farmland. Farmland in an area or region that is considered to be the most ideal farmland based on several criteria; usually soil types and land productivity of the land are two of the most important criteria.

Prime Water. Ideally, Newlands Project irrigation water released from storage for delivery to a head gate; practically, any water delivered via a canal to a head gate.

Priority Public Uses. Activities involving hunting, fishing, wildlife observation and photography, and environmental education and interpretation when they are compatible with refuge purpose and the mission of the refuge system.

Proposed Action. The Service's proposed action for Comprehensive Conservation Plans is to prepare and implement the CCP.

Public. Individuals, organizations, and groups; officials of Federal, State, and local government agencies; Indian tribes; and foreign nations. It may include anyone outside the core planning team. It includes those who may or may not have indicated an interest in Service issues and those who do or do not realize that Service decisions may affect them.

Public Involvement. A process that offers impacted and interested individuals and organizations an opportunity to become informed about, and to express their opinions on Service actions and policies. In the process, these views are studied thoroughly and thoughtful consideration of public views is given in shaping decisions for refuge management.

Public Involvement Plan. Broad long-term guidance for involving the public in the comprehensive planning process.

Public Scoping. See public involvement.

Public Uses. Activities conducted by the general public on a national wildlife refuge.

Purposes of the Refuge. The purposes specified in or derived from the law, proclamation, executive order, agreement, public land order, donation document, or administrative memorandum establishing, authorizing, or expanding a refuge, refuge unit, or refuge sub-unit.

Raptor. A bird of prey, such as a hawk, eagle, or owl.

Recommended Wilderness. Areas studied and found suitable for wilderness designation by both the Director and Secretary, and recommended for designation by the President to Congress. These areas await only legislative action by Congress in order to become part of the Wilderness System. Such areas are also referred to as "pending in Congress" (Draft Service Manual 610 FW 1.5).

Record of Decision (ROD). A concise public record of decision prepared by the Federal agency, pursuant to NEPA, that contains a statement of the decision, identification of all alternatives considered, identification of the environmentally preferable alternative, a statement as to whether all practical means to avoid or minimize environmental harm from the alternative selected have been adopted (and if not, why they were not), and a summary of monitoring and enforcement where applicable for any mitigation (40 CFR 1505.2).

Recoupment. Recovery or repayment of water that was diverted from the Truckee River to the Newlands Project in excess of amounts permitted by OCAP during the period between March 1973 and December 1987.

Recreation Day. A standard unit of use consisting of a visit by one individual to a recreation area for recreation purposes during any reasonable portion or all of a 24-hour period.

Refuge Goal. See goal.

Refuge Operating Needs System (RONS). The Refuge Operating System is a national database which contains the unfunded operational needs of each refuge. Projects included are those required to implement approved plans, and meet goals, objectives, and legal mandates.

Refuge Purposes. The purposes specified in or derived from the law, proclamation, executive order, agreement, public land order, donation document, or administrative memorandum establishing, authorizing, or expanding a refuge, a refuge unit, or refuge subunit (Draft Service Manual 602 FW 1.5).

Remediation. The act or process of correcting a problem.

Reservoir. An artificially created lake in which water is collected and stored for future use.

Reservoir Storage. The volume of water held in a reservoir at any particular time.

Return Flow. See irrigation return flow.

Riparian Area. The land adjacent to rivers, streams, and irrigation canals and drain ditches where vegetation is influenced by higher amounts of water than the surrounding lands. For the purpose of this EIS, riparian areas do not include the land surrounding lakes and basin marshes.

Riverine. A wetland comprised of a river.

Sales. Gross cash receipts.

Salinity. An expression of the amount of dissolved solids in water.

Sanctuary. A protected area in which wildlife can feed, rest, and breed undisturbed by people and human activities.

Secondary Wetlands. Wetland habitat in the EIS study area that are not associated with Stillwater National Wildlife Refuge, Stillwater Wildlife Management Area, Carson Lake and Pasture, and the Fallon Indian Reservation. These areas are not part of the primary wetlands mandated to be sustained by Public Law 101-618. The term "secondary" denotes location; it does not identify the relative importance to wetland-dependent wildlife.

Sediment. Any material, carried in suspension by water, which ultimately settles to the bottom of water courses. Sediments may also settle on stream banks or flood plains during high water flow.

Service's Objective. The goal of sustaining and maintaining a long-term average of 25,000 acres of primary wetlands in Lahontan Valley as mandated by Public Law 101-618.

Shorebirds. Long-legged birds, also known as waders, belonging to the Order Charadriiformes that use shallow wetlands and mud flats for foraging and nesting.

Soil Erosion. The wearing away of the land's surface by water, wind, ice, or other physical process.

Species. A distinctive kind of plant or animal having distinguishable characteristics, and that can interbreed and produce young. A category of biological classification. Examples include the American robin, mule deer, Fremont cottonwood, broadleaf cattail, and southern cattail.

Spill. With reference to a reservoir operations, water that is released, either inadvertently or through precautionary releases, in excess of that required to compensate for delivery system losses and to meet irrigation demand.

Spill Year - Any year where Carson River water flow amounts result in precautionary release of water from Lahontan Reservoir. It is assumed in spill years that the Service will generally not call upon acquired water rights until the spill period has concluded. This will ultimately result in the Service deviating from the modeled water allocation strategy to a more summer/fall based headgate delivery pattern. Projected to occur in 1 of 4 years under 1997 OCAP assumptions

Spillway. The overflow channel of a dam.

Spoil Piles. Piles of soils formed during the process of cleaning out canals and drains. Accumulated sediments in the canals and drains are removed and disposed along their banks.

Spring Pulse - a simulation of the natural hydrologic process of high spring flows, anticipated to move salts and other suspended solids from higher elevation wetland units to lower elevation wetland units. Spring pulses would only be used when the Service has 20,000 acre-feet or more of water available to call on in any given year.

Step-down Management Plans. Step-down management plans deal with specific management subjects (e.g., habitat, public use, safety) or groups of related subjects. Step-down management plans describe management strategies and implementation schedules.

Strategy. A specific action, tool, or technique or combination of actions, tools, and techniques used to meet unit objectives (Draft Service Manual 602 FW 1.5).

Stocking. The act of periodically reintroducing fish or other wildlife into suitable habitat for the purpose of providing fishing and hunting opportunities for the public.

Submergent Vegetation. Plants that grow completely submerged except when flowering.

Sub-surface Drainage. Irrigation water that percolated into the soil and subsequently flows under the surface of irrigated farmland into drains.

Surface Water. A body of water that has its upper surface exposed to the atmosphere.

Targeting. A technique for acquiring or protecting water-rights whereby specific areas could be targeted, based on soil type classification or other relevant variables.

Terminus. In reference to a stream or river, its end point; where it flows into a lake or other basin.

Threatened Species. Any species that is likely to become an endangered species within the foreseeable future throughout all or a significant portion of its range, and one that has been designated as a threatened species in the Federal Register by the Secretary of the Interior. Threatened species are afforded protection under the Endangered Species Act of 1973.

Tiering. The coverage of general matters in broader environmental impact statements with subsequent narrower statements of environmental analysis, incorporating by reference, the general discussions and concentrating on specific issues (40 CFR 1508.28).

Total Dissolved-Solids (TDS). The total concentration of solids (or salts) dissolved in water; specific conductance is a surrogate measure of dissolved solids. More specifically, total dissolved-solids is an aggregate of carbonates, bicarbonates, chlorides, sulfates, phosphates, nitrates, etc. of calcium, magnesium, manganese, sodium, potassium, and other cations that form salts.

Trace Elements. Metallic elements (with atomic number >21) generally occurring in trace amounts in water, including iron, manganese, copper, chromium, arsenic, mercury, and vanadium.

Transfer Rate. The use-rate for a water right that is transferred from an owner to a buyer during a transaction.

Transient Species. Animals that migrate through a locality without breeding or overwintering.

Tripartite Agreement. The 50-year agreement between the Truckee-Carson Irrigation District, the Nevada State Board of Fish and Game Commissioners, and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service regarding the establishment, development, operation, and maintenance of Stillwater National Wildlife Refuge and Management Area, dated November 26, 1948.

Truckee Division. The Truckee Division of the Newlands Project is located near Fernley, contains about 6,000 acres of water-righted land, and relies on water from the Truckee River.

Truckee-Carson Irrigation District (TCID). The current contract operator of the Newlands Irrigation Project.

Truckee River Operating Agreement. The agreement to be negotiated between the Secretary of the Interior and the States of California and Nevada and others for the operation of Truckee River reservoirs.

Truckee River Agreement. A certain agreement dated July 1, 1935, and entered into by the U.S.A., Truckee-Carson Irrigation District, Washoe County Water Conservation District, Sierra Pacific Power Company, and other users of the waters of the Truckee River.

Truckee River Basin. The area which naturally drains into the Truckee River and its tributaries and into Pyramid Lake, including that lake, but excluding the Lake Tahoe basin.

Unconsolidated. A geological term that describes soil that is not compacted.

Upland. An area where water normally does not collect and where water does not flow on an extended basis. Uplands are non-wetland areas.

Use-rate. The amount of water/AF/year to which a particular water right is entitled.

Vegetation Community. See plant community.

Vertebrate. An animal having a segmented backbone or vertebral column; includes mammals, birds, fish, amphibians, and reptiles.

Visitor Services. Refers to the program administering the implementation of public uses on a National Wildlife Refuge.

Vision Statement. A concise statement of the desired future condition of the planning unit, based primarily upon the System mission, specific refuge purposes, and other relevant mandates (Draft Service Manual 602 FW 1.5).

Water Duty. The maximum rate at which water can legally be delivered to a farm head gate to satisfy a water right, usually expressed in AF/acre/year.

Water Year. That period of time between October 1 of one calendar year and September 30 of the next calendar year. Traditionally, hydrologic data (i.e., stream flows, precipitation, etc.) was summarized or totaled for this period of time.

Waterfowl. A group of birds that include ducks, geese, and swans (belonging to the order Anseriformes).

Water Righted Acreage. The land base for which there are water rights.

Water Rights. A grant, permit, decree, appropriation, or claim to the use of water for beneficial purposes, and subject to other rights of earlier date of use, called priority, or prior appropriation.

Watershed. The entire land area that collects and drains water into a river or river system.

Wetland. Land that is transitional between upland (terrestrial) and aquatic systems (greater than about 6-feet deep) where the water table is usually at or near the surface or the land is covered by shallow water... wetlands must have one or more of the following three attributes: (1) at least periodically, the land supports predominantly hydrophytes (plants that require wet conditions); (2) the substrate is predominantly undrained hydric soil; and (3) the substrate is nonsoil and is saturated with water or covered by shallow water at some time during the growing season of each year (Cowardin and others, 1979).

Wetland-Dependant Wildlife. Wildlife that is dependent on wetlands, including riparian and riverine habitats, for their existence.

Wetland Habitat. Habitat provided by shallow or deep water (but less than 6-feet deep), with or without emergent and aquatic vegetation in wetlands. Wetland habitat only exists when and where a wetland or portion of a wetland is covered with water (visible surface water). Consequently, the size and shape of "wetland habitat" will fluctuate from season-to-season and year-to-year while the size and shape of the "wetland" within which wetland habitat occurs will remain constant from season to season and from year to year. Wetlands only provide habitat for waterfowl, shorebirds, muskrats, aquatic insects, and other wetland-dependent wildlife when they contain surface water (i.e., when they provide wetland habitat).

Wilderness Study Areas. Lands and waters identified through inventory as meeting the definition of wilderness and undergoing evaluation for recommendation for inclusion in the Wilderness System. A study area must meet the following criteria: (1) generally appears to have been affected primarily by the forces of nature, with the imprint of man's work substantially unnoticeable; (2) has outstanding opportunities for solitude or a primitive and unconfined type of recreation; (3) has at least 5,000 contiguous roadless acres or is sufficient in size as to make practicable its preservation and use in an unimpaired condition (Draft Service Manual 610 FW 1.5).

Wilderness. See designated wilderness.

Wildfire. A free-burning fire requiring a suppression response; all fire other than prescribed fire that occurs on wildlands (Service Manual 621 FW 1.7).

Wildland fire. Every wildland fire is either a wildfire or a prescribed fire (Service Manual 621 FW 1.3)

Wildlife. All non-domesticated animal life; includes all species of vertebrates and invertebrates.

Wildlife-Dependant Recreation. A use of a refuge involving hunting, fishing, wildlife observation and photography, or environmental education and interpretation. These are the six priority general public uses of the Refuge System as established in the Refuge Administration Act.

Wildlife Diversity. Refers to the identity and number of species (e.g., species list) and the relative abundance of each species.

Zoning. The act of dividing a city or county into zones, and assigning particular, allowable land uses for each of the defined zones; also used in reference to the end product of such a process.