

Integration Panel Recommended Priorities
(ecological prioritization not completed--
panel meeting 9/19 to prioritize species by stressor and habitats)

Project Type priorities:

Highest

Implementation

- Actually produces biological benefits
- Can include directed education programs that result in benefits such as the bios program
- Can include pilot demo projects
- Includes project specific monitoring

Planning

- Includes items such as feasibility studies
- Watershed planning
- Env documentation

Monitoring--landscape level

-----RFP line

(RFP identified following project types as lower priority)

Research (refer to RFP language)

- Research eligible that is considered focused research, addressing questions of scientific uncertainty that leads to implementation to resolve issues

Education (refer to RFP language)

- Less emphasis on in-classroom activities and more on changing behavior to reduce a stressor in the system
- For example--exotic species control

Lowest

Operations and maintenance

- Short term O&M is higher priority than long term
- RFP --did not make distinction on long term or short term

Species.

Panel prioritized species for both Category III (RFP) and CVPIA anadromous fish

Primary species

First tier

Winter-run, spring-run, San Joaquin and Eastside delta tributary fall-run, steelhead, delta smelt (category III only), green sturgeon, Sacramento late fall-run

Second tier

Longfin smelt (category III only), splittail (category III only), white sturgeon (CVPIA only)

Secondary species

Striped bass, migratory birds, Sacramento fall-run (CVPIA only), American shad (CVPIA only)

Sample Matrix --For Ecological Priorities

Species

	Spring-run	Winter-run	SJ Fall-run	Delta smelt
Stressors				
Hydrograph alterations				
Entrainment				
Migration barriers and straying				
Isolation of floodplain/marshplain				
Elimination of fine sediment replenishment				
Alteration of channel form and prevention of channel meander				
Isolation or elimination of sidechannels and tributaries				
Reduction of gravel recruitment				
Channel aggradation due to fine sediments				
Loss of riparian zone or lack of regeneration potential				
Increased contaminants				
Increased salinity				
Increased nutrient or carbon input				
Increased mobilization of contaminants due to dredging				
Water temperature				
Introduction of new exotic species				
Elevated predation and competition losses				
Competition from introduced plants				
Adverse fish and wildlife harvest impacts				
Population management				
Grazing				
Gravel mining				
Urbanization				

Stressors (continued)	Spring-run	Winter-run	SJ Fall-run	Delta smelt
Forestry and agricultural practices				
Artificial propagation of fish				
Human disturbance				
Wildfire				
Habitat				
Tidal perennial aquatic habitat				
Seasonal wetland /aquatic habitat				
Instream aquatic habitat				
Shaded riverine aquatic habitat				
Saline emergent wetlands habitat				
Midchannel islands and shoal habitat				
North delta agricultural wetlands and perennial grasslands				