

Attachment A

California Regional Water Quality Control Board
Lahontan Region

Definitions and List of Acronyms

South Shore Project Waste Discharge Requirements

100-YEAR FLOODPLAIN	<p>areas determined based on delineations completed or approved by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, the Federal Emergency Management Agency, or an individual qualified to make floodplain delineations. If these agencies have not completed formal delineations the Water Board staff may agree to the use of best professional judgment; field verification by staff may be needed. These areas include land adjacent to waterbodies that extend to the outer perimeter of lands which experience flooding or are inundated with water during 100-year flood events. At a minimum, dischargers shall designate the 100-year floodplain area to encompass the bed and bank of any ephemeral drainage course. If other indicators are present such as wet vegetation on terraces, or other high water indicators, such as stranded debris, these should also be taken into consideration. For cases of unconfined channels, other indicators may need to be considered.</p> <p>Within the Lake Tahoe Hydrologic Unit 100-year floodplains are sometimes, but not always, included within Stream Environment Zones (SEZs), as defined below. A floodplain only qualifies as SEZ if other secondary indicators of a SEZ are present. If a 100-year floodplain is considered a SEZ, the SEZ prohibitions and exemption criteria apply. (Basin Plan Section 5.7).</p>
ADVERSE CONDITIONS	<p>means conditions that threaten to shut down the project due to rain or increased temperatures, or which would cause siltation and erosion problems.</p>
BACKING FIRE	<p>means a fire spreading, or ignited to spread, into (against) the wind, in the absence of wind, or downslope.</p>
BASIN PLAN	<p>means the <i>Water Quality Control Plan for the Lahontan Region</i>, as amended.</p>

BIOASSESSMENT MONITORING	means measuring the health of a stream by evaluating the different types of macroinvertebrates in stream habitats. Once the macroinvertebrates are counted, the results are compared to other streams in the area that are considered healthy.
BURN PILE	means hand and machine constructed piles of organic materials (e.g., slash, branches, limbs, stumps, biomass) intended for burning.
CLASS I WATERBODY	means domestic water supplies, including springs, on-site or within 100 feet downstream of the operations area, or a stream channel where fish are always or seasonally present on-site (includes habitat to sustain fish migration and spawning).
CLASS II WATERBODY	means a stream channel where fish are always or seasonally present off-site within 1000 feet downstream, and/or has aquatic habitat for non-fish species (includes special aquatic features [see]). Excludes Class III waters that are tributaries to Class I waters.
CLASS III WATERBODY	means a drainage or channel with no aquatic life present, but shows evidence of being capable of sediment transport to Class I and II waters under normal high water flow conditions.
CLASS IV WATERBODY	means man-made waterbodies, usually downstream, established domestic, agricultural, hydroelectric supply, or other beneficial use.
CLEAN ROCK	<p>means <1% fines in content. “Fines” are small materials that either occur naturally, or are crushed into smaller sizes with the rock to be used on-site. Technically, fines are all the material that passes through a sieve with 4.75 millimeter holes (approximately 1/5 of an inch).</p> <p>In general, road rock with fines packs together tightly and is therefore desirable for a running surface. However, the rocking requirements in these Project documents generally specify “clean, 3-inch plus competent angular rock” for use in or near waterbodies to reduce the addition of fine sediment into the aquatic environment while providing a stable running surface which will not crumble under the weight of equipment.</p>

CONTAMINATION	means an impairment of the quality of the waters of the state by waste to a degree which creates a hazard to the public health through poisoning or through the spread of disease. "Contamination" includes any equivalent effect resulting from the disposal of waste, whether or not waters of the state are affected.
CRITICAL DIP	means a low point, or overflow structure, in the road near or at a watercourse crossing designed to prevent the diversion of high flows in the event that the crossing or culvert becomes plugged or flow capacity is exceeded. To be properly installed, critical dips should be on the downhill side of a crossing.
CUT-TO-LENGTH	means a mechanized harvesting system in which trees are delimbed and cut to a specific length directly at the stump. CTL is typically a two-man, two-machine operation with a harvester felling, delimiting, and bucking trees and a forwarder transporting the logs from the felling location to a landing area close to a road accessible by trucks. Typically, CTL equipment has a lighter footprint on the land, operates on top of a bed of slash created by the removal of the limbed branches and tree tops, and may therefore be used to harvest trees within SEZs.
DEFENSE ZONE	means the second zone of the WUI, where undeveloped public lands extend ¼ mile from places where people live and/or work.
DBH	means, when measuring standing live trees, the average diameter measured outside the bark at breast height, a point 4.5 feet above the average ground level.
DEWATERING PLAN	means a detailed plan to effectively remove any waters (rainwater, groundwater, runoff, etc.) which may potentially accumulate during excavation activities to an upland location where the water can infiltrate without returning to a surface water.
DISCHARGER	means, for the purposes of this Order, the LTBMU, duly authorized representative(s) of the LTBMU, and anyone working on behalf of the LTBMU in the conduct of timber harvest and vegetation management.
DIVERSION PLAN	means a detailed plan to temporarily isolate or divert stream flows from a point above an in-stream construction activity and safely discharge (without creating erosion of the stream bed or banks) the stream flows back into the stream at a point below the construction site.

DRY SOILS	means soils are dry, loose, and will not form a ball with pressure (i.e., squeezed into a ball by hand). Soils must be dry to a minimum depth of 12 inches and equilibrated groundwater levels must be at least 2 feet below the soil surface. ("Equilibrated gw levels" are determined by digging a hole that deep, waiting ½ hour, then checking to see if gw accumulates in the hole).
EFFECTIVENESS MONITORING	means visual assessments, photo-point documentation, and instream monitoring of management measures (e.g., erosion control, water body buffer zones, waterbreaks, critical dips) following the winter period (between March 15 and June 15) to determine the effectiveness of the measures in preventing sediment discharge to waterbodies and in protecting water quality.
END-LINING	means moving logs using cables where the log is in full or partial contact with the ground.
EPHEMERAL WATERCOURSE	means a stream which flows only after rain or snow-melt and has no base flow component.
EQUIPMENT LIMITATION ZONE	means that area where WT equipment is excluded, but CTL equipment may operate under specific conditions.
EROSION HAZARD RATING	means the potential for soil erosion damage in terms of severity, ranging from low to extreme.
FEDERAL FORESTRY PROFESSIONAL	means a person employed by the federal government meeting the requirements of the Federal Forestry Series (GS-460) of the U.S. Office of Personnel Management.
FEN	means a peat-accumulating wetland that receives some drainage from surrounding mineral soils and usually supports marsh-like vegetation including sedges, rushes, shrubs, and trees. Fens are less acidic than bogs, and derive most of their water from groundwater rich in calcium and magnesium.
FORENSIC MONITORING	means the visual monitoring of surface waters (e.g., lakes and streams) and Waterbody Buffer Zones to identify evidence of sediment delivery, locate sources of sediment delivery (or potential delivery) occurring as a result of project implementation to a waterbody, and take corrective actions to prevent or reduce sediment discharges to waterbodies. Forensic monitoring is conducted whenever visual observations from the project interdisciplinary team, Sale Administrator, Contracting Officer Representative, the public, or regulatory agency staff identify a soil or water quality resource concern. Forensic monitoring shall

	also be conducted within 36 hours following storm events greater than 2 inches of rain in 24 hours or rain-on-snow events that result in over bank flows or as soon as worker safety and access allows.
GROUND-BASED EQUIPMENT OPERATIONS	includes tractor, vehicle, equipment, and heavy equipment operations, including CTL and WT logging equipment. Does not include work conducted by hand crews, helicopter, or cable yarding.
HAND CREW OPERATIONS	means cutting vegetation with a chainsaw or hand saw and manually piling material onsite or removing material with the use of motorized equipment limited to existing roads (except chippers and/or brush mowers). Includes prescribed burning and the construction of fuel breaks.
HARD-FROZEN SOIL CONDITIONS	means frozen soil conditions where operated vehicles, tractors, and equipment can travel without sinking into soil, road, or landing surfaces to a depth of more than two inches for a distance of more than 25 feet. Temperatures must also remain low enough to preclude thawing of the soil surface.
HAZARDOUS MATERIAL	means any item or agent (biological, chemical, physical) which has the potential to cause harm to humans, animals, or the environment, either by itself or through interaction with other factors, when released by spilling, leaking, pumping, pouring, emitting, emptying, discharging, injecting, escaping, leaching, dumping or disposing into the environment.
HOT PILING	means placing and consolidating unburned fuel (from one burn pile or the ground) into an already burning pile for the purpose of isolating or localizing a prescribed fire.
HUMBOLDT CROSSING	means a crossing consisting of logs piled across the stream with no culvert to pass larger flows. These may be used only if they are completely removed, and soils stabilized, prior to any one-inch storm event forecast by the National Weather Service.
HYDROLOGIC AREA	means any of the smaller sub-units of a Hydrologic Unit. The Project is located in the South Tahoe Hydrologic Area.
HYDROLOGIC UNIT	means any one of 12 major watersheds in the North Lahontan Basin. The Project is located in the Lake Tahoe Hydrologic Unit.
HYDROPHOBICITY	means a resistance to water infiltration by severely-burned soils.

IMPLEMENTATION MONITORING	means visual and/or photo-point monitoring of project areas (including roads, stream crossings, landings) to ensure all management practices designed to prevent sediment delivery and protect water quality (e.g., erosion control measures, riparian buffers, waterbreaks, critical dips) are installed and functioning prior to precipitation events. Visual inspections shall occur on 100% of the Project area.
INTERMITTENT WATERCOURSE	means a stream which ceases to flow in dry periods. The flow may occur when the groundwater table is seasonally high, but there will be no flow when the groundwater table is significantly below the stream channel bed level.
LANDING	means that area where forest products are concentrated prior to additional processing or removal from site.
LARGE WOODY DEBRIS (LWD)	means organic material, approximately 12 inches or larger in diameter, within stream channels or floodplains, which provides habitat for fish and fish food, and floodplain roughness. A natural component of unmanaged streams, LWD has a very complex role in hydrologic, chemical, and biological processes.
MASTICATION	means an in-situ process, similar to an over-sized lawnmower, to manipulate fuels or biomass (trees, shrubs, slash, etc.) from a larger size to a smaller size. Mastication usually yields larger and more roughly-cut pieces of organic debris than a typical chipping operation.
MODIFIED SPITTLER CROSSING	means a temporary crossing consisting of cabled logs with a culvert at the base, such that water flow and fish passage shall not be obstructed, and engineered in size to pass a 20-year/1-hour storm event.
NATURAL RESOURCE PROFESSIONAL	means a person with a bachelor's degree or higher in a biological, ecological, or other relevant science (e.g., soils, hydrology, botany, fisheries) and at least six months of relevant experience. This person is not a substitute for a Registered Professional Forester when one is required by state or federal code or regulation.
NUISANCE	means anything which is: injurious to health, indecent or offensive to the senses, or an obstruction to the free use of property, so as to interfere with the comfortable enjoyment of life or property; affects at the same time an entire community or neighborhood, or any considerable number of persons, although the extent of the annoyance or damage

	<p>inflicted upon individuals may be unequal; <u>and</u> occurs during, or as a result of, the treatment or disposal of wastes. (Porter-Cologne)</p>
OPERABLE CONDITIONS	<p>means, outside of the normal operating season, that conditions such as dry soils, sufficient snow pack, or hard frozen ground (all as defined elsewhere in this Attachment) must be adequate to prevent erosion, sediment delivery to water bodies, and soil compaction that would impact soil productivity or soil hydrologic function, prior to equipment use in those areas.</p>
OUTSTANDING NATIONAL RESOURCE WATER	<p>means areas, designated by the U.S. EPA, of exceptional water quality or recreational/ecological significance, such as Lake Tahoe. Outstanding National Resource Water designations offer special protection (i.e., no further degradation of lake waters from new or increased discharges) for designated waters. All reasonable, cost-effective, best-management practices for nonpoint source control are required.</p>
PERENNIAL WATERCOURSE	<p>means a stream which is expected to flow throughout the year along most of its length, albeit with only small dry-weather flows in some cases. Relatively short sections of the stream may go underground due to a porous nature of its bed.</p>
PESTICIDES	<p>means all economic poisons, including herbicides, insecticides, and fungicides. An economic poison is any substance intended to prevent, repel, destroy, or mitigate the damage from insects, rodents, predatory animals, bacteria, fungi, or weeds capable of infesting or harming vegetation, humans, or animals (CA Agriculture Code section 12753, and Basin Plan Chapter 3).</p>
POLLUTION	<p>means an alteration of the quality of the waters of the state by waste to a degree which unreasonably affects either the waters for beneficial uses or the facilities which serve these beneficial uses. (Porter-Cologne)</p>
PRESCRIBED FIRE	<p>means the implementation of a written prescription to burn a designated area under specified environmental conditions. May include broadcast burning or pile burning.</p>
PROJECT	<p>means, for the purposes of his Order, any and all activities conducted in support of the LTBMU's South Shore Fuel Reduction and Healthy Forest Restoration Project, including the Project-specific equipment and materials staging areas, storage areas, and access roads</p>

REPILING	means the placement of large unburned pieces back into the burning pile.
RESOURCE CONSERVATION AREAS	means a buffer for streams, special aquatic features, and other hydrological depressions as defined by the Sierra Nevada Forest Plan Amendment (SNFPA) where activities are limited but not excluded.
RIPPING	means a process to mitigate soil compaction which uses equipment with a toothed blade or set of heavy tines mounted at the front or rear of the equipment to break up hard ground or to tear out stumps and boulders; synonymous with subsoiling and tilling.
RUTS	means depressions to a depth of two inches or more for a distance of 25 feet or more, caused by equipment movement or end-lining trees.
SATURATED SOIL CONDITIONS	<p>means that site conditions are sufficiently wet that timber operations displace soils in yarding or mechanical site preparation areas or displace road and landing surface materials in amounts sufficient to cause a turbidity increase in drainage facilities that discharge into Class I, II, III, or IV waters (as defined in the Forest Practice Rules), or in downstream Class I, II, III, or IV waters that is visible or would violate applicable water quality requirements.</p> <p>In yarding and site preparation areas, this condition may be evidenced by: (a) reduced traction by equipment as indicated by spinning or churning of wheels or tracks in excess of normal performance, (b) inadequate traction without blading wet soil, (c) soil displacement in amounts that cause visible increase in turbidity of the downstream waters in a receiving Class I, II, III, or IV waters, or in amounts sufficient to cause a turbidity increase in drainage facilities that discharge into Class I, II, III, or IV waters, or (d) creation of ruts greater than would be normal following a light rainfall.</p> <p>On logging roads and landing surfaces, this condition may be evidenced by (a) reduced traction by equipment as indicated by spinning or churning of wheels or tracks in excess of normal performance, (b) inadequate traction without blading wet soil, (c) soil displacement in amounts that cause visible increase in turbidity of the downstream waters in receiving Class I, II, III, or IV waters, or in amounts sufficient to cause a turbidity increase in drainage facilities that discharge into Class I, II, III, or IV waters, (d) pumping of road surface materials by traffic, or (e) creation of</p>

	<p>ruts greater than would be created by traffic following normal road watering, which transports surface material to a drainage facility that discharges directly into a watercourse.</p> <p>Soils or road and landing surfaces that are hard frozen are excluded from this definition. (California Code of Regulations, title 14, section 895.1.).</p>
SENSITIVE PLANTS	<p>means any plant species that have been afforded special status and/or recognition by federal and state resource agencies, as well as private conservation organizations. Each type of sensitive plant community is generally classified and priority-ranked based on distribution or threats to conservation and preservation.</p>
SITE PREPARATION	<p>means any activity involving mechanical disturbance of soils or burning of vegetation which is performed during or after completion of timber harvesting and is associated with preparation of any portion of a logging area for artificial or natural regeneration. (California Code of Regulations, title 14, section 895.1.)</p>
SKID TRAIL	<p>means constructed trails or established paths used by tractors or other vehicles for skidding logs. Also known as tractor roads. (California Code of Regulations, title 14, section 895.1.)</p>
SLASH	<p>means the non-commercial woody plant debris (branches, tree tops, etc.) created during a timber harvesting operation. Slash may be distributed as ground cover to help prevent erosion after the harvest is complete, or as biomass fuel.</p>
SPECIAL AQUATIC FEATURES	<p>means Class II waterbodies such as wetlands, springs, seeps, vernal pools, fens, and marshes.</p>
STABILIZED	<p>means exposed soils and unstable areas have been treated in such a manner that there is low risk of such soils discharging to a waterbody via runoff, slumping, or wind erosion. Appropriate treatment can vary and can include, but is not limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • cover with mulch (weed free straw, slash, etc.), rocks, tarp, etc. • relocation of excess material to an area that is stable, well drained, isolated from wet areas or watercourses, and where wind exposure is limited • sloping back excess material to a stable angle • hydroseeding, seeding and/or planting • temporary construction erosion control measures (e.g., fiber rolls, silt fences, erosion control blankets, tarps)

	<p>Note: Minimization of soil disturbance and soil stabilization (as described above) are the best and most cost-effective method of preventing sediment delivery. Trying to capture sediment once it is dislodged is much more difficult, costly, and is less likely to succeed.</p>
<p>STREAM ENVIRONMENT ZONE (SEZ) (A term only used within the Lake Tahoe Hydrologic Unit)</p>	<p>means biological communities that owe their characteristics to the presence of surface waters or a seasonal high groundwater table. The criteria used for field identification and delineation of SEZs are unique to the Lake Tahoe Hydrologic Unit and are described below.</p> <p>The following criteria are used by both the Water Board and the Tahoe Regional Planning Agency (TRPA). A Stream Environment Zone is determined to be present if any one of the following key indicators is present, or in the absence of a key indicator, if any three of the following secondary indicators are present. Soil types are discussed in Volume I of the TRPA's Water Quality Management Plan for the Lake Tahoe Region. Plant communities are identified in accordance with the definitions and procedures contained in the report entitled <i>Vegetation of the Lake Tahoe Region, A Guide for Planning</i> (TRPA 1971).</p> <p>1. Key Indicators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Evidence of surface water flow, including perennial, ephemeral, and intermittent streams, but not including rills or man-made channels; or (b) Primary riparian vegetation; or (c) Near surface groundwater; or (d) Lakes or ponds; or (e) Beach (Be) soils; or (f) One of the following alluvial soils: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Elmira loamy coarse sand, wet variant (Ev) (ii) Marsh (Mh). <p>2. Secondary Indicators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Designated floodplain (b) Groundwater between 20-40 inches (c) Secondary riparian vegetation (d) One of the following alluvial soils: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Loamy alluvial land (Lo), or (ii) Celio gravelly loamy coarse sand (Co), or (iii) Gravelly alluvial land (Gr). <p>TRPA's official land capability maps shall be used to identify SEZs initially, but are subject to field verification in every instance.</p>

	<p>The boundary of a SEZ is the outermost limit of the key indicators; the outermost limit where three secondary indicators coincide; or if Lo, Co, or Gr soils are present, the outermost limit where two secondary indicators coincide, whichever establishes the widest SEZ at any point. The outermost boundaries of a stream are the bank-full width of such stream which is defined as the level of frequent high flow, i.e., the level of flood with a recurrence interval of approximately 1.5 years. Other definitions of terms used in the criteria above are given in Table 5.7-1 of the Water Board's Basin Plan, and pages 10 – 12 of the TRPA Water Quality Management Plan for the Lake Tahoe Region.</p> <p>Note that SEZs can include bodies of open water as well as wet meadows without defined stream channels. SEZs are generally identical with Bailey land capability Class 1b lands (See TRPA Water Quality Management Plan for the Lake Tahoe Region).</p> <p>This definition is subject to change if the TRPA amends the definition or criteria for SEZs and such changes or amendments are approved by the California State Water Resources Control Board. (Basin Plan Section 5.7)</p>
STRUCTURE	<p>means an approved and legally permitted existing structure (such as residential or commercial building) that complies with the California Building Code (or which pre-dates the building code). Does not include existing roads, power lines, or trails. For the sake of the MRP in these WDRs, it also means a physical device used as a BMP to retain soils or sediments, or other contaminant.</p>
TARGET SPECIES	<p>means vegetation and/or tree species that are deliberately selected for removal, reduction, or management to accomplish the project's intended purpose, as specified in the project application, Plan, or other submittal.</p>
THREAT ZONE	<p>means the third zone of the WUI, where undeveloped public lands extend 1.5 miles beyond the Defense Zone.</p>
TIMBER HARVEST AND VEGETATION MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES	<p>means all activities related to the management of vegetation for the purposes of fuel reduction; forest thinning; and/or environmental improvement (such as forest enhancement, riparian enhancement, and aspen stand enhancement); prescribed burning; cutting or removal of trees and vegetation, together with all the work incidental thereto, including, but not limited to, construction, reconstruction, maintenance, and decommissioning of roads, fuel breaks, stream crossings, landings, skid trails, or beds for the falling of trees; burned area</p>

	rehabilitation, hazard tree removal; site preparation that involves disturbance of soil, burning of vegetation, or herbicide/pesticide application. Activities do not include aquatic vegetation management, preparatory tree marking, surveying, or road flagging.
TRIGGER	is a quantifiable target or value that represents a measurement below or before a significant negative impact occurs, so that if the trigger value is reached (e.g. measured soil disturbance), operations causing the discharge are stopped and alternative actions taken.
UNCLASSIFIED WATERBODY	means a channel with evidence of having concentrated flowing water indicated by deposit of rock, sand, gravel, or soil. No aquatic life is present, shows no evidence of being capable of sediment transport to a higher waterbody (Class I, II, or III). These features may have riparian plant communities present.
UNDEVELOPED PUBLIC LANDS	means public parcels owned by the USFS without buildings or structures, up to three acres in size, that are interspersed in areas of <u>existing</u> urban land uses (e.g., residential, commercial or industrial uses).
UNSTABLE AREAS	are characterized by slide areas or unstable soils or by some or all of the following: hummocky topography consisting of rolling bumpy ground, frequent benches, and depressions; short irregular surface drainages begin and end on the slope; tension cracks and head wall scarps indicating slumping are visible; slopes are irregular and may be slightly concave in upper half and convex in lower half as a result of previous slope failure; there may be evidence of impaired ground water movement resulting in local zones of saturation within the soil mass which is indicated at the surface by sag ponds with standing water, springs, or patches of wet ground. Some or all of the following may be present: hydrophytic (wet site) vegetation prevalent; leaning, jackstrawed or split trees are common; pistol-butted trees with excessive sweep may occur in areas of hummocky topography (note: leaning and pistol butted trees should be used as indicators of slope failure only in the presence of other indicators). (California Code of Regulations, title 14, section 895.1.)
WATERBODY	means “waters of the state” as defined in Water Code section 13050 and includes any surface water and ground water, including, but not limited to, any natural or manmade waterbody, including lakes, ponds, springs, and watercourses. Class I, Class II, Class III, Class IV, and Unclassified Waterbodies are

	defined above, and in detail in Attachment B of the 2009 Timber Waiver.
WATERBODY BUFFER ZONE	means a specified strip of land, along all sides of a waterbody, where additional avoidance measures and management practices are required for protection of the quality and beneficial uses of water, fish and riparian wildlife habitat, other forest resources, and for controlling erosion.
WATERBREAK	Means a ditch, dike, or dip, or a combination thereof, constructed diagonally across logging roads, skid trails, and fuel breaks so that runoff flow is interrupted and effectively diverted to discharge to non-erodible or vegetated areas that will not result in delivery of sediment to a waterbody. Also known as waterbars.
WATERCOURSE	means any well-defined channel with distinguishable bed and bank showing evidence of having contained flowing water indicated by deposit of rock, sand, gravel, or soil. Watercourse also includes manmade watercourses (California Code of Regulations, title 14, section 895.1.).
WHOLE TREE LOGGING	means a mechanical method of thinning where the entire tree is moved to a landing for further processing to remove limbs and tops after it is cut. The ground-based equipment used is usually heavier than CTL equipment.
WINTERIZED	means stabilized to prevent soil movement permanently if site activities are completed, or temporarily in a manner which will remain effective until activities can be restarted, if site activities are planned to continue later into the year.
WINTER PERIOD	means, for the purposes of this Order, "outside of the normal operating season," i.e., the period between October 15 and May 1.

All other terms shall have the same definitions as prescribed by the California Forest Practice Rules (California Code of Regulations, title 14, section 895.1 et seq.), Public Resources Code section 4528, subdivision (f), and the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act (Water Code section 13000 et seq.), unless specified otherwise. Definitions contained in Water Code Section 13050(d) controls for the purpose of the Timber Waiver.

LIST OF ACRONYMS

BMP.....	Best Management Practice
BMPEP.....	Best Management Practices Evaluation Program (U.S. Forest Service)
CAL FIRE	California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection
CEQA	California Environmental Quality Act
CTL.....	Cut-to-Length logging equipment
CWA.....	Clean Water Act
CWC.....	California Water Code
DBH.....	Diameter at Breast Height
DO.....	Dissolved Solids
EIS/EIR.....	Environmental Impact Statement and Environmental Impact Report (DEIS/EIR or FEIS/EIR stands for Draft and Final EIS/EIRs)
ELZ.....	Equipment Limitation Zone
HSEZ.....	LTBMU's Heavenly Valley Creek SEZ Demonstration Project
HA/HU.....	Hydrologic Area / Hydrologic Unit
LTBMU.....	USFS Lake Tahoe Basin Management Unit
LWD.....	Large Woody Debris
MRP.....	Monitoring and Reporting Plan
NEPA.....	National Environmental Policy Act
NPDES	National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
ONRW.....	Outstanding Natural Resource Water
PRC	Public Resources Code
RCA.....	USFS Resource Conservation Area
RPF	Registered Professional Forester
SEZ	Stream Environment Zone
SWAMP.....	Surface Water Ambient Monitoring Program
SWPPP.....	Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan
TDS.....	Total Dissolved Solids
THP.....	Timber Harvest Plan
TMDLs.....	Total Maximum Daily Loads
TRPA	Tahoe Regional Planning Agency
USFS.....	United States Forest Service
WDRs.....	Waste Discharge Requirements
WT.....	Whole tree logging
WUI.....	Wildland Urban Intermix
WQOs.....	Basin Plan Water Quality Objectives