

ATTACHMENT A

DEFINITIONS AND LIST OF ACRONYMS

Conditional Waiver of Waste Discharge Requirements from Waste Discharges Resulting from Timber Harvest and Vegetation Management Activities in the Lahontan Region

- 1) **100-YEAR FLOODPLAIN:** means areas which 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, as determined by 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, or Water Board staff best professional judgment.

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.
- 2) **ACTIVE OPERATIONS:** means the time between the commencement of ground disturbing Activities and issuance of a Notice of Termination by Water Board staff when Ground-Based Equipment are present in the Activity Area.
- 3) **ACTIVITIES:** (see Timber Harvest and Vegetation Management Activities)
- 4) **ACTIVITY AREA:** means the physical location where timber harvest and vegetation management activities occur. Includes all landings and roads used for Activities and is not limited to the boundary in which timber harvesting or vegetation management will occur.
- 5) **ADEQUATE GROUND COVER:** means that 85% ground cover has been provided to a depth not to exceed an average of two inches with a maximum of four inches, to prevent erosion in disturbed areas. "Ground cover" means slash, wood chip, or masticated material, and includes sufficient existing surface rock, needle cast, and brush or other vegetative matter in contact with the soils. Where slash is used as a ground cover, contact with the soil is more important than "depth," and "depth" shall be considered only where slash has been tracked over to provide full contact with the soils. Existing ground cover shall be considered sufficiently effective where monitoring supports that the rock or vegetation retain soils, reduce raindrop splash, prevent erosion, and promote infiltration.
- 6) **AGENT:** means a person or entity acting on behalf, or legally representing, a landowner through signed written agreement.
- 7) **AMENDMENT:** means a modification to Activities, that are not considered a material change according to General Monitoring and Reporting Condition 6 (E.6), that results in the need to modify information provided in a complete application. Amendments must be furnished to Water Board staff within 15 days of written notice

and must be documented using Attachment R and submitted with annual monitoring report submittal.

- 8) **BROADCAST BURNING:** means the use of fire to achieve ecological or fuel reduction benefits. It does not include burning of organic matter which is piled during mechanical site preparation or the ignition of 'burn piles' as defined below. Active ignition may be performed in areas outside of WBBZs and within WBBZ except for areas within 25 feet of any watercourse.
- 9) **BURN PILE:** means hand and machine constructed piles of organic materials (e.g., slash, branches, limbs, stumps, biomass) intended for burning.
- 10) **BURN SCAR:** means the area under a burn pile which exhibits signs of complete loss of surface organic material down to bare mineral soil, following prescribed burning.
- 11) **CONTROL LINE:** A strip of hand or machine modified vegetation and/or land surface designed to provide a line from which to work in the control of a prescribed fire or wildfire. Also known as fire line..
- 12) **CHANNEL MIGRATION ZONE:** means the area where the main channel of a watercourse can reasonably be expected to shift position on its floodplain laterally through avulsion or lateral erosion during the period of time required to grow forest trees from the surrounding area to a mature size, except as modified by a permanent levee or dike. The result may be the loss of beneficial functions of the riparian zone or riparian habitat.
- 13) **CRITICAL DIP OR OTHER OVERFLOW STRUCTURE:** means a low point, or 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 and should be designed and installed to return flows, in the event of diversions, to the same watercourse in which they originate.
- 14) **CUT-TO-LENGTH (CTL):** Cut-to-length logging means a mechanized harvesting system in which trees are delimbed and cut to length directly at the stump. CTL is typically a two-person, two-machine operation with a harvester felling, delimiting, and bucking trees and a forwarder transporting the logs from the felling to a landing area close to a road accessible by trucks. Both pieces of equipment are designed to operate on the slash and limbs generated during harvesting operations, with limited ground contact or disturbance.
- 15) **DIAMETER AT BREAST HEIGHT (DBH):** means the diameter of the tree measured outside bark, at breast height, a point 4.5 feet (1.37 m) above the average ground level.
- 16) **DISCHARGER(S):** means the landowner(s), duly authorized representative of the landowner, and anyone working on behalf of the landowner in the conduct of timber harvest and vegetation management; includes any city, county, district, the state,

and the United States, to the extent authorized by federal law (Water Code section 13050, subdivision c).

- 17) **EFFECTIVENESS MONITORING:** means is a visual evaluation of management measures (e.g., erosion control structures) and infrastructure (e.g., roads and watercourse crossings) within the Activity Area following the Winter Period, typically between March 15 and June 15, to determine the effectiveness of implemented management measures in preventing sediment discharge to surface waters and protecting water quality, and to identify any locations of sediment delivery that may have developed during the Winter Period.
- 18) **EMERGENCY:** means a sudden, unexpected occurrence, involving a clear and imminent danger, demanding immediate action to prevent or mitigate loss of, or damage to life, health, property, or essential public services. Emergency include such occurrences as fire, flood, earthquake, or other soil or geologic movements, as well as such occurrences as riot, accident, or sabotage.
- 19) **EROSION HAZARD RATING (EHR):** means on non-federal land the rating derived from the procedure specified in 14 CCR § 912.5 [932.5, 952.5] designed to evaluate the susceptibility of the soil within a given location to erosion. Ratings derived from this procedure include low, moderate, high, and extreme. Means on federal land the rating derived from the procedure specified in USDA Forest Service Handbook FSH 25-99.22. Ratings derived from this procedure include low, moderate, high, and very high. For projects occurring on federal land, the rating of “very high” should be interpreted as “extreme” in all instances within the 2024 Timber Waiver.
- 20) **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.
- 21) **FORENSIC MONITORING:** means visual monitoring of waterbodies and Waterbody Buffer Zones to identify evidence of sediment discharge and/or locate sources of sediment delivery (or potential delivery) to a waterbody so that corrective actions may be taken to prevent or reduce sediment discharges to waterbodies.
- 22) **FORWARDER TRAIL:** A route used repeatedly by ground-based equipment that fully suspends cut material in transport of forest products from the point of felling to a landing. Forwarder trails are subject to all skid trail requirements.
- 23) **GROUND-BASED EQUIPMENT** includes tractor, vehicle, forwarder, low-impact equipment, and heavy equipment operations. Does not include hand crews, helicopters, or cable yarding.
- 24) **HAND CREW OPERATIONS:** means the manual cutting of vegetation with a chainsaw or hand saw and manual piling of cut material onsite or removal of material with the use of ground-based equipment that is limited to existing roads. Includes prescribed burning and the construction of fuel breaks.

- 25) **HARD-FROZEN SOIL CONDITIONS:** means frozen soil conditions where vehicles, tractors, and equipment operated in WBBZs 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 and means frozen soil conditions where vehicles, tractors, and equipment operated outside of WBBZs can travel without displacing 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 California Forest Practice Rules), or in downstream Class I, II, III, or IV waters that is visible or would violate applicable water quality requirements.
- 26) **HAZARD TREE:** means a tree with structural defects or compromised integrity that presents imminent threat of injury or death to people and/or damage to property.
- 27) **HYDROLOGICALLY DISCONNECTED:** means the removal of direct routes of water drainage or overland flow from a disturbed native surface to a Waterbody. Hydrologic disconnection is achieved by creating a drainage configuration that directs water to drain from disturbed surfaces to a location where it is unlikely to directly enter a Waterbody.
- 28) **IMPLEMENTATION MONITORING:** means visual monitoring of project areas (including roads, stream crossings, landings, burn scars) 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 in place and secure prior to the winter period, and at the conclusion of winter operations if winter operations occur.
- 29) **LANDING** means an area where forest products are concentrated prior to additional processing or removal from site.
- 30) **LOW IMPACT EQUIPMENT:** means ground-based equipment that operates on the soil surface with a ground pressure of less than 10 PSI when fully loaded; can include forwarders, masticators (including ground-based equipment fitted with mastication heads), chippers, mowers, utility vehicles, and snowmobiles.
- 31) **MECHANICAL SITE PREPARATION:** means any activity involving mechanical disturbance of soils which is performed before, during, or after completion of Timber Harvest and Vegetation Management Activities, associated with preparation of any portion of the project area for artificial or natural regeneration.
- 32) **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.
- 33) **NOTICE OF APPLICABILITY (NOA):** means a signed letter sent from Water Board Staff to a Discharger indicating that an application is complete, has been accepted by the Water Board, and contains the following:

- a. A waste discharge identification number (WDID),
 - b. Effective date,
 - c. General Timber Waiver conditions,
 - d. Category specific Timber Waiver conditions, and
 - e. Monitoring and reporting requirements based on 2024 Timber Waiver category and proposed scope of work.
- 34) OPERABLE: means, soil conditions within WBBZ that do not result in ruts exceeding two inches in depth and 25 feet in length where Ground-Based equipment operate. No ruts exceeding three inches in depth are allowed. Where project skid trails remain wet in isolated depressions that are less than 50 feet in length, woody debris, weed-free straw, or landing mats may be brought in to fill and/or span these depressions for operability.
- 35) OVERFLOW CHANNEL: means an area of land adjacent to a watercourse that does not convey water during low flow conditions but conveys water during large flow events. Evidenced by the presence of sediment and debris deposits and the lack of characteristics defining such a feature as a watercourse.
- 36) PERMANENT ROAD: means a Logging Road that is part of the Permanent Road network and is designed for year-round use. These roads have a surface that is suitable for maintaining a stable operating surface throughout the year.
- 37) PERMANENT WATERCOURSE CROSSING: means a watercourse crossing constructed incidental to Timber Harvest and Vegetational Management Activities that will remain in place at the conclusion of activities. All constructed and reconstructed permanent watercourse crossing must be sized to accommodate the 100-year flood and associated debris.
- 38) PESTICIDES: means any spray adjuvant or any substance, or mixture of substances which is intended to be used for defoliating plants, regulating plant growth, or for preventing, destroying, repelling, or mitigating any pest, as defined in Section 12754.5, which may infest or be detrimental to vegetation, man, animals, or households, or be present in any agricultural or nonagricultural environment whatsoever. As defined in section 12754.5 of the Food and Agriculture Code, a pest is any of the following that is, or is liable to become, dangerous or detrimental to the agricultural or nonagricultural environment of the state: (a) Any insect, predatory animal, rodent, nematode, or weed. (b) Any form of terrestrial, aquatic, or aerial plant or animal, virus, fungus, bacteria, or other microorganism (except viruses, fungi, bacteria, or other microorganisms on or in living man or other living animals). (c) Anything that the director of the Department of Food and Agriculture, by regulation, declares to be a pest. (CA Agriculture Code section 12753, and Basin Plan Chapter 4).

- 39) **PRESCRIBED BURNING/FIRE:** means the implementation of a written prescription to burn a designated area under specified environmental conditions. May include broadcast burning or pile burning.
- 40) **PROJECT:** means any “timber harvest and/or vegetation management activity (Activity)” (as defined below).
- 41) **ROAD MAINTENANCE:** means performing road modifications which do not require substantial modification of the road prism and improves durability and drainage of the road surface and road prism. Examples of maintenance activities include blading road surfaces, watering roads, compacting road surfaces, applying rock to road surfaces and drainage features, adding waterbreaks or rolling dips, outsloping road surfaces, and clearing out dry culverts.
- 42) **ROAD PRISM:** means all components that comprise a road including the driving surface, roadbed, shoulder, ditch, cutslope, fillslope, and all other drainage facilities.
- 43) **RECONSTRUCTION (of roads):** means performing activities that require substantial modification to the road prism.
- 44) **RECONSTRUCTION (of Watercourse Crossings):** means the modification of a Permanent Watercourse Crossing in existence prior to the initiation of Timber Harvest and Vegetation Management Activities for the purpose of safe and efficient vehicle travel and/or water quality protection.
- 45) **SATURATED SOIL CONDITIONS:** (As applied in Categories 1,2, 4, and 6) 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 California Forest Practice Rules), or in downstream Class I, II, III, or IV waters that is visible or would violate applicable water quality requirements.

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.

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 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.

Soils or road and landing surfaces that are hard frozen are excluded from this definition. (California Code of Regulations, title 14, section 895.1.).

- 46) **SIGNIFICANT RAIN EVENT:** means a rain event which causes runoff or overland sheet flow.
- 47) **SKID TRAIL:** means constructed trails or established paths used by tractors or other vehicles during timber harvest or vegetation management activities. Also known as tractor roads. (California Code of Regulations, title 14, section 895.1.)
- 48) **SKID TRAIL WATERCOURSE CROSSING:** means a watercourse crossing or other traveled pathway used by tractors or other similar vehicles for yarding during timber harvest or vegetation management activities. 'Wet' or 'dry' Skid Trail Watercourse Crossing refer to watercourse conditions at the crossing location at the time of use.
- 49) **SPRING:** means a waterbody where groundwater emerges at the soil surface in quantities to form standing or flowing water.
- 50) **STABILIZED:** means exposed soils and unstable areas have been treated in such a manner that there is low risk of such soils, waste or stabilization materials discharging to a waterbody via runoff, slumping, or wind erosion. Appropriate treatment can vary and can include, but is not limited to:
 - a) Cover and/or pack with weed free mulch (straw, chip, slash, etc.), rocks, tarp, etc.
 - b) relocation of excess material to an area that is stable, well drained, isolated from wet areas or watercourses, and where wind exposure is limited,
 - c) sloping back excess material to a stable angle
 - d) hydroseeding, seeding and/or planting,
 - e) temporary construction erosion control measures (e.g., fiber rolls, silt fences, erosion control blankets, tarps),
 - f) installation of waterbreaks of sufficient size and spacing interval (not exceeding standard contained in 14 CCR, title 14, section 943.5, 963.5(f)) located to avoid collecting and discharging concentrated runoff onto fills, erodible soils, unstable areas, and connected headwall swales,
 - g) installation of rolling dips or waterbar outlet energy dissipation materials.

Note: Minimization of soil disturbance and soil stabilization (as described above) are the best and most cost-effective methods of preventing sediment delivery. Trying to capture sediment once it is dislodged is much more difficult, costly, and is less likely to succeed.

- 51) STREAM ENVIRONMENT ZONE (SEZ): (A term only used within the Lake Tahoe Hydrologic Unit) 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.

The following criteria have been adopted by 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 Vegetation of the Lake Tahoe Region, A Guide for Planning (TRPA 1971).

Key Indicators:

- a) Primary riparian vegetation; or
- b) Near surface groundwater; or
- c) Lakes or ponds; or
- d) Beach (Be) soils; or
- e) One of the following alluvial soils:
 - i. Elmira loamy coarse sand, wet variant (Ev)
 - ii. Marsh (Mh).

Secondary Indicators:

- f) Designated floodplain
- g) Groundwater between 20-40 inches
- h) Secondary riparian vegetation
- i) One of the following alluvial soils:
 - i. (Loamy alluvial land (Lo), or
 - ii. Celio gravelly loamy coarse sand (Co), or
 - iii. Gravelly alluvial land (Gr).

TRPA's official land capability maps shall be used to identify SEZs initially but are subject to field verification in every instance.

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 pages 10 – 12 of the TRPA Water Quality Management Plan for the Lake Tahoe Region.

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).

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)

- 52) **STRUCTURE:** 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. Does not apply to Watercourse Crossing structures or drainage structures.
- 53) **TARGET SPECIES:** 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 another submittal.
- 54) **TEMPORARY ROAD:** means a road other than a public road used by equipment and trucks going to and from landings to transport logs and other forest products; identified for abandonment prior to Project completion.
- 55) **TEMPORARY WATERCOURSE CROSSING:** means a watercourse crossing that is to be used only during timber harvest and vegetation management activities that will be deactivated or abandoned upon completion of use.
- 56) **TIMBER HARVEST AND VEGETATION MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES (Activities):** means activities conducted for the purposes of commercial harvest of forest products and management of trees and vegetation, including, but not limited to: construction, reconstruction and maintenance of roads, fuel breaks, firebreaks, watercourse crossings, landings, skid trails, or beds for the falling of trees; fire hazard abatement and fuel reduction activities; pesticide application; prescribed burning; hazard tree abatement; site preparation that involves disturbance of soil or burning of vegetation following timberland management activities. Activities do not include aquatic vegetation management, prescribed herbivory, preparatory tree marking, surveying, or road flagging.
- 57) **TRIGGER:** means a qualitative observation or 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.
- 58) **UNDEVELOPED LOT:** means parcels without buildings or structures, up to three acres in size, that are interspersed in areas of existing urban land uses (e.g.,

residential, commercial or industrial uses). Undeveloped lots include parcels owned by public agencies within a recognized urban or community boundary.

- 59) **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 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.)
- 60) **VEGETATIVE AND SOIL SURFACE RECOVERY:** means the combined revegetation of an area under a burn pile in Stream Environment Zones with native vegetation and reestablishment of natural soil surface cover of the burn pile soil surface prior to Timber Harvest and Vegetation Management Activities. This shall be demonstrated by the presence of vegetation and soil surface cover throughout the entire burn scar and does not include invasive species. Representative vegetation and soil surface cover must be evaluated prior to burn pile creation with the submittal of implementation monitoring reports; this evaluation will serve as the basis for establishing Vegetative and Soil Surface Recovery.
- 61) **WATERBODY:** means “waters of the state” as defined in Water Code section 13050 and includes any surface water or ground water. Includes, but is not limited to, any natural or manmade waterbody, including lakes, ponds, springs, wetlands, and watercourses. Class I, Class II, Class III, Class IV, and Unclassified Waterbodies are defined in Attachment B.
- 62) **WATERBODY BUFFER ZONE (WBBZ):** means a 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. Please refer to Attachment B for further explanation and additional information.
- 63) **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.
- 64) **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).

- 65) **WATERCOURSE AND LAKE PROTECTION ZONES (WLPZ):** means a strip of land, along both sides of a watercourse or around the circumference of a lake or spring, where additional practices may be required for the protection of the quality and beneficial uses of water, fish and riparian wildlife habitat, other forest resources and for controlling erosion. (As defined in the California Forest Practice Rules).
- 66) **WETLAND:** means, if under normal circumstances, (1) the area has continuous or recurrent saturation of the upper substrate caused by groundwater, or shallow surface water, or both; (2) the duration of such saturation is sufficient to cause anaerobic conditions in the upper substrate; and (3) the area's vegetation is dominated by hydrophytes or the area lacks vegetation.
- 67) **WINTER PERIOD:** means the period which begins November 15 and ends April 1. Within the Lake Tahoe, Little Truckee River and Truckee River Hydrologic Units, the winter period is 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 2024 Timber Waiver.

LIST OF ACRONYMS AND INITIALISMS

ATV	All-Terrain Vehicle
BAER	U.S. Forest Service Burned Area Emergency Response
BMPEP.....	Best Management Practices Evaluation Program (U.S. Forest Service)
BOF.....	California State Board of Forestry and Fire Protection
CAL FIRE	California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection
CCR	California Code of Regulations
CEQA	California Environmental Quality Act
CTL	Cut-to-Length harvesting equipment
CWPP	Community Wildfire Protection Plan
DBH	Tree Diameter at Breast Height
EHR.....	Erosion Hazard Rating
ELZ.....	Equipment Limitation Zone
FPRs	California Forest Practice Rules
HU	Hydrologic Unit
NEPA	National Environmental Policy Act
NOA	Notice of Applicability
NPDES	National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
NTMP	Nonindustrial Timber Management Plan
PRC	California Public Resources Code
RPF	Registered Professional Forester
FSEZ	Stream Environment Zone (Lake Tahoe Hydrologic Unit Only)
SMZ	Streamside Management Zone
THP.....	Timber Harvest Plan
TMDL	Total Maximum Daily Load
TRPA	Tahoe Regional Planning Agency
WBBZ	Waterbody Buffer Zone