

8.0 GLOSSARY AND ACRONYMS

8.1 GLOSSARY OF TERMS

A-weighted noise level (dBA): Noise intensity as measured with devices that have the same sensitivity to sound frequencies as the human ear.

Affected environment: The existing biological, physical, cultural, social, and economic conditions of an area that are subject to direct or indirect changes as a result of actions under consideration.

Air quality: A measure of health and visibility-related characteristics of air, often derived from quantitative measurements of the concentrations of specific injurious or contaminating substances.

Alternatives: Sets of management elements that represent a range of options for how, or whether to proceed, with actions that accomplish an agency's objectives. An environmental analysis considers the potential environmental and social impacts of the range of alternatives presented.

Ambient noise: The existing sounds at a given location coming from all sources, both mobile and stationary, and near and far.

Average level (Leq): The constant sound level for a specific measurement period that has the same total sound energy as the actual varying sound levels recorded over the period.

Background noise: The all-encompassing sound associated with a given environment at a specified time, usually a composite of sound from many sources and directions. Background noise remains in a given location in a given situation when all uniquely identifiable, discrete sound sources are eliminated, rendered insignificant, or otherwise not included.

Bank: The area below the ordinary high water mark in a river or stream. The ordinary high water mark is defined as the 2.33-year flood by the US Army Corps of Engineers.

Basin: Refers to a drainage basin. A region or area bounded by a drainage divide and occupied by a drainage system. Specifically, an area that gathers water originating as precipitation and contributes it to a particular stream channel or system of channels. Synonym: watershed.

Batholith: Refers to a very large body of plutonic rock. The Sierra Nevada batholith comprises several smaller plutons that represent the repeated intrusions of granitic magma. From the Greek bathos, deep, and lithos, rock.

Bed (natural): Refers to the relatively flat or level bottom (substrate) of a body of water, as in a lakebed or riverbed.

Bed and Bank: The area below the ordinary high-water mark in a river or stream. The ordinary high-water mark is defined by the US Army Corps of Engineers as the line on the shore established by the fluctuations of water and indicated by physical characteristics such as a clear, natural line impressed on

the bank, shelving, changes in the character of soil, destruction of terrestrial vegetation, the presence of litter and debris, or other appropriate means that consider the characteristics of the surrounding area.

Best Management Practices: Effective, feasible (considering technological, economic, and institutional constraints) conservation practices and land- and water-management measures that avoid or minimize adverse impacts to natural and cultural resources. Best Management Practices may include schedules for activities, prohibitions, maintenance guidelines, and other management practices.

Biodiversity: Or biological diversity, includes genetic diversity within species, species diversity within a community, and diversity in a full range of biological communities. An area is considered biologically diverse when it includes rich and stable populations of native species that are naturally distributed across the landscape.

Biological community: An association of plants and animals in a region dominated by one or more prominent species or by a physical characteristic (e.g., California black oak community).

Biota: All plants, animals, and microscopic life forms that make up a biological community or region.

Biotic: Of or produced by living things; composed of plant, animal, or microscopic life forms.

Boundaries: The areas that receive protection under the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act. Boundaries include an average of not more than 320 acres of land per mile, measured from the ordinary high-water mark on both sides of the river.

California black oak woodland: A vegetation community dominated by California black oak (*Quercus kelloggii*). Other species that may be present include canyon live oak, California buckeye, Douglas-fir, incense-cedar, and ponderosa pine. The canopy can be continuous, intermittent, or savanna-like. Shrubs may or may not be common. Ground layer vegetation is sparse or grassy (Sawyer 1995).

California Wilderness Act of 1984: A federal law that designated a number of additional wilderness areas in California, including those in Yosemite National Park.

CEQ: The President's Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) was established by the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA). The council's mission is to oversee and develop national environmental policy.

CEQ Regulations: The Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) was established by the National Environmental Policy Act (see NEPA) and given the responsibility for developing federal environmental policy and overseeing the implementation of NEPA by federal agencies.

Classifications: The status of rivers or river segments under the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act ("Wild," "Scenic," or "Recreational"). Classification is based on the existing level of access and human alteration of the site.

Connectivity: The degree to which physical connections are maintained between large areas of habitat and patches of habitat, and between different types of habitat. Connectivity increases biodiversity and enhances reproduction and survival of species. Also see Habitat fragmentation.

Cultural landscape: A geographic area reflecting human adaptation and use of natural resources and is often expressed in the way land is organized and divided, patterns of settlement, land use, systems of circulation, and the types of structures that are built. The character of a cultural landscape is defined both by physical materials, such as roads, buildings, walls, and vegetation, and by use reflecting cultural values and traditions.

Cultural resources: Properties such as landscapes or districts, sites, buildings, structures, objects, or cultural practices that are usually greater than 50 years of age and possess architectural, historic, scientific, or other technical value. By their nature, cultural resources are non-renewable.

Cumulative impacts: Effects on the environment that result from the incremental impacts of an action when added to other past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future actions, regardless of which agency (federal or non federal) or person undertakes such actions. Cumulative impacts can result from individually minor, but collectively significant, actions taking place over a period of time.

dBA: See decibel (dBA)

Day-Night Average (DNL): An average of daytime and nighttime noise levels with an adjustment that takes into consideration the greater need for quiet at night.

Decibel (dBA): A unit of measure of sound intensity, with dBA being weighted toward sound frequencies more easily perceived by the human ear.

Degradation (natural resources): Refers to negative impact(s) to natural resources or natural processes. The impact may be singular or cumulative; the extent may be local or ecosystem-wide. The term degradation is used broadly and may refer to: reduction in habitat size, reduction in extent of plant populations, declining species vigor exhibited as reduced population numbers, reduced reproductive success, increased mortality rates, and/or decreased percent of available habitat utilized.

Ecological restoration: See Restoration (natural).

Ecosystem: An ecosystem can be defined as a geographically identifiable area that encompasses unique physical and biological characteristics. It is a system that involves the interaction of organisms with their physical environment.

Endangered species: See Threatened and endangered species.

Energy equivalent: See Average level (Leq).

Environmental assessment (EA): A public document required under the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) that identifies and analyzes activities that might affect the human and natural environment. An environmental assessment is a concise public document that provides sufficient evidence and analysis

for determining whether to prepare an EIS, aids an agency's compliance with NEPA when no EIS is necessary, and facilitates preparation of an EIS when one is necessary.

Environmental consequences: A section of an environmental impact statement that is the scientific and analytic basis for comparing alternatives. This discussion includes the environmental effects of the alternatives, any adverse effects that cannot be avoided, and short-term, long-term and cumulative effects.

Exotic species: See Non-native species.

Facilities: Refers to buildings, houses, campgrounds, picnic areas, visitor-use areas, operational areas, and associated supporting infrastructure such as roads, trails, and utilities.

Finding of No Significant Impact (FONSI): The public document describing the decision made on selecting the "preferred alternative" in an environmental assessment. See "environmental assessment."

Floodplain: Land on either side of a stream or river that is submerged during floods, unless that land is protected artificially.

Footprint: The land area covered or occupied by a function or structure.

Free-flowing condition: Existing or flowing in natural condition without impoundment, diversion, straightening, riprapping, or other modification of the waterway (as defined in the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act - 16 United States Code 1286 [b]).

Free-flowing river: A body of water existing or flowing under natural conditions without impoundments, diversions, straightening, riprapping, or other modification of the waterway (as defined in the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act - 16 USC 1286 [b]). Also see Riprap.

Fuel loads: The quantities of burnable, wildland fire fuels, normally expressed in tons per acre. The exclusion of natural and cultural fires has resulted in unnaturally high and hazardous fuel loads in many forested areas making management by prescribed fire unsafe.

Geologic hazards: Natural geologic processes (i.e., rockfall) that occur or could potentially occur in locations that present a threat to humans or developed areas.

Grader: A piece of heavy equipment used to level or smooth road or other surfaces to the desired gradient.

Granitic rocks: Igneous rocks (intrusive magma) that have cooled slowly below the earth's surface, typically consisting of quartz, feldspar, and mica. In contrast to granitic rocks, if magma erupts at the earth's surface, it is referred to as lava. Lava, when cooled, forms volcanic rocks.

Groundwater: All water found below the surface of the ground. Also see Surface water.

Groundwater recharge: The process involved in the absorption and addition of surface water to the zone of saturation or aquifer.

Habitat fragmentation: The partitioning of larger habitats into smaller more isolated parcels, usually as a result of development. Fragmentation of habitat can negatively affect the abundance and diversity of plants and animals in an area.

Hazard trees: “...any tree...either alive or dead, which due to outwardly visible defects could fall down (in part or in entirety) and strike a person or property within any designated portion of a development zone.” (WR-093)

Herbaceous: Refers to plants that lack a woody structure.

Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS)/Historic American Engineering Record (HAER): An architectural and engineering documentation program that produces a thorough archival record of buildings, engineered structures, and cultural landscapes significant in American history and the growth and development of the built environment.

Historic character: The sum of all visual aspects, features, materials, and spaces associated with the historic nature of a site, structure, or landscape.

Historic district: A geographically definable urban or rural area, possessing a significant concentration, linkage, or continuity of sites, landscapes, structures, or objects united by past events or aesthetically by plan or physical developments. A district may also be composed of individual elements separated geographically but linked by association or history.

Historic topography: The physical features and contours of a place or region as they existed during historic time.

Hydrology: The science dealing with the properties, distribution, and circulation of water on the surface of the land, in the soil and underlying rocks, and in the atmosphere.

Infrastructure: The various systems and facilities needed to support park operations and visitor services (e.g., sewer and water systems, electric systems, communication lines, roads and trails, and various support buildings).

Internal/external air pollution sources: Sources of air pollution either outside of a region or within a region.

Key Observation Point: A key observation point (KOP) is a point that represents an area located along major or significant travel corridors, trails, or near a residential area. A KOP represents one of these areas and typically will represent the visual character of the nearby area.

Leq: See Average level (Leq).

Liquefaction: A process by which water-saturated soils lose strength and liquefy during ground shaking events.

Lithic: Of or relating to stone or stone tools.

Management zone: A geographical area for which management directions or prescriptions have been developed to determine what can and cannot occur in terms of resource management, visitor use, access, facilities or development, and park operations. One of seven management elements prescribed in the Merced Wild and Scenic River Comprehensive Management Plan.

Mechanical treatment: The alteration of the landscape using hand implements, power tools, and heavy equipment.

Mitigation Measure: An activity that will avoid, reduce the severity of, eliminate, or compensate for an adverse environmental impact.

Mixed conifer zone: Plant communities consisting of a mix of conifers such as pine, fir, incense-cedar, and Douglas-fir. The zone includes lower montane, montane, and upper montane coniferous forests. California black oak and other hardwoods are common associates.

Montane: Of, relating to, or growing in the biogeographic zone of relatively moist cool upland slopes below the timberline, dominated by large coniferous trees.

National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA): The federal act that requires the development of an environmental assessment or environmental impact statement for federal actions that might have environmental, social, or other impacts.

National Historic Landmark: A district, site, building, structure, landscape, or object of national historical significance designated by the Secretary of the Interior under authority of the Historic Sites Act of 1935 and entered in the National Register of Historic Places.

National Register of Historic Places: The comprehensive list of districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects of national, regional, state, and local significance in American history, architecture, archeology, engineering, and culture. This list is maintained by the National Park Service under authority of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966.

Natural process: A collective term for processes, including hydrologic, geologic, biologic, and ecosystemic, that are not the result of human manipulation.

Natural resources: Features and values that include plants and animals, water, air, soils, topographic features, geologic features, paleontologic resources, natural quiet, and clear night skies.

Natural topography: The natural shape or contour of the land.

No Action Alternative: An alternative that continues current management direction. A no action alternative is a benchmark against which action alternatives are compared.

Non-native species: Species of plants or animals that do not naturally occur in a particular area and often interfere with natural biological systems. Also known as alien, introduced, or exotic species.

Non-point pollution sources: Pollutants that enter the environment from locations that generally are not contained. Examples of nonpoint sources are roadways, parking lots, and landscaped areas. Pollutants from these locations can include petrochemicals, heavy metals, and fertilizers.

Outstandingly Remarkable Values: Those resources in the corridor of a Wild and Scenic River that are of special value and warrant protection. Outstandingly Remarkable Values are the “scenic, recreational, geologic, fish and wildlife, historic, cultural or other similar values...that shall be protected for the benefit and enjoyment of present and future generations” (16 United States Code 1272).

Prescription: A guideline that directs the management of a specific area by describing the type and intensity of activities, facilities, and park operations that can and cannot occur. See “management zone.”

Preservation (cultural resource): The act or process of applying measures to sustain the existing form, integrity, and material of a historic structure, landscape, or object. Work may include preliminary measures to protect and stabilize the property, but generally focuses on the ongoing preservation, maintenance, and repair of historic materials and features rather than extensive replacement and new work.

Preservation (natural resource): The act or process of preventing, eliminating, or reducing impacts to natural resources and natural processes.

Protected species: See Threatened and endangered species.

Raptor: Bird of prey including falcons, hawks, and owls.

Rehabilitation (cultural resources): The act or process of making possible an efficient, compatible use for a historic structure or landscape through repair, alterations, and additions while preserving the portions or features which convey the historical, cultural, and architectural values. Also see Adaptive use.

Rehabilitation (natural resources): All activities conducted to improve the quality or biologic function of an impacted natural resource. The term rehabilitation connotes a less extensive process than restoration. Site impacts may preclude a full restoration, but project work is undertaken to enhance the extent or function of natural processes.

Resilient soil: Types of soil that can withstand certain levels of human impact (e.g., foot traffic) without changing its natural character and biological function.

Resilient ecosystem: Ecosystem types that have the ability to rebound from negative impacts to resources and natural processes with negligible or minimal long-term effects.

Restoration (natural): Work conducted to remove impacts to natural resources and restore natural processes, and to return a site to natural conditions.

Revegetation: Replacement or augmentation of native plants in an area largely or entirely denuded of vegetation.

Riparian areas: Areas that are on or adjacent to rivers and streams; these areas are typically rich in biological diversity (flora and fauna).

Riverine: Of or relating to a river. A riverine system includes all wetlands and deepwater habitats contained within a river channel.

River corridor: The area within the boundaries of a Wild and Scenic River (e.g., the Tuolumne River corridor).

Sediment: A particle of soil or rock dislodged, transported, and deposited by surface runoff or a stream. The particle can range in size from microscopic to cobble stones.

Sheetflow: Flowing water that is not confined to a channel.

State Scenic Highway System: The State Scenic Highway System includes a list of highways that are either eligible for designation as scenic highways or have been so designated. These highways are identified in Section 263 of the Streets and Highways Code. A list of California's scenic highways and map showing their locations may be obtained from Caltrans' Scenic Highway Coordinators.

Terrestrial: Living on or growing from land.

Threatened and endangered species: Species of plants and animals that receive special protection under state and federal laws. Also referred to as "listed species" or "special-status species."

Understory: An underlying layer of vegetation, specifically the vegetative layer, and especially the trees and shrubs, between the forest canopy and the ground cover.

Upland community: The vegetation found where soil conditions are average to dry and where soils are only infrequently flooded or saturated. In Yosemite Valley, mixed conifer, California black oak, and live oak communities dominate uplands.

Visitor experience: The perceptions, feelings, and interaction a park visitor has in relationship with the environment. Within the context of the proposed alternatives, the Visitor Experience section describes general access, facilities, visitor services, interpretation and orientation, and recreational opportunities. Other elements also contribute to the quality of the visitor experience, such as the condition of natural and cultural resources, air quality, transportation, and noise.

Watershed: The region draining into a river, river system, or body of water.

Wetland: Areas that are inundated by surface or groundwater with a frequency sufficient to support, under normal circumstances, vegetation or aquatic life that requires saturated or seasonally saturated soil conditions for growth and reproduction.

Wetland: Wetlands are defined by the US Army Corps of Engineers (Code of Federal Regulations, Section 328.3[b], 1986) as those areas that are inundated or saturated by surface or groundwater at a

frequency and duration sufficient to support, and that under normal circumstances do support, a prevalence of vegetation typically adapted for life in saturated soil conditions.

Wild and Scenic Rivers: Those rivers receiving special protection under the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act.

Wild and Scenic Rivers Act: The Wild and Scenic Rivers Act, (Pub. L. 90-542 as amended; 16 USC 1271-1287) established a method for providing Federal protection for certain of our country's remaining free-flowing rivers, preserving them and their immediate environments for the use and enjoyment of present and future generations. Rivers are included in the system so that they may benefit from the protective management and control of development for which the Act provides.

Wilderness: Areas protected by provisions of the Wilderness Act of 1964. These areas are characterized by a lack of human interference in natural processes; generally, there are no roads, structures, installations, and the use of motorized equipment is not allowed.

8.2 ACRONYMS

3G	third generation
ADT	average daily traffic
amsl	above mean sea level
APE	Area of Potential Effect
AQAP	Air Quality Attainment Plan
ARM	Archaeological Resource Management
ART	Archeological Resources Technology
ATS	automatic transfer switch
BA	biological assessment
BACT	best available control technology
BE	biological evaluation
BLM	Bureau of Land Management
BMP	best management practice
BOR	Burnout Ridge
C	species that is a candidate for listing as threatened or endangered under the Endangered Species Act
CAAA	Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990
CAAQS	California Ambient Air Quality Standards
CalEPPC	California Exotic Pest Plant Council
Caltrans	California Department of Transportation
CARB	California Air Resources Board
CARD	Comment Analysis and Response Database
CBC	California Building Code
CC1	Cherry Lake Cottage #1 (Watershed Keeper's House)
CC2	Cherry Lake Cottage #2 (Watershed Keeper's Office)
CC3	Cherry Lake Cottage #3
CC4	Cherry Lake Cottage #4
CCAA	California Clean Air Act
CCH	Cherry Lake Camphouse
CCIC	Central California Information Center (part of CHRIS)
CCR	California Code of Regulations
CCSF	City and County of San Francisco
CDF	California Department of Forestry

CDFG	California Department of Fish and Game
CE	listed as endangered under the California Endangered Species Act
CEQ	Council on Environmental Quality
CEQA	California Environmental Quality Act
CESA	California Endangered Species Act
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CGW	Cherry Lake Garage and Warehouse
CHABA	Committee of Hearing, Bio-Acoustics, and Bio-Mechanics
CHRIS	California Historical Resources Information System
CHV	Cherry Valve House
CNDDDB	California Natural Diversity Database
CNEL	community noise equivalent levels
CNPS	California Native Plant Society
CO	carbon monoxide
COE	US Army Corps of Engineers
CPS	Cherry Pump Station
CRHR	California Register of Historical Resources
CSC	California species of special concern
CTS	Cherry Tower Site
CUBC	California Uniform Building Code
CVH	Cherry Valve House
CWA	Clean Water Act
CWG	Cherry Lake Garage and Warehouse
CWT	Cherry Water Tanks
dB	Decibel
dBA	“A”-weighted decibels
dBA/DD	doubling of the distance of the “A” weight (usually refers to attenuation or drop off of the “A” rate)
DEIR	Draft Environmental Impact Report
DFG	California Department of Fish and Game
DO	Director’s Order
DOI	Department of the Interior
DOT	Department of Transportation
DTSC	Department of Toxic Substances Control (California)
DWM	Duckwall Mountain

E	species listed as endangered by California Dept. of Fish & Game or other agency
EA	Environmental Assessment
EA/IS	Environmental Assessment/Initial Study
ECT	Lake Eleanor-Cherry Lake Tunnel
EDAW	company which provides comprehensive environmental consulting services
EDS	Lake Eleanor Dam Level Gauge
EIR	Environmental Impact Report
EIS	Environmental Impact Statement
EO	Executive Order
ERO	Environmental Review Officer
ESA	Endangered Species Act
FAM	Fire and Aviation Management branch of US Forest Service
FARR	Final Archeological Resources Report
FCAA	Federal Clean Air Act
FCC	Federal Communications Commission
FONSI	Finding of No Significant Impact
FP	floodplain
FP	fully protected under California Fish & Game Code
FPD	federally proposed for delisting from the Endangered Species Act
FRA	Forest Roads Analysis
FS	United States Department of Agriculture Forest Service
FSH	Forest Service Handbook
FSM	Forest Service Manual
FTA	Federal Transit Administration
GHz	gigahertz
gps	global positioning system
HCM	Highway Capacity Manual
HCP	Habit Conservation Plan
HHW&P	Hetch Hetchy Water & Power
HMMP	Hazardous Materials Management Plan
HPH	Holm Powerhouse
Hz	hertz
in/sec	inches per second
in/yr	inches per year
IRS	Intake Radio Site

IS	Initial Study
ISY	Intake Switchyard
JPT	Jones Point
KeB	Keyes cobbly clay loam
KOP	key observation point
KPH	Kirkwood Powerhouse
kV	kilovolt
LAN	Local Area Network
L _{dn} /L _{dn}	day-night average noise level
LEED	Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (Green Building standards)
L _{eq} /L _{eq}	energy equivalent level
L _{max} /L _{max}	maximum noise level
LOP	limited operating period
LOS	Level of Service
LS	Less than Significant
LSM	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated
Lv	velocity level
Lx	Statistical Descriptor
MBTA	Migratory Bird Treaty Act
MCAB	Mountain Counties Air Basin
MHZ	megahertz
MIS	management indicator species
MLD	Most Likely Descendent
MND	Mitigated Negative Declaration
MOA	Memorandum of Agreement
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
mph	miles per hour
MPH	Moccasin Powerhouse
MPK	Moccasin Peak
MPR	Moccasin Powerhouse Passive Reflector
N/A	Not Applicable (NEPA impact)
NAAQS	National Ambient Air Quality Standards
NAHC	Native American Heritage Commission
NEPA	National Environmental Policy Act
NFPA	National Fire Protection Administration

NHPA	National Historic Preservation Act
NI	No Impact (CEQA)
NMHC	nonmethane hydrocarbon
NO ₂	nitrogen dioxide
NO ₃	nitric oxide
NOA	Notice of Availability
NOI	Notice of Intent
NO _x	nitrogen oxide
NPDES	National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
NPS	United States National Park Service
NRCS	Natural Resource Conservation Service
NRHP	National Register of Historic Places
O ₃	ozone
OBH	O'Shaughnessy Bunkhouse
OC1	O'Shaughnessy Chalet (Cottage 1)
OC4	O'Shaughnessy Watershed Keeper's Office/Residence (Cottage 4)
ODG	O'Shaughnessy Dam Gallery
ODT	O'Shaughnessy Dam Diversion Tunnel
OEHHA	Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment
OHSW	overhead static wire
OHV	Off-Highway Vehicle
OPGW	optical ground wire
OPR	State of California, Governor's Office of Planning and Research
ORV	Outstandingly Remarkable Values
OSG	O'Shaughnessy Stream Gauge
OSHA	Occupational Safety and Health Administration
OWQ	O'Shaughnessy Water Quality Building
OWT	O'Shaughnessy Water Tanks
PA	Programmatic Agreement
PACs	Protected Activity Centers
Pb	lead
PL	Public Law
pm	particulate matter
PM ₁₀	particulate matter, 10 microns or less in diameter
PM _{2.5}	particulate matter, 2.5 microns or less in diameter

ppm	parts per million
PPP	Poopenaut Pass
ppv	peak particle velocity
PS	Potentially Significant
PtB	Peters clay soil
R	California Department of Fish and Game, rare species (listing category)
RCRA	Resource Conservation and Recovery Act
RGS	rigid galvanized steel
RMP	Resource Management Plan
RMS	root mean squared
RPZ	root protection zone
ROD	record of decision
ROG	reactive organic gas
RPZ	root protection zone
rq	reportable quantity
RTE	rare, threatened and endangered species
RWQCB	Regional Water Quality Control Board
S	US Forest Service sensitive species, Region 5 Forester's Species List
SCADA	Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition System
SEMS	Standardized Emergency Management System
SFPUC	San Francisco Public Utilities Commission
SHPO	State Historic Preservation Officer
SIP	State Implementation Plan
SJVAB	San Joaquin Valley Air Basin
SJVAPCD	San Joaquin Valley Air Pollution Control District
SNFPA	Sierra Nevada Forest Plan Amendment
SO ₂	sulfur dioxide
SR	State Route
SWPPP	Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan
SWRCB	State Water Resources Control Board
T	Species listed as threatened under the federal Endangered Species Act (legally protected)
TAC	Toxic Air Contaminant
TCAPCD	Tuolumne County Air Pollution Control District
TPY	Tons Per Year
TRB	Transportation Research Board

UBC	Uniform Building Code
US	United States
USACE	United States Army Corps of Engineers
USDA	United States Department of Agriculture
USDOJ	United States Department of the Interior
USEPA	United States Environmental Protection Agency
USFS	United States [Department of Agriculture] Forest Service
USFWS	United States Fish and Wildlife Service
USGS	United States Geological Survey
V	volt
VdB	vibration decibels
VMT	vehicle miles traveled
VQO	Visual Quality Objectives
WHR	Wildlife Habitat Relationships
WSIP	Water System Improvement Program
WSY	Warnerville Switchyard
YARTS	Yosemite Area Regional Transportation System
YI	Yosemite Institute
YNP	Yosemite National Park