

12. GLOSSARY AND ACRONYMS

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

100-year floodplain: The area along the river corridor that would receive floodwaters during a 100-year flood event. A 100-year flood event has the probability of occurring 1% of the time during any given year. If a 100-year flood event occurs, the following year will still have the same probability for occurrence of a 100-year event. For the purposes of this plan, the 100-year floodplain also includes wetlands and meadows associated with the hydrologic and ecological processes of the river.

1982 Secretarial Guidelines for Wild and Scenic Rivers: The 1982 Interagency Guidelines on the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (also referred to as Secretarial Guidelines) provide guidelines on the evaluation, classification, and management of rivers designated as Wild and Scenic within the U.S. Departments of Agriculture and the Interior. The section of the guidelines on management of Wild and Scenic Rivers addresses carrying capacity and public use, as well as development of facilities and other management issues.

Adaptive management: A process that allows the development of a plan when some degree of biological and socioeconomic uncertainty exists. It requires a continual learning process, a reiterative evaluation of goals and approaches, and redirection based on increased information and changing public expectations.

Affected environment: Existing biological, physical, social, and economic conditions of an area that are subject to change, both directly and indirectly, as a result of a proposed human action.

Alluvial: An adjective referring to alluvium, which are sediments deposited by erosional processes, usually by streams.

Alluvium: A general term for clay, silt, sand, gravel, or similar unconsolidated rock fragments or particles deposited during comparatively recent geologic time by a stream or other body of running water.

Alternatives: Sets of management elements that represent a range of options for how, or whether to proceed with a proposed project. An environmental impact statement analyzes the potential environmental and social impacts of the range of alternatives presented.

Archeological resources: Historic and prehistoric deposits, sites, features, structure ruins, and anything of a cultural nature found within, or removed from, an archeological site.

Area of potential effect: The geographic area or areas within which an undertaking may directly or indirectly cause changes in the character or use of historic properties, if such properties exist. The area of potential effect is influenced by the scale and nature of the undertaking and may be different for different kinds of effects caused by the undertaking.

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

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

Biodiversity: Biodiversity, or biological diversity, is generally accepted to include genetic diversity within species, species diversity, and a full range of biological community types. The concept is that a landscape is healthy when it includes stable populations of native species that are well distributed across the landscape.

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.

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.

Comprehensive Management Plan (CMP): A plan to protect and enhance a Wild and Scenic River. The Merced River Plan is the National Park Service’s comprehensive management plan for segments of the Merced River corridor under its jurisdiction.

Cultural landscape: A geographic area, including both cultural and natural resources and the wildlife or domestic animals therein, associated with a historic event, activity, or person or exhibiting other cultural or aesthetic values. There are four general types of cultural landscapes, not mutually exclusive: historic sites, historic designed landscapes, historic vernacular landscapes, and ethnographic landscapes.

Ecological restoration: Ecological restoration is the process of assisting the recovery of an ecosystem that has been degraded, damaged, or destroyed.

Emergent wetland: A wetland characterized by frequent or continual inundation dominated by herbaceous species of plants typically rooted underwater and emerging into air (e.g., cattails, rushes). The emergent wetland class is characterized by erect, rooted, herbaceous hydrophytes (e.g., cattails, rushes), excluding mosses and lichens. This vegetation is present for most of the growing season in most years. Perennial plants usually dominate these wetlands. All water regimes are included, except sub-tidal and irregularly exposed.

Environmental consequences: This section of an environmental assessment describes the impacts a proposed action will have on resources. Direct, indirect, and cumulative impacts, both beneficial and adverse, are analyzed. The context, duration, and intensity of impacts are defined and quantified as much as possible.

Environmental Impact Statement (EIS): A public document required under the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) that identifies and analyzes activities that might affect the human and natural environment.

Environmentally Preferable Alternative: The environmentally preferable alternative is the alternative within the range of alternatives presented in a Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) that best promotes the goals of the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA). In general, this is the alternative causes the least damage to the environment and best protects natural and cultural resources. In practice, one alternative may be more preferable for some environmental resources while another alternative may be preferable for other resources. (The NEPA Handbook)

Ecosystem: An ecosystem can be defined as a geographically identifiable area that encompasses unique physical and biological characteristics. It is the sum of the plant community, animal community, and environment in a particular region or habitat.

Erratic: A rock fragment of any size carried by glacial ice, or by floating ice, deposited at some distance from the outcrop of origin.

Facilities: Buildings and the associated supporting infrastructure such as roads, trails, and utilities.

Floodplain: A nearly level alluvial plain that borders a stream and is subject to flooding unless protected artificially.

Fluvial: Of or pertaining to a river. Fluvial is a technical term used to indicate the presence or interaction of a river or stream within the landform.

Free-flowing river: 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 USC 1286 [b]).

Glacial till: Glacially transported and unconsolidated mixtures of clay, silt, sand, and gravel deposited directly by and underneath a glacier without being reworked by melt water.

Glaciation: Effects on landforms produced by the presence and movement of a glacier.

Geomorphic: Of or pertaining to the form of the Earth or of its surface features.

Governing mandates: The National Park Service is directed to address user capacity, resource protection, and public enjoyment of park resources through a number of pieces of legislation such as laws, regulations, policies, and programs referred to in the Merced River Plan as governing mandates. These mandates establish the authority and responsibility for management in Yosemite National Park.

Groundwater: All subsurface water (below soil/ground surface), distinct from surface water.

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

Hazardous material: A substance or combination of substances, that, because of quantity, concentration, or physical, chemical, or infectious characteristics, may either: (1) cause or significantly contribute to an increase in mortality or an increase in serious, irreversible, or incapacitating illness; or (2) pose a substantial present or potential hazard to human health or environment when improperly treated, stored, transported, disposed of, or otherwise managed.

Hazardous waste: Hazardous wastes are hazardous materials that no longer have practical use, such as substances that have been discarded, spilled, or contaminated, or that are being stored temporarily prior to proper disposal.

Headwaters: The point or area of origin for a river or stream.

High Sierra Camps: Overnight lodging facilities operated by the concessioner in the wilderness areas that include tent cabins, food service, and other amenities.

Historic building: For the purposes of the National Register of Historic Places, a building can be a house, barn, church, hotel, or similar construction, created principally to shelter human activity. “Building” may also refer to a historically and functionally related unit, such as a courthouse and jail or a house and barn.

Historic district: A historic district is an area which possesses a significant concentration, linkage, or continuity of sites, buildings, structures, or objects united historically or aesthetically by plan or physical development. To be eligible for the National Register of Historic Places, a district must be significant, as well as being an identifiable entity. It must be important for historical, architectural, archeological, engineering, or cultural values.

Historic property: A historic property is any prehistoric or historic building, site, district, structure, or object that is included in, or eligible for inclusion in, the National Register of Historic Places. Types of historic properties can include archeological sites, historic cultural landscapes, and traditional cultural properties.

Historic site: A historic site is the location of significant event which can be prehistoric or historic in nature. It can represent activities or buildings (standing, ruined, or vanished). It is the location itself which is of historical interest in a historic site, and it possesses cultural or archeological value regardless of the value of any structures that currently exist on the location. Examples of sites include shipwrecks, battlefields, campsites, natural features, and rock shelters.

Historic structure: For the purposes of the National Register of Historic Places, the term “structure” is used to distinguish from buildings those functional constructions made usually for purposes other than creating human shelter. Examples of structures include bridges, gazebos, and highways.

Hydrologic response: The response of a watershed due to precipitation. Usually refers to the resulting streamflow from a precipitation event.

Implementation plan: Implementation plans, which tier off of programmatic plans (like the General Management Plan) focus on “how to implement an activity or project needed to achieve a long-term goal. Implementation plans may direct specific projects as well as ongoing management activities or programs. They provide a more extensive level of detail and analysis than do general management plans. Implementation plans are required to undergo NEPA review.

Implementation project: Implementation projects are specific actions identified in an implementation plan.

Impoundment: A dam or other structure to obstruct the flow of water in a river or stream.

Lacustrine: Of or relating to lakes.

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.

Metamorphic rock: Metamorphic refers to rocks derived from pre-existing rocks by mineralogical, chemical, structural changes.

Mitigation: Activities that will avoid, reduce the severity of, or eliminate an adverse environmental impact.

Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA): The act that requires federal agencies and institutions that receive federal funding to return Native American cultural items to their respective peoples. This act also establishes a program of federal grants to assist in the repatriation process.

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

National Historic Landmarks (NHL): Are nationally significant historic places designated by the Secretary of the Interior because they possess exceptional value or quality in illustrating or interpreting the heritage of the United States.

National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA): In 1966, Congress established a program for the preservation of additional historic properties through the country. The NHPA requires federal agencies to evaluate the impact of all federally funded or permitted projects on historic properties through the *Section 106* process.

National Park Service Organic Act: In 1916, the National Park Service Organic Act established the National Park Service in order to “promote and regulate use of parks” and defined the purpose of the

national parks as “to conserve the scenery and natural and historic objects and wild life therein and to provide for the enjoyment of the same in a manner and by such means as will leave them unimpaired for the enjoyment of future generations.” This law provides overall guidance for the management of Yosemite National Park.

National Parks and Recreation Act: The 1978 law that establishes National Parks, Monuments, Recreation Areas and other recreation lands under the jurisdiction of the Department of the Interior. This law continues to be amended as new lands are acquired or boundaries of existing lands are changed.

National Register of Historic Places: As a result of the NHPA of 1966, the National Park Service’s National Register of Historic Places is part of a national program to coordinate and support public and private efforts to identify, evaluate, and protect historic and archeological resources.

Natural processes: All processes such as hydrologic, geologic, ecosystem that are not the result of human manipulation.

No-Action Alternative: The alternative in a plan that proposes to continue current management direction. “No action” means the proposed activity would not take place, and the resulting environmental effects from taking no action would be compared with the effects of permitting the proposed activity or an alternative activity to go forward.

Nonattainment Area: A geographical area identified by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and/or the California Air Resources Board as not meeting national and/or California ambient air quality standards (NAAQS / CAAQS) for a given pollutant. **Nonnative species:** Species of plants or wildlife that are not native to a particular area and often interfere with natural biological systems.

Nonwilderness: Areas that have not been designated for special protection under the Wilderness Act.

National Park Service Management Policies: A policy is a guiding principle or procedure that sets the framework and provides direction for management decisions. National Park Service (NPS) policies are guided by and consistent with the Constitution, public laws, Executive proclamations and orders, and regulations and directives from higher authorities. Policies translate these sources of guidance into cohesive directions. Policy direction may be general or specific. It may prescribe the process by which decisions are made, how an action is to be accomplished, or the results to be achieved. The primary source of National Park Service policy is the publication Management Policies 2001. The policies contained therein are applicable Service-wide. They reflect National Park Service management philosophy. Director’s Orders supplement and may amend Management Policies. Unwritten or informal “policy” and people’s various understandings of National Park Service traditional practices are never relied on as official policy.

Outstandingly Remarkable Values (ORVs): Those resources in the corridor of a Wild and Scenic River that are of special value and warrant protection. ORVs 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 USC 1272).

Overnight capacity: Refers to the actual number of visitors who can be accommodated each night in lodging, camping, and wilderness High Sierra Camp facilities within Yosemite National Park. Capacity is determined by counting the maximum number of people permitted in each campsite and/or the room occupancy within lodging units.

Palustrine: The palustrine system was developed to group the vegetated wetlands traditionally called by such names as marsh, swamp, bog, fen, and prairie, which are found throughout the United States. It also includes the small, shallow, permanent, or intermittent waterbodies often called ponds. Palustrine wetlands may be situated shoreward of lakes, river channels, or estuaries; on river floodplains; in isolated catchments; or on slopes. They may also occur as islands in lakes or rivers. The Palustrine system includes all nontidal wetlands dominated by trees, shrubs, persistent emergents, emergent mosses or lichens, and all such wetlands that occur in tidal areas where salinity due to ocean-derived salts is below 0.5%. It also includes wetlands lacking such vegetation, but with all of the following four characteristics: (1) area less than 8 hectares (20 acres); (2) active wave-formed or bedrock shoreline features lacking; (3) water depth in the deepest part of basin less than 2 meters at low water; and (4) salinity due to ocean-derived salts less than 0.5%.

Particulate matter (PM-10 and PM-2.5): Fractions of particulate matter characterized by particles with diameters of 10 microns or less (PM-10) or 2.5 microns or less (PM-2.5). Such particles can be inhaled into the air passages and the lungs and can cause adverse health effects. High levels of PM-2.5 are also associated with regional haze and visibility impairment.

Planning: A dynamic, interdisciplinary, process for developing short- and long-term goals for visitor experience, resource conditions and facility placement.

Pluton: A general term applied to any body of intrusive igneous rock that originates deep in the earth. Named for Pluto, Greek god of the underworld.

Potential wilderness additions: Areas in wilderness where an existing use precluded full designation under the California Wilderness Act.

Preferred Alternative: The preferred alternative is the alternative within the range of alternatives presented in a Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) that the agency believes would best fulfill the purpose and need of the proposed action. While the preferred alternative is a different concept from the environmentally preferable alternative, they may also be one and the same for some EISs. (The NEPA Handbook)

Pristine: Unaltered, unpolluted by humans.

Programmatic plan: Programmatic plans establish broad management direction for Yosemite National Park. The 1980 General Management Plan is a programmatic plan with a purpose to set a “clearly defined direction for resource preservation and visitor use” and provide general directions and policies to guide planning and management in the park. The Merced River Plan is also a programmatic plan that guides future activities in the Merced River corridor. Programmatic plans are required to undergo NEPA review.

Public comment process: The public comment process is a formalized process required by the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) in which the National Park Service must publish a Notice Of Availability in the Federal Register which provides public notice that a Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) and associated information, including scoping comments and supporting documentation, is available for public review and input pursuant to the Freedom Of Information Act. In addition, the National Park Service must conduct formal public hearings on the Draft EIS when required by statute or the Council on Environmental Quality NEPA Regulations.

Public scoping process: Scoping is a formalized process used by the National Park Service to gather the public's and other agencies' ideas and concerns on a proposed action or project. A Notice Of Intent (NOI) is published in the Federal Register announcing the agency's intent to prepare an Environmental Impact Statement and a request for written public/other agency scoping comments to further define the goals and data needs for the project. In addition, although not required by the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) nor the Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) NEPA Regulations, public scoping meetings may be held and integrated with any other early planning meetings relating to the proposed project.

Record of Decision: The public document describing the decision made on selecting the "preferred alternative" in an environmental impact statement. See "environmental impact statement."

Riffle (riffle/pool): A riffle is part of the natural sequence of a stream pattern as it alters between riffles and pools in the linear direction. Riffles are the steeper, shallower areas where turbulence is usually present due to shallow water flowing over the channel substrate. Pools are the calmer, less steep areas where deeper water is present, typically in a wider channel width. Additionally, there are glides that are linear stream areas where no turbulence is present due to sufficiently deep water but stream velocities are higher than typical of pool areas. Glides are usually not as wide across the stream channel as compared to pools.

Riparian areas: The land area and associated vegetation bordering a stream or river.

Riprap: A layer of large, durable fragments of broken rocks specially selected and graded, thrown together irregularly or fitted together to prevent erosion by waves or currents.

Riverine: Of or relating to a river. A riverine system includes all wetlands and deepwater habitats contained within a channel, with two exceptions: (1) wetlands dominated by trees, shrubs, persistent emergents, emergent mosses, or lichens, and (2) habitats with water containing ocean-derived salts in excess of 0.5%. A channel is an open conduit either naturally or artificially created which periodically or continuously contains moving water, or which forms a connecting link between two bodies of standing water.

River corridor: The area within the boundaries of a wild and scenic river (e.g., the Merced River corridor).

Section 7 determination process: Section 7 of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act specifies restrictions on hydro and water resources development projects. Water resources projects are subject to Section 7 of the Wild Scenic Rivers Act (16 USC 1278). Section 7(a) states, "no department or agency of the United

States shall assist by loan, grant, license or otherwise in the construction of any water resources project that would have a direct and adverse effect on the values for which such river was established, as determined by the Secretary charged with its administration.”

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

Segment: Section 2 of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act requires that the Merced River be classified and administered as “wild”, “scenic”, or “recreational” river segments, based on the condition of the river corridor at the time of boundary designation. The classification of a river segment indicates the level of development on the shorelines, the level of development in the watershed, and the accessibility by road or trail. “Wild” segments are free of impoundments and generally inaccessible except by trail, with watersheds and/or shorelines essentially primitive and unpolluted; “Scenic” segments are free of impoundments, with watersheds and shorelines largely undeveloped, but accessible in places by roads; and, “Recreational” segments are readily accessible by road or railroad, may have some development along the shorelines, and may have undergone impoundment or diversion in the past. There are no segments classified as ‘recreational’ in the Merced River corridor.

Site hardening: Any development that creates an impervious ground surface. Usually used as a way to direct visitor use and reduce impacts to resources.

Social trails: A social trail is an informal, nondesignated trail between two locations. Social trails often result in trampling stresses to sensitive vegetation types.

Special Status Species: Species of plants and animals that receive special protection under state and/or federal laws. Also referred to as “listed species” or “endangered species.”

Subalpine: Designating or growing in mountain regions just below the timberline.

Superintendent’s Compendium: Under the authority of 16 U.S.C., Section 3, and Title 36 Code of Federal Regulations, Chapter 1, Parts 1-7; the Compendium of Superintendent’s Orders was established for Yosemite National Park, referred to as the “Superintendent’s Compendium” in the Revised Merced River Plan/SEIS. Each park superintendent has discretionary authority to regulate or limit certain uses, and/or require permits for specific activities within the boundaries of a national park. (See II-9 for text version of definition)

Traditional cultural resource: Any site, structure, object, landscape, or natural resource feature assigned traditional, legendary, religious, subsistence, or other significance in the cultural system of a group traditionally associated with it.

Traditional cultural property: Traditional cultural resource that is eligible for or listed on the National Register of Historic Places as a historic property.

Treatment: Work carried out to achieve a historic preservation goal. The four primary treatments are preservation, rehabilitation, restoration, and reconstruction (as stated in the Secretary of the Interior’s Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties).

User capacity: As it applies to parks, user capacity is the type and level of use that can be accommodated while sustaining the desired resource and social conditions based on the purpose and objectives of a park unit.

User: Visitors and employees in the Merced River corridor.

Visitor experience: The perceptions, feelings, and reactions a park visitor has in relationship with the surrounding environment.

Visitor use: Refers to the types of recreation activities visitors participate in, numbers of people in an area, their behavior, the timing of use, and distribution of use within a given area.

Visitor use levels: Refers to the quantity or amount of use a specific area receives, or the amount of parkwide visitation on a daily, monthly or annual basis.

Walk-in campground: A campground with consolidated parking areas separated from the individual campsites. Campers walk a short distance from the parking area to their campsites.

Watershed: The region drained by, or contributing water to, a stream, lake, or other body of water. Synonym: basin or drainage basin.

Wetland: Wetlands are defined by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (CFR, Section 328.3[b], 1986) as those areas that are inundated or saturated by surface or ground water 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 River: A river receiving special protection under the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act.

Wilderness: Designated wilderness areas are protected by the provisions of the 1964 Wilderness Act; they are characterized by a lack of human interference in natural processes.

Wilderness Act of 1964: The Wilderness Act restricts development and activities to maintain certain places where wilderness conditions predominate.

Wilderness Impact Monitoring System (WIMS): Wilderness monitoring is an integral part of Yosemite's wilderness management program. Visitor use patterns have been tracked since 1975 from wilderness permits and field reports by rangers. Monitoring of campsite and trail impacts began in the 1970s. A program now called the Wilderness Impact Monitoring System (WIMS) monitors and evaluates campsite conditions in the wilderness that ensure that the trailhead quotas and wilderness education about proper backcountry care are adequately protecting wilderness values. Using WIMS, visitor satisfaction information, patrol data, and a variety of other studies, the National Park Service conducts wilderness-wide inventory and monitoring. Data gathered from these studies are used to determine when, where, and why significant change occurs, to adjust management practices as appropriate to eliminate unacceptable impacts, and to provide a system for tracking those changes.

Wilderness Trailhead Quota System: The Wilderness Trailhead Quota System was established in the 1970s to protect wilderness areas within Yosemite National Park. This system assigns a daily quota for each wilderness trailhead in the park. The quotas are based on scientific studies that evaluated ecological condition and historic use patterns. Controlling use at the trailhead allows for maximum visitor freedom--considered a cornerstone in wilderness experience--while allowing the park to limit or disperse use as appropriate. The Wilderness Trailhead Quota System allows for a total of 1,280 overnight visitors to enter the wilderness each day. Day use in Wilderness is not currently limited or controlled.

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

ACHP	Advisory Council on Historic Preservation
ADA	The Americans with Disabilities Act
AIRFA	American Indian Religious Freedom Act
ARPA	Archaeological Resources Protection Act
CAAQS	California Ambient Air Quality Standards
CARB	California Environmental Protection Agency, Air Resources Board
CCC	Civilian Conservation Corps
CDFG	California Department of Fish and Game
CDN	Communications Data Network
CEQ	Council on Environmental Quality
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
cfs	cubic feet per second
CMP	Comprehensive Management Plan
DCS	Distributed control subsystem
dB	Decibel
dBA	Decibel (on the “A-weighted” scale)
DNC	Delaware North Companies Parks and Resorts at Yosemite, Inc.
DO	Director’s Order
EA	Environmental assessment
EIS	Environmental impact statement
EPA	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
FEIS	Final environmental impact statement
FONSI	Finding of No Significant Impact
GIS	Geographic information system(s)
GMP	General Management Plan
gpd	Gallons per day
gpm	Gallons per minute
IWSRCC	Interagency Wild and Scenic Rivers Coordinating Council
kWh	Kilowatt hour
NAAQS	National Ambient Air Quality Standards
NAGPRA	Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act
NEPA	National Environmental Policy Act

GLOSSARY AND ACRONYMS

NHPA	National Historic Preservation Act
NPS	National Park Service
NRCS	National Resources Conservation Service
NRHP	National Register of Historic Places
NPS	National Park Service
NWI	National Wetlands Inventory
ORV	Outstandingly Remarkable Value
PEPC	Planning, Environment, and Public Comment
PG&E	Pacific Gas and Electric
PM	Particulate matter
RWQCB	Regional Water Quality Control Board
RV	Recreational Vehicle
SHPO	State Historic Preservation Officer
SNEP	Sierra Nevada Ecosystem Project
UFAS	Uniform Federal Accessibility Standards
USACE	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
USFS	United States Forest Service
USFWS	United States Fish and Wildlife Service
USGS	United States Geological Survey
VOC	Volatile Organic Compound
WIMS	Wilderness Impact Monitoring System
YARTS	Yosemite Area Regional Transportation System
YCC	Youth Conservation Corps
YTS	Yosemite Transit System