Linear Feet of Stream Channel Restored or Enhanced

Latest Revision: *February 24, 2014*	**Updated By**: *Brian Strachan (EI)*

1.0 Introduction

1.1 Description

The Linear Feet of Stream Channel Restored or Enhanced TMDL PM tracks the linear feet of stream channel restoration and enhancement projects implemented to reduce stream channel erosion and contributions of pollutants from within the stream channel on Tahoe Basin streams each year. TMDL reporting focuses on restoration and enhancement activities implemented on the three streams responsible for the majority of pollutant contributions from Stream Channels in the Tahoe Basin: Upper Truckee River, Blackwood Creek and Ward Creek.

1.2 Relevance to the Lake Tahoe TMDL

Stream Channel erosion contributes roughly 4% of the basinwide fine sediment particle load to Lake Tahoe, with roughly 96% of the load coming from three streams. While this is a relatively small contribution of fine sediment loads, stream channel restoration and enhancement offers numerous benefits to riparian function and habitat, and helps reduce nutrient and particle loading from other source categories.

1.3 EIP Reporting Relationship

The following EIP PMs track and report a similar set of data:

- Linear Feet of Stream Habitat Restored or Enhanced

2.0 Reporting Criteria

2.1 Subcategories

*Performance measures are broken down into subcategories to allow for data aggregation and greater reporting detail. Subcategory names are shown in **bold**, followed by the options that can be selected for the subcategory and a brief description*

Action Type

Restoration, Enhancement

This subcategory indicates whether the stream project in question was a restoration or enhancement project. This subcategory provides additional understanding about the types of actions implemented.

Watershed

Tahoe State Park, Burton Creek, Barton Creek, Lake Forest Creek, Dollar Creek, Cedar Flats, Watson, Carnelian Bay Creek, Carnelian Canyon, Tahoe Vista, Griff Creek, Kings Beach, East Stateline Point, First Creek, Second Creek, Burnt Cedar Creek, Wood Creek, Third Creek, Incline Creek, Mill Creek, Tunnel Creek, Bonpland, Sand Harbor, Marlette Creek, Secret Harbor Creek, Bliss Creek, Deadman Point, Slaughter House, Glenbrook Creek, North Logan House Creek, Logan House Creek, Cave Rock, Lincoln Creek, Skyland, North Zephyr Creek, Zephyr Creek, South Zephyr Creek, Mcfaul Creek, Burke Creek, Edgewood Creek, Bijou Park, Bijou Creek, Trout Creek, Upper Truckee River, Camp Richardson, Taylor Creek, Tallac Creek, Cascade Creek, Eagle Creek, Bliss State Park, Rubicon Creek, Paradise Flat, Lonely Gulch Creek, Sierra Creek, Meeks, General Creek, McKinney Creek, Quail Lake Creek, Homewood Creek, Madden Creek, Eagle Rock, Blackwood Creek, Ward Creek, Truckee River

Indicates the watershed in which the stream restoration and/or enhancement project was implemented.

2.2 Data Attributes

In addition to the subcategories described above, the following project-level data attributes are needed to support the reporting of TMDL PM accomplishments

- Project Name
- Project Description
- Project Status
- Project Contact/Lead
- Implementing Partners
- Project Location (subwatershed, county, GPS coordinates – if available)

3.0 Key Definitions

Stream Restoration - Stream channels are considered functionally restored when the natural hydrologic, geomorphic, biologic processes, characteristics and functions have been reestablished. In terms of water quality benefits, restoration typically involves reconnection of a stream to its floodplain to improve absorption of flood waters and maintenance of stream flows through its release, thereby reducing channel erosion and improved ability to filter contaminants. Restoration actions include a combination of bank protection, bed (grade) stabilization, bank strengthening, channel fill and toe stabilization, bank lowering and angle reduction, and channel reconstruction/restoration.

Stream Enhancement - Enhancements improve water quality, but do not necessarily reestablish hydrologic or geomorphic processes, characteristics and functions. Laying the banks back, installing stream barbs, grade control and/or bed and bank stabilization are all examples of enhancements.

4.0 Reporting Display

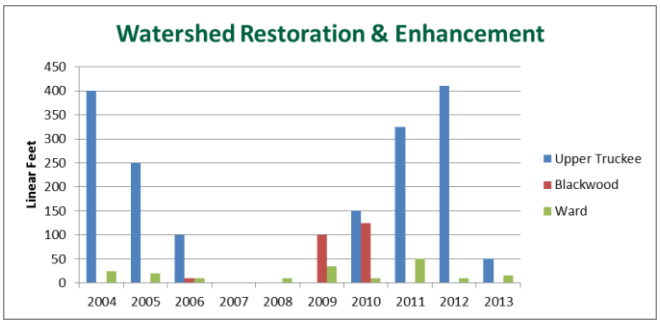
4.1 Targets

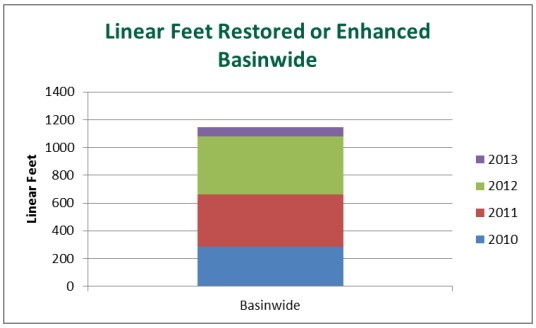
Soft targets are used to display TMDL PM results. Soft targets are incorporated into data charts as a performance range on the y-axis. Soft targets can be defined for annual or longer term performance

There are no defined basin-wide targets for the Linear Feet of Stream Channel Restored of Enhanced TMDL PM

4.2 Potential Data Charts

The charts below are potential displays for the Linear Feet of Stream Channel Restored of Enhanced TMDL PM. These charts enable a comparison of different watersheds and action types, as well as an understanding of the trend in Linear Feet of Stream Channel Restored of Enhanced over time. ***The data in the charts below is hypothetical***





5.0 Notes

This section contains additional information that would be useful to TMDL Program Managers or project implementers

- Stream restoration and enhancement projects often involve multiple implementing partners. It is important to check to make sure each project is only reported once.