

DRAFT  
Environmental Impact Report/  
Environmental Impact Statement/  
Environmental Impact Statement  
Upper Truckee River Restoration and  
Golf Course Reconfiguration Project



Volume III  
Appendices  
SCH# 2006082150

Lead Agencies:



California State Parks



Lake Tahoe  
Environmental  
Improvement Program



Bureau of Reclamation

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# **APPENDIX A**

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Public Scoping Report

# Upper Truckee River Restoration and Golf Course Reconfiguration Project Scoping Summary Report



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August 2010

Scoping Summary Report for the  
Upper Truckee River Restoration and  
Golf Course Reconfiguration Project  
Environmental Impact Report/Environmental Impact  
Statement/Environmental Impact Statement

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# 1.0 Project Summary

California State Parks (State Parks), U.S. Bureau of Reclamation (Reclamation), and Tahoe Regional Planning Agency (TRPA) are pursuing a proposed restoration project along the reach of the Upper Truckee River that extends from its upstream entry point at the southern boundary of Washoe Meadows State Park (SP) to the point west of U.S. Highway 50 (U.S. 50) where the river exits Lake Valley State Recreation Area (SRA). The primary purpose of the project is to restore natural geomorphic and ecological processes along this reach of river and to reduce the river's suspended sediment discharge to Lake Tahoe. The proposed restoration project may include reconfiguration of the Lake Tahoe Golf Course to allow for restoration of the river, to reduce the area of Stream Environment Zone (SEZ) occupied by the golf course, and to allow for establishment of a buffer area between the golf course and the river.

## 1.1 Purpose and Need

The fundamental need for restoration of the study area's reach of the Upper Truckee River stems from its substantial contribution of fine sediment to the river and lake through excessive bank and bed erosion, the inadequate natural geomorphic processes and ecological functions, and the diminished quality of the habitats in the riparian corridor caused by prior human alterations. The purpose of the project is, therefore, to improve geomorphic processes, ecological functions, and habitat values of the Upper Truckee River within the study area, helping to reduce the river's discharge of nutrients and sediment that diminish Lake Tahoe's clarity while providing access to public recreation opportunities in the State Park and SRA. Its implementation is an important component of the integrated objectives of State Parks, Reclamation, and TRPA to improve environmental quality in the Lake Tahoe region.

## 1.2 Project Objectives

- ▶ Restore, to the extent feasible, natural geomorphic processes that sustain channel and floodplain morphology.
- ▶ Restore, to the extent feasible, ecosystem function in terms of ecological processes and aquatic and riparian habitat quality.
- ▶ Create a more continuous riparian habitat corridor.
- ▶ Reduce erosion and improve water quality including reduction of the State Parks reach's contribution of suspended sediment and nutrient loading in the Upper Truckee River and Lake Tahoe.



- ▶ Minimize and mitigate short-term water quality and other environmental impacts during construction.
- ▶ Reduce the environmental impact of the golf course on the river's water quality and riparian habitat by integrating environmentally sensitive design concepts.
- ▶ In the SEZ, reduce the area occupied by golf course and improve the quality and increase the extent of riparian and meadow habitat.
- ▶ Maintain golf recreation opportunity and quality of play to feasibly support a course.
- ▶ Maintain adequate revenue generation from the units.
- ▶ Avoid any increase in flood hazard to private property.
- ▶ Avoid any increase in safety hazards to golf course and other recreation users.
- ▶ Provide opportunities for non-motor vehicle recreation.
- ▶ Design with sensitivity to the site's history and cultural heritage.

## 2.0 Summary of Alternatives

Based on initial evaluation processes and input during the scoping process, State Parks has developed five alternatives, including four action alternatives and a No Project/No Action Alternative, to be evaluated in the project's environmental document. The five alternatives are being evaluated in a joint Environment Impact Report/Environmental Impact Statement/Environmental Impact Statement (EIR/EIS/EIS) that complies with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), and TRPA ordinances. The five alternatives are listed below.

- ▶ **Alternative 1** – No-Project/No-Action: Existing River and 18-Hole Regulation Golf Course
- ▶ **Alternative 2** – River Ecosystem Restoration with Reconfigured 18-Hole Regulation Golf Course
- ▶ **Alternative 3** – River Ecosystem Restoration with Reduced-Play Golf Course
- ▶ **Alternative 4** – River Stabilization with Existing 18-Hole Regulation Golf Course
- ▶ **Alternative 5** – River Ecosystem Restoration with Decommissioned Golf Course

## **Alternative 1 No-Project/No-Action: Existing River and 18-Hole Regulation Golf Course**

For the No Project/No Action Alternative, Alternative 1, the river restoration and changes to the golf course would not be implemented. This alternative represents a projection of reasonably foreseeable future conditions that could occur if no project actions were implemented. Under Alternative 1, existing conditions in the study area would continue into the future. The reach of the Upper Truckee River within the study area would not be restored and would continue to erode and transport sediment to Lake Tahoe, with repairs to the river and golf course infrastructure performed only on an emergency or as-needed basis. The 18-hole regulation golf course would remain as it currently exists, with an overall footprint of 133 acres, 56 acres in the 100-year floodplain and 123 acres in the SEZ. Five bridges across the Upper Truckee River and four across Angora Creek would remain. Use of the area occupied by the golf course, including cart paths and bridges, would continue without change. There would be no changes to trails in Washoe Meadows SP.

Under this alternative, no boundary changes for Lake Valley SRA and Washoe Meadows SP would occur. No amendment to the text of the Lake Valley SRA General Plan would be needed, because the approach to management of the river would continue similar to current conditions (i.e., repairs to existing bank stabilization, infrastructure, and additional spot stabilization in response to erosion, damage, or failures). This does not preclude future general plan preparation for Washoe Meadows SP, but planning is not required at this time, because no permanent development is anticipated under this alternative.

## **Alternative 2 River Ecosystem Restoration with Reconfigured 18-Hole Regulation Golf Course**

Alternative 2 involves river ecosystem restoration with a reconfigured 18-hole regulation golf course. A 13,430 foot long reach of the Upper Truckee River and adjoining floodplain would be restored. Portions of the existing golf course would be removed from the historic meander belt. This would require several golf course holes to be relocated to an area to the west side of the river. Removing golf course uses adjacent to the river would also reduce the amount of SEZ occupied by the golf course and allow for an increase in the active floodplain. All five existing bridges would be removed from the Upper Truckee River and one new, longer bridge would be constructed. Four bridges would also be removed from Angora Creek. New trails would be constructed on both sides of the river. This alternative includes a restroom on the west side of the river, near hole 9 and paving and lighting the unpaved parking area.

The boundaries between Washoe Meadows SP and Lake Valley SRA would be modified so the SRA would encompass the reconfigured golf course and the restored river would generally become part of the SP. Text amendments to the Lake Valley SRA General Plan would also be made to reflect management of the reconfigured golf course and river. An

Interim Management Plan would also be prepared for Washoe Meadows SP that would allow for trail improvements, but not allow any other development.

### **Alternative 3 River Ecosystem Restoration with Reduced-Play Golf Course**

Alternative 3 would involve restoring the Upper Truckee River ecosystem and providing a reduced-play golf course. A 13,430-foot reach of the Upper Truckee River and adjoining floodplain would be restored. The golf course would be reduced in size to remove golf course from much of the historic meander belt, allowing space for only a reduced-play golf course, such as an 18-hole executive or 9-hole regulation course. A portion of the existing golf course would be reconfigured on the southeast side of the river, to allow for a buffer between the river and the golf course. All five bridges would be removed from the Upper Truckee River and four bridges would be removed from Angora Creek. A new trail would be constructed on the southeast side of the river. No construction would occur on the west side of the river in Washoe Meadows SP under Alternative 3 except river restoration within areas of the historic meander belt.

A boundary adjustment to Lake Valley SRA and Washoe Meadows SP would occur to decrease the size of the SRA to fit the reduce-play golf course. Washoe Meadows SP would be expanded to include the restored riparian corridor of the Upper Truckee River. Amendment of the Lake Valley SRA General Plan would be needed for the development of a reduced-play golf course (rather than the current 18-hole regulation course noted in the document). An Interim Management Plan would also be prepared for Washoe Meadows SP that would allow for trail improvements and a general plan for Washoe Meadow SP could be prepared in the future to allow for other development within that unit.

### **Alternative 4 River Stabilization with Existing 18-Hole Regulation Golf Course**

Alternative 4 uses a combination of hard and soft stabilization to keep the river in its present configuration and includes only minor changes to the existing golf course, including the addition of a restroom near hole 5 and paving and light of the unpaved parking area. It involves the systematic and extensive installation of bank protection and grade controls within the present river alignment at the existing elevations. While the streambed and streambank protections would be relatively rigid, biotechnical treatments with native riparian vegetation would be incorporated to the maximum extent possible while still ensuring stabilization of the river to minimize erosion. Use of biotechnical treatments would restore some habitat value to the riparian corridor. Because the river would be stabilized in place, the existing 18-hole regulation golf course would remain largely unchanged. Three of the existing bridges would remain in place while the two upstream bridges would be replaced by one longer bridge. No changes to recreational trails would be implemented.

Because the basic footprint of the golf course would not change, there would be no need to modify the current boundaries between Lake Valley SRA and Washoe Meadows SP. However, the approach in Alternative 4 with the river largely stabilized in place would be different than the directives of the General Plan for restoring a more natural channel. As a result, the text of the General Plan would need to be revised under this alternative. An Interim Management Plan would also be prepared for Washoe Meadows SP that would allow for trail improvements and a general plan for Washoe Meadow SP could be prepared in the future to allow for other development within that unit.

## **Alternative 5 River Ecosystem Restoration with Decommissioned Golf Course**

Alternative 5 involves decommissioning and removing the 18-hole regulation golf course to restore all or a portion of the golf course footprint to meadow and riparian habitat. A 13,430-foot reach of the Upper Truckee River and adjoining floodplain would be restored. All five Upper Truckee bridges and four Angora Creek bridges would be removed. Golf holes would be removed from sensitive lands adjacent to the river and the area further away from the river and all or a portion of the footprint would be restored as native meadow and riparian habitat. The clubhouse facility, parking area, and maintenance yard would remain with the clubhouse available for public use to be determined at a later date.

The purpose for Lake Valley SRA would be eliminated with removal of the golf course. The existing Lake Valley SRA and its General Plan would be obsolete and negated. The entirety of the areas of Washoe Meadows SP and Lake Valley SRA would be evaluated for possible future recreation uses. State Parks would have the opportunity to embark on a new planning effort for the area at anytime in the future when it wishes to consider development of permanent facilities. This would be a separate action from the current project, and could include consideration of a variety of outdoor recreation and resources management actions, consistent with a state park classification (e.g., day use, picnicking, multi-use trail development, overnight tent and RV camping, group camping, cabins, etc.).

If economically feasible, a 9-hole golf course may remain temporarily in use while State Parks evaluates whether to initiate planning for alternative State Park uses. If a reduced-play course remains temporarily, it would be physically configured similar to Alternative 3.

# 3.0 Scoping Process

## 3.1 General Description and Purpose of Scoping

Scoping is an initial and important component of the environmental review process. Scoping is intended to assist in identifying the final range of actions, alternatives, environmental resources, environmental issues and mitigation measures that will be analyzed in an environmental document. The scoping process helps ensure that potential environmental problems are identified early and properly studied and also helps to eliminate from detailed study those issues that are not critical to the decision at hand.

Scoping is conducted as part of compliance with CEQA, NEPA, and TRPA ordinances. Scoping can be conducted in various forms and may involve numerous participants, but generally involves the solicitation of input from the public and/or interested agencies to determine the scope, focus, and contents of an environmental document.

### 3.1.1 NEPA Requirements

NEPA requires a formal scoping process for the preparation of an EIS. Under NEPA, scoping is the process by which a lead agency for EIS preparation solicits input on the nature and extent of issues and impacts to be addressed in the EIS and the methods by which they will be evaluated. NEPA specifically requires the lead agency to consult with federal agencies having jurisdiction by law and/or special expertise on the proposed action and/or alternatives and to solicit information from the public during EIS preparation.

Section 1501.7 of the Council on Environmental Quality's NEPA regulations require the lead agency's scoping process to:

- ▶ invite affected federal, state, and local agencies, Indian tribes, project proponents, and other interested persons to participate in the EIS process;
- ▶ determine the potential significant environmental issues to be analyzed in depth in the EIS;
- ▶ identify and eliminate issues determined to be insignificant or addressed in other documents;
- ▶ allocate assignments among the lead agency and any cooperating agencies regarding preparation of the EIS, including impact analysis and identification of mitigation measures;
- ▶ identify related environmental documents being prepared
- ▶ identify other environmental review and consultation requirements; and



- ▶ indicate the timing of the preparation of the environmental document and the lead agency's tentative planning and decision-making schedule.

Scoping should occur as early as possible after the lead agency decides to prepare an EIS. The NEPA lead agency is required to publish a Notice of Intent (NOI) in the Federal Register announcing its intent to prepare an EIS. Although not specifically required by NEPA, the lead agency may also hold scoping meetings. Scoping must occur after the NOI is issued, but may occur earlier, as long as appropriate public notice is provided and enough project information is available to allow the public and relevant agencies to participate effectively.

While publication of the NOI serves as the trigger for starting the scoping process, there is no equivalent activity to mark its conclusion until public release of the draft EIS. To encourage submission of comments and information early in the environmental review process, NEPA lead agency often identifies a date by which scoping comments should be received. For the Upper Truckee River Restoration and Golf Course Reconfiguration Project, the NOI identified October 6, 2006, as the date by which scoping comments were requested to be received. Often, the NEPA lead agency prepares a scoping report to summarize the issues raised during the scoping process and to publicize any decisions that have been made during the scoping process. This report can serve as closure to the scoping process and an assurance that the NEPA lead agency will consider comments received during that process.

### **3.1.2 CEQA Requirements**

Scoping is a less formalized process under CEQA than under NEPA, but is encouraged in the statute and State CEQA Guidelines. Scoping is recognized as a means to help identify the range of actions, alternatives, environmental effects, methods of assessment, and mitigation measures to be analyzed in depth in an EIR, and eliminates from detailed study those issues that are found not to be significant. Scoping is also an effective way to bring together and resolve the concerns of interested federal, state, and local agencies; the proponent of the action; and other interested persons, including project opponents.

Tools used to determine the scope of an EIR include early public and inter-agency consultation, the NOP of an EIR, and scoping meetings with agencies and the public. Of these tools, only the NOP is a mandatory requirement under CEQA for the preparation of an EIR. Issuance of the NOP, similar to the NOI under NEPA, serves as the trigger for soliciting comments on the proposed project. Scoping typically ends at the conclusion of a specified public comment period, which is 30 days for the CEQA process, although public involvement continues throughout the project review and approval effort.

A scoping meeting is required if a project qualifies as being of statewide, regional, or areawide significance, in compliance with Section 21083.9 of the statute. The Upper Truckee River Restoration and Golf Course Reconfiguration Project qualifies for this requirement. Notice of this scoping meeting is required to include specified recipients, including responsible agencies, trustee agencies, and members of the public who have requested notification. General public notice of a scoping meeting is discretionary under CEQA; however, many lead agencies do conduct public scoping meetings to obtain input

about the scope and content of an EIR, when they conduct the scoping meeting required by Section 21083.9 of CEQA. The scoping meetings held for this project complied with these CEQA requirements.

### **3.1.3 TRPA Requirements**

TRPA is required to consult with and obtain the comments of any Federal, State or local agency that has jurisdiction by law or special expertise with respect to environmental impacts associated with the project. While TRPA rules and ordinances do not require the release of an NOP or mandate conducting formal public scoping meetings, TRPA typically releases an NOP early in the environmental review process and holds scoping meetings before the Advisory Planning Commission (APC) and Governing Board (GB) to provide opportunity for APC and GB members, agencies, and member of the public to provide input on the project.

## **3.2 Public Outreach Efforts for the Upper Truckee River Restoration and Golf Course Reconfiguration Project**

Several outreach efforts have been undertaken to inform stakeholders about the Upper Truckee River Restoration and Golf Course Reconfiguration Project, including public meetings during early study phases and development of the project alternatives, as well as the scoping process and two public recreation planning workshops. The environmental document scoping process supplements the early public input process. The public comment time period of the scoping process was held from the release of the initial scoping-related public notice (NOP release on September 5, 2006) to the conclusion of the last scoping public comment period on October 20, 2006. The outreach efforts made to encourage public and agency input during this scoping period are described below.

### **3.2.1 Informational Notices**

#### ***Notice of Intent***

Reclamation published the NOI in the Federal Register on September 5, 2006. The NOI provides a summary of the proposed project and project background, describes the proposed alternatives, presents information on the scoping meetings, and provides State Parks, Reclamation, and TRPA contact information. Information about how to obtain copies of the NOI was made available to scoping meeting attendees, and an electronic version of the document was posted on the project website (see below). The NOI identified October 6, 2006 as the closing date for submitting scoping comments. The NOI, as published in the Federal Register, is included as Attachment 1.

#### ***Notice of Preparation***

State Parks and TRPA filed the NOP with the California and Nevada State Clearinghouses and released it publicly on August 28, 2006. The NOP identified October 6, 2006 as the scoping period closing date for submitting scoping comments. Based on public and agency input during the scoping process, the original scoping period was extended by two weeks (to October 20, 2006). A legal notice was placed in the *Tahoe*

*Daily Tribune*, the primary newspaper in the South Lake Tahoe area, on October 6, 2006, to announce the extension period.

The NOP provides notice of the scoping meetings, presents an overview of the proposed action and statement of the purpose of and need for the project, lists the issues anticipated to be addressed in the EIR/EIS/EIS, and provides contact information. In addition to State Clearinghouse distribution to potentially interested state agencies, copies of the NOP were mailed to property owners (within 300 feet of the study area boundaries) and other parties known to have an interest in the proposed project<sup>1</sup>. An electronic version of the document was also posted on State Parks' and TRPA's project websites (see below). The NOP and legal notice are included in Attachment 2 and Attachment 3, respectively.

### ***Newspaper Notices***

State Parks placed a legal notice in the *Tahoe Daily Tribune* on September 5 and 8, 2006. The notice announced State Parks, TRPA, and Reclamation's intention to prepare an EIR/EIS/EIS, the places and times of the scoping meetings, State Parks and TRPA contact information, and the availability of information on State Parks and TRPA's websites (see below). Additionally, as mentioned above, State Parks placed a legal notice in the *Tahoe Daily Tribune* on October 6, 2006, to announce the extension of the scoping period. Both legal notices are included in Attachment 3.

### ***Reclamation News Release***

Reclamation issued a news release on September 5, 2006, announcing the scoping meetings and soliciting public input on the project. The distribution list included approximately 120 recipients, including newspapers, radio stations, television stations, and interested agencies, groups, and organizations. The news release is included in Attachment 3.

### ***Websites***

State Parks maintains a project website for the proposed project ([www.restoreuppertruckee.net](http://www.restoreuppertruckee.net)) that contains project history and background, information about the study area, project objectives, alternatives descriptions, public documents, background documents, project timeline, updates and public meeting information, and contact information. State Parks and TRPA also posted the NOP on their agency websites (<http://parks.ca.gov>; <http://www.trpa.org>).

### ***Newsletter***

State Parks released the first *Upper Truckee River Restoration and Golf Course Reconfiguration Project Newsletter* in January 2007. This newsletter included information about the about the project's history and background, project objectives, the proposed project and alternatives, the environmental review process, contact information, and future opportunities for public participation. The newsletter also provided information for a public recreation planning workshop held in February 2007. The newsletter was mailed out to property owners in the project vicinity, agencies and other

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<sup>1</sup> State Clearinghouses and some agencies were provided with a long-version NOP. Property owners (within 300 feet of the study area boundaries) and other interested parties on the mailing list were provided with a short-version NOP.

parties known to have an interest in the proposed project. The newsletter is included in Attachment 4.

### **3.2.2 Public Recreation Planning Workshops**

Two recreation planning workshops were held on the evenings of February 8 and 9, 2007. The purpose of these workshops was to gather information about existing public access and use patterns in Washoe Meadows State Park (SP) and Lake Valley State Recreation Area (SRA) and provide an opportunity for the public to help identify public access and resource protection features of this project. The workshops involved a short presentation about known important natural resources and public use of the State Park, followed by an interactive planning exercise in which all interested attendees were invited to participate.

### **3.2.3 Scoping Meetings**

Two public scoping meetings were held in the afternoon and evening of September 26, 2006 to provide opportunities for interested parties to learn about the proposed project and alternatives and to provide input regarding the alternatives and scope of the environmental document. The project was also presented as an information item to TRPA's APC and GB on September 13 and September 27, 2006 meetings. In addition to receiving comments from APC and GB members, the public was also asked to provide input on the project at these two meetings.

During the September 26 public scoping meetings, comment cards<sup>2</sup> were made available to participants. In addition, maps describing the project background and objectives, the proposed alternatives, the environmental review process and tentative schedule, the project website URL, and public participation opportunities. (A copy of the presentation from the September 26, 2006 scoping meetings is included in Attachment 5.) Meeting locations, dates, and times were as follows:

- ▶ September 13, 2006, TRPA APC meeting beginning at 9:30 a.m. at TRPA offices, 128 Market Street, Stateline, Nevada. The project was presented as an information item only; however, public and Commission comments were heard.
- ▶ September 26, 2006, State Parks/TRPA/Reclamation public scoping meeting beginning at 12:00 p.m. at the U.S. Forest Service Building at 35 College Drive, South Lake Tahoe, California. This meeting constituted a formal public scoping meeting.
- ▶ September 26, 2006, State Parks/TRPA/Reclamation public scoping meeting beginning at 6:00 p.m. at the U.S. Forest Service Building at 35 College Drive, South Lake Tahoe, California. This meeting constituted a formal public scoping meeting.
- ▶ September 27, 2006, TRPA GB meeting beginning at 9:30 a.m. at the North Tahoe Conference Center at 8318 North Lake Tahoe Boulevard, Kings Beach, California.

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<sup>2</sup> Comment cards were intended to be used to submit written comments at the meetings. They were also pre-addressed for submittal via U.S. mail.

The project was presented as an information item only; however, public and Board comments were heard.

### **3.2.4 Other Public Outreach Meetings**

In addition to the public recreation and scoping meetings, a number of other public meetings and tours have been held to present information on the proposed project, including:

- ▶ January 31, 2007, presentation at Meyers Roundtable meeting;
- ▶ February 15, 2007, presentation at Sierra Club meeting;
- ▶ August 5, 2007, presentation to Players Club at Lake Tahoe Golf Course;
- ▶ June 29, 2008, walking tour for public;
- ▶ June 30, 2008, walking tour for public;
- ▶ August 4, 2008, walking tour for Washoe Community Group; and
- ▶ October 20, 2008, tour at Lake Tahoe Golf Course.

### **3.2.5 Scoping Report**

This scoping report was created to outline the scoping process and outcome of the scoping meetings and other activities. Specifically, this report includes an overview of scoping requirements; a list of all documents/products generated for project outreach; a summary of all comments made during the scoping process, both written and verbal; a description of each of the alternatives to be analyzed in the EIR/EIS/EIS; and an appendix that includes hard copies of all written comments, summaries of the scoping meetings, and other project-related print materials used to inform interested parties about the proposed action and alternatives and the EIR/EIS/EIS.

## **4.0 Scoping Comments**

Comments were received in written format, as well as presented orally at the scoping meetings. Notes were taken during the scoping meetings to record questions and answers and the attendees' comments. Attachment 6 contains a summary of oral comments, and questions and answers from the TRPA APC and GB meetings held in September 2006. Attachment 7 provides a summary of oral comments, and questions and answers from the September 26, 2006 public scoping meetings. Written comments received are presented in Attachment 8. All comments, both written (Attachment 8) and oral, that are relevant to the contents of the EIR/EIS/EIS and the environmental review process are summarized in Table 4.1, "Environmental Issues Raised during the Scoping Period."

Some comments do not refer to the content of the environmental analysis, but are related to the merits of the project. Project merits will be considered by decision-makers upon completion of the environmental process when deciding whether or not to approve the project. Comments that do not relate to potential physical environmental effects of the project are not evaluated in the draft EIR/EIS/EIS and are not included in the following table.



**Table 4-1  
Environmental Issues Raised during the NOP/NOI Scoping Period  
September 5, 2006 through October 20, 2006**

Environmental Issue	EIR/EIS/EIS Section(s) Addressing Comment'
<i>General Comments</i>	
Include a broad and detailed review of all impacts, including those described in comments submitted by the public.	Multiple sections
If the golf course is reconfigured it should comply with Audubon Signature Programs.	Project Alternatives
It is illegal to move the commercial function of the golf course from a State Recreation Area to a land classified as state park.	Land Use
What would be the effect of heavy use of equipment on the environment?	Multiple sections
All of Washoe Meadows SP should be considered as part of the project.	Project Alternatives
Cutting down 1,000 trees, adding acres of fertilized grass, installing thousands of square feet of impervious surfaces, creating additional VMT's and adding light pollution, air pollution, noise pollution cannot be offset by any amounts of improvements to the Upper Truckee River.	Multiple sections
What is the probability of a dam failure at Echo Lake and what would be its effects?	Such an assessment would be speculative and beyond the scope of the EIR/EIS/EIS. However, potential effects related to an essentially unregulated river have been evaluated in cumulative hydrology and flooding impacts
A TRPA core value is "environmental protection" and State Parks promotes "the preserving of natural ecosystems". How does the preferred alternative protect or preserve the environment and its natural ecosystems?	Multiple sections
Is a business that is only productive 6 months of the year worth losing thousands of natural trees and wildlife habitat?	Multiple sections
We as local citizens (who pay taxes to support government agencies) deserve the right to have (more than one) widely publicized forums to discuss the decisions that affect us.	Introduction, Attachment 3
We support the general effort to restore parts of the Upper Truckee River; however, why is time and money being spent restoring one area while damaging another natural area with golf course relocation?	Introduction and Purpose and Need
The project was not properly submitted for public comment. Residents within walking distance of the park were not noticed.	Introduction and Purpose and Need, Attachment 3
We ask that there be additional public meetings to provide more adequate notice to the whole community that borders the park, uses the park and cares about the environment and the proposed plans for the park.	Introduction and Purpose and Need, Attachment 3
All neighbors should have been notified.	Introduction and Purpose and Need, Attachment 3
Public comment should be opened to the entire public with adequate response time.	Introduction and Purpose and Need,

**Table 4-1  
Environmental Issues Raised during the NOP/NOI Scoping Period  
September 5, 2006 through October 20, 2006**

Environmental Issue	EIR/EIS/EIS Section(s) Addressing Comment <sup>1</sup>
	Attachment 3
It is unclear whether or not an undisturbed buffer of forest will be retained between the reconstructed golf course and residential property. If a buffer is retained, how wide will it be and will there be any improvements allowed within this buffer (trails, service roads, utilities, etc.)?	Project Alternatives and Scenic
<b>Process Information</b>	
Define the roles of participating agencies.	Introduction and Purpose and Need
The issue of golf course revenue is an improper topic in an environmental review under CEQA.	Socioeconomics
Include who the actual decision-makers are for each agency, including the role of Lahontan RWQCB. Include list of all responsible and cooperating agencies.	Introduction and Purpose and Need
Do the agencies have a formal decision-making process to determine which alternative is selected as preferred? If so, what is it?	Introduction and Purpose and Need
<b>Introduction and Purpose and Need</b>	
Revise project goals to eliminate ones related to championship golf course revenues.	Introduction and Purpose and Need
Lake clarity should be in the goals and objectives.	Introduction and Purpose and Need
"To the extent feasible," should be removed from the goals and objectives dealing with restoration.	Introduction and Purpose and Need
Why is "to the extent feasible," not in the goals and objectives dealing with the golf course?	Introduction and Purpose and Need
Goals and objectives fail to acknowledge that the intent of the state in the acquisition of Washoe Meadows SP was to provide for many recreational uses.	Introduction and Purpose and Need; Project Alternatives
Describe the rational behind the golf course-related project objectives in the context of the river restoration effort.	Introduction and Purpose and Need; Project Alternatives; Project Alternatives
Protection and enhancement of the Upper Truckee River water quality and beneficial uses should be a primary planning objective.	Introduction and Purpose and Need; Geomorphology and Water Quality
The goal to minimize short-term water quality impacts should be broadened to: evaluate, select, and implement an alternative that contributes to the restoration of clarity objectives within Lake Tahoe with consideration given to public desires and regulatory agency mandates and authorities.	Introduction and Purpose and Need; Geomorphology and Water Quality
What are the criteria for determining where the golf course might be relocated? Criteria should be developed in order to determine which configuration results in the greatest benefit to multiple resource agencies.	Introduction and Purpose and Need; Project Alternatives
If the golf course objectives are to be retained, they should be better explained, particularly in relation to other golf	Introduction and Purpose and Need;

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opportunities in the Tahoe Basin. Why is this an important objective to State Parks?	Project Alternatives; Appendix E
Is a championship golf course really necessary and does it fit with the established purpose of Washoe Meadows SP?	Introduction and Purpose and Need; Land Use; Recreation; Appendix E
Quantified success criteria for the highest priority should be shared. Suggested criteria are: list how sediment is measured in physical and chemical components, compare the Upper Truckee River to an agreed upon baseline, and link the solution to a reduction in sediment from current levels to the baseline. One of the other tributaries to the Lake that is considered pristine should be used as a baseline. A plot could be done for sediment deposits and seasons for both the baseline and the Upper Truckee River to clearly show the problem and what success looks like.	Introduction and Purpose and Need; Hydrology and Flooding; Geomorphology and Water Quality
We completely support the NOP statement of Purpose and Need in its entirety and expressly request it not be changed.	Introduction and Purpose and Need
<b><i>Project Alternatives</i></b>	
The NOP describes a project that is defined illegally and incorrectly, and reflects a flawed project approach.	Project Alternatives
Unless the scope (including the goals/objectives and Project Alternatives) of the EIR/EIS/EIS is significantly revised prior to initiation of the review, the results will be biased.	Introduction and Purpose and Need; Project Alternatives
Completion of the project as described in the Preferred Alternative would have significant, irreversible impacts on Park and River resources.	Multiple sections
Implementation of either Alternative 1 or 2 would be inconsistent with the 1984 statute that authorized acquisition of the lands; State Parks planning, regulation, and statutes; and the mandate of TRPA contained in statute and adopted goals, plans, and thresholds.	Multiple sections
Redefine Project Alternatives to address full potential for restoration and for multiple configurations of the golf course within the boundaries of Lake Valley SRA.	Project Alternatives
Eliminate the park boundary adjustments from the Project Alternatives.	Project Alternatives
The Project Alternatives are scoped too narrowly. The NOP does not provide a full range of reasonable Project Alternatives.	Project Alternatives
Prematurely selected a preferred alternative.	Project Alternatives
Alternative 2 should be revised to not increase the total acreage or yardage of the golf course beyond its current levels, consistent with the Lake Valley SRA general plan.	Project Alternatives
Alternative 3 should eliminate reference to a 9-hole golf course. Instead it should be entitled "Restoration of the River with a golf course only on the east side of the River." The course could have different configurations including 18-hole regulation, 18-hole executive, 18-hole par-3 or 9-hole.	Project Alternatives
Alternative 4 should be removed and replaced with a new alternative entitled "Restoration of the river and relocation of	Project Alternatives

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<p>the golf course.” This could include relocating the golf course to other lands; changing the clubhouse to a Meyers Visitor Center; changing the clubhouse to a shared-use facility with a relocated Elks Club, enabling the California Tahoe Conservancy (CTC) to acquire the existing Elks Club public service facility; and moving the driving range to the Bijou Golf Course to make more area available. State Parks should check with other agencies to see if there is a more appropriate piece of land available for the golf course.</p>	Multiple sections
<p>What degree of ecological function restoration is proposed by each alternative given the site constraints?</p>	Multiple sections
<p>It is important to evaluate the full restoration potential including reduction of pesticides, herbicides, and fertilizers used at golf courses, reduction in watering needs, increase in wildlife habitat and increased room for low intensity recreation.</p>	Project Alternatives
<p>Look at an alternative that reconfigures the golf course holes on the east side of the river and only relocating 3 or 4 holes.</p>	Project Alternatives; Land Use
<p>Alternative 2 needs to be eliminated because it conflicts with CA State law. CA Public Resources Code Section 5019.53.</p>	Project Alternatives
<p>Include a no golf course alternative.</p>	Project Alternatives; Recreation
<p>Include an alternative that evaluates non-vehicular, low maintenance recreation in conjunction with the Upper Truckee River Restoration Project to enhance the benefits of restoration.</p>	Project Alternatives
<p>If the golf course is going to be moved to the location indicated under Alternative 2, then a much larger corridor should be left open along the river to provide habitat for wildlife.</p>	Project Alternatives; Hydrology and Flooding; Geomorphology and Water Quality
<p>Moving part of the golf course into another part of SEZ seems to be an act of futility. This will once again be spending millions of tax dollars on a plan that has no long term net gain for the Lake.</p>	Project Alternatives
<p>Reinforcing the riverbanks with large boulders and rock retaining walls to stop erosion in combination with several large filter basins spaced apart should be considered. The filter basins could be cleaned out yearly in late summer when the water table is low.</p>	Project Alternatives
<p>The Draft EIR should provide a more detailed map of the proposed golf course improvements to be constructed in the Washoe Meadows SP.</p>	Project Alternatives
<p>An alternative like what the Forest Service did at Cook House Meadows should be considered.</p>	Project Alternatives
<p>There was no discussion of the last goal in the Project Alternatives.</p>	Project Alternatives; Land Use
<p>What are the environmental implications for not including Lake Valley SRA river protection goals and policies in Alternative 3?</p>	Project Alternatives; Biological Resources; Cultural Resources; Recreation

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<p>The proposed project should include restoring the river, building a "natural golf course," allowing all recreational activities and uses, and have a wild zone that borders the river and restores habitat.</p>	<p>Project Alternatives; Biological Resources; Recreation</p>
<p>Please consider moving the golf course bridges to locations on Angora Creek to facilitate crossing by hikers, bicycles, and cross-country skiers.</p>	<p>Project Alternatives</p>
<p>Options such as doing nothing, confining the river to a concrete trench, or removing the golf course in its entirety will not be beneficial and/or may not be politically feasible.</p>	<p>The EIR/EIS/EIS will disclose the environmental impacts and benefits of the proposed project and Project Alternatives. The EIS will not include a discussion of political feasibility.</p>
<p>By incorporating golf course concerns into the project goals and objectives, Alternative 3 could never be selected because it doesn't meet the goals and objectives. Alternative 3 seems to only be provided as lip service to the requirements of an alternative analysis.</p>	<p>Introduction and Purpose and Need; Project Alternatives</p>
<p>There are too few or not viable Project Alternatives presented in this restoration project. Doing nothing is not a valid option. Relocating the golf course next to all the residences in the North Upper Truckee area also appears to be a drastic proposal. It appears the deck has been stacked against the homeowners in the area. Reducing the golf course to 9 holes seems unlikely. An option should be included that involves a golf course designer that would give Project Alternatives to relocating this course so that it would benefit the community as well as the environment.</p>	<p>Project Alternatives</p>
<p>The golf course should be cut down to 9 holes. There is another golf course right across the highway in Meyers, another in town, and a world class course at Edgewood.</p>	<p>Project Alternatives; Recreation</p>
<p><i>Land Use</i></p>	
<p>Is the current golf course operating as described in the Lake Valley SRA general plan? The golf course acreage was never reduced according to the Lake Valley SRA general plan.</p>	<p>Project Alternatives; Land Use; Recreation</p>
<p>Why does the proposed project contradict the Lake Valley SRA general plan that delineates a "Stream Management Sensitivity Zone" along the entire Upper Truckee River through the golf course? The general plan states that this zone shall be used to identify areas needing special management actions, such as those areas to be developed for management of the golf course and restoration of natural stream configuration and bank stabilization.</p>	<p>Project Alternatives; Land Use</p>
<p>Potential land use impacts of the golf course and boundary change should be fully evaluated.</p>	<p>Land Use</p>
<p>Land coverage issues are not adequately addressed.</p>	<p>Geology, Soils, and Land Capability and Coverage; Hydrology and Flooding; Geomorphology and Water Quality</p>
<p>What would the change in the Lake Valley SRA general plan include?</p>	<p>Project Alternatives</p>



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The land use analysis should fully describe and consider the planned and potential future uses which could occur in the area between the proposed golf course and the subdivision lots that back up to the preferred alternative.	Land Use
Will the golf course reconstruction near access locations increase or decrease the use of the remaining park acreage with either beneficial or negative impacts to surrounding properties?	Land Use; Recreation
What will be done in the area between the golf course and the lots that back to the property?	Project Alternatives; Scenic; Land Use
Will ownership of any land in the project area change from public to private ownership, specifically the land between the golf course and the lots that back Washoe Meadows SP? Will private property rights need to be acquired for the project?	Project Alternatives
Will zoning changes occur as a result of the project?	Project Alternatives; Land Use
Building a golf course in what is regarded as such a sensitive area could cause concern with local property owners that are only allowed 1% coverage and bring under scrutiny the entire land capability system and may bring about future protest and litigation.	Project Alternatives; Geology, Soils, and Land Capability and Coverage
The golf course located in a SRA cannot be arbitrarily moved into land classified as a state park.	Project Alternatives; Land Use
What would the size of the land swap be? The new area of golf course should not increase the acreage of the golf course.	Project Alternatives
Washoe Meadows SP is zoned to be set aside for wildlife. How will moving the golf course meet the intent of the zoning?	Project Alternatives; Land Use
It was previously indicated that Washoe Meadows SP would not be developed and the purpose was to maintain its wild nature.	Project Alternatives; Land Use
The proposed project would result in <i>de facto</i> planning and boundary adjustment for the park.	Project Alternatives; Land Use
It is improper to shift the commercial function of the golf course, located in a state park unit classified as a state recreation area, into a unit classified as a state park.	Project Alternatives; Land Use
Describe existing land use constraints, including those that constrain the width of the floodplain and base flood elevation. What are the assumptions regarding the level of stream reach enhancements that may be part of the restoration project?	Hydrology and Flooding; Geomorphology and Water Quality; Land Use
The EIR/EIS/EIS should consider the potential future impact of changing the designation of Washoe Meadows SP lands into SRA as the SRA designation offers fewer protections from future development.	Project Alternatives; Land Use
How can a state park be reclassified as a recreation area without the appropriate authorities involved?	Project Alternatives; Land Use
<b>Hydrology, Water Supply, and Water Quality</b>	
Discuss the effects of developing a well to support golf course irrigation and bathrooms on groundwater resources and the fen.	Hydrology and Flooding; Geomorphology and Water Quality

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How do the existing golf course diversions on the Upper Truckee affect the river and restoration proposal? What percentage of the Upper Truckee River's summer discharge is used by these diversions? Disclose the CA State Water Licenses connected to these diversions and whether they are being operated consistent with such licenses.	Hydrology and Flooding; Geomorphology and Water Quality
All Project Alternatives should consider floodplain effects and obtain a Conditional Letter of Map Revisions from FEMA to determine that agency's concurrence regarding anticipated floodplain changes.	Hydrology and Flooding; Geomorphology, and Water Quality
The EIR/EIS/EIS must include a detailed analysis of potential short-term water quality impacts related to construction, etc. Discuss proposed mitigation measures.	Hydrology and Flooding; Geomorphology and Water Quality
If possible, the EIR/EIS/EIS should include a numeric estimate of pollutant loading expected from construction and compare short-term impacts with long-term load reductions.	Hydrology and Flooding; Geomorphology and Water Quality
The EIR/EIS/EIS should also include information regarding construction methodologies, special equipment, temporary BMPs, design considerations, and other details that demonstrate the project can be constructed without discharging sediment or other pollutants to the Upper Truckee River.	Project Alternatives; Hydrology and Flooding; Geomorphology and Water Quality
If the analysis concludes temporary construction activities will violate water quality objectives or standards, then the EIR/EIS/EIS must include a statement of overriding considerations.	The EIR/EIS/EIS will consider the environmental impacts of the proposed project and Project Alternatives on water quality, including those related to construction activities (Hydrology and Flooding; Geomorphology, and Water Quality).
	If appropriate, statements of overriding considerations are prepared as part of the decision-making process when agencies are considering approval of a project after the Final EIR/EIS/EIS has been prepared. Therefore, a statement of overriding considerations will not be included in the EIR/EIS/EIS.
The EIR/EIS/EIS must discuss the potential for the proposed Project Alternatives to reduce erosion and improve water quality. If possible, include a quantitative pollutant load reduction estimate for each of the evaluated Project Alternatives and compare estimates to existing conditions.	Geology, Soils, and Land Capability and Coverage; Hydrology and Flooding; Geomorphology and Water Quality
The EIR/EIS/EIS should include adequate information to identify which alternative has the greatest water quality benefit.	Project Alternatives; Hydrology and

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Proposed mitigation must be described to reduce or eliminate impacts from runoff in Washoe Meadows SP.	Flooding; Geomorphology and Water Quality
Address effects of nutrient and sediment inputs on groundwater and surface water quality from construction, golf course relocation, and management.	Hydrology and Flooding; Geomorphology and Water Quality
Address effects of the project on hydrologic regime and geomorphology of the river, especially downslope of the proposed golf course relocation site.	Hydrology and Flooding; Geomorphology, and Water Quality
Will a 35% load reduction of all constituents be achieved?	Hydrology and Flooding; Geomorphology and Water Quality
Other streams and natural springs in the project area could be affected or eliminated by the proposed project, which would cause a reduction in water deposited into the Upper Truckee River and the Lake.	Hydrology and Flooding; Geomorphology, and Water Quality
Golf course holes should not be moved to a wetlands area that is wet for at least 9 months of the year.	Project Alternatives; Hydrology and Flooding; Geomorphology and Water Quality
This area is directly uphill of a large natural filtration area which slowly treats all runoff between Angora Ridge and the river. This area is known as Washoe Meadows Wildlife Refuge.	Hydrology and Flooding; Geomorphology and Water Quality; Biological Resources
Operational requirements for the proposed golf course may be different than those for the existing golf course. The operator will be required to conduct extensive surface and ground water monitoring. The golf course operator will also be required to develop and implement detailed irrigation and fertilizer management programs.	Project Alternatives; Hydrology and Flooding; Geomorphology and Water Quality
We are told by the agencies to preserve our forest and wildlife habitat by not using fertilizers and not putting in lawns as this adds pollutants to our Lake. Do golf courses not use fertilizer?	Project Alternatives; Hydrology and Flooding; Geomorphology and Water Quality; Biological Resources
The golf course has been there a long time. Why all of a sudden this plan? The golf course is not affecting clarity of Lake Tahoe. If it is, why isn't the amount of sediment quantified? Where are the comparisons that quantify its impact from 25 years ago to today taking into consideration all of the other development that has occurred? What about all of the homes that have been built along the river? What about the 300 hundred trees that were felled on the hillside by the airport, down the river from the golf course?	Introduction and Purpose and Need; Hydrology and Flooding; Geomorphology and Water Quality
Huge snow packs in the past two years have damaged the golf course and other parts of the river. The land along the river	Introduction and Purpose and Need

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can be repaired with erosion control projects and future environmental planning. The golf course did not cause the erosion problems.	
Why would TRPA allow this meadow to be destroyed? Aren't meadows the best filtration source in the Tahoe Basin?	Hydrology and Flooding; Geomorphology and Water Quality
What is the role of urban development within the affected stream reach between Elks Club and Meyers highway bridges, including those within the floodplain and the changed watershed conditions from the impervious surfaces from those outside of the floodplain?	Hydrology and Flooding; Geomorphology and Water Quality
What is the role of undersized highway bridges above and below the golf course and how they affect hydrologic processes and restoration?	Hydrology and Flooding; Geomorphology and Water Quality
Describe the role of golf course bridges and how they affect hydrologic processes.	Project Alternatives; Hydrology and Flooding; Geomorphology and Water Quality
<b>Biological Resources</b>	
Implementation of the preferred alternative will cause significant and irreversible impacts on park resources. Construction and operation of the new section of the golf course would reduce the total and net benefits of the river restoration project.	Multiple sections
Constructing a golf course in Washoe Meadows SP would fragment wildlife habitat and cross migration corridors. The wildlife and diversity would be reduced.	Biological Resources
The proposed boundary change could affect a unique wetland plant community. Construction of the new golf course may have direct and indirect impacts on the fen in Washoe Meadows SP affecting hydrology, vegetation, and wildlife.	Biological Resources; Hydrology and Flooding; Geomorphology and Water Quality
Ground reconnaissance surveys should identify the stringer meadow system connected to an uncommon plant community.	Biological Resources
The proposed project would impact special-status species in Washoe Meadows SP, including the sand lily, spotted owl habitat, northern goshawk, yellow-legged frog, bears, etc.	Biological Resources
What would the effects to the aquatic environment be of removing forest cover?	Biological Resources
The EIR/EIS/EIS/ needs to address effects on fisheries and threatened and endangered species.	Biological Resources
Golf course inputs and irrigation would cause both physical and chemical changes to this sensitive area.	Biological Resources; Human Health and Risk of Upset; Hydrology and Flooding; Geomorphology and Water

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	Quality
Chemicals taken in by underwater life, including fish that are consumed by wildlife and humans need to be addressed.	Biological Resources
How many acres will be cleared? How many trees will be cut?	Project Alternatives; Biological Resources
Alternative 2 may force bears and other wildlife into the nearby neighborhoods or onto the golf course.	Biological Resources
Although a 100-foot buffer would be left between residences and the golf course for bears to use, it will likely be filled with recreation users.	Project Alternatives; Biological Resources; Recreation
Relocation of golf course holes from SEZ, removal of bridges, and restoration of the old meander of channels will improve habitat and water clarity.	Biological Resources; Project Alternatives; Hydrology and Flooding; Geomorphology and Water Quality
The site proposed for the new 9 holes is forest land and not sensitive meadow.	Biological Resources
The site proposed for the new 9 holes is wet in the spring and numerous nesting birds/geese use it. Describing it as uplands is misleading.	Biological Resources
If golf holes are relocated to the west side of the river, care must be taken not to deforest it like the east side. Careful location of fairways and greens with existing deforestation areas should be considered a priority. This should occur even if some of the golf course is within SEZ and floodplain.	Project Alternatives; Biological Resources
The river doesn't need restoration. Rivers naturally change course and restore themselves.	Introduction and Purpose and Need; Project Alternatives; Biological Resources
Dogs have been prohibited from Washoe Meadows SP because of sensitivity of wildlife. Why is development being considered in such a sensitive area?	Introduction and Purpose and Need; Project Alternatives; Biological Resources
<b>Grading, Soils, and Erosion</b>	
Soils at the existing golf course greens, tees, and fairways should be tested for pesticide residues.	Project Alternatives; Geomorphology and Water Quality
Cutting down trees and developing the upland forest would seem to create an erosion nightmare draining more sediment into the Upper Truckee as the water filters downhill.	Geology, Soils, and Land Capability and Coverage; Hydrology and Flooding; Geomorphology and Water Quality
TRPA's most recent land capability verification maps show the majority of the area of the proposed relocation west of the Upper Truckee River is designated as 1b, which is a highly sensitive land area that allows minimal ground coverage.	Geology, Soils, and Land Capability and Coverage

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How many tons of earth will have to be moved?	Project Alternatives
Current erosion problems are because of the golf course.	Project Alternatives; Geology, Soils, and Land Capability and Coverage; Hydrology and Flooding; Geomorphology and Water Quality
The golf course as it exists is currently over the allowable coverage for SEZ by approximately 200,000 square feet.	Project Alternatives; Geology, Soils, and Land Capability and Coverage
There is no way a golf course could be built in the proposed location without significant grading.	Project Alternatives
<b>Scenic Resources</b>	
The EIR/EIS/EIS needs to address disturbance of the natural view of trees from the surrounding neighborhoods.	Scenic Resources
Include a viewshed analysis including views from Highway 50 and also from the subdivision lots that back up to the preferred alternative, including views from 2 <sup>nd</sup> story buildings.	Scenic Resources
Will there be any service buildings or other improvements in the vicinity of residences that will require any night or security lighting?	Scenic Resources
The configuration of the golf course should not be changed. The golf course is a magnificent setting for people visiting the course for recreation, weddings and events, and for homeowners in the area.	Scenic Resources
<b>Recreation</b>	
Moving the golf course to Washoe Meadows SP would diminish the dispersed recreation currently occurring.	Recreation
What is the role of the golf course and what portion will and will not be modified as part of the project?	Project Alternatives; Recreation
What is the role of the unofficial road system in Washoe Meadows SP??	Recreation
What winter recreation activities are proposed to occur on a relocated golf course? What enforcement measures would prevent intrusion of snowmobiles into the Washoe Meadows SP??	Recreation
State Park Recreation policy states that lands should be managed to provide optimum recreation opportunity without damaging natural resources.	Land Use
State Recreation policy calls for accessibility to all Californian's within walking distance of where they live, regardless of income level. A golf course does not meet this goal as it excludes both non-golfers and those with limited financial resources.	Land Use; Environmental Justice; Socioeconomics
Impacts of snowmobiles need to be addressed	Multiple sections
Will equestrians, hikers, runners, and cyclists be confined to either the north or south parcels of Washoe Meadows SP	Project Alternatives; Recreation

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and experience a no trespassing zone where the golf course dominates the center of the park?	
Compare impacts of a high impact golf course compared to low impact recreation such as wildlife viewing, hiking, running, biking, etc.	The purpose of the EIR/EIS/EIS is to consider the environmental impacts of the Project Alternatives, and compare these impacts to existing conditions and between Project Alternatives. Therefore, the EIS will consider existing recreation activities and those that would occur under the proposed Project Alternatives.
Include what rules and regulations will be changed related to recreation.	Project Alternatives; Land Use; Recreation
Re-routing the golf course will make it too long and steep for golfers to walk, especially the seniors who frequent the course.	Project Alternatives
The only part of the river that could be used recreationally is going to be in the process of restoration, while the part of the river not being restored will be blocked from people by the golf course.	Project Alternatives; Recreation
If the golf course is relocated, mitigation could include construction of a Class I bike path along Sawmill Road in addition to another link that would parallel the river and bisect the golf course, following the STUPD line to North Upper Truckee Road. Separate trails could be constructed parallel to the pavement for horses in addition to the more bog bridges at the northern end of the trail network liking up Lake Tahoe Boulevard.	Project Alternatives; Recreation
The EIR/EIS/EIS needs to indicate which recreation options for Washoe Meadows SP offers the broadest opportunities to a wide swath of the public with the smallest negative impact on natural resources.	Multiple sections
The LTGC is the best bargain in town and offers both beautiful scenery and a challenging course. Other courses such as Bijou or Tahoe Paradise lack the size, character, and challenge provided by LTGC.	Recreation, Socioeconomics
Reducing LTGC to a 9-hole course would have dramatic effects on local golfers and the tourist industries.	Recreation; Socioeconomics
Any solution other than Alternative 2 or 4 would force locals to play in Carson Valley and will substantially reduce visitors who come to Lake Tahoe for golfing vacations.	Recreation; Socioeconomics
A Master Plan that considers planned recreational use with bike trails and hiking paths in conjunction with the golf course would more effectively meet the recreational thresholds of the Basin and still maintain the integrity and functionality of the entire meadow as a natural filter.	This document is not a Master Plan and is not attempting to take the place of a Master Plan. However recreational and natural resource impacts of the project will be evaluated in multiple sections.

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Over 30,000 rounds of golf are played at the golf course each May to October.	Recreation, Appendix E
Many of the existing trails in Washoe Meadows SP link up with other area trails used by hikers, bikers, and equestrians forming varied and continuous recreation loops, where one can ride or hike off-pavement for miles. These include "Gun Tower" loop and the Tahoe Mountain/Angora Ridge area. Preservation of the continuity of trail systems in the area should be considered and mitigated for.	Recreation
Do you think it is possible to provide access for people using the park to cross near Hole 6 without disturbing the golfers? Could an intersection near the river where the golfers could cross to the next portion of the course and hikers could cross from the San Bernardino areas to the meadow side be incorporated?	Project Alternatives; Recreation
The LTGC is a local landmark and provides a destination for visitors. It provides a challenging course for those who cannot afford to play at Edgewood.	Recreation; Socioeconomics
It is necessary that a survey be done of the number of people who use Washoe Meadows SP for recreational purposes other than golf. The survey should include a path along the river on the other side of the future golf course. If a great number of recreational users would be displaced then Alternative 2 should not be implemented.	Recreation
With tourism down, who is using the courses? Who is going to use this golf course? There should be a use threshold that should be met before the course is moved.	Recreation
Why can't the golf course be cut down to 9 holes and golfers go around twice?	Recreation
Skiers, bikers, hikers, and swimmers are mentioned, but equestrian use is not.	Recreation
Hikers and bikers crossing the golf course will be frowned upon.	Recreation
If the golf course brings in such impressive revenue why not make it something to be proud of? There is a small golf course across the street, why not join those two with a decorative bridge over Highway 50?	Project Alternatives
The idea of having a park is to preserve the trees and for the public to enjoy. It preserves a wonderful place for children to play and a place to walk dogs.	Land Use; Recreation
A macker Ranch operates an equestrian facility on the north edge of the park off Sawmill Road where there is access to numerous mountain trails. Over the years, historic trails have been blocked by development and the proposed project will sod over more trails.	Project Alternatives; Recreation
"Recreation" in the Parks and Recreation mission is not defined as walking and enjoying scenery only. The golfers living in the Tahoe Basin as well as many visiting golfers should be allowed to enjoy the recreation facilities currently provided by State Parks.	Project Alternatives; Recreation; Land Use
Continued multiple access points to the river and meadow areas should be a strong consideration in the project alternative selection.	Project Alternatives; Recreation



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There are many uses of Washoe Meadows SP that are unusual and precious. There are a lot of different and neat environments to see and enjoy in a relatively small area.	Recreation
The project benefits only those who have enough spare money and time to hit a ball into a cup. The thousands of people that live on the perimeter of the proposed project and the other thousands that use and enjoy the open space now existing will be forever denied their right to use public lands. Even though the public is legally entitled to trespass on a golf course located on public lands, the area is thought of and treated as a private operation.	Recreation; Socioeconomics
<b>Cultural Resources</b>	
Discuss consultation with the Washoe Tribe of Nevada.	Cultural Resources
Special attention should be given to 3 <sup>rd</sup> party impacts such as effects to Tribal sacred sites.	Cultural Resources
<b>Traffic</b>	
Proper vehicle access to Washoe Meadows SP has not been identified and many points would have their access cutoff by the proposed golf course relocation, including access points that can be reached by foot or bike.	Project Alternatives; Recreation; Transportation, Parking and Circulation
Traffic and circulation issues should include effects on the nearby subdivisions and discussion of the future plans for roads that presently dead-end into this area from the subdivision.	Transportation, Parking and Circulation
Will traffic increase in general, including traffic in the subdivision? Will there be any changes to traffic circulation?	Transportation, Parking and Circulation
Will there be an increase in parking on Delaware or Kiowa, near the public access connection to the unimproved state park?	Transportation, Parking and Circulation
The proposed alternative course location puts a complete wall between Meyers' foot and bike traffic community and South Lake Tahoe.	Recreation; Transportation, Parking and Circulation
<b>Air Quality</b>	
How will golfer traffic impact air quality?	Air Quality
Add air quality impacts of snowmobiles and golf course maintenance equipment as well as traffic attracted to the golf course.	Air Quality
<b>Noise</b>	
What would the noise levels of winter recreation on the golf course be?	Noise
What would the noise impacts of the golf course be to residences and recreation users using Washoe Meadows SP?	Noise
Cutting down trees in Washoe Meadows SP would eliminate the sound barrier between the nearby neighborhoods and Highway 50.	Noise
Noise analysis should include receptors in the adjacent neighborhoods.	Noise

**Table 4-1  
Environmental Issues Raised during the NOP/NOI Scoping Period  
September 5, 2006 through October 20, 2006**

Environmental Issue	EIR/EIS/EIS Section(s) Addressing Comment'
<b>Public Services and Utilities</b>	Public Services and Utilities
Will public services or utilities be affected in any way?	Public Services and Utilities
Homeowners may move out of the area if Washoe Meadows SP is developed, which could result in loss of more students in the school system, employees leaving the area, and a loss of revenue for many businesses.	Such an assessment would be speculative and beyond the scope of the EIR/EIS/EIS.
What is the role of the sewer lines adjacent to the river?	Public Services and Utilities
Will response times of emergency response vehicles into the nearby subdivisions be changed?	Public Services and Utilities
<b>Human Health and Risk of Upset</b>	Public Services and Utilities
Herbicides can harm organisms other than targeted species. What is the application rate for herbicides, insecticides, and fungicides per acre per year? How does this compare to typical agricultural applications of pesticides? What is the potential for pesticide drift to affect nearby residences? Is an organic golf course an option?	Project Alternatives
What will be done about the additional mosquito habitat that would be generated by the swamp like conditions? Now that the first case of West Nile Disease has shown up at the Tahoe Keys it would not be prudent to develop more mosquito habitat.	Human Health and Risk of Upset
What is the effect of creating pollutants for many years to come?	Multiple sections
The closeness of the golf course to residences would be unsafe for anyone in their backyard.	Project Alternatives
The biggest problem is the impending fire threat because of what appears to be very illogical forest maintenance and planning practices.	Human Health and Risk of Upset
<b>Socioeconomics</b>	Multiple sections
How much revenue does State Parks net from the golf course? The EIR/EIS/EIS must document historical and current gross and net revenues, concessionaire fees and income and prices for golf recreation.	Socioeconomics; Appendix E
What revenues are legitimate to the golf course operation and which are not? The restaurant is for golfers and should not be a restaurant destination for others. The net golfing revenues minus the money generated from unpermitted activities, such as weddings and banquets should be presented.	Socioeconomics; Appendix E
The public should be able to review and identify options for "making up" any future incremental revenue losses that can be documented to affect State Park's Sierra Region. These options could include non-park funding mechanisms.	Socioeconomics; Appendix E
Compare revenue implications of all Project Alternatives and compare outcomes with the environmental costs and benefits of each alternative.	Project Alternatives; Socioeconomics; Appendix E
The LTGC represents one of the largest revenue sources from concession operations anywhere in State Parks' system of	Socioeconomics; Appendix E

<p align="center"><b>Table 4-1</b>  <b>Environmental Issues Raised during the NOP/NOI Scoping Period</b>  <b>September 5, 2006 through October 20, 2006</b></p>	
Environmental Issue	EIR/EIS/EIS Section(s) Addressing Comment <sup>1</sup>
over 270 units. Over the last 7 years the average revenue returned to State Parks from the operation of the golf course has been \$674,000 a year. A decrease in this revenue will mean less money to operate other state park units with.	
The Socioeconomics section should not focus on the money to be generated by an expanded golf course, but instead should specifically include an evaluation of any proposed changes to the park versus the new State Recreation policy that calls for "Accessibility to all Californians."	Land Use; Socioeconomics
Disclose any financial arrangements with legal requirements with the concessionaire of the LTGC.	Project Alternatives; Socioeconomics
What are the financial effects of the project?	Socioeconomics; Appendix E
Reducing the size of the golf course would reduce job opportunities for locals, including summer jobs for high school students and would eliminate a home course and practice facility for South Tahoe High School.	Socioeconomics; Appendix E
The financial impacts of reducing or eliminating the golf course to State Parks and the local businessmen of South Lake Tahoe will be huge. Golfers contribute to the Basin economy with taxes, lodging, meals, and shopping.	Socioeconomics; Appendix E
Dollars garnered from the golf course are spent elsewhere and so add nothing to the economy of South Lake Tahoe. If the golf course were to lose 9 holes, the economic impact on the community would be about the same as if one restaurant went out of business.	Socioeconomics; Appendix E
Would the price of golf go up under the proposed project?	Socioeconomics; Appendix E
<b>Cumulative</b>	
Address how the proposed project would affect other restoration efforts on the Upper Truckee River and in the project area.	Multiple sections
A lot more research needs to be done about what the river is doing to Lake Tahoe and take a bigger look at what Tahoe Keys and the Stateline golf courses are doing to the lake and wait and see what affect having 300 trees removed at the airport will be, and then re-evaluate why you need to rearrange a river and eliminate a meadow.	Multiple sections

<sup>1</sup> Sections identified are tentative.

# **Attachments of Project Scoping Documents**

Attachment 1 Notice of Preparation

Attachment 2 Notice of Intent

Attachment 3 U.S. Bureau of Reclamation News Release and Legal Notices

Attachment 4 Newsletter

Attachment 5 Presentation for Scoping Meetings

Attachment 6 TRPA APC and GB Meeting Notes

Attachment 7 Public Scoping Meeting Notes

Attachment 8 Copies of Written Comments

**Attachment 1**  
**Notice of Intent**

**DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR****National Park Service****National Register of Historic Places; Notification of Pending Nominations and Related Actions**

Nominations for the following properties being considered for listing or related actions in the National Register were received by the National Park Service before August 26, 2006. Pursuant to section 60.13 of 36 CFR Part 60 written comments concerning the significance of these properties under the National Register criteria for evaluation may be forwarded by United States Postal Service, to the National Register of Historic Places, National Park Service, 1849 C St., NW., 2280, Washington, DC 20240; by all other carriers, National Register of Historic Places, National Park Service, 1201 Eye St., NW., 8th floor, Washington, DC 20005; or by fax, 202-371-6447. Written or faxed comments should be submitted by September 20, 2006.

**John W. Roberts,**

*Acting Chief, National Register/National Historic Landmarks Program.*

**ARIZONA****Maricopa County**

Wichenburg—Boetto House, 225 S. Washington St., Wichenburg, 06000912

**ARKANSAS****Arkansas County**

Tichnor Rice Dryer and Storage Building, (Mixed Masonry Buildings of Silas Owens, Sr. MPS) 1030 AR 44, Tichnor, 06000911

**Calhoun County**

Hampton Waterworks, (New Deal Recovery Efforts in Arkansas MPS) Hunt St., W of Lee St., Hampton, 06000909

**Chicot County**

Eudora City Hall, (New Deal Recovery Efforts in Arkansas MPS) 239 S. Main St., Eudora, 06000910

**Clark County**

US 67 Rest Area, Old, (New Deal Recovery Efforts in Arkansas MPS) West side of Old US 67, approx. 0.5 mi. S of Middleton, Curtis, 06000907

**Ouachita County**

Bearden Waterworks, (New Deal Recovery Efforts in Arkansas MPS) Jct. of N. 2nd and N. Cedar, Bearden, 06000908

**St. Francis County**

Hughes Water Tower, (New Deal Recovery Efforts in Arkansas MPS) Church St., Hughes, 06000905

**Stone County**

Mountain View Waterworks, (New Deal Recovery Efforts in Arkansas MPS) Jct. of

Gaylor St. and King St., Mountain View, 06000906

**CALIFORNIA****Los Angeles County**

Beverly Hills Women's Club, 1700 Chevy Chase Dr., Beverly Hills, 06000914

**Sacramento County**

Fair Oaks Bridge, Old, Crosses America R. at Bridge St. to American R Pkwy, N of Upper Sunrise Dr. in Gold R, Fair Oaks, 06000913

**Sonoma County**

Ellis—Martin House, 1197 E. Washington St., Petaluma, 06000915

**COLORADO****Adams County**

Adams County Courthouse, 22 S 4th Ave., Brighton, 06000916

**FLORIDA****Lake County**

Edge House, 1218 W. Broad St., Groveland, 06000917

**Martin County**

Trapper Nelson Zoo Historic District, 16450 SE Federal Hwy., Hobe Sound, 06000918

**MAINE****Aroostook County**

Oakfield Grange, #414, 89 Ridge Rd., Oakfield, 06000920

**Cumberland County**

Eight Maine Regiment Memorial, 13 Eighth Main Ave., Peaks Island, 06000919

**Kennebec County**

Clark, Edmund and Rachel, Homestead, Address Restricted, China, 06000921

**Waldo County**

Ulmer, George, House, 3 S. Cobbtown Rd., Lincolnville, 06000922

**SOUTH DAKOTA****Brown County**

US Post Office and Courthouse—Aberdeen, 102 4th Ave. SE, Aberdeen, 06000931

**TEXAS****Carson County**

Route 66, TX 207 to I-40, (Route 66 in Texas MPS) Texas Farm Rd. 2161, from I-40 to TX 207, Conway, 06000924

**Harris County**

Farrar, Roy and Margaret, House, 511 Lovett Blvd., Houston, 06000923

**Matagorda County**

Hensley—Gusman House, 2120 Sixth St., Bay City, 06000927

**Oldham County**

Vega Motel, (Route 66 in Texas MPS) 1005 Vega Blvd., Vega, 06000926

**Wheeler County**

Route 66 Bridge over the Chicago, Rock Island and Gulf Railroad, (Route 66 in Texas MPS) I-40 south frontage road over

the former CRI&G RR ROW, Shamrock, 06000925

**UTAH****Salt Lake County**

Murray Downtown Historic District, (Murray City, Utah MPS) Roughly bounded by 4800 South, Popkar St., Vine St. and Center St., Murray, 06000928

Seventh-day Adventist Meetinghouse and School, 1840 S. 800 East, Salt Lake City, 06000930

Walker Bank Building, 175 S. Main St., Salt Lake City, 06000929

[FR Doc. E6-14612 Filed 9-1-06; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE 4312-51-P**

**DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR****Bureau of Reclamation****Upper Truckee River Restoration and Golf Course Relocation Project, El Dorado County, CA**

**AGENCY:** Bureau of Reclamation, Interior.

**ACTION:** Notice of intent to prepare an environmental impact statement/ environmental impact statement/ environmental impact report (EIS/EIS/EIR) and notice of scoping meetings.

**SUMMARY:** Pursuant to section 102(2)(c) of the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), the Tahoe Regional Planning Agency (TRPA) Compact and Chapter 5 of the TRPA Code of Ordinances, and the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), the Department of the Interior, Bureau of Reclamation (Reclamation), the TRPA, and the California Department of Parks and Recreation (State Parks) intend to prepare a joint EIS/EIS/EIR. The EIS/EIS/EIR would evaluate a restoration project along the reach of the Upper Truckee River that extends from its entry point at the southern boundary of Washoe Meadows State Park (SP) to that point just west of U.S. Highway 50 (U.S. 50) where the river exits Lake Valley State Recreation Area (SRA).

Two public scoping meetings will be held to solicit comments from interested parties to assist in determining the scope of the environmental analysis, including the alternatives to be addressed, and to identify the significant environmental issues related to the proposed action.

**DATES:** The public scoping meeting dates are:

- Tuesday, September 26, 2006, 12 to 2 p.m., U.S. Forest Service (USFS) Lake Tahoe Basin Management Unit Offices in South Lake Tahoe, California.
- Tuesday, September 26, 2006, 6 to 8 p.m., USFS Lake Tahoe Basin

Management Unit Offices in South Lake Tahoe, California.

In addition, the proposed project will be an agenda item at the following TRPA meetings:

- Wednesday, September 13, 2006, TRPA Advisory Planning Commission Meeting, TRPA's Governing Board Room in Stateline, Nevada (See agenda at <http://www.trpa.org/default.aspx?tabid=259>).

- Wednesday, September 27, 2006, TRPA Governing Board Meeting, North Tahoe Conference Center in Kings Beach, California. (See agenda at <http://www.trpa.org/default.aspx?tabid=258>).

All comments must be received by October 6, 2006.

**ADDRESSES:** The scoping meetings will be held at:

- USFS Lake Tahoe Basin Management Unit Offices, 35 College Drive, South Lake Tahoe, CA 96150
- Governing Board Room, 128 Market Street, Stateline, NV 89449
- North Tahoe Conference Center, 8318 North Lake Tahoe Boulevard, Kings Beach, CA 96143

Written comments on the scope of the environmental document, alternatives, and impacts to be considered should be mailed to Mr. Paul Nielsen, Project Manager, Tahoe Regional Planning Agency, P.O. Box 5310, Stateline, NV 89449. If you would like to be included on the EIS/EIS/EIR mailing list, please contact Ms. Cyndie Walck by e-mail at [utproject@parks.ca.gov](mailto:utproject@parks.ca.gov).

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Ms. Myrnie Mayville, Environmental Specialist, Bureau of Reclamation, Mid-Pacific Region, 2800 Cottage Way, Room E-2606, Sacramento, CA, 95825-1898, (916) 978-5037; Mr. Paul Nielsen at the above address or (775) 588-4547 ext. 249, [utproject@trpa.org](mailto:utproject@trpa.org); or Ms. Cyndie Walck, State of California Department of Parks and Recreation, Sierra District, P.O. Box 16, Tahoe City, CA, 96145, (530) 581-0925, [utproject@parks.ca.gov](mailto:utproject@parks.ca.gov).

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:**

**Background**

The Upper Truckee River has been substantially altered by land practices since European settlement in the Lake Tahoe Basin. Comstock Era timber harvest activities increased erosion and flooding, and the transport of logs on the river required straightening of the channel. Farming and ranching practices further altered the channel and surrounding floodplain. In many locations, particularly in the lower portion of the reach downstream of Meyers, the channel was straightened and enlarged to protect or improve

farming operations. The floodplain adjacent to the river was also recontoured during the construction of the Lake Tahoe Golf Course. The channel has incised and is experiencing high rates of bed and bank erosion. These historic modifications have degraded the ecologic and geomorphic processes and functions of the Upper Truckee River, contributing nutrient and suspended sediment discharge to Lake Tahoe and thus decreasing its clarity.

State Parks owns most of the land adjacent to the river reach downstream of the U.S. 50 bridge crossing at Meyers (near Chilcothe Street) to the point just upstream of the Elks Club near the intersection of Sawmill Road and U.S. 50. The State Parks property includes Washoe Meadows SP (State Park) and Lake Valley SRA (State Recreation Area), which includes Lake Tahoe Golf Course. While several other restoration projects are currently being planned for other reaches of the Upper Truckee River, the golf course reach was identified as the greatest opportunity for rehabilitation in the "Upper Truckee River Upper Reach Environmental Assessment Report" prepared for Reclamation and the Tahoe Resource Conservation District (TRCD), because it presents an opportunity for full restoration and there are less constraints on project planning and implementation due to public ownership by State Parks. The Environmental Assessment Report recommended four river treatment options including: (1) No action, (2) hard engineering or engineered stabilization, (3) creation of an inset floodplain and, (4) full geomorphic restoration. Three of the four alternatives to be analyzed in this EIS/EIS/EIR were derived from these original alternatives.

**Goals and Objectives**

The following goals and objectives were developed for the proposed action:

- Restore, to the extent feasible, natural geomorphic processes that sustain channel and floodplain morphology.
- Restore, to the extent feasible, ecosystem function in terms of ecological processes and aquatic and riparian habitat quality.
- Reduce erosion and improve water quality including reduction of the reach's contribution of suspended sediment and nutrient loading in the Upper Truckee River and Lake Tahoe.
- Minimize and mitigate short-term water quality and other environmental impacts during construction.
- Improve the golf course layout, infrastructure, and management to reduce the environmental impact of the

golf course on the river's water quality and riparian habitat by integrating environmentally-sensitive design concepts.

- Maintain golf recreation opportunity and quality of play at a championship level.
- In the stream environment zone, reduce the area occupied by the golf course and improve the quality and increase the extent of riparian and meadow habitat.
- Maintain revenue level of the golf course.
- Avoid any increase in flood hazard to private property.
- Avoid any increase in safety hazards to golf course and other recreation users.
- Provide opportunities for informal, non-vehicular recreation.

**Proposed Action and Alternatives**

The proposed restoration project would require relocation of a portion of the Lake Tahoe Golf Course to allow for restoration of the river, reduce the area of stream environment zone occupied by the golf course, and allow for establishment of a buffer area between the golf course and the river. The proposed action also includes realigning the boundaries of Washoe Meadows SP and Lake Valley SRA, so restored habitat areas are within the state park and the relocated golf course holes are located entirely within the state recreation area.

The following alternatives will be considered at an equal level of detail in the EIS/EIS/EIR: Alternative 1, No Project/No Action; Alternative 2, Geomorphic Restoration with 18-hole Golf Course (Proposed Action); Alternative 3, Geomorphic Restoration with 9-hole Golf Course; and Alternative 4, Engineered Stabilization (In Place). With Alternative 1, existing conditions on the project site would be projected into the future. Alternative 2 would include restoring the channel to a natural balanced condition that improves geomorphic function and habitat, relocating a portion of the Lake Tahoe Golf Course holes to the west side of the river, reconfiguring and upgrading the remaining golf course holes on the east side of the river, restoring the riparian/floodplain area where the golf course holes would be removed from the river corridor, removing the golf course bridges that cross the Upper Truckee River and replacing them with a single bridge crossing near the existing Hole 6 Bridge, and revising park unit boundaries and "trading" land between Washoe Meadows SP and Lake Valley SRA by realigning their boundaries. Alternative

3 would include the same river treatment as with Alternative 2, reconfiguring and upgrading a 9-hole golf course on the east side of the river, and eliminating all golf course bridges. Alternative 4 would install bank protection (rip rap) and grade controls (rock weirs) that "lock" the river in its current alignment and elevation, incorporate bioengineering with native riparian vegetation, include selection of treatment areas to stabilize the river and minimize erosion, and leave the existing 18-hole golf course unchanged.

Potential Federal involvement may include the approval of the proposed action and partial funding of the river restoration component of the proposed action.

#### Additional Information

The environmental review will be conducted pursuant to NEPA, CEQA, TRPA's Compact and Chapter 5 of the TRPA Code of Ordinances, the Federal and state Endangered Species Acts, and other applicable laws, to analyze the potential environmental impacts of implementing a range of feasible alternatives. Public input on the range of alternatives proposed for detailed consideration will be sought through the public scoping process.

The EIS/EIS/EIR will assess potential impacts to any Indian Trust Assets (ITAs). Input about concerns or issues related to ITAs is requested from potentially affected Federally-recognized Indian Tribes and individual Indians.

Our practice is to make comments, including names, home addresses, home phone numbers, and e-mail addresses of respondents, available for public review. Individual respondents may request that we withhold their names and/or home addresses, etc., but if you wish us to consider withholding this information you must state this prominently at the beginning of your comments. In addition, you must present a rationale for withholding this information. This rationale must demonstrate that disclosure would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of privacy. Unsupported assertions will not meet this burden. In the absence of exceptional, documentable circumstances, this information will be released. We will always make submissions from organizations or businesses, and from individuals identifying themselves as representatives or officials of organizations or businesses, available for public inspection in their entirety.

Dated: August 29, 2006.

**Michael Nepstad,**

*Acting Regional Environmental Officer, Mid-Pacific Region.*

[FR Doc. E6-14625 Filed 9-1-06; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE 4310-MN-P**

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#### INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION

[USITC SE-06-053]

#### Government in the Sunshine Act Meeting; Rescheduling of Government in the Sunshine Meeting

**AGENCY HOLDING THE MEETING:** United States International Trade Commission.

**ORIGINAL DATE AND TIME:** September 1, 2006 at 9:30 a.m.

**NEW DATE AND TIME:** September 6, 2006 at 1 p.m.

**PLACE:** Room 101, 500 E Street, SW., Washington, DC 20436, Telephone: (202) 205-2000.

**STATUS:** Open to the public.

In accordance with 19 CFR 201.35(d)(1), the Commission has determined to change the day and time for the meeting of September 1, 2006 at 9:30 a.m. to September 6, 2006 at 1 p.m. All agenda items remain the same. Earlier notice of this change was not possible.

Issued: August 31, 2006.

By order of the Commission.

**Marilyn R. Abbott,**

*Secretary to the Commission.*

[FR Doc. 06-7450 Filed 8-31-06; 2:29 pm]

**BILLING CODE 7020-02-M**

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#### INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION

[USITC SE-06-052]

#### Government in the Sunshine Act Meeting Notice

**AGENCY HOLDING THE MEETING:** United States International Trade Commission.

**TIME AND DATE:** September 12, 2006 at 11 a.m.

**PLACE:** Room 101, 500 E Street, SW., Washington, DC 20436, Telephone: (202) 205-2000.

**STATUS:** Open to the public.

**MATTERS TO BE CONSIDERED:**

1. Agenda for future meetings; none.
2. Minutes.
3. Ratification List.
4. Inv. No. 731-TA-683 (Second Review) (Fresh Garlic from China)—briefing and vote. (The Commission is currently scheduled to transmit its determination and Commissioners'

opinions to the Secretary of Commerce on or before September 28, 2006).

5. Outstanding action jackets: none. In accordance with Commission policy, subject matter listed above, not disposed of at the scheduled meeting, may be carried over to the agenda of the following meeting.

Issued: August 31, 2006.

By order of the Commission.

**Marilyn R. Abbott,**

*Secretary to the Commission.*

[FR Doc. 06-7451 Filed 8-31-06; 2:29 pm]

**BILLING CODE 7020-02-M**

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#### DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

#### Employment and Training Administration

[TA-W-59,845]

#### Airtex Products, Marked Three, AR; Notice of Termination of Investigation

Pursuant to Section 221 of the Trade Act of 1974, an investigation was initiated on August 4, 2006 in response to a petition filed by the Department of Workforce Services of the State of Arkansas on behalf of workers at Airtex Products, Marked Three, Arkansas.

The petitioners have requested that the petition be withdrawn. Consequently, the investigation has been terminated.

Signed in Washington, DC, this 24th day of August 2006.

**Elliott S. Kushner,**

*Certifying Officer, Division of Trade Adjustment Assistance.*

[FR Doc. E6-14594 Filed 9-1-06; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE 4510-30-P**

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#### DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

#### Employment and Training Administration

[TA-W-58,985]

#### Bristol Compressors, a Subsidiary of York International, a Johnson Controls Company, Bristol, VA; Amended Certification Regarding Eligibility To Apply for Worker Adjustment Assistance and Alternative Trade Adjustment Assistance

In accordance with Section 223 of the Trade Act of 1974 (19 U.S.C. 2273), and Section 246 of the Trade Act 1974 (26 U.S.C. 2813), as amended, the Department of Labor issued a Certification of Eligibility to Apply for Worker Adjustment Assistance and Alternative Trade Adjustment Assistance on June 30, 2006, applicable



**Attachment 2**

**Notice of Preparation**



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## NOTICE OF PREPARATION

**To:** California State Clearinghouse  
Nevada State Clearinghouse  
Cooperating Agencies  
Responsible and Trustee Agencies  
Interested Parties and Organizations  
Affected Property Owners (within 300 feet of all Washoe Meadows State Park and Lake Valley State Recreation Area boundaries; the boundary of the affected property owners was extended to 500 feet along the western boundary of Washoe Meadows State Park)

**Subject:** Notice of Preparation of a Draft Environmental Impact Report (EIR)/Environmental Impact Statement (EIS)/EIS for the Upper Truckee River Restoration and Golf Course Relocation Project, Lake Valley State Recreation Area and Washoe Meadows State Park, Meyers, CA

**Lead Agencies:** Tahoe Regional Planning Agency  
P.O. Box 5310  
Stateline, NV 89448  
Contact: Paul Nielsen, TRPA Project Manager  
Phone: (775) 588-4547 ext.249 Fax: (775) 588-4527  
Email: utproject@trpa.org

and

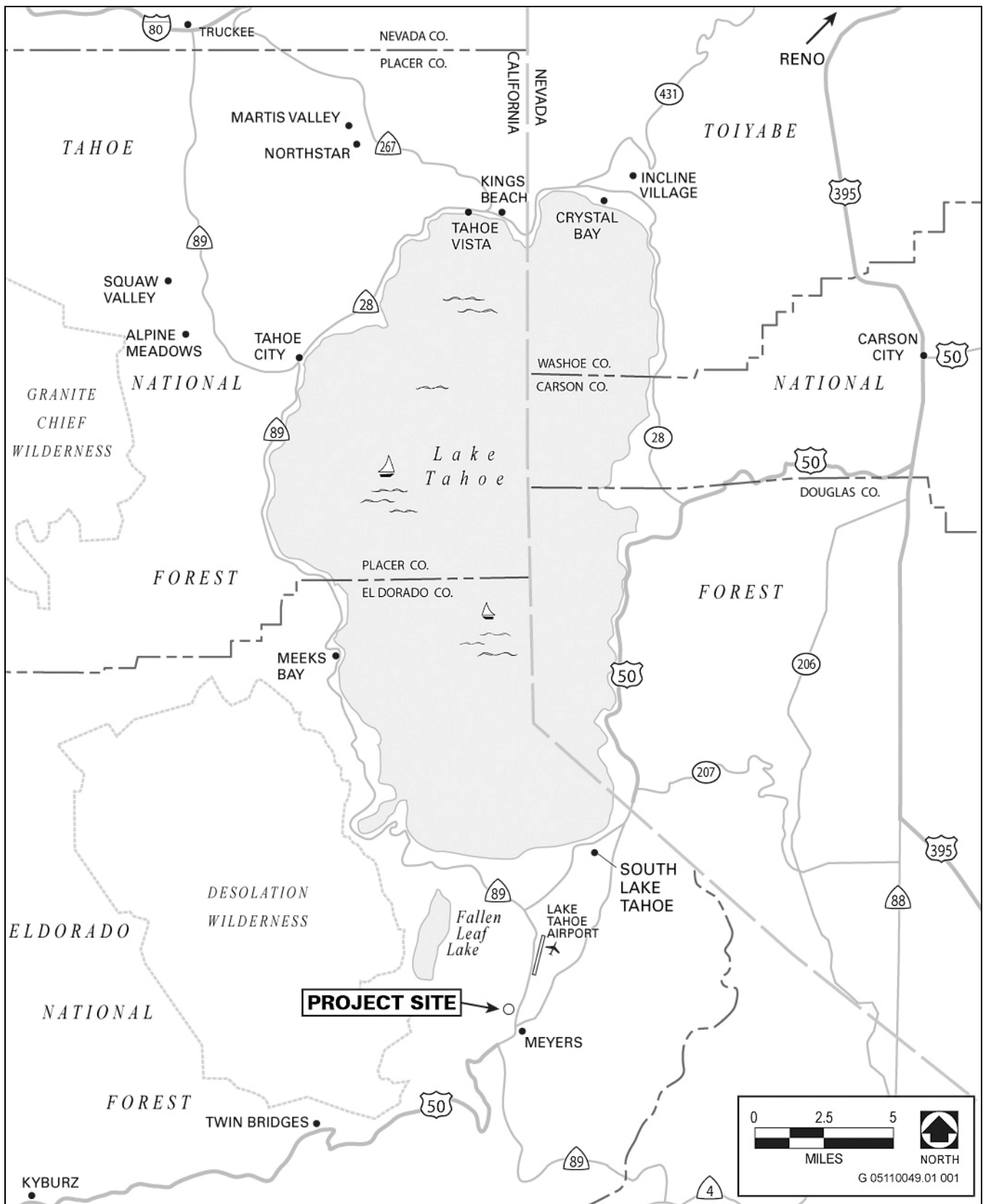
State of California  
Department of Parks and Recreation  
Sierra District  
P.O. Box 16  
Tahoe City, CA 96145  
Contact: Cyndie Walck, CEQA Coordinator  
Phone: (530) 581-0925 Fax: (530) 581-5849  
Email: utproject@parks.ca.gov

and

United States Department of the Interior  
Bureau of Reclamation  
2800 Cottage Way, Room E-2606  
Sacramento, CA 95825-1898  
Contact: Myrnie Mayville, NEPA Coordinator  
Phone: (916) 978-5037 Fax: (916) 978-5055

**Project Title:** Upper Truckee River Restoration and Golf Course Relocation Project

**Project Location:** The project site is located along the Upper Truckee River in Washoe Meadows State Park (SP) and Lake Valley State Recreation Area (SRA), near Meyers, California and the City of South Lake Tahoe (Exhibit 1). The project site is approximately 250 acres,



Source: EDAW 2006

**Regional Location**

**Exhibit 1**

including an approximately 130-acre portion of meadow area, a 1.5-mile reach of the river, and a roughly 120-acre upland area. The project site includes the entire Lake Tahoe Golf Course within the Lake Valley SRA (Exhibit 2).

The California Department of Parks and Recreation (State Parks), the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation (Reclamation), and the Tahoe Regional Planning Agency (TRPA) are preparing a joint EIR/EIS/EIS for the Upper Truckee River Restoration and Golf Course Relocation Project (proposed action). This joint document is an EIR prepared by State Parks pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA); an EIS prepared by Reclamation pursuant to the Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) Regulations; and an EIS prepared by the Tahoe Regional Planning Agency pursuant to its Compact and Chapter 5 of the TRPA Code of Ordinances. This notice meets the CEQA and TRPA noticing requirements for a Notice of Preparation (NOP). Reclamation has prepared a separate notice that meets NEPA noticing requirements for a Notice of Intent (NOI) for publication in the *Federal Register*.

We would like to know the views of interested persons, organizations, and agencies as to the scope and content of the information to be included and analyzed in the EIR/EIS/EIS. Agencies should comment on the elements of the environmental information that are relevant to their statutory responsibilities in connection with the proposed action. The project description, location, alternatives to be evaluated in the EIR/EIS/EIS, and potential environmental effects of the proposed action (to the extent known) are contained in this NOP.

In compliance with the time limits mandated by State law and TRPA, your response should be sent at the earliest possible date, but not later than **October 6, 2006**. Please send your written responses to Paul Nielsen, Project Manager, Tahoe Regional Planning Agency, at the address shown above. Responses should include the name of a contact person at your agency or organization.

## SUMMARY

State Parks, Reclamation, and TRPA are pursuing a restoration project along the reach of the Upper Truckee River that extends from its upstream entry point at the southern boundary of Washoe Meadows State Park (SP) to that point just west of U.S. Highway 50 (U.S. 50) where the river exits Lake Valley State Recreation Area (SRA). The primary purpose of the Upper Truckee River Restoration and Golf Course Relocation Project is to restore natural geomorphic and ecological processes along this reach of river and to reduce the river's suspended sediment discharge to Lake Tahoe. The proposed restoration project would require relocation of a portion of the Lake Tahoe Golf Course to allow for restoration of the river, reduce the area of stream environment zone occupied by the golf course, and allow for establishment of a buffer area between the golf course and the river. The proposed action also includes realigning the boundaries of Washoe Meadows SP and Lake Valley SRA, so restored habitat areas are within the state park and the relocated golf course holes are located entirely within the state recreation area.

The following alternatives will be considered at an equal level of detail in the EIR/EIS/EIS: Alternative 1, No Project/No Action; Alternative 2, Geomorphic Restoration with 18-hole Golf Course (Proposed Action); Alternative 3, Geomorphic Restoration with 9-hole Golf Course; and Alternative 4, Engineered Stabilization (In Place). With Alternative 1, existing conditions on the project site would be projected into the future. Alternative 2 would include restoring the channel to a more natural balanced condition that improves geomorphic function and habitat, relocating a portion of the Lake Tahoe Golf Course holes to the west side of the river, reconfiguring and upgrading the remaining golf course holes on the east side of the river, restoring the riparian/floodplain area where the golf course holes would be removed from the river corridor, removing the golf course bridges that cross the Upper Truckee River and replacing them with a single bridge crossing (one that crosses the main channel and an existing parallel meander that is active only during high flows) in the proximity of the existing Hole 6 Bridge, and revising park unit boundaries and "trading" land between Washoe Meadows SP and Lake Valley SRA by realigning their boundaries. Alternative 3 would include the same river treatment as with Alternative 2, reconfiguring and upgrading a 9-hole golf course on the east side of the river, and eliminating all golf course





Source: USFS 2006, State Parks 2006

**Existing Lake Tahoe Golf Course and Upper Truckee River Alignment**

**Exhibit 2**

bridges. Alternative 4 would install bank protection (rip rap) and grade controls (rock weirs) that “lock” the river in its current alignment and elevation, incorporate bioengineering with native riparian vegetation, include selection of treatment areas to stabilize the river and minimize erosion, and leave the existing 18-hole golf course unchanged. These alternatives, including the major physical elements associated with each alternative, are discussed in more detail below.

## **PROJECT DESCRIPTION**

### **BACKGROUND**

The Upper Truckee River has been substantially altered by land practices since European settlement in the Lake Tahoe Basin. Comstock Era timber harvest activities increased erosion and flooding, and the transport of logs on the river required straightening of the channel. Farming and ranching practices further altered the channel and surrounding floodplain. In many locations, particularly in the lower portion of the reach downstream of Meyers, the channel was straightened and enlarged to protect or improve farming operations. The floodplain adjacent to the river was also recontoured and native vegetation replaced by turf during the construction of the Lake Tahoe Golf Course. The channel has incised and is experiencing high rates of bed and bank erosion. These historic modifications have degraded the ecologic and geomorphic processes and functions of the Upper Truckee River.

State Parks owns the land adjacent to the river reach downstream of the U.S. 50 bridge crossing at Meyers (near Chilcothe Street) to the point just upstream of the Elks Club near the intersection of Sawmill Road and U.S. 50. The State Parks property includes Washoe Meadows SP and Lake Valley SRA, which includes Lake Tahoe Golf Course. While several other restoration projects are currently being planned for other reaches of the Upper Truckee River, the golf course reach was identified as the greatest opportunity for rehabilitation in the “Upper Truckee River Upper Reach Environmental Assessment Report” prepared for Reclamation and the Tahoe Resource Conservation District (TRCD), because it presents an opportunity for full restoration and there are less constraints on project planning and implementation due to public ownership by State Parks. This Environmental Assessment Report recommended four river treatment options including: 1) no action, 2) hard engineering or engineered stabilization, 3) creation of an inset floodplain and, 4) full geomorphic restoration. Three of the four alternatives to be analyzed in this EIR/EIS/EIS were derived from these original alternatives. The effort to prepare the Environmental Assessment Report and range of alternatives therein involved presentations, meetings and consultation with agencies, a Technical Advisory Committee (TAC) and the public. In continuing these outreach efforts, State Parks hosted and noticed two additional public and agency workshops in 2004 in its ongoing analysis of alternatives to be carried forward for further consideration.

### **PURPOSE AND NEED**

The purpose of the proposed action is to restore natural geomorphic and ecological processes of this reach of the Upper Truckee River and to reduce this reach’s contribution to the river’s nutrient and suspended sediment discharge to Lake Tahoe. The need for the proposed action is to continue to reduce nutrient and suspended sediment loads to Lake Tahoe to protect the lake’s clarity while also improving habitat and geomorphic function.

### **GOALS AND OBJECTIVES**

The following goals and objectives were developed for the proposed action to meet the purpose and need:

- ▶ Restore, to the extent feasible, natural geomorphic processes that sustain channel and floodplain morphology.
- ▶ Restore, to the extent feasible, ecosystem function in terms of ecological processes and aquatic and riparian habitat quality.



- ▶ Reduce erosion and improve water quality including reduction of the reach's contribution of suspended sediment and nutrient loading in the Upper Truckee River and Lake Tahoe.
- ▶ Minimize and mitigate short-term water quality and other environmental impacts during construction.
- ▶ Improve the golf course layout, infrastructure, and management to reduce the environmental impact of the golf course on the river's water quality and riparian habitat by integrating environmentally-sensitive design concepts.
- ▶ In the stream environment zone, reduce the area occupied by the golf course and improve the quality and increase the extent of riparian and meadow habitat.
- ▶ Maintain golf recreation opportunity and quality of play at a championship level.
- ▶ Maintain revenue level of the golf course.
- ▶ Avoid any increase in flood hazard to private property.
- ▶ Avoid any increase in safety hazards to golf course and other recreation users.
- ▶ Provide opportunities for informal, non-vehicular recreation.

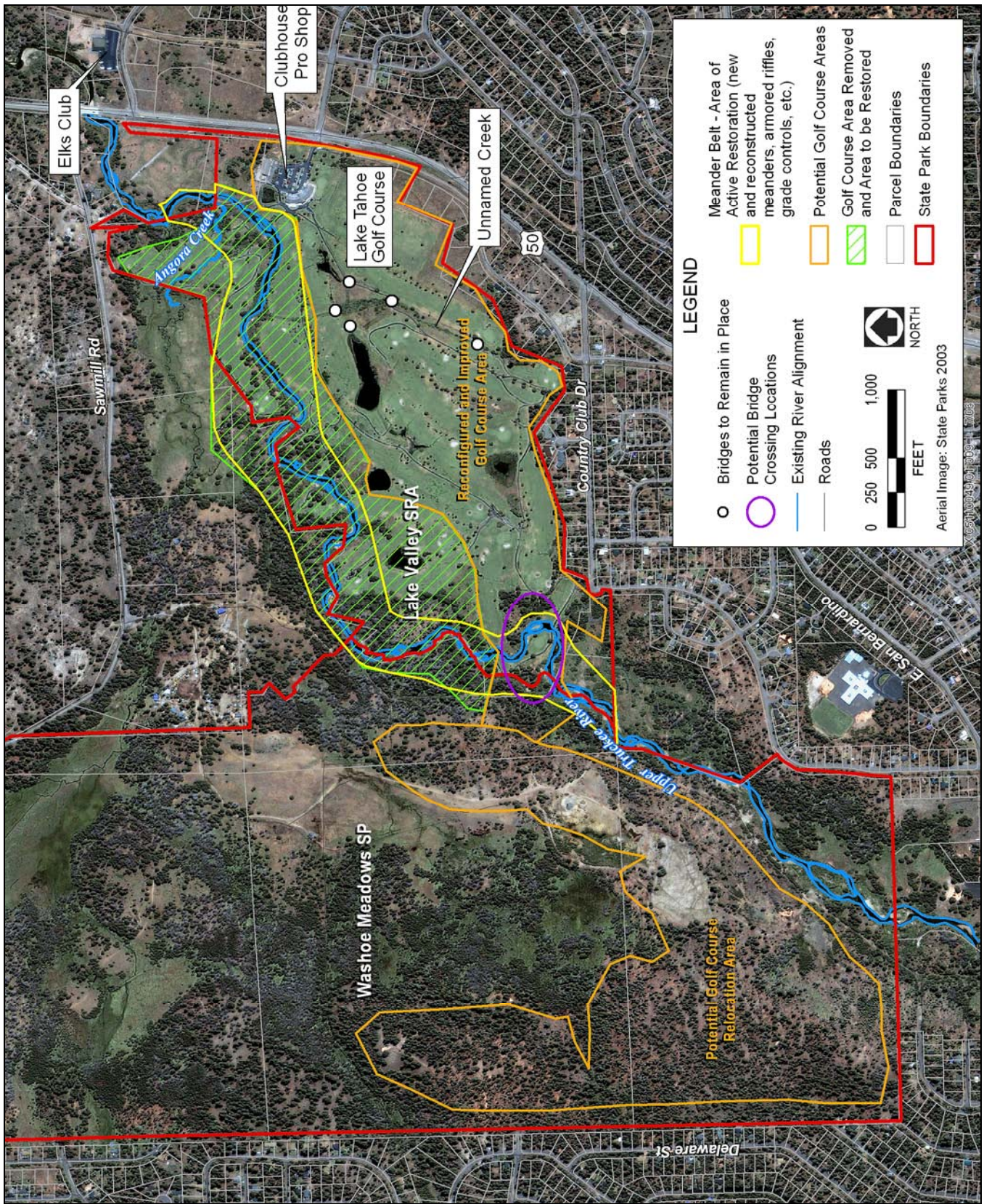
## **PREFERRED ALTERNATIVE (PROPOSED ACTION)**

The preferred alternative that will be addressed in the EIR/EIS/EIS is referred to as Alternative 2, Geomorphic Restoration with 18-hole Golf Course (Exhibit 3). This restoration alternative can be considered to have two general components: removal of land uses incompatible with ecosystem function (passive restoration), and direct reconstruction of the channel and riparian vegetation communities (active restoration).

This alternative would restore the channel morphology by constructing a meandering channel at a grade that would be connected with the floodplain. The channel would be restored to a more natural, balanced condition that mimics portions of the historic channel, prior to channel disturbance and straightening that was likely intended to reduce flooding and increase the cattle grazing period and prior to golf course construction. This restoration would include reconnecting the river to recently abandoned meanders and constructing new meanders combined with grading and revegetation of segments of the river bank. Exhibit 3 shows the intended meander belt of the restored river, which is area where new or reconstructed river meanders would be located and where the river channel would be expected to meander naturally over time. Construction of armored riffles may be incorporated into the channel to control grade. By restoring the channel to a more natural condition, it would allow for the restoration of dynamic processes that are responsible for creating and maintaining aquatic and riparian habitat. Alternative 2 may also include construction of grade controls for transitions to upstream and downstream reaches of the existing channel. Depending on the final alignment of the restored river, the potential exists for a portion of the restored river to cross portions of several parcels owned by the California Tahoe Conservancy and U.S. Forest Service and may require relocation of a portion of South Tahoe Public Utility District sewer line.

Several of the existing Lake Tahoe Golf Course holes would be relocated as part of this alternative. These golf course holes would be relocated to an area on the west side of the river that contains large areas of upland; this would reduce the amount of Stream Environment Zone (SEZ) area occupied by the golf course. The area of potential golf-hole relocation is intended to: maximize use of higher capability lands, avoid sensitive biological and cultural resources known to exist in Washoe Meadows SP, and maintain a buffer from adjacent residential areas to the west. Restoring the river and relocating some of the golf course holes would also establish a buffer between the golf course and the river; the setback on the west side of the river shown in Exhibit 3 generally coincides with the 100-year floodplain resulting from the proposed river treatment. With Alternative 2, all of the golf course bridges, except the existing bridge at Hole 6, would be removed. The Hole 6 Bridge would be





Source: USFS 2006, State Parks 2006

**Alternative 2, Geomorphic Restoration with 18-Hole Golf Course (Preferred Alternative)**

**Exhibit 3**



redesigned and repositioned to reduce scour and erosion downstream of the bridge. A set of golf course holes would be redesigned to lead up to and cross the river in a manner that minimizes impacts to the stream zone. The golf course holes remaining on the east side of the river would be reconfigured and upgraded to improve its surface drainage design, irrigation, and water collection system, and to incorporate current Best Management Practices (BMP) technology. As part of this reconfiguration, the unnamed creek crossing through the center of the golf course and discharging into the Upper Truckee River (Exhibit 3) would also undergo modification (e.g., added setbacks and buffer areas between turf areas and the creek, and native vegetation treatments within those buffer areas).

Alternative 2 would also include revising the park unit boundaries and “trading” land between Washoe Meadows SP and Lake Valley SRA by realigning the boundaries between the two park units. Revising the park unit boundaries would be supported by appropriate policy changes, such as adopting revised flexible management policies for the Lake Valley SRA. State Parks proposes to amend the Lake Valley SRA General Plan and its management policies concurrent with its evaluation of Alternative 2. The General Plan Amendment would revisit the Lake Valley SRA river protection goals and policies and establish a flexible network within which restoration of a portion of the Upper Truckee River and golf course relocation could be implemented. State Parks has not prepared planning documents for Washoe Meadows SP, because it is an undeveloped unit. The EIR/EIS/EIS will evaluate the potential environmental effects associated with the proposed boundary change and the Lake Valley SRA General Plan Amendment.

## **OTHER ALTERNATIVES**

The following alternatives are intended to be evaluated in the EIR/EIS/EIS. These alternatives will be evaluated at an equal level of detail as the proposed action (Alternative 2, Geomorphic Restoration with 18-hole Golf Course).

### **ALTERNATIVE 1, NO PROJECT/NO ACTION**

With Alternative 1, existing conditions on the project site would be projected into the future.

### **ALTERNATIVE 3, GEOMORPHIC RESTORATION WITH 9-HOLE GOLF COURSE**

Alternative 3 would include the same river treatment as Alternative 2, reconfiguration and upgrade of a 9-hole golf course on the east side of the river, and the elimination of all golf course bridges resulting in the removal of all river crossings between the U.S. 50 Bridge in Meyers and the U.S. 50 crossing near its intersection with Sawmill Road. Alternative 3 would be similar to Alternative 2 shown in Exhibit 3, but would not alter the area west of the river and would not include the proposed bridge crossing near the existing Hole 6 Bridge.

With Alternative 3, the floodplain near the Hole 6 Bridge could be more fully restored relative to Alternative 2 given that the bridge would be removed and golf course activities would be setback from this area. Alternative 3 would not include the following Alternative 2 elements: revision of park unit boundaries, Lake Valley SRA policy revisions, or the Lake Valley SRA General Plan Amendment.

### **ALTERNATIVE 4, ENGINEERED STABILIZATION (IN PLACE)**

Alternative 4 would involve the systematic installation of bank protection revetment (rip rap) and grade controls (rock weirs) that “lock” the river in its current alignment and elevation, incorporate bioengineering with native riparian vegetation, include selection of treatment areas to stabilize the river and minimize erosion, and leave the existing 18-hole golf course unchanged (Exhibit 4). Alternative 4 would use the existing stream channel longitudinal profile and planform. The bank treatment and grade control areas were selected to achieve localized stability and minimize erosion, avulsion, or other damage.

Alternative 4 would not include the following Alternative 2 elements: revision of park unit boundaries, Lake Valley SRA policy revisions, or the Lake Valley SRA General Plan Amendment.

## POTENTIAL ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS

The following subject areas include potential environmental effects that will be analyzed in the EIR/EIS/EIS:

**Land Use.** Land use impacts to be addressed in the EIR/EIS/EIS include changes to onsite uses, land use compatibility, and community character, and for the proposed action, changes to the Washoe Meadows SP and Lake Valley SRA unit boundaries and policies of the Lake Valley SRA General Plan. The EIR/EIS/EIS will also address consistency with the TRPA plan area statement (PAS) requirements.

**Hydrology, Geomorphology, and Water Quality.** The proposed action would restore a portion of the Upper Truckee River and would relocate a portion of the Lake Tahoe Golf Course with the intent of improving long-term water quality in the river and Lake Tahoe by reducing the reach's contribution of nutrients and suspended sediment to the river, as well as geomorphic function. Construction of the proposed action would create a risk that short-term increases in sediment load could occur. BMPs and mitigation measures would be developed to address potential short-term impacts to water quality that are identified in the EIR/EIS/EIS. Restoration of the river channel would change the hydrologic and geomorphic processes of the river by reducing erosive energy and improving the connection of the channel to the floodplain. The hydrologic analysis will focus primarily on assessing changes to flow patterns as related to changes in channel form and function. The geomorphic assessment will focus on potential short- and long-term changes in sediment fate and transport and landscape-scale factors. The EIR/EIS/EIS will also address long-term water quality monitoring needs.

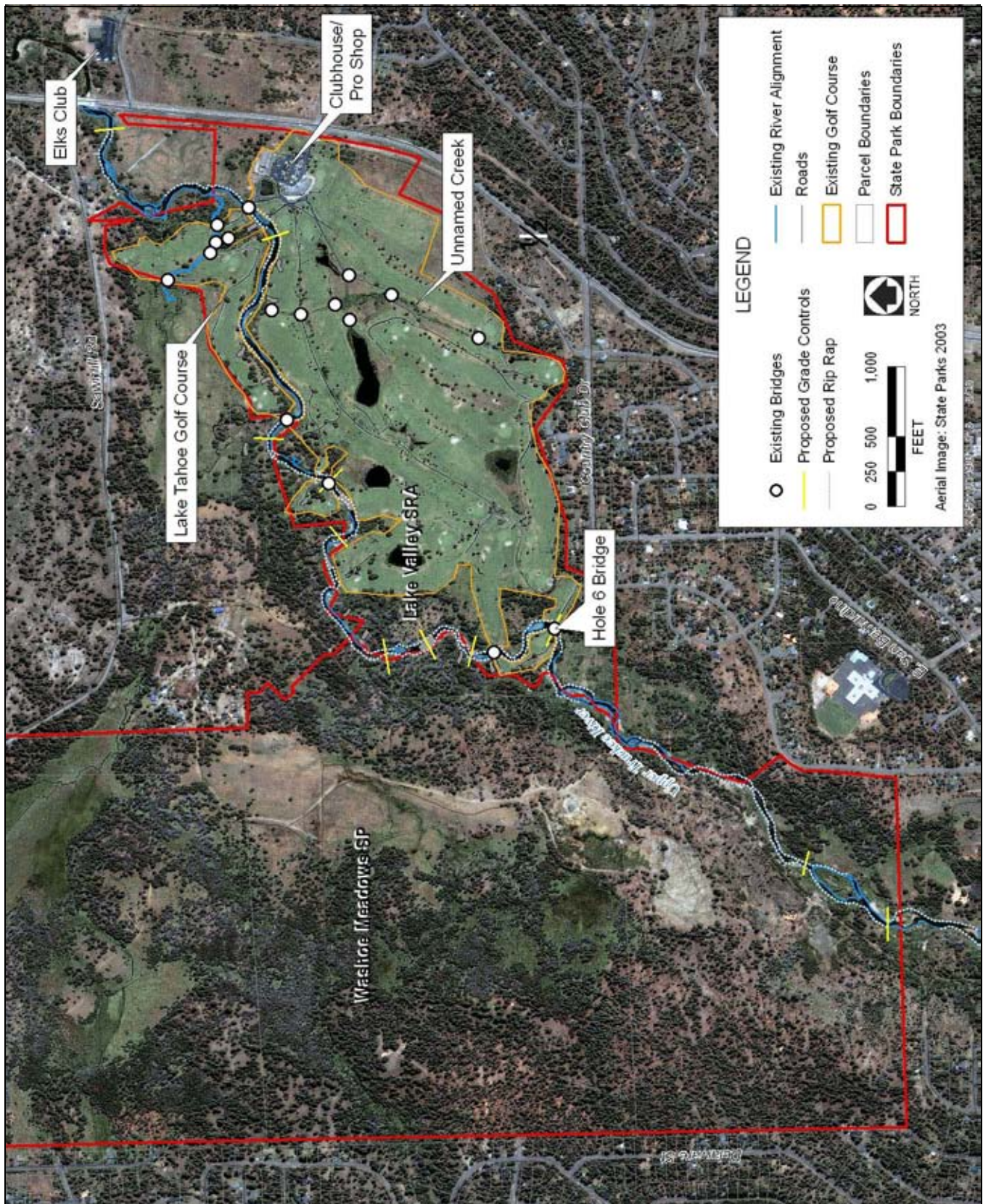
**Biological Resources (Fisheries and Aquatic Resources, Vegetation and Wildlife).** The proposed action would remove vegetation within Washoe Meadows SP for relocation of golf course holes and restore riparian and meadow habitat in the current Lake Valley SRA. Impacts to the forested habitat, wetlands, and native vegetation (including tree removal) will be analyzed in the EIR/EIS/EIS. Removal of site vegetation and direct and indirect impacts to wetlands has the potential to affect wildlife habitat. The wildlife assessment will include the potential project impacts on existing habitat, special-status wildlife species, and sensitive biological communities. Fisheries and aquatic resources along the affected reach will also be addressed.

**Earth Resources: Geology and Soils, and Land Capability and Coverage.** The proposed action would involve the clearing and grading for construction of the relocated golf course holes. Relocation of the golf course holes to upland areas would reduce coverage in more sensitive land capability areas (SEZ areas) and would shift coverage and disturbance to an area further from the river than current conditions. The EIR/EIS/EIS will describe potential environmental effects related to land capability and coverage, soils and geology, topographic alteration, seismic hazards, slope stability, and erosion potential.

**Scenic Resources.** The proposed action would result in the removal of trees and would replace undeveloped forested land with a golf course, as well as restore existing golf course holes to riparian and meadow area. Visibility of the proposed action from U.S. 50, a TRPA-designated scenic travel route, will be determined. Potential impacts from construction and operation of the proposed action will be evaluated through the use of ground-level site photographs from sensitive viewpoints on or near the project site. Scenic effects will be evaluated in terms of visibility of the proposed action, alteration of the visual setting, sensitivity of viewpoints, and potential effects on TRPA scenic thresholds.

**Recreation.** The proposed action is located within the Lake Valley SRA, which is primarily used for golf recreation, and the undeveloped Washoe Meadows SP, which experiences informal recreation use. Construction and operation of the proposed action would change the character of both of these areas. The EIR/EIS/EIS will evaluate the changes to these recreation areas, the change to TRPA persons-at-one-time (PAOTs) allocations in the project area, the effect on TRPA recreation thresholds, trail connectivity, river access and crossings, and golf course recreation.





Source: USFS 2006, State Parks 2006

**Engineered Stabilization (In Place)**

**Exhibit 4**

**Cultural Resources.** The proposed action is located partially on developed and partially on undeveloped land in the Meyers area of the Tahoe Basin, which is known to contain prehistoric and historic cultural resources. The EIR/EIS/EIS will analyze the potential for cultural resources to be located on or near the site. The analysis will focus on the areas of the site to be altered by structures and surface disturbance and will include consultation and evaluation in accordance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act.

**Transportation, Parking and Circulation.** The proposed action would generate short-term, construction-related traffic. Long-term traffic generated by the state park and golf course uses will also be discussed. The transportation analysis will include identification of major roadways that may be affected by the proposed action, traffic volumes on those roadways, overall operating conditions, public transit routes that may be affected by the proposed action, and major pedestrian or bicycle routes that may be affected by the proposed action.

**Air Quality.** The proposed action would involve construction emissions and generation of fugitive dust, as well as generate construction traffic in the area, contributing pollutants to the air basin. The EIR/EIS/EIS will include an assessment of short-term (i.e., construction) air quality impacts and long-term (i.e., operational) regional air pollutant emissions, including mobile, stationary, and area source emissions.

**Noise.** The EIR/EIS/EIS will assess potential short-term (i.e., construction) noise impacts, relative to sensitive receptors and their potential exposure. Noise levels of specific construction equipment will be determined and resultant noise levels at nearby receptors (at given distances from the source) will be calculated. Long-term (i.e., operational) noise impacts, including increased noise from mobile, stationary, and area sources, will be assessed.

**Public Services and Utilities.** The public services and utilities section of the EIR/EIS/EIS will evaluate impacts on power, water treatment and distribution, wastewater collection, solid waste collection and disposal, police services, fire protection services, schools, and fire fuel management. The proposed action may require relocating a portion of the South Tahoe Public Utilities District (STPUD) sanitary sewer line to accommodate reconstruction of one of the meanders of the river channel. The feasibility and effects of this relocation will also be addressed in the EIR/EIS/EIS. The EIR/EIS/EIS will also evaluate utility needs (e.g., power, water and wastewater) for the restroom/snack facility that would be located on the east side of the river with the relocated golf course holes.

**Hazards and Hazardous Materials.** The EIR/EIS/EIS will map and address potential hazardous materials located on the project site such as petroleum products, fertilizers, and/or pesticides. The EIR/EIS/EIS will also address hazardous materials issues related to adjoining properties.

**Agricultural and Mineral Resources.** The proposed action has the potential to affect agricultural and/or mineral resources on the project site. All active or formally active mining operations or agricultural operations, including grazing and logging, will be identified and discussed in the EIR/EIS/EIS.

**Socioeconomics.** The proposed action could affect socioeconomic factors associated with the project site including income, employment, and taxes generated by golfing activity at the Lake Tahoe Golf Course. The EIR/EIS/EIS will focus on direct economic impacts related to these issues.

**Growth-Inducement.** The affect of the proposed action on growth-inducement will be addressed in the EIR/EIS/EIS; however, the proposed action is not expected to induce or result in the growth of population in the region, cause an increase in demand for employment opportunities, or cause an increase in other public needs.

**Cumulative Effects.** The EIR/EIS/EIS will identify and describe recently approved and reasonably anticipated non-river related projects in the Meyers area and vicinity of Washoe Meadows SP and Lake Valley SRA (e.g., the Sawmill Bike Trail Project), other river restoration projects being contemplated for upstream and downstream reaches of the Upper Truckee River, and region-wide planning efforts currently underway (e.g., Pathway 2007, the total maximum daily load (TMDL) requirement being developed for the Upper Truckee River, etc.). The EIR/EIS/EIS will evaluate the combined effects of these activities with the proposed action.



**TRPA Threshold Carrying Capacities:** The EIR/EIS/EIS will include assessment of the proposed action's compliance with and contribution to the attainment of threshold carrying capacities adopted by TRPA.

## INTENDED USES OF THE EIR/EIS/EIS

State Parks, Reclamation, and TRPA will use this EIR/EIS/EIS to consider the environmental effects, mitigation measures, and alternatives, when reviewing the proposed action for approval. The EIR/EIS/EIS will serve as the State's CEQA compliance document, as Reclamation's NEPA compliance document, and as TRPA's compliance document with respect to its Compact and Chapter 5 of the TRPA Code of Ordinances. State responsible and trustee agencies and federal cooperating agencies may also use this EIR/EIS/EIS, as needed, for subsequent discretionary actions.

## PUBLIC SCOPING

Two public scoping meetings are being conducted to provide you with the opportunity to learn more about the proposed action and to express oral comments about the content of the EIR/EIS/EIS, in addition to your opportunity to submit written comments. The scoping meetings will be held at the following times and locations:

Tuesday, September 26, 2006  
12:00 p.m. – 2:00 p.m.  
USFS Lake Tahoe Basin Management Unit  
35 College Drive  
South Lake Tahoe, CA. 96150

Tuesday, September 26, 2006  
6:00 p.m. – 8:00 p.m.  
USFS Lake Tahoe Basin Management Unit  
35 College Drive  
South Lake Tahoe, CA. 96150

In addition, the proposed project will be an agenda item at the following TRPA meetings:

Wednesday, September 13, 2006  
TRPA Advisory Planning Commission  
Meeting  
See agenda at  
<http://www.trpa.org/default.aspx?tabid=259>  
128 Market Street  
Stateline, NV 89449

Wednesday, September 27, 2006  
TRPA Governing Board Meeting  
See agenda at  
<http://www.trpa.org/default.aspx?tabid=258>  
North Tahoe Conference Center  
8318 North Lake Boulevard  
Kings Beach, CA 96143

Please mail written responses to Paul Nielsen, Project Manager, Tahoe Regional Planning Agency, at P.O. Box 5310, Stateline, Nevada or email at [utproject@trpa.org](mailto:utproject@trpa.org) to be received no later than **October 6, 2006**.



TRPA Project Manager



Date



State Parks CEQA Coordinator, Sierra District



Date

**Attachment 3**

**U.S. Bureau of Reclamation Legal Notices and News Release**

**PUBLIC SCOPING FOR THE ENVIRONMENTAL DOCUMENT  
UPPER TRUCKEE RIVER AND GOLF COURSE RESTORATION PROJECT**

Notice is hereby given that the California Department of Parks and Recreation, the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation, and the Tahoe Regional Planning Agency are preparing a joint Environmental Impact Report (EIR)/Environmental Impact Statement (EIS)/EIS for the Upper Truckee River Restoration and Golf Course Relocation Project. The project site is located along the Upper Truckee River in Washoe Meadows State Park and Lake Valley State Recreation Area near Meyers and the City of South Lake Tahoe, California.

The public scoping period for the preparation of the draft EIR/EIS/EIS for the Upper Truckee Restoration and Golf Course Relocation Project is now open. Interested persons, organizations and agencies are encouraged to provide comments on the scope and content of environmental issues to be analyzed and information to be included in the EIR/EIS/EIS. Interested persons may download copies the Notice of Preparation (NOP) through the TRPA and California Department of Parks and Recreation websites at: <http://www.trpa.org/default.aspx?tabindex=4&tabid=291> (major projects) and [http://www.parks.ca.gov/?page\\_id=981](http://www.parks.ca.gov/?page_id=981) (El Dorado County). The Notice of Intent (NOI) filed with the Department of the Interior can be accessed through the *Federal Register*: [www.gpoaccess.gov/fr/index.html](http://www.gpoaccess.gov/fr/index.html). Also, a copy of the NOP and/or the NOI can be requested by contacting Paul Nielsen, TRPA Project Manager, Tahoe Regional Planning Agency, at (775) 588-4547 ext. 249 or by e-mail: [utproject@trpa.org](mailto:utproject@trpa.org).

The following two public scoping meetings are being held to provide interested persons with the opportunity to learn more about the proposed action and to submit comments on the content of the EIR/EIS/EIS. The scoping meetings will be held at the following times and locations:

September 26, 2006, 12:00 p.m. – 2:00 p.m.  
USFS Lake Tahoe Basin Management Unit Offices  
35 College Drive  
South Lake Tahoe, CA 96150

September 26, 2006, 6:00 p.m. – 8:00 p.m.  
USFS Lake Tahoe Basin Management Unit Offices  
35 College Drive  
South Lake Tahoe, CA 96150

In addition, the proposed project will be an agenda item at the following TRPA meetings:

September 13, 2006, See agenda at <http://www.trpa.org/default.aspx?tabid=259>  
TRPA Advisory Planning Commission Meeting  
TRPA Governing Board Room  
128 Market Street  
Stateline, NV 89449

September 27, 2006, See agenda at <http://www.trpa.org/default.aspx?tabid=258>  
TRPA Governing Board Meeting  
North Tahoe Conference Center  
8318 North Lake Boulevard,  
Kings Beach, CA 96143

In compliance with the time limits mandated by State law and TRPA, your response should be sent at the earliest possible date, but received no later than October 6, 2006. Please mail your written responses to:

Paul Nielsen, TRPA Project Manager  
Tahoe Regional Planning Agency  
P.O. Box 5310  
Stateline, CA 89449  
Email: [utproject@trpa.org](mailto:utproject@trpa.org)

Responses should include the name of a contact person at your agency or organization.



**Legal and Public Notices 1000**

lation of wireless communication (cellular telephone) antennas on an existing radio tower at 2025 Pioneer Trail (APN 025-071-13). The installation will include six antennas, each eight feet tall, or 12 antennas, each four feet tall, at the 122 foot level of the existing 301 foot tall radio tower. The project also includes a 220 square foot equipment building (11 by 20 feet) to be located adjacent to the existing un-paved access road.

All interested persons are invited to attend and speak on the project or may write their comments to City Planning Division. If you challenge the application in court, you may be limited to raising only those items you or someone else raised at the Public Hearing described in this notice, or in written correspondence delivered to the City Zoning Administrator prior to the Public Hearing. Any written correspondence should be directed to Teri Jamin, Zoning Administrator, 1052 Tata Lane, South Lake Tahoe, CA 96150.

For additional information, please contact Hilary Hodges, Planning Manager, at (530) 542-6024.

Pub: Oct. 6, 2006  
Ad #03522888

**Legal and Public Notices 1000**

**NOTICE OF SALE**

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned intends to sell personal property described below is to enforce a lien imposed on said property under the California Self-Storage Facility Act. (Business and Professional Code §21700-21716)

The Undersigned will sell at public sale by competitive bidding on the 21st of October 2006 at 10:00 A.M. on the premises of South Tahoe Refuse Storage Units, 2121 Eloise Avenue, South Lake Tahoe, CA

Greg Simpson  
Unit #72

Lisa Sulberg  
Unit #69

Andrew Kennedy  
Unit #2

Pub: Oct. 6, 13, 2006  
Ad #03522915

**PUBLIC NOTICE**

**PUBLIC SCOPING FOR THE ENVIRONMENTAL DOCUMENT UPPER TRUCKEE RIVER AND GOLF COURSE RESTORATION PROJECT EXTENSION OF COMMENT PERIOD TO OCTOBER 20, 2006**

Notice is hereby given that

**Legal and Public Notices 1000**

the California Department of Parks and Recreation, the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation, and the Tahoe Regional Planning Agency are extending the comment period for the scoping process that initiates the preparation of the joint Environmental Impact Report (EIR)/Environmental Impact Statement (EIS)/EIS for the Upper Truckee River Restoration and Golf Course Relocation Project. The project site is located along the Upper Truckee River in Washoe Meadows State Park and Lake Valley State Recreation Area near Meyers California. The purpose of the scoping process is to provide public agencies and the interested public the opportunity to identify environmental impact topics that should be evaluated in the EIR/EIS/EIS. The scoping process was initiated on September 5, 2006. An extension was requested at the public meetings on September 26 and 27, 2006. The extended deadline for receipt of such comments is now October 20, 2006. Interested persons, organizations and agencies are encouraged to provide comments on the scope and content of environmental issues to be analyzed and information to be included in the EIR/EIS/EIS. Interested persons may download

**Legal and Public Notices 1000**

copies the Notice of Preparation (NOP) through the TRPA and California Department of Parks and Recreation websites at: <http://www.trpa.org/default.aspx?tabindex=4&tabid=291> (major projects) and [http://www.parks.ca.gov/?page\\_id=981](http://www.parks.ca.gov/?page_id=981) (El Dorado County). The Notice of Intent (NOI) filed with the Department of the Interior can be accessed through the Federal Register: [www.gpoaccess.gov/fr/index.html](http://www.gpoaccess.gov/fr/index.html). Also, a copy can be requested by contacting Paul Nielsen, TRPA Project Manager, Tahoe Regional Planning Agency, at (775) 588-4547 ext. 249 or by e-mail: [utproject@trpa.org](mailto:utproject@trpa.org). Your response should be sent at the earliest possible date, but received no later than October 20, 2006. Please mail your written responses to:

Paul Nielsen  
TRPA Project Manager  
Tahoe Regional Planning Agency  
P.O. Box 5310  
Stateline, CA 96149  
Email: [utproject@trpa.org](mailto:utproject@trpa.org)

Responses should include the name of a contact person at your agency or organization.

Pub: Oct. 6, 2006  
Ad #03522927

**Legal and Public Notices 1000**

**FICTITIOUS BUSINESS NAME STATEMENT**

THE NAME(S) OF THE BUSINESS(ES)

**George's Computer Service**

\*\*LOCATED AT:  
2540 Lake Tahoe Blvd  
So Lake Tahoe, CA 96150  
IS (ARE) HEREBY REGISTERED BY THE FOLLOWING OWNER(S)

#1 **George Michael Baker**  
1399 Mount Olympia Cir.  
So Lake Tahoe, CA 96150

\*\*\*\*THIS BUSINESS IS CONDUCTED BY:  
an individual

\*\*\*\*The registrant commenced to transact business under the fictitious name(s) listed above on  
n/a

Signature of Registrant:  
/s/ **George Baker**

I declare that all information in this statement is true and correct. (A registrant who declares as true information which he or she knows to be false is guilty of a crime).

**NOTICE:**

this fictitious business name statement expires five years from the date. This statement was filed in the office of the County Clerk. A new fictitious business name statement must be filed before that time. The filing of this statement does not of itself authorize the use in this state of a fictitious name in violation of the rights of another under federal, state, or common law (see section 14411 ET SEQ., Business and Professions Code).

**I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS COPY IS A CORRECT COPY OF THE ORIGINAL STATEMENT ON FILE IN MY OFFICE.**

By: William E. Schultz  
El Dorado County  
Recorded 9/11/06

FILE NO. 2006-A 0001485  
Pub: Sept. 29, Oct. 6, 13, 20, 2006 Ad#82504296

**Legal and Public Notices 1000**

37	500-027-04-100
38	500-036-25-100
39	500-040-01-100
40	500-042-65-100
41	500-044-14-100
42	500-044-31-100
43	500-046-65-100
44	500-046-92-100

A parcel number in the 500 series (i.e., 500-000-00-100) does not guarantee the presence of a time-share interest. Potential bidders are encouraged to search title records and/or to contact the time-share management to ensure acceptance of the purported interest. Parcel numbers in the 500 series cannot be relied upon to represent legitimate, unduplicated parcels.

45	500-049-15-100
46	500-051-24-100
47	500-054-81-100
48	500-056-37-100
49	500-057-02-100
50	500-060-81-100
52	500-062-36-100
53	500-062-47-100
54	500-063-53-100
55	500-063-75-100
56	500-065-84-100
57	500-065-87-100
58	500-066-56-100
59	500-067-02-100
60	500-067-80-100
61	500-069-57-100
62	500-070-22-100
63	500-070-43-100
64	500-072-94-100
65	500-073-35-100
66	500-073-62-100

**Legal and Public Notices 1000**

PALMA JERRY DAVID E	1,100.00
PADILLA ELIZABETH G	700.00
FREEMAN ROY R	700.00
MC GUIRE DOUGLAS W	700.00
CAPOBIANCO JANICE L CAPOBIANCO KERRY	1,100.00
ROSENBERG SUSAN A	700.00
HENRY MICHAEL L	1,100.00
ADAMSON KIM A	700.00

**Legal and Public Notices 1000**

TAHOE SEASONS RESORT HOTEL INC	700.00
TUTOROW ROBERT W	700.00
LEE DOUGLAS C	1,000.00
HEATH JERRY M	1,000.00
ROBINSON ANDREW D	700.00
TAHOE SEASONS RESORT HOTEL INC	700.00
RCI VAC OWNERSHIP MTG TR 1991-A	700.00
KIMMERLY LANCE	1,100.00
WELCH WANDA	1,100.00
TAHOE SEASONS RESORT HOTEL INC	700.00
BECERRA RUBEN R	700.00
HRDLICKA RAYMOND W	1,100.00
REDONDO JEANNE SKERRET	1,100.00
ALL SEASONS RESORTS INC	1,100.00
FRANKS JERRY L	700.00
MEJIA JOSE A	700.00
RAMOS RAYMOND	700.00
FLESHMAN MARK E	700.00
SMITH CHRISTOPHER P	700.00
TAHOE SEASONS RESORT HOTEL INC	700.00
TAHOE SEASONS RESORT HOTEL INC	700.00

**Legal and Public Notices 1000**

Whiskey Dicks	700.00
**LOCATED AT: 2660 Lake Tahoe Blvd So Lake Tahoe, CA 96150 IS (ARE) HEREBY REGISTERED BY THE FOLLOWING OWNER(S)	
#1 Penny Stocks	839 Tata Lane So Lake Tahoe, CA 96150
#2 Janice May Conroy	839 Tata Lane So Lake Tahoe, CA 96150
****THIS BUSINESS IS CONDUCTED BY: Co-Partners	
****The registrant commenced to transact business under the fictitious name(s) listed above on n/a	
Signature of Registrant: /s/ <b>Penny Stocks &amp; Janice M. Conroy</b>	
I declare that all informa-	

**FICTITIOUS BUSINESS NAME STATEMENT**

THE NAME(S) OF THE BUSINESS(ES)

**Whiskey Dicks**

\*\*LOCATED AT:  
2660 Lake Tahoe Blvd  
So Lake Tahoe, CA 96150  
IS (ARE) HEREBY REGISTERED BY THE FOLLOWING OWNER(S)

#1 **Penny Stocks**  
839 Tata Lane  
So Lake Tahoe, CA 96150

#2 **Janice May Conroy**  
839 Tata Lane  
So Lake Tahoe, CA 96150

\*\*\*\*THIS BUSINESS IS CONDUCTED BY:  
Co-Partners

\*\*\*\*The registrant commenced to transact business under the fictitious name(s) listed above on  
n/a

Signature of Registrant:  
/s/ **Penny Stocks & Janice M. Conroy**

I declare that all informa-



Released On: September 05, 2006

## **Public Scoping Meetings Scheduled on the Upper Truckee River Restoration and Golf Course Relocation Project**

The Bureau of Reclamation, the Tahoe Regional Planning Agency, and the California Department of Parks and Recreation are jointly preparing an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) to satisfy the National Environmental Policy Act, a regional EIS to satisfy the Tahoe Regional Planning Agency (TRPA) Code of Ordinances, and an Environmental Impact Report (EIR) to satisfy the California Environmental Quality Act for the Upper Truckee River Restoration and Golf Course Relocation Project (Project) in El Dorado County.

The restoration effort runs along the reach of the Upper Truckee River that extends from its entry point at the southern boundary of Washoe Meadows State Park to a point just west of U.S. Highway 50 where the river exits Lake Valley State Recreation Area. The property involved includes the Lake Tahoe Golf Course.

Historic land practices substantially altered the Upper Truckee River, degrading the processes and functions of the river and contributing nutrient and suspended sediment discharge to Lake Tahoe and thus decreasing its clarity.

The Project would restore, to the extent feasible, ecological processes and aquatic and riparian habitat quality, reduce erosion, and improve water quality in the Upper Truckee River and Lake Tahoe. Golfing opportunities would continue to include a championship-level quality of play. A Notice of Intent to prepare the EIS/EIS/EIR was published in the Federal Register on September 5, 2006. Two public scoping meetings are scheduled to solicit public input on topics that will be addressed in the EIS/EIS/EIR, including anticipated resources, alternatives, and significant concerns and issues. The meetings are scheduled as follows:

### **Tuesday, September 26, 2006**

First Meeting: 10 a.m. – 12 p.m.

Second Meeting: 6 p.m. – 8 p.m.

USDA Forest Service Lake Tahoe Basin Management Unit Offices  
35 College Drive  
South Lake Tahoe, CA 96150

In addition to the public meetings, the proposed Project will be an agenda item at the following TRPA meetings:

Wednesday, September 13, 2006, TRPA Governing Board Room, 128 Market Street, Stateline, NV 89449.  
Agenda will be available at <http://www.trpa.org/default.aspx?tabid=258>.

Wednesday, September 27, 2006, North Tahoe Conference Center, 8318 North Lake Blvd., Kings Beach, CA 96143. Agenda will be available at <http://www.trpa.org/default.aspx?tabid=259>.

Written comments on the scope of the environmental document should be received by close of business Friday, October 6, 2006, and should be sent to Mr. Paul Nielsen, Project Manager, Tahoe Regional Planning Agency, P.O. Box 5310, Stateline, NV 89448 or by e-mail at [utproject@trpa.org](mailto:utproject@trpa.org). If you would like to be included on the EIS/EIS/EIR mailing list, please contact Ms. Cyndie Walck, Project Manager, by e-mail at [utproject@parks.ca.gov](mailto:utproject@parks.ca.gov).

For further information, please contact Ms. Myrnie Mayville, Environmental Specialist, at 916-978-5037 or by mail at the Bureau of Reclamation, Mid-Pacific Region, 2800 Cottage Way, Room E-2606, Sacramento, CA 95825-1898, or Ms. Walck at 530-581-0925 or by mail at the California Department of Parks and Recreation, Sierra District, P.O. Box 16, Tahoe City, CA 96145.

**Attachment 4**

**California State Parks Newsletter**



## Recreation Access

Many people from the surrounding area and visitors to the Basin enjoy use of the park for hiking, biking, swimming and other dispersed recreation activities. State Parks recognizes the desire of the community to access the river and park areas and minimize conflict between golf recreation and these uses. In summer 2006, State Parks conducted recreation surveys to determine general use patterns in Washoe Meadows State Park. One of the goals of the two public workshops to be conducted in winter/spring 2007 would be to further our understanding of existing use and access patterns, and to gather information for use in future recreation use and access planning.

## Get Involved

Public scoping occurs early in the environmental review process to invite the public and agencies to raise questions and concerns, and to identify environmental issues to be addressed in the EIR/EIS/EIS. The scoping meetings were held in September 2006. Upon release of the Draft EIR/EIS/EIS (anticipated in summer/fall 2007), the public and agencies are provided the opportunity to review the project alternatives and the environmental analysis and to provide comments. Public meetings/hearings will be held by lead agencies during review/certification of the Final EIR/EIS/EIS.

In addition to the public review meetings associated with the environmental document, a community workshop is planned for February 2007 (see Public Meeting box inset on this page) to gather community input on the project and proposed alternatives. Additionally, State Parks anticipates holding a public information meeting to present a project status update in late spring 2007.

For more information on the project, viewing of maps, documents and photos, and future meeting dates, please visit the project website at:

<http://www.restoreuppertruckee.net>

To provide comments, suggestions and feedback, send email at: [utproject@parks.ca.gov](mailto:utproject@parks.ca.gov).

For additional information about this project throughout the planning/environmental review process, please contact:

Cyndie Walck  
California Department of Parks and Recreation  
Sierra District  
Email: [utproject@parks.ca.gov](mailto:utproject@parks.ca.gov)  
P.O. Box 16 • Tahoe City, CA 96145  
Phone: (530) 581-0925

## Public Workshop

Recreation Planning Workshop for the  
Upper Truckee River Restoration and Golf Course  
Reconfiguration Project

**Day and Date:** Thursday, February 8 or Friday,  
February 9, 2007. Agenda is the same for both  
meetings.

**Time:** 5:30 p.m. to 9:30 p.m.

**Location:** Lake Tahoe Golf Course Clubhouse  
2500 Emerald Bay Rd.  
South Lake Tahoe, CA

**Purpose of Meeting:** To gather information about existing public access and use patterns in Washoe Meadows SP and Lake Valley SRA and provide an opportunity for the public to help identify public access and resource protection features of this project. The workshop will involve a short presentation about known important natural resources and public use of the State Park, followed by an interactive planning exercise in which all interested attendees can participate.

January 2007

The purpose of this newsletter is to provide information and updates about a multi-year planning process that will determine a preferred alternative for restoring a 1.5-mile reach of the Upper Truckee River near Meyers, California. The property is owned by the California Department of Parks and Recreation (State Parks), and is located west of U.S. Highway 50 just south of Sawmill Road.

The Upper Truckee River is the largest river in the Lake Tahoe Basin, and a primary source of sediment and nutrients that flow into Lake Tahoe. Nutrients and fine-grained sediment have been shown to reduce the clarity of Lake Tahoe. The river has been adversely affected by historic disturbances and modern development—including golf course construction and channel straightening—and has been targeted for restoration.

State Parks, the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation (Reclamation), and the Tahoe Regional Planning Agency (TRPA) have begun the environmental review process to identify and analyze alternatives for a restoration project along this reach of the river, including alternatives that would involve reconfiguration of the golf course. This newsletter is part of a comprehensive outreach effort by State Parks to keep the public informed and to encourage participation in the process.



Portions of the Lake Tahoe Golf Course abut the Truckee River's edge as it runs through Lake Valley State Recreation Area. The project seeks to reduce the area of the stream environment zone that is occupied by the golf course and restore riparian and meadow habitat within this reach.

## Project Objectives:

- Restore natural geomorphic processes that sustain channel and floodplain morphology
- Restore ecosystem function in terms of ecological processes and aquatic and riparian habitat quality
- Reduce erosion and improve water quality including reduction of the reach's contribution of suspended sediment and nutrient loading in the Upper Truckee River and Lake Tahoe
- Minimize and mitigate short-term water quality and other environmental impacts during construction
- Improve the golf course layout, infrastructure, and management to reduce the environmental impact of the golf course on the river's water quality and riparian habitat by integrating environmentally-sensitive design concepts
- Reduce the area of stream environment zone occupied by the golf course
- Restore, enhance, and increase the extent of riparian and meadow habitat
- Maintain golf recreation opportunity
- Continue to generate a similar level of revenue income to State Parks
- Avoid any increase in flood hazard to private property
- Avoid any increase in safety hazards to all recreation users
- Provide opportunities for informal, public access and non-vehicular recreation

## CONSERVATION. CLEARLY.

That's the idea behind Lake Tahoe's Environmental Improvement Program designed to preserve this spectacular place for future generations. The Tahoe Regional Planning Agency, along with 50 different partner organizations is making it happen. With about \$1 billion in improvement projects to benefit the lake's ecosystem, the EIP will contribute to saving the lake's world-famous clarity.

Play a part in preserving Lake Tahoe by visiting [www.conservationclearly.org](http://www.conservationclearly.org)



For more information contact: TRPA • 775-588-4547 x 235 • [conservationclearly@trpa.org](http://www.conservationclearly.org)





## California State Parks Mission Statement

To provide for the health, inspiration and education of the people of California by helping to preserve the state's extraordinary biological diversity, protecting its most valued natural and cultural resources, and creating opportunities for high-quality outdoor recreation.



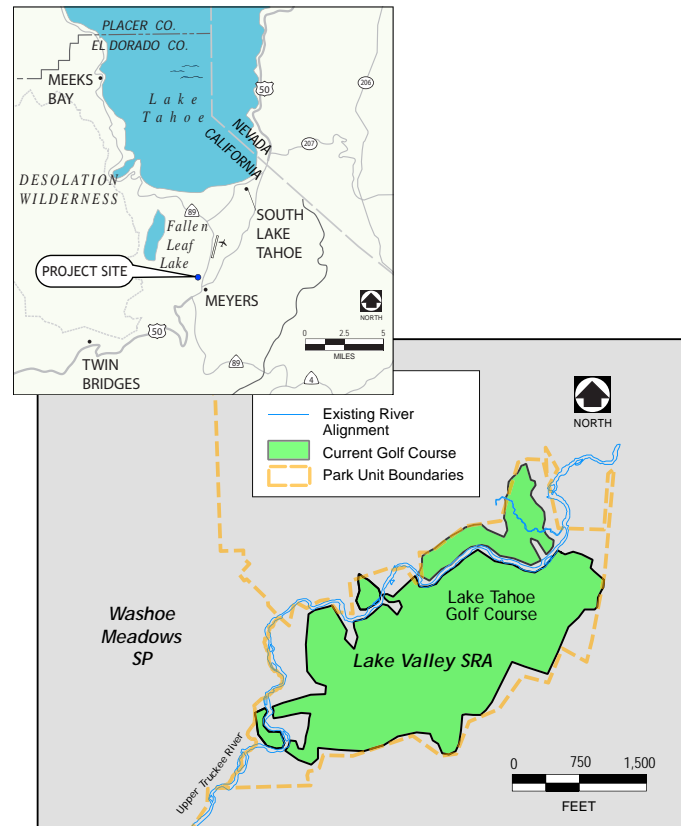
January 2007

### The Problem

The Upper Truckee River has been substantially altered by land practices since European settlement in the Lake Tahoe Basin. Prior to the 1940s, this section of the Upper Truckee River was straightened, which decreased the river's sinuosity, steepened its slope, and resulted in increased erosive force. Over time, the channel has become incised to such a degree that the river rarely overtops its banks, a process that would naturally capture fine sediment and nutrients. Chronic erosion continues, meadow and floodplain function is impaired, and the system's natural mechanism for removing fine sediment is lost. In-stream and riparian corridor habitat are degraded through increased turbidity.

The golf course was constructed on the floodplain in 1958-1960, further degrading the meadow habitat. Portions of the course abut the river's edge with no protective buffer or habitat corridor. The combination of river straightening, the golf course infrastructure (including 5 bridges) and the attempts to stabilize the channel with rip-rap have interfered with the river's natural morphology and rendered it unstable. This reach is characterized by steep, rapidly eroding banks, with no riparian vegetation. The banks generate sediment that is introduced directly to the river and conveyed to Lake Tahoe. This situation causes deterioration of riparian habitat and degradation of water quality to the river and Lake Tahoe.

While several other restoration projects are planned for other reaches of the Upper Truckee River, the golf course reach has been identified as the greatest opportunity for rehabilitation because it presents an opportunity for full restoration and public ownership presents fewer constraints to project planning and implementation.



meanders, establishing a channel with less depth and slope, and thus less power to erode its bed and banks. Re-connecting the channel with the floodplain would increase the frequency and duration of over-bank flows, raising the water table and allowing the deposition of fine sediment on the floodplain. Restoring this geomorphic function would, in turn, restore natural ecological processes, enhance riparian vegetation communities, and improve habitat quality. Because the golf course occupies what once was floodplain, portions of the golf course may have to be reconfigured, eliminated, or relocated away from the river to achieve the restoration objectives.

Currently, the park serves golfers and dispersed recreation users with activities, such as hiking, biking, angling, horseback riding, and swimming. If the golf course were to be reconfigured or partially relocated, it would not increase in size or area but would be moved to less environmentally sensitive lands farther from the river, and constructed to current environmental standards. The vacated area would be restored. Opportunities for biking, hiking, and other dispersed recreation would be accommodated and improved, allowing access from the neighborhoods to the river and meadows.

### The Environmental Review Process

State Parks, Reclamation, and TRPA are preparing a joint environmental document (EIR/EIS/EIS) in accordance with California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), and Tahoe Regional Planning Agency (TRPA) regulations for the Upper Truckee River Restoration and Golf Course Reconfiguration Project. The environmental document will identify environmental impacts that may result from various alternatives and recommend mitigation measures to avoid or reduce any significant effects. The document will look at effects on water quality, archaeological resources, vegetation, wildlife, public access and recreation, economics, neighborhood compatibility, and other issues.

Four public scoping meetings were held in September 2006 to solicit public input on the content and issues to be addressed in the environmental document. Oral and written comments from the public and agency meetings were collected and will be addressed in the document. Additional public meetings will be held in 2007 to keep the community informed about the progress of the environmental review and provide other opportunities for input. The draft environmental document is expected to be available in summer/fall of 2007.



Several undersized bridges along this reach are located within the floodplain, constricting flow and accelerating velocities leading to erosion downstream.

### Draft Alternatives

State Parks is proactively and voluntarily seeking a solution to improve the habitat and condition of this reach of the Upper Truckee River and to reduce the river's adverse impact on the water quality of Lake Tahoe.

State Parks has developed five draft alternatives to be evaluated for this reach of the river. These alternatives were modified after considering public scoping comments. The alternatives proposed to be studied are as follows:

- ♦ **Alternative 1, No Project/No Action.** The golf course and project site would remain unchanged.
- ♦ **Alternative 2, Geomorphic Restoration With 18-Hole Golf Course.** A portion of the golf course would be relocated to land farther from the river to allow for river restoration. Under this alternative, the river would be restored to a meandering pattern and raised to reconnect with the floodplain, thereby reducing erosion, raising the water table, and restoring valuable riparian and meadow habitat. The number of acres restored along the river would be approximately the same as the number of acres onto which the golf course would be relocated on the west side of the river. The restored area would become part of Washoe Meadows SP, and the area to which the golf course would be relocated would become part of Lake Valley SRA. The potential relocation area would minimize coverage in floodplain and meadow areas to allow a naturally functioning river and floodplain and provide a continuous corridor for wildlife.
- ♦ **Alternative 3, Geomorphic Restoration With Reduced-Area Golf Course.** The river restoration treatment would be the same as Alternative 2, but the river restoration would result in a smaller golf course (9-hole, executive, or other short course) with golf located on the east side of the river only.
- ♦ **Alternative 4, Engineered Stabilization (In Place).** The river channel would be stabilized in place, bank protection (rip rap) and grade controls (rock weirs) would be installed, and bioengineering would be incorporated. This alternative would leave the existing 18-hole golf course in its current location.
- ♦ **Alternative 5, Full Restoration (No Golf Course).** The river restoration treatment would be the same as in Alternative 2, but the golf course would be removed and the area restored.

### Discussion

The geomorphic and ecological function of the river is currently disturbed, leading to both poor water quality and degraded habitat. Geomorphic restoration would return the river to a more natural state, restoring natural

**Attachment 5**  
**Scoping Meeting Presentation**



# upper truckee river restoration & golf course relocation project



**EDAW**

September 26, 2006

18  
Par 5

# Presentation Objectives

- ▶ Share information about the proposed project and the project alternatives
- ▶ Describe the environmental review process and timeline
- ▶ Seek public and agency stakeholder input on the content and scope of the environmental analysis

# Environmental Review Requirements

- ▶ Project subject to environmental review
  - California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA)
  - National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA)
  - Tahoe Regional Planning Agency's (TRPA) Compact and Chapter 5 of the TRPA Code of Ordinances
- ▶ Project-level Joint EIR/EIS/EIS
- ▶ Lead Agencies:
  - CEQA lead agency: State Parks
  - NEPA lead agency: U.S. Bureau of Reclamation
  - TRPA





# Agency Stakeholders

- ▶ CEQA Responsible Agencies
  - Lahontan Regional Water Quality Control Board
  - California Tahoe Conservancy (Conservancy)
- ▶ CEQA Trustee Agencies
  - California Department of Fish and Game
- ▶ NEPA Cooperating Agencies
  - U.S. Forest Service (USFS)
  - U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
- ▶ Washoe Tribe of Nevada and California
- ▶ Other Involved Agencies
  - South Tahoe Public Utilities District (STPUD)
  - Tahoe Resource Conservation District

# Why Conduct Environmental Review?

- ▶ Disclose environmental impacts and compare alternatives
- ▶ Identify alternatives and/or mitigation to reduce significant effects
- ▶ Assess relationship of project to TRPA thresholds
- ▶ Identify impacts that cannot be mitigated or avoided
- ▶ Disclose agency decision making
- ▶ Enhance public participation
- ▶ Foster intergovernmental coordination



# Why Are We Here Today?

- ▶ Inform the public and stakeholder agencies early in process
- ▶ Receive initial public and agency input early in process
- ▶ Discuss the proposed project and project alternatives and environmental issues to evaluate
- ▶ Help identify assessment methods
- ▶ Eliminate less important issues from detailed study



# CEQA / NEPA / TRPA Timeline & Opportunities for Input

NOP/NOI Issued	September 2006
Public Scoping Period	September– October 2006
Environmental Analysis	Fall 2006 – Summer 2007
Public Information Meeting	Winter 2006
Interagency Meeting	Winter 2006
Draft EIR/EIS/EIS Released, Public Meetings and Review Period	Summer 2007
Public Information Meeting	Summer 2007
Interagency Meeting	Fall 2007
Final EIR/EIS/EIS Issued (Response to Public/Agency Comments)	Winter 2007
Final EIR/EIS/EIS Certified, Project Decisions (CEQA NOD, NEPA ROD)	Winter 2007/Spring 2008



# Key Issues to be Addressed in EIR/EIS/EIS:

- ▶ UTR and Lake Tahoe WQ
- ▶ Construction Risks and Feasibility
- ▶ Ecosystem Function
- ▶ Fisheries and Aquatic Resources
- ▶ Vegetation and Wildlife
- ▶ Scenic Resources
- ▶ Recreational Use/Public Access/PAOTs
- ▶ Wetland Resources
- ▶ Cultural Resources/  
Section 106
- ▶ Threshold Evaluation
- ▶ Land Use Compatibility and GP Plan Consistency
- ▶ Public Services and Utilities
- ▶ Hazards and Hazardous Materials
- ▶ Geology and Soils, including Land Capability and Coverage
- ▶ Agricultural and Mineral Resources



# Other Issues to be Addressed in EIR/EIS/EIS:

- ▶ Transportation/Traffic – Material Import/Export
- ▶ Air Quality/Noise
- ▶ Cumulative Effects
- ▶ Growth-Inducing Effects
- ▶ Socioeconomics



# Draft Project Objectives/Goals

1. Restore, to the extent feasible, natural geomorphic processes that sustain channel and floodplain morphology.
2. Restore, to the extent feasible, ecosystem function in terms of ecological processes and aquatic and riparian habitat quality.
3. Reduce erosion and improve water quality including reduction of the reach's contribution of suspended sediment and nutrient loading in the Upper Truckee River and Lake Tahoe.
4. Minimize and mitigate short-term water quality and other environmental impacts during construction.



# Draft Project Objectives/Goals (*Cont'd*)

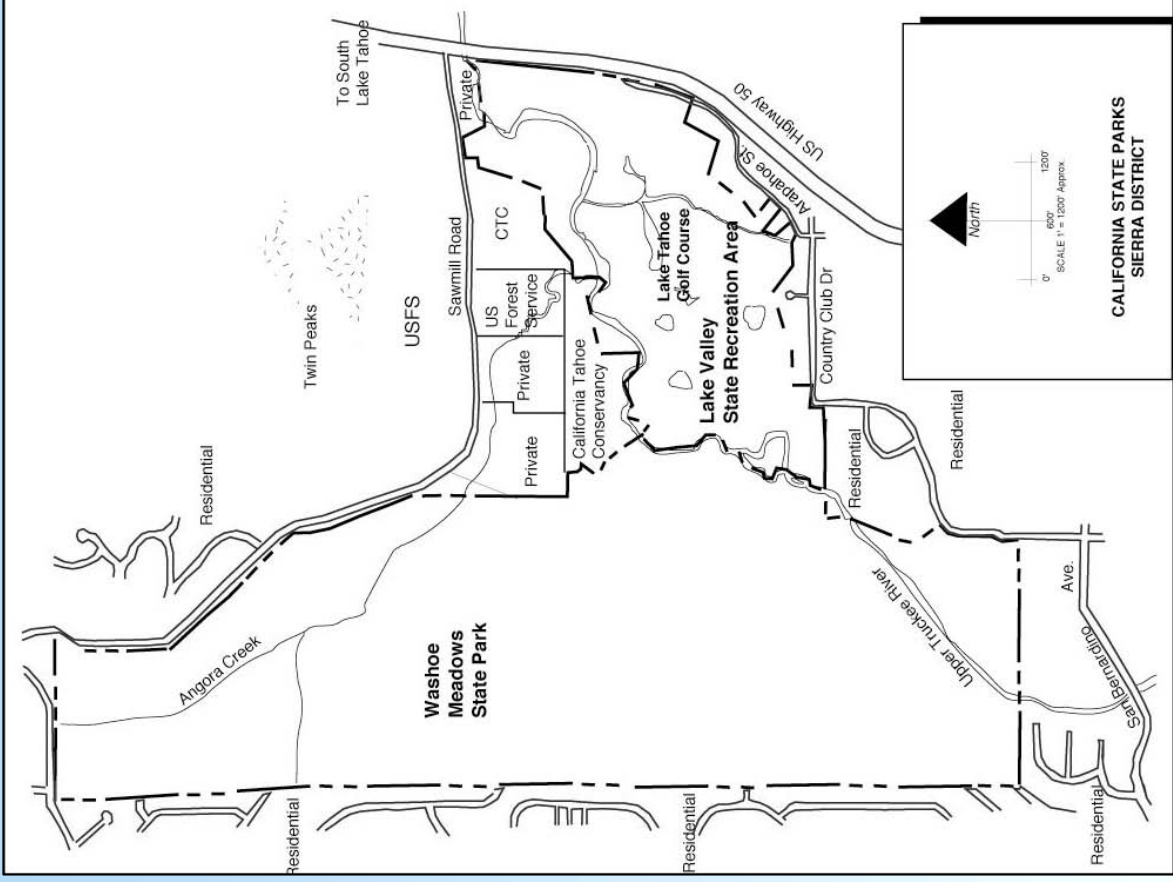
5. Improve the golf course layout, infrastructure, and management to reduce the environmental impact of the golf course on the river's water quality and riparian habitat by integrating environmentally-sensitive design concepts.
6. In the stream environment zone, reduce the area occupied by the golf course and improve the quality and increase the extent of riparian and meadow habitat.
7. Maintain golf recreation opportunity and quality of play at a championship level.
8. Maintain revenue level of the golf course.



# Draft Project Objectives/Goals (*Cont'd*)

9. Avoid any increase in flood hazard to private property.
10. Avoid any increase in safety hazards to golf course and other recreation users.
11. Provide opportunities for informal, non-vehicular recreation.





# Site Location Map





# Existing Conditions



# Preliminary EIR/EIS/EIS Alternatives

- ▶ Alternative 1: No Project/No Action
- ▶ Alternative 2: Geomorphic Restoration with 18-hole Golf Course (Proposed Action)
- ▶ Alternative 3: Geomorphic Restoration with 9-hole Golf Course
- ▶ Alternative 4: Engineered Stabilization (“In Place”)



# Alternative 1: No Project/No Action

- ▶ Existing conditions projected into the future







# Alternative 1: No Project/No Action Alternative





Alternative 2: Geomorphic Restoration with 18-hole Golf Course (Proposed Alternative)



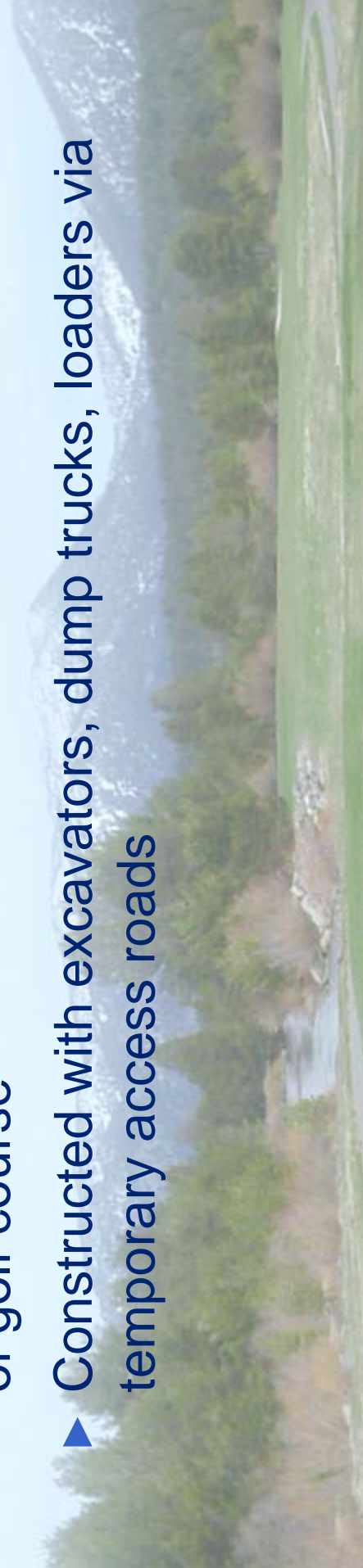
## Alternative 2: Geomorphic Restoration with 18-hole Golf Course - Proposed Action

- ▶ Constructs meandering channel at-grade with floodplain
- ▶ Restores the channel to a more natural, balanced condition that mimics portions of the pre-disturbance channel
- ▶ Relocates Lake Valley State Recreation Area (SRA) golf course holes to allow for restoration
- ▶ Reduces Stream Environment Zone (SEZ) area occupied by golf course
- ▶ Establishes buffer between the golf course and the river



## Alternative 2: Geomorphic Restoration with 18-hole Golf Course - Proposed Action (Cont'd)

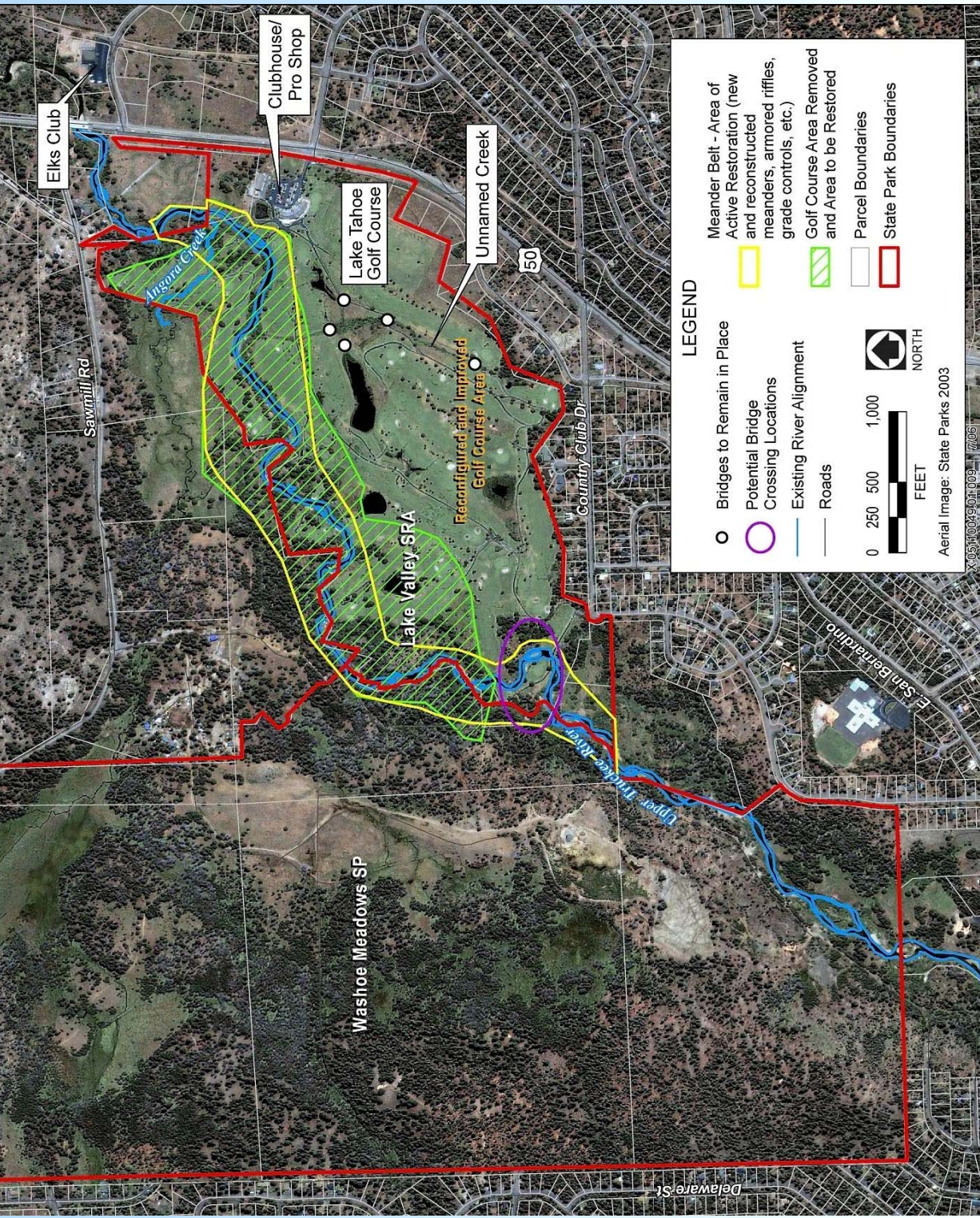
- ▶ Includes areas of active floodplain construction and streambank bioengineering
- ▶ Includes construction of channel bed grade controls (armored riffles and constructed grade controls)
- ▶ Proposed alignment crosses portions of Conservancy and USFS property and requires relocation of a portion of STPUD sewer line
- ▶ Constructs restroom/snack facility on relocated portion of golf course
- ▶ Constructed with excavators, dump trucks, loaders via temporary access roads



## Alternative 2: Geomorphic Restoration with 18-hole Golf Course - Proposed Action (Cont'd)

- ▶ Revises park unit boundaries/"trades" land between Washoe Meadows SP and Lake Valley SRA
  - Adopt revised flexible management policies
  - Establishes a portion of the restored meadow area as a Natural Preserve
  - Lake Valley SRA General Plan Amendment evaluated as a project element within EIR/EIS/EIS. Analysis will consider:
    - Park resources and issues
    - The unit purpose, vision, and general management goals and guidelines
    - Significant resource values, constraints and issues
    - Park visitor issues
    - Stakeholders
  - No planning documents in place for Washoe Meadows SP





# Alternative 3: Geomorphic Restoration with 9-hole Golf Course



## Alternative 3: Geomorphic Restoration with 9-hole Golf Course

- ▶ Same river treatment as Alternative 2
- ▶ Reconfigures 9 golf course holes on east (distal) side of river
- ▶ No boundary changes, Natural Preserve, or Lake Valley SRA General Plan Amendment







Alternative 4: Engineered Stabilization (“In Place”)



## Alternative 4: Engineered Stabilization (“In Place”)

- ▶ Installs bank protection revetment (rip rap) and grade controls (rock weirs)
- ▶ Incorporates bioengineering with native riparian vegetation
- ▶ Uses existing stream channel longitudinal profile and planform
- ▶ Treatment areas selected to achieve system-wide stability and minimize erosion, avulsion or other damage
- ▶ 18-hole golf course unaffected



# Alternative 4: Engineered Stabilization (“In Place”) (Cont’d)

- ▶ No improvements to surface drainage design, irrigation and water collection system, and Best Management Practices
- ▶ No effect on Conservancy or USFS property or STPUD sewer line
- ▶ No boundary changes, Natural Preserve, or Lake Valley SRA General Plan Amendment
- ▶ Constructed with excavators, dump trucks, loaders via temporary access roads





# How Do I Participate?

- ▶ Comment on NOP/NOI by October 6, 2006
- ▶ Attend scoping meetings in September 2006
- ▶ Attend public information meetings in Summer 2006/  
Spring 2007
- ▶ Attend interagency meetings in Winter 2006/  
Summer 2007
- ▶ Comment on Draft EIR/EIS/EIS in Summer 2007
- ▶ Contact Cyndie at State Parks throughout the process



Thank you for  
your participation today!



## **Attachment 6**

### **TRPA APC and GB Meeting Notes**

TRPA Advisory Planning Commission Meeting (September 13, 2006)

TRPA Governing Board Meeting (September 27, 2006)

# *Final*

## UPPER TRUCKEE RIVER RESTORATION AND GOLF COURSE RELOCATION PROJECT EIR/EIS/EIS ADVISORY PLANNING COMMISSION SCOPING MEETING

### SUMMARY COMMENT NOTES

DATE: Wednesday, September 13, 2006  
TIME: 9:30 am  
LOCATION: TRPA, Stateline, NV

#### ATTENDEES:

Cyndie Walck, State Parks	Curtis Alling, EDAW
Ken Anderson, State Parks	Gina Hamilton, EDAW
Paul Neilson, TRPA	
APC Members	

#### **Meeting Purpose:**

Environmental document scoping meeting with the Tahoe Regional Planning Agency Advisory Planning Commission.

#### **Major Points Expressed in Comments:**

<b>Comment by:</b>	<b>#</b>	<b>Description of Major Points, Decisions or Actions:</b>
		<b>Presentations</b>
Paul Neilson		Introduced the purpose of the meeting to provide comments on the scope of the environmental document.  Introduced the project location and general parameters of the proposed project. He mentioned the high priority that exists for restoring the ecological function of the river.
Cyndie Walck		Presented the history, background, and characteristics of Washoe Meadows State Park, Lake Valley State Recreation Area, and the proposed restoration project. Explained the problem associated with disturbances to the river that increased its erodability and eliminated considerable riparian habitat, particularly caused by the straightening of the river and the construction of the golf course up to the river's banks.  Presented the draft alternatives conceived to date.  Introduced the initial list of topics to be addressed in the environmental document.
		<b>Questions from the APC</b>
Alan Tolhurst, Chairman, El Dorado County Supervisor		Is the funding for construction in place?  Cyndie: Not yet, but State Parks will be pursuing SNPLMA funds for implementation.



	<p>Is the golf course private property?</p> <p>Cyndie: No, it is state land with the golf course operated under a concession agreement.</p> <p>Is an alternative that includes abandoning the golf course?</p> <p>Cyndie: No, there is not. One of the objectives is to maintain a golf course.</p>
<p>Richard Harris, Citizen Member</p>	<p>A fifth alternative should be added to include abandoning the golf course and restoring a maximum area. The current golf course is an ecological disaster. It is appalling to disturb existing forest for construction of golf holes. This alternative should be given serious consideration.</p>
<p>Richard Harris</p>	<p>The proposed river restoration is a great goal, including eliminating the contribution to the sediment load to the lake. To minimize construction risks, are there ways to restore the river without bulldozing a new channel?</p> <p>Cyndie: We are examining a variety of approaches, such as using old meanders, which can reduce construction risks. Construction would be phased to clear out old meanders and revegetate meanders, before allowing water to enter them. This would be followed by construction of reaches that must involve new channel and is a process that can reduce the sedimentation risks of construction.</p> <p>Will the restored floodplain be like the original floodplain?</p> <p>Cyndie: When the golf course is moved the area will transform into willows and sedges, so it will be similar to prior floodplains.</p> <p>When work in the river channel occurs to make it more environmentally friendly, a lot of sediment will be stirred up. Will we be able to control it?</p> <p>Cyndie: We can minimize the construction-period sediment, but not eliminate all sediment from that activity. Some risk will exist, and the environmental document will discuss the relative risks and benefits. Use of the old meanders is one way to minimize construction risks.</p>
<p>Jim Lawrence, Lahontan RWQCB (for Laurie Kemper)</p>	<p>Commends State Parks for the process and its public nature. The project has the potential to be one of the largest restoration projects in the Basin, but it also has the potential for construction risks. Lahontan recognizes that we may have to endure short-term turbidity for long-term benefits.</p> <p>Is there any way to use the tools from the TMDL program to quantify the temporal effects of turbidity and estimate load reductions of the restoration project? It may not result in a change to the alternatives, but the analysis and disclosure to the public helps people understand the magnitude of the changes, which is important. The CONCEPTS model by Andrew Simon is one of the tools.</p>

		<p>Cyndie: State Parks appreciates the need to find ways to conduct good analysis and would like to have a liaison person with Lahontan to participate in the process, but the design is conceptual and may change.</p>
Alan Tolhurst		<p>Extending the working period into November may be one way to help reduce risks, so the project can take advantage of low river flows. Starting in June does not work, because flows are too high.</p>
Jim Lawrence		<p>The TMDL team (for example, Kim Gorman and Bob Larson) is available to collaborate with State Parks. The models and output are not to be held in stone to mandate design, but rather are tools to help understand the relative magnitude of differences of the alternatives. The models will evolve over time, as well, so the findings over time may change.</p> <p>Cyndie: Use of CONCEPTS will be a potential approach we would like to explore with Lahontan.</p>
Shane Romsos, TRPA		<p>Shane has the utmost respect for Cyndie and Ken and their approach to projects.</p> <p>The purpose and need suggests there should be a full restoration alternative, but does not include any purpose or need related to recreation. If recreation is a project purpose, this needs to be corrected.</p> <p>Include a full restoration/no golf course alternative.</p> <p>Include an environmentally preferred alternative, as required by CEQA.</p> <p>Any golf course should have an eco-friendly design, e.g., for protection feeder streams, reducing non native grasses.</p> <p>Are there areas where conifer is encroaching into meadows that can be included?</p> <p>Limit the golf course expansion to lands that only include the borrow pits, not the upland forest part of the state park.</p>
Jim Lawrence		<p>Include a no golf course alternative with river restoration.</p> <p>Include operational improvements to improve pesticide application approaches on the golf course.</p>
Kathy Sertic, Nevada Department of Environmental Protection		<p>In general NDEP supports the restoration of the river.</p> <p>She supports the no golf course alternative.</p> <p>Above the eastern finger of golf course expansion area is a grayish areas on the air photo to north. Can it be used for golf course instead of forest?</p> <p>Cyndie: It is a restored meadow and it would be SEZ, which is why it was not included in the golf course layout.</p>

	<p>Provide opportunities for non-golf, informal recreation, including trails. Hiking and access to the river are important uses of the State Park.</p> <p>Retention of runoff within the golf course should be explored.</p> <p>Can we estimate a load reduction for each alternative?</p> <p>She supports minimizing the construction risk of restoring the river.</p>
Richard Harris	<p>The fifth, no-golf-course, alternative will be necessary to avoid environmental challenge.</p>
John Singlaub, TRPA	<p>TNC has (Chad Gorley) has restored the Truckee River with much attention to avoiding construction turbidity. We can learn from experiences like the to minimize the risks.</p>
Jim Lawrence	<p>Is irrigation on the existing golf course from wells? Will the golf course in upland areas be irrigated from wells?</p> <p>Cyndie; Both wells and river diversion provides irrigation water now, and the golf course is trying to reduce water taken from the river. This current water supply approach would be expected to continue. A new well may be installed.</p> <p>Irrigation effects need to be addressed in the environmental document, and perhaps the existing wells in the golf course could be used for monitoring.</p> <p>Some hardscape for river access should also be provided to direct the people to less sensitive locations and protect other more sensitive parts of the river.</p>
Jim Lawrence	<p>One of the challenges for constructing the project would be preventing invasive species. This should be addressed in the environmental document.</p>
	<p><b>Public Comments</b></p>
Bob Anderson	<p>(Submitted written statement and read it into the record. Commentor indicated that a final version of his comments would be submitted in writing.)</p> <p>He is a user of Washoe Meadows SP and is speaking on behalf of users of the SP.</p> <p>Restoration of the river is most important. Other actions are secondary.</p> <p>We are in agreement with the statement of purpose and need (which is silent on golfing.)</p> <p>The project should not include relocation of the golf course. It should not be a goal of the project.</p> <p>The objectives of the project speak to golf and golf revenues. These should not be part of the objectives. Instead they should be consistent with the purpose and need of the EIS/EIS/EIR</p>

	<p>The alternatives must include the maximum potential restoration, as in a no-golf course alternative. It can be used as an important point of comparison for other alternatives.</p> <p>“Championship” golf course has no meaning to golf architects. Regulation, executive, par 3, and pitch and putt are the four types of golf courses. Other types should be considered, besides a regulation course.</p> <p>The descriptor, “Preferred,” is premature when referring to the proposed project. He can understand “proposed” as a term to use.</p> <p>The roles of the agencies should be clarified, and there needs to be some independence of the environmental document preparation.</p> <p>State Parks went through a classification process to define Washoe Meadows as a “state park”. The proposed project (with a golf course) is not consistent with the purpose statement (no mention of golf course) of the state park. A robust process of looking at the state park classification should be conducted, rather than reclassify the project in response to the project.</p> <p>The NOP should be reissued with the recommended changes.</p> <p>Public involvement process needs improvement. A meeting was held over two years ago, and it was said that a public dialogue would ensue, but it did not.</p> <p>Define the project as river restoration only, and leave golf out of goals and objectives, reconfigure golf alternatives, establish an independent panel, and initiate a public involvement process. Do not adjust park boundaries in this process.</p>
Lorie Allesio	<p>Involved in the State Park since 1985. I represent myself as a citizen. A wildlife biologist and botanist.</p> <p>Disappointed in the identification of a proposed project as the preferred alternative. The project description misses the mark by including the forest acreage to maintain the golf course.</p> <p>The expanded golf course would reduce the total net benefit of the restoration. The State Park is now an intact functioning and continuous wildlife habitat corridor. The northern goshawk and other sensitive species use the habitat. The only location in the Basin that supports a sand lilly occurs in Washoe State Park.</p> <p>Wildlife fragmentation would occur with the proposed golf course expansion. Wildlife and plant diversity would be negatively affected, because golf courses are developed to be monocultures.</p>



	<p>The boundary change of the SRA could adversely affect the peat area, because it is surrounded by the new golf course. Little is known about the effects of developing adjacent land to the fen.</p> <p>Numerous significant cultural resources exist in the State Park. There is no indication that the Washoe Tribe has been consulted and they should be.</p> <p>TRPA recreation thresholds include access to high quality natural areas, and this intrinsic value is important to protect. State parks policy includes protection of resources in the provision of recreation facility.</p> <p>Requests removal of the preferred alternative. An 18-hole golf course on the east side should be an alternative. The no-golf course alternative should be included.</p>
John Singlaub	<p>Clarified that we are at the beginning of the process, and nothing is set yet. Other public input opportunities will be provided.</p>
Jennifer Linting	<p>Problems with erosion have occurred from building golf course in the 1950's and the proposed golf course relocation will simply reward this mistake.</p> <p>The homes along the border are in 1% coverage areas (SEZ), so building a golf course next to them does not make sense.</p> <p>The identification of the preferred alternative with the golf course indicates that the State is more interested in taking into account the recreation and dollars, instead of the river.</p>

# *Final*

## UPPER TRUCKEE RIVER RESTORATION AND GOLF COURSE RECONFIGURATION PROJECT EIR/EIS/EIS

### TRPA GOVERNING BOARD SCOPING MEETING

#### SUMMARY MEETING NOTES

DATE: Wednesday, September 27, 2006

TIME: 9:30 am

LOCATION: TRPA, Stateline, NV

ATTENDEES:

Cyndie Walck, State Parks	Curtis Alling, EDAW
Ken Anderson, State Parks	Gina Hamilton, EDAW
Paul Neilson, TRPA	
Governing Board Members	

#### **Meeting Purpose:**

Environmental document scoping meeting with the Tahoe Regional Planning Agency Governing Board.

#### **Major Points Expressed in Comments:**

<b>Comment by:</b>	<b>#</b>	<b>Description of Major Points, Decisions or Actions:</b>
		<b>Presentations</b>
Paul Neilson	1	Introduced the project, mentioned other Upper Truckee River restoration projects, characterized the project as part of an overall watershed restoration project.  Introduced the purpose of the meeting to get Governing Board comments and public comments on the scope of the environmental document.  Emphasized that there are two components in the project's title.  Outlined the process for the environmental document. Mentioned the Advisory Planning Commission (APC) meeting, APC comments, and the previous day's scoping meetings.

Jim Galloway, Washoe County Commissioner	2	<p>Requested that Paul describe any negative consequences of the project.</p> <p>Paul: Outlined general project actions re: restoration and briefly mentioned removal of habitat.</p> <p>Do we have to remove trees, etc. to do this project?</p> <p>Paul: Construction plans not developed yet but yes, tree removal, earthwork, grading, etc.</p> <p>There needs to be in EIS evaluation of impacts to wildlife/habitat.</p> <p>John Singlaub: That is the purpose of EIS.</p>
Steve Merrill, Governor of California Appointee	3	<p>You didn't mention CTC (California Tahoe Conservancy).</p> <p>Paul: CTC is contributing some funding, working on other projects in area.</p>
Ken Anderson	4	<p>Mentioned APC meeting and presentation. Based on input received to-date, it is clear to State Parks that the Vision for the project needs to be clear within their department.</p> <p>Main goal of the project is Restoration of the UTR in regard to water quality in Lake Tahoe .</p> <p>Other goals:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Continue with opportunities for golfing. This activity is in the original charter and is one main reason that the property came to State Parks.</li> <li>2. Critical: Idea of continued revenue generation. State Parks has experienced a 50 percent reduction in funding since 1980s. Sixty percent of the department's revenue comes from park income.</li> </ol>
Steve Merrill	5	<p>How much revenue is generated by the golf course?</p> <p>Ken: Approximately \$400K gross (annually).</p> <p>Significant revenue, but not compared to impacts.</p>
Shelly Aldeen, Carson City Board of Supervisors	6	<p>The golf course was built in the 1950s, not environmentally-conscious. When was the property acquired?</p> <p>Ken: 1950s.</p>
Jim Galloway	7	<p>[The EIR/EIS/EIS] Baseline is the way things are now. Net improvement would be compared to now, not improvement compared to no golf course in existence.</p> <p>John Singlaub: UTR is a major contributor of sediment to the lake. Embrace State Parks for taking on this significant effort. Acknowledge that there will be impacts associated with it.</p>

<p>Mike Weber, City of South Lake Tahoe, City Council Member</p>	<p>8</p>	<p>How many people use the golf course?</p> <p>Ken: Not sure, popular, booked all season long. We pride ourselves on - while not generally in the golf course business - proud of providing affordable golf in the basin on a nice course.</p> <p>For the same project in other reaches, we were told that it's not a water quality project, but rather that it's a wetland/habitat. But Ken said this is a water quality project.</p> <p>John Singlaub: Engineering on these projects will be for water quality projects but there are multiple benefits from these projects, including flood control.</p> <p>Mike: If you reduce sediment, this will improve water quality ...still, we're told that it's not a water quality project.</p> <p>Ken: It is all these things.</p>
<p>Julie Motamedi, Governor of California Appointee</p>	<p>9</p>	<p>You're talking about relocating holes...</p> <p>Ken: I will require closing holes and relocating them elsewhere.</p> <p>Cost?</p> <p>Ken: To date, funding from Bureau of Reclamation and CTC.</p> <p>Cyndie Walck: Not for the golf course. Funding for future work still needs to be acquired.</p> <p>Timeline?</p> <p>Ken: Not going to be complete in a couple of years. Rough estimate: 2013, but not sure. There are questions regarding phasing (closing holes prior to restoration work, after, etc.). How staged/phased, will dictate timeline. We're in scoping right now.</p>
<p>Cyndie Walck</p>	<p>10</p>	<p>Briefly mentioned that the presentation two years ago outlined where they were with the project at that point.</p> <p>Described how this project is part of larger process, mentioned other projects on UTR. Discussed acquisition of the two park units, how the park boundary was determined based on existing golf course location. Property was purchased during TRPA lawsuit when the property was slated for residential development.</p> <p>Historic uses and channel manipulation. Existing conditions. Project is for both water quality and habitat.</p>



Shelly Aldeen	11	<p>Does natural progression create an oxbow lake?</p> <p>Cyndie: Yes, but it happens in different places [on the same river].</p> <p>The next natural progression: UTR will continue to downcut and lose bed elevation. There has been 30 feet of bank lost on the UTR.</p>
Charles Ruthe, Governor of Nevada Appointee	12	<p>Are you hiring a golf course architect?</p> <p>Cyndie: Yes</p> <p>The course might need total redesign.</p> <p>Cyndie: Yes. The course was built with 1950s technology. There are drainage problems, poor layout, poor design, not current environmental standards.</p>
Cyndie Walck	13	<p>Continues with PPT.</p> <p>Mentions constraints from State Parks' management in Sacramento to maintain recreation.</p>
Shelly Aldeen	14	<p>I get the impression want golf course eliminated, reason parks going forward is in anticipation that a reasonable compromise can be reached.</p> <p>Cyndie: The current direction is to maintain golf and the revenue stream. Revenue is a reality for State Parks. Consider: Does this course fulfill a need in SLT for recreation? Effects on Meyers economy?</p> <p>We have a long process to go through. We recognize neighborhood access needs and planning for access, increased river access.</p>
Mara Bresnick' California Assembly Speaker Appointee	15	<p>Is there a no removal of golf course alternative in EIS?</p>
Cyndie Walck	16	<p>Not at this time. We're still in scoping.</p>
Mara Bresnick	17	<p>The EIS can include an alternative that would not necessarily be implemented.</p>
Cyndie Walck	18	<p>This is also a NEPA document, so t here will be full consideration of alternatives.</p>
John Singlaub, TRPA Executive Director	19	<p>There have to be alternatives that meet the purpose and need. There is not a golf course in the purpose and need statement; this can change during scoping.</p>
Cyndie Walck	20	<p>The purpose and need and goals statements don't match. Need to address.</p>
Norma Santiago, El Dorado County Supervisor	21	<p>Are there bike trails in the park [Washoe Meadows State Park]?</p>
Cyndie Walck	22	<p>There are no trails through park. Chilicoathe [Street] parallels the river. There is a road in that area that is used. People come from neighborhoods to the west. A full assessment is needed.</p>

Steve Merrill	23	Regarding no golf course: This is an important area with high damage, and the golf course is a big enough source of pollution.
Cyndie Walck	24	Stream erosion is an important contributor.
Steve Merrill	25	This is compelling as a base frame of reference. We should understand the environmental cost associated with the \$200K that goes to State Parks. I can't see how we can't explore No Golf Course. Recreation needs, establish somewhere else. Should this [No Golf Course] stay off the table?
Ken Anderson	26	In regard to finances: How important is the revenue to the department and to the district? Very important. The revenue [from the golf course] represents 10-15% of what runs the district. If this same revenue is not met, the base allocation decreased by that amount. If \$200K is lost, the district's base allocation would be reduced by \$200K. This means less rangers, less campground time open, other implications throughout District, including Emerald Bay and other areas in Basin. Balancing revenue is not a luxury.
Steve Merrill	27	Should look at tradeoffs, other sources of revenue. Should know the value of services and also the cost to lake. TRPA needs to understand cost to water quality. We're spending billions to improve water quality. \$200K seems like an easy tradeoff.
Cyndie Walck	28	Removing interconnectivity between the river and the golf course would be a great benefit, as well as looking at the layout and management activities.
		<b>Public Comments</b>
Bob Anderson	29	<p>Stated that he is appearing as spokesperson for the Washoe Meadows Community, users of Washoe Meadows State Park. Also, Chairman of the Pacific Rivers Council.</p> <p>Most important point: Restoring the river. Expressed unconditional support of complete restoration and believes that this is the single best opportunity to do so. Concerns about the environmental document, the level of scoping, and the NOP. The process should be legal.</p> <p>States that he has no position on any of the alternatives.</p> <p>Reads from handout.</p> <p>Goals 1 – 6 are good. Goals 7 – 9 are about golf and should be removed.</p> <p>The alternatives are defined too narrowly. The alternatives should say golf on east side of the river.</p> <p>The preferred alternative has been prematurely selected.</p> <p>There will be impacts. The scope of EIS needs to identify those impacts. Concerned about objectivity of analysis (not because of consultant).</p> <p>The preferred is inconsistent with TRPA thresholds, the general plan, and state parks.</p>

		<p>NOP needs to be remedied. The project is in jeopardy.</p> <p>The project should be renamed.</p> <p>Need to refine the alternatives to include full range.</p> <p>Need to cure the lack of objectivity. Need to have an independent scientific body involved.</p> <p>Need to establish a citizen advisory committee and have better stakeholder involvement.</p> <p>Need to address broader impacts. The changing of boundaries/reclassification not included.</p> <p>Need supplemental submission time for comments, and have staff respond to those, as well.</p> <p>It's possible that there will be a good EIS, but only if NOP is remedied.</p>
Jim Galloway	30	<p>Everyone is trying to help the lake. Aren't you concerned that what you're proposing could kill the project? State Parks doesn't have to do the project or anything. If I'm the golf course, as an alternative to improving my clubhouse, should I have to consider removing the whole course?</p> <p>I thought environmental document should include actions that the proponent is willing to do.</p> <p>TRPA can't make a finding of No Significant Impact if there is one.</p> <p>Aren't you trying to move from some restoration to a non-situation (no golf course?). Pretty sure that they won't do anything</p> <p>What's your answer to that?</p>
Joanne Marchetta, TRPA General Counsel	31	<p>(Addressing Mr. Galloway).</p> <p>There is a reason this is called scoping. Mr. Anderson is entitled to his opinion, from legal point of view, everyone is trying to get their comments on the record about what the project / scope will include.</p>
Bob Anderson	32	<p>EIS should be a good one, serve function of providing good information to TRPA and decision makers. Including tradeoffs, including no golf courses.</p>
Jerome Waldie, California Senate Rules Committee Appointee	33	<p>Very impressed by your presentation. Do you work in the legal or environmental fields?</p>
Bob Anderson	34	<p>I'm an engineer by training</p>

Bruce Kranz, Placer County Board of Supervisors	35	State Parks brought this here to see environmental improvements and is getting hammered because they want to keep the golf course. Other people don't come forward with projects because of this. Can see why some don't want to participate?
Mara Bresnick	36	<p>There are different levels here. It's not about getting crucified. It's about What is the project? What is the purpose and need? Can alternatives be considered to eliminate the golf course option; not sure if it can be studied.</p> <p>It's not changing the environmental baseline by asking for a No Golf Course alternative.</p> <p>CEQA and NEPA have different outcomes and this is one document. Sydney, do you want to speak to this?</p> <p>It's not that we don't support Parks in having the golf course, but realize who proponent is. There has also been a question about NOP being reissued. We should determine if we should do that.</p>
Sydney Coatsworth	37	The purpose and need for the project is key. Alternatives need to be capable of meeting the objectives of project. The NOP is not in violation.
Jim Galloway	38	<p>We have an applicant with limited resources and obligations. They want to see if they can make things better while maintaining functionality. Adding a No Golf Course alternative does not change baseline legally, but it does psychologically. What if the project comes back here and we reject the project? Then we get nothing. CEQA and NEPA do not include No Existing Conditions alternative. They're avoiding the pitfall of people wanting something that State Parks isn't going to do.</p> <p>Asks TRPA legal counsel for her opinion regarding violating CEQA and NEPA alternatives requirements.</p>
Joanne Marchetta	39	The range of alternatives is defined by the scope of project. Ultimately, the scoping process will lead to the proponent refining the purpose and need and which alternatives to include.
Mike Weber	40	We appreciate you [directed to Cyndie] coming forward. I am always looking for environmental improvement, even if not it's not environmental perfection. What is the contact info for Cyndie?
Cyndie Walck	41	Available on the state's project website.
Steve Merrill	42	We're not crucifying; trying to understand the purpose. Include what you want in the environmental document, but you came here for feedback. You have alternatives other than no golf course but no golf course would be important for the future. Conditions could conceivably change in the future. It should be included so they can have that data.
Ken Anderson	43	A lot of discussion on a No Golf Course alternative and No Project, and it's enough to warrant discussion of the idea – to settle the curiosity for those that need to know what that means – environmentally, and to recreation and revenue.
Steve Merrill	44	If we went so far as to say we want you to include it, would there be no environmental document?



Ken Anderson	45	No. I think that you can have discussion of ideas that don't make it to the level of alternatives. Not a problem having it as a discussion item.
Steve Merrill	46	Difference is...should it be included as an alternative.
Ken Anderson	47	I'm going to hold off on speaking to that. Does it kill the project? In the end, the decision that comes back is it meets the vision of a viable project that meets the intent of the project.
Michael Donahoe, Sierra Club	48	<p>I'm uncomfortable with parts of this last discussion - regarding how difficult it is for people to get up and provide scoping and get attacked. It's not appropriate to be poking holes in peoples' comments during scoping.</p> <p>The Sierra Club is getting calls from its members. We would like included in the analysis, how many people are using park for general recreation and how much of that would be dislocated and what the alternatives are.</p> <p>The purpose and need does call for having no golf course. It may not be stated properly but looking at that reach of stream, how can you not look at no golf course? We understand that the state needs money, but just as other project proponents come in and say that a particular environmental improvement is too expensive – it's not the determining criteria. If it is, maybe there are other ways to achieve the environmental benefit without penalizing the state in the process.</p> <p>Our members are wishing there were more time to comment and would like the comment period extended to October 15<sup>th</sup>.</p>
Michael Chandler	49	<p>We live on west side of the park. Me and my wife are users of park. We appreciate fuels hazard work. Now, they're doing road construction. I'm concerned with loss of upland habitat – bears, coyote. This project would impact the neighborhood unreasonably. There are snowmobiles @ the State Recreation Area (SRA); the vendor is not precluded to continue the use of snowmobiles. Lawn mowers. Pesticides. Noise associated with the snack shack. An alternative not discussed is swapping this SRA with land somewhere else. How about a land swap with CTC? Maybe at Sunset Ranch (stables) – this would fix tree problem.</p> <p>Right now, there is year-round use at the park.</p> <p>Question: If parks is not allowed to do this, what would require them to do this at all? Homeowners have to do BMPS, why not State Parks?</p>

John Friedrich, League to Save Lake Tahoe	50	<p>Thanks Cyndie for her hard work.</p> <p>This project is an exciting and important component of river restoration. Echoes comments by Board that environmental document needs to explore a full range of alternatives.</p> <p>There are better ways while avoiding the impacts on State Parks land and existing recreation. They should explore the full range of economics - Prop 84 money, EIP money, state money – to explore additional environmental benefit without impacts on parks. They need to include a No Golf Course Alternative and the preferred should be deferred.</p> <p>Hearing from neighbors, they want restoration - not to kill the project. Maybe there is a better solution with alternatives that are not on the table right now.</p> <p>States that they'll be submitting written comments.</p>
Allen Biaggi, Chairman. Director of Nevada Dept. of Conservation & Natural Resources	51	<p>We've heard a wide variety of comments. This should give staff what they need.</p>
John Singlaub	52	<p>We feel that there is not enough time in the scoping period and I suggest that we extend comment period to October 20.</p>
Mike Weber, South Lake Tahoe City Council	53	<p>They should get input from golfers.</p> <p>We would get some environmental improvement and I would support that. If you take all of the people out, UTR will still be the largest contributor.</p>
Cyndie Walck	54	<p>We support extending the comment period by two weeks.</p>
Charles Ruthe	55	<p>Unless you have 120 acres left after restoration, it's not going to be an 18-hole championship golf course. Looking at the map on page 163, there's less than 100 acres. The option is do away with the golf course, or do a 9-hole or something else.</p>
Paul Nielsen	56	<p>We'll be holding additional informal informational meetings and we'll be coming back with the draft document.</p>
Steve Merrill	57	<p>It's not asking too much to provide information about issues that might come up. Shorezone did an alternative taking all the piers out. You can't throw out an alternative because 'we won't do this'.</p>
Julie Motamedi	58	<p>There would be a net benefit to this project, a net environmental gain. Regarding revenue, we shouldn't sit in judgment. As far as moving the golf course – wouldn't that be moving the problem from here to there?</p> <p>There are not enough golf courses around the lake. I would hate to see that component taken away from public. Starting this process now [at this time of the year] is not giving golfers the opportunity to be vocal about the project.</p>

Jim Galloway	59	I was on the Shorezone committee. There was no alternative removing all piers. The alternative was a No New Pier Alternative.
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## **Attachment 7**

### **Public Scoping Meeting Notes**

Public Scoping Meeting (September 26, 2006 – afternoon)

Public Scoping Meeting (September 26, 2006 – evening)

# *Final*

## UPPER TRUCKEE RIVER RESTORATION AND GOLF COURSE RELOCATION EIR/EIS/EIS AFTERNOON PUBLIC SCOPING MEETING

### SUMMARY COMMENT NOTES

DATE: Tuesday, September 26, 2006  
TIME: 12:00 Noon – 2:00 PM  
LOCATION: U. S. Forest Service, Conference Room, South Lake Tahoe

ATTENDEES:

Cyndie Walck, State Parks	Curtis Alling, EDAW
Ken Anderson, State Parks	Gina Hamilton, EDAW
Paul Nielson, TRPA	Stephanie Bradley, EDAW
Myrnie Mayville, Reclamation	
Agency Staff and Public Commenters:	20 people

**Meeting Purpose:**

Environmental document public scoping meeting held from 12:00 noon to 2:00 PM at the U. S. Forest Service.

**Major Points Expressed in Comments:**

<b>Comment by:</b>	<b>#</b>	<b>Description of Major Points, Decisions or Actions:</b>
		<b>Presentations</b>
Gina Hamilton		Introduced the purpose of the meeting to provide comments on the scope of the environmental document.  Introduced the project location and general parameters of the proposed project. She mentioned the high priority that exists for restoring the ecological function of the river.
Ken Anderson		Presented the purpose of the project, including jointly both the river restoration and continuation of a regulation-caliber golf course, and other introductory remarks.
Cyndie Walck		Presented the history, background, and characteristics of Washoe Meadows State Park, Lake Valley State Recreation Area, and the proposed restoration project. Explained the problem associated with disturbances to the river that increased its erodability and eliminated considerable riparian habitat, particularly caused by the straightening of the river and the construction of the golf course up to the river's banks.
Gina Hamilton		Presented an overview of the environmental process and the alternatives.  Introduced the initial list of topics to be addressed in the environmental document.



		<b>Public Comment</b>
Pat Snyder		Why does the golf course need to be changed to restore the river?
Bob Anderson		Recognizing the revenue goal, what would happen if the legislature said the state would make up shortfall of revenue, would State Parks reconsider the need to keep the golf course?
Ron Rettus		Will there be a loss of available space for the fishing as the golf course expands along the river?
Bob Anderson		How wide would the buffer be?  How many acres would remain in habitat on the west side of the river?
Pat Snyder		How large of an area would be occupied by golf course on the west side?  Who put out the notice of preparation? The notice was published in the paper, and limited 300 feet, which is not enough. We will look at other ways to get the word out.  Posting at park and golf course next time was recommended.  Several residents complained about the inadequacy of the notice.
Ron Rettus		The newspaper could cover the project.  Is it an objective to complete the golf course before the golf course are closed? No objective to maintain the recreation facilities during construction.
Bob Larsen, Lahontan RWQCB		Would Alternative 4 examine resolving some of the rivers problems, like too-short bridges, rather than just lock the river in its current place? The document should look into how to improve the situation, so opportunities for enhancing the river can be included in the consideration of the alternative.
Mike Chandler		Who would pay for the sewer relocation?  Cost efficiency should be considered in the choice of alternatives.  Is there some reason there cannot be a 500-foot buffer? If you run the golf course too close to the river, the recreation experience in the river is diminished. Can the buffer be widened, including in the new area of the golf course?  Please put a link on the Washoe SP to the project.  Please add the hole numbers on maps to help the public understand the golf course layout.
Stew Bittman		Has someone considered making a smaller length golf course in the remaining area of the existing golf course, such as a par 3 course? He feels the revenue can be sufficient.  Why have the executives at State Park decided what the alternatives must be before the environmental document is prepared?  Where does the fertilizer go for the golf holes west of the river?

Paul Nielson, TRPA	TRPA requires that the environmental document look at alternatives that can respond to potentially significant effects. The environmental process must include a serious examination of alternatives. The alternatives must be environmentally feasible, as well as economically, in terms of meeting thresholds.
Les Lovell, Sheriff's Office	Alternative 2, what is the impact to the surrounding community as a result of earth moving and construction? I'm concerned about public safety and access affecting the neighborhoods during construction. What will the paths of ingress and egress? How much earth will be moved? Where will it go? Will construction traffic use east San Bernardino Drive?
Jennifer Linting	<p>Used to live on a golf course. The greens need to be mowed every morning, so the impact of the community from operation needs to be addressed.</p> <p>Herbicides and fungicides need to be applied to the greens, so this needs to be addressed. Will different chemicals be applied over time as the pests get immune to the initial ones.</p> <p>The American Golf Course website had some issues of concern, where they said they use organic materials "whenever possible". This is vague, and commitments should be required of the golf course.</p> <p>Currently the golf course is not certified as an environmentally friendly. The existing golf course should be retrofitted to improve their environmentally friendly operations and design.</p>
Bob Larsen	The golf course operates under an existing WDR and they implement BMPs now.
Pat Snyder	Where is it documented that the golf course has invited schools to use the golf course for educational purposes? He questions that information, because his experience has been different. How long has it been going on? Is the information being provided by the golf course reliable?
Jeff Stowell	I'm concerned about the wildlife in the area where the golf course holes are proposed to be relocated. There are 20 bear dens, deer and owls in that area. I did not pay to look at a golf course. The river needs to be fixed, such as log jams that cause problems. Golf should not be brought over to the west side. The community needs to be notified because many people use the forest there. Summer and winter recreation occurs in the state park. Potential impacts to my lifestyle are my concern.
Grace Anderson	<p>Want to thank Gina and Paul. It has been two years since the last public meeting. Nine days to prepare comments for the APC is not enough time. I'm concerned there is a decision made about the project.</p> <p>The Washoe Meadows Community is a community group that is forming to express the community's concern.</p> <p>The remedies we are recommending, include the followings:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Revise the project description to include just the river restoration.</li> </ul>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Revise the goals and objectives related to remove the golf course and the need for revenue.</li> <li>• Redefine the alternatives to include a full range of restoration and golf options. It's important to evaluate removal of the golf course and restoration of the river as one of the alternatives.</li> <li>• Add an alternative with an 18 hole executive or par 3 on the east side only.</li> <li>• Add an option that combines geomorphic restoration and stabilization of the river.</li> <li>• Create an independent panel of experts for the environmental document, because we are concerned the parks staff is not sufficiently independent.</li> <li>• Establish a citizens advisory committee for the project to represent all stakeholders.</li> <li>• Initiate an open public process to seek consensus on the alternative selected to implement.</li> <li>• Eliminate the park boundary adjustments from this process. It belongs in the park planning process instead.</li> <li>• Extend the comment period beyond October 6, because state parks will not release documents until after that date. A records act request has been made.</li> <li>• The website <a href="http://www.washoemeadowscommunity.org">www.washoemeadowscommunity.org</a> has been set up for the community group.</li> <li>• Chapter 14.70 of 1974 describes the legislation for the purchase of Washoe Meadow SP. The environmental document will need to determine how this proposal is consistent with the legislation.</li> </ul>
Paul Nielson, TRPA		It is not uncommon for there to be an extension of the NOP period, but please feel free to provide input as needed.
Mike Chandler		How will the project affect the existing Angora Creek restoration project? Will it damage that previous work?
Pat Snyder		I'm concerned that the value of my property is not skewed by the golf course. What good is a buffer zone between my house and the golf course?
Ron Rettus		What other parts of the river are being examined for restoration?
Craig Oehrli, USFS		The river is being examined in a coordinated way, with the various agencies working together, between the golf course and the lake. Other upper watershed projects are also underway.

# Upper Truckee River Restoration & Golf Course Relocation Project

NOP/NOI Scoping Meeting

September 26<sup>th</sup> 12:00 p.m. to 2:00 p.m.

## WELCOME!

No.	Name (Please Print)	Address	Phone and E-Mail
1.	RON C LETTUS	803 MICHAEL DR SLT 96160	530-545-3167 RONC.LETTUS@AOL.COM,
2.	Courtney Walker	3080 Deer Trail SLT 96150	530 400-0685 CHANNON1181@netnet.net CA
3.	Robert Cummings	3080 Deer Trail SLT 96150	(530) 542-1627 robertcummings@redhorn.com
4.	Ken Anderson	PO BOX 289 Tahoe, CA 96142	530 505-9925
5.	Michael H Chandler	1779 Kirkwood St. South Lake Tahoe, CA 96150	Tan Bourse TahoeBoysDev.com 530 572-7895
6.	Jennifer Lintig	1034 Emerald Bay R.F.#180 South Lake Tahoe, CA 96150	530-545-2187 TahoeHomes@gmail.com
7.	LES LOUREL	TEL. DURHAM CO. SHARLITTE	573-3026
8.	Stewart Hillary B. Homan	1721 Delacour (314th Hwy to South) SLT 96150	577-7133 / distancetahoe.com
9.	DAVID ALLESSIO	P.O. 7304 S. LAKE TAHOE, CA. 96150	530 543 2615
10.			

# Upper Truckee River Restoration & Golf Course Relocation Project

NOP/NOI Scoping Meeting

September 26<sup>th</sup> 12:00 p.m. to 2:00 p.m.

## WELCOME!

No.	Name (Please Print)	Address	Phone and E-Mail
1.	Eric Palmer	6517 Birch St. Reno	775-333-1111
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# Upper Truckee River Restoration & Golf Course Relocation Project

NOP/NOI Scoping Meeting

September 26<sup>th</sup> 12:00 p.m. to 2:00 p.m.

## WELCOME!

No.	Name (Please Print)	Address	Phone and E-Mail
1.	Jeff Stowell	812 Seneca Dr	M+n kids on rent@yahoo
2.	Tim Tolley	35 College Dr	530 543-2813 ftolley@eris.ind.us
3.	Pat Snyder	1879 Newmark St	P Snyder 1 A sbe glabul west
4.	Robert Larsen	2501 Lake Tahoe Blvd.	R.larsen@winterboards.com
5.	Adam Levardant	1607 3rd St.	alavardant@tahoecons.ca.gov
6.	Chang O'Brien	35 College drive	changobrien@cs.cmu.edu
7.	Bob Anderson	1923 Newmark	bob-m@esbjerglab.com 577-3000
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# *Final*

## UPPER TRUCKEE RIVER RESTORATION AND GOLF COURSE RELOCATION EIR/EIS/EIS EVENING PUBLIC SCOPING MEETING

### SUMMARY COMMENT NOTES

DATE: Tuesday, September 26, 2006  
TIME: 6:00 PM – 8:00 PM  
LOCATION: U. S. Forest Service, Conference Room, South Lake Tahoe

#### ATTENDEES:

Cyndie Walck, State Parks	Curtis Alling, EDAW
Ken Anderson, State Parks	Gina Hamilton, EDAW
Paul Nielson, TRPA	Stephanie Bradley, EDAW
Myrnie Mayville, Reclamation	
Agency Staff and Public Commenters:	16 people (3 who also attended the afternoon)

#### **Meeting Purpose:**

Environmental document scoping meeting held from 6:00 to 8:00 PM at the U. S. Forest Service.

#### **Major Points Expressed in Comments:**

<b>Comment by:</b>	<b>#</b>	<b>Description of Major Points, Decisions or Actions:</b>
		<b>Presentations</b>
Gina Hamilton		Introduced the purpose of the meeting to provide comments on the scope of the environmental document.  Introduced the project location and general parameters of the proposed project. She mentioned the high priority that exists for restoring the ecological function of the river.
Ken Anderson		Presented the purpose of the project, including jointly both the river restoration and continuation of a regulation-caliber golf course, and other introductory remarks.
Cyndie Walck		Presented the history, background, and characteristics of Washoe Meadows State Park, Lake Valley State Recreation Area, and the proposed restoration project. Explained the problem associated with disturbances to the river that increased its erodability and eliminated considerable riparian habitat, particularly caused by the straightening of the river and the construction of the golf course up to the river's banks.
Gina Hamilton		Presented an overview of the environmental process and the alternatives.  Introduced the initial list of topics to be addressed in the environmental document.

		<b>Public Comment</b>
Mike Chandler		<p>Where are the funds coming for the river restoration and golf course relocation? Are they separate funds?</p> <p>Cutting through the golf areas will be needed to reach the park, which will be a problem for park users.</p> <p>Regarding the snack shack and restaurant, where will it be and how will access it and provide supplies to it? Would these facilities be located on higher capability lands? We do not want to be precluded from using an area we have for 30 years.</p>
Bob Barneson		<p>Preparation of the environmental document will carry into 2008. Would work on the project begin in 2009? Is there a target date for completion?</p> <p>Will the existing 18 holes remain in play until the new 9 holes is built?</p> <p>Does the golf course revenue flow to state parks? Is it a good revenue producer? I was told that American Golf was taken over by National Golf. Does Goldman Sachs lease the property? (No)</p>
Ron Robbins		<p>Restoration of the river is an excellent idea. Historically, access to the river has decreased, such as the trail moved away from the river. The river should be more accessible, not less.</p> <p>Alternative 2 will destroy access to the state park from the neighborhoods above it. We use the area heavily. I see no way you could cross the golf course.</p> <p>Increased noise will affect the area.</p> <p>Will the snowmobiles be allowed on the west side of the river? Snowmobile use is a problem. What will the effects on winter recreation be?</p>
Bob Anderson		<p>I will be filing comments. We have started an organization called the Washoe Meadows Community.</p> <p>Is the Park and Recreation Commission involved in the project? Can we get a copy of the power point show? (We will provide a powerpoint show in pdf)</p> <p>What are the decisions to be made and their statutory authority, what the nature of the decision will be and when can we find it out?</p> <p>Alternative 3 is for a 9 hole course on the east side of the river. It should just say "golf on the east side of the river" so the environmental document can consider the effects of executive or par 3 courses, as well as a 9-hole course.</p>

Jennifer Linting	<p>The winter use of the park is a concern, so snowmobile will need to be assessed. I believe that the snowmobiles come from the rental operation, not the back yards of adjacent homes.</p> <p>If vehicular recreation is not allowed, does that mean golf carts will not be allowed?</p> <p>The land capability of the land near the river in the additional golf hole area is 1a, so some of what you are calling high capability land is sensitive stream zone.</p> <p>I take offense to referring to the area as a “blob”. This is a beautiful area that should be protected.</p>
Mike Chandler	<p>There are lots that are classified not SEZ that, in fact are, because the classification was performed using high level methodologies.</p>
Paul Nielson	<p>The slope of the land will be important in determining the classification, and the classification will be confirmed in detail.</p>
Grace Anderson	<p>We are users of the park and we support the restoration of the river, and support the NOP’s purpose and need as written, that just deals with restoration. We object to the goals and objectives that contain maintenance of the golf course.</p> <p>The project is defined incorrectly and will delay the river restoration</p> <p>Unless the goals and objectives are changed and an open process with the community is established, the results of the environmental document will be biased and subject to litigation.</p> <p>Alt 1 and 2 are inconsistent with 1984 statutes that authorized land acquisition (read statute). This was purchased to protect the watershed and sensitive habitats.</p> <p>We have several requests to make for the process:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Revise project to just restoration.</li> <li>• Revise goals and objectives regarding the championship golf course. An agency may not define objectives so narrowly that the selection of the alternative is pre ordained.</li> <li>• Redefine a full range of restoration and golf configurations, so decision-makers have choices.</li> <li>• Establish an independent panel of experts to advise on the lead agencies on the environmental process.</li> <li>• Establish a citizens committee representing all classes of users. We use this whole park for skiing, hiking, running, sitting where it’s quiet, not just to walk to the river. We believe a compromise is possible where golf can be provided and the park can be protected.</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Establish an open public process with a facilitator to gain public consensus.</li> <li>• We are developing a list of environmental impacts to submit, including need for water resources or new wells for the additional golf holes.</li> <li>• The impact of additional pumping to irrigate the new golf course are needs to be addressed.</li> <li>• Eliminate the state park boundary adjustment from the process of the golf course and river restoration project.</li> <li>• Establish a planning process for Washoe State Park. There is no general plan for the state park.</li> <li>• Request an extension of the scoping period to 30 days after receipt of documents from our public records act request. The quality of the record will be greatly reduced if this is not allowed.</li> </ul>
Frank Ulrich	<p>I have a piece of property on the Upper Truckee for a long time. Keep the area people-friendly. You used to be able to camp in Christmas Valley, but the beavers have taken over that area. Their dams flush down into the lake with all their sediment. Move the beavers out of the river. Mosquitoes have grown to be a really big problem. West Nile virus is a problem. The environmental impact document needs to include mosquito control, because of all the marshes that are increasing mosquitoes.</p>
Mike Chandler	<p>Conservancy is willing to get involved. Have you looked at a land swap with Sunset Stables for the rest of the golf holes?</p>
JoAnn Robbins	<p>One of the reasons for restoring the river is to increase wildlife use.</p> <p>What will the effects on wildlife in the new golf course area be?</p> <p>Use of fertilizer will occur on the new golf area. What is the impact of the fertilizer use?</p> <p>Please make a copy of the power point available on the websites and in the libraries.</p> <p>Noise will be a great impact from golf activity, golf carts, snack shack, and lawn mowers.</p> <p>If golf carts are allowed, I don't see how you will be able to keep the snowmobiles out.</p>



Jennifer Linting	I'm a user of the park, and would like to find out about the past restoration projects, including the Angora Creek restoration project, and the Upper Truckee River Wildlife Habitat Restoration Project, which appears to be the entire Washoe Meadows State Park. Rainbow and brown trout, beavers, spotted owl are supposed to be species that benefit. The latter project was listed on a UC Davis website. She will email the link to us. Is this project consistent with previous restoration projects.
Craig Barnhart	Have we considered use of the driving range for golf holes?
Grace Anderson	Is the river the only area being considered for restoration?  The proposed project is inconsistent with the general plan for the SRA because it will increase the area of the golf course. This needs to be addressed in the environmental document.
Mike Chandler	Will the river restoration project be designed for fish?

# Upper Truckee River Restoration & Golf Course Relocation Project

NOP/NOI Scoping Meeting

September 26<sup>th</sup> 6:00 p.m. to 8:00 p.m.

## WELCOME!

No.	Name (Please Print)	Address	Phone and E-Mail
1.	Ken + JoAnn Robbins	96157 PO Box 14122 South Lake Tahoe Ca	530 1515 JURASSIANS@MAYMAIL.COM
2.	Frank + Sheila Ulrich	3659 So. Upper Truckee Rd	530/577-4608
3.	Cheryl Mann	PO Box 52533 SLT 96156 1858 Norwalk	530-573-1564
4.	Craig Braunwart	1034 EMERALD BAY RD. #190 SLT 96150	530/276-7378
5.	Joe Repi	1061 Third St. PO 1455 Tahoe City CA 96150	(530) 513-6066
6.	PTI PowerPoint -AND- Please	PO Box 551706 SLT, CA 96155	530-577-2817 BEARFACE@SCIENCE.COM TWITTER: TWITTER@SIA.PCAL POWERPOINT!
7.	Jeanette Chevalier		
8.	Jennifer Kintig	PowerPoint TahoeHomes@gmail.com	
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# Upper Truckee River Restoration & Golf Course Relocation Project

NOP/NOI Scoping Meeting

September 26<sup>th</sup> 6:00 p.m. to 8:00 p.m.

## WELCOME!

No.	Name (Please Print)	Address	Phone and E-Mail
✓ 1.	MARVIN HERMAN	1858 NORMUK	533 219 3967 herman.marvin@stobob.net
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# Upper Truckee River Restoration & Golf Course Relocation Project

NOP/NOI Scoping Meeting

September 26<sup>th</sup> 6:00 p.m. to 8:00 p.m.

## WELCOME!

No.	Name (Please Print)	Address	Phone and E-Mail
1.	REBECCA BARNESON 307 30th	1543 PLATEAU CIRCLE, SALT LAKE CITY 10000 30th Ave	544 9344 rebecca@national.org
2.	REBECCA BARNESON		544 9344 rebecca@national.org
3.	CANDACE BARNESON	1543 PLATEAU CIRCLE, SALT LAKE CITY	544 9344 candace@national.org
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**Attachment 8**

**Copies of Written Comments**



## Unknown

Sent: Friday, October 20, 2006 10:04 AM

Lake Tahoe known for it's Wilderness and environmental attitude.....What are you people thinking??? As a homeowner, and payer of ridiculously imposed taxes, ie; BMP's...a resident of 36 years and a daily user of this area I am truly appalled. Please reconsider the usage of this area.  
We are being told by your agency to preserve our forest and wildlife habitat by not using fertilizers and not putting in lawns as this adds pollutants to our Lake. Gee do golf courses not use fertilizers? Is a business which is only productive 6 months of the year worth losing thousands of natural trees and wildlife habitat? Yet this is what you are proposing. How come the tax paying and TRPA supporters are TOLD that we must comply with your environmental rules yet the County, State and city has full permission to devastate one of our local scenic and historical areas? Oh, I guess the other 6 months of the golf course usage for snowmobile recreation must bring in some income as well along with the fumes of unused oil and gas which we drive and walk through every week-end...this too is environmentally a good thing?

golfing

Paul Nielsen, Project Manager  
TRPA  
utproject@trpa.org  
Sent via email 10/19/06

Thank you for the opportunity to comment on the "Upper Truckee River Restoration and Golf Course Relocation Project." I have the following comments.

1. The stated primary purpose of the Upper Truckee River Restoration and Golf Course Relocation Project is to "restore natural geomorphic and ecological processes along this reach of river and to reduce the river's suspended sediment discharge to Lake Tahoe" (NOP, p. 3). However, by linking river restoration to golf course relocation, as done in the project title, a foregone conclusion (that golf course relocation must occur) is inevitable. It also appears from the Preferred Alternative that the primary consideration is to protect and improve the golf course rather than river restoration. If this is the case, then the project title should be revised to reflect the true purpose of the project, rather than misleadingly giving the impression that river restoration is the main driver. River restoration may be an ancillary benefit to relocating the golf course, but it does not seem to be the primary goal of the project as written.
2. I note that three of the eleven goals and objectives of the project (NOP, pp. 5-6) relate to the improvement, maintenance and continued revenue generation of the golf course. The selection of Alternative 2 as the preferred alternative also indicates that golf course relocation and improvement are primary concerns. By incorporating golf course concerns into the project goals and objectives, you have ensured that Alternative 3 could never be selected, since it can't meet the goals and objectives of the project. Alternative 3 seems to be provided only as lip service to the requirements of an alternatives analysis.
3. As noted above, one of the project's primary purposes is to reduce the river's suspended sediment discharge into Lake Tahoe. This is a key concern, and the selection of a preferred alternative should be based on an understanding of which alternative may offer the best opportunity for sediment reduction. The potential sediment load reduction opportunities for all alternatives should be presented and analyzed in the EIS.
4. The area proposed for golf course relocation on the west side of Washoe Meadows State Park is a valuable recreation spot. Biking, hiking, birding, skiing, and aesthetic enjoyment of the meadow area are some of the recreational experiences we enjoy. There are numerous informal access points that connect to the area from the neighborhood streets, allowing many people the opportunity to get to the State Park on foot or bike, without having to drive. Many of these access points may be lost if the golf course is relocated. Continued multiple access points to the river and meadow areas of the State Park should be a strong consideration in the project alternative selection.

5. Many of the existing trails in the Washoe Meadows State Park link up with other area trails used by hikers, bikers, and equestrians, forming varied and continuous recreation loops, where one can ride or hike off-pavement for miles. Examples of these informal trail systems are the "Gun tower" loop, and access to Tahoe Mountain/Angora Ridge area. Preservation of the continuity of trail systems in the area should be considered and mitigated for the EIS.

6. Currently, snowmobiles are allowed on the existing golf course in winter. If Alternative 2 were selected, would snowmobiles also be allowed on the relocated golf course area on west side of the river? If so, this would compromise the existing non-motorized recreation experience in the State Park west of the river, contributing noise, air pollution, and wildlife impacts. These impacts should be analyzed in the EIS.

Thank you for considering these comments.

Anne Holden  
600 Seneca Drive  
South Lake Tahoe, CA 96150

**From:** Paul Nielsen [pnielsen@trpa.org]  
**Sent:** Wednesday, November 01, 2006 2:59 PM  
**To:** Walck, Cyndi; Mike Elam  
**Subject:** FW: Washoe Meadows/ golf

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**From:** aprod132@sbcglobal.net [mailto:aprod132@sbcglobal.net]  
**Sent:** Tuesday, October 17, 2006 10:15 AM  
**To:** UT Project  
**Subject:** Washoe Meadows/ golf

*Hello Paul,*

*I would like to voice my opposition to any plan impacting the Washoe Meadows area. I have been enjoying this beautiful area for over 20 years. About 15 years ago I meet a park ranger out there and he told me not to walk my dogs in that area leashed or not because of the impact on wildlife, including elk. I have obliged and only cross-country ski during winter. I live on the golf course side of the river and use that area more often. Since it is such an environmentally sensitive area, how can development even be considered? The meadows aid in filtering sediment from the lake. Any development would impact lake clarity. The river needs no "restoration". Rivers naturally change course, they restore themselves. When this plan speaks of restoration they mean development. There is no need to interfere with Mother Nature. Let the river choose its own course. Moving the river to where it once ran only benefits the golf course. Greed is the only bottom line here. Make the right decision and oppose any development (restoration) to our beloved meadow lands.*

*Sincerely, Art Rodriguez  
PO Box 550219  
South Lake Tahoe, Ca 96155*

**From:** Paul Nielsen [pnielsen@trpa.org]  
**Sent:** Wednesday, November 01, 2006 3:06 PM  
**To:** Walck, Cyndi; Mike Elam  
**Subject:** FW: Potential Golf Course re-location in South Lake Tahoe

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**From:** Aysin Neville [mailto:aysin\_neville@yahoo.com]  
**Sent:** Thursday, September 28, 2006 6:44 PM  
**To:** UT Project  
**Cc:** Bruce Neville  
**Subject:** Potential Golf Course re-location in South Lake Tahoe

Mr. Paul Nielsen,

We are the residents of 1780 Delaware street. We would like to voice our concern regarding the re-location of the golf course to near our neighborhood. Even though we are environmentally conscious and understand the value of restoring the Upper Truckee River, we believe that this move will prevent us from doing many things that we have enjoyed in this area thus far.

We are currently using the proposed site for many recreational activities such as walking, hiking, running, cross country skiing and biking. We love our forest view when we wake up in the morning. This project will require cutting and destroying of our beautiful trees and as a result will cause erosion in the future. Last but not least, the golf course will disturb the stillness and peace and quietness we love in our neighborhood.

There are many golf courses in the area, let the people go to different courses while TRPA is restoring the river. We appreciate your consideration.

Aysin and Bruce Neville

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**From:** Paul Nielsen [pnielsen@trpa.org]  
**Sent:** Wednesday, November 01, 2006 2:56 PM  
**To:** Walck, Cyndi; Mike Elam  
**Subject:** FW: NO on golf course relocation

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**From:** Barbara T. [mailto:bltruman@sbcglobal.net]  
**Sent:** Wednesday, October 18, 2006 5:41 AM  
**To:** UT Project  
**Subject:** NO on golf course relocation

Hi,

Just wanted to weigh in on the proposed relocation of the golf course.

I favor leaving as is and restoring/stabilizing the existing area as much as possible, even if it means losing a few holes or even all of the existing course.

Moving turf from one area to another doesn't make environmental sense to me, and golf shouldn't be the priority.

Thanks,

Barbara Truman  
South Lake Tahoe  
(Tahoe Paradise)

Becky Bell 10.18.06.txt  
From: Paul Nielsen [pnielsen@trpa.org]  
Sent: Wednesday, November 01, 2006 2:56 PM  
To: Walck, Cyndi; Mike Elam  
Subject: FW: Washoe Meadows State Park input

Fax To: 714-665-2033

-----Original Message-----

From: Becky [mailto:bbtahoe@earthlink.net]  
Sent: Wednesday, October 18, 2006 11:14 AM  
To: UT Project  
Subject: Washoe Meadows State Park input

October 18, 2006

To: Paul Nielsen, Project Manager

From: Becky Bell, South Lake Tahoe 17 year resident

I am writing in non-support of the option to relocate the Lake Tahoe Golf Course into the existing Washoe Meadows State Park. I believe this option would obliterate a sustainable meadow that is home to countless birds and wildlife as well as serves as an extremely popular aesthetic recreational sanctuary for birders, hikers, bicyclists and cross-country skiers.

I am an environmentalist and outdoor enthusiast who recreates in this beautiful area throughout the year along with many of my friends. It is one of the South Shore's most accessible and untrammelled areas with dramatic 360 degree views and quiet unlike anywhere else. Many locals cherish this experience with nature and the solace it provides us.

As part of the TRPA's recreation threshold, it is imperative that we as a community in unity with the California State Parks and the TRPA, continue to preserve and provide recreation access to undeveloped natural areas. Additionally, an intrusion into this untouched area by a commercial golf course will forever impact and displace the wildlife that depend on this natural habitat to thrive.

We are in danger of losing our open spaces in the Lake Tahoe Basin. I am respectfully requesting that the TRPA consider other alternatives for the sake of maintaining an invaluable natural asset that provides a perfect balance of recreation and environmental benefits for our wildlife and human populations.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide my input.

Sincerely,

Becky Bell  
P.O. Box 10224  
South Lake Tahoe, CA 96158  
530-541-6904

**From:** Paul Nielsen [pnielsen@trpa.org]  
**Sent:** Wednesday, November 01, 2006 3:02 PM  
**To:** Walck, Cyndi; Mike Elam  
**Subject:** FW: comment and suggestion

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**From:** Becky [mailto:rottbecky@sbcglobal.net]  
**Sent:** Friday, October 13, 2006 2:11 PM  
**To:** UT Project  
**Subject:** comment and suggestion

Thank you for taking the time to read this. I am a 32 year resident of Little Bear Lane. I understand some of the concerns many of my neighbors are facing. I also can see where you and the other agencies are trying to restore the river and keep the golf course as a source of income and a very popular recreation option. Do you think it would be possible to provide access for people using the park to cross near hole 6 without disturbing the golfers?? I think if people living in this area had that option they would accept the idea of the gold course being moved. Maybe an intersection near the river where the golfers could cross to the next portion of the course and hikers could cross from the San Bernidino ares to the meadow side?

I'm not worried about bears, coyotes, or spotted owls relocating, they will do just fine. I only want to be able to walk from one end of the part to the other.

Becky Johnson  
PO Box 8225  
So. Lake Tahoe, CA 96158

**From:** Paul Nielsen [pnielsen@trpa.org]  
**Sent:** Wednesday, November 01, 2006 3:04 PM  
**To:** Walck, Cyndi; Mike Elam  
**Subject:** FW: Attn: Mr. Paul Neilsen, Project Mgr TRPA

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**From:** BEVPEV@aol.com [mailto:BEVPEV@aol.com]  
**Sent:** Wednesday, October 04, 2006 11:20 PM  
**To:** UT Project  
**Subject:** Attn: Mr. Paul Neilsen, Project Mgr TRPA

Mr. Paul Nielsen  
Project Manager  
TRPA  
PO Box 5310  
Stateline, NV 89449

Dear Mr. Nielsen,

I would like to express my concern for the proposed modification to the Lake Tahoe Golf Course. Although I am sure much research has been done and the project has been given a great deal of consideration, I think there is the strong potential for negative environmental and economic ramifications of the project.

The Lake Tahoe Golf Course should be left as it is. I don't think that destroying more trees and disturbing additional areas is the solution. It is impossible to predict all of the consequences of such action. Historically, people have often attempted to help or better an environment and succeeded only in creating additional, often more serious, problems than the ones they were trying to improve. This could easily be the case if the Upper Truckee River is modified and more forests are destroyed.

Moreover, most of the information provided points to harmful economic results if the golf course were be radically modified or reduced to a nine-hole course. The Lake Tahoe Golf Course is the finest one in the area, it is a local landmark and provides a destination for visitors. For those of us who cannot afford to play at Edgewood, but enjoy a challenging course, Lake Tahoe Golf Course is the only alternative, but only in its present state.

Alternative 4 which provides for bioengineering and stabilizing the riverbank to prevent erosion so that Lake Tahoe is protected seems to be the most ecologically aware and economical solution.

Sincerely,  
Beverly Pevarnick  
Concerned Resident

530-577-5990  
bevpev@aol.com

Bill & Shirley Butler.txt

From: Shirley Butler [srbwdb@sbcglobe.net]  
Sent: Friday, October 20, 2006 2:00 PM  
To: UT Project  
Subject: Upper Truckee River Restoration

To Those Who May Be Concerned:

As property-owners in the North Upper Truckee Road area we whole-heartedly support the proposed restoration of the North Upper Truckee River. We have seen the current damage firsthand and are hopeful that the restoration project will return the river to something approximating it's natural course and bioecology.

However, we question whether additional meadow and forest land really needs to be destroyed in exchange for improving the river and reducing erosion into Lake Tahoe. Usually mitigation is to provide a benefit to the environment, or at least an equal exchange. In this case it appears that mitigation is to the golf course rather than to the environment.

If there are financial arrangements with legal requirements with the concessionaire at the Lake Tahoe Golf Course, then it would be appropriate to also disclose this publicly, since public lands are at issue.

The Preferred Alternative 4 requires the destruction of a forest and meadow area that is already enjoyed by many hikers, wildlife lovers, and, in the winter, cross-country skiers and snowshoers. The proposed golf course relocation will irrevocably alter the character and use of a rather large section of the environment that is part of our neighborhood. Many who enjoy this recreation are local residents, while many others come from out of the area.

We find it ironic and unacceptable that under this alternative one environment apparently requires destruction to restore another. Bill enjoys playing golf, sometimes at the course in question. We do not object to the sport or to a golf course, per se. We do strongly object to the proposed relocation of nine holes to the west side of the river.

We trust that the proposed EIR will be performed with integrity and will consider the entire biological, archeological, and social aspects of the land that is proposed to be forever changed.

Sincerely,

Bill and Shirley Butler

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OCT 06 2006

ALEXANDER SANDY

October 6, 2006

**Tahoe Regional Planning Agency**  
P.O. Box 5310  
Stateline, NV 89448  
Attention: Paul Nielsen, TRPA Project Manager

**State of California**  
Department of Parks and Recreation  
Sierra District  
P.O. Box 16  
Tahoe City, CA 96145  
Attention: Cyndie Walck, CEQA Coordinator

**United States Department of the Interior**  
Bureau of Reclamation  
2800 Cottage Way, Room E-2606  
Sacramento, CA 95825-1898  
Attention: Myrnie Mayville, NEPA Coordinator

**In the Matter of:**

**Comments on Notice of Preparation (NOP) for the**

**Draft Environmental Impact Report (EIR)/Environmental Impact Statement (EIS)/EIS for  
the Upper Truckee River Restoration and Golf Course Relocation Project, Lake Valley  
State Recreation Area and Washoe Meadows State Park, Meyers, California**

Submitted on behalf of:

**Washoe Meadows Community**

**By Bob Anderson**





### I. Overview

These Initial Comments are submitted on behalf of the users and supporters of the Upper Truckee River (River) and Washoe Meadows State Park (Park). As the "clientele" of the Park and River, we have organized the Washoe Meadows Community. Our activities in the affected area include walking, jogging, skiing, snowshoeing, bird-watching, botany, horse-riding, bicycling, meditation, swimming, nature observation, photography, and just being in nature. These comments also address concerns of the wild creatures that thrive in the River and Park, especially the Park's western and open reaches—they do not speak our language but they would be very much impacted by actions proposed in the NOP.

We express our commitment and unconditional support for expeditious, effective and complete restoration of the Upper Truckee River. We completely support the NOP statement of Purpose and Need in its entirety and expressly request it not be changed.

On October 20, 2006, the extended deadline,<sup>1</sup> we may file additional comments which supplement or revise these Initial Comments. We also request permission to file Supplemental Comments after we have reviewed documents requested, but not yet received, under the Public Records Act (see p. 15). We ask that these Supplemental Comments be addressed in the EIR/EIS/EIS.

These comments are organized into five sections: I. Overview; II. Substantive Concerns; III. Impacts; IV. Process Concerns; and V. Remedies Requested.

**The conclusions we draw are summarized as follows:**

1. The NOP describes a project that is defined incorrectly and reflects a flawed project approach that will needlessly delay restoration of the River with consequent effects on the clarity of Lake Tahoe (Lake).
2. Unless the scope (including the goals/objectives and alternatives) of the EIR/EIS/EIS is significantly revised prior to initiation of the review, the results will be biased and the project subject to legal challenge.
3. Unless important new commitments to an open public dialogue are included in the lead agency processes it is unlikely that any project reflecting community and stakeholder consensus will reach implementation in a timely manner.
4. Completion of the project as described in the Preferred Alternative would have significant, irreversible impacts on Park and River resources.
5. Implementation of either Alternative 1 or Alternative 2 would be inconsistent with:
  - the 1984 statute which authorized acquisition of lands now categorized and named Units 382 and 390 of the California state park system;

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<sup>1</sup> We appreciate the extension of the comment deadline from October 6 to October 20, 2006.

- California Parks and Recreation Department (CDPR) planning, regulation and statutes; and
- the mandate of the Tahoe Regional Planning Agency (TRPA) contained in statute and adopted goals, plans and thresholds.

**The remedies we request as a result of this scoping process are:**

- revision of the project description to be *Upper Truckee River Restoration*;
- revision of the project goals and objectives to eliminate ones related to championship golf and golf course revenues;
- redefinition of the alternatives to address the full potential for restoration and for multiple configurations of the golf course within the boundaries of the Lake Valley State Recreation Area (LVSRA);
- addition of an alternative that would evaluate relocation of the entire golf course;
- establishment of an independent panel of experts to review and advise staff and decision-makers on the EIR/EIS/EIS;
- establishment of a citizens advisory committee representative of all users and stakeholders of the Park to work directly with the agency staff and the consultant in preparation of the EIR/EIS/EIS;
- initiation of an open public process, led by a professional facilitator, to seek consensus outcomes that can achieve timely restoration.
- broad and detailed review of all impacts, including those described in comments submitted by the public;
- elimination of Park boundary adjustments from this process; and
- allowance for filing of Supplemental Comments after the extended deadline, to allow review of documents requested under the Public Records Act.

## II. Substantive Concerns

The NOP embodies an approach that is unlikely to achieve the expeditious, effective and complete restoration of the River. This is because the NOP has:

- 1) defined the project incorrectly and probably illegally;
- 2) stated improper and arbitrary goals and objectives;
- 3) scoped the project alternatives too narrowly;
- 4) prematurely selected and recommended a "preferred alternative;"
- 5) not defined the roles of the participating agencies;
- 6) not shown a necessary objectivity of the analysis;
- 7) proposed *de facto* planning and boundary adjustment for the Park; and
- 8) proposed a "preferred alternative" that is inconsistent with the enabling statutes, TRPA Recreation Threshold, State Park Guidelines, and the General Plan for the LVSRA.

Each of these concerns is briefly described below.

### **1. Project Defined Incorrectly.**

It is commendable that many agencies with land management responsibilities in this watershed are jointly considering River enhancement opportunities. It appears that funds will be available to support the River restoration. However, the proposed action/preferred alternative is disappointing and "misses the mark."

The Purpose and Need statement in the NOP is concise, easy to read, readily understandable, and focuses on the essential needs and goals of the project relating to river restoration. Yet, in spite of this good statement of Purpose and Need, the project is entitled "Upper Truckee River Restoration and Golf Course Relocation Project." This flawed definition of the project begins the environmental review process with the misconception that to achieve the project Purpose and Need there must be relocation of a major segment of the golf course into the Park. This in fact is not the case and will lead to needless dispute that could delay restoration of the river. This proposition, a false "Hobson's Choice," is perhaps the greatest flaw in the Notice.

Policy of the State Park and Recreation Commission states: "Land acquired for the State Park System shall be dedicated to public use and *managed in accordance with its classification.*"<sup>2</sup> Thus, it is improper to shift the commercial function of the golf course, located in a State Park unit classified as a State Recreation Area, into a unit classified as a

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<sup>2</sup> State Park and Recreation Commission Policy II.1 (Amended 5/4/94)

State Park. Yet the NOP proposes an ill-conceived exercise of “trading land and realigning boundaries” through an unspecified process. This would be unnecessary if the project were defined without *relocation* into the Park. Administrative and legal challenges to both the project and the trading/boundary changes will likely result, delaying the important restoration of the River and retard improvements in the clarity of Lake Tahoe.

Often in environmental processes such as these, agencies are compelled to remind the public that the land that they had been enjoying for years is not a park, but rather is a vacant private parcel eligible for development. But in this case the land proposed for incompatible development is indeed a State Park which should not be treated as an undeveloped private parcel. We ask:

- Without a River restoration project, would any agency consider putting a golf course in Washoe Meadows State Park? Of course not.
- Do the agencies desire River restoration so badly that they are willing to compromise their missions and visions by constructing a golf course in an undeveloped State Park unit which has never been through any, much less a robust, process to develop a General Plan? We hope not.

## **2. Improper and Arbitrary Project Goals and Objectives.**

The NOP lists eleven Goals and Objectives. Although the first six expressly address the Purpose and Need, the seventh and eighth do not.

Providing recreation resources for public use and enjoyment (the type of which differs among the classified State Park units) is important and should be considered in the effects analysis of the EIR/EIS/EIS; golf course revenue protection and providing for a championship level of golf should not be among the project goals or objectives for a restoration project.

The seventh Goal is: *Maintain golf recreation opportunity and quality of play at a championship level. Do park managers really believe the current clientele plays at a championship level?* The eighth Goal is: *Maintain revenue level of the golf course. While these two goals may reflect the desires of managers and some golfers, they are not necessary to achieving the Purpose and Need—indeed, they may detract from it. They are clearly incongruous with the authorizing statutes and the purpose of Washoe Meadows State Park: to preserve and protect a wet meadow area associated with the Angora Creek and the Upper Truckee River at the southwestern side of the Lake Tahoe basin.*<sup>3</sup>

The term “championship course” has no definition which has been published or agreed to by the golf industry;<sup>4</sup> it’s really a marketing term. The issue of golf course revenue is an improper topic in an environmental review under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA).

<sup>3</sup> [http://www.parks.ca.gov/pages/795/files/purpose\\_statements.pdf](http://www.parks.ca.gov/pages/795/files/purpose_statements.pdf) p. 424 of 445.

<sup>4</sup> Email from the staff of the American Society of Golf Course Architects, 9/11/06.

In 2000, CDPR published a management plan for LVSRA.<sup>5</sup> It emphasized "...preserving biological diversity, protecting natural and cultural resources, and creating opportunities for high-quality outdoor recreation..." Its Goals and Objectives stressed environmental and watershed protection and improvement. E.g.: "Restore the stream corridor to a dynamic equilibrium and function at a self-sustaining level." Its only recreational goal stated: "Maintain current recreational status with the golf course." There is no mention of championship play or maintaining revenues.

We appreciate the role of secondary goals and objectives distinct from the project's Purpose and Need. However, these "attributes" appear to have been improperly used as primary factors in determining which alternatives should be considered and analyzed. Of equal concern is that, in the end result, they will be used as a justification to select the already chosen "preferred" alternative—regardless of its significant impacts or the merits of any other alternative.

The courts prohibit specification of objectives that compromise the environmental review: "[A]n agency may not define the objectives of its actions in terms so unreasonably narrow that only one alternative from among the environmentally benign ones in the agency's power would accomplish the goals of the agency's action, and the EIR would become a foreordained formality."<sup>6</sup> Yet that is exactly what has been done.

Finally, we strongly caution against merely revising the Purpose and Need Statement to include golf. Doing so would be transparently cavalier, contrary to statute, and subject to legal challenge.

**3. Alternatives Scoped Too Narrowly.** The NOP identifies alternatives that are too narrow. This is essentially a Hobson's choice—the environmental review will be biased and only one alternative, the "preferred" one, will emerge. Additionally, the NOP fails to identify all the alternatives that can quantify the full range potential restoration and associated benefits to the River and Lake. It is critical that the alternatives be re-scoped before the review is initiated. For the purpose of these Initial Comments, we propose the following:

Alternative 2 should be revised to NOT increase either the total acreage or the total yardage of the golf course beyond its current levels, consistent with the LVSRA General Plan.

Alternative 3 should eliminate reference to a 9-hole golf course. Instead it should be entitled: "Restoration of the River with a golf course only on the east side of the River." The course could have different configurations, including: 18-hole regulation (if there is adequate area), 18-hole executive, 18-hole par-3, or 9-hole.

<sup>5</sup> California State Parks Sierra District. February, 2000. Lake Valley State Recreation Area River Management Plan for the is Portion of the Upper Truckee River.

<sup>6</sup> *Friends of Southeast's Future v. Morrison* (1998) 153 F.3d 1059, 1066, quoting *Citizens Against Burlington, Inc. v. Busey* (1991) 938 F.2d 190, 196.

Alternative 4 should be removed. CDPR staff has made it abundantly clear in every public meeting that this alternative is entirely unacceptable and no project would be preferred to this approach. This alternative will not be pursued regardless of the result of the analysis. We agree and believe the consultant funding and effort could be used more effectively.

Alternative 4 should be replaced with a new one entitled: "Restoration of the River and relocation of the golf course." The 100-year flood plain on both sides of the River would revert to natural function. There could be several variations of this alternative. E.g.,

The golf course could be relocated to other lands;

The clubhouse facility could become the long-envisioned Meyers Visitor Center;

The clubhouse could be shared-used facility with a relocated Elks Club, enabling the California Tahoe Conservancy to acquire the existing Elks Club public service facility.

The driving range could be moved to the Bijou Golf Course to make more area available to holes.

We do not advocate this new alternative (or any other at this time). However, it is important it be evaluated to provide decision makers charged with protection of Lake clarity with high quality and comprehensive analysis of the restoration potential.

**4. Premature Selection of a "Preferred Alternative."** Although the scoping exercise has not been completed, the environmental review and required biological and cultural surveys are not completed and project alternatives analysis has not begun, the NOP has recommended a "preferred alternative." While it is necessary to describe a "proposed action" in order to evaluate its impacts relative to alternatives, no basis is provided to justify Alternative 2 as "preferable."

Personnel from both CDPR and TRPA have improperly and publicly advocated the relocated golf course alternative. Park officials stated, "moving a portion of the (golf) course would accomplish environmental objectives while retaining valued recreation opportunities." A TRPA senior planner said, "while it may be expensive, it may be an expense, we cannot afford not to spend."<sup>7</sup> CDPR staff unequivocally stated that Alternative 2 is "what CDPR management wants."<sup>8</sup> Advocating for an alternative before the environmental analysis has begun casts a cloud on the objectivity of the analysis as well as the decision making that should result from it.

**5. Unclear roles of agencies/decisionmakers and lack of consultation with the Washoe Tribe.** The NOP doesn't distinguish the roles of the participating agencies. It appears that CDPR is a project "applicant," yet that term isn't used and that role isn't explained. TRPA

<sup>7</sup> June 13, 2005. Reno Gazette Journal.

<sup>8</sup> Scoping meeting. The afternoon of September 26<sup>th</sup>, 2006.



is presumably a permitting agency; the Bureau of Reclamation (BOR) may also play a regulatory role. However, in the NOP's Project Description all three agencies are described as partners "pursuing" the project. The agency roles are very different, and not distinguishing them may result in a fatal conflict of interest as well as public confusion, giving rise to dispute and delay.

It would assist the reader to have a clear understanding of the actual decision makers for each agency. For example, will the Park and Recreation Commission be the deciding body for all or part of the decision or is decision-making authority proposed to be at a different organizational level?

The key role of the Lahontan Regional Water Control Board is not described. A complete listing of all "responsible agencies" under CEQA and cooperating pursuant to the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) would be valuable. Several other agencies may have regulatory or other responsibilities: the U.S. Army Corp of Engineers, California Department of Fish and Game, California Department of Forestry, California Tahoe Conservancy, the South Tahoe Public Utilities District and possibly others.

The government-to-government relationship with the Washoe Tribe of Nevada and California, required by law, isn't mentioned. The importance of the Park to the Tribe's history is reflected in the Park's name—Washoe Meadows has numerous and significant pre-historic sites identified and catalogued in the Resource Inventory. Tribal consultation should have begun at least two years ago, long before selection of a preferred alternative was announced in an NOP.

**6. Perceived lack of analytical objectivity.** CDPR and other agency staff have revealed their bias toward the golf course relocation alternative (see #4, above). These same agencies will design and manage the environmental analysis and reporting. Therefore the results may not be perceived as objective. The public needs to have confidence that regulatory agencies like TRPA and the Lahontan Regional Water Quality Control Board have objective analysis to make good public decisions.

**7. De facto park planning and boundary adjustment.** The NOP describes a project which has improperly morphed from a River restoration project to a *de facto* park plan. Acquisition of Washoe Meadows State Park and Lake Valley State Recreation area was by state legislation. Although acquired together, the two units were classified distinctly and separately by formal action of the California State Park and Recreation Commission. Although the ownership of the units is the same, NOP wrongly implies that the Park unit boundaries can merely be erased and redrawn.

Tying River restoration to a boundary adjustment of the Park is inconsistent with the statute establishing the Park, the Park's purpose, and other state park policies. E.g., a recreational development like a golf course—an attraction unto itself—is allowed in the Lake Valley State Recreation Area, but not in a designated State Park.<sup>9</sup>

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<sup>9</sup> Public Resources Code Section 5019.56

No General Plan has been adopted for Washoe Meadows State Park—it is recognized as an undeveloped state park. Such a plan, and any associated boundary adjustments, should result from a robust public process conducted by CDPR and approved by the Park and Recreation Commission, not through a River restoration project's "land substitution."

The proposed "substitution" would limit the future development potential of the Park. Fragmenting both the analysis and the Park prior to General Planning would be wrong. Each park unit is required to have a long range general plan adopted if any permanent resources are to be committed for public use. Although some resource management activities may be necessary without having a General Plan in place, permanently moving a golf course into a park unit violates the spirit and intent of applicable laws.

**8. Inconsistencies with TRPA Recreation Threshold and State Park Guidelines.**

TRPA's recreation threshold emphasizes preservation of natural areas and access to "high quality undeveloped areas for low density recreational use." That is the current recreation experience in Washoe Meadows State Park. This intrinsic value is as important to protect as golf, which does not rely on the Tahoe Basin's natural amenities for its success. The current LVSRA General Plan recognizes the danger of mixing other recreational uses with golfing activities due to safety concerns.

- ✓ The proposed action attempts to keep the golf course experience whole, indeed to enlarge it, by transferring it to higher capability lands. The offsetting lands proposed for the Park are different, so the dispersed recreation currently occurring within the Washoe Meadows State Park would be diminished.

### III. Impacts

The NOP has a long list of kinds of impacts the environmental review will consider. In addition, we recommend analysis of the following impacts.

Fragmentation of the Park. Implementation of the "preferred" alternative will cause significant and irreversible impacts on Park resources. By focusing on the need to preserve the acreage of the golf course in the State Recreation Area, a large portion of Washoe Meadows State Park would be sacrificed. Some land would be "traded," perhaps even roughly maintaining the area of the Park. But, important resources will be significantly affected in a negative way. The result could be that the construction and operation of the new section of the golf course would reduce the total and net benefits of the River restoration project.

Habitat. Washoe Meadows State Park, along with Forest Service and Tahoe Conservancy lands, is part of an intact, continuous and functioning system of wildlife corridors that extend from the Upper Truckee River beyond the Park boundaries to the headwaters of Angora Creek and the Angora-Echo ridge. These habitat corridors support an impressive diversity of plant and animal species, some of which, e.g. the northern goshawk (*Accipiter gentilis*), have special protection status. For others, the Park is the only location the species occurs in the Lake Tahoe Basin. The sand lily (*Leucocrinum montanum*) occurs in other areas of California, but Washoe Meadows State Park is the only location where it occurs in the Lake Tahoe Basin. CDPR staff has indicated the presence of spotted owl habitat, a key issue meriting close examination.

By constructing a golf course across these wildlife corridors, wildlife habitat fragmentation would occur and a new level of urbanization would be introduced. Golf courses are similar to city parks—the landscape is simplified and reduced to a monoculture. Consequently, wildlife and plant diversity would be reduced.

Uncommon Plant Community. The preferred project's "boundary change" to support golf course relocation could adversely affect a unique wetland plant community. The proposed "substitute" area is an odd, horseshoe shape because it surrounds an uncommon sphagnum-dominated fen (bog or peatland) that took hundreds, if not thousands, of years to form. This is a naturally functioning wetland protected in the Lake Tahoe Region by a no-degradation standard. Little is known about its tolerance for ecosystem change by adding adjacent manicured greens and hardened cart paths to the surface. It will be a difficult task for the EIR/EIS/EIS to come to a definitive conclusion regarding potential for environmental effects on this fen. Construction and recontouring the land to create a golf course in what is now a forest would modify the vegetation and springs supporting the fen, affecting the hydrologic regime and water yield. These springs and ephemeral water sources, which run through the area shown for potential golf course relocation, would need to be mapped. Golf course inputs and irrigation could also cause both physical and chemical changes to this sensitive fen. If the course is designed to preserve wetlands—either natural or re-created—how will pesticide use on the nearby golf course affect the plants and animals that live in the wetlands?

Ground reconnaissance and inventory should identify the stringer meadow system connected to the uncommon plant community, which appears to extend from the upland forested area, all the way through the dilapidated cabin site to the north end of the Park.

Water Sources. CDPR staff has raised the likelihood of developing a well to support golf course irrigation and bathrooms in the relocated golf course in Washoe Meadows State Park.<sup>10</sup> The effects of tapping into a groundwater resource should be assessed, not only for the fen/bog and the associated stringer and Washoe meadow ecosystems, but for the Upper Truckee River as well. The legality and permitting requirements for such a well must also be spelled out.

The LVSRA General Plan indicates that a stream diversion directly draws from the Upper Truckee River to support golf course irrigation, with a daily use of 756,000 gallons. Another diversion appears to be located just upstream to support Tahoe Paradise Park. How do these diversions affect the River and the restoration proposal? What percentage of the Upper Truckee River's summer (low-flow, 7-day, 10-year) discharge is used by these diversions? The EIR/EIS/EIS should also disclose the California State Water Licenses connected to these diversions and whether they are being operated consistent with such licenses.

Environmental Baseline. Physical geomorphic processes and stream hydrology interact with ecosystem processes in fundamental ways. Because the highest value ecosystems are comprised of the native species of flora and fauna that originally inhabited the watershed, a key strategy is to restore original geomorphic and hydrologic conditions as they can best be replicated. The EIR/EIS/EIS should describe the existing land use constraints that affect the environmental baseline of the restoration project, including those that constrain the width of the floodplain and base flood elevation. What are the assumptions regarding the level of stream reach enhancements that may be part of a restoration project? What degree of ecological function restoration is proposed by each alternative given the site constraints?

Current infrastructure. The role of infrastructure that will and will not be modified as part of the project needs full disclosure. These include:

- undersized highway bridges both above and below the golf course and how they affect hydrologic processes and restoration alternatives and efficacy;
- the role of golf course bridges and how they affect hydrologic processes and restoration alternatives and efficacy; the no golf course (or course relocation to other lands) alternative would provide the baseline for a meaningful discussion of opportunities for diminishing or avoiding adverse environmental effects associated with having bridges across the River within this segment;
- the urban development within the affected stream reach between the Elks Club and Meyers highway bridges, including those within the floodplain and the changed watershed conditions from the impervious surfaces from those outside of the floodplain;
- the golf course itself;

<sup>10</sup> TRPA Advisory Planning Commission Meeting, September 13, 2006.

- sewer line alignments adjacent to the River;
- eroding unofficial road systems within the Park, including those within the floodplain and those upland; and
- the effect of golf course habitat modifications and operations on the native species that exist, or would exist given a more natural ecological condition.

Compliance with the LVSRA General Plan. A General Plan for Lake Valley State Recreation Area was adopted in 1988.<sup>11</sup> "The general plan for a unit serves as the guide for future development, management and operation of the unit."<sup>12</sup> Is the current golf course operating as described in the General Plan after almost two decades of General Plan implementation? The General Plan shows the following 1988 baseline condition.

**Lake Valley State Recreation Area  
1988 Baseline Condition<sup>13</sup>**

Zone	Acres	% of Total
OPEN SPACE/River-Stream	11.54	6.3%
OPEN SPACE/Undeveloped	55.67	30.7%
WETLANDS/Ponds-Drains	8.14	4.5%
<b>GOLF COURSE/Developed-Undeveloped</b>	<b>102.35</b>	<b>56.4%</b>
ENTRY-PARKING-CLUBHOUSE-MAINTENANCE	3.73	2.1%
State Recreation Area	181.43	100.0%

The General Plan identifies changes to the land use "zoning" for the LVSRA: "seven proposed land use zones have been carefully formulated to accommodate natural resource needs, recreational opportunities and operational requirements."

**Lake Valley State Recreation Area  
Proposed Land Uses<sup>14</sup>**

Zone	Acres	% of Total
OPEN SPACE/ Stream Management Sensitivity Zone	70.46	28.3%
OPEN SPACE/Undeveloped	37.79	15.2%
OPEN SPACE/Rehabilitated	32.44	13.1%
WETLANDS/Ponds-Drains	16.42	6.6%
<b>GOLF COURSE/Developed</b>	<b>86.42</b>	<b>34.8%</b>
DAY-USE/Developed	1.28	.5%
ENTRY-PARKING-CLUBHOUSE-MAINTENANCE	3.73	1.5%
Potential State Ownership <sup>15</sup>	248.54	100.0%

<sup>11</sup> <http://www.parks.ca.gov/pages/21299/files/382.pdf>

<sup>12</sup> Public Resources Code section 5002.2

<sup>13</sup> <http://www.parks.ca.gov/pages/21299/files/382.pdf>, Table 3, p. 72

<sup>14</sup> <http://www.parks.ca.gov/pages/21299/files/382.pdf>, Table 4, p. 73.

Although no additional land acquisition by CDPR has occurred, the total acreage for the golf course was to be significantly reduced—to 86.42 acres. Yet, a 120-acre portion of the Washoe Meadow State Park is proposed for golf course operation in addition to the “remainder” portion of the golf course. This is blatantly inconsistent with the General Plan’s vision for the golf course.

The General Plan delineates a 70.46-acre “Stream Management Sensitivity Zone” that parallels the entire Upper Truckee River through the golf course area. In other words, *the Lake Valley SRA General Plan already proposes River restoration without modifying the SRA’s boundaries. Why does the “preferred alternative” contradict that long-standing land and resource management direction? Why not merely implement the General Plan?*

Golf Course Revenues. Maintenance of golf course revenues should be removed from the project’s Goals and Objectives (see p. 5). While we believe these revenues are improper to analyze in an environmental review, if they are included, any discussion of these revenues should consider several factors.

- How much revenue does CDPR net from the golf course? Different figures have been stated, ranging from \$200,000<sup>15</sup> to \$800,000.<sup>17</sup> The EIR/EIS/EIS must document historical and current gross and net revenues, concessionaire fees and income and prices for golf recreation.

An important question is: What revenues are legitimate to the golf course operation and which are not? Specifically, the restaurant was approved accessory to the golf course; in other words, it is provided for the benefit of the golfers and should not be a restaurant destination for others. No Commercial Floor Area was assigned and no additional parking is provided to separately support such use. Nevertheless, on any busy summer golfing weekend, there is usually a wedding, wedding reception, or going-away party, adding to the parking demand and resulting in parking on unpaved surfaces. The State Park’s website<sup>18</sup> cites “wedding and banquet facilities” as Additional Facilities at the LVSRA in violation of TRPA approved uses. Any golfing revenues should net of money generated from unpermitted activities.

Of the multi-million CDPR budget, the \$200,000-800,000 the LVSRA contributes seems insignificant. And any estimate of revenue generating potential must take into account the revenues that would accrue from alternate configurations. We also request the review to identify options for “making up” any future incremental revenue losses that can be documented to affect the CDPR’s Sierra Region. These options could include non-park funding mechanisms.

Biocide and Fertilizer Use. Herbicides are broad spectrum biocides. By their very nature they can harm organisms other than targeted species. What is the application rate for

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<sup>15</sup> The LVSRA anticipated acquisition of eleven parcels totaling 67.11 acres.

<sup>16</sup> CDPR staff, at the TRPA General Board meeting, 9/27/06.

<sup>17</sup> Tahoe Daily Tribune, 9/28/06.

<sup>18</sup> [http://www.parks.ca.gov/default.asp?page\\_id=515](http://www.parks.ca.gov/default.asp?page_id=515)



herbicides, insecticides and fungicides per acre per year? How does this compare to typical agricultural applications of pesticides? What is the potential for pesticide drift to affect nearby residences? Is an organic golf course an option?

The Audubon International's "Cooperative Sanctuary"<sup>19</sup> status currently enjoyed by the Lake Tahoe Golf Course should not be considered an adequate level of operation should the golf course be significantly reconfigured. Audubon International also offers a "Signature" program which helps design for the environment and ensure that managers apply sustainable resource management practices in the long-term stewardship of the property. The Audubon Signature Programs provide more comprehensive environmental planning assistance to new developments than do the Cooperative Sanctuary designation.

Soils at the existing golf course greens, tees and fairways should be tested. The analyses should include organochlorine and metallic pesticide residues remaining from pre-1980 operations. Measures should be taken to minimize movement to ground and surface waters of these chemicals.

Winter Recreation. What winter recreation activities are proposed to occur on a relocated golf course and what noise levels would impinge on the neighborhood, the Park and the River?<sup>20</sup> What enforcement measures would prevent intrusion of snowmobiles into the Park?

Timberland Conversion Effect. For Alternative 2, what would be the effects to the aquatic environment of removing forest cover?

Floodplain. The "Potential Golf Course Relocation Area" within Washoe Meadows State Park, as identified on Exhibit 3 of the NOP, incorporates some of the River's 100-year floodplain. All restoration alternatives should consider floodplain effects and obtain a Conditional Letter of Map Revision from FEMA to determine that agency's concurrence regarding anticipated floodplain changes (boundary, flood frequency and base flood elevation).

What is the probability of a dam failure at Echo Lakes and what would be its effects?

Access. Access for resource management purposes has occurred through neighborhoods (San Bernardino, Musbogue, Kiowa and Mountain Meadow streets), including across Forest Service parcels acquired under the Santini-Burton Act, which prohibits development, including roads. Proper vehicle access to the Park has not been identified and two of the points would have their access to the Park cut off by the proposed golf course relocation.

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<sup>19</sup> Not to be confused with the National Audubon Society, this is a cooperative effort with the United States Golf Association. <http://www.usga.org>

<sup>20</sup> Citations from Man Graham's study in the LVSRA in the late-1990's should be provided.

#### IV. Process Concerns

CDPR staff have failed to engage the community as a whole in developing the project and alternatives. Promises made to pursue this engagement were not fulfilled.

At a public meeting over two years ago, it was stated that the purpose of the meeting was "to start an open, public dialogue."<sup>21</sup> No such public dialogue ensued. We have repeatedly contacted Park staff asking about the status of the project and its public participation and no information was provided. The result of this shorcoming will be misunderstanding and opposition to the so-called "preferred" alternative. The outcome of poor process could be delay of the River restoration.

Providing thorough comments on the NOP requires documents not at our ready disposal. We filed a Public Records Act requests with CDPR on September 12, 2006. The initial response was received on October 4<sup>th</sup>. Additional documents will not be available until November 17<sup>th</sup>, well after the extended comment deadline. This hampers our ability to prepare detailed comments that can fully inform decision-making based on the administrative record. Please accept for the record any additional Supplemental Comments we file after we receive information from CDPR after the filing deadline for comments on the NOP.

There is no indication that the Washoe Tribe has been consulted during the drafting of these alternatives. Out of respect to the Tribe whose ancestors occupied this land it's important that government-to-Tribal government relations be established in developing the alternatives for River restoration. The local Tribe must be consulted in cases, such as this, when alternatives may include National Forest lands and the Bureau of Reclamation is involved—not just as part of the public scoping process, but as a government-to-government relation.

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<sup>21</sup> Bob Anderson. Notes of the meeting hosted by CDRP at Lake Tahoe Golf Course. May 13, 2004.

**V. Remedies Requested**

In conclusion, we request the following changes to the project and its NOP to address our concerns:

- revision of the project description to be *Upper Truckee River Restoration*;
- revision of the project goals and objectives to eliminate ones related to championship golf and golf course revenues;
- redefinition of the alternatives to include a full range of restoration and golf configurations within the boundaries of the LVSRA;
- addition of an alternative that would evaluate relocation of the entire golf course;
- establishment of an independent panel of experts to review and advise staff and decision-makers on the EIR/EIS/EIS;
- establishment of a citizens advisory committee representative of all users and stakeholders of the Park to work directly with the agency staff and the consultant in preparation of the EIR/EIS/EIS;
- initiation of an open public process, led by a professional facilitator, to seek consensus outcomes that can achieve timely restoration.
- broad and detailed review of all impacts, including those described in comments submitted by the public;
- elimination of Park boundary adjustments from this process; and
- allowance for filing of Supplemental Comments after the extended deadline, to allow review of documents requested under the Public Records Act.

This completes our Initial Comments at this time. Thank you for considering them.

Respectfully submitted,

Wasboc Meadows Community



Bob Anderson  
1923 Normak, South Lake Tahoe, California 96150 530-577-2000 bob-a@sbcglobal.net

Statement of Bob Anderson  
to the TRPA Advisory Planning Committee  
on the Upper Truckee River Restoration Project

September 13, 2006

**I. Introduction**

My name is Bob Anderson. I am an energy policy consultant, the chairman of the Pacific Rivers Council,<sup>1</sup> and a weekly user of Washoe Meadows State Park.<sup>2</sup>

I appreciate this opportunity to provide comments and applaud the TRPA staff and you for conducting this hearing.

Today I speak on behalf of the countless users and clients of the Upper Truckee River and Washoe Meadows State Park ("State Park"). Our activities include walking, jogging, skiing, snowshoeing, bird-watching, botany, horse-riding, bicycling, meditation, swimming, nature observation, photography, and just being in nature. I also speak for the wild creatures that live and thrive in the western and open reaches of the river and State Park—they do not speak our language and could not travel here today, but they are very much impacted by actions such as those proposed in the NOP.

I want to emphasize these primary messages:

First, we express our commitment and unconditional support for expeditious, effective and complete restoration of the Upper Truckee River. The river is a jewel of the Tahoe Basin and a major determinant of the clarity of Lake Tahoe. Restoration from the impacts of golf, logging, ranching, and other human activities should be the paramount goal of the proposed project.

Second, we are in complete agreement with the NOP statement of Purpose and Need. In its entirety:

The purpose of the proposed action is to restore natural geomorphic and ecological processes of this reach of the Upper Truckee River and to reduce this reach's contribution to the river's nutrient and suspended sediment discharge to Lake Tahoe. The need for the proposed action is to continue to reduce nutrient and suspended sediment loads to Lake Tahoe to protect the lake's clarity while also improving habitat and geomorphic function.<sup>3</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> <http://www.pacrivers.org/apimylf.cfm>

<sup>2</sup> I receive mail at 1923 Normuk St., South Lake Tahoe, CA 96150; PO Box 12105, Zephyr Cove, NV 89448, and bob-a@shcglobal.net.

<sup>3</sup> NOP page 5

## II. Concerns Regarding NOP Content

Our central concern with the content of the NOP is that it embodies an approach that is certain to reduce the likelihood of the expeditious, effective and complete restoration of the river. This is because the NOP has:

- 1) defined the project incorrectly and probably illegally;
- 2) asserted improper and arbitrary goals and objectives;
- 3) scoped the project alternatives too narrowly;
- 4) prematurely selected and recommended a preferred alternative;
- 5) not defined the roles of the participating agencies;
- 6) not shown a necessary independence of the analysis; and
- 7) proposed *de facto* planning and boundary adjustment for the Park.

Each of these concerns is briefly described below.

**1. Project Defined Incorrectly.** In spite of a good statement of Purpose and Need, the project is defined as the “Upper Truckee River Restoration *and Golf Course Relocation Project.*”<sup>4</sup> This flawed definition of the project begins the environmental review process with the misconception that to achieve the project Purpose and Need there must be relocation of the golf course from its current location. This in fact is not necessarily the case and will likely lead to needless dispute that could delay restoration of the river.

Policy of the State Park and Recreation Commission states: “Land acquired for the State Park System shall be dedicated to public use and managed in accordance with its classification.”<sup>5</sup> Thus, it is illegal to shift the commercial function of the golf course, located in a State Park unit classified as a State Recreation Area, into a unit classified as a State Park. Yet this is the action described in the NOP, which proposes an ill-conceived exercise of “trading land and realigning boundaries” through an unspecified process. This would be unnecessary if the project were defined without *relocation*. Administrative and legal challenges to both the project and the trading/boundary changes will likely result, delaying the important restoration of the river.

### **2. Improper and Arbitrary Project Goals.**

The NOP states eleven goals and objectives for the project.<sup>6</sup> Although the first six expressly address the Purpose and Need, the seventh and eighth do not. The seventh arbitrarily asserts the project goal of maintaining quality of golf recreation *at a*

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<sup>4</sup> NOP pages 1-3, italics added.

<sup>5</sup> State Park and Recreation Commission Policy II.1 (Amended 5/4/94)

<sup>6</sup> NOP pages 5-6.

*championship level* and the eighth asserts maintaining the *golf course revenues*. While these goals may reflect the desires of some users and managers of the Lake Valley State Recreation Area (LVSRA), they are not necessary to achieving the Purpose and Need—indeed, they may detract from it. They are clearly incongruous with the mission of the State Park: to preserve and protect a wet meadow area associated with the Angora Creek and the upper Truckee River at the southwestern side of the Lake Tahoe basin.<sup>7</sup>

Moreover, the term “championship course” has no definition which has been published or agreed upon by the golf industry.<sup>8</sup> The issue of golf course revenue is an improper topic in an environmental review under the California Environmental Quality Act.

Finally, the courts prohibit specification of objectives that compromise the environmental review: “[A]n agency may not define the objectives of its actions in terms so unreasonably narrow that only one alternative from among the environmentally benign ones in the agency’s power would accomplish the goals of the agency’s action, and the EIR would become a foreordained formality.”<sup>9</sup> Yet that is exactly what has been done.

**3. Alternatives Scoped Too Narrowly.** The NOP identifies alternatives for the EIR/EIS that are too narrow and will inherently bias the results of the environmental review.<sup>10</sup> Additionally, the NOP fails to identify all the alternatives that can quantify the full range potential restoration and associated benefits to the river and lake. One of the following illustrative alternatives (not currently included) may well prove to be the most expeditious way of achieving enhanced clarity of Lake Tahoe as sought through the project Purpose and Need.

Alternative A: “Restoration of the river and removal of the golf course.” While we **do not advocate this alternative** (or any other at this time), it is important it be evaluated to provide those decision makers who are charged with protection of Lake clarity with high quality and comprehensive analysis of the restoration potential.

Alternative B: “Restoration of the river with an 18-hole golf course on the east side of the river.” An 18-hole course could have different configurations, including regulation, executive, and par-3.

Alternative C: “Restoration of the river using a hybrid restoration approach.” This could consist of “engineered stabilization” (for portions of the existing 18-hole golf course, consistent with the General Plan’s *River Management* Direction to “minimize hard engineering,” not prohibit it<sup>11</sup>) with “geomorphic restoration” (for the remainder of the river).

<sup>7</sup> [http://www.parks.ca.gov/pages/795/files/purpose\\_statements.pdf](http://www.parks.ca.gov/pages/795/files/purpose_statements.pdf) p. 424 of 445.

<sup>8</sup> Email from the staff of the American Society of Golf Course Architects, 9/11/06.

<sup>9</sup> *Friends of Southeast’s Future v. Morrison* (1998) 153 F.3d 1059, 1066, quoting *Citizens Against Balfington, Inc. v. Busey* (1991) 938 F.2d 190, 196.

<sup>10</sup> NOP pages 8-9.

<sup>11</sup> <http://www.parks.ca.gov/pages/21299/files/382.pdf>



**4. Premature Selection of a 'Preferred Alternative' Without Justification.** Although the scoping exercise has not been completed and the environmental review and project alternatives analysis has not begun, the NOP has recommended a preferred alternative. While it is necessary to describe a "proposed action" in order to evaluate its impacts relative to alternatives, no basis is provided to justify Alternative Two as "preferable."

**5. Unclear roles of agencies.** The NOP doesn't distinguish the roles of the participating agencies. It appears that State Parks is a project "applicant," yet that term isn't used. TRPA is presumably a permitting agency; the BOR may also play a regulatory role. The key role of the Lahontan Regional Water Control Board is not described. These roles are very different, and not distinguishing them may result in a fatal conflict of interest.

**6. Lack of independence of analysis.** If the environmental analysis is specified and managed by State Parks staff, which is essentially the project applicant, then the results may not be independent and objective. Regulatory agencies such as TRPA and the Lahontan Regional Water Quality Control Board should have independent analysis to make good public decisions. At the least, there should be an independent panel of scientific experts to review the analysis design, methods, and results.

**7. De facto park planning and boundary adjustment.** The NOP describes a project which has improperly morphed from a river restoration project to a *de facto* park plan. Washoe Meadows State Park resulted from state legislation and a formal classification by the California State Park and Recreation Commission.

Tying river restoration to a boundary adjustment of the State Park is inconsistent with the statute establishing the Park, the Park's purpose, and other state park policies. E.g., recreational developments like golf courses are allowed in a State Recreation Area, but not in a State Park.<sup>12</sup>

No general plan has been adopted for the State Park. Such a plan, and any associated boundary adjustments, should result from a robust public process conducted by State Parks and approved by the Park and Recreation Commission, not through a river restoration project's "land substitution."

### **III. Concerns Regarding Applicant Process**

The concerns described above resulted at least in part because State Parks staff failed to engage the community in developing the project and alternatives. Promises made to pursue this engagement were not fulfilled.

At a public meeting on May 13, 2004, it was stated that the purpose of the meeting was "to start an open, public dialogue."<sup>13</sup> No such public dialogue ensued. We have repeatedly contacted Park staff asking about the status of the project and its public participation and no information was provided. The result of this failure will be

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<sup>12</sup> Public Resources Code Section 5019.56

<sup>13</sup> Bob Anderson. Notes of the meeting hosted by CDRP at Lake Tahoe Golf Course, May 13, 2004.

misunderstanding and opposition to the so-called "preferred" alternative, and the outcome of poor process could be delay of the river restoration.

A second process concern is that notification of the well-developed project proposal was not provided until September 2-5, 2006. While project developers used over two years (from the date of the last known public meeting) to prepare the project, members of the public and park users have been provided less than 10 working days to prepare thoughtful input for you at this September 13<sup>th</sup> hearing. Only 30 days are allowed to develop comments for the all-important administrative record (Sept. 5 to October 6). The result of this hasty schedule will be that you and the Governing Board will have less useful input than if an effective outreach process had been conducted, adequate notice provided, and a project reflecting community consensus proposed.

#### **IV. Remedies Sought Through this Hearing and Scoping Process**

As a result of this hearing today, we ask that you recommend changes to the project and its NOP to address our concerns.

Specifically, we ask for:

- revision of the project description to be river restoration;
- revision of the project goals and objectives to remove ones related to championship golf and golf course revenues;
- redefinition of the alternatives to include a full range of restoration and golf configurations;
- establishment of an independent panel of experts to review and advise you on the EIR/EIS;
- establishment of a citizens advisory committee representative of all users of the Park to work directly with the agency staff and consultant in preparation of the EIR/EIS;
- initiation of an open public process, preferably led by a professional facilitator, to seek consensus outcomes that can achieve maximum restoration as expeditiously as possible. (This could occur in parallel with the environmental review and would not need to cause delay.); and
- elimination of Park boundary adjustments from this process.

That completes my statement today. We are actively gathering additional information, so please consider these comments our best initial effort given the short notice provided by State Parks. We will file more extensive and formal comments by the October 6<sup>th</sup> deadline.

Thank you for listening and considering these views.

541 Westover Lane  
Pleasant Hill, CA 94523  
October 11, 2006

Paul Nielsen  
Project Manager  
Tahoe Regional Planning Agency  
P. O. Box 5310  
Stateline, NV 89449

Re: Washoe Meadows State Park – Golf Course Relocation

Dear Paul,

My family owns the residence at 1711 Delaware Street. We were horrified to hear about the destruction of the beautiful habitat behind our home. I can't believe the terrain back there is conducive to a golf course and can't imagine the damage that will be done. I thought you were there to preserve the quality, beauty, and balance of the ecosystem. We have nothing against restoring the river, but at what price?

- Please do not proceed with this alternative. There must be a better way. We are also very concerned about the bear habitat, as we know they travel through our yard back into the park. There have been increases in bear break-ins, and we want to do everything we can to preserve their space, which is shrinking fast. It goes without saying that we treasure our path to the river from our backyard through the park. We've been enjoying this for over 18 years and never in our wildest dreams would we think TRPA would compromise in this way.
- We have read other letters regarding the chemicals needed to maintain the turf, problems with the watershed, and the disruption of the entire ecosystem. We respect your willingness to restore the river for the clarity of the lake, but not at this price. Please think of another way than this horrible Alternative 2. We are in total disbelief that this is happening.

Sincerely,



Brooke & George Smith

cc: Department of Parks and Recreation  
United States Department of the Interior

*George & Brooke Smith  
541 Westover Lane  
Pleasant Hill, CA 94523*

October 16, 2006

Paul Nielsen, Project Manager  
Tahoe Regional Planning Agency  
P.O. Box 5310  
Stateline ,NV  
email: [utproject@trpa.org](mailto:utproject@trpa.org)

I have the following comments regarding the Notice of Preparation for the project titled "Upper Truckee River Restoration and Golf course Relocation Project."

1. I think the project title, introduction to the summary, and purpose and need sections are disingenuous by describing the primary purpose of the project as a stream restoration project. Once one reads past the introductory paragraphs, it appears that the primary purpose of the project is a golf course improvement project, with the side benefit of offering a stream restoration opportunity. The fact that the list of key objectives needed to meet the stated "purpose" of the project includes maintaining golf course revenue and quality of play at a championship level effectively negates selection of Alternative No. 3, the nine-hole option. If the primary purpose is to restore the ecological function of the stream reach, Alternative No. 2 would be equally as viable as Alternative No. 3, but this is clearly not the determination of the project proponents.
2. The undeveloped recreation area is commonly used by the public for hiking, biking, and horseback riding. The trail system also links to other trails present on USFS lands and offers opportunities for non-motorized transportation between Meyers and the Y area in town. Any alternative selected should maintain or enhance access to this valuable resource. Any alternative that further restricted State Park land use to paying patrons only (golfers) would be unacceptable.
3. If a key objective of the project is to reduce sediment loading to Lake Tahoe, then there will need to be data available to support decision making. Therefore, the CEQA document must include scientific analysis of how the Alternatives differ in terms of reducing sediment load to the lake. It is not clear That Alternative Nos. 2 and 3 have any more benefit in reducing sediment load than Alternative No. 4.
4. I believe there are three other stream restoration projects proposed for other segments of the Upper Truckee River. An analysis of the cumulative effects of all the stream restoration projects planned should be included in the CEQA document. These projects should be closely coordinated so that one project does not jeopardize the potential beneficial aspects of the others. Without this cumulative effects analysis, one could argue that the environmental

analysis for this project constitutes "piece-mealing", which is not allowed under CEQA.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment.

Bud Amorfini  
1682 Arrowhead Ave  
P.O. Box 550036  
South Lake Tahoe, CA 96155

## Unknown

Sent: Thursday, November 09, 2006 7:18 PM

Mr. Paul Nielson:

My husband and I have been residents of this area for approximately 15 years. I grew up in the "Tahoe Basin" too, and I respect the continued effort to protect and restore our mountain paradise. However, I am very upset by this project. I will try to draft a more complete disapproval letter to you by the October 20<sup>th</sup> deadline, but honestly, I think many of us have been passed over in the decision process here and have been taken by surprise with the eminence of it. I feel caught off guard and unable to send a complete reaction right this moment, but I will attempt to because of the deadline.

Neither I, nor my husband received any notices of public discussions or meetings about this project. We are astounded at the idea that a State Park, originally protected for wildlife/plant rehabilitation and recreational uses, such as biking, hiking, walking, running and such be the targeted spot for an extension of a Golf Course. We and many other Tahoe residents (tax payers!) use this park for our quiet recreational purposes, for which it was protected, on a daily basis year round!

First of all, the "Notice of Preparation" I just read applies to residents within 300 feet of this project. I have to comment that this will affect a far broader scope of residents than those who own property on the edge of the proposed land usage. The proposed alternative course location puts a complete WALL between the Meyers foot and bike traffic community and South Lake Tahoe. Do any of the TRPA writing this proposal or the California State in charge of the lucrative Golf Course revenue understand what it might be like to try to walk your dog, ride your bike, run, hike or otherwise cross over a Golf Course? It is not only uncomfortable, it is completely taboo. I don't care if it's "public land", golfers do not like it and it will be frowned upon!

Secondly, the difference between the written "Purpose and Needs" portion of the proposal and the "Goals and Objectives" can only be likened with a high school marketing project gone bad. The "Purpose and Need" is all about "restoring geomorphic and ecological processes" and concern about "reducing the suspended sediment loads to Lake Tahoe to protect the lake's clarity" whereas the Goals and Objectives creatively hide some very DIFFERENT priorities. Included in those are "Improve the golf course layout, infrastructure, and management" and "Maintain golf recreation opportunity and quality of play at a championship level", possibly meaning that the golf course is not quite the right size to claim "championship level" yet and this move will give it that boost. And in addition, "maintain revenue level of the golf course" because it is clear that the State always wants more money. Even though our tax payer dollars are what paid for the Park in Washoe Meadows originally! Many of us would rather first see a SP charge of some sort rather than "trade it" to a golf course.

Lastly, "the proposed action is located within the Lake Valley SRA, which is primarily used for golf recreation, and the undeveloped Washoe Meadows SP, which experiences informal recreation use" is not completely accurate. The Washoe Meadows SP experiences "informal recreation use" by HUNDREDS of residents, is a main thoroughfare between Meyers and South Lake Tahoe hiking, biking and commuting trails, and was originally designed for low impact recreation in order to preserve and support the sensitive wildlife and vegetation of that area. How can that suddenly be less important to the State than "maintaining revenue levels" at a neighboring golf course? What is really going on behind this project?



The goals and objectives also list, to "Provide opportunities for informal, non-vehicular recreation" as part of the reasoning. That already exists! I do not see how the construction impact, including moving of dirt, vegetation, removal of **MANY** trees, implantation of facilities, pavement for golf carts, fertilization, non-native grass, addition of noise levels from the public, carts, employees, golf balls flying in all directions, noise and fumes from maintenance staff and machinery, snowmobiles in the winter, etc. could possibly be or provide "informal, non-vehicular recreation." To us, that is called cross country skiing and snowshoeing, which we already all enjoy in that area.

Proud to live here and recreate here.

Sincerely,

Carolyn

October 16, 2006

Paul Nielsen, Project Manager  
Tahoe Regional Planning Agency  
P.O. Box 5310  
Stateline, NV 89449

Dear Mr. Nielsen:

The Tahoe Area Sierra Club (TASC) thanks you for the opportunity to comment on the Upper Truckee River Restoration and Golf Course Relocation Project. TASC supports the restoration of the Upper Truckee River. The Upper Truckee River is the largest contributor of sediments to Lake Tahoe, making this restoration of primary importance in restoring Lake clarity.

While the TASC agrees with the stated Purpose and Need, we have many serious concerns regarding the content of the NOP. In addition, we believe that this document was developed without input from the great numbers of people who use this park for bird watching, nature photography, jogging, walking, biking, wildflower walks, fishing, cross-country skiing, snowshoeing, horseback riding and commuting to either work or to friends' homes. Notification was sent to residents adjacent to the park and a small notice appeared in the paper but for a project of this magnitude, notification was inadequate. Also, September is the month when many Tahoe locals take their vacations and, indeed, several people have commented that they were out of town at the time of each meeting.

While the State Park sign near the old barn indicates the importance of wildlife habitat enhancement in the Park, the project as described would further the needs of the golfer over the needs of the bear, the coyote, the blue herons, hawks, eagles, the mountain lion, raccoons, the squirrels, Flickers and woodpeckers, owls and other wild creatures that inhabit the trees, snags, wooded areas and meadows. The park, in its present configuration provides a continuous and vital wildlife corridor that extends from the headwaters of Angora Creek to the Upper Truckee River. The park is the heart of this wildlife corridor and to replace this habitat with the sterility of a golf course severely diminishes the integrity of the project.

The TRPA recreation threshold places great importance on preserving natural areas and offering access to high quality undeveloped areas for low intensity recreational use. We have that in place now at Washoe Meadows State Park and it should be preserved. The State Park Recreation policy states that lands should be managed to provide optimum recreation opportunity without damaging natural resources. The State Recreation Policy calls for accessibility to all Californians within walking distance of where they live, regardless of income level. A golf course does not meet this goal as it excludes both the non-golfer and those with limited financial resources. Again, the project in its current configuration misses the mark.

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We believe that the project is both incorrectly and illegally defined. To define the project as the Upper Truckee River Restoration and Golf Course Relocation Project implies that the golf course must be relocated in order to achieve the stated Purpose and Need when, in fact, this may not be the case. This error has already caused dispute and confusion among those who are discussing the project.

Because State park policy calls for land in the State Park system to be dedicated to public use and managed in accordance with its classification, it is illegal to move the commercial function of the golf course from a State Recreation Area to a land classified as a State Park. The NOP calls for the trading of land and the realignment of boundaries through an ambiguous process that may result in legal disputes and in the unfortunate delay of the restoration. The project has lost the focus of river restoration and grown into a park plan that citizens know nothing about.

Some of the stated goals and objectives are improper. The goal of maintaining golf revenues and quality of play at a championship level conflicts with the State's goal of preserving and protecting a wet meadow associated with Angora Creek and the Upper Truckee River. Is golf and the income produced from it as important as the clarity of Lake Tahoe? In fact, the revenue or lack of it from a golf course is an improper topic for environmental review under CEQA.

It appears that the Goals and Objectives were developed without adequate input from the hundreds of locals and visitors alike who use the park for the wide variety of recreational uses previously mentioned. The needs of golfers and the production of revenue dominate the goals and objectives, failing to give sufficient recognition to the needs of both wildlife and the many people who enjoy the park. As long time park users become aware of the project they are expressing disbelief that such a plan could have been developed without greater community involvement.

We believe that the Goals and Objectives need to be rewritten to reflect both the above considerations and to reflect the mandates of the Federal and State governments which have funded millions of dollars worth of projects intended to improve Lake clarity.

The NOP does not provide a full range of reasonable alternatives. All alternatives assume that the golf course will remain and we do not call for its removal. However, State Park documents (1994) state that if the commission finds that a specific recreational use is damaging to the unit's natural resource values, it shall be reevaluated and may be restricted by the Department. It is important to evaluate the full restoration potential including the reduction of pesticides, herbicides and fertilizers used at golf courses, reduction in watering needs, increase in wildlife habitat and increased room for low intensity recreation. Another alternative not mentioned is the river restoration project with the 18-hole golf course on the east side of the river. Yet another possibility would be to explore the reconfiguration of fairways and greens near the river (perhaps narrowing some fairways and reducing the size of some greens) and then relocating only 3 or 4

holes. The selection of Alternative Two as preferable is premature as scoping is not complete and the environmental review has not begun.

Potential environmental effects are inadequately addressed. Snowmobiles, possibly in increasing numbers, golf course maintenance and golfer traffic will all impact air quality. Noise will increase if the golf course is moved to the quieter, west side of the river. Residents (and wildlife) not currently impacted by noise from either Hwy 50 or winter snowmobile operations may now experience noise impacts from golf course operations and noise from special events. These impacts may reduce property values.

The sphagnum dominated peat land located adjacent to proposed fairways is a unique wetland plant community and may not survive the impacts of golfing infrastructure, herbicides, fertilizers and pesticides. Further, it is unclear whether or not the proposed fairways are in the flood plain of the Upper Truckee River.

Potential land use impacts should be fully evaluated. Tying river restoration to an adjustment of the park boundary is contrary to the statute establishing the Park. In addition, major land use and habitat changes will be needed to accomplish the project as proposed.

How will the swap of land use affect current park users, those who live near the park and wildlife as they seek to migrate through the wildlife corridor? Will equestrians, hikers, runners and cyclists be confined to either the north or south parcels of Washoe Meadows State Park and experience a no trespassing zone where the golf course dominates the center of the park? Are all users of the park to wait and see how rules and regulations will change?

The restoration of the Upper Truckee River is important and urgent if we are to retain and improve Lake clarity. It is therefore essential that the flaws and inadequacies of the NOP be corrected, that the document be rewritten and re-circulated. A substantial effort must be made to include the community, residents near the park and all those who enjoy the beauty and peace of this area.

The TASC thanks you for the opportunity to comment on this proposal. We appreciate all the individuals and agencies who are working toward the restoration of the watershed. We want this process to move forward as much as any of you but we believe that issues brought up in this letter and the comments of others must be addressed or we risk having this great project mired in controversy, confusion and legal dispute.

Very truly yours,



Carla Ennis  
Vice Chair  
Tahoe Area Sierra Club  
P. O. Box 16936 South Lake Tahoe CA 96151

**From:** Paul Nielsen [pnielsen@trpa.org]  
**Sent:** Wednesday, November 01, 2006 3:03 PM  
**To:** Walck, Cyndi; Mike Elam  
**Subject:** FW: Proposed golf course realignment

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**From:** Charlie Lincoln [mailto:charles.lincoln@schooleymitchell.com]  
**Sent:** Monday, October 09, 2006 7:30 AM  
**To:** UT Project  
**Subject:** Proposed golf course realignment

: [x]

Charles Lincoln, MBA  
Schooley Mitchell Telecom Consultants  
P.O. Box 10758, South Lake Tahoe, CA 96150  
Voice: 530.577.0414 Fax: 530.573.0928  
Mobile: 530.545.9411  
Email: charles.lincoln@schooleymitchell.com  
Website: www.schooleymitchell.com

Dear TRPA:

I run and or bike through the State Park on the West shore of the Truckee River several times a week and have been for more than 20 years. This area is vital open space and it would be a shame to make it part of a golf course where runners and cyclists are prohibited. We currently have 4 golf courses at the South Shore that are limited to only golfers and that is more than enough. The trails, meadows and forested areas along the West bank of the Truckee need to be remain free and be preserved as OPEN green space for all to enjoy. If you are concerned about wildlife habitat, please leave this area as natural as possible.

Sincerely,

Charlie Lincoln

Charles C. Lincoln MBA  
Schooley Mitchell Telecom Consultants  
P.O. Box 10758, South Lake Tahoe, CA 96150  
Voice: 530.577.0414 Fax: 530.573.0928  
Mobile: 530.545.9411  
Email: charles.lincoln@schooleymitchell.com  
Website: www.schooleymitchell.com

**WE ARE THE TELECOM EXPERTS**

**From:** Paul Nielsen [pnielsen@trpa.org]  
**Sent:** Wednesday, November 01, 2006 2:58 PM  
**To:** Walck, Cyndi; Mike Elam  
**Subject:** FW: Public Comment - Washoe Meadows/golf course project

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**From:** Cindi Lambert [mailto:CindiL@lerachlaw.com]  
**Sent:** Tuesday, October 17, 2006 4:00 PM  
**To:** UT Project  
**Subject:** Public Comment - Washoe Meadows/golf course project

I live on Kiowa Drive in Tahoe Paradise area off North Upper Truckee. I have been enjoying the state park area and Truckee River for birding, hiking, occasional dips, to enjoy the wildflowers and always look forward to my outings in this historic, quiet, natural area. I have recently become aware of the the river project and proposal to use Washoe Meadows as a site to relocate a portion of the golf course. I think it is preposterous that you should consider eliminating meadow (which has a unique function in the overall "lay of the land"), disturbing such a relatively huge area with no guarantee of success of the intended result, and in the upshot, decreasing the amount of actual state park that the current "users" enjoy. In learning of this project and its impact, I'm wondering if it has been thoroughly analyzed vis a vis the responsibilities of the entities involved, i.e., to care for the land and enhance recreation for the citizens. I think not. I think you should do a lot more research about what the Truckee River is doing to Lake Tahoe, and take a bigger look at what Tahoe Keys is doing to Lake Tahoe, and what the Stateline golf courses are doing to Lake Tahoe; and wait and see what the effect of having 300 trees removed at the airport will be, and then re-evaluate why you think you need to rearrange a river, eliminate a meadow and decrease park land for local citizens. Please find some other project to spend taxpayer dollars on and leave my state park alone.

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To: **Tahoe Regional Planning Agency**  
Attention: Paul Nielsen, TRPA Project Manager

October 6, 2006

**State of California**  
Department of Parks and Recreation  
Attention: CEQA Coordinator

**United States Department of the Interior**  
Bureau of Reclamation  
Attention: NEPA Coordinator

My name is Craig Barnhart and I am a full time resident in the Lake Tahoe Basin. I enjoy golfing. I also enjoy the natural beauty here. I am glad to hear that a restoration of the Upper Truckee River is planned; however, the proposal to relocate any of the existing golf holes to any area within the watershed is alarming in what it fails to include.

I have earned a degree in Earth Science. I am also a certified operator in the treatment of drinking water. Upon learning of this proposed "preferred alternative 2", I began to do my own research and have uncovered many disturbing facts that have not been addressed by the presenters of this proposal.

- The TRPA's most recent revision of the land capability verification maps clearly show the majority of the area of the proposed relocation west of the Upper Truckee River, is designated 1b, a highly sensitive land area, and allows minimal ground coverage. The fluvial hydrologist's proposal shows the same area as being higher capability land and was reiterated during the scoping meeting on 9/26 by Cyndie Walck. This is a contradiction. That this discrepancy exists could be for any number of reasons which all lead to only one conclusion: Proof of the noncompliance of scientific standard procedures.
- The CA State Parks has an agreement with the TRPA, a Memorandum Of Understanding (MOU). This agreement allows for unpermitted, uninspected projects. This agreement has been and is currently being violated within the boundaries of the Washoe Meadows State Park. The CA State Parks has not complied with the application of the TRPA's Best Management Practices (BMP's). This violation is currently under investigation. This violation is occurring on work being done in access roads in the area designated for the golf course relocation. This despite the fluvial hydrologist's statement in the Power Point presentation of her proposal which states that this project will be implemented "in accordance with the highest environmental standards".
- The construction of "Buffer's" is unproven over a long period. These buffers will not and cannot stop the leeching of these numerous hazardous chemicals from entering the water table. These buffers will prevent natural seasonal streams from directly entering the Upper Truckee River as turf grass needs water to be drained away from it. These seasonal streams are precious to the ecology and environment

in this area, which the TRPA has classified an extremely sensitive SEZ area with low land capability, and therefore must be left undisturbed.

- The unmonitored and unpermitted use of near countless chemicals where presently there are none. Chemicals which cannot be stopped from leeching into the water table of the basin. Fertilizing chemicals which feed unwanted underwater plant life. Dangerous chemicals taken in by all underwater life including fish, fish consumed by unsuspecting animals and humans. Chemicals that are known to be hazardous to humans, including carcinogens that are known to cause cancer in the people whose job it is to apply them. Chemicals whose reactions result in a lessening of lake clarity. Fertilizers, pesticides, herbicides, fungicides, and weed suppressors will be applied. Much of the chemicals applied will be taken airborne downwind. Hazardous chemicals to be breathed by residents and visitors of the area. Attached is a list of commonly applied chemicals used in maintaining the growth of turf grass.
- The unmentioned addition of allowable acreage used for snowmobiling in the Lake Tahoe Basin. Another cause of loss of clarity in Lake Tahoe.

The omission of so many possible negative impacts in the proposal for Alternative 2 is apprehensible. Given a short period of time, I have (in my spare time) learned some very alarming facts that I hope are not ignored. A decision for any alternative that does not restore the river and minimize golf course acreage will be detrimental to the Basin's environment, economy, and overall quality of life.

Thank you for your time and consideration.

Sincerely,

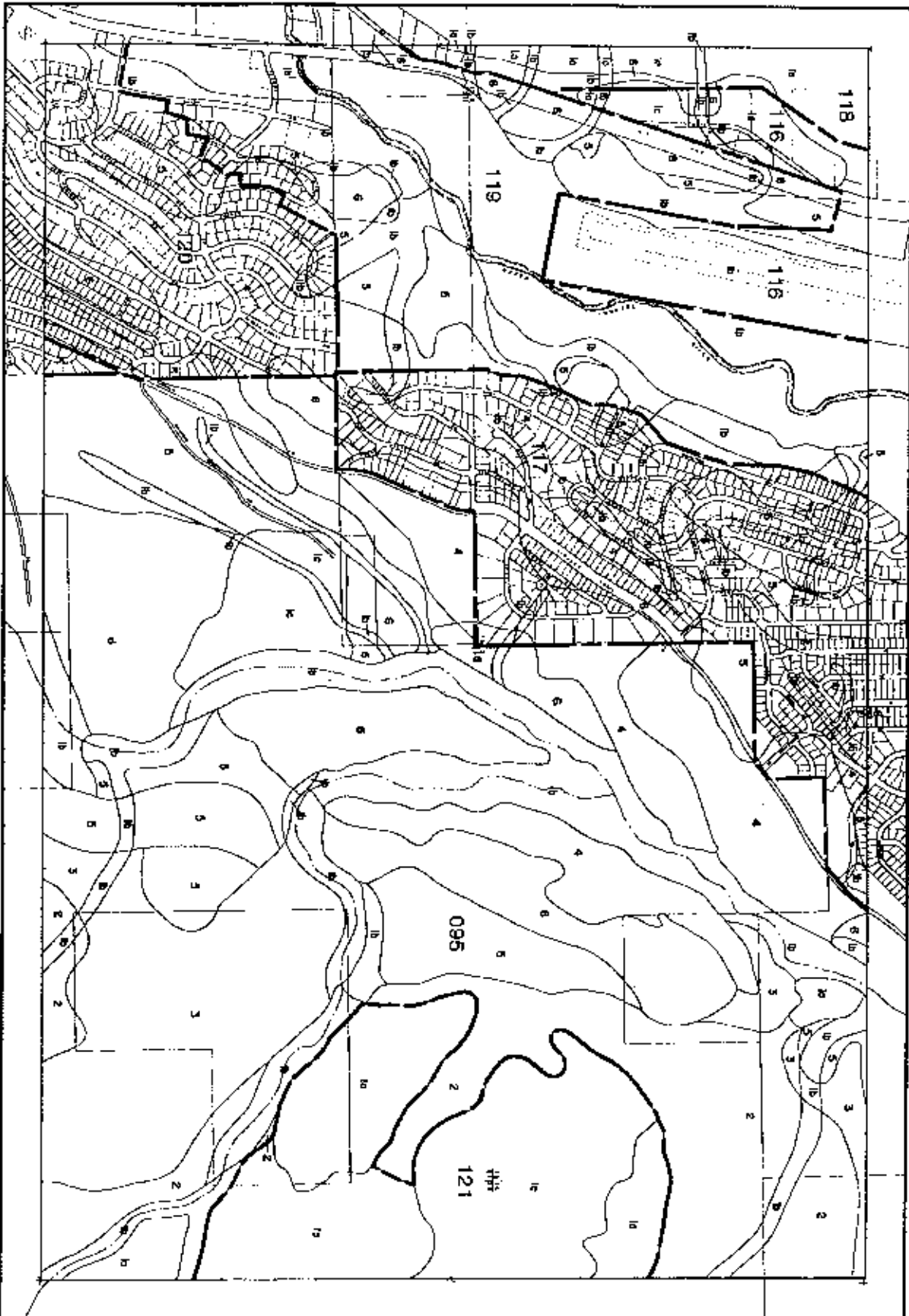


Craig Barnhart  
(530)276-7378  
craigtalus@yahoo.com

## Commonly Applied Chemicals Needed for Turf Grass Growth

Nitrogen  
Phosphorous  
Potassium  
Iron  
Ammonium Sulfate  
Thiram  
Captan  
Chlorothalonil  
Fenarimol  
Chlorothalonil  
PCNB  
Mancozeb  
Myclobutanil  
Iprodione  
Vinlozolin  
Thiophanate-Methyl  
Cyproconazole  
Myclobutanil  
Triademefon  
Propiconazole  
Flutolanil  
Azoxystrobin  
Metalaxyl  
Mefanoxam  
Propamocarb  
Fosetyl Aluminum  
Chloroneb  
Daconil

Taken from The Beginner's Guide to Maintaining a Putting Green  
Copyright 1998 Leo Melanson Revised 1999



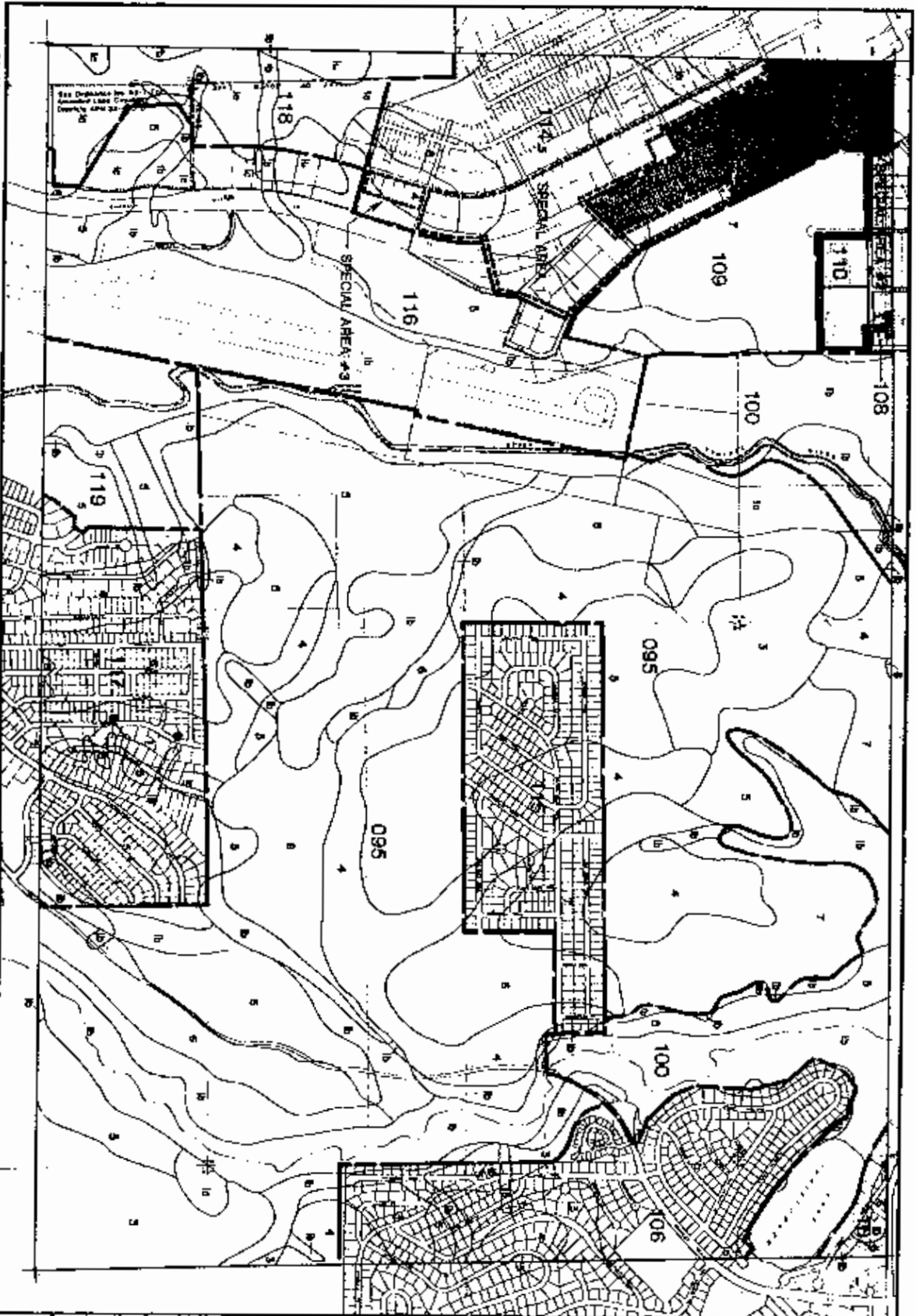
TAHOE REGIONAL PLANNING AGENCY

G-20  
 1/8" = 1 MILE



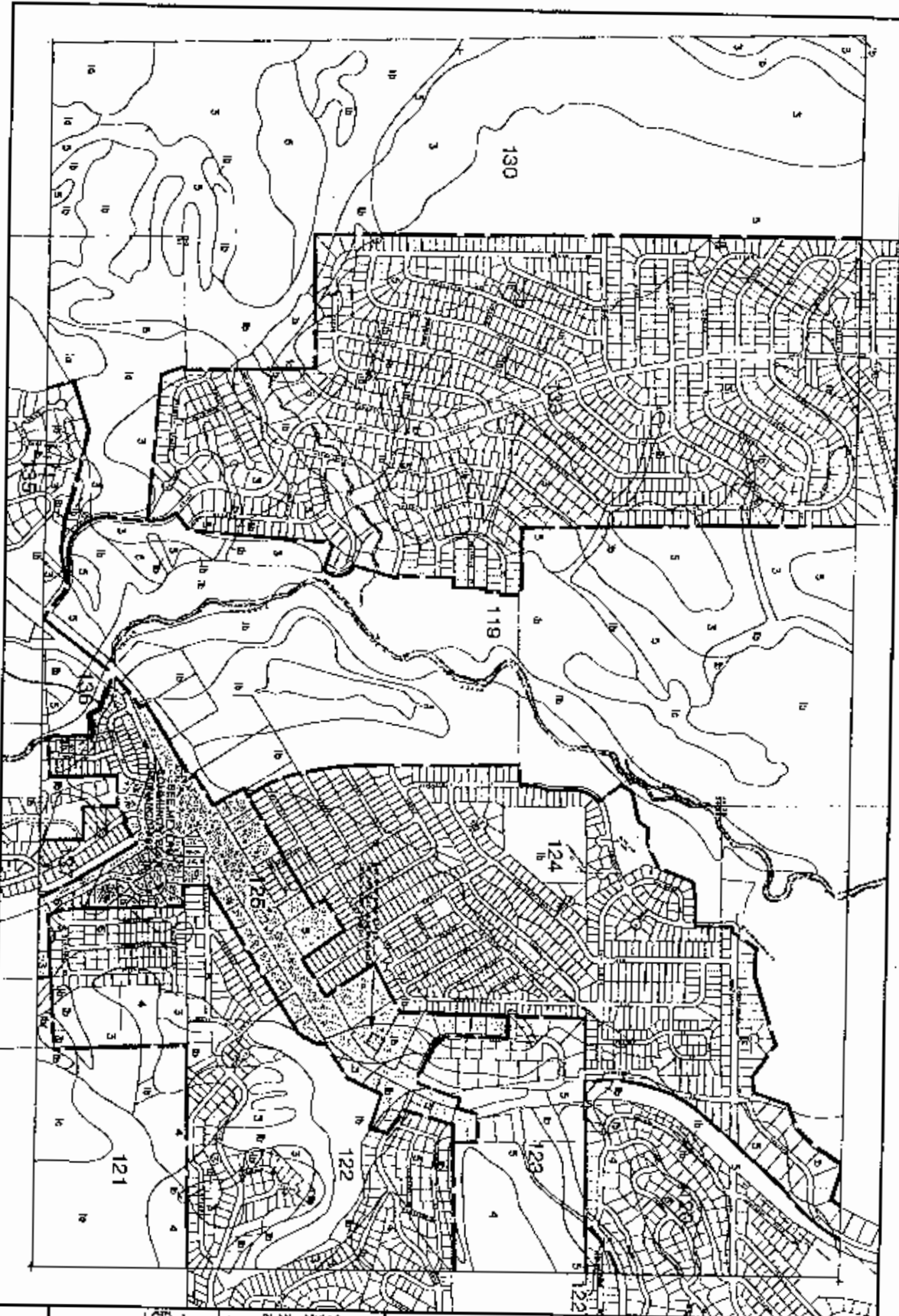
PLAN AREAS		LAND CAPABILITY	
Distance	Area	Distance	Area
.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....

*Richard R. Biddle* DISTRICT ENGINEER  
*Richard R. Biddle* DISTRICT ENGINEER



TAHOE REGIONAL PLANNING AGENCY

	PLAN AREAS		LAND CAPABILITY	
	118 116 110 109 108 100 095 119 117 106 105	118 116 110 109 108 100 095 119 117 106 105	118 116 110 109 108 100 095 119 117 106 105	118 116 110 109 108 100 095 119 117 106 105
<b>G-19</b> <small>TAHOE REGIONAL PLANNING AGENCY</small>	<small>DATE: 11/18/80</small> <small>BY: [Signature]</small>		<small>DATE: 11/18/80</small> <small>BY: [Signature]</small>	

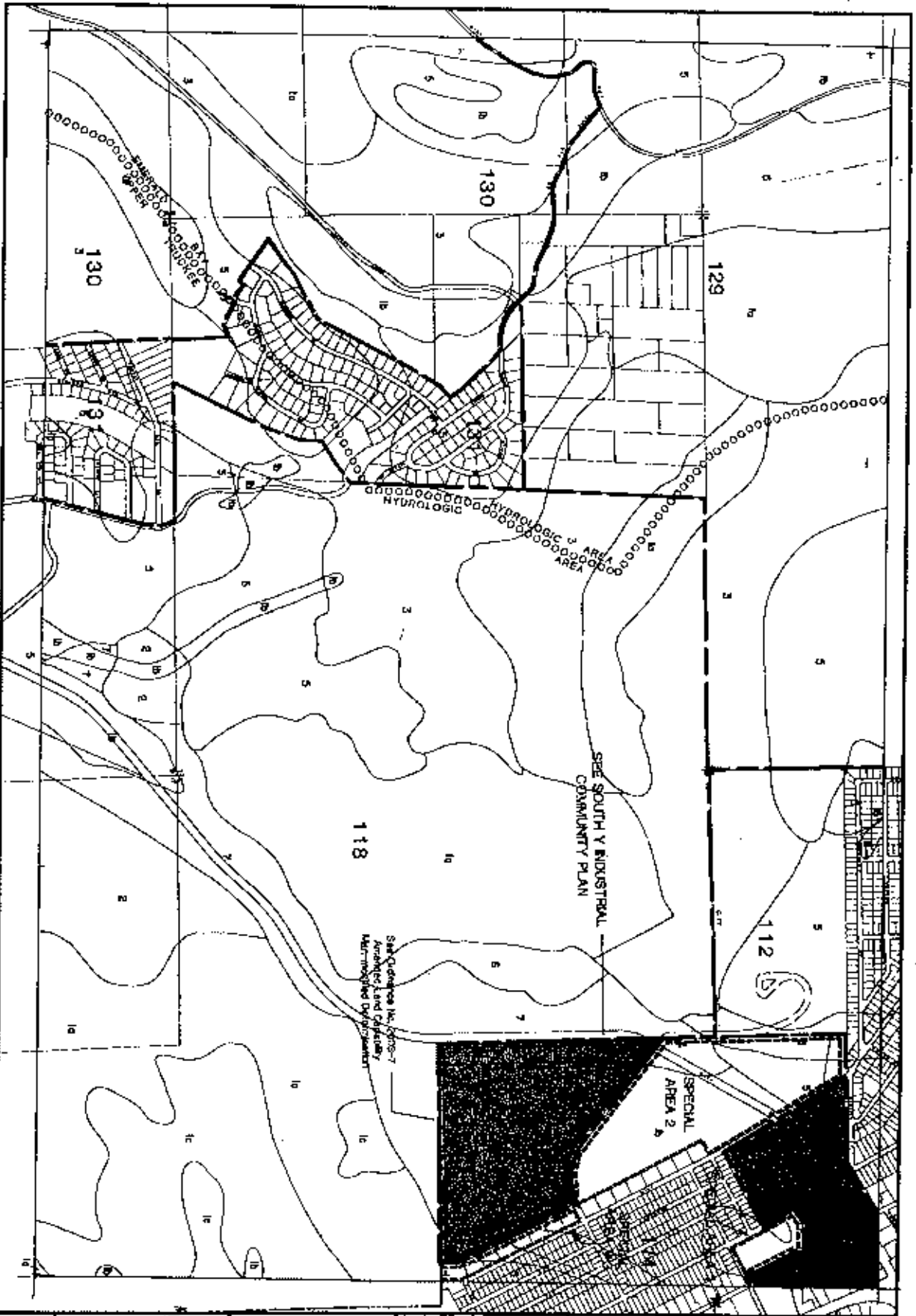


TAHOE REGIONAL PLANNING AGENCY


	<b>PLAN AREAS</b>		<b>LAND CAPABILITY</b>	
	Ordinance 82-18, Approved 12/22/82 <i>[Signature]</i> 12/22/82	Ordinance 82-18, Revised 10/21/83 12-18 <i>[Signature]</i> 12-18	Ordinance 82-18, Approved 12/22/82 <i>[Signature]</i> 12/22/82	Ordinance 82-18, Revised 10/21/83 12-18 <i>[Signature]</i> 12-18

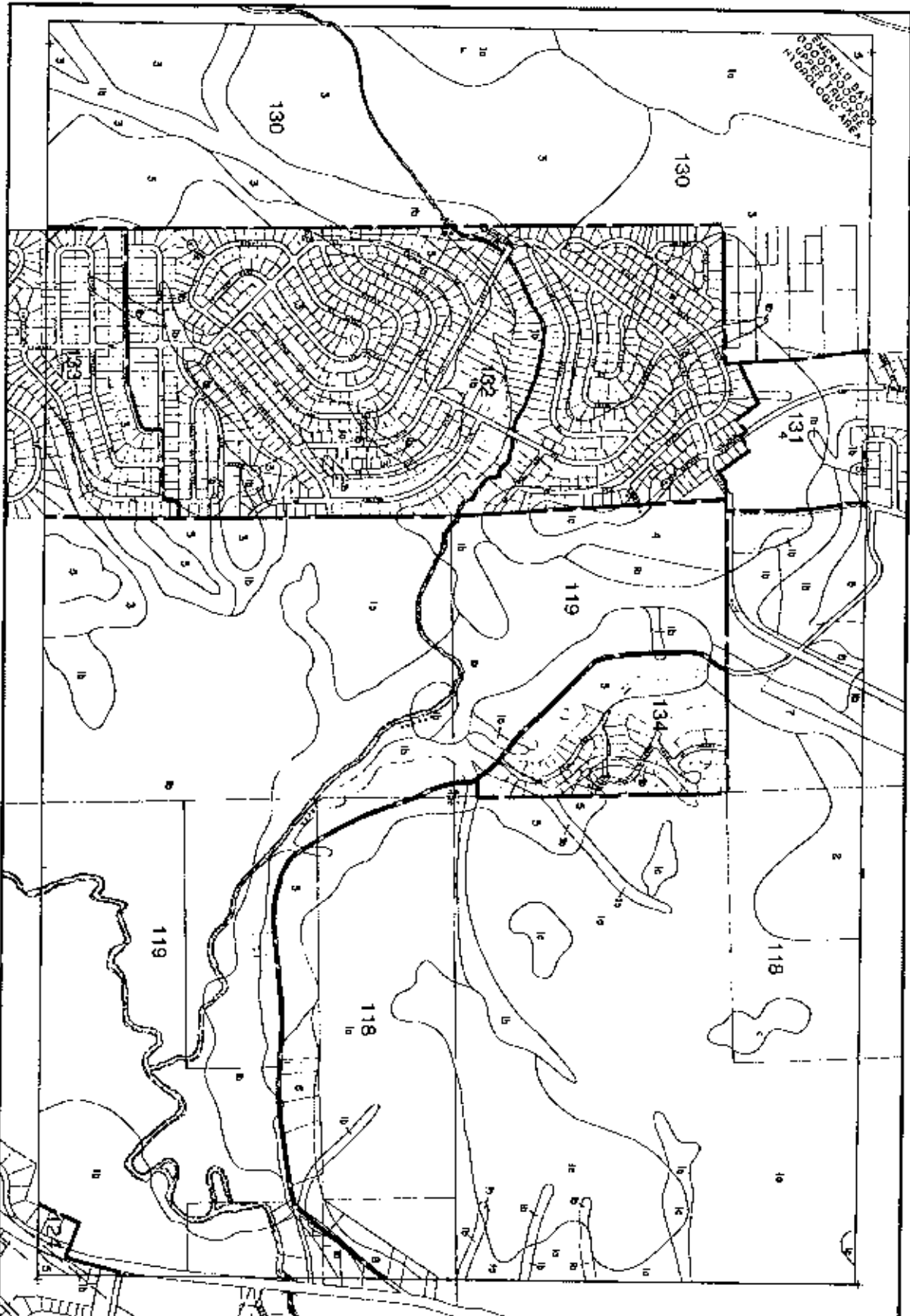
**F-21**





TAHOE REGIONAL PLANNING AGENCY

<b>F-19</b> 	<b>PLAN AREAS</b> Drawn 82-5, Revised 7-19-83 3/20/83	<b>LAND CAPABILITY</b> Drawn 7507-7, Revised 3/20/83
	<i>Robert B. Bledsoe</i> Regional Planning Director	<i>Robert B. Bledsoe</i> Regional Planning Director



ELEVATION IN FEET  
 5' INTERVALS  
 11' DRAINAGE AREA

TAHOE REGIONAL PLANNING AGENCY

<b>F-20</b> <small>1" = 1000'</small>		<b>PLAN AREAS</b>	<b>LAND CAPABILITY</b>
		<small>Unshaded ...</small> <small>Shaded ...</small>	<small>Unshaded ...</small> <small>Shaded ...</small>
<small>DATE: 11/1/78</small>		<small>BY: [Signature]</small>	<small>BY: [Signature]</small>

## TAHOE REGIONAL PLANNING AGENCY

128 Market Street  
Stateline, Nevada  
[www.trpa.org](http://www.trpa.org)

P.O. Box 5310  
Stateline, NV 89449-5310

(775) 588-4547  
Fax (775) 588-4527  
Email: [trpa@trpa.org](mailto:trpa@trpa.org)

### Protecting Lake Tahoe Takes All of Us

By John Singlaub, TRPA Executive Director

Protecting a fragile environment like we have at Lake Tahoe takes far more than any single agency, organization or individual. Fortunately, environmental protection at Lake Tahoe has come a long way since the Tahoe Regional Planning Agency (TRPA) was created nearly 40 years ago. The level of collaboration between agencies has progressed, as has the sense of environmental stewardship among each person who lives here. As we head into the summer building and landscaping season and start thinking about ways to make improvements, I want to tell you what we are doing to help preserve this special place.

#### Communication and Customer Service

Over the last two years, one of the most frequent requests I've received from the public is to improve customer service at TRPA. I believe we've made progress in this area and I'd like to share a few things we've done to improve things on our end. This year, we reorganized staff to create a focused team on communications and customer service and hired a new community liaison. We have perhaps the best front counter staff we've ever had at the TRPA—customers have gone so far as to bring in homemade baked goods in appreciation for excellent customer service. TRPA staff members review thousands of project applications every year and help more than 5,000 inquisitive callers with project-related questions. Since our regulations and review standards are designed to protect Lake Tahoe and may differ from building codes in other places, we work hard to simplify our rules for the public. Our new Community Liaison, Jeff Cowen, will be focusing on this task and will function as a bridge between the community and the Agency.

Our customer service team has embarked on an ambitious campaign to revamp all of our permit applications to make our project review process, and the reasoning behind it, more understandable to the general public. We also have an over-the-counter permit streamlining process for specific applications which has dramatically improved customer service. While we still have work to do, we're making good headway on this front.

#### Summer Landscaping and Stewardship

Summer is a busy time of year at the lake. As many of you install Best Management Practices (BMPs) or do home landscaping this summer, I encourage you to be a guardian of Lake Tahoe by making educated choices about plant types and fertilizer use. Over fertilizing or using fertilizer that is high in phosphorous or nitrogen allows harmful nutrients to seep into Lake Tahoe where they feed algae and aquatic plants that degrade the famed clarity of our water. There are an increasing number of low-phosphorous, low-nitrogen fertilizers available in Tahoe, and with about 40,000 homes and businesses surrounding the lake, making smart fertilizer choices can make a big impact.

2-2-2

TRPA Editorial – 6/22/06

Vegetation and ground cover not only beautify a home, they provide an excellent safeguard against the biggest threat to Lake Tahoe's clarity—fine sediment. The particles of dirt that are slowly clouding the lake are extremely small, and they come from every property in the Basin as well as roadways. You can keep fine sediment from escaping from your yard by covering bare soil with 1 to 2 inches of pine needles or mulch and by planting native and adaptive plants. These measures are part of the requirements for installing BMPs, but they are also simple things people can do to protect Lake Tahoe. Having defensible space around your property to protect against wildfire is also important. Fire districts and TRPA have worked together for several years to combine defensible space measures with BMPs. We agree that keeping pine needles five feet away from structures is recommended. For more information on landscaping, visit [www.trpa.org](http://www.trpa.org) or call us to request a home landscaping guide.

#### **Airport Tree Cutting Issue**

Many conversations are occurring around Tahoe about an incident at the South Lake Tahoe airport in late May. About 387 trees were clear cut at the airport in violation of a permit which allowed a maximum of 100 marked trees up to 10 inches in diameter to be cut for airplane safety. Many large trees were cut that were protecting stream banks on the Upper Truckee River from eroding. Let me be clear – TRPA values public safety. We have a history of working with local governments to ensure public safety is not compromised while also protecting Lake Tahoe. If the City had collaborated with the TRPA, I believe we could have found a better alternative than clear cutting so many trees especially in the sensitive environment along the river.

What happened at the airport and its long-term effects will unfold in time. We are actively investigating the matter and believe that everyone – private property owners and government entities – must be held to the same standards that are designed to protect Lake Tahoe. Any decision about how to resolve the situation – including potential penalties – will be made by our Governing Board after the investigation is complete.

*Keep up to date with the latest issues at TRPA including new permit applications by visiting our website [www.trpa.org](http://www.trpa.org) or contact our Community Liaison, Jeff Cowen, at 775-588-4547 x278.*

###

## Unknown

**Sent:** Friday, October 20, 2006 1:20 PM

To Whom it May Concern,

My name is Cynthia Giusti and I live at 1125 Modoc Way in Meyers. I use the Wahoe Meadow area regularly and I believe that it should be kept as open space and the golf course should stay as is. If it needs to move 9 holes, put them on their own area.

Sincerely,  
Cynthia Giusti

**Unknown**

Sent: Friday, October 20, 2006 6:38 PM

Bad Idea!

How is it that trpa can fine some home owners \$50,000 or more dollars for poisoning some trees, slap the airport on the hand for cutting a hundred more trees than they had a permit for, and then consider clear cutting a forest and native vegetation and animal habitat to make a golf course?

There is something wrong here.

I can't believe that this is even being considered

Daniel Albanese

**From:** Paul Nielsen [pnielsen@trpa.org]  
**Sent:** Wednesday, November 01, 2006 3:07 PM  
**To:** Walck, Cyndi; Mike Elam  
**Subject:** FW: Golf Course

---

**From:** Daniel Albanese [mailto:daniel.albanese@gmail.com]  
**Sent:** Wednesday, September 27, 2006 1:19 AM  
**To:** UT Project  
**Subject:** Golf Course

Dear Paul Nielsen,

I am a full time resident of the Upper Truckee area and I think it would be a horrible mistake to swap the Washoe Meadow State Park for a golf course. I have witnessed the beauty of this area in all seasons and observed the wildlife that lives there. I have explored smaller hidden meadows off trail that are lush with wild flowers in the spring and animals and birds that have a quiet sanctuary there away from the joggers, mountain bikers, hikers and horseback riders that use the trails. To imagine that this beautiful nature area would be destroyed to create a golf course is very sad.

I say protect the State Park. There are enough golf courses in Tahoe.

Sincerely,

Daniel Albanese



## Unknown

**Sent:** Friday, October 20, 2006 1:14 PM

With tourism way down and more Northern Cal. casinos scheduled to come, who is using this course? 70% of the homes are owned by out of town/part time residence, who is going to use this course? Small and large business are closing, schools are closing, who is here to use it? There should be a 'Use' Threshold that should be met before the course is moved.

Daniel Martella

## Unknown

Sent: Monday, November 06, 2006 5:41 PM



This is a copy of the NOP. We also have a website: <http://www.restoreuppertruckee.net/> with information on the project

We have modified the Purpose and Need to include keeping golf as a component of recreation and have changed the 9 hole alternative to "reduced golf area" so that an executive golf course could also be considered. I have also attached a draft of a press release we are preparing.

CDPR's Archeologist, Denise Jafke and I, have met in person with Linda Shoshone and William Dancing Feather to discuss the project.

Please feel free to call me to discuss the project

530 581-0925

Cyndie Walck

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**From:** Paul Nielsen [mailto:pnielsen@trpa.org]  
**Sent:** Wednesday, November 01, 2006 3:06 PM  
**To:** Walck, Cyndi; Mike Elam  
**Subject:** FW: upper truckee river restoration project and eir

---

**From:** Darrel Cruz [mailto:darrel.cruz@washoetribe.us]  
**Sent:** Wednesday, September 27, 2006 12:20 PM  
**To:** UT Project  
**Subject:** upper truckee river restoration project and eir

Dear Mr. Nielsen,

My name is Darrel Cruz, and I work for the Washoe Tribe of California and Nevada, and I would like to take part in the UTRR-EIR project. I am requesting additional information to make reasonable comments to the EIR. In particular, maps, photos, project plans.

Thank you,

*Darrel Cruz, ES*

**Darrel Cruz**  
*Environmental Specialist II*



**Washoe Tribe of Nevada and California**

919 Highway 395 SouthGardnerville, NV. 89410 <[http://maps.yahoo.com/py/maps.py?Pyt=Tmap&addr=919+ Highway : 395  
+South&csz=Gardnerville%2C+NV +89410&country=us](http://maps.yahoo.com/py/maps.py?Pyt=Tmap&addr=919+Highway+395+South&csz=Gardnerville%2C+NV+89410&country=us)>  
darrel.cruz@washoetribe.us <<mailto:darrel.cruz@washoetribe.us>>

tel:  
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mobile:

775-265-6692  
775-265-6240

775-720-9411

Add me to your address book... <[https://www.plaxo.com/add\\_me?u=21474933102&v0=179203&k0=868503551](https://www.plaxo.com/add_me?u=21474933102&v0=179203&k0=868503551)>

Want a signature like this? <<http://www.plaxo.com/signature>>

**From:** Paul Nielsen [pnielsen@trpa.org]  
**Sent:** Wednesday, November 01, 2006 3:01 PM  
**To:** Walck, Cyndi; Mike Elam  
**Subject:** FW: Washoe Meadows State Park

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**From:** DDSLTCA@aol.com [mailto:DDSLTCA@aol.com]  
**Sent:** Monday, October 16, 2006 12:18 PM  
**To:** UT Project  
**Subject:** Washoe Meadows State Park

Dear Mr. Paul Nielsen,

*Please reconsider the plan to move the golf course into the Washoe Meadows State Park by thoroughly investigating all other options. While the intent of the project is sound, the negative impact on the meadow, the wildlife and the local population would be severe.*

*I have owned a home which borders this park for the last nineteen years. I have seen bears, coyotes, geese, blue herring, wild turkeys, owls, deer, raccoons and skunks all living in harmony with nature. Skiers, hikers, bikers, walkers, runners, photographers, artist, fishermen and families use this perceived wilderness daily. The neighborhood residents surrounding this park speak with great pride of "their meadow." We have all worked together to keep this area clean and safe.*

*Surely, there are other alternatives that would not impact the quality of life that the residents and wildlife enjoy.*

Sincerely,  
Dave Davis  
1-530-318-7706  
ddsltca@aol.com  
ddsltca@aol.com

## Unknown

Sent: Friday, October 20, 2006 10:27 AM

This is to continue from just sent message I'm not that computer literate just Woodsy...

All of these things previously mentioned should be seriously considered. Golf and snowmobiles are OK sports, but you already have these in place and they seem to be working. Why now really....what is our advantage? Maybe your advantage for job security? Certainly from the taxpayers point of view there is no advantage. Also, you mention skiers, bikers, hikers, swimmers as users but failed miserably to mention equestrians as users. We totally enjoy seeing these magnificent animals coming along the trails. I realize you are making an effort to ban animals that are not indigenous to the area BUT Fremont and Kit Carson would not have discovered the Lake Tahoe Basin without horses and you would not have had commerce roads without establishing them over our equestrian trails. All of you new residents and TRPA, County and State decision makers please remove your heads out of the unmentionable dark area and think hard about all the trees and wildlife YOU will be responsible for killing, all the quiet and beautiful

places our children can go and safely grow up YOU will be destroying and then you will move on to Park City or some other mountain community to help with their preservation. Thank you for listening to this 36 year resident. By the way I've volunteered for this County and State for free for various projects since 1976. Have you?  
Deborah McMahon

**From:** Paul Nielsen [pnielsen@trpa.org]  
**Sent:** Wednesday, November 01, 2006 3:04 PM  
**To:** Walck, Cyndi; Mike Elam  
**Subject:** FW: To Paul Nielsen

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**From:** NATLPROP@aol.com [mailto:NATLPROP@aol.com]  
**Sent:** Wednesday, October 04, 2006 11:42 PM  
**To:** UT Project  
**Subject:** To Paul Nielsen

Please leave the Lake Tahoe Golf Course like it is. This property is a major landmark for the community of Myers and all of the So. Lake Tahoe/Stateline area. Changing this course will reduce community jobs, lower revenue to the area and impact the number of visitors to the community.

If the course were changed to a 9-hole course, most residents and area visitors will not use the course as often, if at all. Part of the reason golfers are willing to pay \$70+ per round is because it is a pretty course with holes near the river. The existing course has plenty of challenge for most golfers, even advanced golfers. If this were changed to a 9-hole course, many golfers will choose to go to Carson City where there are several courses costing approximately \$40 per round. I am a golfer and have played this course for more than 30 years so I am familiar with golfers' expectations.

From an environmental standpoint, relocating the golf course will mean the destruction of more trees and disturbing the environment. Why would we want to do that? There is no guarantee that this will eliminate the problems caused by the existing course.

I truly believe changing this golf course is a grave mistake from both an economical and environmental point of view. Please consider all the implications I have mentioned.

Dennis Pevarnick

530-577-5500



# STATE OF NEVADA

Department of Conservation & Natural Resources

DIVISION OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

*Kenny C. Guinn, Governor*

*Allen Biaggi, Director*

*Leo M. Drezdoff, P.E., Administrator*

October 5, 2006

Paul Nielsen  
Project Manager  
Tahoe Regional Planning Agency  
P.O. Box 5310  
Stateline, NV 89448

Dear Mr. Nielsen,

The Nevada Division of Environmental Protection (NDEP) is pleased to submit this comment letter in regards to the scoping of the EIR/EIS/EIS for the Upper Truckee River Restoration and Golf Course Relocation (EIS). NDEP is aware of the importance and sensitivity of this project, especially in light of the latest findings of the Lake Tahoe Fine Sediments and Nutrients Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) Project, which has identified the Upper Truckee River as the largest contributor of these pollutants affecting Lake Tahoe clarity. These findings have significant implications: restoration of the Upper Truckee River may also represent our greatest and most cost-effective opportunity to restore clarity within Lake Tahoe.

Preliminary model results demonstrate that load reductions of about 35% of all constituents equally is necessary to achieve the water clarity objective. How will these load reductions be achieved? This is not an easy question to answer and neither will be the task to implement adequate control measures to achieve water clarity objectives. This being said, NDEP supports the inclusion of an alternative that will evaluate the removal of the golf course. Abandoning the golf course may prove to be an effective mechanism to reducing nutrient loading to the Upper Truckee River and Lake Tahoe.

For that matter, it would be great to include an evaluation of the anticipated load reductions that each alternative could achieve as well as an economic impact analysis associated with each of the potential actions. Such analyses are necessary to evaluate trade-offs associated with each alternatives and to equip the public with the pertinent information necessary to provide appropriate input to the regulatory agencies responsible for the attainment of clarity objectives. As an example, suppose the load reductions associated with a no golf course alternative are much more significant than relocation, but removal of the golf course would also represent a major economic impact to the region. Such trade-offs need to be elicited and discussed in order to come to a consensus resolution on whether golf course relocation should become the preferred alternative. If so, then it must be realized that the associated load reduction would need to be achieved through some other mechanism, which might have other and/or potentially greater socioeconomic ramifications. Moreover, it seems appropriate that these agencies should have some sort of formal decision-making process with regards to this process, to determine which alternative is selected as the preferred alternative. Does such a process exist, and if so, what is it?

If indeed the golf course is on the table for removal, the project title should be modified to reflect this (i.e., "and Golf Course Relocation" should be omitted), as should these specific goals and objectives. Another stated goal and objective is to minimize and mitigate the *short-term* water quality & other environmental impacts during construction. However, this goal might be better served to be broadened to: evaluate, select and implement an alternative that contributes to the restoration of clarity objectives



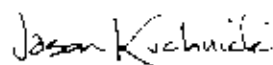
within Lake Tahoe with consideration given to public desires and regulatory agency mandates and authorities.

This concludes the major comments with regards to scoping of the document. Several other minor comments/questions are as follows:

- What are the criteria for determining where the golf course might be relocated? Criteria should be developed in order to determine if and which configuration results in the greatest benefit to multiple resource areas.
- I did not see any discussion of the last goal: *provide opportunities for informal, non-vehicular recreation* in any of the proposed alternatives. River access and recreation opportunities should be designed into the project and explained in the description of each of the alternatives. Such opportunities may act to offset the socio-economics impacts of golf course removal.
- What are the environmental implications for not including LVSRA river protection goals and policies in Alternatives 3? Discussion of this is warranted in the EIR/EIS/EIS document.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment on this document. If you have any additional questions or need clarification, please contact me at: (775) 687-9450 or [jkuchnic@ndep.nv.gov](mailto:jkuchnic@ndep.nv.gov).

Sincerely,



Jason Kuchnicki

cc: Lauri Kemper, Lahontan Water Board  
Carl Hasty, Tahoe Regional Planning Agency

P. O. Box 8474  
So. Lake Tahoe, CA 96158  
9/27/06

Paul Neilsen  
TRPA  
P.O. Box 5310  
Stateline, NV 89448

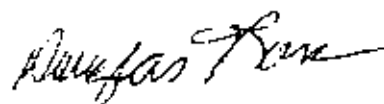
Dear Mr. Neilsen:

If your agency is still in the process of gathering public input on the Washoe Meadows/Golf Course Restoration Project, I'd like to add my comments. Reduce the size of the golf course to 9 holes, or use the alternatives that leaves the golf course in the unchanged. I'm not in favor of the golf course (or any other future project) infringing on any of the surrounding neighborhoods.

My hopes are that the State Park System and TRPA has not already made their decisions, thus making this letter an effort in futility.

Will there be a published list of public comments? If so, where might it be viewed?

Regards,



Douglas Ross

cc: Cyndie Walck  
Cal. State Parks

(62)

**Unknown**

Sent: Friday, October 20, 2006 9:48 AM

Mr. Nielsen,

My name is Eddie Bagdadian, and I am responding to the River Restoration and Golf Course Relocation Project. My family owns a residence at 1775 Delaware St. This is not our primary residence, although we have owned here for many years. Our love for this area has been the open, none developed state land in question. It was a primary reason for us moving to this neighborhood.

After reviewing all the documents available to the public on this project, we, as well as the community we live in have concluded that there are to few, or not viable alternatives presented in this restoration project. Doing nothing, I think everyone agrees is not a valid option. Relocating the golf course next to all the residences in the North Upper Truckee area also appears to be a drastic proposal. This has many environmental issues as well as the intrusion on private residences involved, that this my not be the smartest avenue to consider either.

From all the documents and proposals reviewed, it appears the deck has been stacked against the home owners in this area. With such a large revenue source as the golf course is, reducing it to a nine hole course seems unlikely, although this was one of the alternatives. What we did not see was an option that involves an actual golf course designer that would give alternatives to relocating this course so that is would benefit the community as well as the environment. With such a large expanse of land, there are option that can be considered, which for whatever reason have not been approached.

I appreciate the opportunity to correspond with you on this matter. Hopefully this will ultimately be resolved in a way that will benefit all parties involved. I would appreciate any updates and additional news on this project to be forwarded to me via email or mailed to: 25651 Crestfield Circle, Castro Valley, CA 94552.

Thanks.

\*\*\*\*\*  
If you are not the intended recipient of this e-mail, please notify  
the sender immediately. The contents of this e-mail do not amend  
any existing disclosures or agreements unless expressly stated.  
\*\*\*\*\*

**From:** Paul Nielsen [pnielsen@trpa.org]  
**Sent:** Wednesday, November 01, 2006 2:45 PM  
**To:** Mike Elam; Walck, Cyndi  
**Subject:** FW: Opposed to expanding the Lake Tahoe Golf Course

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**From:** Ellen Nunes [mailto:tahoeartconsultant@yahoo.com]  
**Sent:** Thursday, October 19, 2006 9:57 PM  
**To:** UT Project  
**Subject:** Opposed to expanding the Lake Tahoe Golf Course

Mr. Neilson,

Be aware that I am opposed to the expansion of the Lake Tahoe Golf Course!

I am aware that the golf course is in the "preferred alternative" of the Upper Truckee River Restoration Plan. I absolutely oppose the idea of putting 9 holes on the other side of the river.

The concept is unconscious and as a person of responsibility, you must consider our environment and the impact such a decision could have. What do we want our children to learn from us? That money is more important than our precious natural resources? What are we teaching them?

Again, I vehemently oppose this proposed expansion of the course in the form of an additional 9 holes on the other side of the river!

Ellen Nunes

Frances & Michael Brady.txt

From: Brady, Frances - Bus. Office [Brady@tcc.edu]  
Sent: Friday, October 20, 2006 2:58 PM  
To: UT Project  
Cc: Paul Nielsen  
Subject: Washoe Meadows State Park Comments

Oct. 20, 2006

Mr. Paul Nielsen  
Tahoe Regional Planning Agency  
P.O. Box 5310  
Stateline, NV 89449

Dear Mr. Nielsen:

We are concerned about the proposed changes at Washoe Meadows State Park for the following reasons:

1. The environmental impact of installing a golf course in this unique and precious area may be significant and irreversible.
2. The proposed boundaries may be in the floodplain.
3. The current users of the park may be denied access or excluded from the park.

Signage at a bike trail at the edge of the park says "ALL WILDLIFE AND PLANTS PROTECTED." Please be sure we do protect the wildlife and plants in the park.

Thank you.

Frances and Michael Brady  
P.O. Box 13201  
(2120 Oaxaco Street)  
South Lake Tahoe, CA 96151

Frances Brady  
Business Services  
Lake Tahoe Community College  
One College Drive  
South Lake Tahoe, CA 96150  
530-541-4660 ext. 219  
FAX 530-541-7852  
brady@tcc.edu

To: Tahoe Regional Planning Agency October 5, 2006  
Attention: Paul Nielsen, TRPA Project Manager

State of California  
Department of Parks and Recreation  
Attention: Cyndie Walck, CEQA Coordinator

United States Department of Interior  
Bureau of Reclamation  
Attention: Myrmie Mayville, NEPA Coordinator

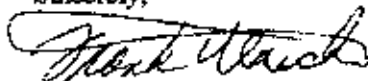
**Project Title: Upper Truckee River Restoration and Golf Course Relocation**

I have attended most of the meetings regarding discussions on reducing sediment discharge and pollution into Lake Tahoe over the past three years. At the September 26, 2006 meeting, plans for The Upper Truckee River Restoration were down to four alternates. I find that the plans are incomplete since the proposals just deal with the golf course. When the restoration was first proposed it was said that the whole Upper Truckee River was to be restored.

The river restoration project as proposed would over flow its banks during the spring run off. What is going to be done about the additional mosquitoes that would be generated by the swamp like conditions? I could not get any of the agencies present to respond to this question. I feel that the environmental impact of the additional mosquitoes has not been considered. The people in charge don't want to hear about the mosquito problem. Now that the first case of West Nile Disease has shown up at The Keys it would not be prudent to develop more mosquito habitat.

More work has to be done to develop a plan that will benefit every aspect of this Lake Tahoe sediment problem. I don't think that it is wise to correct one problem and create another. The people count too.

Sincerely,



Frank Ulrich  
3659 South Upper Truckee  
PO Box 550058  
South Lake Tahoe, Ca. 96155-001  
sfuirich@sbglobal.net

cc: Representatives: Nancy Pelosi  
John T. Doolittle  
Senators: Barbara Boxer  
Diane Feinstein

Fritz Siegenthaler  
PO Box 10781  
Zephyr Cove, NV. 89448

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OCT 20 2006

TAHOE REGIONAL  
PLANNING AGENCY

October 20, 2006

Mr. Paul Nielsen  
TRPA Project Manager  
Upper Truckee River Restoration Plan

Mr. Nielsen

I have been a Lake Tahoe resident since 1965 and have witnessed many changes in the area and have had a season pass and played at Lake Tahoe Golf Course for many years. This year I have played over 25 different courses and have taken part in tournaments in the Northern California and Nevada districts. Everyone, including the experts knows the beauty of the Lake Tahoe Golf Course especially on the back nine.

Your latest plan to move nine holes and reroute the Truckee River in my opinion is a foolish proposal. Does your plan take into consideration these factors:

- 1) How many tons of earth will have to be moved?
- 2) The effect of heavy use of equipment on the environment?
- 3) The creation of pollutants for many years to come?
- 4) The effect on the habitat of wildlife?
- 5) The financial effects of this project?

Re-routing and adding distance to the river will not stop the water and dirt from reaching the lake forever! It will make the course too long and steep for golfers to walk especially the seniors who frequent the course. The natural habitat would also loose more land to the course.

I propose that the problem could be corrected by reinforcing the riverbanks with large boulders and rock retaining walls to stop erosion into the river. Several large filter basins spaced apart could be cleaned out yearly in the late summer when the water table is low. This seems to be financially more feasible for all agencies and parties concerned.

It doesn't seem logical that the Truckee River/Lake Tahoe environment could ever be returned to its original state. Perhaps Miss Walck should investigate other areas that are far more polluting to the Lake than the property you plan to encroach.

Sincerely,

*Fritz Siegenthaler*  
Fritz Siegenthaler

CC: Miss Walck  
CC: Tahoe Tribune

23



**From:** Paul Nielsen [pnielsen@trpa.org]  
**Sent:** Wednesday, November 01, 2006 3:01 PM  
**To:** Walck, Cyndi; Mike Elam  
**Subject:** FW: U Truckee R restoration at Washoe Meadows

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**From:** Gayh [mailto:gayh@etahoe.com]  
**Sent:** Monday, October 16, 2006 8:56 AM  
**To:** UT Project  
**Subject:** U Truckee R restoration at Washoe Meadows

To: Paul Nielson

I am very concerned that Alternative 2 will take away land that is being used by walkers, biker riders, dog-walkers and horseback riders just so that a few golfers can have their 18 holes. **I believe it is absolutely necessary that a survey be done of the number of people who use this area of Washoe Meadow State Park for recreational purposes other than golf.** This survey should include the path along the river on the other side of the future golf course (Alternative 2) as their enjoyment of natural open space will also be impacted. If it becomes apparent that a great many recreational users of the land would be displaced for a fewer number of golfers, then it would seem like Alternative 2 is the wrong use of state lands.

Sincerely,  
Gay Havens  
3496 E River Park Drive  
South Lake Tahoe, CA 96150

George Drake.txt

From: gwdrake2006@gmail.com on behalf of George Drake  
[gwdrake@to-mars.org]  
Sent: Friday, October 20, 2006 4:08 PM  
To: UT Project  
Subject: Upper Truckee River Restoration Plan

Dear People:

I am a 28 year resident of the North Upper Truckee Road region, but I've never been a regular user of the meadow region currently being considered for restoration and/or rearranging. My only knowledge of the project is the story in the 10/17 Tribune. Looking at the map contained in that story seems to convey a clear motive to the reportedly preferred option. This is clearly meant to protect-no, improve-the current golf course's value.

Isn't it about time you only considered improving the environment? If some business suffers, that may be unfortunate, but the lake is supposed to be what's under your protection, not the economic interests of local businesses. You're obligation is not to whoever runs the golf course. Just cut the course down to 9 holes. There's another one right across the highway in Meyers, another in town, and a world class course at Edgewood. There's no need to help these guys compete with Edgewood.

If there's a cost due to buy out, pay it. That's how it looks to me. Thanks for listening.

Sincerely,

George Drake

1955 Mewuk

South Lake Tahoe, CA 96150

577-5818

HENRY C. GUINN  
Governor

STATE OF NEVADA



RECEIVED

ANDREW E. CLINGER  
Director

DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION

209 E. Musser Street, Room 209  
Carson City, Nevada 89701-4298  
(775) 684-0222  
Fax (775) 684-0260  
<http://www.budget.state.nv.us/>

October 17, 2006

Paul Nielsen  
Tahoe Regional Planning Agency  
P.O. Box 5310  
128 Market Street  
Stateline, NV 89449

Re: SA1 NV # E2007-085

Reference:

Project: Upper Truckee River Restoration and Golf Course Relocation

Dear Paul Nielsen:

The State Clearinghouse has processed the proposal and has no comment. Your proposal is not in conflict with state plans, goals or objectives.

This constitutes the State Clearinghouse review of this proposal as per Executive Order 12372. If you have questions, please contact me at (775) 684-0209.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Gosia Sylwestrzak".

for  
Gosia Sylwestrzak  
Nevada State Clearinghouse

Enclosure

20

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NOV 19 1984

WASHOE MEADOWS STATE PARK

Dear T.R.P.A.,

I think that the Upper Truckee River Restoration project is needed. I don't think the Golf Course Relocation project is going to benefit Washoe Meadows State Park and the Golf Course relocation could further harm the river and negatively effect the Upper Truckee River Restoration project. I think that the Alternative 2 idea is really bad because it not only displaces countless wildlife, it also cuts of access for people to the Truckee river. The only part of the Truckee river in Washoe Meadows State Park that could be used recreationally is going to be in the process of restoration. While the part of the river not being restored will be blocked from people by the golf course as it intrudes into Washoe Meadows State Park. I have lived next to Washoe Meadows State Park for About 20 years. In the park I have seen bears, coyotes, a bobcat, porcupines, beavers, fish, hawks, an eagle or 2, falcons and countless other wildlife. If the golf course is relocated onto the other side of the river and onto Washoe Meadows State Park those animals will loose their habitat forever. Lake Tahoe will forever loose a treasure that belongs to everyone. The golf course revenue is secondary to the health and ecology of the Truckee River, Washoe Meadows State Park and The Tahoe Basin. I have also seen rare plants growing in the park such as Tiger Lily and a rare edible plant called yampa. I have seen meadows bloom with purple camas, buttercups, histort and yarrow. Along the river lupines abound and in the park there are shooting stars, indian paintbrush and even mariposa lillies. We use the park recreationally for hiking, biking, cross country skiing, horseback riding, and swimming in the river. The Washoe Meadows State Park is a wonderful place to enjoy nature. If the golf course is relocated in the park it will cause more erosion and run off into Lake Tahoe because the trees and plants will be removed. Thank you for reading this comment and please reconsider the Golf Course Relocation Project.

Sincerely,  
Greg Kennedy




*Greg Kennedy*  
1680 Grizzly Mt. Dr.

S. Lake Tahoe, CA  
96150

Letters to the editor

Golf course interests shouldn't come first

October 18, 2006

 [Comments \(12\)](#)  [Print](#)  [Email](#)

I am supportive of the restoration of the Upper Truckee River. However, this can NOT be at the expense of the Washoe Meadows and larger community. Nor can it be at the expense of our environment and economy.

I am extremely upset that the project appears to have moved ahead in a clandestine process, until there were enough public comments to bring the issue to the broader community.

I am also extremely upset that the interests of the golf course seem to be ahead of the interests of the larger community. I feel that I have been deceived by the very agencies that I thought were protecting me and our environment.

I sincerely hope that the TRPA will suspend putting forth the "preferred alternative" as it is currently stated. I further hope that the TRPA and coordinating agencies will preserve the land and trust of the people they serve.

Hillary Dembroff

South Lake Tahoe

10/15/06

To: Tahoe Regional Planning Agency  
Attention: Paul Nielsen, TRPA Project Manager

RECEIVED

From: Hillary Dembroff  
1283 Dixie Mountain Drive  
PO Box 9484  
South Lake Tahoe, CA 96158

10/15/06  
10:15 AM  
FROM: HILARY DEMBROFF  
TO: PAUL NIELSEN

Re: NOP Public comments for the Upper Truckee River Restoration and Golf Course Relocation Project

Dear Mr. Nielsen and associates,

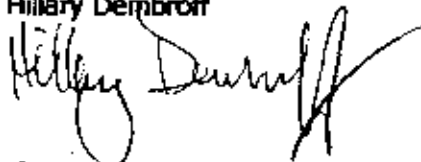
I am supportive of the restoration of the Upper Truckee River. However, this can NOT be at the expense of the Washoe Meadows and larger community. Nor can it be at the expense of our environment and economy.

I am extremely upset that the project appears to have moved ahead in a clandestine process, until there were enough public comments to bring the issue to the broader community.

I am also extremely upset that the interests of the Golf Course seem to be ahead of the interests of the larger community. I feel that I have been deceived by the very agencies that I thought were protecting me and our environment.

I sincerely hope that you will suspend putting forth the "Preferred Alternative", as it is currently stated. I further hope you will preserve the land and trust of the people who you serve.

Sincerely,  
Hillary Dembroff



Box 9484  
So. Lake Tahoe, CA  
96158-2484

Howard Gregory 9.5.06.txt

Fax To: 714-665-2033

From: Paul Nielsen [pnielsen@trpa.org]

Sent: Wednesday, November 01, 2006 3:08 PM

To: Walck, Cyndi; Mike Elam

Subject: FW: Upper Truckee River Restoration and Golf Course Relocation Project

-----Original Message-----

From: Howard Gregory [mailto:hgregory@tme1.com]

Sent: Tuesday, September 05, 2006 12:11 PM

To: UT Project

CC: sslay@tme1.com

Subject: Upper Truckee River Restoration and Golf Course Relocation Project

Dear Mr Paul Nielsen:

Thunder Mountain Enterprises has become aware of the EIR Public Scoping meetings on Tuesday, September 26th. We are interested in being involved in the restoration and bank protection work elements of this project when it begins, and are wondering if you may know when the project may start or bid announcement may be expected?

I appreciate any feedback you may have; this work is in an area we are both skilled and interested in.

Thanks,

Howard Gregory

Thunder Mountain Enterprises

Phone (916) 381-3400

Fax (916) 381-3750

hgregory@tme1.com

"Professionals in Soil and Water Management"



From: Howie & Myrna McCluan [<mailto:myhowie@hotmail.com>]  
Sent: Tuesday, October 17, 2006 11:03 AM  
To: Project, Upper Truckee  
Subject: I am in favor of Alt. 2/Alt. 4

Attention: Cyndie Walk

As a long term resident of South Lake Tahoe and one who plays frequently at Lake Tahoe Golf Course, I am strongly in favor of Alt 2 and Alt 4.

. Any solution other than #2 and #4 will force locals to play in Carson Valley and will substantially reduce visitors who come to Lake Tahoe for golfing vacations. The financial impact to the State Parks and to the local businessmen of South Lake Tahoe will be huge. We need this golf course to remain 18 holes.

Sincerely,

Howard F. McCluan  
1751 Venice Drive  
South Lake Tahoe, CA 96150-6606  
530-541-7038

**From:** Paul Nielsen [pnielsen@trpa.org]  
**Sent:** Wednesday, November 01, 2006 2:55 PM  
**To:** Walck, Cyndi; Mike Elam  
**Subject:** FW: River Restoration Plan

---

**From:** Irene Kaelin [mailto:ikaelin@ltusd.org]  
**Sent:** Wednesday, October 18, 2006 12:08 PM  
**To:** UT Project  
**Subject:** River Restoration Plan

Please know that I am totally against the plan of moving part of the L.T. Golf Course. According to the map, it looks like quite a bit of the golf course will be moved across the river. It seems that a better alternative should be looked at/implemented before doing such a drastic move. I also use the Washoe Meadows State Park on a regular basis and feel so lucky to have that area in my backyard! I was born and raised in Lake Tahoe and never take this incredible area for granted. Please, do not allow others to take over such a beautiful area and change it forever. Thank you for your consideration! Irene Kaelin 966 Granite Mt. Cir. South Lake Tahoe, CA 96150

**From:** Paul Nielsen [pnielsen@trpa.org]  
**Sent:** Wednesday, November 01, 2006 2:47 PM  
**To:** Mike Elam; Walck, Cyndi  
**Subject:** FW: Upper Truckee River Restoration Plan

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**From:** Michael and Janet Domas [mailto:domsisle@etahoe.com]  
**Sent:** Thursday, October 19, 2006 6:19 AM  
**To:** UT Project  
**Subject:** Upper Truckee River Restoration Plan

Project Manager Nielson,

I am dismayed to learn that it is the TRPA's intent to utilize state park land as a golf course! I live on View Circle and enjoy the beauty of the state park year round, on foot and skis. Moving the golf course into the park would jeopardize the safety and serenity of these intended park activities. Public comment was solicited by only a select few home owners, however the park is used by many living in surrounding neighborhoods.

I appreciate the meadow restoration work that has been completed. I hope you will find a way to preserve the park without the infringement of the golf course. Perhaps public comment should be opened to the public with adequate response time.

Please consider the value of the limited park land use remaining!

Thank you!

Janet Domas



## DEFENSE OF PLACE

A Project of the Resource renewal Institute

Fort Mason Center  
San Francisco, CA 94123

415.928.3774  
<http://defenseofplace.org>

October 20, 2006

Mr. Paul Nielsen, Project Manager  
TRPA  
PO Box 5130  
Stateline, NV 89449

Dear Mr. Nielsen:

We appreciate the opportunity to comment on the "Upper Truckee River Restoration and Golf Course Relocation Project." These comments are submitted on behalf of Defense of Place, a non-profit organization dedicated to assuring that parks, open space, and wildlife refuges stay protected in perpetuity. For more information, please visit <http://defenseofplace.org>

Defense of Place, and seemingly most other rational environmental organizations, would support the general effort to restore parts of the Upper Truckee River. What we find so puzzling, however, is why time and money would be spent restoring one area while damaging another natural area with a golf course relocation *as part of the same restoration project?*

We understand that the state parks system appreciates the revenue from the current golf course and would not like to see that revenue diminished, but that should not come at the cost of the environmental quality of Washoe Meadows. Nor should it come at the expense of those who enjoy the recreation benefits from skiing, snowshoeing, or walking in Washoe Meadows State Park.

The proposed action appears to be "trading" land between Washoe Meadow State Park and Lake Valley State Recreation Area for the sole purpose of allowing the Golf Course. If there was no restoration project, and a new golf course were proposed within Washoe Meadows State Park, it would very likely not be built because the public believes that building a golf course within an existing state park is inappropriate and inconsistent with the mission of the State Parks system. In the current proposal, only because there is a restoration effort that requires some loss of a golf course is there any appearance of legitimacy. A golf course within the state park continues to be inappropriate and inconsistent with the mission of the California State Parks regardless of whether or not it is paired with a restoration effort.

The EIR/EIS should also consider the potential future impact of changing the designation of Washoe Meadows State Park lands into a State Recreation Area as the SRA designation offers fewer protections from future development.

We echo the conclusions from the League to Save Lake Tahoe's comments that including the following Goals and Objectives are inappropriate:

- "Maintain golf recreation opportunity and quality of play at a championship level."
- "Maintain revenue level of golf course."

Inclusion of these Goals and Objectives will seriously undermine the positive environmental benefits of the restoration project and should not be included in the EIR/EIS.

Again, we would like to express our significant concerns with the preferred alternative of building the golf course within Washoe Meadows State Recreation Area and believe that the goals of maintaining golf course revenue and quality of play have no place in the EIR/EIS goals.

Respectfully Submitted,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Jason Kibbey". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large, looping flourish at the end.

Jason Kibbey  
Executive Director, Defense of Place

**From:** Jason Kibbey [mailto:jkibbey@rri.org]  
**Sent:** Friday, November 03, 2006 1:29 PM  
**To:** Sohm, Hayden  
**Cc:** Barbara Hill  
**Subject:** Re: Upper Truckee Restoration

Dear Mr. Sohm,

Thank you for writing to me to clarify the Parks Department position. Even though my email was not intended to be forwarded around, based on your response, it appears that I was either not very clear in my writing or some of my comments were taken out of context.

First of all, I know that the Parks Department is running a very good process for this decision and it's clear this isn't something being taken lightly. More public dialogue is a great thing, and I am glad to see the process working to produce that end. Regarding the core of your comments, I fully understand that the project overall has very significant public and environmental benefits. As I wrote in my comments on the project, I fully support the general aims of restoring the Upper Truckee River, and I think you would be hard pressed to find people that don't support those aims.

I also know that the Parks Department isn't doing the Upper Truckee Restoration Project in order to gain revenues from moving the golf course—that would of course be ridiculous to come to such a conclusion. It is clear of course that the Department supports the restoration project, but wants to retain the revenues that it now receives from the golf course. What I wrote in my email to Barbara was that it appears the preferred alternative to relocate the golf course to Washoe Meadows, as opposed to the other alternatives such as not building the golf course, is being considered primarily because of the losses of revenue that would be incurred by the Department from losing the golf course. (I should have also added maintaining golf opportunities because I know that is part of your decision making process.)

My understanding of the Department's position came from Ken Anderson's October 4th letter to the TRPA. The letter specifically addresses this point "At both meetings it was suggested we get rid of the golf course altogether or at least include a "no golf course" alternative in the draft environmental documents....Our vision is to restore the river, continue to provide golfing opportunity at the Lake Valley State Recreation Area, and maintain revenue generated by the facility."

Then the letter goes on to go in to great detail about the loss of revenue. "The Lake Tahoe Golf Course represents one of the largest revenue sources from concession operations anywhere in our system of over 270 units. (in the letter bolded and underlined) Over the last 7 years the average revenue returned to State Parks from the operation of the golf course has been \$674,000 a year." Note: that was the only bolded and underlined statement in the letter, so I assume that the letter intended to convey the importance of the revenue above all other points.

Again, this letter was why I understood that one of the primary reasons Washoe Meadows is being considered for a golf course relocation, as opposed to a no golf course alternative, is because of the revenue loss from losing the golf course would be too negative for the Department.

I don't have any criticisms of the CEQA process that has gone on to date. I appreciate that the preferred alternative is being spoken about early and openly in this process. I believe in the goal of restoring the Truckee River and mitigating the sedimentation in the Tahoe Basin.

Where I disagree with the Parks department is with the possibility of natural areas in Washoe Meadows SP being lost to a golf course. It is my understanding, and I could be incorrect, that the Parks Department historically hasn't built new courses in the system but does operate the courses which it has inherited. Building a course in natural parkland to gain revenue or retain existing revenue seems inappropriate and counter to precedent. I hope that there can be some alternative possibility where Washoe Meadows can be kept intact or expanded, the restoration can proceed, and the parks department can find an alternative source of revenue. While this will of course be difficult, it seems that these goals are worth pursuing.

I know that this is a difficult balance that you must weigh between recreation, revenues, restoration, and conservation and I appreciate the difficulty of your task. I hope the CEQA process continues in a way that gives open consideration to ALL the potential alternatives including no golf course in Washoe Meadows. I think it should be noted that to date, every park situation I have worked on to date involving State Parks has been working on the same side of the issue as the Department when there were non-mission use proposals that threatened State Parkland. In this case, I disagree with the preferred alternative of the project but support the project's main goals of restoring the Upper Truckee River.

I appreciate your offer of a phone call to discuss this and will certainly take you up on it next week, but I wanted to give you a response to your email to clarify my understanding before doing so.

Sincerely,

Jason Kibbey

—

Jason Kibbey  
Director, Defense of Place a Project of the Resource Renewal Institute  
Fort Mason Center  
San Francisco, CA 94123  
415.928.3774  
<http://defenseofplace.org>  
[jkibbey@rri.org](mailto:jkibbey@rri.org)

On 11/3/06 9:02 AM, "Sohm, Hayden" <[hsohm@parks.ca.gov](mailto:hsohm@parks.ca.gov)> wrote:

Dear Mr. Kibbey:

I recently received a copy of your comments regarding the Upper Truckee River Restoration. These comments were directed to Barbara Hill with the California State Parks Foundation. I can understand your concerns regarding impacts to the adjacent State Park however I sense that you are missing the point regarding this project. Please consider the following:

- While the proposed new 9 holes will result in a reclassification of a portion of Washoe Meadows SP it will also result in the restoration of land within Lake Valley SRA that will be reclassified to a State Park Classification resulting in no net loss of acres within the existing State Park.
- There has been a lot of dialogue regarding State Park's trying to implement this project without adequate public notification. It should be noted that we are merely in the "Notice of Preparation" phase- The Department has gone beyond the requirements of CEQA in providing information to concerned parties. There have been a number of articles regarding this project in the local paper as well as two non required public meetings during the last month. This project has also been discussed at several Tahoe Conservancy Board meetings during the last three years. These meetings are also open to the public. It should be noted that a final alternative will not be determined till 2008- There will be ample time for public scrutiny of this project.
- Its simply not true to state that Parks "seeks to develop additional state park land just to raise revenues". That's a total distortion of the facts. The project's ultimate goal is to restore the Truckee River and mitigate one of the most significant sources of sedimentation in the Tahoe Basin. In assessing the alternatives, State Parks has sought to maintain a balanced approach. The loss of 9 holes would have a significant impact on the existing revenue from this concession. Under CEQA this is recognized as a significant criteria in determining the best alternative. The loss of \$850,000 in annual revenue is a significant impact- Beyond the revenue loss is the loss of an important recreational resource- This concession helps State Parks meet its mission in providing quality recreational opportunities to the people of California. This course also provides the cheapest 18 holes in Lake Tahoe.
- Its obvious that if one simply focuses on the impacts a Washoe Meadows and doesn't assess the project in terms of its overall benefits it could be perceived as having dubious value. We feel that the impacts to Washoe can be mitigated successfully resulting in a project that will benefit the entire region and contribute significantly to the clarity of Lake Tahoe.

I want you to know that we are readily available to discuss your concerns. Please contact my office at 530-525-9523 if you are interested.

Hayden W. Sohm  
Sierra District Superintendent



**From:** Paul Nielsen [pnielsen@trpa.org]  
**Sent:** Wednesday, November 01, 2006 3:01 PM  
**To:** Walck, Cyndi; Mike Elam  
**Subject:** FW: [Fwd: Washoe Meadows State Parks]

**From:** Jeff Miner [mailto:jeffminer@etahoe.com]  
**Sent:** Monday, October 16, 2006 11:50 AM  
**To:** Cyndie Walck State Parks; UT Project  
**Subject:** [Fwd: Washoe Meadows State Parks]

Cyndie and Paul,  
 Here is the email I sent to EDAW.  
 Jeff Miner

----- Original Message -----

**Subject:** Washoe Meadows State Parks  
**Date:** Mon, 16 Oct 2006 11:16:10 -0700  
**From:** Jeff Miner <jeffminer@etahoe.com>  
**To:** Jacinta McCann <mccannj@edaw.com>

Hello Jacinta,  
 Cyndie Walck tells me you are the consultant on the Washoe Meadows State Park NOP and EIR and all those acronyms. I worked with you on Bob Kingman's Pioneer Trail Bike Path Committee in 2003. This go around I am part of a community group wanting to "Save Washoe Meadows State Park" from the ravages of revenue producing golf courses, which revenues the State Park contends are needed to "Save Washoe Meadows State Park" from financial ruin. Both groups probably agree it is a good goal to improve drainage on the Truckee river, but with the least impact on revenue and the least impact on the pristine nature of the park. Or something like that.

My question to you is this: Can your report fairly represent both viewpoints while you are being paid by the State Park system (and others, BOR, etc.) to push a project through? My intent is not to be negative at all. But I want to understand if the debate will take place in your reports. Will your reports clearly show if both parties are willing to compromise to get a cleaner river area? Since revenue seems to be the underlying issue, not just the environmental issues so common with EIRs, etc., will your report address the issues of a smaller golf course and resultant smaller revenue in order to leave a smaller footprint on the park? Is the golf course willing to design for a smaller area? Are the residents willing to give up some park to accommodate a reduced golf course, in order to allow the park service to still generate some, possibly reduced, income? Do your consulting services and reports attempt to fairly address all viewpoints to find the cherished "Middle Ground?" Or does he that pays the piper call the tune and are we just submitting comments during the obligatory "Public Comment Period" that get thrown into the "Thank You For Your Comments" bag? I am sure I have over simplified it, but I want to make sure a fair debate does take place and I am hoping that your reports will be the place for it.

Nice to be working with you again.  
 Jeff Miner  
 530-577-7293

<http://www.wahoemeadowscommunity.org>

**From:** Jeff Miner [mailto:jeffminer@etahoe.com]  
**Sent:** Monday, October 16, 2006 10:21 AM  
**To:** Project, Upper Truckee  
**Subject:** [Fwd: Comments on Washoe Meadows State Park NOP]

Hi Cyndie,

Here is the letter I sent to Paul. How do I contact your supervisor, Hayden Sohm at Sugar Pine State Park, to talk about the revenue issues?

I enjoyed talking to you and hope to work within your process to for the betterment of Washoe Meadows State Park. The competing goals, as I understand them, are to keep the park as pristine as possible while generating as much money as possible from the golf course. The question is how to compromise on giving up some park space for a golf course to save some revenue while giving up some revenue money from a reduced golf course to save some of the park, i.e.: make the most reduced money with the least damage to a reduced park. What's the least damage to both sides with the greatest gain for both sides? We both can agree that a cleaner river and a cleaner lake are a good outcome. But at what cost to both sides? Are both sides willing to compromise, to give and take, to get the cleaner river while working together so both sides win? Now the issue becomes one of negotiation, not environmental impact. And just where is the balance of power in that debate? What issues hold the most sway? Who has the trump card? Are the negotiation tables the same height? Let the games begin. Let's make a deal. Remember, Win - Win.

Jeff Miner  
530-577-7293

----- Original Message -----

**Subject:**Comments on Washoe Meadows State Park NOP  
**Date:**Mon, 16 Oct 2006 00:28:37 -0700  
**From:**Jeff Miner <jeffminer@etahoe.com>  
**To:**utproject@trpa.org  
**CC:**Carla and Dave Ennis <washoemeadows@aol.com>,  
"info@washoemeadowscommunity.org"  
<info@washoemeadowscommunity.org>

To: Paul Nielsen, TRPA Project Manager  
Paul,

I live next to Washoe Meadows State Park and I want to respond to your NOP and to the community comments I read on the web site

<http://www.washoemeadowscommunity.org>. I enthusiastically support the

letters written to you by Lori Alessio and Bob Anderson. I believe they bring up some very good points regarding the direction and analysis

of the NOP and should be responded to and hopefully incorporated into the fabric of the project. I think the inclusion of public comments into project proposals can be useful to make sure the project does not miss the mark. It allows "us customers," who may view the project from a different perspective than the writers, to input into both the process

and the content of the project. Hopefully the TRPA welcomes these comments, not merely as the obligatory public comment phase all projects

must endure, but as useful suggestions to improve the Tahoe environment from the very customers which the TRPA serves. Should those comments have merit, which I think they do, I would hope they would be acted upon to make the project better, and not just relegated to the "thank you for your comments" basket.

The Notice of Preparation letter which informed me about the project, did not include the "Preferred Alternative" map showing the placement of the proposed golf course located up against the border of the park and right alongside some 40 - 50 residential lots. A "picture being worth a thousand words", the inclusion of that map from page 7 of your proposal, would have better explained that alternative to those of us who had some difficulty visualizing the wordy description in that letter. I took it upon myself to extract the map from your document and have attached here. It might be useful in future communications if you wish to attract more community interest, involvement and comments.

I was unable to attend the meetings on September 27, because of prior commitments, however I would like to attend additional meetings and please keep me informed about any changes brought about by the input from Lori, Bob or others.

Thank you,

Jeff Miner  
530-577-7293  
Friend and Neighbor of Washoe Meadows State Park

**From:** Jeff Miner [mailto:[jeffminer@etahoe.com](mailto:jeffminer@etahoe.com)]  
**Sent:** Monday, October 16, 2006 11:50 AM  
**To:** Project, Upper Truckee; Paul Nielsen TRPA  
**Subject:** [Fwd: Washoe Meadows State Parks]

Cyndie and Paul,  
Here is the email I sent to EDAW.  
Jeff Miner

----- Original Message -----

**Subject:** Washoe Meadows State Parks  
**Date:** Mon, 16 Oct 2006 11:16:10 -0700  
**From:** Jeff Miner <[jeffminer@etahoe.com](mailto:jeffminer@etahoe.com)>  
**To:** Jacinta McCann <[mccannj@edaw.com](mailto:mccannj@edaw.com)>

Hello Jacinta,  
Cyndie Walck tells me you are the consultant on the Washoe Meadows State Park NOP and EIR and all those acronyms. I worked with you on Bob Kingman's Pioneer Trail Bike Path Committee in 2003. This go around I am part of a community group wanting to "Save Washoe Meadows State Park" from the ravages of revenue producing golf courses, which revenues the State Park contends are needed to "Save Washoe Meadows State Park" from financial ruin. Both groups probably agree it is a good goal to improve drainage on the Truckee river, but with the least impact on revenue and the least impact on the pristine nature of the park. Or something like that.

My question to you is this: Can your report fairly represent both viewpoints while you are being paid by the State Park system (and others, BOR, etc.) to push a project through? My intent is not to be negative at all. But I want to understand if the debate will take place in your reports. Will your reports clearly show if both parties are willing to compromise to get a cleaner river area? Since revenue seems to be the underlying issue, not just the environmental issues so common with EIRs, etc., will your report address the issues of a smaller golf course and resultant smaller revenue in order to leave a smaller footprint on the park? Is the golf course willing to design for a smaller area? Are the residents willing to give up some park to accommodate a reduced golf course, in order to allow the park service to still generate some, possibly reduced, income? Do your consulting services and reports attempt to fairly address all viewpoints to find the cherished "Middle Ground?" Or does he that pays the piper call the tune and are we just submitting comments during the obligatory "Public Comment Period" that get thrown into the "Thank You For Your Comments" bag? I am sure I have over simplified it, but I want to make sure a fair debate does take place and I am hoping that your reports will be the place for it.

Nice to be working with you again.  
Jeff Miner  
530-577-7293  
<http://www.washoemeadowscommunity.org>

October 3, 2006

Mr. Paul Nielsen  
Project Manager  
Tahoe Regional Planning Agency  
P.O. Box 5310  
Stateline, NV 89449

**Re: Upper Truckee River Restoration and Golf Course Relocation Project.**

Dear Mr. Nielsen:

We are writing in opposition to the relocation of holes at the Lake Tahoe Golf Course to the upland region on the west side of the Upper Truckee River (i.e., The "Preferred" Alternative #2). We are residents of Delaware Street and would be adversely affected by this proposed plan, as would our neighbors. We are in agreement with the necessity to reduce the river's sediment discharge into Lake Tahoe, but not at the expense of cutting the trees on the proposed upland areas located near Delaware Street and Kiowa Street. Our predominant concerns are as follows:

- Interference with recreation
- Noise
- Disturbance of natural view of trees
- Erosion of soil from development and the reduction of trees
- Lack of viable alternatives

**Interference with recreation.** We regularly utilize the proposed area for walking, running, cross-country skiing, mountain biking, and meditation. It is puzzling that The Department of Parks and Recreation would prefer the selective activity of a golf course with minimal uses for the benefit of a few to the wide-range of recreational opportunities available at no cost to the many.

**Noise.** We enjoy the peaceful serenity of living in our neighborhood. Cutting the trees would eliminate our sound barrier to Highway 50. In addition, considering that the golf course is used for snowmobiling in the winter, it is likely that we would suffer from the undesirable noise of recreation vehicles as well. During the summer months, golf parties passing through every few minutes would also add to the residential noise level. From our experience of living here for six years, sound definitely travels long distances.

**Disturbance of natural view of trees.** The tall pine trees are what make our county community unique. Golf courses are found all over the world. How does eliminating our unique natural resources improve our quality of life? The cost of eliminating trees to save the lake seems to lack a certain necessary logic. Surely there is some other solution that could be derived by soliciting the creative talents of this community, golf course designers and environmentalists that will not "rob Peter to pay Paul." Creating another possible environmental problem to solve an existing one seems to lack wisdom and forethought that should be expected.

**Erosion.** The rainfall last winter was tremendous. We had rushing streams flowing between the houses, across the street and down the hill to the Upper Truckee River. To our knowledge, The Forest Service and California Tahoe Conservancy own property on our street due to the sensitive nature of the land. These agencies believe that by stopping development in these lots, the water quality of the Upper Truckee River, and ultimately Lake Tahoe will be positively affected. Cutting the trees and developing the upland forest would seem to create an erosion nightmare draining more sediment into the Upper Truckee as the water filters downhill, opposing the logic and efforts of the USFS and the CTC.

**Lack of Viable Alternatives.** The agencies who came up with the four alternatives seem to be "stacking the deck." There is only one alternative (#2) that fully restores the river and keeps the golf course at 18 holes. There should be other alternatives proposed, more along the lines of Alternative #4, where the golf course keeps its current location, but fully addresses the sediment issue. Restoring the river to its natural state and designing a golf course at its current location should be the preferred alternative. The coupling of the river restoration with the goal of maintaining golf course revenue and improving the quality of play to a championship level is not in the best environmental interest of the river, lake or the Tahoe community.

We did receive notification about the initial public meetings regarding the proposed restoration project, but the notification read as though it was an internal issue affecting the management of the golf course land. We thought the necessity for public hearings was odd, and put the notice aside, as did our neighbor across the street. When we heard from another neighbor that the proposed plans would move the golf course next to our house, we were in shock. If the initial public response to this issue is minimal, the odds are that it will be due to the inadequacy of the notification, not due to public interest.

Clearly there are other alternatives yet to be considered and presented that address the needs of all concerned that would not destroy forest habitat and the quality of life for the residents living around the Washoe Meadows State Park. We encourage this exploration.

Sincerely,



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Jeff Ottman



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Rose Marie Ottman



September 25, 2006

Dear Paul Nielsen, Project Manager, Tahoe Regional Planning Association:

This letter is in response to the **GOLF COURSE/ UPPER TRUCKEE RESTORATION EIS/EIR project**. I own the property described as 788 Kiowa Drive, South Lake Tahoe, CA., which is located immediately adjacent to the proposed reconstruction of the golf course. I am not opposed to the golf course reconstruction per se, but need additional clarification and EIR discussion to be provided in order to ensure that the new golf course will not adversely impact my residential property.

- The Draft EIR should provide a more detailed map of the proposed golf course improvements to be constructed in the Washoe Meadow State Park. A more detailed map could answer many of the questions that this NOP currently raises. I request that the Environmental Review include an evaluation of how the project alternative will affect the adjacent subdivision and, in particular, the lots that back up to the preferred alternative including:
  - Traffic and circulation issues should include effects on the subdivision and a discussion of the future plans for the roads that presently dead-end into this area from the subdivision.
  - Viewshed analysis should not only include views from Hwy 50 but also from the subdivision lots that back up to the preferred alternative, including views from existing 2<sup>nd</sup> story buildings.
  - Noise analysis should include receptors in the adjacent subdivision.
  - Land Use analysis should fully describe and consider the planned and potential future uses which could occur in the area between the proposed golf course and the subdivision lots that back up to the preferred alternative.
  - Consideration should be given to the possibility that Proposition 90, on the November California ballot, may result in compensation to property owners based on land use/planning decisions. Will the project have a detrimental effect on adjacent properties and, under Proposition 90, will this result in the need for compensation to property owners in the area?

In addition, I request that the following questions be addressed:

- **Traffic**
  - What will the long term traffic, parking and access impact be to this residential neighborhood?
    - Will traffic increase in the general area?
    - Will traffic increase in the subdivision?
    - Will there be any changes in traffic circulation?
    - Will response times of emergency response vehicles into the subdivision be changed?
    - Will there be an increase in traffic on Delaware Street and Kiowa Drive as a result of the proposed project?
    - Will there be an increase in parking on Delaware or Kiowa, especially near to public access connections to the unimproved state park?
    - Will the golf course reconstruction near these access locations increase or decrease the use of the remaining park acreage with either beneficial or negative impacts to properties on Delaware Street or Kiowa Drive?

- **Noise**
  - Will there be an increase in noise to the homes that back to the project?
  - Will there be any long-term noise impacts as a result of the golf course reconstruction to adjacent residential properties or to the use and enjoyment of the remaining park acreage?
- **Scenic**
  - It is difficult to determine whether or not an undisturbed buffer of forest will be retained between the reconstructed golf course and my residential property.
    - Will views change from the lots that back to the project (including 2nd story views)?
    - If a buffer will be retained, how wide will the buffer be, and will there be any improvements allowed within this buffer (trails, service roads, utilities, etc.)?
    - If a buffer is not part of the proposal, what will the direct and indirect impacts of constructing a golf course immediately adjacent to my residential property be?
    - Will there be any service buildings or other improvements in the vicinity of my property that will require any night or security lighting?
- **Land Use**

Will there be any adverse impacts to the state park as a result of the golf course reconstruction either to future users of the park or the adjacent residential properties? (For example, if a buffer is retained between the residential lots adjacent to the park and the golf course reconstruction, will this design funnel people using the park into this "corridor?")

  - What will be done in the area between the golf course and the lots that back to the project?
  - Will ownership of any land in the project area change from public to private?
  - Specifically, will ownership of land in the area between the golf course and the lots that back to the project change from public to private.
  - Will zoning changes occur as a result of the project?
  - Will zoning changes occur in the area between the golf course and the lots that back to the project?
  - Will and private property rights need to be acquired for the project?
  - Will public services or public utilities be affected in any way?

I thank you for the opportunity to comment. Please include me on your distribution list for the Draft EIR/EIS.

Sincerely,

**Jeff Palmquist**

I can be contacted by:  
Phone: (209) 483-9746  
Email: [j.palmquist@comcast.net](mailto:j.palmquist@comcast.net)

Mail: PO Box 1704, Lodi, CA, 95241 or 1438 Vista Drive, Lodi, CA, 95242

From: Paul Nielsen [pnielsen@trpa.org]  
Sent: Thursday, September 14, 2006 11:40 AM  
To: Walck, Cyndi  
Cc: Gina Hamilton  
Subject: FW: Upper Truckee Restoration Project

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From: Jennifer Linting [mailto:tahoehomes@gmail.com]  
Sent: Wednesday, September 13, 2006 2:08 PM  
To: Paul Nielsen  
Subject: Upper Truckee Restoration Project

Hello Paul,

I just wanted to pass along my comments from today's meeting since I didn't have anything in writing to give you. I have elaborated a bit as well.

1. The erosion problems with the river are due to the golf course construction in the 50's without regard for environmental concerns. Relocating the golf course as stated in "The Preferred Alternative #2" is basically rewarding them for their disregard with a new area for their back nine. By reducing the course to nine holes, forcing the course to fit 18 holes within the smaller area to the east of the river, or eliminating the course altogether, this project could be a way to send a message to the community that the TRPA and local agencies will not tolerate disregard for the environment and that ultimately our goal is lake clarity and restoration of the natural environment.

2. It seems to me that if the priority of this project was actually restoration of the waterway, that the preferred alternative would be alternative 3 as opposed to alternative 2. It clearly states in the notice of preparation that the floodplain "could be more fully restored relative to alternative 2". It seems to me that with the parks department preferring alternative 2 and relocating part of the course, that revenue dollars are taking precedence over natural restoration.

3. I know from personal experience as a local REALTOR, that the homes along the western and southern boundaries of the proposed golf course expansion have been designated by the TRPA as being "located in an extremely sensitive land area" and homeowners are allowed only 1% coverage on their property. Building a golf course in what is regarded as such a sensitive area could cause concern with local property owners and bring under scrutiny the entire land capability system that the TRPA has implemented and may bring about future protest and possibly litigation.

Please feel free to contact me if you have any questions or to discuss this matter further.

Thank you,

Jennifer Linting

Jennifer Linting

CA/NV REALTOR

Distinctive Homes

Sotheby's International Realty

(530) 545-2187

TahoeHomes@gmail.com

**To: Tahoe Regional Planning Agency**  
Attention: Paul Nielsen, TRPA Project Manager

October 6, 2006

**State of California**  
Department of Parks and Recreation  
Attention: Cyndie Walck, CEQA Coordinator

**United States Department of the Interior**  
Bureau of Reclamation  
Attention: Myrnie Mayville, NEPA Coordinator

**From:** Jennifer Linting

**RE: Comments on Notice of Preparation (NOP) for**  
Draft Environmental Impact Report (EIR)/Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for the  
Upper Truckee River Restoration and Golf Course Relocation Project, Lake Valley State  
Recreation Area and Washoe Meadows State Park, Meyers, California

I am writing to express my concern with the proposed river restoration and golf course relocation project. I live in South Lake Tahoe year round and enjoy all of the recreation and natural beauty that the area has to offer including golf, hiking, biking, and watching wildlife. I am strongly opposed to the relocation of any golf holes into the Washoe Meadows State Park however I do support a restoration project for the river. Not much notice of the project and time period for comment was given, however, in this short time I have found many inconsistencies with the proposal.

It is very disturbing that an alternative is being referred to as the "preferred alternative" however the environmental studies have not yet been completed. It is also disturbing that at one of the 9/26 scoping meetings, Ken Anderson of the parks department, stated that without the relocation of the golf holes and a continuation of an 18 hole course, river restoration would not occur. As stated in the NOP, the alternative 2 involving a reduction of the golf course to a nine hole course, would more completely restore the river, yet that is not the alternative that is the "preferred alternative". It seems that a decision has already been made with no regard to the environmental impact of this sensitive area, the input of the agencies involved, or public comment. It has been said that the revenue from the lease to American Golf Corporation is a main focus of this restoration project. It was stated in one of the 9/26 scoping meetings by Ken Anderson, that the net revenue per year from this lease is approximately \$240,000.00 (Two Hundred Forty Thousand Dollars). This amount is trivial when compared to all of the money that comes into the basin to help with lake clarity; it seems that the parks department is overlooking the big picture.

It is inconsistent that the proposed area for the relocation of these golf holes is mainly in what the TRPA refers to as "an extremely sensitive land area" and is classified as 1b. It will certainly cause outrage with the property owners near this proposed boundary who abide by the land capability restrictions imposed by the TRPA. It is unreasonable to

expect property owners to be allowed only 1% or 5% coverage on their property, then build a golf course in their backyard where fertilizers and other chemicals such as pesticides, weed suppressors, herbicides, and fungicides, are continually applied. It was stated by the parks department that the proposed area is higher capability but this is not true, see the attached TRPA Land Capability maps from the Planned Area Statements. It is also important to note that the golf course as it exists is currently over the allowable coverage for the extremely sensitive area it is located in by approximately 200,000 (Two Hundred Thousand) square feet. It is also important to note that the general plan for the Lake Valley SRA calls for a reduction in the existing golf course.

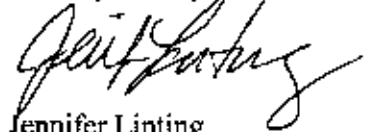
There have been several agencies that have purchased vacant land with the idea that it would create a "wildlife corridor" by which animals may enter the state park and natural habitat leading to the river. See attached spreadsheet. By relocating part of the golf course, these parcels will essentially be leading wildlife such as bears, coyote, deer, and mountain lions, directly to a golf course. This is a perfect example of various agencies working inconsistently and against each other. This is something that TRPA executive director John Singlaub is strongly opposed to, see attached letter of John Singlaub as taken from the TRPA web site. It has been stated that this "upland area" is abundant and is therefore dispensable; however there is not an abundance of upland areas which allow wildlife access to the river, which is a central part in the lives of these animals. Every agency that purchased vacant land for this purpose should be notified and have an opportunity to give their opinions and express their concerns with this project.

There were two projects completed which overlap the proposed relocation area. One is the Angora Creek and Washoe Meadows Wildlife Habitat Enhancement Project and the other is the Upper Truckee River and Wildlife Habitat Restoration Project. There was nearly a million dollars spent on these projects for habitat enhancement in an area which is now the possible relocation area for the golf course. This is another example of agencies working inconsistently and against each other. It is also stated in some of the information about these projects that this is a sensitive habitat area for many types of wildlife including bald eagles, osprey, and the spotted owl. See attached project information. It is also stated in the Lake Valley State Recreation Area River Management Plan that "no rare or endangered species" exist. This is another clear example of inconsistency and needs to be addressed.

The relocation of the golf course holes into the Washoe Meadows State Park would reduce the recreational activities available to the public and visitors alike. As stated in the management plan for the Lake Valley SRA (Lake Tahoe Golf Course), "There are occasional hikers, persons fishing, and Mt. bicyclists. These activities are discouraged near the golf course due to the potentially hazardous conflicts with golfing." This proposed relocation is of great concern to the public and tourist visitors as the possibility for recreation will be greatly reduced. When talking with people about this project I am overwhelmingly met with responses that the public are not being informed of this project properly and most of the people I spoke with knew nothing about the project.

There are several environmental impacts that need to be considered that were not discussed in the project proposal by the State Parks. There are several streams and natural springs in the proposed relocation area that would be affected by this project and may be eliminated altogether with the proposed grading and water retention areas built by the golf course. This would cause a reduction in water deposited into the Upper Truckee River and eventually, Lake Tahoe. The California Watershed Assessment Manual, chapter 3, states that constructing a golf course involves the "transformation of the vegetation cover from deep rooted native species and replaces them with shallow rooted grasses that require unnatural irrigation and fertilizer." It goes on to say the "Each of these changes leads to changes in stream flow volume, timing and quality." This affects the entire ecological system and will ultimately lead to a reduction in the clarity of Lake Tahoe.

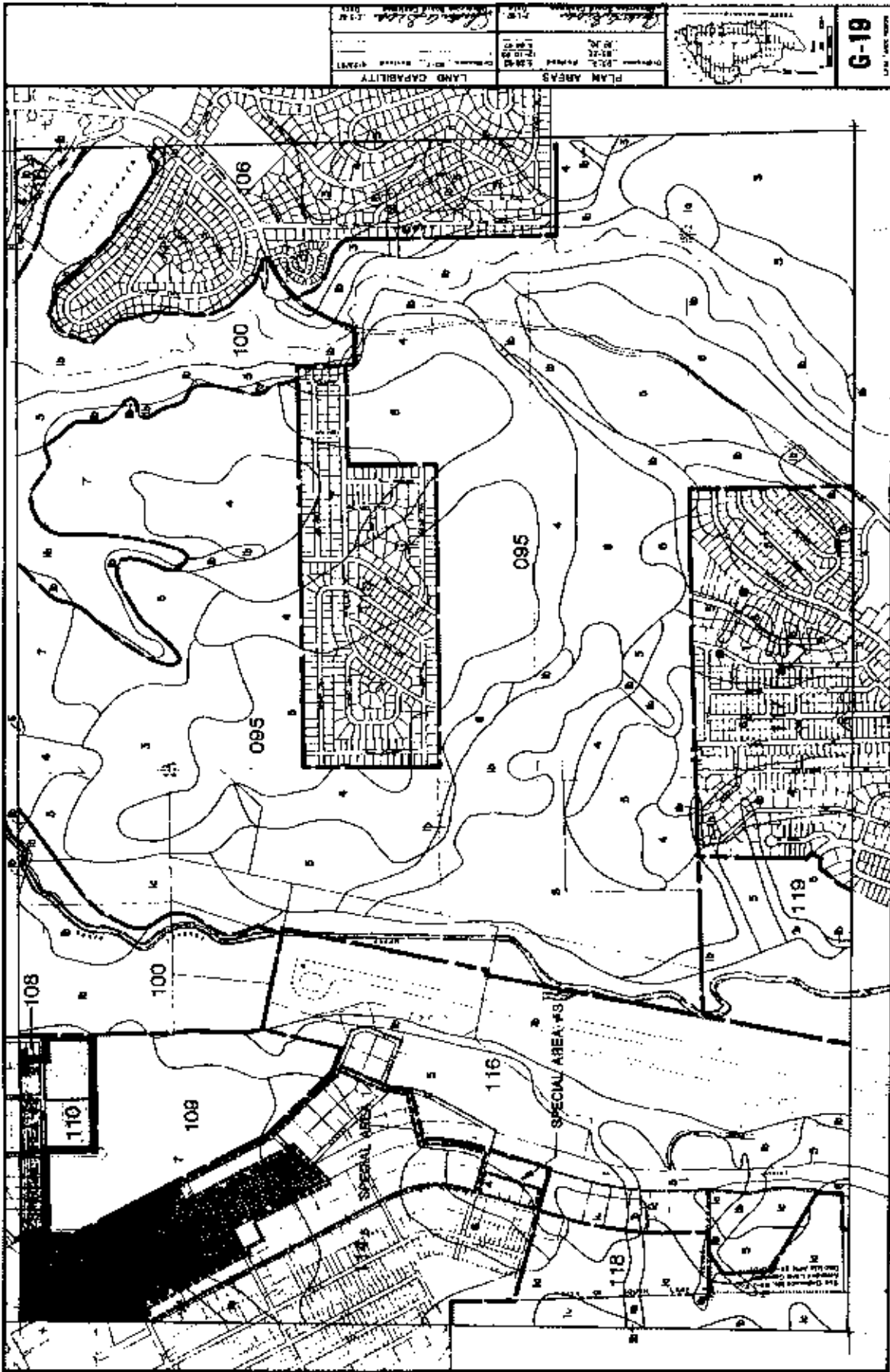
Thank you for your time and consideration.



Jennifer Linting  
CA/NV REALTOR  
Distinctive Homes Sotheby's International Realty  
(530) 545-2187  
TahoeHomes@gmail.com

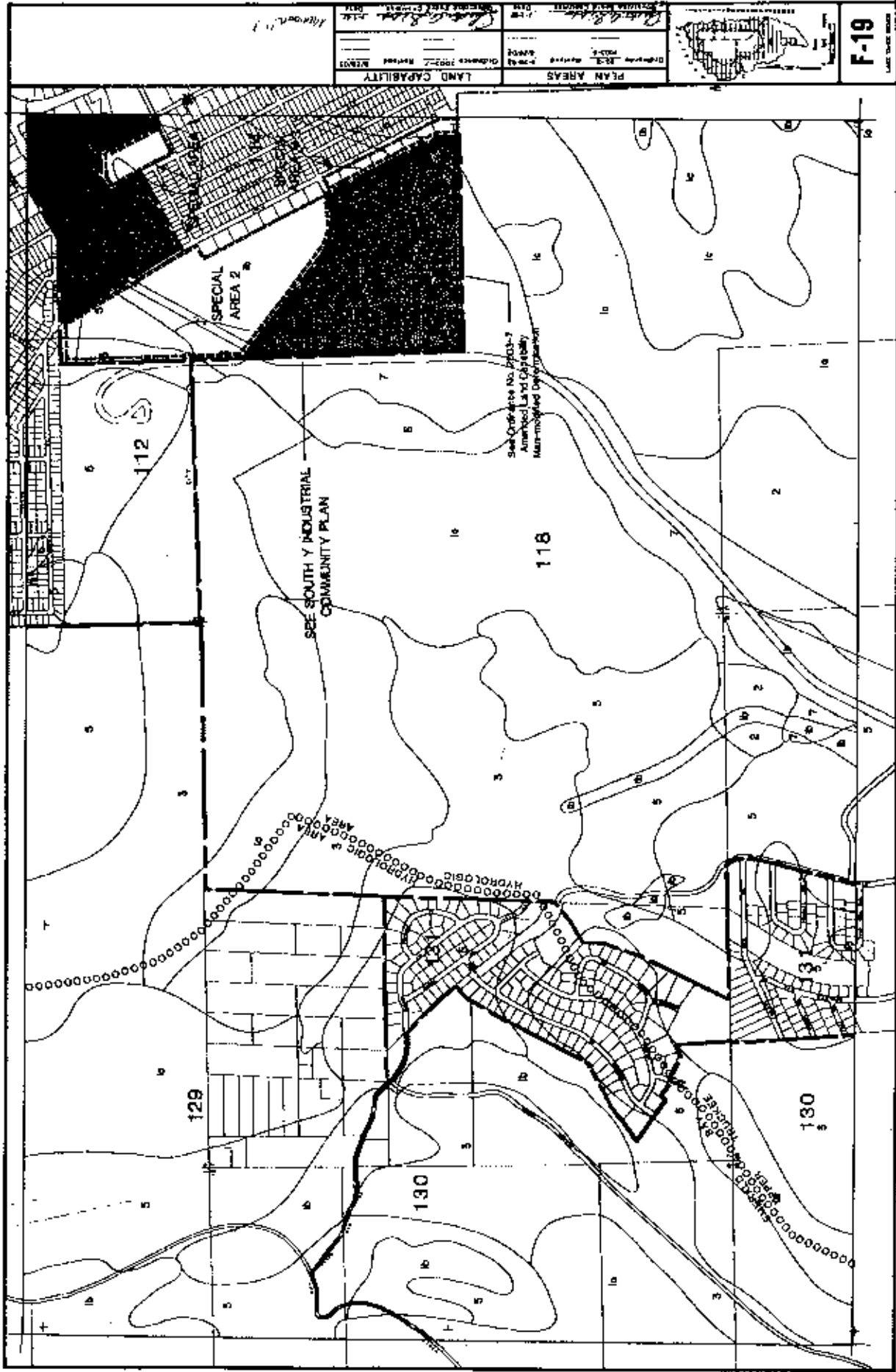






TAHOE REGIONAL PLANNING AGENCY



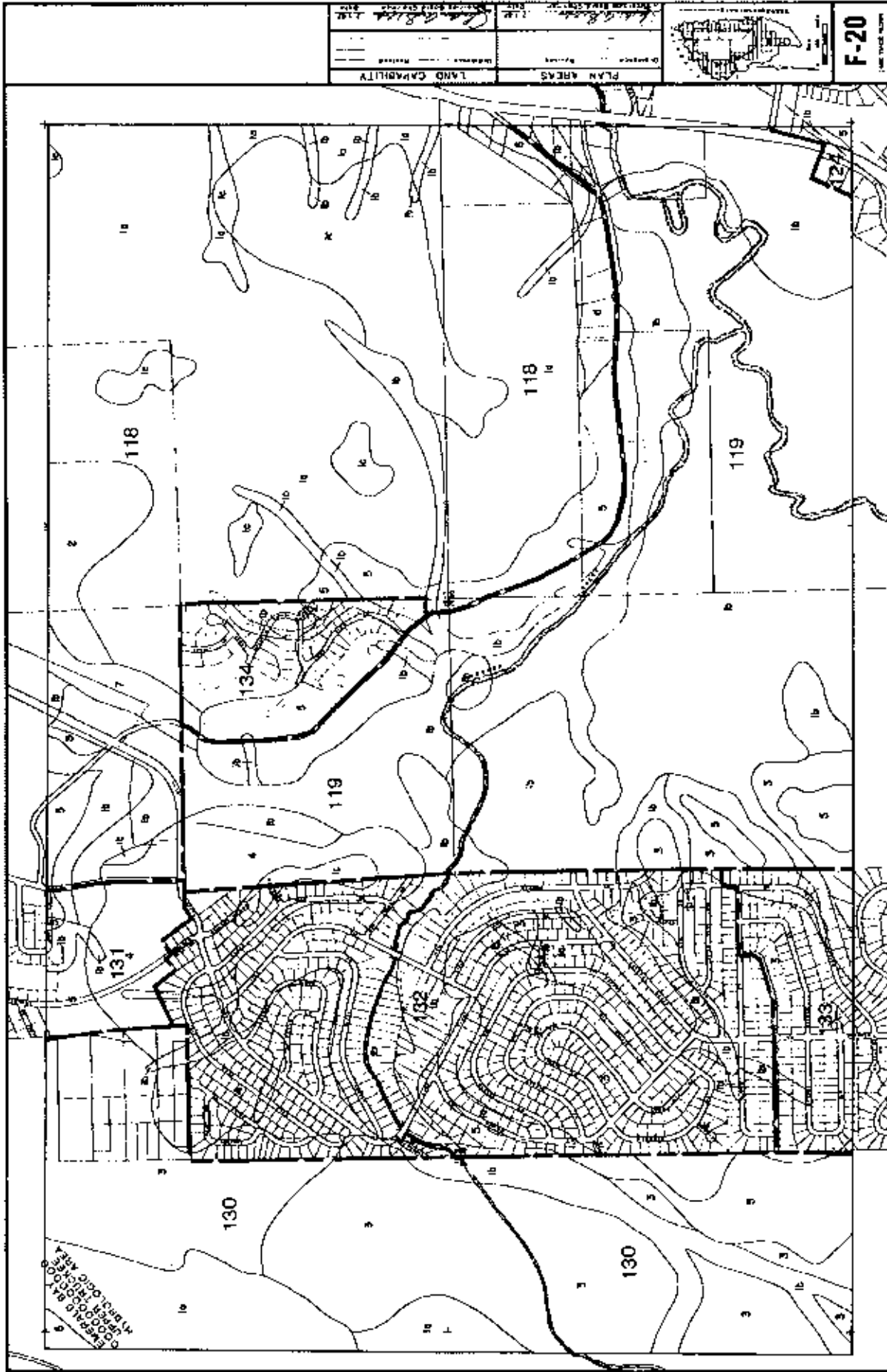


PREPARED BY DATE CHECKED BY DATE	PROJECT NO. SHEET NO. OF TOTAL SHEETS SCALE	TITLE F-19 LAND CAPABILITY
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F-19  
LAND CAPABILITY

TALHEE REGIONAL PLANNING AGENCY

DATE: 11/1/77



TAHOE REGIONAL PLANNING AGENCY

PARCEL	SECONDNAME	SITE#	SITESTREET	DOCDATE	LANDUSE	LEGAL1
033 242 111	U S FOREST SERVICE		*no Site Address*	01/05/1987	VACANT,RESIDENTIAL,UP TO 2.5 ACRES	MTN VW EST 7 L 779
033 242 121	CALIFORNIA TAHOE CON		*no Site Address*	09/28/1994	VACANT,RESIDENTIAL,UP TO 2.5 ACRES	MTN VW EST 7 L 780
033 242 131	CALIFORNIA TAHOE CON		*no Site Address*	07/13/1989	VACANT,RESIDENTIAL,UP TO 2.5 ACRES	MTN VW EST 7 L 781
033 244 021	CALIFORNIA TAHOE CON		*no Site Address*	09/08/1988	VACANT,RESIDENTIAL,UP TO 2.5 ACRES	MTN VW EST 7 L 706
033 244 071	CALIFORNIA TAHOE CON		*no Site Address*	03/10/1987	VACANT,RESIDENTIAL,UP TO 2.5 ACRES	MTN VW EST 7 L 731
033 244 081	CALIFORNIA TAHOE CON		*no Site Address*	07/21/1986	VACANT,RESIDENTIAL,UP TO 2.5 ACRES	MTN VW EST 7 L 732
033 244 091	CALIFORNIA TAHOE CON		*no Site Address*	07/28/1986	VACANT,RESIDENTIAL,UP TO 2.5 ACRES	MTN VW EST 7 L 733
033 245 011	CALIFORNIA TAHOE CON		*no Site Address*	11/16/1994	VACANT,RESIDENTIAL,UP TO 2.5 ACRES	MTN VW EST 7 L 737
033 245 041	CALIFORNIA TAHOE CON		*no Site Address*	01/08/1991	VACANT,RESIDENTIAL,UP TO 2.5 ACRES	MTN VW EST 7 L 740
033 245 061	CALIFORNIA TAHOE CON		*no Site Address*	09/19/1986	VACANT,RESIDENTIAL,UP TO 2.5 ACRES	MTN VW EST 7 L 752
033 245 071	CALIFORNIA TAHOE CON		*no Site Address*	03/26/1986	VACANT,RESIDENTIAL,UP TO 2.5 ACRES	MTN VW EST 7 L 753
033 251 071	CALIFORNIA TAHOE CON		*no Site Address*	06/02/1987	VACANT,RESIDENTIAL,UP TO 2.5 ACRES	MTN VW EST 7 L 671
033 251 081	CALIFORNIA TAHOE CON		*no Site Address*	07/21/1986	VACANT,RESIDENTIAL,UP TO 2.5 ACRES	MTN VW EST 7 L 672
033 251 091	CALIFORNIA TAHOE CON		*no Site Address*	06/21/1988	VACANT,RESIDENTIAL,UP TO 2.5 ACRES	MTN VW EST 7 L 673
033 251 101	CALIFORNIA TAHOE CON		*no Site Address*	04/30/1987	VACANT,RESIDENTIAL,UP TO 2.5 ACRES	MTN VW EST 7 L 674
033 251 161	CALIFORNIA TAHOE CON		*no Site Address*	07/23/1986	VACANT,RESIDENTIAL,UP TO 2.5 ACRES	MTN VW EST 7 L 680
033 251 181	U S FOREST SERVICE		*no Site Address*	06/16/1988	VACANT,RESIDENTIAL,UP TO 2.5 ACRES	MTN VW EST 7 L 694
033 251 191	U S FOREST SERVICE		*no Site Address*	03/02/1987	VACANT,RESIDENTIAL,UP TO 2.5 ACRES	MTN VW EST 7 L 695
033 251 221	U S FOREST SERVICE		*no Site Address*	03/02/1987	VACANT,RESIDENTIAL,UP TO 2.5 ACRES	MTN VW EST 7 L 698
033 251 241	CALIFORNIA TAHOE CON		*no Site Address*	09/15/1986	VACANT,RESIDENTIAL,UP TO 2.5 ACRES	MTN VW EST 7 L 700
033 251 261	CALIFORNIA TAHOE CON		*no Site Address*	09/03/1986	VACANT,RESIDENTIAL,UP TO 2.5 ACRES	MTN VW EST 7 L 702
033 251 271	U S FOREST SERVICE		*no Site Address*	11/18/1985	VACANT,RESIDENTIAL,UP TO 2.5 ACRES	MTN VW EST 7 L 703
033 251 281	CALIFORNIA TAHOE CON		*no Site Address*	07/21/1986	VACANT,RESIDENTIAL,UP TO 2.5 ACRES	MTN VW EST 7 L 704
033 252 021	U S FOREST SERVICE		*no Site Address*	03/02/1987	VACANT,RESIDENTIAL,UP TO 2.5 ACRES	MTN VW EST 7 L 682
033 254 051	CALIFORNIA TAHOE CON		*no Site Address*	02/19/1987	VACANT,RESIDENTIAL,UP TO 2.5 ACRES	MTN VW EST 7 L 714
033 254 061	CALIFORNIA TAHOE CON		*no Site Address*	07/28/1986	VACANT,RESIDENTIAL,UP TO 2.5 ACRES	MTN VW EST 7 L 715
033 254 071	U S FOREST SERVICE		*no Site Address*	03/02/1987	VACANT,RESIDENTIAL,UP TO 2.5 ACRES	MTN VW EST 7 L 716
033 254 081	CALIFORNIA TAHOE CON		*no Site Address*	06/06/1990	VACANT,RESIDENTIAL,UP TO 2.5 ACRES	MTN VW EST 7 L 717
033 254 131	CALIFORNIA TAHOE CON		*no Site Address*	11/12/1987	VACANT,RESIDENTIAL,UP TO 2.5 ACRES	MTN VW EST 7 L 727
033 254 141	CALIFORNIA TAHOE CON		*no Site Address*	07/30/1986	VACANT,RESIDENTIAL,UP TO 2.5 ACRES	MTN VW EST 7 L 728
033 254 151	CALIFORNIA TAHOE CON		*no Site Address*	09/03/1987	VACANT,RESIDENTIAL,UP TO 2.5 ACRES	MTN VW EST 7 L 729
033 255 031	CALIFORNIA TAHOE CON		*no Site Address*	08/12/1986	VACANT,RESIDENTIAL,UP TO 2.5 ACRES	MTN VW EST 7 L 744
033 255 041	CALIFORNIA TAHOE CON		*no Site Address*	07/18/1986	VACANT,RESIDENTIAL,UP TO 2.5 ACRES	MTN VW EST 7 L 745
033 341 021	CALIFORNIA TAHOE CON		*no Site Address*	04/30/1987	VACANT,RESIDENTIAL,UP TO 2.5 ACRES	TAHOE PAR 19 L 22
033 342 021			*no Site Address*	10/24/1990	VACANT,RESIDENTIAL,UP TO 2.5 ACRES	TAHOE PAR 19 POR L 24
033 342 101	U S FOREST SERVICE		*no Site Address*	02/21/1989	VACANT,RESIDENTIAL,UP TO 2.5 ACRES	TAHOE PAR 19 L 32
033 342 111	CALIFORNIA TAHOE CON		*no Site Address*	10/04/1988	VACANT,RESIDENTIAL,UP TO 2.5 ACRES	TAHOE PAR 19 L 33
033 343 041	U S FOREST SERVICE		*no Site Address*	01/31/1989	VACANT,RESIDENTIAL,UP TO 2.5 ACRES	TAHOE PAR 19 L 42
033 343 051	U S FOREST SERVICE		*no Site Address*	11/29/1988	VACANT,RESIDENTIAL,UP TO 2.5 ACRES	TAHOE PAR 19 L 43
033 343 071	CALIFORNIA TAHOE CON		*no Site Address*	11/29/1989	VACANT,RESIDENTIAL,UP TO 2.5 ACRES	TAHOE PAR 19 L 45
033 343 101	CALIFORNIA TAHOE CON		*no Site Address*	08/22/1986	VACANT,RESIDENTIAL,UP TO 2.5 ACRES	TAHOE PAR 19 L 48
033 343 111	CALIFORNIA TAHOE CON		*no Site Address*	08/05/1986	VACANT,RESIDENTIAL,UP TO 2.5 ACRES	TAHOE PAR 19 L 49
033 343 161	CALIFORNIA TAHOE CON		*no Site Address*	07/11/1986	VACANT,RESIDENTIAL,UP TO 2.5 ACRES	TAHOE PAR 19 L 72
033 343 231	U S FOREST SERVICE		*no Site Address*	12/29/1988	VACAHT,RESIDENTIAL,UP TO 2.5 ACRES	TAHOE PAR 19 L 79
033 344 011	CALIFORNIA TAHOE CON		*no Site Address*	01/21/1999	VACANT,RESIDENTIAL,UP TO 2.5 ACRES	TAHOE PAR 19 L 51

033 351 081	U S FOREST SERVICE	*no Site Address*	08/15/1990	VACANT, RESIDENTIAL, UP TO 2.5 ACRES	TAHOE PAR 19 L 8
033 352 041	U S FOREST SERVICE	*no Site Address*	05/24/1989	VACANT, RESIDENTIAL, UP TO 2.5 ACRES	TAHOE PAR 19 L 56
033 352 051	U S FOREST SERVICE	*no Site Address*	06/01/1989	VACANT, RESIDENTIAL, UP TO 2.5 ACRES	TAHOE PAR 19 L 57
033 352 071	U S FOREST SERVICE	*no Site Address*	11/16/1988	VACANT, RESIDENTIAL, UP TO 2.5 ACRES	TAHOE PAR 19 L 59
033 352 081	U S FOREST SERVICE	*no Site Address*	06/22/1989	VACANT, RESIDENTIAL, UP TO 2.5 ACRES	TAHOE PAR 19 L 60
033 352 091	FOREST SERVICE	*no Site Address*	12/10/1981	VACANT, RESIDENTIAL, UP TO 2.5 ACRES	TAHOE PAR 19 L 61
033 352 121	U S FOREST SERVICE	*no Site Address*	06/01/1989	VACANT, RESIDENTIAL, UP TO 2.5 ACRES	TAHOE PAR 19 L 64
033 352 131	CALIFORNIA TAHOE CON	*no Site Address*	04/09/1987	VACANT, RESIDENTIAL, UP TO 2.5 ACRES	TAHOE PAR 19 L 65
033 353 021	U S FOREST SERVICE	*no Site Address*	08/11/1989	VACANT, RESIDENTIAL, UP TO 2.5 ACRES	TAHOE PAR 19 L 99
033 353 031	U S FOREST SERVICE	*no Site Address*	12/28/1989	VACANT, RESIDENTIAL, UP TO 2.5 ACRES	TAHOE PAR 19 L 100
033 353 091	U S FOREST SERVICE	*no Site Address*	12/08/1988	VACANT, RESIDENTIAL, UP TO 2.5 ACRES	TAHOE PAR 19 L 106
033 353 211	U S FOREST SERVICE	*no Site Address*	11/14/1988	VACANT, RESIDENTIAL, UP TO 2.5 ACRES	TAHOE PAR 19 L 118
033 354 011	U S FOREST SERVICE	*no Site Address*	11/16/1988	VACANT, RESIDENTIAL, UP TO 2.5 ACRES	TAHOE PAR 19 L 191
033 354 041	U S FOREST SERVICE	*no Site Address*	11/10/1988	VACANT, RESIDENTIAL, UP TO 2.5 ACRES	TAHOE PAR 19 L 194
033 354 061	U S FOREST SERVICE	*no Site Address*	10/03/1990	VACANT, RESIDENTIAL, UP TO 2.5 ACRES	TAHOE PAR 19 L 196
033 354 071	U S FOREST SERVICE	*no Site Address*	12/28/1988	VACANT, RESIDENTIAL, UP TO 2.5 ACRES	TAHOE PAR 19 L 197
033 354 081	U S FOREST SERVICE	*no Site Address*	12/06/1988	VACANT, RESIDENTIAL, UP TO 2.5 ACRES	TAHOE PAR 19 L 198
033 354 101	U S FOREST SERVICE	*no Site Address*	06/11/1990	VACANT, RESIDENTIAL, UP TO 2.5 ACRES	TAHOE PAR 19 L 200
033 354 141	U S FOREST SERVICE	*no Site Address*	05/16/1989	VACANT, RESIDENTIAL, UP TO 2.5 ACRES	TAHOE PAR 19 L 204
033 354 161	U S FOREST SERVICE	*no Site Address*	01/24/1989	VACANT, RESIDENTIAL, UP TO 2.5 ACRES	TAHOE PAR 19 L 206
033 354 171	U S FOREST SERVICE	*no Site Address*	11/14/1988	VACANT, RESIDENTIAL, UP TO 2.5 ACRES	TAHOE PAR 19 L 207
033 354 181	U S FOREST SERVICE	*no Site Address*	12/14/1988	VACANT, RESIDENTIAL, UP TO 2.5 ACRES	TAHOE PAR 19 L 208
033 361 011	CALIFORNIA TAHOE CON	*no Site Address*	12/28/2001	VACANT, RESIDENTIAL, UP TO 2.5 ACRES	TAHOE PAR 19 L 96
033 361 021	U S FOREST SERVICE	*no Site Address*	01/24/1989	VACANT, RESIDENTIAL, UP TO 2.5 ACRES	TAHOE PAR 19 L 97
033 361 041	U S FOREST SERVICE	*no Site Address*	02/04/1993	VACANT, RESIDENTIAL, UP TO 2.5 ACRES	TAHOE PAR 19 L 128
033 362 011	U S FOREST SERVICE	*no Site Address*	06/21/1989	VACANT, RESIDENTIAL, UP TO 2.5 ACRES	TAHOE PAR 19 L 81
033 362 071	CALIFORNIA TAHOE CON	*no Site Address*	07/24/1986	VACANT, RESIDENTIAL, UP TO 2.5 ACRES	TAHOE PAR 19 L 87
033 362 091	CALIFORNIA TAHOE CON	*no Site Address*	07/16/1986	VACANT, RESIDENTIAL, UP TO 2.5 ACRES	TAHOE PAR 19 L 89
033 362 141	U S FOREST SERVICE	*no Site Address*	12/14/1988	VACANT, RESIDENTIAL, UP TO 2.5 ACRES	TAHOE PAR 19 L 94
033 362 151	CALIFORNIA TAHOE CON	*no Site Address*	12/15/1986	VACANT, RESIDENTIAL, UP TO 2.5 ACRES	TAHOE PAR 19 L 95
033 363 011	U S FOREST SERVICE	*no Site Address*	11/27/1989	VACANT, RESIDENTIAL, UP TO 2.5 ACRES	TAHOE PAR 19 L 165
033 363 061	CALIFORNIA TAHOE CON	*no Site Address*	12/20/1988	VACANT, RESIDENTIAL, UP TO 2.5 ACRES	TAHOE PAR 19 L 170
033 363 121	CALIFORNIA TAHOE CON	*no Site Address*	09/15/1986	VACANT, RESIDENTIAL, UP TO 2.5 ACRES	TAHOE PAR 19 L 176
033 363 151	CALIFORNIA TAHOE CON	*no Site Address*	07/18/1986	VACANT, RESIDENTIAL, UP TO 2.5 ACRES	TAHOE PAR 19 L 179
033 363 161	CALIFORNIA TAHOE CON	*no Site Address*	07/16/1986	VACANT, RESIDENTIAL, UP TO 2.5 ACRES	TAHOE PAR 19 L 180
033 363 181	U S FOREST SERVICE	*no Site Address*	12/14/1988	VACANT, RESIDENTIAL, UP TO 2.5 ACRES	TAHOE PAR 19 L 182
033 363 221	CALIFORNIA TAHOE CON	*no Site Address*	07/28/1988	VACANT, RESIDENTIAL, UP TO 2.5 ACRES	TAHOE PAR 19 L 186
033 364 021	U S FOREST SERVICE	*no Site Address*	11/10/1988	VACANT, RESIDENTIAL, UP TO 2.5 ACRES	TAHOE PAR 19 L 162
033 364 061	U S FOREST SERVICE	*no Site Address*	01/16/1989	VACANT, RESIDENTIAL, UP TO 2.5 ACRES	TAHOE PAR 19 L 190
033 371 021	CALIFORNIA TAHOE CON	*no Site Address*	01/16/1987	VACANT, RESIDENTIAL, UP TO 2.5 ACRES	TAHOE PAR 21 L 399
033 371 051	CALIFORNIA TAHOE CON	*no Site Address*	08/04/1986	VACANT, RESIDENTIAL, UP TO 2.5 ACRES	TAHOE PAR 21 L 402
033 371 081	CALIFORNIA TAHOE CON	*no Site Address*	08/06/1986	VACANT, RESIDENTIAL, UP TO 2.5 ACRES	TAHOE PAR 21 L 405
033 371 091	CALIFORNIA TAHOE CON	*no Site Address*	07/16/1986	VACANT, RESIDENTIAL, UP TO 2.5 ACRES	TAHOE PAR 21 L 406
033 371 101	CALIFORNIA TAHOE CON	*no Site Address*	07/24/1986	VACANT, RESIDENTIAL, UP TO 2.5 ACRES	TAHOE PAR 21 L 407
033 371 141	CALIFORNIA TAHOE CON	*no Site Address*	06/10/1988	VACANT, RESIDENTIAL, UP TO 2.5 ACRES	TAHOE PAR 21 L 411
033 371 171	U S FOREST SERVICE	*no Site Address*	08/17/1989	VACANT, RESIDENTIAL, UP TO 2.5 ACRES	TAHOE PAR 21 L 414



033 381 121	U S FOREST SERVICE	*no Site Address*	12/06/1988	VACANT, RESIDENTIAL, UP TO 2.5 ACRES	TAHOE PAR 21 L 504
033 382 051	U S FOREST SERVICE	*no Site Address*	01/17/1989	VACANT, RESIDENTIAL, UP TO 2.5 ACRES	TAHOE PAR 21 L 478
033 382 061	U S FOREST SERVICE	*no Site Address*	11/08/1988	VACANT, RESIDENTIAL, UP TO 2.5 ACRES	TAHOE PAR 21 L 479
033 382 081	U S FOREST SERVICE	*no Site Address*	05/16/1989	VACANT, RESIDENTIAL, UP TO 2.5 ACRES	TAHOE PAR 21 L 481
033 382 111	CALIFORNIA TAHOE CON	*no Site Address*	07/16/1986	VACANT, RESIDENTIAL, UP TO 2.5 ACRES	TAHOE PAR 21 L 484
033 382 121	U S FOREST SERVICE	*no Site Address*	11/15/1988	VACANT, RESIDENTIAL, UP TO 2.5 ACRES	TAHOE PAR 21 L 485
033 382 141	U S FOREST SERVICE	*no Site Address*	08/09/1989	VACANT, RESIDENTIAL, UP TO 2.5 ACRES	TAHOE PAR 21 L 487
033 382 171	U S FOREST SERVICE	*no Site Address*	11/15/1988	VACANT, RESIDENTIAL, UP TO 2.5 ACRES	TAHOE PAR 21 L 490
033 383 021	U S FOREST SERVICE	*no Site Address*	01/19/1990	VACANT, RESIDENTIAL, UP TO 2.5 ACRES	L 452
033 383 111	CALIFORNIA TAHOE CON	*no Site Address*	08/08/1986	VACANT, RESIDENTIAL, UP TO 2.5 ACRES	TAHOE PAR 21 L 461
033 471 051	U S FOREST SERVICE	*no Site Address*	12/08/1988	VACANT, RESIDENTIAL, UP TO 2.5 ACRES	MTN VW EST 1 L 6
033 471 161	U S FOREST SERVICE	*no Site Address*	11/08/1988	VACANT, RESIDENTIAL, UP TO 2.5 ACRES	MTN VW EST 1 L 113
033 471 181	CALIFORNIA TAHOE CON	*no Site Address*	07/30/1986	VACANT, RESIDENTIAL, UP TO 2.5 ACRES	MTN VW EST 1 L 111
033 471 191	CALIFORNIA TAHOE CON	*no Site Address*	05/07/1987	VACANT, RESIDENTIAL, UP TO 2.5 ACRES	MTN VW EST 1 L 110
033 471 241	U S FOREST SERVICE	*no Site Address*	02/01/1989	VACANT, RESIDENTIAL, UP TO 2.5 ACRES	MTN VW EST 1 L 105
033 471 271	CALIFORNIA TAHOE CON	*no Site Address*	09/08/1986	VACANT, RESIDENTIAL, UP TO 2.5 ACRES	MTN VW EST 1 L 120
033 472 131	U S FOREST SERVICE	*no Site Address*	11/30/1988	VACANT, RESIDENTIAL, UP TO 2.5 ACRES	MTN VW EST 1 L 41
033 472 141	U S FOREST SERVICE	*no Site Address*	01/09/1989	VACANT, RESIDENTIAL, UP TO 2.5 ACRES	MTN VW EST 1 L 42
033 473 051	U S FOREST SERVICE	*no Site Address*	10/17/1989	VACANT, RESIDENTIAL, UP TO 2.5 ACRES	MTN VW EST 1 L 64
033 473 081	U S FOREST SERVICE	*no Site Address*	12/01/1989	VACANT, RESIDENTIAL, UP TO 2.5 ACRES	MTN VW EST 1 L 67
033 474 041	CALIFORNIA TAHOE CON	*no Site Address*	08/28/1986	VACANT, RESIDENTIAL, UP TO 2.5 ACRES	MTN VW EST 1 L 101
033 474 051	CALIFORNIA TAHOE CON	*no Site Address*	08/28/1986	VACANT, RESIDENTIAL, UP TO 2.5 ACRES	MTN VW EST 1 L 100
033 474 061	CALIFORNIA TAHOE CON	*no Site Address*	11/10/1986	VACANT, RESIDENTIAL, UP TO 2.5 ACRES	MTN VW EST 1 L 99
033 474 071	CALIFORNIA TAHOE CON	*no Site Address*	07/16/1986	VACANT, RESIDENTIAL, UP TO 2.5 ACRES	MTN VW EST 1 L 127
033 474 081	CALIFORNIA TAHOE CON	*no Site Address*	08/28/1986	VACANT, RESIDENTIAL, UP TO 2.5 ACRES	MTN VW EST 1 L 126
033 474 091	CALIFORNIA TAHOE CON	*no Site Address*	08/28/1986	VACANT, RESIDENTIAL, UP TO 2.5 ACRES	MTN VW EST 1 L 125
033 474 101	CALIFORNIA TAHOE CON	*no Site Address*	02/09/1988	VACANT, RESIDENTIAL, UP TO 2.5 ACRES	MTN VW EST 1 L 124
033 474 111	CALIFORNIA TAHOE CON	*no Site Address*	08/28/1986	VACANT, RESIDENTIAL, UP TO 2.5 ACRES	MTN VW EST 1 L 123
033 475 011	CALIFORNIA TAHOE CON	*no Site Address*	08/13/1986	VACANT, RESIDENTIAL, UP TO 2.5 ACRES	MTN VW EST 1 L 128
033 475 021	CALIFORNIA TAHOE CON	*no Site Address*	12/22/1986	VACANT, RESIDENTIAL, UP TO 2.5 ACRES	MTN VW EST 1 L 129
033 475 031	CALIFORNIA TAHOE CON	*no Site Address*	12/22/1986	VACANT, RESIDENTIAL, UP TO 2.5 ACRES	MTN VW EST 1 L 130
033 475 071	CALIFORNIA TAHOE CON	*no Site Address*	09/25/1986	VACANT, RESIDENTIAL, UP TO 2.5 ACRES	MTN VW EST 1 L 134
033 476 011	U S FOREST SERVICE	*no Site Address*	08/15/1990	VACANT, RESIDENTIAL, UP TO 2.5 ACRES	MTN VW EST 1 L 136
033 481 011	CALIFORNIA TAHOE CON	*no Site Address*	07/30/1986	VACANT, RESIDENTIAL, UP TO 2.5 ACRES	MTN VW EST 2 L 194
033 481 031	CALIFORNIA TAHOE CON	*no Site Address*	08/04/1988	VACANT, RESIDENTIAL, UP TO 2.5 ACRES	MTN VW EST 2 L 196
033 481 041	CALIFORNIA TAHOE CON	*no Site Address*	08/04/1986	VACANT, RESIDENTIAL, UP TO 2.5 ACRES	MTN VW EST 2 L 197
033 481 061	U S FOREST SERVICE	*no Site Address*	09/10/1985	VACANT, RESIDENTIAL, UP TO 2.5 ACRES	MTN VW EST 2 L 199
033 481 071	CALIFORNIA TAHOE CON	*no Site Address*	08/06/1986	VACANT, RESIDENTIAL, UP TO 2.5 ACRES	MTN VW EST 2 L 200
033 481 081	CALIFORNIA TAHOE CON	*no Site Address*	07/28/1986	VACANT, RESIDENTIAL, UP TO 2.5 ACRES	MTN VW EST 2 L 201
033 481 091	CALIFORNIA TAHOE CON	*no Site Address*	07/30/1986	VACANT, RESIDENTIAL, UP TO 2.5 ACRES	MTN VW EST 2 L 202
033 481 101	CALIFORNIA TAHOE CON	*no Site Address*	07/21/1986	VACANT, RESIDENTIAL, UP TO 2.5 ACRES	MTN VW EST 2 L 203
033 481 111	U S FOREST SERVICE	*no Site Address*	04/21/1989	VACANT, RESIDENTIAL, UP TO 2.5 ACRES	MTN VW EST 2 L 204
033 481 121	CALIFORNIA TAHOE CON	*no Site Address*	11/20/1987	VACANT, RESIDENTIAL, UP TO 2.5 ACRES	MTN VW EST 2 L 205
033 481 161	CALIFORNIA TAHOE CON	*no Site Address*	06/25/1986	VACANT, RESIDENTIAL, UP TO 2.5 ACRES	MTN VW EST 2 L 215
033 481 191	U S FOREST SERVICE	*no Site Address*	08/17/1982	VACANT, RESIDENTIAL, UP TO 2.5 ACRES	MTN VW EST 2 L 212
033 481 201	CALIFORNIA TAHOE CON	*no Site Address*	07/18/1986	VACANT, RESIDENTIAL, UP TO 2.5 ACRES	MTN VW EST 2 L 211



033 481 211	CALIFORNIA TAHOE CON	*no Site Address*	07/18/1986	VACANT, RESIDENTIAL, UP TO 2.5 ACRES	MTN VW EST 2 L 210
033 481 221	CALIFORNIA TAHOE CON	*no Site Address*	12/24/1986	VACANT, RESIDENTIAL, UP TO 2.5 ACRES	MTN VW EST 2 L 209
033 481 231	CALIFORNIA TAHOE CON	*no Site Address*	08/25/1986	VACANT, RESIDENTIAL, UP TO 2.5 ACRES	MTN VW EST 2 L 221
033 481 241	CALIFORNIA TAHOE CON	*no Site Address*	08/22/1986	VACANT, RESIDENTIAL, UP TO 2.5 ACRES	MTN VW EST 2 L 222
033 481 261	CALIFORNIA TAHOE CON	*no Site Address*	07/31/1986	VACANT, RESIDENTIAL, UP TO 2.5 ACRES	MTN VW EST 2 POR L 208
033 481 281	CALIFORNIA TAHOE CON	*no Site Address*	07/31/1986	VACANT, RESIDENTIAL, UP TO 2.5 ACRES	MTN VW EST 2 POR L 207
033 482 021	CALIFORNIA TAHOE CON	*no Site Address*	12/31/1986	VACANT, RESIDENTIAL, UP TO 2.5 ACRES	MTN VW EST 2 L 217
033 482 041	CALIFORNIA TAHOE CON	*no Site Address*	01/20/1987	VACANT, RESIDENTIAL, UP TO 2.5 ACRES	MTN VW EST 2 L 219
033 484 011	CALIFORNIA TAHOE CON	*no Site Address*	01/03/1994	VACANT, RESIDENTIAL, UP TO 2.5 ACRES	MTN VW EST 2 L 225
033 484 031	CALIFORNIA TAHOE CON	*no Site Address*	07/17/1986	VACANT, RESIDENTIAL, UP TO 2.5 ACRES	MTN VW EST 2 L 227
033 484 051	U S FOREST SERVICE	*no Site Address*	09/30/1987	VACANT, RESIDENTIAL, UP TO 2.5 ACRES	MTN VW EST 2 L 229
033 484 061	CALIFORNIA TAHOE CON	*no Site Address*	11/22/1989	VACANT, RESIDENTIAL, UP TO 2.5 ACRES	MTN VW EST 2 L 230
033 484 071	U S FOREST SERVICE	*no Site Address*	07/29/1985	VACANT, RESIDENTIAL, UP TO 2.5 ACRES	MTN VW EST 2 L 231
033 484 081	CALIFORNIA TAHOE CON	*no Site Address*	07/18/1986	VACANT, RESIDENTIAL, UP TO 2.5 ACRES	MTN VW EST 2 L 232
033 484 111	CALIFORNIA TAHOE CON	*no Site Address*	08/21/1986	VACANT, RESIDENTIAL, UP TO 2.5 ACRES	MTN VW EST 2 L 235
033 484 161	CALIFORNIA TAHOE CON	*no Site Address*	12/29/1988	VACANT, RESIDENTIAL, UP TO 2.5 ACRES	MTN VW EST 2 L 240
033 484 191	FOREST SERVICE	*no Site Address*	10/20/1981	VACANT, RESIDENTIAL, UP TO 2.5 ACRES	MTN VW EST 2 L 243
033 485 011	U S FOREST SERVICE	*no Site Address*	08/17/1989	VACANT, RESIDENTIAL, UP TO 2.5 ACRES	MTN VW EST 2 L 244
033 485 021	CALIFORNIA TAHOE CON	*no Site Address*	07/17/1986	VACANT, RESIDENTIAL, UP TO 2.5 ACRES	MTN VW EST 2 L 245
033 485 031	CALIFORNIA TAHOE CON	*no Site Address*	08/05/1986	VACANT, RESIDENTIAL, UP TO 2.5 ACRES	MTN VW EST 2 L 246
033 485 041	CALIFORNIA TAHOE CON	*no Site Address*	01/27/1987	VACANT, RESIDENTIAL, UP TO 2.5 ACRES	MTN VW EST 2 L 247
033 485 051	CALIFORNIA TAHOE CON	*no Site Address*	05/27/1992	VACANT, RESIDENTIAL, UP TO 2.5 ACRES	MTN VW EST 2 L 248
033 491 051	U S FOREST SERVICE	*no Site Address*	08/31/1989	VACANT, RESIDENTIAL, UP TO 2.5 ACRES	MTN VW EST 2 L 141
033 491 111	CALIFORNIA TAHOE CON	*no Site Address*	08/28/1980	VACANT, RESIDENTIAL, UP TO 2.5 ACRES	MTN VW EST 2 L 147
033 492 111	U S FOREST SERVICE	*no Site Address*	03/12/1990	VACANT, RESIDENTIAL, UP TO 2.5 ACRES	MTN VW EST 2 L 159
033 492 161	U S FOREST SERVICE	*no Site Address*	07/21/1989	VACANT, RESIDENTIAL, UP TO 2.5 ACRES	MTN VW EST 2 L 164
033 492 181	U S FOREST SERVICE	*no Site Address*	05/26/1989	VACANT, RESIDENTIAL, UP TO 2.5 ACRES	MTN VW EST 2 L 166
033 493 011	CALIFORNIA TAHOE CON	*no Site Address*	07/17/1986	VACANT, RESIDENTIAL, UP TO 2.5 ACRES	MTN VW EST 2 L 168
033 493 021	CALIFORNIA TAHOE CON	*no Site Address*	07/17/1986	VACANT, RESIDENTIAL, UP TO 2.5 ACRES	MTN VW EST 2 L 169
033 493 041	CALIFORNIA TAHOE CON	*no Site Address*	10/10/1986	VACANT, RESIDENTIAL, UP TO 2.5 ACRES	MTN VW EST 2 L 171
033 493 051	U S FOREST SERVICE	*no Site Address*	06/10/1983	VACANT, RESIDENTIAL, UP TO 2.5 ACRES	MTN VW EST 2 L 172
033 493 071	CALIFORNIA TAHOE CON	*no Site Address*	06/19/1987	VACANT, RESIDENTIAL, UP TO 2.5 ACRES	MTN VW EST 2 L 174
033 494 011	U S FOREST SERVICE	*no Site Address*	05/26/1989	VACANT, RESIDENTIAL, UP TO 2.5 ACRES	MTN VW EST 2 L 177
033 494 051	CALIFORNIA TAHOE CON	*no Site Address*	09/25/1988	VACANT, RESIDENTIAL, UP TO 2.5 ACRES	MTN VW EST 2 L 181
033 494 111	CALIFORNIA TAHOE CON	*no Site Address*	08/08/1989	VACANT, RESIDENTIAL, UP TO 2.5 ACRES	MTN VW EST 2 L 187
033 494 131	CALIFORNIA TAHOE CON	*no Site Address*	07/16/1986	VACANT, RESIDENTIAL, UP TO 2.5 ACRES	MTN VW EST 2 L 189
033 494 161	CALIFORNIA TAHOE CON	*no Site Address*	10/08/1986	VACANT, RESIDENTIAL, UP TO 2.5 ACRES	MTN VW EST 2 L 192
033 501 021	CALIFORNIA TAHOE CON	*no Site Address*	07/17/1986	VACANT, RESIDENTIAL, UP TO 2.5 ACRES	MTN VW EST 3 LOT 276
033 501 041	CALIFORNIA TAHOE CON	*no Site Address*	01/23/1987	VACANT, RESIDENTIAL, UP TO 2.5 ACRES	MTN VW EST 3 LOT 278
033 501 061	CALIFORNIA TAHOE CON	*no Site Address*	10/10/1986	VACANT, RESIDENTIAL, UP TO 2.5 ACRES	MTN VW EST 3 LOT 280
033 501 071	CALIFORNIA TAHOE CON	*no Site Address*	09/11/1986	VACANT, RESIDENTIAL, UP TO 2.5 ACRES	MTN VW EST 3 LOT 281
033 501 081	CALIFORNIA TAHOE CON	*no Site Address*	09/11/1986	VACANT, RESIDENTIAL, UP TO 2.5 ACRES	MTN VW EST 3 LOT 282
033 501 111	CALIFORNIA TAHOE CON	*no Site Address*	07/17/1986	VACANT, RESIDENTIAL, UP TO 2.5 ACRES	MTN VW EST 3 LOT 285
033 501 121	CALIFORNIA TAHOE CON	*no Site Address*	09/30/1986	VACANT, RESIDENTIAL, UP TO 2.5 ACRES	MTN VW EST 3 LOT 286
033 501 151	CALIFORNIA TAHOE CON	*no Site Address*	08/13/1990	VACANT, RESIDENTIAL, UP TO 2.5 ACRES	MTN VW EST 3 LOT 289
033 502 011	U S FOREST SERVICE	*no Site Address*	07/07/1983	VACANT, RESIDENTIAL, UP TO 2.5 ACRES	MTN VW EST 3 LOT 302

033 502 041	CALIFORNIA TAHOE CON	*no Site Address*	11/25/1986	VACANT, RESIDENTIAL, UP TO 2.5 ACRES	MTN VW EST 3 LOT 305
033 502 051	U S FOREST SERVICE	*no Site Address*	01/26/1989	VACANT, RESIDENTIAL, UP TO 2.5 ACRES	MTN VW EST 3 LOT 306
033 502 061	CALIFORNIA TAHOE CON	*no Site Address*	07/17/1986	VACANT, RESIDENTIAL, UP TO 2.5 ACRES	MTN VW EST 3 LOT 307
033 502 091	CALIFORNIA TAHOE CON	*no Site Address*	06/26/1992	VACANT, RESIDENTIAL, UP TO 2.5 ACRES	MTN VW EST 3 LOT 310
033 502 101	CALIFORNIA TAHOE CON	*no Site Address*	03/18/1987	VACANT, RESIDENTIAL, UP TO 2.5 ACRES	MTN VW EST 3 LOT 311
033 502 111	CALIFORNIA TAHOE CON	*no Site Address*	06/04/1997	VACANT, RESIDENTIAL, UP TO 2.5 ACRES	MTN VW EST 3 LOT 312
033 502 141	U S FOREST SERVICE	*no Site Address*	02/23/1994	VACANT, RESIDENTIAL, UP TO 2.5 ACRES	MTN VW EST 3 LOT 315
033 502 151	CALIFORNIA TAHOE CON	*no Site Address*	03/11/1987	VACANT, RESIDENTIAL, UP TO 2.5 ACRES	MTN VW EST 3 LOT 316
033 502 191	CALIFORNIA TAHOE CON	*no Site Address*	07/29/1988	VACANT, RESIDENTIAL, UP TO 2.5 ACRES	MTN VW EST 3 LOT 320
033 503 011	CALIFORNIA TAHOE CON	*no Site Address*	08/12/1986	VACANT, RESIDENTIAL, UP TO 2.5 ACRES	MTN VW EST 3 LOT 334
033 503 021	CALIFORNIA TAHOE CON	*no Site Address*	07/17/1986	VACANT, RESIDENTIAL, UP TO 2.5 ACRES	MTN VW EST 3 LOT 335
033 503 161	CALIFORNIA TAHOE CON	*no Site Address*	09/10/1986	VACANT, RESIDENTIAL, UP TO 2.5 ACRES	MTN VW EST 3 LOT 350
033 504 011	CALIFORNIA TAHOE CON	*no Site Address*	07/17/1986	VACANT, RESIDENTIAL, UP TO 2.5 ACRES	MTN VW EST 3 LOT 365
033 504 021	U S FOREST SERVICE	*no Site Address*	12/13/1983	VACANT, RESIDENTIAL, UP TO 2.5 ACRES	MTN VW EST 3 LOT 366
033 504 051	CALIFORNIA TAHOE CON	*no Site Address*	03/31/1988	VACANT, RESIDENTIAL, UP TO 2.5 ACRES	MTN VW EST 3 LOT 369
033 504 071	CALIFORNIA TAHOE CON	*no Site Address*	09/09/1987	VACANT, RESIDENTIAL, UP TO 2.5 ACRES	MTN VW EST 3 LOT 371
033 511 011	USDA FOREST SERVICE	*no Site Address*	03/04/1998	VACANT, RESIDENTIAL, UP TO 2.5 ACRES	MTN VW EST 3 LOT 250
033 511 031	CALIFORNIA TAHOE CON	*no Site Address*	08/25/1986	VACANT, RESIDENTIAL, UP TO 2.5 ACRES	MTN VW EST 3 LOT 252
033 511 041		*no Site Address*	08/20/1981	VACANT, RESIDENTIAL, UP TO 2.5 ACRES	MTN VW EST 3 LOT 253
033 511 051	CALIFORNIA TAHOE CON	*no Site Address*	12/16/1987	VACANT, RESIDENTIAL, UP TO 2.5 ACRES	MTN VW EST 3 LOT 254
033 511 061	CALIFORNIA TAHOE CON	*no Site Address*	08/01/1991	VACANT, RESIDENTIAL, UP TO 2.5 ACRES	MTN VW EST 3 LOT 255
033 511 071	CALIFORNIA TAHOE CON	*no Site Address*	03/11/1987	VACANT, RESIDENTIAL, UP TO 2.5 ACRES	MTN VW EST 3 LOT 256
033 511 081	CALIFORNIA TAHOE CON	*no Site Address*	07/17/1986	VACANT, RESIDENTIAL, UP TO 2.5 ACRES	MTN VW EST 3 LOT 257
033 511 091	CALIFORNIA TAHOE CON	*no Site Address*	09/25/1986	VACANT, RESIDENTIAL, UP TO 2.5 ACRES	MTN VW EST 3 LOT 258
033 511 111	CALIFORNIA TAHOE CON	*no Site Address*	07/30/1988	VACANT, RESIDENTIAL, UP TO 2.5 ACRES	MTN VW EST 3 LOT 260
033 511 131	CALIFORNIA TAHOE CON	*no Site Address*	10/14/1986	VACANT, RESIDENTIAL, UP TO 2.5 ACRES	MTN VW EST 3 LOT 262
033 511 141	CALIFORNIA TAHOE CON	*no Site Address*	11/20/1986	VACANT, RESIDENTIAL, UP TO 2.5 ACRES	MTN VW EST 3 LOT 263
033 511 151	CALIFORNIA TAHOE CON	*no Site Address*	07/24/1986	VACANT, RESIDENTIAL, UP TO 2.5 ACRES	MTN VW EST 3 LOT 264
033 511 171	CALIFORNIA TAHOE CON	*no Site Address*	07/16/1986	VACANT, RESIDENTIAL, UP TO 2.5 ACRES	MTN VW EST 3 LOT 266
033 511 181	CALIFORNIA TAHOE CON	*no Site Address*	10/30/1987	VACANT, RESIDENTIAL, UP TO 2.5 ACRES	MTN VW EST 3 LOT 267
033 511 191	CALIFORNIA TAHOE CON	*no Site Address*	07/30/1986	VACANT, RESIDENTIAL, UP TO 2.5 ACRES	MTN VW EST 3 LOT 268
033 511 201	CALIFORNIA TAHOE CON	*no Site Address*	10/08/1996	VACANT, RESIDENTIAL, UP TO 2.5 ACRES	MTN VW EST 3 LOT 269
033 511 211	CALIFORNIA TAHOE CON	*no Site Address*	12/09/1987	VACANT, RESIDENTIAL, UP TO 2.5 ACRES	MTN VW EST 3 LOT 270
033 512 011	CALIFORNIA TAHOE CON	*no Site Address*	08/04/1986	VACANT, RESIDENTIAL, UP TO 2.5 ACRES	MTN VW EST 3 LOT 271
033 512 021	U S FOREST SERVICE	*no Site Address*	11/30/1987	VACANT, RESIDENTIAL, UP TO 2.5 ACRES	MTN VW EST 3 LOT 272
033 512 051	CALIFORNIA TAHOE CON	*no Site Address*	03/11/1987	VACANT, RESIDENTIAL, UP TO 2.5 ACRES	MTN VW EST 3 LOT 292
033 513 031	CALIFORNIA TAHOE CON	*no Site Address*	06/04/1997	VACANT, RESIDENTIAL, UP TO 2.5 ACRES	MTN VW EST 3 LOT 299
033 513 081	CALIFORNIA TAHOE CON	*no Site Address*	12/05/1986	VACANT, RESIDENTIAL, UP TO 2.5 ACRES	MTN VW EST 3 LOT 326
033 513 091	CALIFORNIA TAHOE CON	*no Site Address*	09/25/1986	VACANT, RESIDENTIAL, UP TO 2.5 ACRES	MTN VW EST 3 LOT 325
033 513 101	CALIFORNIA TAHOE CON	*no Site Address*	07/30/1986	VACANT, RESIDENTIAL, UP TO 2.5 ACRES	MTN VW EST 3 LOT 324
033 513 121	CALIFORNIA TAHOE CON	*no Site Address*	03/27/1987	VACANT, RESIDENTIAL, UP TO 2.5 ACRES	MTN VW EST 3 LOT 322
033 513 131	CALIFORNIA TAHOE CON	*no Site Address*	10/30/1986	VACANT, RESIDENTIAL, UP TO 2.5 ACRES	MTN VW EST 3 LOT 321
033 514 081	CALIFORNIA TAHOE CON	*no Site Address*	10/14/1988	VACANT, RESIDENTIAL, UP TO 2.5 ACRES	MTN VW EST 3 LOT 355
033 514 091	CALIFORNIA TAHOE CON	*no Site Address*	10/10/1986	VACANT, RESIDENTIAL, UP TO 2.5 ACRES	MTN VW EST 3 LOT 354
033 514 101	CALIFORNIA TAHOE CON	*no Site Address*	11/10/1986	VACANT, RESIDENTIAL, UP TO 2.5 ACRES	MTN VW EST 3 LOT 353
033 514 121	CALIFORNIA TAHOE CON	*no Site Address*	08/08/1986	VACANT, RESIDENTIAL, UP TO 2.5 ACRES	MTN VW EST 3 LOT 351

033 515 021	CALIFORNIA TAHOE CON	*no Site Address*	04/21/1987	VACANT, RESIDENTIAL, UP TO 2.5 ACRES	MTN VW EST 3 LOT 360
033 515 051	CALIFORNIA TAHOE CON	*no Site Address*	10/10/1986	VACANT, RESIDENTIAL, UP TO 2.5 ACRES	MTN VW EST 3 LOT 363
033 515 061	CALIFORNIA TAHOE CON	*no Site Address*	08/04/1986	VACANT, RESIDENTIAL, UP TO 2.5 ACRES	MTN VW EST 3 LOT 364
033 516 011	CALIFORNIA TAHOE CON	*no Site Address*	09/17/1988	VACANT, RESIDENTIAL, UP TO 2.5 ACRES	MTN VW EST 3 LOT 357
033 541 041	CALIFORNIA TAHOE CON	*no Site Address*	11/13/1990	VACANT, RESIDENTIAL, UP TO 2.5 ACRES	MTN VW EST 6 LOT 655
033 541 051	U S FOREST SERVICE	*no Site Address*	09/11/1985	VACANT, RESIDENTIAL, UP TO 2.5 ACRES	MTN VW EST 6 LOT 656
033 541 071	CALIFORNIA TAHOE CON	*no Site Address*	10/02/1989	VACANT, RESIDENTIAL, UP TO 2.5 ACRES	MTN VW EST 6 LOT 658
033 542 041	CALIFORNIA TAHOE CON	*no Site Address*	11/19/1993	VACANT, RESIDENTIAL, UP TO 2.5 ACRES	MTN VW EST 6 LOT 661
033 542 051	CALIFORNIA TAHOE CON	*no Site Address*	02/13/1990	VACANT, RESIDENTIAL, UP TO 2.5 ACRES	MTN VW EST 6 LOT 660
033 542 081	U S FOREST SERVICE	*no Site Address*	03/02/1987	VACANT, RESIDENTIAL, UP TO 2.5 ACRES	MTN VW EST 6 LOT 648
033 542 091	U S FOREST SERVICE	*no Site Address*	03/02/1987	VACANT, RESIDENTIAL, UP TO 2.5 ACRES	MTN VW EST 6 LOT 649
033 542 141	U S FOREST SERVICE	*no Site Address*	03/02/1987	VACANT, RESIDENTIAL, UP TO 2.5 ACRES	MTN VW EST 6 LOT 643
033 542 151	CALIFORNIA TAHOE CON	*no Site Address*	09/29/1986	VACANT, RESIDENTIAL, UP TO 2.5 ACRES	MTN VW EST 6 LOT 642
033 543 011	U S FOREST SERVICE	*no Site Address*	08/26/1982	VACANT, RESIDENTIAL, UP TO 2.5 ACRES	MTN VW EST 6 LOT 625
033 543 031	CALIFORNIA TAHOE CON	*no Site Address*	10/14/1986	VACANT, RESIDENTIAL, UP TO 2.5 ACRES	MTN VW EST 6 LOT 627
033 543 051	U S FOREST SERVICE	*no Site Address*	10/10/1989	VACANT, RESIDENTIAL, UP TO 2.5 ACRES	MTN VW EST 6 LOT 629
033 543 081	U S FOREST SERVICE	*no Site Address*	03/02/1987	VACANT, RESIDENTIAL, UP TO 2.5 ACRES	MTN VW EST 6 LOT 632
033 543 141	U S FOREST SERVICE	*no Site Address*	12/11/1985	VACANT, RESIDENTIAL, UP TO 2.5 ACRES	MTN VW EST 6 LOT 638
033 543 151	U S FOREST SERVICE	*no Site Address*	09/17/1982	VACANT, RESIDENTIAL, UP TO 2.5 ACRES	MTN VW EST 6 LOT 639
033 544 051	CALIFORNIA TAHOE CON	*no Site Address*	10/02/1987	VACANT, RESIDENTIAL, UP TO 2.5 ACRES	MTN VW EST 6 LOT 618
033 544 061	CALIFORNIA TAHOE CON	*no Site Address*	07/16/1986	VACANT, RESIDENTIAL, UP TO 2.5 ACRES	MTN VW EST 6 LOT 619
033 551 011	U S FOREST SERVICE	*no Site Address*	06/29/1982	VACANT, RESIDENTIAL, UP TO 2.5 ACRES	MTN VW EST 6 LOT 581
033 551 021	U S FOREST SERVICE	*no Site Address*	03/02/1987	VACANT, RESIDENTIAL, UP TO 2.5 ACRES	MTN VW EST 6 LOT 582
033 551 031	CALIFORNIA TAHOE CON	*no Site Address*	01/15/1992	VACANT, RESIDENTIAL, UP TO 2.5 ACRES	MTN VW EST 6 LOT 583
033 551 041	U S FOREST SERVICE	*no Site Address*	03/02/1987	VACANT, RESIDENTIAL, UP TO 2.5 ACRES	MTN VW EST 6 LOT 584
033 551 051	U S FOREST SERVICE	*no Site Address*	03/02/1987	VACANT, RESIDENTIAL, UP TO 2.5 ACRES	MTN VW EST 6 LOT 585
033 551 061		*no Site Address*	07/19/1993	VACANT, RESIDENTIAL, UP TO 2.5 ACRES	MTN VW EST 6 LOT 586
033 551 071	U S FOREST SERVICE	*no Site Address*	03/02/1987	VACANT, RESIDENTIAL, UP TO 2.5 ACRES	MTN VW EST 6 LOT 587
033 551 081	U S FOREST SERVICE	*no Site Address*	03/02/1987	VACANT, RESIDENTIAL, UP TO 2.5 ACRES	MTN VW EST 6 LOT 588
033 552 011	U S FOREST SERVICE	*no Site Address*	07/07/1982	VACANT, RESIDENTIAL, UP TO 2.5 ACRES	MTN VW EST 6 LOT 597
033 552 041	CALIFORNIA TAHOE CON	*no Site Address*	06/02/1998	VACANT, RESIDENTIAL, UP TO 2.5 ACRES	MTN VW EST 6 LOT 600
033 552 051	U S FOREST SERVICE	*no Site Address*	03/02/1987	VACANT, RESIDENTIAL, UP TO 2.5 ACRES	MTN VW EST 6 LOT 601
033 552 071	U S FOREST SERVICE	*no Site Address*	12/27/1985	VACANT, RESIDENTIAL, UP TO 2.5 ACRES	MTN VW EST 6 LOT 603
033 552 081	U S FOREST SERVICE	*no Site Address*	11/04/1985	VACANT, RESIDENTIAL, UP TO 2.5 ACRES	MTN VW EST 6 LOT 604
033 552 111	CALIFORNIA TAHOE CON	*no Site Address*	07/29/1986	VACANT, RESIDENTIAL, UP TO 2.5 ACRES	MTN VW EST 6 LOT 607
033 552 161	CALIFORNIA TAHOE CON	*no Site Address*	08/04/1986	VACANT, RESIDENTIAL, UP TO 2.5 ACRES	MTN VW EST 6 LOT 612
033 553 021	U S FOREST SERVICE	*no Site Address*	04/21/1992	VACANT, RESIDENTIAL, UP TO 2.5 ACRES	MTN VW EST 6 LOT 590
033 553 031	CALIFORNIA TAHOE CON	*no Site Address*	08/04/1986	VACANT, RESIDENTIAL, UP TO 2.5 ACRES	MTN VW EST 6 LOT 591
033 553 041	U S FOREST SERVICE	*no Site Address*	10/30/1985	VACANT, RESIDENTIAL, UP TO 2.5 ACRES	MTN VW EST 6 LOT 592
033 553 051	CALIFORNIA TAHOE CON	*no Site Address*	07/22/1986	VACANT, RESIDENTIAL, UP TO 2.5 ACRES	MTN VW EST 6 LOT 593
033 553 061	CALIFORNIA TAHOE CON	*no Site Address*	10/21/2003	VACANT, RESIDENTIAL, UP TO 2.5 ACRES	MTN VW EST 6 LOT 594
033 553 071	U S FOREST SERVICE	*no Site Address*	09/06/1990	VACANT, RESIDENTIAL, UP TO 2.5 ACRES	MTN VW EST 6 LOT 595
033 553 081	U S FOREST SERVICE	*no Site Address*	09/04/1990	VACANT, RESIDENTIAL, UP TO 2.5 ACRES	MTN VW EST 6 LOT 596
033 821 031	U S FOREST SERVICE	*no Site Address*	11/22/1989	VACANT, RESIDENTIAL, UP TO 2.5 ACRES	TAHOE PAR 20 L 251
033 821 061	U S FOREST SERVICE	*no Site Address*	08/03/1989	VACANT, RESIDENTIAL, UP TO 2.5 ACRES	TAHOE PAR 20 L 254
033 821 121	U S FOREST SERVICE	*no Site Address*	11/10/1988	VACANT, RESIDENTIAL, UP TO 2.5 ACRES	TAHOE PAR 20 L 260

033 821 131	U S FOREST SERVICE	*no Site Address*	11/30/1988	VACANT,RESIDENTIAL,UP TO 2.5 ACRES	TAHOE PAR 20 L 261
033 822 011	CALIFORNIA TAHOE CON	*no Site Address*	06/26/1987	VACANT,RESIDENTIAL,UP TO 2.5 ACRES	TAHOE PAR 20 L 263
033 822 021	CALIFORNIA TAHOE CON	*no Site Address*	07/17/1986	VACANT,RESIDENTIAL,UP TO 2.5 ACRES	TAHOE PAR 20 L 264
033 822 031	CALIFORNIA TAHOE CON	*no Site Address*	02/05/1988	VACANT,RESIDENTIAL,UP TO 2.5 ACRES	TAHOE PAR 20 L 265
033 822 091	CALIFORNIA TAHOE CON	*no Site Address*	05/14/1986	VACANT,RESIDENTIAL,UP TO 2.5 ACRES	TAHOE PAR 20 L 271
033 822 101	CALIFORNIA TAHOE CON	*no Site Address*	01/22/1987	VACANT,RESIDENTIAL,UP TO 2.5 ACRES	TAHOE PAR 20 L 272
033 822 141	CALIFORNIA TAHOE CON	*no Site Address*	09/29/1986	VACANT,RESIDENTIAL,UP TO 2.5 ACRES	TAHOE PAR 20 L 276
033 823 031	U S FOREST SERVICE	*no Site Address*	02/22/1989	VACANT,RESIDENTIAL,UP TO 2.5 ACRES	TAHOE PAR 20 L 279
033 824 021	CALIFORNIA TAHOE CON	*no Site Address*	06/10/1988	VACANT,RESIDENTIAL,UP TO 2.5 ACRES	TAHOE PAR 20 L 215
033 831 021	CALIFORNIA TAHOE CON	*no Site Address*	07/16/1986	VACANT,RESIDENTIAL,UP TO 2.5 ACRES	TAHOE PAR 20 L 286
033 831 071	U S FOREST SERVICE	*no Site Address*	11/10/1988	VACANT,RESIDENTIAL,UP TO 2.5 ACRES	TAHOE PAR 20 L 299
033 832 011	CALIFORNIA TAHOE CON	*no Site Address*	08/04/1986	VACANT,RESIDENTIAL,UP TO 2.5 ACRES	TAHOE PAR 20 L 234
033 832 021	CALIFORNIA TAHOE CON	*no Site Address*	07/16/1986	VACANT,RESIDENTIAL,UP TO 2.5 ACRES	TAHOE PAR 20 L 235
033 832 041	CALIFORNIA TAHOE CON	*no Site Address*	10/21/1986	VACANT,RESIDENTIAL,UP TO 2.5 ACRES	TAHOE PAR 20 L 284
033 833 011	U S FOREST SERVICE	*no Site Address*	10/14/1988	VACANT,RESIDENTIAL,UP TO 2.5 ACRES	TAHOE PAR 20 L 237
033 833 021	U S FOREST SERVICE	*no Site Address*	05/01/1989	VACANT,RESIDENTIAL,UP TO 2.5 ACRES	TAHOE PAR 20 L 238
033 833 091	U S FOREST SERVICE	*no Site Address*	12/02/1988	VACANT,RESIDENTIAL,UP TO 2.5 ACRES	TAHOE PAR 20 L 245
033 833 121	U S FOREST SERVICE	*no Site Address*	11/30/1988	VACANT,RESIDENTIAL,UP TO 2.5 ACRES	TAHOE PAR 20 L 248
033 834 021	CALIFORNIA TAHOE CON	*no Site Address*	12/17/1986	VACANT,RESIDENTIAL,UP TO 2.5 ACRES	TAHOE PAR 20 L 229
033 836 041	U S FOREST SERVICE	*no Site Address*	01/19/1989	VACANT,RESIDENTIAL,UP TO 2.5 ACRES	TAHOE PAR 20 L 290
033 837 031	U S FOREST SERVICE	*no Site Address*	11/15/1988	VACANT,RESIDENTIAL,UP TO 2.5 ACRES	TAHOE PAR 20 L 296
034 431 021	CALIFORNIA TAHOE CON	*no Site Address*	09/17/1986	VACANT,RESIDENTIAL,UP TO 2.5 ACRES	TAHOE PAR 20 L 345
034 431 031	CALIFORNIA TAHOE CON	*no Site Address*	12/22/1986	VACANT,RESIDENTIAL,UP TO 2.5 ACRES	TAHOE PAR 20 L 346
034 431 051	CALIFORNIA TAHOE CON	*no Site Address*	08/25/1986	VACANT,RESIDENTIAL,UP TO 2.5 ACRES	TAHOE PAR 20 L 348
034 432 011	U S FOREST SERVICE	*no Site Address*	04/10/1989	VACANT,RESIDENTIAL,UP TO 2.5 ACRES	TAHOE PAR 20 L 327
034 432 031	CALIFORNIA TAHOE CON	*no Site Address*	03/08/1989	VACANT,RESIDENTIAL,UP TO 2.5 ACRES	TAHOE PAR 20 L 329
034 432 051	CALIFORNIA TAHOE CON	*no Site Address*	03/11/1987	VACANT,RESIDENTIAL,UP TO 2.5 ACRES	TAHOE PAR 20 L 331
034 432 061	CALIFORNIA TAHOE CON	*no Site Address*	09/18/1986	VACANT,RESIDENTIAL,UP TO 2.5 ACRES	TAHOE PAR 20 L 332
034 432 071	U S FOREST SERVICE	*no Site Address*	09/23/1986	VACANT,RESIDENTIAL,UP TO 2.5 ACRES	TAHOE PAR 20 L 337
034 432 081	U S FOREST SERVICE	*no Site Address*	08/27/1985	VACANT,RESIDENTIAL,UP TO 2.5 ACRES	TAHOE PAR 20 L 338
034 432 101	CALIFORNIA TAHOE CON	*no Site Address*	11/18/1986	VACANT,RESIDENTIAL,UP TO 2.5 ACRES	TAHOE PAR 20 L 340
034 432 111	CALIFORNIA TAHOE CON	*no Site Address*	09/29/1986	VACANT,RESIDENTIAL,UP TO 2.5 ACRES	TAHOE PAR 20 L 341
034 433 021	U S FOREST SERVICE	*no Site Address*	09/24/1982	VACANT,RESIDENTIAL,UP TO 2.5 ACRES	TAHOE PAR 20 L 314
034 434 021	CALIFORNIA TAHOE CON	*no Site Address*	09/17/1986	VACANT,RESIDENTIAL,UP TO 2.5 ACRES	TAHOE PAR 20 L 301
034 434 071	CALIFORNIA TAHOE CON	*no Site Address*	09/04/1986	VACANT,RESIDENTIAL,UP TO 2.5 ACRES	TAHOE PAR 20 L 310
034 435 031	CALIFORNIA TAHOE CON	*no Site Address*	09/17/1986	VACANT,RESIDENTIAL,UP TO 2.5 ACRES	TAHOE PAR 20 L 306
034 436 011	CALIFORNIA TAHOE CON	*no Site Address*	07/30/1986	VACANT,RESIDENTIAL,UP TO 2.5 ACRES	TAHOE PAR 20 L 319
034 436 021	CALIFORNIA TAHOE CON	*no Site Address*	07/22/1986	VACANT,RESIDENTIAL,UP TO 2.5 ACRES	TAHOE PAR 20 L 322
034 437 011	U S FOREST SERVICE	*no Site Address*	05/31/1988	VACANT,RESIDENTIAL,UP TO 2.5 ACRES	TAHOE PAR 20 L 333
034 437 021	CALIFORNIA TAHOE CON	*no Site Address*	11/08/1988	VACANT,RESIDENTIAL,UP TO 2.5 ACRES	TAHOE PAR 20 L 334
034 441 021	CALIFORNIA TAHOE CON	*no Site Address*	07/01/1987	VACANT,RESIDENTIAL,UP TO 2.5 ACRES	TAHOE PAR 20 L 350
034 441 031	CALIFORNIA TAHOE CON	*no Site Address*	09/10/1986	VACANT,RESIDENTIAL,UP TO 2.5 ACRES	TAHOE PAR 20 L 376
034 441 051	CALIFORNIA TAHOE CON	*no Site Address*	03/01/1988	VACANT,RESIDENTIAL,UP TO 2.5 ACRES	TAHOE PAR 20 L 378
034 441 061	CALIFORNIA TAHOE CON	*no Site Address*	11/04/1986	VACANT,RESIDENTIAL,UP TO 2.5 ACRES	TAHOE PAR 20 L 379
034 441 071	CALIFORNIA TAHOE CON	*no Site Address*	10/14/1986	VACANT,RESIDENTIAL,UP TO 2.5 ACRES	TAHOE PAR 20 L 380
034 441 081	CALIFORNIA TAHOE CON	*no Site Address*	12/16/1986	VACANT,RESIDENTIAL,UP TO 2.5 ACRES	TAHOE PAR 20 L 381

034 441 091	CALIFORNIA TAHOE CON	*no Site Address*	09/10/1986	VACANT, RESIDENTIAL, UP TO 2.5 ACRES	TAHOE PAR 20 L 382
034 441 101	CALIFORNIA TAHOE CON	*no Site Address*	12/18/1986	VACANT, RESIDENTIAL, UP TO 2.5 ACRES	TAHOE PAR 20 L 383
034 442 011	CALIFORNIA TAHOE CON	*no Site Address*	11/20/1986	VACANT, RESIDENTIAL, UP TO 2.5 ACRES	TAHOE PAR 20 L 373
034 442 031	CALIFORNIA TAHOE CON	*no Site Address*	08/19/1986	VACANT, RESIDENTIAL, UP TO 2.5 ACRES	TAHOE PAR 20 L 375
034 443 051	U S FOREST SERVICE	*no Site Address*	02/10/1988	VACANT, RESIDENTIAL, UP TO 2.5 ACRES	TAHOE PAR 20 L 355
034 443 071	CALIFORNIA TAHOE CON	*no Site Address*	10/14/1986	VACANT, RESIDENTIAL, UP TO 2.5 ACRES	TAHOE PAR 20 L 357
034 443 081	CALIFORNIA TAHOE CON	*no Site Address*	02/28/1990	VACANT, RESIDENTIAL, UP TO 2.5 ACRES	TAHOE PAR 20 L 358
034 443 091	CALIFORNIA TAHOE CON	*no Site Address*	10/23/1986	VACANT, RESIDENTIAL, UP TO 2.5 ACRES	TAHOE PAR 20 L 359
034 452 011	U S FOREST SERVICE	*no Site Address*	09/10/1985	VACANT, RESIDENTIAL, UP TO 2.5 ACRES	TAHOE PAR 20 L 384
034 452 021	CALIFORNIA TAHOE CON	*no Site Address*	04/16/1987	VACANT, RESIDENTIAL, UP TO 2.5 ACRES	TAHOE PAR 20 L 385
034 452 041	CALIFORNIA TAHOE CON	*no Site Address*	07/06/1986	VACANT, RESIDENTIAL, UP TO 2.5 ACRES	TAHOE PAR 20 L 387
034 452 051	CALIFORNIA TAHOE CON	*no Site Address*	08/06/1986	VACANT, RESIDENTIAL, UP TO 2.5 ACRES	TAHOE PAR 20 L 388
034 452 071	CALIFORNIA TAHOE CON	*no Site Address*	07/29/1986	VACANT, RESIDENTIAL, UP TO 2.5 ACRES	TAHOE PAR 20 L 390
034 453 011	CALIFORNIA TAHOE CON	*no Site Address*	07/18/1986	VACANT, RESIDENTIAL, UP TO 2.5 ACRES	TAHOE PAR 20 L 366
034 453 031	CALIFORNIA TAHOE CON	*no Site Address*	12/18/1986	VACANT, RESIDENTIAL, UP TO 2.5 ACRES	TAHOE PAR 20 L 368
034 453 041	CALIFORNIA TAHOE CON	*no Site Address*	07/18/1986	VACANT, RESIDENTIAL, UP TO 2.5 ACRES	TAHOE PAR 20 L 369
034 453 071	CALIFORNIA TAHOE CON	*no Site Address*	07/16/1986	VACANT, RESIDENTIAL, UP TO 2.5 ACRES	TAHOE PAR 20 L 372
034 454 011	CALIFORNIA TAHOE CON	*no Site Address*	12/22/1986	VACANT, RESIDENTIAL, UP TO 2.5 ACRES	TAHOE PAR 20 L 360
034 454 021	CALIFORNIA TAHOE CON	*no Site Address*	04/12/1988	VACANT, RESIDENTIAL, UP TO 2.5 ACRES	TAHOE PAR 20 L 361
034 454 051	CALIFORNIA TAHOE CON	*no Site Address*	08/08/1986	VACANT, RESIDENTIAL, UP TO 2.5 ACRES	TAHOE PAR 20 L 364
034 454 061	CALIFORNIA TAHOE CON	*no Site Address*	07/29/1986	VACANT, RESIDENTIAL, UP TO 2.5 ACRES	TAHOE PAR 20 L 365
034 474 091	U S FOREST SERVICE	*no Site Address*	05/26/1989	VACANT, RESIDENTIAL, UP TO 2.5 ACRES	TAHOE PAR 23 L 641
034 501 011	CALIFORNIA TAHOE CON	*no Site Address*	10/22/1986	VACANT, RESIDENTIAL, UP TO 2.5 ACRES	TAHOE PAR 24 L 1173
034 501 021	CALIFORNIA TAHOE CON	*no Site Address*	03/27/1987	VACANT, RESIDENTIAL, UP TO 2.5 ACRES	TAHOE PAR 24 L 1174
034 501 031	CALIFORNIA TAHOE CON	*no Site Address*	06/04/1987	VACANT, RESIDENTIAL, UP TO 2.5 ACRES	TAHOE PAR 24 L 1175
034 501 081	CALIFORNIA TAHOE CON	*no Site Address*	10/07/1986	VACANT, RESIDENTIAL, UP TO 2.5 ACRES	TAHOE PAR 24 L 1180
034 501 091	CALIFORNIA TAHOE CON	*no Site Address*	09/28/1990	VACANT, RESIDENTIAL, UP TO 2.5 ACRES	TAHOE PAR 24 L 1181
034 502 011	CALIFORNIA TAHOE CON	*no Site Address*	04/16/1987	VACANT, RESIDENTIAL, UP TO 2.5 ACRES	TAHOE PAR 24 L 1158
034 502 021	CALIFORNIA TAHOE CON	*no Site Address*	08/15/1986	VACANT, RESIDENTIAL, UP TO 2.5 ACRES	TAHOE PAR 24 L 1159
034 502 081	CALIFORNIA TAHOE CON	*no Site Address*	08/13/1986	VACANT, RESIDENTIAL, UP TO 2.5 ACRES	TAHOE PAR 24 L 1165
034 502 091	CALIFORNIA TAHOE CON	*no Site Address*	07/30/1986	VACANT, RESIDENTIAL, UP TO 2.5 ACRES	TAHOE PAR 24 L 1166
034 502 101	CALIFORNIA TAHOE CON	*no Site Address*	07/30/1986	VACANT, RESIDENTIAL, UP TO 2.5 ACRES	TAHOE PAR 24 L 1167
034 502 111	CALIFORNIA TAHOE CON	*no Site Address*	11/06/1986	VACANT, RESIDENTIAL, UP TO 2.5 ACRES	TAHOE PAR 24 L 1168
034 502 121	CALIFORNIA TAHOE CON	*no Site Address*	08/06/1986	VACANT, RESIDENTIAL, UP TO 2.5 ACRES	TAHOE PAR 24 L 1169
034 502 131	CALIFORNIA TAHOE CON	*no Site Address*	08/14/1986	VACANT, RESIDENTIAL, UP TO 2.5 ACRES	TAHOE PAR 24 L 1170
034 502 141	CALIFORNIA TAHOE CON	*no Site Address*	08/15/1986	VACANT, RESIDENTIAL, UP TO 2.5 ACRES	TAHOE PAR 24 L 1171
034 502 151	CALIFORNIA TAHOE CON	*no Site Address*	09/16/1986	VACANT, RESIDENTIAL, UP TO 2.5 ACRES	TAHOE PAR 24 L 1172
034 503 021	CALIFORNIA TAHOE CON	*no Site Address*	07/01/1988	VACANT, RESIDENTIAL, UP TO 2.5 ACRES	TAHOE PAR 24 L 1152
034 503 031	U S FOREST SERVICE	*no Site Address*	04/08/1989	VACANT, RESIDENTIAL, UP TO 2.5 ACRES	TAHOE PAR 24 L 1153
034 503 061	CALIFORNIA TAHOE CON	*no Site Address*	12/16/1986	VACANT, RESIDENTIAL, UP TO 2.5 ACRES	TAHOE PAR 24 L 1156
034 503 071	U S FOREST SERVICE	*no Site Address*	09/14/1990	VACANT, RESIDENTIAL, UP TO 2.5 ACRES	TAHOE PAR 24 L 1157
034 521 011	CALIFORNIA TAHOE CON	*no Site Address*	03/19/1987	VACANT, RESIDENTIAL, UP TO 2.5 ACRES	TAHOE PAR 27 L 1035
034 521 021	CALIFORNIA TAHOE CON	*no Site Address*	11/12/1986	VACANT, RESIDENTIAL, UP TO 2.5 ACRES	TAHOE PAR 27 L 1036
034 521 041	CALIFORNIA TAHOE CON	*no Site Address*	07/29/1986	VACANT, RESIDENTIAL, UP TO 2.5 ACRES	TAHOE PAR 27 L 1038
034 521 051	CALIFORNIA TAHOE CON	*no Site Address*	11/12/1986	VACANT, RESIDENTIAL, UP TO 2.5 ACRES	TAHOE PAR 27 L 1039
034 521 071	CALIFORNIA TAHOE CON	*no Site Address*	11/09/1987	VACANT, RESIDENTIAL, UP TO 2.5 ACRES	TAHOE PAR 27 L 1041



034 521 121	CALIFORNIA TAHOE CON	*no Site Address*	10/08/1986	VACANT,RESIDENTIAL,UP TO 2.5 ACRES	TAHOE PAR 27 L 1046
034 521 141	CALIFORNIA TAHOE CON	*no Site Address*	07/21/1986	VACANT,RESIDENTIAL,UP TO 2.5 ACRES	TAHOE PAR 27 L 1048
034 522 021	CALIFORNIA TAHOE CON	*no Site Address*	07/21/1988	VACANT,RESIDENTIAL,UP TO 2.5 ACRES	TAHOE PAR 27 L 992
034 522 041	CALIFORNIA TAHOE CON	*no Site Address*	04/14/1987	VACANT,RESIDENTIAL,UP TO 2.5 ACRES	TAHOE PAR 27 L 994
034 531 011	CALIFORNIA TAHOE CON	*no Site Address*	12/07/1988	VACANT,RESIDENTIAL,UP TO 2.5 ACRES	TAHOE PAR 27 L 1021
034 531 021	CALIFORNIA TAHOE CON	*no Site Address*	10/14/1986	VACANT,RESIDENTIAL,UP TO 2.5 ACRES	TAHOE PAR 27 L 1022
034 531 121	CALIFORNIA TAHOE CON	*no Site Address*	07/12/1989	VACANT,RESIDENTIAL,UP TO 2.5 ACRES	TAHOE PAR 27 L 1032
034 531 141	CALIFORNIA TAHOE CON	*no Site Address*	07/31/1986	VACANT,RESIDENTIAL,UP TO 2.5 ACRES	TAHOE PAR 27 L 1034
034 532 091	CALIFORNIA TAHOE CON	*no Site Address*	11/02/1989	VACANT,RESIDENTIAL,UP TO 2.5 ACRES	TAHOE PAR 27 L 1006
034 532 121	CALIFORNIA TAHOE CON	*no Site Address*	09/27/1989	VACANT,RESIDENTIAL,UP TO 2.5 ACRES	TAHOE PAR 27 L 1009
034 534 021	CALIFORNIA TAHOE CON	*no Site Address*	07/31/1986	VACANT,RESIDENTIAL,UP TO 2.5 ACRES	TAHOE PAR 27 L 1020
034 541 031	U S FOREST SERVICE	*no Site Address*	08/07/1985	VACANT,RESIDENTIAL,UP TO 2.5 ACRES	TAHOE PAR 29 L 1051
034 541 091	CALIFORNIA TAHOE CON	*no Site Address*	06/08/1987	VACANT,RESIDENTIAL,UP TO 2.5 ACRES	TAHOE PAR 29 L 1057
034 541 101	CALIFORNIA TAHOE CON	*no Site Address*	08/13/1987	VACANT,RESIDENTIAL,UP TO 2.5 ACRES	TAHOE PAR 29 L 1058
034 541 111	CALIFORNIA TAHOE CON	*no Site Address*	10/28/1986	VACANT,RESIDENTIAL,UP TO 2.5 ACRES	TAHOE PAR 29 L 1059
034 541 131	CALIFORNIA TAHOE CON	*no Site Address*	03/09/1987	VACANT,RESIDENTIAL,UP TO 2.5 ACRES	TAHOE PAR 29 L 1061
034 542 051	CALIFORNIA TAHOE CON	*no Site Address*	07/09/1987	VACANT,RESIDENTIAL,UP TO 2.5 ACRES	TAHOE PAR 29 L 1107
034 542 081	CALIFORNIA TAHOE CON	*no Site Address*	12/02/1986	VACANT,RESIDENTIAL,UP TO 2.5 ACRES	TAHOE PAR 29 L 1110
034 542 121	CALIFORNIA TAHOE CON	*no Site Address*	10/14/1986	VACANT,RESIDENTIAL,UP TO 2.5 ACRES	TAHOE PAR 29 L 1114
034 542 131	CALIFORNIA TAHOE CON	*no Site Address*	03/01/1988	VACANT,RESIDENTIAL,UP TO 2.5 ACRES	TAHOE PAR 29 L 1115
034 542 161	CALIFORNIA TAHOE CON	*no Site Address*	06/08/1987	VACANT,RESIDENTIAL,UP TO 2.5 ACRES	TAHOE PAR 29 L 1118
034 542 171	CALIFORNIA TAHOE CON	*no Site Address*	07/01/1987	VACANT,RESIDENTIAL,UP TO 2.5 ACRES	TAHOE PAR 29 L 1119
034 543 011	CALIFORNIA TAHOE CON	*no Site Address*	07/18/1986	VACANT,RESIDENTIAL,UP TO 2.5 ACRES	TAHOE PAR 29 L 1143
034 543 021	CALIFORNIA TAHOE CON	*no Site Address*	07/16/1986	VACANT,RESIDENTIAL,UP TO 2.5 ACRES	TAHOE PAR 29 L 1144
034 543 041	CALIFORNIA TAHOE CON	*no Site Address*	11/19/1986	VACANT,RESIDENTIAL,UP TO 2.5 ACRES	TAHOE PAR 29 L 1146
034 551 021	CALIFORNIA TAHOE CON	*no Site Address*	04/21/1987	VACANT,RESIDENTIAL,UP TO 2.5 ACRES	TAHOE PAR 29 L 1084
034 551 051	U S FOREST SERVICE	*no Site Address*	04/10/1989	VACANT,RESIDENTIAL,UP TO 2.5 ACRES	TAHOE PAR 29 L 1067
034 551 141	CALIFORNIA TAHOE CON	*no Site Address*	07/28/1988	VACANT,RESIDENTIAL,UP TO 2.5 ACRES	TAHOE PAR 29 L 1076
034 551 161	CALIFORNIA TAHOE CON	*no Site Address*	05/26/1987	VACANT,RESIDENTIAL,UP TO 2.5 ACRES	TAHOE PAR 29 L 1078
034 552 021	CALIFORNIA TAHOE CON	*no Site Address*	03/24/1987	VACANT,RESIDENTIAL,UP TO 2.5 ACRES	TAHOE PAR 29 L 1082
034 552 031	CALIFORNIA TAHOE CON	*no Site Address*	03/24/1987	VACANT,RESIDENTIAL,UP TO 2.5 ACRES	TAHOE PAR 29 L 1083
034 561 051	CALIFORNIA TAHOE CON	*no Site Address*	05/11/1987	VACANT,RESIDENTIAL,UP TO 2.5 ACRES	TAHOE PAR 29 L 1096
034 561 071	CALIFORNIA TAHOE CON	*no Site Address*	01/15/1987	VACANT,RESIDENTIAL,UP TO 2.5 ACRES	TAHOE PAR 29 L 1098
034 561 081	CALIFORNIA TAHOE CON	*no Site Address*	03/03/1987	VACANT,RESIDENTIAL,UP TO 2.5 ACRES	TAHOE PAR 29 L 1099
034 561 091	CALIFORNIA TAHOE CON	*no Site Address*	03/18/1987	VACANT,RESIDENTIAL,UP TO 2.5 ACRES	TAHOE PAR 29 L 1100
034 561 101	CALIFORNIA TAHOE CON	*no Site Address*	03/18/1987	VACANT,RESIDENTIAL,UP TO 2.5 ACRES	TAHOE PAR 29 L 1101
034 561 161	CALIFORNIA TAHOE CON	*no Site Address*	11/18/1988	VACANT,RESIDENTIAL,UP TO 2.5 ACRES	TAHOE PAR 29 L 1128
034 562 141	CALIFORNIA TAHOE CON	*no Site Address*	04/03/1987	VACANT,RESIDENTIAL,UP TO 2.5 ACRES	TAHOE PAR 29 L 1141
034 571 011	CALIFORNIA TAHOE CON	*no Site Address*	11/20/1986	VACANT,RESIDENTIAL,UP TO 2.5 ACRES	TAHOE PAR 26 L 1183
034 571 061	CALIFORNIA TAHOE CON	*no Site Address*	08/20/1988	VACANT,RESIDENTIAL,UP TO 2.5 ACRES	TAHOE PAR 26 L 1188
034 571 081	CALIFORNIA TAHOE CON	*no Site Address*	07/29/1986	VACANT,RESIDENTIAL,UP TO 2.5 ACRES	TAHOE PAR 26 L 1190
034 571 101	CALIFORNIA TAHOE CON	*no Site Address*	06/17/1988	VACANT,RESIDENTIAL,UP TO 2.5 ACRES	TAHOE PAR 26 L 1192
034 571 111	CALIFORNIA TAHOE CON	*no Site Address*	07/17/1986	VACANT,RESIDENTIAL,UP TO 2.5 ACRES	TAHOE PAR 26 L 1193
034 571 121	CALIFORNIA TAHOE CON	*no Site Address*	07/29/1986	VACANT,RESIDENTIAL,UP TO 2.5 ACRES	TAHOE PAR 26 L 1194
034 571 151	CALIFORNIA TAHOE CON	*no Site Address*	09/23/1986	VACANT,RESIDENTIAL,UP TO 2.5 ACRES	TAHOE PAR 26 L 1197
034 572 011	CALIFORNIA TAHOE CON	*no Site Address*	06/03/1988	VACANT,RESIDENTIAL,UP TO 2.5 ACRES	TAHOE PAR 26 L 1224

034 572 051	CALIFORNIA TAHOE CON	*no Site Address*	07/16/1986	VACANT, RESIDENTIAL, UP TO 2.5 ACRES	TAHOE PAR 26 L 1228
034 572 061	CALIFORNIA TAHOE CON	*no Site Address*	10/10/1986	VACANT, RESIDENTIAL, UP TO 2.5 ACRES	TAHOE PAR 26 L 1229
034 572 071	CALIFORNIA TAHOE CON	*no Site Address*	05/13/1988	VACANT, RESIDENTIAL, UP TO 2.5 ACRES	TAHOE PAR 26 L 1230
034 572 171	CALIFORNIA TAHOE CON	*no Site Address*	09/18/1990	VACANT, RESIDENTIAL, UP TO 2.5 ACRES	TAHOE PAR 26 L 1240
034 572 191	CALIFORNIA TAHOE CON	*no Site Address*	07/30/1986	VACANT, RESIDENTIAL, UP TO 2.5 ACRES	TAHOE PAR 26 L 1242
034 572 201	CALIFORNIA TAHOE CON	*no Site Address*	10/07/1988	VACANT, RESIDENTIAL, UP TO 2.5 ACRES	TAHOE PAR 26 L 1243
034 572 211	U S FOREST SERVICE	*no Site Address*	08/11/1982	VACANT, RESIDENTIAL, UP TO 2.5 ACRES	TAHOE PAR 26 L 1244
034 572 231	CALIFORNIA TAHOE CON	*no Site Address*	10/13/1987	VACANT, RESIDENTIAL, UP TO 2.5 ACRES	TAHOE PAR 26 L 1246
034 573 021	CALIFORNIA TAHOE CON	*no Site Address*	04/23/1987	VACANT, RESIDENTIAL, UP TO 2.5 ACRES	TAHOE PAR 26 L 1264
034 573 041	CALIFORNIA TAHOE CON	*no Site Address*	12/06/1986	VACANT, RESIDENTIAL, UP TO 2.5 ACRES	TAHOE PAR 26 L 1266
034 573 061	CALIFORNIA TAHOE CON	*no Site Address*	07/21/1989	VACANT, RESIDENTIAL, UP TO 2.5 ACRES	TAHOE PAR 26 L 1268
034 581 021	CALIFORNIA TAHOE CON	*no Site Address*	07/29/1986	VACANT, RESIDENTIAL, UP TO 2.5 ACRES	TAHOE PAR 26 L 1201
034 581 031	CALIFORNIA TAHOE CON	*no Site Address*	07/16/1986	VACANT, RESIDENTIAL, UP TO 2.5 ACRES	TAHOE PAR 26 L 1202
034 581 041	CALIFORNIA TAHOE CON	*no Site Address*	10/14/1988	VACANT, RESIDENTIAL, UP TO 2.5 ACRES	TAHOE PAR 26 L 1203
034 581 051	CALIFORNIA TAHOE CON	*no Site Address*	08/19/1988	VACANT, RESIDENTIAL, UP TO 2.5 ACRES	TAHOE PAR 26 L 1204
034 581 071	CALIFORNIA TAHOE CON	*no Site Address*	07/16/1986	VACANT, RESIDENTIAL, UP TO 2.5 ACRES	TAHOE PAR 26 L 1206
034 581 081	CALIFORNIA TAHOE CON	*no Site Address*	10/10/1986	VACANT, RESIDENTIAL, UP TO 2.5 ACRES	TAHOE PAR 26 L 1207
034 584 031	CALIFORNIA TAHOE CON	*no Site Address*	10/13/1989	VACANT, RESIDENTIAL, UP TO 2.5 ACRES	TAHOE PAR 26 L 1216
034 584 041	CALIFORNIA TAHOE CON	*no Site Address*	06/03/1988	VACANT, RESIDENTIAL, UP TO 2.5 ACRES	TAHOE PAR 26 L 1217
034 584 081	CALIFORNIA TAHOE CON	*no Site Address*	07/03/1986	VACANT, RESIDENTIAL, UP TO 2.5 ACRES	TAHOE PAR 26 L 1221
034 584 091	CALIFORNIA TAHOE CON	*no Site Address*	09/15/1986	VACANT, RESIDENTIAL, UP TO 2.5 ACRES	TAHOE PAR 26 L 1222
034 584 111	CALIFORNIA TAHOE CON	*no Site Address*	05/07/1987	VACANT, RESIDENTIAL, UP TO 2.5 ACRES	TAHOE PAR 26 L 1247
034 584 131	CALIFORNIA TAHOE CON	*no Site Address*	12/23/1986	VACANT, RESIDENTIAL, UP TO 2.5 ACRES	TAHOE PAR 26 L 1249
034 585 011	U S FOREST SERVICE	*no Site Address*	03/16/1984	VACANT, RESIDENTIAL, UP TO 2.5 ACRES	TAHOE PAR 26 L 1254
034 585 021	CALIFORNIA TAHOE CON	*no Site Address*	11/09/1987	VACANT, RESIDENTIAL, UP TO 2.5 ACRES	TAHOE PAR 26 L 1256
034 585 031	CALIFORNIA TAHOE CON	*no Site Address*	07/02/1986	VACANT, RESIDENTIAL, UP TO 2.5 ACRES	TAHOE PAR 26 L 1256
034 585 041	U S FOREST SERVICE	*no Site Address*	02/28/1984	VACANT, RESIDENTIAL, UP TO 2.5 ACRES	TAHOE PAR 26 L 1257
034 588 031	CALIFORNIA TAHOE CON	*no Site Address*	07/16/1986	VACANT, RESIDENTIAL, UP TO 2.5 ACRES	TAHOE PAR 26 L 1260
034 588 041	CALIFORNIA TAHOE CON	*no Site Address*	07/31/1986	VACANT, RESIDENTIAL, UP TO 2.5 ACRES	TAHOE PAR 26 L 1261
034 591 081	U S FOREST SERVICE	*no Site Address*	02/28/1984	VACANT, RESIDENTIAL, UP TO 2.5 ACRES	TAHOE PAR 28 L 1276
034 591 121	U S FOREST SERVICE	*no Site Address*	03/06/1984	VACANT, RESIDENTIAL, UP TO 2.5 ACRES	TAHOE PAR 28 POR L 1274
034 591 131	U S FOREST SERVICE	*no Site Address*	05/21/1984	VACANT, RESIDENTIAL, UP TO 2.5 ACRES	TAHOE PAR 28 POR L 1274
034 601 021	CALIFORNIA TAHOE CON	*no Site Address*	07/16/1986	VACANT, RESIDENTIAL, UP TO 2.5 ACRES	TAHOE PAR 28 L 1301
034 601 041	CALIFORNIA TAHOE CON	*no Site Address*	10/03/1986	VACANT, RESIDENTIAL, UP TO 2.5 ACRES	TAHOE PAR 28 L 1303
034 601 051	CALIFORNIA TAHOE CON	*no Site Address*	09/24/1987	VACANT, RESIDENTIAL, UP TO 2.5 ACRES	TAHOE PAR 28 L 1304
034 601 061	CALIFORNIA TAHOE CON	*no Site Address*	11/18/1986	VACANT, RESIDENTIAL, UP TO 2.5 ACRES	TAHOE PAR 28 L 1305
034 601 081	CALIFORNIA TAHOE CON	*no Site Address*	07/31/1986	VACANT, RESIDENTIAL, UP TO 2.5 ACRES	TAHOE PAR 28 L 1307
034 602 041	CALIFORNIA TAHOE CON	*no Site Address*	09/09/1987	VACANT, RESIDENTIAL, UP TO 2.5 ACRES	TAHOE PAR 28 L 1313
034 602 061	CALIFORNIA TAHOE CON	*no Site Address*	07/29/1986	VACANT, RESIDENTIAL, UP TO 2.5 ACRES	TAHOE PAR 28 L 1315
034 602 071	CALIFORNIA TAHOE CON	*no Site Address*	07/07/1988	VACANT, RESIDENTIAL, UP TO 2.5 ACRES	TAHOE PAR 28 L 1316
034 611 041	U S FOREST SERVICE	*no Site Address*	11/01/1985	VACANT, RESIDENTIAL, UP TO 2.5 ACRES	TAHOE PAR 30 L 4
034 611 061	CALIFORNIA TAHOE CON	*no Site Address*	01/27/1987	VACANT, RESIDENTIAL, UP TO 2.5 ACRES	TAHOE PAR 30 L 6
034 611 081	CALIFORNIA TAHOE CON	*no Site Address*	11/03/1986	VACANT, RESIDENTIAL, UP TO 2.5 ACRES	TAHOE PAR 30 L 8
034 611 091	CALIFORNIA TAHOE CON	*no Site Address*	07/10/1987	VACANT, RESIDENTIAL, UP TO 2.5 ACRES	TAHOE PAR 30 L 9
034 611 101	CALIFORNIA TAHOE CON	*no Site Address*	12/08/1986	VACANT, RESIDENTIAL, UP TO 2.5 ACRES	TAHOE PAR 30 L 10
034 611 131	U S FOREST SERVICE	*no Site Address*	02/08/1984	VACANT, RESIDENTIAL, UP TO 2.5 ACRES	TAHOE PAR 30 L 13

034 611 151	CALIFORNIA TAHOE CON		*no Site Address*	12/22/1986	VACANT,RESIDENTIAL,UP TO 2.5 ACRES	TAHOE PAR 30 L 15
034 612 081	CALIFORNIA TAHOE CON		*no Site Address*	02/23/1987	VACANT,RESIDENTIAL,UP TO 2.5 ACRES	TAHOE PAR 30 L 21
034 612 081	CALIFORNIA TAHOE CON		*no Site Address*	03/11/1987	VACANT,RESIDENTIAL,UP TO 2.5 ACRES	TAHOE PAR 30 L 23
034 612 101	CALIFORNIA TAHOE CON		*no Site Address*	12/31/1986	VACANT,RESIDENTIAL,UP TO 2.5 ACRES	TAHOE PAR 30 L 25
034 612 111	CALIFORNIA TAHOE CON		*no Site Address*	12/31/1986	VACANT,RESIDENTIAL,UP TO 2.5 ACRES	TAHOE PAR 30 L 26
034 613 031	CALIFORNIA TAHOE CON		*no Site Address*	12/22/1988	VACANT,RESIDENTIAL,UP TO 2.5 ACRES	TAHOE PAR 30 L 29
034 613 041	CALIFORNIA TAHOE CON		*no Site Address*	05/13/1988	VACANT,RESIDENTIAL,UP TO 2.5 ACRES	TAHOE PAR 30 L 30
034 613 061	CALIFORNIA TAHOE CON		*no Site Address*	10/10/1986	VACANT,RESIDENTIAL,UP TO 2.5 ACRES	TAHOE PAR 30 L 32
034 613 091	U S FOREST SERVICE		*no Site Address*	08/23/1985	VACANT,RESIDENTIAL,UP TO 2.5 ACRES	TAHOE PAR 30 L 35
034 613 101	CALIFORNIA TAHOE CON		*no Site Address*	12/22/1986	VACANT,RESIDENTIAL,UP TO 2.5 ACRES	TAHOE PAR 30 L 36
034 614 021	CALIFORNIA TAHOE CON		*no Site Address*	06/17/1987	VACANT,RESIDENTIAL,UP TO 2.5 ACRES	TAHOE PAR 30 L 38
034 614 031	CALIFORNIA TAHOE CON		*no Site Address*	10/14/1987	VACANT,RESIDENTIAL,UP TO 2.5 ACRES	TAHOE PAR 30 L 39
034 614 051	CALIFORNIA TAHOE CON		*no Site Address*	11/18/1988	VACANT,RESIDENTIAL,UP TO 2.5 ACRES	TAHOE PAR 30 L 41
034 614 081	CALIFORNIA TAHOE CON		*no Site Address*	12/22/1986	VACANT,RESIDENTIAL,UP TO 2.5 ACRES	TAHOE PAR 30 L 42
034 614 081	CALIFORNIA TAHOE CON		*no Site Address*	04/28/1987	VACANT,RESIDENTIAL,UP TO 2.5 ACRES	TAHOE PAR 30 L 44
034 621 021	U S FOREST SERVICE		*no Site Address*	09/25/1985	VACANT,RESIDENTIAL,UP TO 2.5 ACRES	TAHOE PAR 31 L 1327
034 621 031	CALIFORNIA TAHOE CON		*no Site Address*	07/10/1987	VACANT,RESIDENTIAL,UP TO 2.5 ACRES	TAHOE PAR 31 L 1328
034 622 031	U S FOREST SERVICE		*no Site Address*	02/08/1984	VACANT,RESIDENTIAL,UP TO 2.5 ACRES	TAHOE PAR 31 L 1331
034 622 041	U S FOREST SERVICE		*no Site Address*	02/13/1985	VACANT,RESIDENTIAL,UP TO 2.5 ACRES	TAHOE PAR 31 L 1332
034 622 061	U S FOREST SERVICE		*no Site Address*	11/15/1983	VACANT,RESIDENTIAL,UP TO 2.5 ACRES	TAHOE PAR 31 L 1334
034 623 041	CALIFORNIA TAHOE CON		*no Site Address*	07/29/1986	VACANT,RESIDENTIAL,UP TO 2.5 ACRES	TAHOE PAR 31 L 1339
034 623 051	CALIFORNIA TAHOE CON		*no Site Address*	12/31/1987	VACANT,RESIDENTIAL,UP TO 2.5 ACRES	TAHOE PAR 31 L 1340
034 631 051	CALIFORNIA TAHOE CON		*no Site Address*	07/16/1986	VACANT,RESIDENTIAL,UP TO 2.5 ACRES	TAHOE PAR 33 L 1371
034 632 041	CALIFORNIA TAHOE CON		*no Site Address*	09/10/1986	VACANT,RESIDENTIAL,UP TO 2.5 ACRES	TAHOE PAR 33 L 1372
034 641 011	CALIFORNIA TAHOE CON		*no Site Address*	08/08/1986	VACANT,RESIDENTIAL,UP TO 2.5 ACRES	TAHOE PAR 33 L 1399
034 641 041	CALIFORNIA TAHOE CON		*no Site Address*	05/07/1987	VACANT,RESIDENTIAL,UP TO 2.5 ACRES	TAHOE PAR 33 L 1396
034 641 091	U S FOREST SERVICE		*no Site Address*	10/14/1988	VACANT,RESIDENTIAL,UP TO 2.5 ACRES	TAHOE PAR 33 L 1391
033 575 071	CALIFORNIA TAHOE CON	926	Brush Rd	11/02/1992	VACANT,RESIDENTIAL,UP TO 2.5 ACRES	MTN VW EST 10 L 1119
033 575 061	CALIFORNIA TAHOE CON	932	Brush Rd	08/08/1989	VACANT,RESIDENTIAL,UP TO 2.5 ACRES	MTN VW EST 10 L 1118
033 363 031	U S FOREST SERVICE	496	Cayuga Ci	11/29/1988	VACANT,RESIDENTIAL,UP TO 2.5 ACRES	TAHOE PAR 19 L 167
033 362 441	U S FOREST SERVICE	503	Cayuga Ci	12/29/1988	VACANT,RESIDENTIAL,UP TO 2.5 ACRES	TAHOE PAR 19 L 157
033 362 431	U S FOREST SERVICE	507	Cayuga Ci	11/03/1988	VACANT,RESIDENTIAL,UP TO 2.5 ACRES	TAHOE PAR 19 L 156
033 362 391	U S FOREST SERVICE	531	Cayuga Ci	10/25/1991	VACANT,RESIDENTIAL,UP TO 2.5 ACRES	TAHOE PAR 19 L 152
033 362 331	CALIFORNIA TAHOE CON	557	Cayuga Ci	12/16/1986	VACANT,RESIDENTIAL,UP TO 2.5 ACRES	TAHOE PAR 19 L 146
033 362 321	CALIFORNIA TAHOE CON	561	Cayuga Ci	12/09/1987	VACANT,RESIDENTIAL,UP TO 2.5 ACRES	TAHOE PAR 19 L 145
033 362 311	CALIFORNIA TAHOE CON	567	Cayuga Ci	07/28/1986	VACANT,RESIDENTIAL,UP TO 2.5 ACRES	TAHOE PAR 19 L 144
033 571 031	U S FOREST SERVICE	952	Iron Mountain Ci	04/10/1990	VACANT,RESIDENTIAL,UP TO 2.5 ACRES	MTN VW EST 10 L 1034
033 572 011	CALIFORNIA TAHOE CON	969	Iron Mountain Ci	10/07/1988	VACANT,RESIDENTIAL,UP TO 2.5 ACRES	MTN VW EST 10 L 1028
033 571 011	U S FOREST SERVICE	972	Iron Mountain Ci	12/09/1986	VACANT,RESIDENTIAL,UP TO 2.5 ACRES	MTN VW EST 10 L 1032
033 571 101	CALIFORNIA TAHOE CON	990	Iron Mountain Ci	06/04/1987	VACANT,RESIDENTIAL,UP TO 2.5 ACRES	MTN VW EST 10 L 1041
033 571 091	CALIFORNIA TAHOE CON	1004	Iron Mountain Ci	06/02/1988	VACANT,RESIDENTIAL,UP TO 2.5 ACRES	MTN VW EST 10 L 1040
033 571 071	U S FOREST SERVICE	1018	Iron Mountain Ci	03/08/1990	VACANT,RESIDENTIAL,UP TO 2.5 ACRES	MTN VW EST 10 L 1038
033 571 081	CALIFORNIA TAHOE CON	1039	Iron Mountain Ci	05/04/1988	VACANT,RESIDENTIAL,UP TO 2.5 ACRES	MTN VW EST 10 L 1039
033 514 111	CALIFORNIA TAHOE CON	1308	Mountain Meadow	02/28/1995	VACANT,RESIDENTIAL,UP TO 2.5 ACRES	MTN VW EST 3 LOT 352
033 474 031	CALIFORNIA TAHOE CON	1471	Mt Shasta Ci	07/16/1986	VACANT,RESIDENTIAL,UP TO 2.5 ACRES	MTN VW EST 1 L 102
033 474 021	CALIFORNIA TAHOE CON	1479	Mt Shasta Ci	05/04/1993	VACANT,RESIDENTIAL,UP TO 2.5 ACRES	MTN VW EST 1 L 103



034 802 011	CALIFORNIA TAHOE CON	2201	Oaxaco St	04/15/1988	VACANT,RESIDENTIAL,UP TO 2.5 ACRES	TAHOE PAR 28 L 1310
034 643 051	CALIFORNIA TAHOE CON	563	Olomites St	08/14/1986	VACANT,RESIDENTIAL,UP TO 2.5 ACRES	TAHOE PAR 33 L 1378
034 622 021	U S FOREST SERVICE	2077	Poowin St	01/16/1984	VACANT,RESIDENTIAL,UP TO 2.5 ACRES	TAHOE PAR 31 L 1330
034 591 071	U S FOREST SERVICE	2127	Shawnee St	04/04/1984	VACANT,RESIDENTIAL,UP TO 2.5 ACRES	TAHOE PAR 28 L 1275
034 641 051	CALIFORNIA TAHOE CON	2203	Teton Ct	11/04/1988	VACANT,RESIDENTIAL,UP TO 2.5 ACRES	TAHOE PAR 33 L 1395
034 641 081	CALIFORNIA TAHOE CON	2204	Teton Ct	05/26/1987	VACANT,RESIDENTIAL,UP TO 2.5 ACRES	TAHOE PAR 33 L 1392
034 641 061	CALIFORNIA TAHOE CON	2211	Teton Ct	07/29/1986	VACANT,RESIDENTIAL,UP TO 2.5 ACRES	TAHOE PAR 33 L 1394
033 244 041	CALIFORNIA TAHOE CON	1035	View Ci	06/06/1996	VACANT,RESIDENTIAL,UP TO 2.5 ACRES	MTN VW EST 7 L 708
033 543 131	CALIFORNIA TAHOE CON	1115	View Ci	07/08/1999	VACANT,RESIDENTIAL,UP TO 2.5 ACRES	MTN VW EST 6 LOT 637
034 631 061	CALIFORNIA TAHOE CON	646	Yucatan St	07/24/1986	VACANT,RESIDENTIAL,UP TO 2.5 ACRES	TAHOE PAR 33 L 1360
034 631 071	CALIFORNIA TAHOE CON	654	Yucatan St	09/17/1986	VACANT,RESIDENTIAL,UP TO 2.5 ACRES	TAHOE PAR 33 L 1359
034 631 091	CALIFORNIA TAHOE CON	672	Yucatan St	09/17/1986	VACANT,RESIDENTIAL,UP TO 2.5 ACRES	TAHOE PAR 33 L 1357
034 631 101	U S FOREST SERVICE	680	Yucatan St	04/24/1986	VACANT,RESIDENTIAL,UP TO 2.5 ACRES	TAHOE PAR 33 L 1356
033 342 151	U S FOREST SERVICE	597	Zuni St	06/01/1989	VACANT,RESIDENTIAL,UP TO 2.5 ACRES	TAHOE PAR 19 L 37
033 573 021	CALIFORNIA TAHOE CON	839	Boulder Mountain E	10/02/1989	VACANT,RESIDENTIAL,UP TO 2.5 ACRES	MTN VW EST 10 L 1104
033 573 031	CALIFORNIA TAHOE CON	845	Boulder Mountain E	02/21/1990	VACANT,RESIDENTIAL,UP TO 2.5 ACRES	MTN VW EST 10 L 1105
033 573 041	CALIFORNIA TAHOE CON	853	Boulder Mountain E	11/14/1995	VACANT,RESIDENTIAL,UP TO 2.5 ACRES	MTN VW EST 10 L 1106
033 573 051	U S FOREST SERVICE	861	Boulder Mountain E	03/22/1991	VACANT,RESIDENTIAL,UP TO 2.5 ACRES	MTN VW EST 10 L 1107
033 573 061	CALIFORNIA TAHOE CON	869	Boulder Mountain E	02/08/1995	VACANT,RESIDENTIAL,UP TO 2.5 ACRES	MTN VW EST 10 L 1108
033 363 071	CALIFORNIA TAHOE CON	520	Cayuga Cir	12/03/1997	VACANT,RESIDENTIAL,UP TO 2.5 ACRES	TAHOE PAR 19 L 171
033 363 131	CALIFORNIA TAHOE CON	570	Cayuga Cir	10/06/1992	VACANT,RESIDENTIAL,UP TO 2.5 ACRES	TAHOE PAR 19 L 177
033 362 271	CALIFORNIA TAHOE CON	581	Cayuga Cir	07/11/1986	VACANT,RESIDENTIAL,UP TO 2.5 ACRES	TAHOE PAR 19 L 140
033 362 261	CALIFORNIA TAHOE CON	585	Cayuga Cir	07/01/1986	VACANT,RESIDENTIAL,UP TO 2.5 ACRES	TAHOE PAR 19 L 139
033 362 251	CALIFORNIA TAHOE CON	591	Cayuga Cir	07/16/1986	VACANT,RESIDENTIAL,UP TO 2.5 ACRES	TAHOE PAR 19 L 138
033 362 241	CALIFORNIA TAHOE CON	597	Cayuga Cir	02/02/1998	VACANT,RESIDENTIAL,UP TO 2.5 ACRES	TAHOE PAR 19 L 137
033 363 171	CALIFORNIA TAHOE CON	602	Cayuga Cir	11/01/2001	VACANT,RESIDENTIAL,UP TO 2.5 ACRES	TAHOE PAR 19 L 181
033 363 231	CALIFORNIA TAHOE CON	636	Cayuga Ct	05/10/1995	VACANT,RESIDENTIAL,UP TO 2.5 ACRES	TAHOE PAR 19 L 187
033 362 231	CALIFORNIA TAHOE CON	603	Cayuga St	03/24/1998	VACANT,RESIDENTIAL,UP TO 2.5 ACRES	TAHOE PAR 19 L 136
033 362 221	CALIFORNIA TAHOE CON	609	Cayuga St	12/23/1987	VACANT,RESIDENTIAL,UP TO 2.5 ACRES	TAHOE PAR 19 L 135
033 362 201	CALIFORNIA TAHOE CON	619	Cayuga St	07/31/1986	VACANT,RESIDENTIAL,UP TO 2.5 ACRES	TAHOE PAR 19 L 133
033 362 171	CALIFORNIA TAHOE CON	637	Cayuga St	10/09/1987	VACANT,RESIDENTIAL,UP TO 2.5 ACRES	TAHOE PAR 19 L 130
034 611 021	CALIFORNIA TAHOE CON	791	Chilicothe St	09/04/1987	VACANT,RESIDENTIAL,UP TO 2.5 ACRES	TAHOE PAR 30 L 2
034 611 071	CALIFORNIA TAHOE CON	823	Chilicothe St	12/03/1992	VACANT,RESIDENTIAL,UP TO 2.5 ACRES	TAHOE PAR 30 L 7
034 431 011	CALIFORNIA TAHOE CON	1887	Delaware St	10/10/1986	VACANT,RESIDENTIAL,UP TO 2.5 ACRES	TAHOE PAR 20 L 344
033 371 031	CALIFORNIA TAHOE CON	623	Grizzly Mountain C	10/22/1992	VACANT,RESIDENTIAL,UP TO 2.5 ACRES	TAHOE PAR 21 L 400
033 572 031	U S FOREST SERVICE	975	Iron Mountain Cir	08/30/1991	VACANT,RESIDENTIAL,UP TO 2.5 ACRES	MTN VW EST 10 L 1030
033 572 051	CALIFORNIA TAHOE CON	987	Iron Mountain Cir	04/06/1990	VACANT,RESIDENTIAL,UP TO 2.5 ACRES	MTN VW EST 10 L 1042
033 572 071	U S FOREST SERVICE	995	Iron Mountain Cir	11/04/1985	VACANT,RESIDENTIAL,UP TO 2.5 ACRES	MTN VW EST 10 L 1044
033 572 091	U S FOREST SERVICE	1005	Iron Mountain Cir	03/01/1990	VACANT,RESIDENTIAL,UP TO 2.5 ACRES	MTN VW EST 10 L 1046
033 572 101	CALIFORNIA TAHOE CON	1011	Iron Mountain Cir	07/26/1989	VACANT,RESIDENTIAL,UP TO 2.5 ACRES	MTN VW EST 10 L 1047
033 841 091	CALIFORNIA TAHOE CON	566	Kiowa Dr	09/08/1988	VACANT,RESIDENTIAL,UP TO 2.5 ACRES	TAHOE PAR 23 L 519
033 841 081	U S FOREST SERVICE	573	Kiowa Dr	11/30/1988	VACANT,RESIDENTIAL,UP TO 2.5 ACRES	TAHOE PAR 23 L 518
033 841 061	CALIFORNIA TAHOE CON	585	Kiowa Dr	08/12/1986	VACANT,RESIDENTIAL,UP TO 2.5 ACRES	TAHOE PAR 23 L 516
033 841 041	CALIFORNIA TAHOE CON	595	Kiowa Dr	07/16/1986	VACANT,RESIDENTIAL,UP TO 2.5 ACRES	TAHOE PAR 23 L 514
033 841 031	CALIFORNIA TAHOE CON	601	Kiowa Dr	07/29/1986	VACANT,RESIDENTIAL,UP TO 2.5 ACRES	TAHOE PAR 23 L 513
033 842 101	CALIFORNIA TAHOE CON	608	Kiowa Dr	08/07/1986	VACANT,RESIDENTIAL,UP TO 2.5 ACRES	TAHOE PAR 23 L 540

033 841 011	CALIFORNIA TAHOE CON	613	Kiowa Dr	07/21/1986	VACANT,RESIDENTIAL,UP TO 2.5 ACRES	TAHOE PAR 23 L 511
033 842 171	U S FOREST SERVICE	581	Koru St	11/23/1988	VACANT,RESIDENTIAL,UP TO 2.5 ACRES	TAHOE PAR 23 L 547
033 842 161	U S FOREST SERVICE	587	Koru St	04/10/1989	VACANT,RESIDENTIAL,UP TO 2.5 ACRES	TAHOE PAR 23 L 546
033 501 101	CALIFORNIA TAHOE CON	591	Lake Tahoe Blvd	01/08/1996	VACANT,RESIDENTIAL,UP TO 2.5 ACRES	MTN VW EST 3 LOT 284
034 472 031	CALIFORNIA TAHOE CON	1863	Mewuk Dr	08/10/1990	VACANT,RESIDENTIAL,UP TO 2.5 ACRES	TAHOE PAR 23 L 596
034 471 101	CALIFORNIA TAHOE CON	1876	Mewuk Dr	06/03/1988	VACANT,RESIDENTIAL,UP TO 2.5 ACRES	TAHOE PAR 23 L 593
034 561 171	CALIFORNIA TAHOE CON	2139	Mewuk Dr	03/26/1996	VACANT,RESIDENTIAL,UP TO 2.5 ACRES	TAHOE PAR 29 L 1129
033 473 091	U S FOREST SERVICE	1464	Mount Rainier Dr	10/07/1992	VACANT,RESIDENTIAL,UP TO 2.5 ACRES	MTN VW EST 1 L 68
034 474 101	CALIFORNIA TAHOE CON	1878	Nez Perce Dr	09/19/1989	VACANT,RESIDENTIAL,UP TO 2.5 ACRES	TAHOE PAR 23 L 642
034 474 141	CALIFORNIA TAHOE CON	1898	Nez Perce Dr	09/18/1986	VACANT,RESIDENTIAL,UP TO 2.5 ACRES	TAHOE PAR 23 L 646
034 474 151	CALIFORNIA TAHOE CON	1904	Nez Perce Dr	07/29/1986	VACANT,RESIDENTIAL,UP TO 2.5 ACRES	TAHOE PAR 23 L 647
034 474 161	CALIFORNIA TAHOE CON	1910	Nez Perce Dr	09/23/1988	VACANT,RESIDENTIAL,UP TO 2.5 ACRES	TAHOE PAR 23 L 648
034 475 011	CALIFORNIA TAHOE CON	1911	Nez Perce Dr	07/22/1986	VACANT,RESIDENTIAL,UP TO 2.5 ACRES	TAHOE PAR 23 L 649
034 641 181	U S FOREST SERVICE	572	Otomites St	11/28/1982	VACANT,RESIDENTIAL,UP TO 2.5 ACRES	TAHOE PAR 33 L 1382
034 641 111	CALIFORNIA TAHOE CON	618	Otomites St	07/16/1986	VACANT,RESIDENTIAL,UP TO 2.5 ACRES	TAHOE PAR 33 L 1389
034 641 101	CALIFORNIA TAHOE CON	624	Otomites St	01/23/1987	VACANT,RESIDENTIAL,UP TO 2.5 ACRES	TAHOE PAR 33 L 1390
034 642 021	CALIFORNIA TAHOE CON	631	Otomites St	08/04/1986	VACANT,RESIDENTIAL,UP TO 2.5 ACRES	TAHOE PAR 33 L 1364
034 631 011	CALIFORNIA TAHOE CON	663	Otomites St	07/01/1987	VACANT,RESIDENTIAL,UP TO 2.5 ACRES	TAHOE PAR 33 L 1361
034 472 141	CALIFORNIA TAHOE CON	1832	Pima St	07/06/1988	VACANT,RESIDENTIAL,UP TO 2.5 ACRES	TAHOE PAR 23 L 607
034 473 091	CALIFORNIA TAHOE CON	1833	Pima St	09/18/1986	VACANT,RESIDENTIAL,UP TO 2.5 ACRES	TAHOE PAR 23 L 621
034 473 051	U S FOREST SERVICE	1855	Pima St	05/23/1989	VACANT,RESIDENTIAL,UP TO 2.5 ACRES	TAHOE PAR 23 L 617
034 631 041	CALIFORNIA TAHOE CON	2171	Quinanez St	07/16/1986	VACANT,RESIDENTIAL,UP TO 2.5 ACRES	TAHOE PAR 33 L 1370
034 642 061	CALIFORNIA TAHOE CON	2189	Quinanez St	09/17/1986	VACANT,RESIDENTIAL,UP TO 2.5 ACRES	TAHOE PAR 33 L 1368
034 623 011	CALIFORNIA TAHOE CON	614	W San Bernardino	05/14/1986	VACANT,RESIDENTIAL,UP TO 2.5 ACRES	TAHOE PAR 31 L 1336
034 591 051	U S FOREST SERVICE	750	W San Bernardino	07/29/1994	VACANT,RESIDENTIAL,UP TO 2.5 ACRES	TAHOE PAR 28 L 1273
033 343 191	CALIFORNIA TAHOE CON	627	Shoshone St	03/26/1996	VACANT,RESIDENTIAL,UP TO 2.5 ACRES	TAHOE PAR 19 L 75
033 362 101	CALIFORNIA TAHOE CON	632	Shoshone St	11/25/1998	VACANT,RESIDENTIAL,UP TO 2.5 ACRES	TAHOE PAR 19 L 90
033 362 111	CALIFORNIA TAHOE CON	638	Shoshone St	01/31/1990	VACANT,RESIDENTIAL,UP TO 2.5 ACRES	L 91
033 343 171	CALIFORNIA TAHOE CON	639	Shoshone St	05/08/1995	VACANT,RESIDENTIAL,UP TO 2.5 ACRES	TAHOE PAR 19 L 73
033 473 041	U S FOREST SERVICE	1535	Snow Mountain Dr	06/25/1993	VACANT,RESIDENTIAL,UP TO 2.5 ACRES	MTN VW EST 1 L 63
034 474 071	CALIFORNIA TAHOE CON	1837	Toppewetah St	08/30/1997	VACANT,RESIDENTIAL,UP TO 2.5 ACRES	TAHOE PAR 23 L 639
034 473 141	CALIFORNIA TAHOE CON	1838	Toppewetah St	12/31/1998	VACANT,RESIDENTIAL,UP TO 2.5 ACRES	TAHOE PAR 23 L 626
034 473 151	U S FOREST SERVICE	1842	Toppewetah St	11/29/1988	VACANT,RESIDENTIAL,UP TO 2.5 ACRES	TAHOE PAR 23 L 627
034 473 161	CALIFORNIA TAHOE CON	1848	Toppewetah St	07/31/1987	VACANT,RESIDENTIAL,UP TO 2.5 ACRES	TAHOE PAR 23 L 628
034 474 041	CALIFORNIA TAHOE CON	1855	Toppewetah St	08/22/1996	VACANT,RESIDENTIAL,UP TO 2.5 ACRES	TAHOE PAR 23 L 636
034 474 011	CALIFORNIA TAHOE CON	1873	Toppewetah St	11/20/1986	VACANT,RESIDENTIAL,UP TO 2.5 ACRES	TAHOE PAR 23 L 633
034 573 031	CALIFORNIA TAHOE CON	1925	Ulmeca St	07/14/1998	VACANT,RESIDENTIAL,UP TO 2.5 ACRES	TAHOE PAR 26 L 1265
034 573 011	CALIFORNIA TAHOE CON	1941	Ulmeca St	01/13/1997	VACANT,RESIDENTIAL,UP TO 2.5 ACRES	TAHOE PAR 26 L 1263
033 494 141	CALIFORNIA TAHOE CON	1447	N Upper Truckee F	12/18/1996	VACANT,RESIDENTIAL,UP TO 2.5 ACRES	MTN VW EST 2 L 190
033 494 121	CALIFORNIA TAHOE CON	1461	N Upper Truckee F	07/19/1991	VACANT,RESIDENTIAL,UP TO 2.5 ACRES	MTN VW EST 2 L 188
033 841 381	CALIFORNIA TAHOE CON	579	Wintoon Dr	08/15/1986	VACANT,RESIDENTIAL,UP TO 2.5 ACRES	TAHOE PAR 23 L 570
034 631 221	CALIFORNIA TAHOE CON	619	Yucatan St	09/22/1986	VACANT,RESIDENTIAL,UP TO 2.5 ACRES	TAHOE PAR 33 L 1344
034 631 171	U S FOREST SERVICE	653	Yucatan St	07/26/1982	VACANT,RESIDENTIAL,UP TO 2.5 ACRES	TAHOE PAR 33 L 1349
034 631 131	CALIFORNIA TAHOE CON	677	Yucatan St	10/10/1986	VACANT,RESIDENTIAL,UP TO 2.5 ACRES	TAHOE PAR 33 L 1353
034 631 121	CALIFORNIA TAHOE CON	681	Yucatan St	08/08/1986	VACANT,RESIDENTIAL,UP TO 2.5 ACRES	TAHOE PAR 33 L 1354

## TAHOE REGIONAL PLANNING AGENCY

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### **PATHWAY 2007 Moving into New Year with Place-Based Planning**

By John Singlaub, Executive Director, Tahoe Regional Planning Agency

Pathway 2007 is taking a major step forward in January by moving into local "place-based" planning teams around the lake. Pathway 2007 is the partnership between Tahoe agencies and the public to create a 20-year vision for the Lake Tahoe Basin.

Balancing Lake Tahoe's natural and manmade environments has never been easy at Lake Tahoe. Looking ahead 20 years, the key ingredient to success will be community involvement and participation, which is the foundation of the local "place-based" working groups being formed. Three major urbanized areas around the lake are forming working groups:

- South Shore/City of South Lake Tahoe, El Dorado and Douglas counties
- Washoe County/Incline Village and Crystal Bay
- Placer County/North Shore communities.

This partnership between local governments and the Tahoe Regional Planning Agency and other agencies is unprecedented and is a major improvement from the old way of doing business at Tahoe. The four Pathway 2007 agencies - TRPA, Lahontan Regional Water Quality Control Board, Nevada Department of Environmental Protection, and USDA Forest Service - previously revised their long-range plans independently of each other. Seeing the need to streamline the agencies' regulations, the Pathway 2007 process involves each agency updating their next set of regional plans in a collaborative way while incorporating public input throughout the process. The non-urban areas at Lake Tahoe make up about 85 percent of the land in the Basin (the forest and beaches for example) which will require collaboration between the place-based working groups and the Forest Service and our two state governments.

#### **Place-Based Teams Will Be Grassroots**

As we look toward 2007 and TRPA's next regional plan begins to take shape, it's imperative each community become involved in the planning process. While this multi-step planning process will be comprehensive, it can be broken down into a few overarching themes. First, the TRPA has identified the need to **streamline our regulations** to make it easier for communities to understand future planning guidelines.

## **2-2-2**

Second, communities need assistance in creating a **vision for a sustainable future**. This includes such steps as educating the public about cumulative effects of individuals, discussing smart **growth strategies** and developing community design guidelines that work from the forest boundary to the commercial centers around the lake.

Third, we've identified the need to create better linkages and **consistency among Basin planning agencies**. This calls for all Pathway partner agencies' plans to work in harmony with one another and not to conflict or add layers of bureaucracy.

### **PATHWAY is All About Community Involvement**

Community input and participation is the key to Pathway 2007's success. That's why the Pathway Forum, a citizen's advisory group, has been meeting for nearly a year. The 40-member group, comprised of stakeholder representatives from local, regional and national communities around the lake, is the public's direct link to the four Pathway agencies. The Forum will be working with the place-based working groups in the next phase of Pathway. A list of Forum members and their interests may be found at [www.pathway2007.org](http://www.pathway2007.org). If you'd like to get involved with your community's place-based working group, here are your contacts:

=> South Shore/ City of S. Lake Tahoe, El Dorado and Douglas counties:  
David Jinkens, 530-542-6045

=> Washoe County/Incline Village and Crystal Bay:  
Eva Krause, 775-328-3796

=> Placer County/North Shore communities:  
Jennifer Merchant, 530-546-1952

# Mountain Lion Foundation

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## Habitat Conservation

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### Proposition 117 - Funding by County

<a href="#">Alameda</a>	<a href="#">Mendocino</a>	<a href="#">Santa Barbara</a>
<a href="#">Alpine</a>	<a href="#">Marced</a>	<a href="#">Santa Clara</a>
<a href="#">Butte</a>	<a href="#">Modoc</a>	<a href="#">Shasta</a>
<a href="#">Calaveras</a>	<a href="#">Mono</a>	<a href="#">Sierra</a>
<a href="#">Colusa</a>	<a href="#">Monterey</a>	<a href="#">Siskiyou</a>
<a href="#">Contra Costa</a>	<a href="#">Napa</a>	<a href="#">Solano</a>
<a href="#">Del Norte</a>	<a href="#">Nevada</a>	<a href="#">Sonoma</a>
<a href="#">El Dorado</a>	<a href="#">Orange</a>	<a href="#">Stanislaus</a>
<a href="#">Eureka</a>	<a href="#">Placer</a>	<a href="#">Sutter</a>
<a href="#">Glenn</a>	<a href="#">Plumas</a>	<a href="#">Tehama</a>
<a href="#">Humboldt</a>	<a href="#">Riverside</a>	<a href="#">Trinity</a>
<a href="#">Inyo</a>	<a href="#">Sacramento</a>	<a href="#">Tulare</a>
<a href="#">Kern</a>	<a href="#">San Bernardino</a>	<a href="#">Ventura</a>
<a href="#">Lake</a>	<a href="#">San Diego</a>	<a href="#">Yolo</a>
<a href="#">Lassen</a>	<a href="#">San Francisco</a>	<a href="#">Yuba</a>
<a href="#">Los Angeles</a>	<a href="#">San Joaquin</a>	
<a href="#">Madera</a>	<a href="#">San Luis Obispo</a>	<a href="#">Statewide</a>
<a href="#">Marin</a>	<a href="#">San Mateo</a>	

### Del Norte County

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**Klamath River Plan** **\$200,000**  
 Develop a river restoration plan for the lower Klamath River that will promote practical measures to restore the watershed and increase fish and wildlife populations (Humboldt County/Del Norte County 1994/95)

**Terwer Creek Riparian Restoration** **\$9,994**  
 Restore 1,300 feet of stream bank and plant 400 alder seedlings along Terwer Creek approximately one mile upstream from the confluence with the Klamath River. Project restores a riparian corridor and provides nearly 2 acres of new riparian habitat. (Del Norte County 1997)

**California Conservation Corps (CCC) Del Norte Center, Salmon and Steelhead Habitat, EX#3** **\$59,700**  
 Enhance and restore salmon and steelhead populations on the North Coast: increase woody cover in riffles and pools, develop boulder scour pools and plunge pools, and stabilize banks to reduce sedimentation. (Del Norte and Humboldt Counties 1992)

**West Branch Mill Creek Riparian Restoration** **\$13,800**  
 Restore and Revegetate approximately ten acres of the riparian corridor located along West Branch Mill Creek. Project provides for streambank stabilization by installing four complex multiple log structures, constructing a bioengineered retaining wall to repair eroded bank and planting multiple native riparian tree species. West Branch Mill Creek provides habitat for migrating Coho salmon and coastal Steelhead trout. (Del Norte County 1998)

### El Dorado County

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**Sly Park Bridge** **\$36,000**  
 Project for the construction of bridge and interpretive signs. Funding granted to El Dorado

Irrigation District. (El Dorado County 1993/94).

<b>Henningsen-Lotus Park</b>	<b>\$100,000</b>
Acquire 11 acres of land on the South Fork of the American River for deer and mountain lion habitat. (El Dorado County 1995/96)	
<b>Salmon Falls Ecological Reserve</b>	<b>\$410,000</b>
Acquire 40 acres which straddle the American River on the east side of Folsom Lake; area supports an extremely rich array of rare plants found nowhere else in the world; a spectacular riparian area is also present at "Jill's Creek" which flows to the American River. (El Dorado County 1990)	
<b>Salmon Falls Ecological Reserve, Expansion #1</b>	<b>\$250,000</b>
Acquire 86 acres that support an extremely rich and important collection of rare plants found only in this area. (El Dorado County 1997)	
<b>Pine Hill Ecological Reserve (Salmon Falls Expansion #2)</b>	<b>\$95,000</b>
Acquire 40 acres that support an extremely rich and important collection of rare plants found in this area and nowhere else in the world. (El Dorado County 1991)	
<b>Pine Hill Ecological Reserve</b>	<b>\$100,000</b>
Acquire 17 acres of land to expand the Pine Hill Ecological Reserve for rare and endangered species habitat. (El Dorado County 1995/96)	
<b>Riparian Ecosystem Assessment and Enhancement Project</b>	<b>\$496,000</b>
Large scale comprehensive assessment of 11,500 acres of riparian habitat and restoration for the California portion of Lake Tahoe. Evaluation of species habitat, interrelations and occurrences to be used for riparian habitat restoration for the entire Tahoe basin. (El Dorado County 1993/94)	
<b>Cascade Lake Front and Wildlife Habitat</b>	<b>\$500,000</b>
Acquisition of 36 acres of lake front property providing a rich diversity of habitat including montaine riparian, coniferous forest, montaine chaparral, and lacustrine which provide habitat for species which are endangered, threatened, or of special concern. Species include: northern goshawk, bald eagle, black bear, mule deer and osprey, as well as trout habitat. In particular, the acquisition provides connectivity between identified Carson River deer herd fawning areas found up stream and Lake Tahoe. (Placer and El Dorado Counties 1992/93)	
<b>Willow Flycatcher Habitat Assessment</b>	<b>\$16,300</b>
Extensive survey of riparian habitat areas used by the endangered willow flycatcher to assess needs, opportunities and resources for the species, leading to identification and design of future site improvement projects for habitat enhancement. (Placer and El Dorado Counties 1991/92)	
<b>Washoe Meadows Wildlife Enhancement Project II</b>	<b>\$26,000</b>
Restore and expand 54 acres of meadow habitat and wetland area along the Upper Truckee River and Angora Creek. The area includes willow woodlands and marshes that provide habitat for numerous endangered, threatened or sensitive species. (El Dorado County)	
<b>Washoe Meadows Wildlife Enhancement Project III</b>	<b>\$300,000</b>
Restore and expand 54 acres of meadow habitat and wetland area along the Upper Truckee River and Angora Creek. The area includes willow woodlands and marshes that provide habitat for numerous endangered, threatened or sensitive species. (El Dorado County 1995/98)	
<b>Washoe Meadows Wildlife Enhancement Project III</b>	<b>\$262,000</b>
Restore and expand 54 acres of meadow habitat and wetland area along Angora Creek. Project will enhance wildlife habitat in the riparian corridor and surrounding meadows by reducing sediment transport and providing needed water to the meadow area. (El Dorado County 1995/97)	
<b>Upper Truckee River and Wetland Restoration Project</b>	<b>\$102,000</b>
Restore and reconstruct a naturally functioning channel for the Upper Truckee River. The project also reclaims over 40 acres of the Upper Truckee Marsh for water quality improvement and wildlife habitat for several threatened or endangered species including the bald eagle and osprey. (El Dorado County)	
<b>Upper Truckee River and Wetland Restoration Project</b>	<b>\$300,000</b>
Restore and reconstruct a naturally functioning channel for the Upper Truckee River. The project also reclaims over 40 acres of the Upper Truckee Marsh for water quality improvement and wildlife habitat. Includes habitat for several threatened or endangered species including the bald eagle and osprey. (El Dorado County 1996/97)	

**Dollar Creek Wildlife Habitat Acquisition** **\$200,000**  
Acquisition of a 20 acre parcel containing a mix of forest, shrub, and riparian habitat. This property has been mapped by the Dept. of fish and Game as part of the summer range and migration corridor for the Truckee-Loyalton deer herd. It also serves as habitat for species which are endangered, threatened, or of special concern. (El Dorado County)

**Offshore Fish Habitat Enhancement Project II** **\$53,000**  
Expands existing artificial reef for enhancement of nearshore fish habitat in Lake Tahoe. The nearshore areas provide feeding, spawning, cover and nursery habitat for multiple fish species found in the lake. (El Dorado County)

**Wildlife Habitat Improvement Project  
Development Activities** **\$50,000**  
Restore and improve multiple creeks in the Lake Tahoe Basin containing highly disturbed riparian and/or stream habitat. Restoration sites include Blackwood Creek, Angore Creek, Snow Creek, Burton Creek and Anton Meadows (El Dorado and Placer Counties 1995/96)

**Wildlife Habitat Improvement Project  
Development Activities** **\$104,400**  
Restore and improve multiple creeks in the Lake Tahoe Basin containing highly disturbed riparian and/or stream habitat. (El Dorado and Placer Counties 1996/97)

**Basin-wide Fisheries Habitat Assessment** **\$68,000**  
Comprehensive inventory of 120 miles of stream for fisheries habitat needs, resources and planning efforts throughout the California side of the Lake Tahoe basin. Project will lead to the identification and design of future projects for the implementation of site improvements along up to 50 miles of stream. (Placer and El Dorado Counties 1991/92)

**General Creek Wildlife Habitat Enhancement  
& Restoration II** **\$200,000**  
Restore and enhance 203.3 acres of riparian habitat, streams and meadows located along General Creek and Sugar Pine Point State Park. (El Dorado, Placer Counties 1996/97)

**Upper Truckee River and Wetland Restoration Project** **\$20,600**  
Restore and reconstruct a naturally functioning channel for the Upper Truckee River. The project also reclaims over 40 acres of the Upper Truckee Marsh for water quality improvement and wildlife habitat for several threatened or endangered species including the bald eagle and osprey. (El Dorado County 1998)

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## **Fresno County**

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**Millerton Lake State Recreation Area** **\$605,000**  
Acquisition of 302 acres (Fresno County 7/92)

**Basin D Lake Park** **\$49,000**  
Develop park facilities for the handicapped, including a sensory awareness maze, a live stream and lake dock structures for observation of migratory birds and a one-of-a-kind botanical classroom. Funding granted to the Fresno Metropolitan Flood Control District. (Fresno County 1993/94)

**Woodward Park** **\$99,000**  
Construct a multi-purpose trail approximately one mile long. Funding granted to the City of Fresno. (Fresno County 1993/94)

**Woodward Park** **\$99,800**  
Develop a multi-purpose one mile trail. Funding granted to the City of Fresno. (Fresno County 1994/95).

**Woodward Park** **\$69,000**  
Enhance Woodward Park with native and drought-resistant plants, shade trees, rest sites, drinking fountains, bluff stabilization and an outdoor interpretive classroom. (Fresno County 1996/97)

**San Joaquin River Riparian Habitat, Expansion #3** **\$1,770,000**  
(Prop. 117 Funds = \$1,000,000)  
Acquire 114 acres of riparian habitat and natural lands on Rank Island which contains a mature, mixed riparian forest system consisting of sycamores, cottonwoods, willows and oaks. Rank Island is part of the San Joaquin River Parkway. (Fresno and Madera Counties 1994)

**San Joaquin River Riparian Restoration (Riverside Site)** **\$64,571**  
Restore approximately 15 acres of riparian habitat along the San Joaquin river that supports a mixture of native and introduced species including fragments of the Great Valley Willow Scrub and some tall stands of elderberry bushes. Project includes planting of thorny scrub vegetation in selected areas to discourage trespassing, debris removal, seed collection for plant propagation, removal of exotic plant species and revegetation with native plant species. (Fresno County 1997)

<b>Lewis S. Eaton Trail</b>	<b>\$78,000</b>
Develop a mile pedestrian/bicycle trail section of the San Joaquin River Parkway. (Fresno County 1997/98)	
<b>Ten Mile Creek</b>	<b>\$18,100</b>
Improve rainbow and brown trout habitat by reducing sedimentation, creating pool habitat, increasing instream cover and stabilizing banks. (Fresno County 1991)	
<b>Cesar 1. Pleasant Valley</b>	<b>\$150,000</b>
Acquisition of approximately 600 acres of habitat for the kangaroo rat and kit fox. Funding granted to the City of Coalinga. (Fresno County 1992/93)	
<b>Mendota Wildlife Area, Traction Unit</b>	<b>\$30,000</b>
Purchase of water for wetland development and restoration. (Fresno County 1991)	
<b>Mendota Wildlife Area (new parcel)</b>	<b>\$9,000</b>
Purchase of water for wetland development and restoration. (Fresno County 1991)	
<b>Mendota Wildlife Area</b>	<b>\$39,000</b>
Purchase of water to protect, restore, and enhance wetlands. (Fresno County 1992)	
<b>Mendota Waterline (Dept. of Fish and Game)</b>	<b>\$75,000</b>
Enhance 1697 acres of existing wetland habitat by installing a new 36 inch gate and concrete headwall. The new waterline will protect the wetlands and an adjacent 200 acres of private farm land from uncontrolled flooding from the Mendota Pool in the event the existing gate fails. (Fresno County 1994/95)	
<b>Mendota Wildlife Area (DFG Comprehensive Wetland Habitat Project)</b>	<b>\$60,000</b>
Funds to protect, restore and enhance wetlands in Fresno County through water acquisition, mosquito abatement, equipment repairs and water control facilities replacement. Substantial funds are being used for wetland management on DFG-owned wildlife areas. (Fresno County 1994/95)	
<b>Tamarack Meadows Riparian Restoration</b>	<b>\$15,151</b>
Restore portions of Tamarack Meadow that have been damaged by unauthorized off-highway vehicle use by repairing stream channel damage and revegetating the stream and meadow with local native vegetation. Repair and restoration of stream and meadow will improve fishing opportunities in the area and provide important riparian habitat for many sensitive Sierra wildlife and plant species including mule deer, rainbow trout, Northern goshawk and Sierra Nevada red fox. (Fresno County 1997)	
<b>Lewis S. Eaton Trail</b>	<b>\$78,000</b>
Develop a 1/2 mile of the pedestrian/bicycle trail as part of the San Joaquin River Parkway. (Fresno County 1998)	
<b>San Joaquin River Ecological Reserve, Expansion #7</b>	<b>\$32,768</b>
Help acquire 33.6 acres along the San Joaquin River to preserve and restore riparian habitat. Project provides habitat for various wildlife species and songbirds and will provide public access for recreational angling within existing gravel ponds along the San Joaquin River. (Fresno County 1998)	

## Glenn County

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<b>Upper Butte Basin Wildlife Area, Expansion #3</b>	<b>\$2,590,000</b>
(Prop. 117 Funds = \$940,000)	
Acquire 1,325 acres for the preservation, restoration, and enhancement of interior wetlands habitat; home to a number of threatened and endangered species. (Glenn County - 1991)	
<b>Upper Butte Basin Wildlife Area, Expansion #4</b>	<b>\$370,000</b>
Acquire 20 acre inholding in the wildlife area; parcel contains wetlands, riparian habitat, and is critical habitat for the Bald Eagle, peregrine falcon and a variety of other species. (Glenn County - 1992)	
<b>Upper Butte Basin Wildlife Area, Expansion #5</b>	<b>\$673,740</b>
Acquire 716 acres for the preservation, restoration and enhancement of interior wetland and riparian habitat which supports a number of threatened and endangered species; wetlands and agricultural lands in the Central Valley support about 60 percent of the waterfowl wintering in the Pacific Flyway. (Glenn County - 1993)	
<b>Wetland Development and Restoration, Upper Butte Basin Wildlife Area</b>	<b>\$160,000</b>
Purchase of water to protect, restore, develop and enhance wetlands; California is the single most important wintering area in the Pacific Flyway for millions of migratory waterfowl; each winter California supports approximately 80 percent of the ducks and geese of the Pacific Flyway and the entire population of the threatened Aleutian Canada goose. (Glenn and Butte Counties - 1992, 1993)	



**Sacramento Valley Rice Roller Project** **\$94,000**

Construct five rice rollers to demonstrate to rice growers that an alternative to rice straw burning is available that will assist with rice straw decomposition while providing a valuable food source to migratory waterfowl in the Central Valley. (Glenn, Colusa, Sutter, Yolo Counties - 1993)

**North Sacramento Wetlands** **\$125,384**

Implement a planned grazing system for 10 miles of restored riparian habitat located west of Colusa, Willows, and Red Bluff. These wetlands provide: dense nesting for waterfowl, 13 brood ponds, and important riparian habitat. The grazing systems are designed to collect water throughout the year for spring and summer waterfowl. (Colusa, Glenn, and Tehama Counties 1995)

**Stony Creek Watershed Restoration (Fruto Valley Unit)** **\$91,000**

Restore approximately 134 acres of riparian habitat along 3 miles of an unnamed creek that drains the Fruto Valley watershed into Stony Gorge Reservoir. (Glenn County 1997)

**Brood Water and Wetland Enhancement** **\$200,000**

Demonstrate that agricultural practices can be implemented which are complementary and conducive to wetland dependent species; project includes restoration of 104 acres of seasonal wetlands to create a complete breeding duck habitat complex which will increase the chances of survival for hundreds of ducklings annually. (Glenn County - 1993)

**Sacramento River Wildlife Area Riparian Enhancement** **\$150,000**

Enhance Pine Creek Unit of the Sacramento River Wildlife Area by removing portions of the degraded levee and constructing a new interior levee to protect neighboring private agricultural lands. Project will also enhance habitat for many neotropical migratory birds, raptors and deer. (Glenn County 1998)

**N R P I Angora Creek and Washoe Meadows Wildlife Habitat Enhancement**

Viewing Options    [View Project as XML](#)    [View Project as Report PDF](#)    [View Project Location in Google Maps](#)  
[View Project in the California Environmental Information Catalog](#)

**Project Information**

**Project Type**    On-The-Ground Restoration  
**Purpose**    To improve wildlife habitat and water quality.  
**Abstract**    The existing shortened, relatively steep channel provides a more rapid path for sediment transport than the historic channel. Furthermore, under current conditions the natural sediment and nutrient-filtering functions of the flood plain have also been lost, and the loss of the supply of water once provided by the historic channel of Angora Creek has resulted in a substantial, adverse change to the quality of habitat provided by the surrounding 300 acre meadow.  
**Watershed Plan**    TRPA Tahoe Basin 208 Plan  
**Website URL**    <http://ccres.ca.gov/cacmp>

**Funding Information**

Agency	Program	Source	Amount
California Tahoe Conservancy			500,000.00
Department of Parks and Recreation			60,000.00

**Contact Information**

**Contact Name**    Cyndie Walck  
**Contact Type**    Primary  
**Job Title**    Hydrologist  
**Affiliation**    California Department of Parks and Recreation  
**Department**  
**Address**    P.O. Box 16  
Tahoe City, CA 96145  
**Phone Number**    (530) 581-0925  
**FAX Number**    (530) 581-5849  
**E-Mail Address**

**Contact Name**    Ken Anderson  
**Contact Type**    Secondary  
**Job Title**    District Ecologist  
**Affiliation**    California Department of Parks and Recreation  
**Department**  
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Tahoe City, CA 96145  
**Phone Number**    (530) 581-2458  
**FAX Number**

**E-Mail Address**

**Contact Name** Benjamin S. Wallace  
**Contact Type** Point of Contact  
**Job Title** CRMP Program Director  
**Affiliation** California Association of Resource Conservation Districts  
**Department**  
**Address** 3823 V Street, Suite 3  
 Sacramento, CA 95817  
**Phone Number** (916) 457-7904  
**FAX Number** (760) 281-9629  
**E-Mail Address** crmp@carcd.org

**Data Availability**

Hydrology  
 Land Use  
 Recreational Use  
 Remote Imagery  
 Soils  
 Vegetation Maps  
 Water Quality

**Publicly Available Reports****Publicly Available Reports****Time Frame**

**Survey Date** 7/17/1995  
**Time Frame** Start Date: 1/1/1995 - End Date: 5/1/1999

**Participant Information****Lead Agency, Funders, Landowners and Cooperators**

Entity	Role	Cash	Inkind
Department of Parks and Recreation	Lead Agency	60,000.00	
California Tahoe Conservancy	Cooperator Landowner	500,000.00	
Regional Water Quality Control Board - Lahontan	Funder Landowner	100,000.00	
Coordinated Resource Management Plan Group - Upper Truckee	Cooperator		
USDA Forest Service	Funder Landowner		
<b>Totals</b>		<b>\$660,000.00</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>

**Geographical Information**

**Size of Project** 15 Acres  
**County** El Dorado  
**Additional Locational** Northern Border: Saw Mill Road Southern Border: State Route 50 Eastern Border: Lake Tahoe Golf Course Western Border: Washoe Meadows State Park (west boundary) Size: 2 miles of river, 15 acres

**Information** meadow and 500 feet of stream. Watershed: Upper Truckee Angora Creek

**Bioregion** Sierra

**Cataloging Unit** Lake Tahoe (CA & NV)

**Hydrologic Boundaries** North Lahontan > Lake Tahoe > South Tahoe >

**USGS Quad (250K > 100K > 24K)** Sacramento > Placerville > Echo Lake

**Legislative Districts** State Assembly District 4  
State Senate District 1  
US Congressional District 4

**Regional Water Board** Lahontan

### Resource Issues

**Resource Issues** Erosion / Sedimentation, Fisheries, Fisheries-Freshwater, Flood Control, Recreation, Riparian Enhancement, Stream Bank Protection, Urbanization, Vegetation, Water Quality, Wetlands, Wildlife, Wildlife Habitat, Water-Ground Water, Water-Surface Water

**Water Quality Issues** Nutrients, Sediment Load

### NPS Management Measures

#### CATEGORY: Management Measure

URBAN: Runoff from Developing Areas - Watershed Protection

WETLAND: Restoration of Wetlands and Riparian Areas

### Habitat

Meadows and Seeps

Standing Water

Stream or River Channel (In-Stream Restoration)

### Species Information

#### Species Targeted for Protection

Common Name

Scientific Name

#### Species Targeted for Eradication

Common Name

Scientific Name

#### Species Introduced During Restoration

Common Name

Scientific Name

### Project Methods

**Methodology** Obtaining funding for project.

### Project Progress

#### Goals, Performance Standards, and Monitoring

**Project Goals Attained?** Too Soon to Tell

**Performance Standards Exist?** Yes

**Performance Standards Description** Continued CRMP development.

**Performance Standards  
Attained?** Too Soon to Tell  
**Has Monitoring Been Done?**  
**Monitoring Schedule**  
**Project Problems** none yet!

### **Project Status and Needs**

**Current Phase** Planning, Assessment  
**Current Needs** Funding, Government Approval

### **Comments**

**Additional Comments**

**For information regarding this website contact**

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## **N R P 1 Upper Truckee River Wildlife Habitat Restoration Project**

[View Project as XML](#)   [View Project as Report PDF](#)   [View Project Location in Google Maps](#)

### Viewing Options

[View Project in the California Environmental Information Catalog](#)

### Project Information

**Project Type**   On-The-Ground Restoration

**Purpose**   Wildlife habitat enhancement, restoration of natural physical and biological processes and reduction of non-point source pollution.

**Abstract**   This project targets rainbow and brown trout, amphibians, beavers, and spotted owls.

**Watershed Plan**

**Website URL**   <http://ccres.ca.gov/cacrmn>

### Funding Information

Agency	Program	Source	Amount
California Tahoe Conservancy			
Department of Transportation (Caltrans)			

### Contact Information

**Contact Name**   Cyndie Walck

**Contact Type**   Primary

**Job Title**   Hydrologist

**Affiliation**   California Department of Parks and Recreation

**Department**

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Tahoe City, CA 96145

**Phone Number**   (530) 581-0925

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**Contact Name**   Benjamin S. Wallace

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**FAX Number**   (760) 281-9629

**E-Mail Address**   [crmp@carcd.org](mailto:crmp@carcd.org)

**Contact Name**   Ken Anderson

**Contact Type** Secondary  
**Job Title** District Ecologist  
**Affiliation** California Department of Parks and Recreation  
**Department**  
 PO Box 16  
**Address**  
 Tahoe City, CA 96145  
**Phone Number** (530) 581-2458  
**FAX Number**  
**E-Mail Address**

**Data Availability**

Anadromous Fish  
 Geographic Information System (GIS)  
 Hydrology  
 Land Use  
 Remote Imagery  
 Soils  
 Vegetation  
 Vegetation Maps  
 Water Pollutants/Heavy Metals  
 Water Pollutants/Organics  
 Water Pollutants/Pesticides  
 Water Quality  
 Water/Nutrients  
 Water/pH  
 Water/Pollutants  
 Water/Salinity  
 Water/Sediment Load  
**Publicly Available Reports**

**Publicly Available Reports**

**Time Frame**

**Survey Date** 7/17/1995  
**Time Frame** Start Date: 6/1/1990 - End Date: 1/1/1995

**Participant Information**

**Lead Agency, Funders, Landowners and Cooperators**

Entity	Role	Cash	Inkind
Department of Parks and Recreation	Lead Agency Landowner		
California Tahoe Conservancy	Funder		
Coordinated Resource Management Plan Group - Upper Truckee	Cooperator		
Department of Transportation	Funder		

Totals \$0.00 \$0.00

**Additional Group Information**

Funding Sources: State Park Natural Heritage Stewardship.

**Geographical Information**

Size of Project	12194 Square Feet
County	El Dorado
Additional Locational Information	Location: Northern border: Saw Mill Road. Southern border: State Route 50. Eastern border: Lake Tahoe Golf Course. Western border: Washoe Meadows, State Park. (West boundary). Watershed: Upper Truckee and Angora Creek.
Bioregion	Sierra
Cataloging Unit	Lake Tahoe (CA & NV)
Hydrologic Boundaries	North Lahontan > Lake Tahoe > South Tahoe >
USGS Quad (250K > 100K > 24K)	Sacramento > Placerville > Echo Lake
Legislative Districts	State Assembly District 4 State Senate District 1 US Congressional District 4
Regional Water Board	Lahontan

**Resource Issues**

Resource Issues	Erosion / Sedimentation, Fisheries, Fisheries-Freshwater, Recreation, Riparian Enhancement, Stream Bank Protection, Urbanization, Vegetation, Water Quality, Wetlands, Wildlife, Wildlife Habitat, Urban Runoff, Water-Ground Water, Water-Surface Water
Water Quality Issues	Sediment Load, Nutrients

**NPS Management Measures**

CATEGORY: Management Measure

**Habitat**

Bogs, Fens, and Swamps  
Lower Montane Coniferous Forest  
Meadows and Seeps  
Standing Water  
Stream or River Channel (In-Stream Restoration)

**Species Information****Species Targeted for Protection**

Common Name	Scientific Name
Beaver	<i>Castor canadensis</i>
Drown Trout	<i>Salmo trutta</i>
Rainbow Trout	<i>Oncorhynchus mykiss</i>
Spotted Owl	<i>Strix occidentalis</i>

**Species Targeted for Eradication**



**Common Name**

**Scientific Name**

**Species Introduced During Restoration**

**Common Name**

**Scientific Name**

**Project Methods**

**Methodology**

Project being implemented. Used streambank stabilization.

**Project Progress**

**Goals, Performance Standards, and Monitoring**

**Project Goals Attained?**

**Performance Standards Exist?**

**Performance Standards  
Description**

**Performance Standards  
Attained?**

**Has Monitoring Been Done?** Yes

**Monitoring Schedule**

**Project Problems**

Regulatory process is designed to control development and is ill-suited to regulating restoration projects.

**Project Status and Needs**

**Current Phase** Completed

**Current Needs** Monitoring

**Comments**

**Additional Comments**

**For information regarding this website contact**

**Kevin Ward**

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[info@ice.ucdavis.edu](mailto:info@ice.ucdavis.edu) | ICE

From: Jim Dickinson [jimdickinson9@hotmail.com]  
Sent: Friday, October 20, 2006 12:42 PM  
To: UT Project  
Subject: Washoe Meadows

Dear Sir,

I hope I'm not too late to comment on the Washoe Meadows Restoration Plan. My wife and I use the open space at Washoe Meadows State Park on a daily basis. It is a real pleasure to be able to ride our horses there on a warm summer evening. There are many people in the community who recreate at Washoe Meadows. I feel that it would be a great loss to our community if the state park went ahead with its plan to move 9 holes of the golf course to the old barn area near Amacker Ranch.

If the Upper Truckee Watershed needs to be restored why not do something like the Forest Service did at Cook House Meadows? It just seems wrong to take a meadow area and turn it into a golf course. Not only would the wildlife in that area be driven out, Tahoe would lose another open space. Tahoe needs all the natural areas it can hold onto.

Thanks, Jim Dickinson

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**From:** Paul Nielsen [pnielsen@trpa.org]  
**Sent:** Wednesday, November 01, 2006 2:55 PM  
**To:** Walck, Cyndi; Mike Elam  
**Subject:** FW: Wahoe meadows

**From:** Hildinger [mailto:echoview@etahoe.com]  
**Sent:** Wednesday, October 18, 2006 6:11 PM  
**To:** UT Project  
**Subject:** Wahoe meadows

**To:** Paul Nielsen, TRPA  
**From:** Jim Hildinger  
 PO Box 8897  
 South Lake Tahoe, CA 96158  
 530577 3593  
**Subject:** Washoe Meadows Golf Course Project  
**Date:** October 19, 2006

This project does not meet any of John Singlaub's three famous "bottom lines".

1: It fails the ENVIRONMENTAL BOTTOM LINE because – Cutting down 1000 trees, adding acres of fertilized grass, installing thousands of square feet of impervious surfaces, creating many additional VMTs, and add to that the additional light pollution, air pollution, noise pollution, and other people created disturbances and you have a situation that can in no way be offset by any amount of human-conceived "improvements" to the banks of the Upper Truckee river where it now flows through the existing golf course. There is no science that says otherwise!

2. It fails the ECONOMIC BOTOM LINE because – State Parks is not a business. That State bureaucracy is not required make a profit. The dollars garuered there are spent elsewhere in the state and so add nothing to the economy of South Lake Tahoe. If the present operation were to lose nine holes the economic impact on the community would be about the same as if one restaurant went out of business. Not a big deal – forget it!
3. It fails the SOCIAL BOTTOM LINE because – it benefits only those few who have enough spare money and time to hit a ball into a cup. The thousands of people that live on the perimeter of the proposed project, and the other thousands that use and enjoy the open space now existing will be forever denied their right to use public lands. Even though the public is legally entitled to trespass on a golf course located on public lands, in fact the area is thought of, and treated as, a private operation with restricted access.

This is like stealing the public's right to use the land in favor of a private enterprise to make a profit, and all at a huge expense of public funds to accomplish the fact. (How wrong can you get and still get away with it?! -- I don't know, ask Bush!)

Jim Hildinger

From: JoAnn Robbins [<mailto:joarobbins@MauiMail.com>]  
Sent: Friday, October 20, 2006 1:31 AM  
To: Project, Upper Truckee  
Subject: Washoe Meadows State Park

Ms. Walck:

I would like to address a number of activities that have occurred recently at Washoe Meadows State Park.

I was appalled and dismayed to find someone had recently trampled an area that is an uncommon plant community. They did this because they were cutting trees for firewood. This will completely change the ecology of the area. It is very doubtful that the plants growing in this wet area will be able to survive and grow due to the changed conditons.

Also, heavy equipment has been used in an area that is a vernal pool in late spring/early summer where hundreds of frogs normally appear.

Brush where quail usually hide has been removed.

Heavy equipment has been backed up to the very edge of the river bank.

While work was being done on the road, no erosion control methods were in place. Only later after the work was done were a few put in place.

An owl that resided in the area has disappeared since the thinning of trees was done in the park two years ago.

It seems that areas of concern that may come up in environmental impact statement are being systematically eliminated.

The mission of the California Department of Parks and Recreation is "to provide for the health, inspiration, and education of the people of California by helping to preserve the state's extraordinary biological diversity, protecting its most valued natural and cultural resources, and creating opportunities for high-quality outdoor recreation".

Under "Values" in the mission statement is listed the statement: "Environmental Respect —We respect the intrinsic values of both the natural and cultural environment, and believe that their preservation is essential to our health and to the definition of the California identity."

Under "Strategic Initiatives" in the mission statement is listed the statement:

"Increase Leadership in Natural Resource Management —Protect and manage the biological diversity and self-sustaining natural systems that support the individual park units, and establish the department as a major player in environmental issues in California."

This is another statement listed in the mission statement:

¶ "Monitoring of Flora and Fauna

Natural resource monitoring reveals the effects of natural and human processes on natural resources. Information from monitoring identifies potential actions that could mitigate ecosystem degradation. Over the past several years, the Department has developed a Natural Resources Maintenance Program to survey parklands for defined elements of environmental health. Long-term measurement of trends enables State Parks to manage its ecosystems for ongoing health, significance and sustainability, and to eventually restore them to their pre-settlement indigenous state."

The restoration of the river is a valuable and much needed project, and fits the mission statement of the state park department. However, the total disregard for the upland portion of the park, and the animal and plant communities does not comply with their statements.

Moving the golf course to the park will eliminate unstructured recreation such as hiking, fishing, bird watching, biking, snowshoeing, cross-country skiing and horseback riding that many users of the park now enjoy.

Other alternatives should be considered seriously. Is a championship golf course really necessary and does it really fit in with the established purpose of the park? What effect would irrigating a golf course have on the local wells? What about the disruption of the animal corridors to the river?

Restoring the river is a good idea. Relocating the golf course to the state park is not. I urge you to look for alternatives to this situation.

Thank you for your attention.

JoAnn Robbins

**From:** Paul Nielsen [pnielsen@trpa.org]  
**Sent:** Wednesday, November 01, 2006 2:55 PM  
**To:** Walck, Cyndi; Mike Elam  
**Subject:** FW: Uppper Truckee River Restoration

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**From:** john dayberry [mailto:jdayberry@sbcglobal.net]  
**Sent:** Wednesday, October 18, 2006 6:20 PM  
**To:** UT Project  
**Subject:** Uppper Truckee River Restoration

To: Mr Nielsen

I am writing in regards to the proposed Upper Truckee River Restoration project. I have many concerns about moving Lake Tahoe Golf course under the guise of a river restoration project. It seems to me that the river restoration is being unnecessarily linked to the reconfiguration of the golf course. The golf course was a mistake from the inception. It should have never been built in a SEZ. Now a proposal to relocate nine holes to the Wahoe Meadows State Park is being considered. My understanding of the zoning for the Wahoe Meadows State Park is that it is set aside for wildlife. How will the movement of the golf course meet the intent of the zoning? As the meadow sits now it is open for public access. How will the non-golfing public maintain access to the area? I am urging the TRPA to act in the true intentions of its mission; to cooperatively leads the effort to preserve, restore and enhance the unique natural and human environment of the Lake Tahoe region now and in the future. In closing I strongly suggest that you consider the option to eliminate the nine holes proposed being moved altogether.

Thank you for your consideration,

Jodi Dayberry

**From:** Paul Nielsen [pnielsen@trpa.org]  
**Sent:** Wednesday, November 01, 2006 3:05 PM  
**To:** Walck, Cyndi; Mike Elam  
**Subject:** FW: Upper Truckee River Restoration

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**From:** John Bolce [mailto:jbolce@LuciniParish.com]  
**Sent:** Monday, October 02, 2006 6:14 PM  
**To:** UT Project  
**Subject:** Upper Truckee River Restoration

I am pleased to learn State Parks and TRPA have started the process necessary to restore this section of the Upper Truckee River. As Lake Tahoe's major tributary and major contributor of fine grained sediment, there should be little debate regarding the importance and of necessity of starting the Upper Truckee River Restoration.

But this proposal also suggests relocation of a portion of the Lake Tahoe Golf Course across the river to the Washoe Meadows State Park. Is this linkage necessary? Is there no other way to save the Upper Truckee River, and save Lake Tahoe than moving the golf course into this State Park?

I recognize a championship golf course would generate the vital revenues for State Parks and for the community, and would provide recreational opportunities for South Lake Tahoe residents and visitors. My house is near the proposed golf course, and I imagine a championship golf course would provide me and my neighbor's additional recreation opportunities as well as improve our property values. This could be an easy project to support.

But this parcel of land is special. It is natural habitat and home to bear, coyote, and birds of prey. Despite the fact this park hasn't been developed or promoted, it is used year round by hikers, photographers, joggers, and cross country skiers who enjoy the natural beauty. It offers stunning views of the Tahoe Rim peaks, and extended views out towards Luther Pass. During the snow melt, seasonal springs bubble from the ground and the sounds of water is inescapable.

Is moving half the golf course into Washoe Meadows SP the only practical use for this public land? Is a golf course the best land use option for this unique parcel of land surrounding Tahoe's largest tributary? These are not rhetorical questions. They deserve serious consideration and public discussion. I agree with TRPA and State Parks that doing nothing or rip rapping the Upper Truckee River are not preferred options. But before we convert this wild life habitat into a golf course, I look forward to public debate concerning the best land use options for Washoe Meadows State Park. To many, Tahoe represents both recreation and natural treasure. I hope the debate to follow will result in a plan that maximizes recreation without compromising the natural habitat that makes Tahoe unique.

John Bolce  
1866 Normuk  
South Lake Tahoe, CA

From: John Drum [johndrum@sbcglobal.net]  
Sent: Monday, October 23, 2006 2:50 PM  
To: UT Project  
Subject: public comments

- Paul, not sure if the public comment period has ended or not but after riding through the Washoe Meadows area over the weekend I had some thoughts on the golf course relocation plan. If the alternative is chosen to move 9 holes then why not have either American Golf or State Parks mitigate the impact to other users by constructing the Class I bike path section along the length of Sawmill road in addition to another link that would parallel the river and bisect the golf course, following the STPUD line out to the area of N.Upper Truckee Road. Separate trails could be constructed parallel to the pavement for horses in addition to the completion of more bog bridges at the northern end of the trail network linking up to Lake Tahoe Blvd. just a thought. Thanks, John Drum.





*League to Save Lake Tahoe*

October 20, 2006

Mr. Paul Nielsen, Project Manager  
TRPA  
PO Box 5130  
Stateline, NV 89449

Dear Mr. Nielsen:

Thank you for the opportunity to provide scoping comments on the "Upper Truckee River Restoration and Golf Course Relocation Project." The following are submitted on behalf of the League to Save Lake Tahoe, a 4500 member non-profit organization dedicated to "Keeping Tahoe Blue."

The League to Save Lake Tahoe fully support comprehensive restoration of the Upper Truckee River, including the 1.5 mile reach of river in the project area. Given the Lahontan Water Board estimate that more than half of fine sediment delivered to Lake Tahoe flows out of the Upper Truckee River, the maximum possible restoration needs to occur wherever possible in the Upper Truckee River watershed if Lake Tahoe clarity goals are to be realized.

The purpose of the proposed project – to restore natural geomorphic and ecological processes along the reach of river and to reduce the river's suspended sediment discharge to Lake Tahoe – is highly commendable. The river restoration portion of the proposed project alternative should be implemented to meet the stated need – reduce nutrient and suspended sediment loads to Lake Tahoe to protect the lake's clarity while also improving habitat and geomorphic function. The Purpose and Need of the Project should be retained as is in the EIR/EIS.

- However, the preferred alternative/proposed project should NOT include relocation of 9 golf holes to Washoe Meadows State Park, as this option would unnecessarily cause degradation to a host of natural resources and TRPA threshold standards in the name of environmental protection. Further, the many impacts of the golf course relocation portion of the proposed project would run counter to the mission of California State Parks:

*To provide for the health, inspiration and education of the people of California by helping to preserve the state's extraordinary biological diversity, protecting its most valued natural and cultural resources, and creating opportunities for high-quality outdoor recreation.*

The preferred alternative should instead be the one that offers maximum restoration for the river reach, as proposed, without moving any golf holes onto the current boundary lines of Washoe Meadows State Park. The EIR/EIS should evaluate a full range of alternatives that would

accomplish the dual environmental objectives of maximum Upper Truckee River restoration AND preservation of the biological diversity, valued natural and cultural resources and high-quality outdoor recreation opportunities at Washoe Meadows State Park, including the following:

1. Placing all golf course holes and facilities on the east side of the river, outside of the river restoration buffer zone, whether 9 or 18 holes (Alternative 3 or variations, such as a par-3, 18 hole course east of the river).
2. Removal of the golf course to allow full restoration of the golf course site. Given the importance of comprehensive Upper Truckee River restoration, this alternative deserves exploration and would provide good baseline information for decision-makers to use when evaluating options on this and other Upper Truckee River reaches.

Both of the above alternatives should eliminate adjustment of park unit boundaries and "trading" land between Washoe Meadow State Park and Lake Valley SRA, or other schemes that would lead to development within Washoe Meadows State Park.

Two of the Goals and Objectives of the project that provide the rationale for relocating 9 golf holes to Washoe Meadow State Park are inconsistent with the Purpose and Need, namely:

- "Maintain golf recreation opportunity and quality of play at a championship level."
- "Maintain revenue level of golf course."

The EIR/EIS should eliminate these Goals and Objectives, as they may jeopardize and/or undermine the ability of the project to best meet its critical Purpose and Need. If they are maintained as fundamental project goals and described in the EIR/EIS, then the objective of maintaining golf recreation and quality of play at a championship level should be better explained, particularly in relation to other golf opportunities that exist in the Tahoe Basin and nearby areas. Why is this objective important to California State Parks? Further, the EIR/EIS should provide a justification for how the revenue and golf recreation benefits of moving golf course holes into Washoe Meadows State Parks outweigh the potentially significant costs to wetlands, forests, animal habitat, and dispersed outdoor recreation.

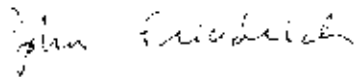
The EIR/EIS should also analyze the relative environmental impact of golf course construction, maintenance and operations, fertilizers, irrigation, etc against the impacts of current recreation uses of Washoe Meadows State Park – walking, skiing, snowshoeing, etc. The EIR/EIS should give particular scrutiny to the additional coverage and runoff impacts to the Upper Truckee River watershed that would result from the displacement and disruption of the native ecosystem of Washoe Meadows State Park. The EIR/EIS should give clear preference to the alternative that is shown to have the greatest overall watershed benefit. Further, the EIR/EIS should indicate which of the recreation options under consideration for the future of Washoe State Park – golfing or dispersed outdoor recreation -- offers the broadest opportunities to a wide swath of the public with the smallest negative impact on natural resources.

If the need to maintain golf course revenue is maintained as a Project Goal/Objective, then the EIR/EIS should display the relative revenue implications of different golf course options (0, 9,

18 holes, including alternative course siting/layout), and compare outcomes with the environmental costs and benefits of each option. This will help decision-makers and the public better evaluate the trade-offs being contemplated, and may help inspire solutions that best meet the project's Purpose and Need without degrading Washoe Meadows State Park. It's certainly conceivable that legislative supporters of Lake Tahoe and California State Parks might be convinced that there are better options for helping State Parks to meet its budget than by expanding a golf course onto an existing State Park in the Lake Tahoe Basin.

Thank you very much for consideration of these comments. We look forward to working with the agencies and all interested persons to build support for maximum Upper Truckee River restoration AND the full preservation of Washoe Meadows State Park.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "John Friedrich".

John Friedrich  
Program Director

**From:** Paul Nielsen [pnielsen@trpa.org]  
**Sent:** Wednesday, November 01, 2006 3:07 PM  
**To:** Walck, Cyndi; Mike Elam  
**Subject:** FW: Meadow golf course

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**From:** Healey Johnski [mailto:HealeyJohnski@sbcglobal.net]  
**Sent:** Sunday, September 24, 2006 5:02 PM  
**To:** UT Project  
**Cc:** INDIAJANE@sbcglobal.net  
**Subject:** Meadow golf course

I heard from a neighbor that there is a plan to displace a large empty meadow near my home in South Lake Tahoe (little Baer Lane), and replace it with a golf course. I have a second home there and strongly disagree with the replacement of a natural meadow with a polluting golf course. I was not noticed of any meeting to discuss this.

Can you please send me your contact info and information on the meeting and or discussion areas

Thanks

John Klimaszewski  
(408) 226 3521

**From:** Paul Nielsen [pnielsen@trpa.org]  
**Sent:** Wednesday, November 01, 2006 3:07 PM  
**To:** Walck, Cyndi; Mike Elam  
**Subject:** FW: Proposed destruction of Washoe Meadows

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**From:** John [mailto:HealeyJohnski@sbcglobal.net]  
**Sent:** Tuesday, September 26, 2006 7:45 AM  
**To:** UT Project; Angela Moniot  
**Cc:** INDIAJANE@sbcglobal.net  
**Subject:** Proposed destruction of Washoe Meadows

This is regards to Notice of preparation of a draft EIR/EIS for the upper Truckee River Restoration and golf course relocation project.

I have read the proposed plan and provide the following comments. Since I was not noticed, I was unable to change my schedule to attend the meeting today.

First, a considerable amount of work was done to preserve the sensitive wetlands of this meadow already. After the dredging from Tahoe Keys were trucked across the meadow, the road was removed and areas regraded to provide drainage and wetland areas. Since TRPA's stated goals is to preserve the clarity of the lake, it does not make sense to put in improvements that would add fertilizer and unnatural grading on a large natural filter such as this meadow. Doesn't the TRPA always say that the meadows are the most important filter we have for lake clarity? Why are you even entertaining an idea like this? It is very wet in the spring, and numerous nesting birds / geese use it. Describing it as uplands it very misleading.

Based on the options listed, what really should be done is the change the golf course to 9 holes and repair the stream. This makes the most sense, however, it always seems that when developers and money are exchanged, common sense and the true goals of the TRPA are compromised. I expect that there will be enough Public outcry that you do not ruin the meadow with a golf course that can not be used for a good portion of the year and that common sense will prevail.

Your neighbor

John Klimaszewski  
758 Little Baer Ln (not mail deliverable)  
South Lake Tahoe

September 30, 2006

Paul Nielsen  
Project Manager  
Tahoe Regional Planning Agency  
PO Box 5310  
Stateline, NV 89449

Subject: Destruction of Washoe Meadows State Park

Dear Paul,

I am writing this letter because I found out from a neighbor that a project that has apparently been in the works since 2004 is now suddenly up for an expedited approval. In my opinion, this project was not properly submitted for public comment. Our house is just a few blocks away from this park, and I hike in the meadow about twice a month. We were never noticed, and many other people in the neighborhood within walking distance of the park were also not noticed.

I find it very disheartening that the TRPA seems like they are trying to ramrod this decision by only allowing a few weeks for comment, and in fact held meetings only a few days apart so that public comment can not in fact be gathered. I do not think that you have properly addressed the needs of a very large community that frequently uses the park.

I object to the preferred alternative (Alternative 2) and demand that more than a cursory look is taken to look at the other alternatives, or develop new ones. If you have ever walked in that meadow in the spring, you would know that it is completely covered in water, and you would be pushing for a full blown independent EIR. There is no possible way a golf course could be built there without significant grading. In fact, I wonder why the TRPA is even considering this at all, don't you say that the meadows are the best filtration source we have in the Tahoe basin. Why would TRPA allow this meadow to be destroyed? This meadow is also a wildlife corridor that would be disrupted by addition of golf holes. The purpose of this park is significantly different from a recreation area that currently has the golf course on it. I also do not understand how a state park can be reclassified as a recreation area without the appropriate authorities involved.

The State Parks mission states that they should "preserve the states extraordinary biological diversity", and their vision speaks of "the need to serve three constituencies – nearby neighbors and communities surrounding the park, a statewide constituency of all Californians, and a constituency of Californians who have not yet been born." Moving holes of a golf course clearly does not

address these needs. Will this be looked at 50 years from now as another Tahoe Keys?

I respect the TRPA's core values and goals, and am disappointed that whenever money is thrown around that the TRPA goals are compromised, and our environment suffers. You need to completely evaluate the alternatives with a view toward the neighborhoods you are affecting and future generations. I will be joining with my neighbors to stop alternative 2 from becoming a reality.

Sincerley,



John Klimaszewski

Email [Johnski@Netwiz.net](mailto:Johnski@Netwiz.net)

Cell phone 408 981 5877

Local address: 758 Little Bear Lane, South Lake Tahoe, CA (no mail delivery)  
Mailing address: 6331 Contessa Ct., San Jose, CA 95123

cc: TRPA Governing Board  
California State Park & Recreation Commission

**From:** Paul Nielsen [pnielsen@trpa.org]  
**Sent:** Wednesday, November 01, 2006 3:03 PM  
**To:** Walck, Cyndi; Mike Elam  
**Subject:** FW: Upper Truckee Project comment period extended

**From:** John L [mailto:lee1209@hotmail.com]  
**Sent:** Saturday, October 07, 2006 9:58 AM  
**To:** UTPROJECT@parks.ca.gov; UT Project  
**Subject:** RE: Upper Truckee Project comment period extended

Is it possible to get a map of the effected area. My house is at 2208 Minal. Will there be any change there?

John Lee

510-521-7840

From: "Project, Upper Truckee" <UTPROJECT@parks.ca.gov>  
To: <bob-a@sbcglobal.net>, <grace\_anderson@energy.state.ca.us>, <rangelocci@aol.com>, <tahoeattinger@netzero.com>, <bbannar@aol.com>, <rabarneson@hotmail.com>, <rbooth1334@msn.com>, <dross@thegrid.net>, <petebrink@hotmail.com>, <mattb@tmei.com>, <cavemancummings@hotmail.com>, <dayberry@netfeed.com>, <admin@tahoewebhost.com>, <kevin-doyle@comcast.net>, <hatethechiefs@raidersfan.net>, <matt@ellisonframing.com>, <cemmett@trpa.org>, <summerjohn@netzero.net>, <beakface15@aol.com>, <ljherrig@juno.com>, <catherinelauri@earthlink.net>, <jkennedy312@sbcglobal.net>, <lee1209@hotmail.com>, <tahoehomes@gmail.com>, <baanderson@mfire.com>, <mamdavis@juno.com>, <ottmanm@aol.com>, <hhprato@juno.com>, <roncretus@aol.com>, <drobot@rb65.swrcb.ca.gov>, <schostersj@colum.com>, <dsetterquist@socal.m.com>, <psnyder1@sbcglobal.net>, <jim@stamates.com>, <jvski2@earthlink.net>, <jthiel@stpud.dst.ca.us>, <tahoetrigger@jps.net>, <snidely@austin.tr.com>, <s.f.ulrich@hotmail.com>, <channon1181@hotmail.com>, <tyant@etahoe.com>  
Subject: Upper Truckee Project comment period extended  
Date: Sat, 7 Oct 2006 09:06:11 -0700

Please find attached the Notice of Extension of comment period for Notice of Preparation (NOP) for the Upper Truckee River Restoration and Golf Course Relocation Project.

Thank You

State of California – The Resources Agency Department of Parks and Recreation  
Tahoe Regional Planning Agency

><< NOPEExtensionCWOct4.doc >>



Golf Course Relocation Project Feedback  
Attn: Paul Nielson

Mr. Nielson:

We wanted to respond to the proposed golf course relocation project that would impact Washoe Meadows State Park. We live in a residential area directly adjacent to the park. We use the park consistently, as we are running the trails there on a regular basis, up to 6 days per week. In the winter, we cross country ski and snowshoe there. Our children use the park to bike ride and to access the Upper Truckee River for swimming or exercising our dog. We are totally opposed to the plan to relocate the golf course to the now open space area of the park. This park is invaluable to us and it is actually inconceivable that anyone would consider such a destructive project. While we are not totally opposed to some sort of future development of the park land which would improve accessibility to that beautiful area, we object to this open space being considered for a golf course. The Tahoe area already has many golf courses. We don't play golf but need this open space for recreation. We don't think it should be used for golf and for the select few who do, many of whom are non residents, just because of the money that it would bring to the park system. There are more important things than money such as quality of life for the local residents. We also wanted to speak up for the many visitors to our area that travel each day past our home to use the park for recreation. We urge you to stop the proposed development of this property.

Thank you for your consideration in this matter.

Sincerely,

John and Denise Pillsbury  
South Lake Tahoe

210 South First Street #309  
San Jose, CA 95113  
October 10, 2006

Paul Nielsen, Project Manager  
Tahoe Regional Planning Agency  
P.O. Box 5310  
Stateline, NV 89449

Dear Mr. Nielsen:

I would like to comment on the Notice of Preparation of a DEIR/DEIS for the "Upper Truckee River Restoration and Golf Course Relocation Project".

I believe that Alternative 2 needs to be eliminated, since it conflicts with California state law. California Resource Code 5019.53 states

California Public Resource Code § 5019.53

5019.53. State parks consist of relatively spacious areas of outstanding scenic or natural character, oftentimes also containing significant historical, archaeological, ecological, geological, or other such values. The purpose of state parks shall be to preserve outstanding natural, scenic, and cultural values, indigenous aquatic and terrestrial fauna and flora, and the most significant examples of such ecological regions of California as the Sierra Nevada, northeast volcanic, great valley, coastal strip, Klamath-Siskiyou Mountains, southwest mountains and valleys, redwoods, foothills and low coastal mountains, and desert and desert mountains.

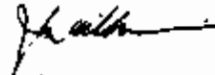
Each state park shall be managed as a composite whole in order to restore, protect, and maintain its native environmental complexes to the extent compatible with the primary purpose for which the park was established.

Improvements undertaken within state parks shall be for the purpose of making the areas available for public enjoyment and education in a manner consistent with the preservation of natural, scenic, cultural, and ecological values for present and future generations. Improvements may be undertaken to provide for recreational activities including, but not limited to, camping, picnicking, sightseeing, nature study, hiking, and horseback riding, so long as such improvements involve no major modification of lands, forests, or waters. Improvements which do not directly enhance the public's enjoyment of the natural, scenic, cultural, or ecological values of the resource, which are attractions in themselves, or which are otherwise available to the public within a reasonable distance outside the park, shall not be undertaken within state

parks.

Clearly relocating part of a golf course to within a state park violates these conditions. The fact that land would be transferred from the recreation area to the park is irrelevant to this consideration. The park was established to preserve it forever.

Yours truly,

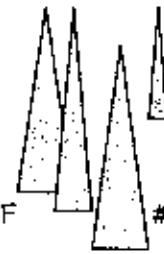
A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "John Wilkinson", written in a cursive style.

John Wilkinson

Jonathan F. Hoefler

1060 Lamor Court, South Lake Tahoe, CA 96150 (530) 577-5922 jhoefler@aol.com

California RPF



#276

September 25, 2006

Cyndie Walck  
CEQA Coordinator  
State of California Dept. of Parks and Recreation  
P.O. Box 16  
Tahoe City, CA 96145


Re: Upper Truckee River Restoration and Golf Course Project

I live in the vicinity of this proposed project and thus have a great interest in how it is developed.

Having read the Notice of Preparation, the following are some concerns that I hope will be addressed in the course of developing the project.

1. There is no indication that all of Washoe State Park will be considered as part of the project. This would be short sighted. I utilize much of the park area in the winter for cross country skiing and in the summer I use some of the trails for hiking and biking. Without consideration of uses throughout the entire park area, development of the golf course could impact the availability to these recreation activities.
2. Should a portion of the golf course be developed on the west side of Truckee River care must be taken to not deforest it like the existing, eastern portion. Careful location of fairways and greens within existing deforested areas should be considered a priority. This should occur even if some of the golf course is within stream zone and flood plain.
3. Since many existing bridges are proposed for removal, please consider moving them to locations on Angora Creek to facilitate crossing by hikers, bicycles and cross country skiers.

Sincerely,

  
Jon Hoefler

## Unknown

**Sent:** Wednesday, November 01, 2006 2:57 PM

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**From:** jkennedy312@aol.com [mailto:jkennedy312@aol.com]  
**Sent:** Tuesday, October 17, 2006 4:44 PM  
**To:** UT Project  
**Subject:** Upper Truckee Restoration and Golf Course Relocation

October 17, 2006

TO: Mr. Paul Nielsen, Project Manager

Tahoe Regional Planning Agency

RE: Upper Truckee Restoration and Golf Course

Dear Mr. Nielsen:

We moved here almost 20 years ago, and the main draw was the easy access to the woods and meadows below to what later became Washoe Meadows SP. Sadly, over the years, we have seen the forest deteriorate and have questioned the methods being used to "maintain" the forest. Specifically, it seems that many, many live trees have been cut down and stacked or left to dry out on the ground while obviously diseased and dead trees which are orange and brown are left to fall on their own during the next windstorm. The pyres set up by the woodcutters look like they are just waiting for a match to start the whole place on fire. Is there any logical explanation for these practices? Seriously, I would really be relieved to know there is actually a logical plan.

Regarding the rerouting of the river back to its natural course, I am 100% behind that idea. However, relocating the golf course seems like the real impetus, and with this, I do not agree. Based on the proposed

areas of exchange, it seems that the residents who enjoy the paths for biking, hiking and skiing are being arbitrarily cut out of the State Park. First of all there will be major, long-term work going on there, and when it's half done, there will be a golf course and then river restoration which will probably restrict our use in that area.

If the golf course brings in such impressive revenue, why not make it something to be proud of? There is a small golf course across the street, why not join those two with a decorative bridge over Highway 50. There is a lot of potential there.

Also, if the problem only involves one specific area as described in the Notice of Preparation, why not just fix that problem and get on with forest and river maintenance? A major object of other environmental impact groups has been Lake Tahoe clarity, and I don't see how that much disruption of earth can do anything good for the Lake.

The projects completed in the past including strange blankets of either seeds or fertilizer on the meadows have not made them look any healthier, in my opinion. Large earth movers placing rocks in various places as well as decorative bridges have not improved the appearance of the meadow in any way. The biggest problem, however, is the impending fire threat, due to what appears to be very illogical forest maintenance and planning practices.

I look forward to your response.

Sincerely,

Judy Kennedy

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Check out the new AOL <<http://pr.atwola.com/promoclk/1615326657x4311227241x4298082137/aol?redir=http%3A%2F%2Fwww%2Eaol%2Ecom%2Fnewaol>>. Most comprehensive set of free safety and security tools, free access to millions of high-quality videos from across the web, free AOL Mail and more.

-----Original Message-----

From: julie tracy [mailto:julietracy11@hotmail.com]

Sent: Friday, October 06, 2006 5:38 PM

To: Paul Nielsen

Subject: Washoe Meadows

Hello Paul,

My name is Julie Tracy and I'm writing in regards to the proposed Golf Course relocation project. I live at 1894 Normuk St. which is below Delaware St.

and

off of W.San Bernadino. I've lived in South Lake Tahoe for 14 years and just re-bought my home for myself on Normuk St. in March. This area is very special because it is one of the few quiet and secluded areas left and it has the access to the Washoe State Park right at the end of most of the streets in this neighborhood.

I hike and ride my bike through most everyday with my dog Chuck and crosscountry in the snow. The river is a personal sanctuary for me most everyday because of the myriad of choice spots to sit and throw sticks to Chuck, read and nap.

I could write a book about how much I love and utilize the Washoe Park for my personal joy and the fact that I never have to get into my car to

get it!!! Aside from the obvious recreational/joyful uses of the Park, I

can't understand how the proposed Golf Course relocation plan can work.

My concerns are:

Isn't logging near the river bad for Lake clarity?

What about habitat?(we have beautiful hawks!) SOD at the edge of all the

streets?

New easements?

Noise?

More destruction for reconstruction caused by destruction? Huh?

Strange.

No more Park? Very sad.

My hopes are:

That the river is reconstructed successfully That the Golf Course can still prosper during this reconstruction without new destruction.

That the public and residents are informed and a part of this entire process.

Thank you for listening! I appreciate all that everyone at the TRPA struggles with and tries to balance to keep everyone happy. I know its not

easy but I feel there's a solution if we all work together.

Thank you Paul,

Julie Tracy

530.318.4080

577.9377

**From:** Paul Nielsen [pnielsen@trpa.org]  
**Sent:** Wednesday, November 01, 2006 2:59 PM  
**To:** Walek, Cyndi; Mike Elam  
**Subject:** FW: please

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**From:** karen lycett [mailto:lightninglycett@sbcglobal.net]  
**Sent:** Tuesday, October 17, 2006 2:04 PM  
**To:** UT Project  
**Subject:** please

i am writing you in a desperate manner to please ask you to not move the golf course to the other side of the river. since i have lived in Meyers, 7yrs, the washoe meadows S.P. has been one of my favorite places to hide from the maddening crowds. in the spring the wildflowers are outrageous, along with the occasional bear seen, and the frequent coyote sightings with the background peaks majestically surrounding you, yes, a wilderness setting in the mist of Meyers minutes from my house. Please do not destroy the area, yes a golf course is not wilderness!!!! it is of course a monetary source of money for the parks department. please think beauty not cash!!!!

thank you, karen lycett.





# **BEAR League**

Bear Education Aversion Response

P.O. Box 393 Homewood, CA 96141 (530) 525-PAWS

October 18, 2006

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**Jim Sajdak**

**Debbie Sajdak**

**Cheryl Millham**

**Sherry Guzzi**

**Susan Bailey**

Dear Mr. Nielsen,

I am writing on behalf of the BEAR League, a 900 plus membership nonprofit organization based on the West Shore whose focus is to promote bear awareness and aversion when necessary with trained volunteers around the Tahoe Basin and in Truckee.

We are increasingly concerned with the Washoe Meadows State Park project in which 250 acres of prime bear habitat will be converted to irrigated, fertilized and heavily maintained golf course green. We understand that most of the land that will be converted is forested land that is close to Delaware Avenue. This year we have seen an increase in bears venturing into this area due to attractants and are concerned that with this project, we will see bears forced into neighborhoods or destroyed due to their fondness for this area and reluctance to stay off the greens. The 100 foot buffer between the property owners and the golf course would be an idea natural corridor for them to travel, however, this will be occupied by people wanting to enjoy the park as well.

The project itself is disappointing as it doesn't merely take a finite number of acres from one side and move it to the other side of the river; it moves acreage across the river and then grows in size so that this golf course can now be considered as a 'championship' course. I challenge your agency to champion wildlife, especially the unique bear and coyote population that inhabits this area.

To further enforce the significance of this area, while investigating a bear break in at a residence that borders the project area, I could not bring my bear dog into this area as I was confronted by a "No Dog" sign at the trailhead. I was impressed that I happened upon a piece of property so sensitive that my dog was not welcome, even on a leash. This message clearly sends that this land and its inhabitants are to be protected from the unnecessary harassment and destruction by our domesticated dogs, yet it is primed for development into a water dependent, wildlife unfriendly expanse of green turf.

We challenge the Tahoe Regional Planning Agency and the California State Parks to revise this project and take into account the abundance of wildlife, not just bears that inhabit this acreage. We foresee that if this project is allowed to continue, that our bear calls including break ins, sightings, death or injury from cars, and other incidences that require the BEAR League's dispatch and support, will increase formidably.

Please view this project as a stewardship challenge, not as a way to create more revenue and a championship golf course. Do not forget the wildlife, wetlands, meadows, and people that encompass and inhabit this area during this critical time period.

I welcome any questions or comments that you may have. I can be reached via email at [kmanfredi@earthlink.net](mailto:kmanfredi@earthlink.net) or by phone at (530) 577-6248.

Sincerely,

Karin A. Manfredi  
BEAR League, Secretary

41

**From:** Edwards [mailto:kedwards@lanset.com]  
**Sent:** Friday, October 20, 2006 1:31 PM  
**To:** UT Project  
**Subject:** Washoe Meadows

Paul Nielsen  
Project Manager  
Tahoe Regional Planning Agency  
PO Box 5310  
Stateline, NV 89449

Subject: Project Related to Washoe Meadows State Park

Dear Mr. Nielsen,

I was in attendance at the TRPA meeting on Sept. 27<sup>th</sup> and heard the comments regarding the above project. Although I don't live near the project, I do live in the basin. Consequently every decision made for the basin affects the entire body of the basin as well as the environmental future of Lake Tahoe.

The problems faced in coming to the ultimate solution are complex and difficult at best. It is, however, disturbing because it SEEMS as if the TRPA board and staff are in too much of a hurry to make quick decisions and get them off the table. Projects SEEM to be looked at like duties to get completed instead of studied to find the best possible environmental decision that will continue to be considered wise for the longest period of time. Rushing decisions due to pressure may be wise in running a business, but not in protecting the natural environment. A rushed decision when in the position of stewardship is in total opposition to Mother Nature.

Therefore, I am asking you to do everything you can to be a stalwart steward of the meadows and their environs and use your human resources to come up with creative solutions. This will take time and, therefore, any final decisions must be delayed until a futuristic course of action is agreed upon.

As we all remember, it has not been very many years since the Lake Tahoe Golf Course was celebrating the completion of a complete restoration of the river and was given an award for one of the most environmentally sensitive golf courses in the nation. We went to the celebration where speeches were made and tours were given to explain how it would work in harmony with the riparian wetlands.

This obviously cost a tremendous amount of money. It was done with the input of many environmental agencies. Yet it was a failure, apparently, as now several new plans are being considered. This should give all of you a heads up--to slo-o-ow down and make the next bunch of millions you spend be the final solution for these riparian wetlands and the lake.

Since the lake is the dumping ground for all basin decisions, scientists know returning the stream to its natural, meandering path would be a huge benefit to the lake's future clarity.

BUT, moving the part of the golf course necessary to do this to another part of the same SEZ seems to be an act of total futility. This will once again be spending millions of our tax dollars on a plan that has no long term net gain for the lake.

You and all of our government agencies are bound to use our money wisely and not on experimental projects, like this movement of the golf course. If you do this, you know very well that nobody will be willing to move it again if this experiment also turns into a complete failure - they won't be willing outlay another big chunk of money for a third huge experiment. There are other methods of problem solving.

How about using creativity? Like have a contest to see who can come up with a workable plan for the state parks & the golf course while keeping the #1 priority - LAKE TAHOE and the RIPARIAN WETLANDS HABITAT - the winner in the final decision? Who would want to ruin the lake's filtration system for a few holes of golf?? If money is the only reason for this entire conflict, then let's use human ingenuity to come up with solutions that are easy on the ecosystem.

Nature can live without humanity, but humanity cannot live without nature.

Yours for the Lake Tahoe Basin's Future,

Katherine Edwards,  
POBox 10774  
Zephyr Cove, NV 89448  
775-588-4565

### ***California Public Resource Code §5019.53***

***5019.53. State parks consist of relatively spacious areas of outstanding scenic or natural character, oftentimes also containing significant historical, archaeological, ecological, geological, or other such values. The purpose of state parks shall be to preserve outstanding natural, scenic, and cultural values, indigenous aquatic and terrestrial fauna and flora, and the most significant examples of such ecological regions of California as the Sierra Nevada, northeast volcanic, great valley, coastal strip, Klamath-Siskiyou Mountains, southwest mountains and valleys,***

*redwoods, foothills and low coastal mountains, and desert and desert mountains.*

*Each state park shall be managed as a composite whole in order to restore, protect, and maintain its native environmental complexes to the extent compatible with the primary purpose for which the park was established.*

*Improvements undertaken within state parks shall be for the purpose of making the areas available for public enjoyment and education in a manner consistent with the preservation of natural, scenic, cultural, and ecological values for present and future generations. Improvements may be undertaken to provide for recreational activities including, but not limited to, camping, picnicking, sightseeing, nature study, hiking, and horseback riding, so long as such improvements involve no major modification of lands, forests, or waters. Improvements which do not directly enhance the public's enjoyment of the natural, scenic, cultural, or ecological values of the resource, which are attractions in themselves, or which are otherwise available to the public within a reasonable distance outside the park, shall not be undertaken within state parks.*

*Clearly relocating part of a golf course to within a state park violates these conditions. The fact that land would be transferred from the recreation area to the park is irrelevant to this consideration. The park was established to preserve it forever.*



DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION  
Sierra District  
PO Box 286  
Tahoma, CA 96142

Ruth Coleman, Director

October 4, 2008

Tahoe Regional Planning Agency  
Advisory Planning Commission and Governing Board  
PO Box 5310  
Stateline, NV 89449-5310

To the TRPA Advisory Planning Commission and Governing Board Members,

Thank you for the opportunity to present the Upper Truckee River Restoration Project to you on September 13 and 27 respectively. At the APC meeting we received great scoping comments, both from the APC and the public at large. The comments received will definitely help us strengthen our draft environmental documents to be written over the coming winter. At the TRPA Governing Board meeting we again received valuable input and questions regarding golf course revenue, river restoration concepts, and golf course design.

At both meetings it was suggested we get rid of the golf course altogether or at least include a "no golf course" alternative in the draft environmental documents. Restoring the entire area would maximize environmental benefits along the Upper Truckee River. However, it would not match the goals and objectives the Department has for this project. Our vision is to restore the river, continue to provide golfing opportunity at the Lake Valley State Recreation Area, and maintain the revenue generated by the facility. This vision is shared by the Sierra District Staff and the Department's Executive Staff, including Director Ruth Coleman.

Providing and maintaining affordable golfing in the Tahoe Basin is important to the Department. We offer the least expensive (around \$65.00) 18-hole regulation golf in the Tahoe Basin. This is a rate the average golfer can generally afford, especially considering the going rates of \$125.00 to \$250.00 at some of the other courses in the basin.

The revenue generated from the golf course is not simply a luxury to our department. Currently, 60 % of the Department's operating budget is derived from revenue generated from a variety of sources. The Lake Tahoe Golf Course represents one of the largest revenue sources from concession operations anywhere in our system of over 270 units. Over the last 7 years the average revenue returned to State Parks from the operation of the golf course has been \$674,000 a year. (I incorrectly reported at the Governing Board meeting it was around \$400,000). A decrease in this revenue will mean we have less money to operate the other State Park units in the Lake Tahoe Basin. This may translate into park campgrounds being closed longer, less tours

of Vikingsholm and Pine Lodge, and less servicing of restrooms, campgrounds, and day use areas.

Therefore, the proposed project is to restore the river while maintaining golfing and revenue. Our mission of protecting resources and providing recreation requires this strategy. The draft environmental documents will be written to clearly present these goals and objectives. It is likely A "No Golf Course" alternative will be analyzed and discussed early on in the documents but may not receive the full evaluation afforded the more feasible alternatives that more closely match the Department's vision for the project. As correctly surmised at the Governing Board meeting, it is unlikely the Department will move forward with the project at all if the goals and objectives for the project can not met.

Thank you for your input and questions to date for this very important restoration project. If you have any other comments or questions please don't hesitate to contact me at (530) 525-9535, kande@parks.ca.gov, or Cyndi Walck at (530) 581-0925, cwalck@parks.ca.gov.

Sincerely,



Ken Anderson  
Senior Environmental Scientist  
Sierra District

Cc

Hayden Schm, District Superintendent, Sierra District  
Susan Grove, Sector Superintendent, Lake Sector  
Cyndi Walck, Engineering Geologist, Sierra District

rom: Korrine Butler [kntahoe@yahoo.com]  
Sent: Friday, October 20, 2006 3:59 PM  
To: UT Project  
Subject: Washoe Meadows State Park

Dear Paul,

I am writing to you to express my concern regarding the redirection of the Truckee River and the corresponding expansion of Lake Tahoe Country Club. I think it is wonderful that our community is taking such an active role in helping to maintain the clarity of Lake Tahoe and we want to reroute the river, to its natural course, in order to eliminate run off into the lake. My concern lies in the development of Washoe Meadows State Park. There are several places within the park that already have erosion issues. If clear cutting and development are allowed, I am afraid the erosion, not to mention the pesticides and fertilizer, would become an even bigger issue for the land, and more of a load for the river to carry into our beautiful lake.

In addition, I do not feel this project is fair to the home owners in the area. When these individuals moved into the area they chose to move into the woods. They accepted the responsibility of hikers, cross-country skiers, bicyclists, joggers, and the occasional dog in their backyard. Now you are asking them to accept the constant flow of foursomes, stray balls, trash, and the incessant buzz of snowmobiles. If they had wanted that for their backyard surely they would have chosen to live elsewhere. Some of the people who live in this area are talking of moving. This means the possible loss of more students in our school district, employees leaving the area, and a loss of revenue for many businesses. Is this really the Pandora's Box we want to open?

There is also the fact that this plan just smells funny. There are those who believe this project is nothing more than a ploy to improve Lake Tahoe Country Club to a championship level course so it can make more money for the parks system. Of course, there has been an environmental spin put to it so it looks nice for the locals. Please, TRPA just looks like it is in bed with the big businesses in the area and could care less about the locals and the environment.

Rerouting the river to its natural course is a wonderful idea. Expanding Lake Tahoe Country Club, however, is not.

Thank you,

Korrine Butler

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Do you Yahoo!?

Everyone is raving about the

<[http://us.rd.yahoo.com/evt=42297/\\*http://advision.webevents.yahoo.com/mailbeta](http://us.rd.yahoo.com/evt=42297/*http://advision.webevents.yahoo.com/mailbeta)> all-new Yahoo! Mail.

October 20, 2006

To: Paul Nielsen, TRPA

From: Kristin Allen, David Ennis, Ben Delwiche and Matthew Gordon

Re: Upper Truckee River Restoration/Golf Course Relocation

Dear Mr. Nielsen:

We appreciate the opportunity to make brief comments on the above referenced project. We will make more comprehensive comments when the EIR/EIS is released. We enthusiastically support the restoration of the Upper Truckee River as it is the main source of nutrient discharge to Lake Tahoe and a major culprit in the loss of Lake clarity.

While we support the restoration, we find flaws in the NOP which we feel must be addressed before the project moves forward. Our concerns are briefly stated below:

The project is defined incorrectly. It should be defined as a river restoration project and not tied to the relocation of the golf course. The course may or not be relocated. The golf course, located in a SRA, cannot be arbitrarily moved into land classified as a State Park.

- The goals of the project should not include the goals of maintaining the golfing experience at a championship level and maintaining the revenues of the golf course. Golf course revenue is not an issue which should be included in an environmental review under CEQA.
- The alternatives offered are too narrow. The NOP does not identify all alternatives that could achieve optimal restoration and enhance Lake clarity. Restoration of the river without a golf course has not been included as an alternative. Alternative Two has been prematurely selected as the preferred alternative even though environmental review has not been completed.

Making the project dependent on boundary adjustments and a major relocation of a great portion of the golf course is contrary to the statutes establishing the park, the purpose of the park and other State Park policies. Further, this process jeopardizes this worthwhile and needed project as it invites legal dispute.

The NOP fails to adequately analyze potential environmental effects. Noise, air pollution, effects of golf infrastructure on the peat bog, possible overlapping of the proposed golf course with the Upper Truckee River flood plain and land coverage issues must be given very careful review.

OCT 10 2006

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Wednesday, October 11, 2006

To The Editor,

As a frequent user of the Washoe Meadow State Park, I am concerned about the proposed river restoration/golf course relocation project. I visit the Washoe Meadow all year long on foot, bicycle, cross-country skis, and snowshoes. (Last June, I wore Sorrells to wade through ankle deep mud and water!) The Washoe Meadow is clearly a natural filtration system for the lake. I understand and support the need to restore the Upper Truckee River, but relocating 8-10 holes of the golf course in a wetland meadow will surely cancel out any benefits of river restoration.

Over the years, I have seen bears, coyotes, and countless birds in the meadow. My neighbor has spotted occasional deer and even a fox. The Washoe Meadow State Park is an important wildlife corridor. Developing a golf course will destroy natural habitats and cause even more wild animals to roam through our neighborhoods in search of food.

A TRPA core value is "environmental protection". The State Parks promote "the preserving of natural ecosystems". Yet the preferred alternative of both agencies is option 2, which involves restoring the river and relocating 8-10 holes of the golf course to the southwest side of the river. How does developing a wetland meadow and wildlife corridor protect or preserve the environment and its natural ecosystems?

The director of the TRPA espouses the "triple bottom line", making decisions that balance the needs of the environment, the economy and the community's quality of life. The relocated golf course will continue to generate revenue at the expense of the environment and the community's quality of life. It appears that in the case of the Washoe Meadow State Park, the bottom line is all about economics.

Homeowners living within 300-500 feet of the park boundary were mailed written notification of these proposed plans. I hope the Tribune publishes more information on this topic so that other community members have the opportunity to voice their concerns. The public comment period ends on October 20<sup>th</sup>.

Sincerely,

Kristine Russell  
773 Little Bear Lane  
SLT, CA 96150  
530-577-4335

CC: [norma.santiago@edcgov.us](mailto:norma.santiago@edcgov.us),  
[jsinglaub@trpa.org](mailto:jsinglaub@trpa.org)  
[utproject@trpa.org](mailto:utproject@trpa.org)  
[utproject@parks.ca.gov](mailto:utproject@parks.ca.gov)

To Paul Nielsen  
Project Manager, TRPA

Dear Mr. Nielsen,

I live on Little Bear Lane, off of North Upper Truckee and have lived here for 11 years. One of the things I love most about my neighborhood is that I have ready access to the Washoe Meadows State Park, the river, and to open space with a beautiful view. I walk, run, or ride my bike in the meadow *almost every day*. When there is snow on the ground, I snow shoe or cross country in the meadow *almost every day*. I live in this neighborhood and **I just found out about the golf course project last week!** I am **outraged** that the public comment period for the golf course project ends on October 6<sup>th</sup>! This is a major project that will have an immeasurable long term effects on the lifestyle of everyone in our community. **Why is the public comment period so short? Is this project already a done deal?**

The Washoe Meadow was acquired by the state in order to protect the environment. How does putting a nine-hole golf course in the meadow protect the environment? The meadow and the river are an animal corridor that should be protected, not altered and ultimately destroyed for golf course expansion.

I understand that the Truckee River is a main watershed to Lake Tahoe and erosion control is a major concern in keeping Tahoe blue but isn't it a little late for that? The golf course has been there for 50 years! Disturbing the soil along the riverbank to eliminate several holes, and then disturbing more soil on the other side of the river to create 9 more holes doesn't make any sense. How many acres will be cleared? How many trees will be cut? How many animal habitats will be destroyed? How much money will this cost the taxpayers? How many locals will then be denied access to the river?

It seems much more cost effective (for the tax payers and the environment) to leave the existing golf course as it is (or perhaps to scale it back) and to stabilize the banks and create more brush boxes to prevent erosion. This seems much more economical and will cause less damage to the meadow ecosystem. But I suspect that this project isn't about protecting the environment, it's about making money.

The golf course is used 6 months out of the year by people who can afford to pay green fees. The Washoe Meadow is public land that all citizens can enjoy regardless of their economic status. We in the North Upper Truckee neighborhood enjoy Washoe Meadow all year long – on foot, on bikes, on snow shoes, and on cross country skis. We want our open land. We don't want a golf course and a club house in our backyards.

Leave our meadow alone and keep the golf course where it is.

Sincerely,

Kristine Russell  
773 Little Bear Lane  
South Lake Tahoe, CA 96150

CC Cyndie Walck

October 16, 2006

Paul Nielsen, Project Manager  
Tahoe Regional Planning Agency  
Market Street  
Zephyr Cove, Nevada  
and  
California State Parks  
Washoe Meadows State Park and SRA

RE: NOP Upper Truckee River Restoration and Golf Course Relocation Project

Dear Mr. Nielsen,

The State Parks project to restore the Upper Truckee River is of great importance to the water quality of Lake Tahoe. The Upper Truckee is the single largest contributor of sediment and fines to the Lake, as declared by both the TRPA and the Lahontan Regional Water Quality Control Board and thus restoration is of utmost importance in reducing the loss of clarity of the lake.

And the loss of the clarity of Lake Tahoe is of such importance to the two states and the federal government have invested, as we learned at the August Lake Tahoe Forum, almost one billion dollars to restore the lake's clarity.

The importance of these factors in the preparation of the NOP reveals that the NOP did not mention the high importance of lake clarity at all, in either the goals and objectives, nor in the selection of the preferred or other alternatives. In fact, it is obvious that the goals and objectives were developed within a very small framework, perhaps behind closed doors and in almost abject ignorance of the importance of the Upper Truckee to the Lake's clarity and with a clear emphasis upon retaining golf no matter what. The golf part came through loud and clear!

State Parks, as a member of the overall Resources Agency – the state agency committed to protecting the lake, should understand the amount of funds that the state has spent on lake clarity and its overall objective to protect the clarity of the lake. This NOP does not appear to have factored in the State of California's interest in the lake in the analysis of the Upper Truckee Restoration Project.

However, the TRPA, funded in part by the State of California is mandated to protect the lake and is well-situated to override special interests of golf fans and take measures to protect the clarity of the lake. This NOP must be re-written and re-circulated to reflect those overriding interests of the larger public.

OCT 19 2006

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## GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

Note that the Goals and Objectives are littered with phrases that are regularly used in planning documents throughout the state, but have little applicability to the Tahoe basin. However can it be that the phrase, "to the extent feasible", could be placed in the same sentence as "ecosystem function in terms of ecological processes and aquatic and riparian habitat quality" or "natural geomorphic processes that sustain channel and floodplain morphology"? The document does not describe the "extent" which is intended, but must do so to provide a measure against which what is feasible can be examined.

At the same time, the goals and objectives intend that the project will "maintain golf and recreation opportunity and quality of play at a championship level". Why, in the context of the other goals and objectives, is this not given the caveat "to the extent feasible"?

Does that mean that restoration will be done to the extent feasible, but golf will be maintained at a championship level? Is golf more important than the clarity of Lake Tahoe? And what place does maintaining the revenue level of the golf course have in a project to protect the lake's clarity? Is the lake's clarity deemed to be of lesser importance than golf course revenue? The goals and objectives certainly make it seem so.

Secondly, it is quite clear that the Goals and Objectives were developed without input from the large number of residents and visitors in the surrounding residential areas of the State Park that use the park for wildlife viewing, recreational hiking, running, biking, and skiing, bird-watching, flower watching and photography, rafting and boating, fishing, and cross-area connections to friends and neighbors. Indeed, wildlife habitat protection is one of the wonderful services that the less intensely developed portions of this property currently provides.

But, instead, *Golf* dominates the Goals and Objectives. In fact, out of eleven goals and objectives, five are about golf, three are about the ecosystem and one is standard for construction mitigation and one is to protect private property from flooding. Only one recognizes all other forms of recreation at the Park, lumping them into "non-vehicular recreation." Thus, in this NOP, the primary intent of the goals and objectives is golf, the secondary intent is restoration and the resident and visitor uses of the park that are not about golf are given short shrift.

## RE-WRITE AND RE-CIRCULATE

The Goals and Objectives must be re-written, to accurately reflect the mandates and interests of the federal and state governments that have funded almost one billion dollars in projects to improve the clarity of Lake Tahoe. The NOP is fatally flawed by providing such a biased set of goals and objectives.

The second failure of the goals and objectives is a complete lack of acknowledgement of the intent of the state in the acquisition of the land for the park and the extent of that mission to provide for the *many* recreation uses of that land.

The third failure of the goals and Objectives is the failure of State Parks to involve the community in the planning process that produced this NOP. Not only are the interests of the larger recreating community of enormous importance to the planning of this public land, but the Goals and Objectives must reflect a much more varied and inclusive array of interests in the needs and importance of all uses on the public's land.

#### ALTERNATIVES

The NOP fails in the requirement to provide reasonable alternatives. The No-Project alternative is required, but there is no environmentally superior alternative. In fact, all alternatives assume the golf course remains, and thus there is no alternative that would evaluate the benefits to recreation from a greater amount of natural recreation opportunities, nor the evaluation of the reduction of pesticides, herbicides and fertilizers used on the golf course and the high level of water use for non-native plants.

There is also no alternative offered that evaluates the impacts of non-vehicular, low maintenance recreation in conjunction with the Upper Truckee River Restoration project in order to *enhance* the benefits of the restoration project itself.

The NOP exposes itself through the inclusion of an alternative termed the "Engineered Stabilization Alternative". This is surely the most perverse alternative yet - - it could be called the Los Angeles River Solution Alternative! It is hard to imagine that a California State Park, dedicated to the environment in the Tahoe Basin, would suggest this alternative with a straight face.

#### RE-WRITE AND RE-CIRCULATE

The failure of the process to select reasonable alternatives that rely on the most beneficial and least damaging uses of the public's land in the Lake Tahoe Basin is argument enough to require a do-over.

The preferred alternative in this document – proposed before even a public circulation of the document! – is a protect development alternative, not a full restoration alternative.

Clearly the preferred alternative must evaluate the appropriateness of a championship level golf course in the Tahoe Basin, in terms of excessive use of water, heavy-duty use and high maintenance costs and impacts of non-native plants, herbicides, pesticides, and fertilizers in comparison to the low level impacts of wildlife viewing, recreational hiking, running, biking, snow-shoeing and skiing, bird-watching, flower watching and photography, rafting and boating, fishing, and cross-area connections to friends and neighbors. Indeed, wildlife habitat protection is one of the wonderful services that the non-golf portions of this property currently provides.

The NOP must be rewritten and re-circulated to be inclusive, and to clearly identify which alternative is the best to protect and restore the clarity of the lake

## POTENTIAL ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS

The list and description of potential environmental effects is both truncated and obtuse. How can there be air quality impacts only from construction? Snowmobiles and golf-maintenance equipment also add to the air quality impacts of the golf course, as well as traffic attracted to the golf course and substantial maintenance of the golf course facilities.

Noise is also an issue that is not limited to the construction period, as implied by this list, although the description fails to consider other noise impacts of golf course and snowmobile operation and maintenance from single vehicle decibels to increased noise from increased numbers of events and increased noise from large numbers of events at one time as well as the time of day factor.

Land Coverage issues are not adequately addressed, relying on the theory of trade-offs to cover substantial new disturbance in the sacrifice areas that are designated for the new golf course fairways and holes.

## . RE-WRITE AND RE-CIRCULATE

The NOP must be re-written. A new rewrite should involve the adjacent community, as well as visitors and those who do not live near the state park, but do use the area for its incomparable natural values

All the environmental impacts of the proposed project must be truthfully evaluated, including all adverse impacts that will result from this project. Only an entirely new document can produce such a result.

## POTENTIAL LAND USE IMPACTS

Major changes that are necessary to accommodate this project in various agency documents and regulations have only been briefly disclosed, without a cogent explanation of the reason:

- o The project proposes to shift uses between the LVSRA and the WMSP, but how this affects residents, users and neighbors is unknown.
- o The project proposes the change the LVSRA Master Plan, but how they plan to change it is unknown, except a vague reference to "policy changes".
- o The project proposes to evaluate changes to TRPA's PAOTS, the effect on recreation thresholds, whatever they are, trail connectivity, whatever that is, and more, leaving the reader to guess that the project is going to impact a number of

rules and regulations, but there is no indication as to what rules and regulations will need to be changed or how or what the result will be.

**RE-WRITE AND RE-CIRCULATE**

The NOP, as written is hopelessly inadequate to give the public a sense of what all the project entails.

The NOP must be re-written, in conjunction with a full community effort, following a substantial outreach effort to the community and the residents and visitors who use the area

Only then, can a NOP be re-circulated to the general public for comment.

The current NOP is fatally flawed. To proceed with this document in its current iteration is hopeless.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment. The Upper Truckee Restoration Project should be redrawn to assure the greatest environmental and ecosystem benefits that can be developed from this project, while the land use and recreation use issues can be reviewed and re-planned with the resident and tourist community that both surrounds and uses the State Park.

Very truly yours,



Laurel W. Ames  
PO Box 7443  
S. Lake Tahoe, CA 96158

TRPA  
P.O. Box 5310  
Stateline, NV 89449

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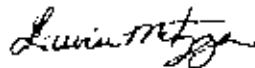
Dear Paul Nielson,

I heard from a friend about the project plans to increase the Lake Tahoe Golf Course into the Washoe Meadows State Park. I hope this is a false rumor, but just in case it is not, I wanted to voice my concerns and reasons for my concerns.

My husband and I moved to South Lake Tahoe with our two girls and our dog four years ago from Santa Cruz for a life style change. We came to Tahoe for the clean air, ample amount of nature and healthy environment to raise our children. We enjoy long walks with our girls in Tahoe's beautiful state parks such as Washoe Meadows State Park where we are able to teach our girls about wild life, both animals and plants. Just in the four years we have lived in Lake Tahoe our girls have developed very strong environmental values and their importance in protecting the lake. I credit not only their parents, but also Lake Tahoe's environmental educators and environmental values of the community.

It is my understanding that golf courses place an undue strain on our lakes healthiness due to their needs in maintaining them properly. To explain to my girls why the City of Lake Tahoe allowed an increase in a golf course at the expense of destroying our beautiful wild life would be very contradicting to the values they have learned and respected by your community. It sounds as if Lake Tahoe is being tempted by "\$" as was Santa Cruz. Santa Cruz failed the temptation, but I hope Lake Tahoe is stronger for all of our children's sake. After all, they are our future!

Sincerely,



Laurie Metzger

Box 846  
Zephyr Cove, NV  
89448



**Excerpts, State Parks Direction Applicable to  
Washoe Meadows State Park and  
Lake Valley State Recreation Area  
???from Lisa Odaly???**

These excerpts from State Parks documents tell a story relevant to scoping for the *Upper Truckee River Restoration Project*:

**MISSION** -- For all units of the California State Park System, "*The Mission of the California Department of Parks and Recreation is to provide for the health, inspiration, and education of the people of California by helping to preserve the state's extraordinary biological diversity, protecting its most valued natural and cultural resources, and creating opportunities for high-quality outdoor recreation.*"

**STATE PARK AND RECREATION COMMISSION POLICY II.1**

(Amended 5-4-94) -- *Land acquired for the use and enjoyment of the people according to the statutes governing the State Park System is classified for use and enjoyment by this and future generations as: (a) State Wilderness; (b) State Reserves; (c) State Parks; (d) State Recreation Units; (e) Historical Units; (f) Natural Preserves; (g) Cultural Preserves; (h) State Beaches; (i) State Seashores; (j) Trails; and (k) Wayside Campgrounds. Land acquired for the State Park System shall be dedicated to public use and managed in accordance with its classification, the Public Resources Code, the Department's adopted Resource Management Directives, and as outlined in approved resource elements of general plans.* (emphasis added)

**CLASSIFICATION OF STATE PARK SYSTEM UNITS -**

Public Resources Code Section 5019.50. *All units that are...part of the state park system...shall be classified by the State Park and Recreation Commission into one of the categories specified in this article.*

In this case, the names *Washoe Meadows State Park* and *Lake Valley State Recreation Area* indicate the different management regimes applicable to the two disparate units of the State Park System. Per page 33 of the Lake Valley SRA General Plan, "*In March 1987, the State Park and Recreation Commission classified and named the project area as two separate State Park System units: Lake Valley SRA, approximately 169 acres, and Washoe Meadows State Park, approximately 608 acres.*"

Definition of "State Parks" -- Public Resources Code Section 5019.53.

*State parks consist of relatively spacious areas of outstanding scenic or natural character, oftentimes also containing significant historical, archaeological, ecological, geological, or other similar values. The purpose of state parks shall be to preserve outstanding natural, scenic, and cultural values, indigenous aquatic and terrestrial fauna and flora, and the most significant examples of ecological regions of California, such as the Sierra Nevada, northeast volcanic, great valley, coastal strip, Klamath-*

*Siskiyou Mountains, southwest mountains and valleys, redwoods, foothills and low coastal mountains, and desert and desert mountains.*

***Each state park shall be managed as a composite whole in order to restore, protect, and maintain its native environmental complexes to the extent compatible with the primary purpose for which the park was established. Improvements undertaken within state parks shall be for the purpose of making the areas available for public enjoyment and education in a manner consistent with the preservation of natural, scenic, cultural, and ecological values for present and future generations. Improvements may be undertaken to provide for recreational activities including, but not limited to, camping, picnicking, sightseeing, nature study, hiking, and horseback riding, so long as those improvements involve no major modification of lands, forests, or waters. Improvements that do not directly enhance the public's enjoyment of the natural, scenic, cultural, or ecological values of the resource, which are attractions in themselves, or which are otherwise available to the public within a reasonable distance outside the park, shall not be undertaken within state parks. (emphasis added)***

Definition of "State Recreation Areas" -- Public Resources Code Section 5019.56.  
*State recreation units consist of areas selected, developed, and operated to provide outdoor recreational opportunities. The units shall be designated by the commission by naming, in accordance with Article 1 (commencing with Section 5001) and this article relating to classification.*

*In the planning of improvements to be undertaken within state recreation units, consideration shall be given to compatibility of design with the surrounding scenic and environmental characteristics.*

*(a) State recreation areas, consisting of areas selected and developed to provide multiple recreational opportunities to meet other than purely local needs. The areas shall be selected for their having terrain capable of withstanding extensive human impact and for their proximity to large population centers, major routes of travel, or proven recreational resources such as manmade or natural bodies of water. Areas containing ecological, geological, scenic, or cultural resources of significant value shall be preserved within state wildernesses, state reserves, state parks, or natural or cultural preserves, or, for those areas situated seaward of the mean high tide line, shall be designated state marine reserves, state marine parks, state marine conservation areas, or state marine cultural preservation areas.*

*Improvements may be undertaken to provide for recreational activities, including, but not limited to, camping, picnicking, swimming, hiking, bicycling, horseback riding, boating, waterskiing, diving, winter sports, fishing, and hunting. Improvements to provide for urban or indoor formalized recreational activities shall not be undertaken within state recreation areas.*

**PURPOSE STATEMENTS** -- Each purpose statement briefly identifies the most important values and features to be found in a particular classified unit or major

unclassified property of the State Park System, and indicates the Department's primary objectives in its management.

10/2000 - General Plan Policy Committee

*The purpose of Washoe Meadows State Park, in El Dorado County, is to preserve and protect a wet meadow area associated with the Angora Creek and the upper Truckee River at the southwestern side of the Lake Tahoe basin. The unit's associated forest areas sustain Jeffery pine and an exceptionally large specimen of lodgepole pine. The unit contains fourteen Native American occupancy sites and remnants of an historic dairy, and is contiguous to other public lands important for their open space values and recreational uses. **California State Parks will preserve, protect, restore, interpret and manage the unit's natural, cultural, and aesthetic resources, features and values, making them available to the public for their educational, inspirational and recreational benefits.** (emphasis added)*

05/1988 - General Plan

*The purpose of Lake Valley State Recreation Area is to make available to the people for their enjoyment and inspiration the 18-hole golf course, and the scenic Upper Truckee River and its environs. The department shall balance the objectives of providing optimum recreational opportunities and maintaining the highest standards of environmental protection. In so doing, the department shall define and execute a program of management within the unit that shall perpetuate the unit's declared values, providing for golfing along with other compatible summer and winter recreation opportunities **while restoring the natural character and ecological values of the upper Truckee River, protecting its water quality, and protecting and interpreting significant natural, cultural, and scientific values.** (emphasis added)*

## **STATE PARK GENERAL PLAN REQUIREMENTS -- Public Resources Code Section 5002.2.**

No General Plan has yet been developed for Washoe Meadows State Park.

*(a) Following classification or reclassification of a unit by the State Park and Recreation Commission, and prior to the development of any new facilities in any previously classified unit, the department shall prepare a general plan or revise any existing plan, as the case may be, for the unit. The general plan shall consist of elements that will evaluate and define the proposed land uses, facilities, concessions, operation of the unit, any environmental impacts, and the management of resources, and shall serve as a guide for the future development, management, and operation of the unit. (emphasis added)*

*b) The resource element of the general plan shall evaluate the unit as a constituent of an ecological region and as a distinct ecological entity, based upon historical and ecological research of plant-animal and soil-geological relationships and shall contain a declaration of purpose, setting forth specific long-range management objectives for the unit consistent with the unit's classification pursuant to Article 1.7 (commencing with Section 5019.50), and a declaration of resource management policy, setting forth the*

*precise actions and limitations required for the achievement of the objectives established in the declaration of purpose. (emphasis added)*

*(c) Notwithstanding the requirements of subdivision (a), the department is not required to prepare a general plan for a unit that has no general plan or to revise an existing plan, as the case may be, if the only development contemplated by the department consists of the repair, replacement, or rehabilitation of an existing facility; the construction of a temporary facility, so long as such construction does not result in the permanent commitment of a resource of the unit; any undertaking necessary for the protection of public health or safety; or any emergency measure necessary for the immediate protection of natural or cultural resources; or any combination thereof at a single unit. (emphasis added)*

**LAND ACQUISITION HISTORY** -- Page 33 of the Lake Valley SRA General Plan (1988) presents an important and relevant history of the acquisition of Washoe Meadows State Park and Lake Valley SRA:

*"The classification of a State Park System unit forms the foundation on which all management and development policies are based...*

*"The land acquisition process that resulted in the establishment and classification of the Lake Valley SRA began with acquisition of the Lake Country Estates project by the Wildlife Conservation Board in 1984. The purpose for the acquisition is described in Chapter 1470 of the 1984 statutes (SB 1374, Johnson) as follows: '...to acquire as state lands an environmentally sensitive parcel of approximately 777 acres of land comprising wetlands, meadow, and wildlife habitat for the purpose of protecting a unique and irreplaceable watershed through which the Upper Truckee River supplies approximately 40% of the water flowing into Lake Tahoe....' The statute also transfers '...control and possession of the property to the Department of Parks and Recreation.'*

*"Acquisition of the project was authorized by the statute, which appropriated the sum of \$5,697,000 for acquisition, restoration, and maintenance of the property. The purchase was the result of litigation entitled Lake Country Estates, Inc., et al., v. Tahoe Regional Planning Agency, et al. A provision in the statute requires that 'the property shall be operated and maintained by DPR in a manner which promotes its environmental and recreational values.'"*

## **EXCERPTS FROM CHAPTER 1470 STATUTES OF 1984—CA LEGISLATURE:**

*SEC.2. (a) The sum of \$5,697,000 is hereby appropriated.....*

*(1) \$5,010,000 to the Wildlife Conservation Board for the acquisition of real property which is the subject of litigation.....*

(2) \$687,000 to the Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR), \$667,000 of which shall be for restoration of that property and \$20,000 of which shall be for maintenance of that property.

(b) The appropriation in subdivision (a) is subject to all of the following:

- (1) The property shall be acquired pursuant to the Wildlife Conservation Law of 1947 (Chapter 4 (commencing with Section 1300) of Division 2 of the Fish and Game Code)...
- (2) The Wildlife Conservation Board, upon acquisition, shall transfer control and possession of the property to the DPR.
- (3) The property shall be operated and maintained by the DPR in a manner which promotes its environmental and recreational values. The DPR may enter into appropriate agreements as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this subdivision.

SEC. 3. This act is an urgency statute necessary for immediate preservation of the public peace, health or safety ... The facts constituting the necessity are:

.....in order to acquire as state lands an environmentally sensitive parcel of approximately 777 acres of land comprising wetlands, meadow, and wildlife habitat for the purpose of protecting a unique and irreplaceable watershed through which the Upper Truckee River supplies approximately 40% of the water flowing into Lake Tahoe, and to settle and dismiss, with prejudice, the litigation regarding that property...

## LAKE VALLEY STATE RECREATION AREA GENERAL PLAN

Is the current golf course operating as described in the General Plan after almost two decades of General Plan implementation?

Public Resources Code section 5002.2 clarifies that the “general plan for a unit serves as the guide for future development, management and operation of the unit.”

Before the General Plan (baseline):

Zone	Acres	% of Total
OPEN SPACE/River-Stream	11.54	6.3%
OPEN SPACE/Undeveloped	55.67	30.7%
WETLANDS/Ponds-Drains	8.14	4.5%
<b>GOLF COURSE/Developed-Undeveloped</b>	<b>102.35</b>	<b>56.4%</b>
ENTRY-PARKING-CLUBHOUSE-MAINTENANCE	3.73	2.1%
State Recreation Area	181.43	100.0%

The General Plan identified changes to the land use “zoning” for the SRA. It states that the following: “seven proposed land use zones have been carefully formulated to accommodate natural resource needs, recreational opportunities and operational requirements.”

<i>Zone</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>% of Total</i>
OPEN SPACE/ Stream Management Sensitivity Zone	70.46	28.3%
OPEN SPACE/Undeveloped	37.79	15.2%
OPEN SPACE/Rehabilitated	32.44	13.1%
WETLANDS/Ponds-Drains	16.42	6.6%
<b>GOLF COURSE/Developed</b>	<b>86.42</b>	<b>34.8%</b>
DAY-USE/Developed	1.28	0.5%
ENTRY-PARKING-CLUBHOUSE-MAINTENANCE	3.73	1.5%
Potential State Ownership	248.54	100.0%

A Stream Management Sensitivity Zone is established consisting of a corridor along the Upper Truckee River that generally includes undeveloped and developed lands (golf course) of varying width (representing about 200 feet on both sides of the river), including the existing channel and high water channels and adjacent lands. **This zone shall be used to identify areas needing special management actions, such as those areas to be developed for management of the golf course and restoration of natural stream configuration and bank stabilization.** This zone shall also identify an area of special sensitivity for wildlife habitat and water quality protection needs.

Policy: A River Management Plan shall be prepared and implemented on State Park System land. The purpose of the plan shall be to restore a more natural channel configuration, to control unnatural bank erosion rates, and to restore riparian habitat along the Upper Truckee River through the unit.

The plan shall include measures to rehabilitate the stream channel to an appropriate channel geometry and gradient conducive to bringing the Upper Truckee River back into natural equilibrium. Recognized and proven hydrological principles shall be applied to achieve channel and bank stabilization through natural fluvial processes. The plan shall also include restoration of riparian vegetation, and evaluation and design of an integrated bank stabilization system that is harmonious with ecological values and esthetics. Alternative methods of bank stabilization that minimize hard engineering (e.g., riprapping) shall be given foremost consideration.

## **RIVER MANAGEMENT PLAN, LAKE VALLEY STATE RECREATION AREA (May 2000)**

Is the LVSRA currently in compliance with its General Plan or River Management Plan? Is the Proposed Action consistent with either?

### **A. Purpose of this River Management Plan**

The purpose of this document is to provide a river management plan for Lake Valley State Recreation Area in conformance with the Department's approved 1988 long-range general plan. The river management plan provides the guiding vision and framework for further specific project planning...

Of the 181 total acres, approximately 106 acres of the Lake Valley SRA are dedicated and developed for use as a golf course, currently called Lake Tahoe Golf Course. The Upper Truckee River flows through the park for about 7,000 feet or about 1.3 miles. There is about 17,800 lineal feet of bank (both sides) within the project limits. The golf course fronts about 4,150 lineal feet of the river or about 23% of the total project length. There is a total of about 68 acres of land within the Department's SMS Zone. DPR manages about 55 acres, and the California Tahoe Conservancy (CTC) owns about 13 acres. Of this, the golf course occupies about 28 acres or about 51% of the DPR land within the SMSZ. Much of the CTC land is undeveloped natural wet meadow. The Undeveloped Zone contains 40 acres of the project within the SMSZ; 27 acres belongs to DPR while 13 acres belongs to the CTC.

The Proposed Concept Theme, "*River restoration and recreation enhancement*". The overall goal of the proposed plan would be to create or recreate the riparian corridor along the Upper Truckee River that represents a healthy and harmonious relationship between the native plant, animal and fish habitats that would allow for and compensate for the presence of golfing activities and facilities. This requires balancing of rehabilitation or enhancement of existing river corridor characteristics and riparian values; including restoring or rehabilitating disturbed areas; with enhancing the golfing experience and improving the facilities to become less imposing upon the river environment. As well as to protect, preserve and enhance the areas unique scenic quality.

## **LETTER TO APC AND GOVERNING BOARD MEMBERS FROM STATE PARKS (10-4-06)**

...It is unlikely that the Department will move forward with the (restoration) project at all if all the goals and objectives for the project cannot be met.

**In document after document, the Department has made a compelling case for restoration of the Upper Truckee River. Restoration activities should be a priority. However, use of Washoe Meadow State Park should NOT be considered for golf course relocation pursuant to the above-described inconsistencies with Park purposes, policy and regulation.**

However, not pursuing river restoration in the face of the above information and the state of the river is also inconsistent with Department Policy:

### **STATE PARK AND RECREATION COMMISSION POLICY III.7**

(Amended 5-4-94) -- *If the Commission finds that a specific recreational use is damaging to the unit's natural or cultural resource values or to the health, safety, or welfare of visitors, it shall be re-evaluated and may be restricted by the Department.* (emphasis added)

**Restoration activities should be pursued and the golf course area should be limited to the LVSRA.**

From: Lloyd Till [maxsno@sbcglobal.net]  
Sent: Friday, October 20, 2006 4:13 PM  
To: UT Project  
Subject: UTRR and Golf Course Relocation Project

To : Paul Nielsen

Please don't rip up new land to put in the back nine this makes no sense at all. Make changes like alternatives 3 and 4. Make necessary changes to the golf course within its own land area. Don't justify taking new land to make an 18 hole golf course. In Meyers / Tahoe there is not much land left like Washoe Meadows State Park. There are a lot of people that use this area for recreation locals and vacationers alike. The views we have now would be gone forever along with the wildlife!!! Home owner since 1986. My house borders the area for the proposed back nine. Is Edgewood golf course going to relocate 16th, 17th and 18th holes that are on the lake? Or Glenbrook golf course? Sincerely, Lloyd Till

Lloyd Till  
861 Chilicothe St.  
South Lake Tahoe, California  
96150  
Phone# 577-2829



Statement by Lori Alessio  
TRPA APC Meeting on September 13, 2006  
Upper Truckee River Restoration and Golf Course Relocation Project

Thank you for inviting the public to this hearing on the Upper Truckee River Restoration Project. My name is Lori Alessio and I may be one of the few people who have been involved with the state park and state recreation area since acquisition and designation in 1985. I'm speaking today as a citizen and am not representing a public agency. My education is as a wildlife biologist and botanist.

I believe we all agree the goal of restoration activities for the Upper Truckee River can be a rallying point that brings together our South Shore community. It is very impressive that many agencies with land management responsibilities in this watershed are looking at river enhancement opportunities together. We are very fortunate to be experiencing a prosperous period for restoration work in the Lake Tahoe Basin with the various sources of available funding. However, with all of the money and effort expended to date on this project, it is disappointing that the result is the proposed action/preferred alternative we have before us today. It appears that under the banner of restoration agencies may have lost sight of their missions as a whole, as this proposal totally "misses the mark."

By focusing on the need to preserve the acreage of the golf course located in the State Recreation Area, our land managers are willing to sacrifice the land classified as Washoe Meadows State Park. As an exercise on paper, it looks good: all the numbers add up and the acreage of the State Parks units stay intact. When you actually look at the area on the ground important resources will be significantly affected in a negative way. It appears that the construction and operation of the new section of the golf course would reduce the total and net benefits of the river restoration project.

On a landscape level, Washoe Meadows State Park provides an intact, continuous and functioning wildlife corridor and this corridor extends beyond the State Park boundaries up to the headwaters of Angora Creek to the Upper Truckee River. This habitat corridor supports a diversity of plant and animal species, some of which have special protection status such as the northern goshawk and some of which the park is the only location the species occurs in the Lake Tahoe Basin, such as the sand lily (the sand lily occurs in other areas of California but to date, Washoe Meadows State Park is the only location it occurs in the Lake Tahoe Basin). By constructing a golf course in the middle of this corridor, wildlife habitat fragmentation would occur and a new level of urbanization would be introduced. Golf courses are similar to city parks where the landscape is simplified to a monoculture. Wildlife and plant diversity would be negatively affected. I also want to add that when we again look at the landscape level but this time in the LTB, recreation uses have been the direct result of loss of wildlife habitat such as bicycle trails constructed through known NOGO territories.

The preferred alternative project's "boundary change" to support golf course relocation could adversely affect a unique wetland plant community. The proposed "substitute" area is a funny shape because it surrounds an uncommon sphagnum-dominated peatland that took hundreds, if not thousands, of years to form. This is a naturally functioning wetland protected in the Tahoe Region by a no degradation standard. Little is known about what is its tolerance for ecosystem change by adding adjacent manicured greens and hardened cart paths to the surface. Construction of the golf course would modify the forests and springs supporting this system

affecting the current hydrologic regime and water yield. Golf course inputs and irrigation could also cause both physical and chemical changes to this sensitive area.

The park is named Washoe Meadows for the numerous and significant pre-historic sites found. I know for a fact that Tribal resources would be affected by the proposed location of the golf course under the preferred alternative. There is no indication that the Washoe Tribe has been consulted with the drafting of these alternatives. Out of due respect to the Tribe whose ancestors occupied this land it's important that government to Tribal government relations are built in developing the alternatives for river restoration. In addition, since the project alternatives may include National Forest lands and the Bureau of Reclamation is involved, this constitutes a federal action and the local Tribe must be consulted; not just as part of the public scoping process, but as a government to government relation similar to the state working TRPA, Lahontan Water Quality Control Board, etc.

TRPA's recreation threshold talks at length about preservation of natural areas and access to "high quality undeveloped areas for low density recreational use." That is the current recreation experience in Washoe Meadows State Park and this intrinsic value is equally important to protect.

The State Park and Recreation Commission's 2005 California Recreation Policy states: *"Recreation areas should be planned and carefully managed to provide optimum recreation opportunities without damaging significant natural or cultural resources. Management actions should strive to correct problems that have the potential to damage sensitive areas and degrade resources."* I couldn't agree more and I ask that the agencies stay true to this statement throughout the process for this project.

In closing, I ask that you recommend removal of the current proposed action/preferred alternative that includes relocation of the golf course into the state park area. Instead, the alternative should be modified to develop an 18-hole golf course within the east side of the river while maintaining the river restoration effort. A professional golf course designer could be hired to redesign the golf course in an ecological friendly manner. Finally, in the true spirit of NEPA, there needs to be a full range of alternatives analyzed and an alternative evaluating elimination of the golf course should be included in the EIS/EIR.

Thank you for your time.

To: Tahoe Regional Planning Agency, Attn: Paul Nielsen  
From: Luke Marusiak, Owner of Property adjacent to Washoe Meadows State Park

Subject: Input Regarding Upper Truckee River Restoration and Golf Course Relocation  
Project Notice of Preparation

This letter is split into two parts: personal concerns and community interests. The personal concerns are brief and poignant. The community interest concerns are less brief but just as trenchant.

I have a house on Delaware street. My family and I have come to love the Washoe Meadows State Park, which begins at our back yard. It is one of the reasons we bought this particular house six years ago. It is a place we come to enjoy peace away from the Silicon Valley 'rat race'. Everything from the whispering wind, the coyotes that slink about, and the protruding rocks between the towering trees is a Tahoe area treasure to us. We use this area for thoughtful hikes, biking, and the occasional but always raucous sledding in winter. I took my son fly fishing for the first time after descending the steep grade from our house to the area of the river west of the golf course. In short, the Washoe Meadows State Park defines a good deal of our Tahoe experience. Much or all of what I describe, including the scenic view from our back yard, would be disrupted or eliminated by the proposed action (relocating several holes of golf into this area).

From a community standpoint I certainly understand that there may be need for both investment and sacrifice to restore the Upper Truckee but a number of things are puzzling to me regarding both the goals and the proposed action. As someone who has project managed technical and operational tasks both in the military and Silicon Valley I have questions (or perhaps gaps in my understanding) regarding this project. Additionally, I have a suggestion on how to measure success that should merit consideration. Although eleven goals are enumerated I think there is a priority chain delineated from the 'Upper Truckee River Restoration and Golf Course Relocation Project Notice of Preparation (NOP)'.

The priority chain I see (from the listed goals and proposed action in the NOP):

Highest – Reduce erosion, sediment, and nutrient loading in the Upper Truckee River and Lake Tahoe.

Middle – Preserve the historic gem of a golf course -- Lake Tahoe Golf Course.

Lowest – Preserve the local recreation use and natural condition of Washoe Meadows State Park (as the proposed action is to destroy much of it).

The highest priority is one everyone can and must support, as future generations will judge us for our stewardship of Lake Tahoe. This is noble task and a great burden. I feel for Project Manager, Tahoe Regional Planning Agency, Paul Nielsen (to whom this letter is addressed). Balancing priorities on a project requiring significant investment and sacrifice that has multi-generational implications is a tough task. To make this task easier, I suggest that a 'quantified success criteria' on the highest priority be shared. That

way we could be sure that the investment of community resources and personal sacrifices gains what it should.

I defer to the experts in hydrology, geomorphology, and geology on what 'restoration' truly means but I do have a suggestion regarding a 'quantified success criteria'. First, list how sediment is measured in physical and chemical components. Next, compare Upper Truckee River to an agreed baseline and link the solution to a reduction in sediment from current levels to the baseline. This would nail the highest priority in a manner all concerned could agree with.

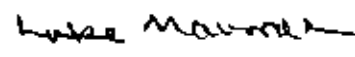
A newspaper article posted on the washoemeadowscommunity.org website (where the NOP is posted) indicates that there are sixty-three tributaries that flow into Lake Tahoe and that the Upper Truckee deposits the most sediment of the sixty-three. There should be one of the tributaries that could be considered pristine and used as the baseline. A simple plot of the sediment deposits on the y-axis and seasons on the x-axis for both the baseline and Upper Truckee would clearly show what the problem is and what success would look like. Is the Upper Truckee worse by 20% or 20 times?

It also is implied (both in the NOP and in the posted newspaper article) that there have been some successes elsewhere in Lake Tahoe in reducing sediment. Perhaps a couple of successes could be held up as 'case studies' that the Upper Truckee Restoration and Golf Course Relocation project could follow. Again, I'll defer to the experts but clear-cutting large portions of trees on a 250 acre site that has shallow topsoil on rocky ground that is higher elevation than the river -- putting sod, irrigation, and fertilization there (to construct the fairways and greens) on that higher elevation -- and expecting the annual tons of snow and melt to *reduce* sediment into the Upper Truckee and Lake Tahoe is counterintuitive to me. Perhaps I'm missing something, but I'd like to see what some success stories (in reducing sediment) did look like.

My input then, from both personal and community interest aspects, is threefold. First, remove the proposed action (NOP Alternative 2) from consideration. There has got to be a better way than clear cutting acres of scenic wooded parkland in restoring a river. Second, please establish quantifiable success criteria that we can all rally around and highlight how successes have been achieved past. Alternative 3 (Restoration with 9-Hole Golf Course) is the only one that makes sense from this standpoint and that is my recommendation if no other alternative can be found. Third, find a way to restore the river and keep all 18 holes without disturbing the Washoe Meadows State Park. I would support an alternative like that but one has not been proposed.

I hope that this letter is considered as one of constructive candor for that is how it is intended.

Sincerely,

 10-4-2006  
Luke Marusiak

September 30, 2006

Paul Nielsen  
Project Manager  
Tahoe Regional Planning Agency  
PO Box 5310  
Stateline, NV 89449

Subject: Project Related to Washoe Meadows State Park

Dear Paul,

I am writing this to express my concern that you did not provide notice to us regarding the proposed project related to Washoe Meadows State Park, even though our home at 758 Little Bear Lane is within a short walk of this park. Many other people in the neighborhood within walking distance of the park were also not noticed.

We ask that there be additional public meetings in order to provide more adequate notice to a whole community that borders the park, uses it and cares both about the environment and the proposed plans for the park.

We object to the immediate selection of a preferred alternative (Alternative 2) prior to more detailed understanding of potential environmental impacts and prior to adequate public and property owner involvement.

It is important that the EIR include adequate review of any proposed changes for their potential environmental impact on the park habitat including the meadow.

It is also important that the EIR note the current low impact recreational activities occurring in the park versus any proposed conversion of this natural area to a golf course.

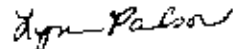
The Socioeconomics section should not focus on the money to be generated by an expanded golf course, but instead should specifically include an evaluation of any proposed changes to the park versus the Sept 2005 new State Recreation Policy that calls for:

"Accessibility to all Californians"- Californians should have safe access to a park or other recreation area within walking distance of where they live, regardless of income level. In addition, physical barriers and administrative obstacles should

be eliminated whenever possible so that California's park and recreational lands, waters, facilities, activities and programs are accessible to all who want to enjoy a healthier lifestyle.\*

The South Lake Tahoe population needs access to Washoe Meadows State Park for low impact recreational activities that are affordable to all in the community.

Very truly yours,



Lynne Paulson

Email [Indiajane@sbcglobal.net](mailto:Indiajane@sbcglobal.net)

Work phone 850 855 2960

Cell phone 408 823 6585

Local address: 758 Little Bear Lane, South Lake Tahoe, CA (no mail delivery)

Mailing address: 6331 Contessa Ct., San Jose, CA 95123

cc: TRPA Governing Board  
California State Park & Recreation Commission

**Unknown**

**Sent:** Wednesday, November 01, 2006 3:07 PM

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**From:** Indiajane [mailto:Indiajane@sbcglobal.net]  
**Sent:** Sunday, September 24, 2006 10:13 PM  
**To:** UT Project  
**Subject:** Question on Washoe Meadows

To: Paul Nielsen, TRPA

We have heard that there is a plan to expand the golf course into Washoe Meadows State Park. Can you please provide *additional information* on this?

As frequent users of the park, we are very concerned about this possibility.

We will be out of town until Friday and would like to make sure we are informed.

Thanks,

Lynne Paulson

Email [Indiajane@sbcglobal.net](mailto:Indiajane@sbcglobal.net)

Letters to the editor

Upset over proposed changes for golf course

October 2, 2006

 [Print](#)  [Email](#)

As frequent hikers in Washoe Meadows State Park, we are upset that there is a plan to expand the golf course into this park's beautiful meadows. The agencies involved did not provide notice to the nearby community, except to those within 300 feet or, in some cases 500 feet. The result was that many of us did not find out about the public meetings in time to attend.

Something that impacts a whole neighborhood and with potential to impact the environment should not be pushed through without adequate public review and input.

Lynne Paulson

San Jose, Calif.



**From:** maroabbot@aol.com [mailto:maroabbot@aol.com]  
**Sent:** Tuesday, October 17, 2006 7:28 PM  
**To:** Project, Upper Truckee  
**Cc:** RonCRettus@aol.com  
**Subject:** Upper Truckee Restoration -- ATTN Cyndie Walk

Cyndie,

I too am in favor of Alt/2 or Alt/4.

Sincerely,

Marn Abbot

10

**Unknown**

**Sent:** Monday, October 23, 2006 9:08 AM

To whom it may concern:

The golf course has been there a long time. Why all of a sudden this plan? The golf course is **not** effecting clarity of Lake Tahoe. If it is, why isn't the amount of sediment and such quantified? Where are the comparisons that quantify its impact from 25 years ago to today taking into consideration all the other development that has occurred? What about **all** the homes that have been built along the river? What about the 300 hundred trees that were felled on the hillside by the airport, down the river from the golf course, **now** practically a bare hillside?

This golf course is beautiful. American Golf has done a great job exercising stewardship over this land.

Do not relocate the back 9. Don't develop a meadow. Keep the golf course as is.

Don't create problems where none exist and at considerable expense to many, many people who would be impacted.

Thank you.

Maureen Hughes  
Walnut Creek CA.

Second homeowner in South Lake Tahoe.

**From:** Michael M. Chandler [mailto:TwoBears@TwoBearsDen.com]  
**Sent:** Friday, October 20, 2006 6:06 AM  
**To:** Paul Nielsen  
**Subject:** State Park River Restoration Project

Paul,

I would like to take this opportunity to express a few concerns regarding the proposed project on the Upper Truckee River within the boundaries of the Washoe Meadows State Park.

- ~1. If the goal of the project is to ultimately protect the lake, then the river restoration should be encouraged and designed to the highest standards possible. I don't believe that tying the golf course relocation to the project prior to design of the revamped river makes sense. The river project should be designed to the highest standards that are currently understood. The location of the golf course, if it is to remain, should be driven by the river restoration.
- ~2. If the golf course is to be moved, I would like to suggest that State Parks check with other agencies to see if there isn't a more appropriate piece of land available. This is not a minor project being developed in a vacuum.
- ~3. If the golf course is to be moved to the location designated in Alternative 2, then I would like to suggest that a much larger corridor be left open along the river. This would provide needed habitat for wildlife which freely moves along this area now, as well as for many of the park users which frequent this portion of the park.

I appreciate all of the work that is taking place to protect this valuable asset. Thank you for your time.

Michael M. Chandler  
(530) 577-7895

**From:** Paul Nielsen [pnielsen@trpa.org]  
**Sent:** Wednesday, November 01, 2006 2:46 PM  
**To:** Walck, Cyndi; Mike Elam  
**Subject:** FW: Upper Truckee River Restoration Plan

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**From:** Michael Clark [mailto:annandmichaelclark@sbcglobal.net]  
**Sent:** Thursday, October 19, 2006 4:45 PM  
**To:** UT Project  
**Subject:** Upper Truckee River Restoration Plan

Dear Mr. Nielsen,

I am a long-time director on the Board at Tahoe Paradise Resort Improvement District and noticed the article in the Tribune regarding the project. I believe that we (the District) share a border with some of the property discussed in the article. We are very interested in any river restoration project and would very much like to be involved. I read some of the letters to the editor and noticed that some say that this has been carried on in private while others say that they have heard about this for years. I really don't believe either. However, being a neighbor, we would like to know more and would like to be part of any restoration project, especially along the riverbank that joins our property. We were supporters of the CRJMP project several years ago but all the work that was done has fallen into disrepair. If it is not too much trouble, please let me know the best way for us to become involved. I realize that this is very short notice and wish that we had known earlier. Perhaps we weren't paying enough attention or missed the notification. Possibly, we were overlooked. In any case, we do want to be involved in the project. I would greatly appreciate any steering information you can provide. I can usually be reached on my cell phone 530 318 4811 or at my home in the evenings at 530 577 4811. Thanks.

Michael B. Clark

**From:** Paul Nielsen [pnielsen@trpa.org]  
**Sent:** Wednesday, November 01, 2006 2:47 PM  
**To:** Walck, Cyndi; Mike Elam  
**Subject:** FW: Upper Truckee Restoration Plan

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**From:** Mike D [mailto:mtcajun@etahoe.com]  
**Sent:** Thursday, October 19, 2006 7:41 AM  
**To:** UT Project  
**Subject:** Upper Truckee Restoration Plan

To: Project Manager Nielson,

I remember when Washoe State Park was created many years ago. I was notified about via mail and read visible notices throughout the neighborhood. I live on View Circle which borders the Washoe State Park. This time around, what I heard was scuttlebutt and rumors. No mail, no notices...nothing! Even though the area within the park slated for "restoration" is not in close proximity to my home, it still is about the park as a whole. At the time of the park's creation, one of the major concerns was that future development would be allowed and created. We were informed that the entire nature of Washoe State Park was to maintain its wild nature. There would be no new development, etc. create. Now many years later, in the hope that most of the reasons why the park was created were forgotten, an attempt is being made to annex a portion of it.

This would create a park that only a select group of people (golfers) could enjoy its wild nature. It would come at the expense of the park itself. All neighbors and neighborhoods should have been notified in a much broader range than the "meet the notification criteria" way it was handled this time. Tahoe is about open spaces and the fact that I am able to live here and am able to enjoy this particular area close to where I live is a wonderful thing. Granted, there may be a loss of revenue if the golf course was reduced to 9 holes, but we all have made sacrifices in living in Lake Tahoe. Maybe its about time that the small person's voice was heard and said enough is enough. Its time business concerns are not fed off the public silver platter while overlooking local citizens' thoughts and concerns.

I appreciate the meadow restoration work that has been completed along Angora creek and I feel the river restoration project in Washoe State Park has good merit. But the golf course move into Washoe State Park would be a bad move for the environment, all of the adjoining neighborhoods, Lake Tahoe and to the average "local" Tahoe person who is quickly becoming an endangered species.

I hope you will find a way to preserve the park without the infringement of the golf course. Perhaps public comment should be opened to the **entire public** with adequate response time.

Please consider the value of the **limited park land use** remaining!

Thank you!

Mike Domas

DR. MICHAEL LIPKIN  
2877 Lake Tahoe Blvd.  
So. Lake Tahoe, CA 96150  
(530) 544-8495

SEP 20 2006

PAUL NIELSEN, Project Manager

RE: Upper Truckee River RESTORATION

I have reviewed the project description/purpose for the Washoe Meadows State Park, LAKE VALLEY STATE RECREATION AREA with GOLF COURSE HOE RELOCATION ALTERNATIVES.

AFTER review of the outlined ALTERNATIVES:

I FAVOR ALTERNATIVE 4  
bank protection, bioengineering to stabilize the river and no change to the golf course

Please mail me updates on this environmental project

Michael Lipkin

Michael Rhoades 10.17.06.txt

Fax To: 714-665-2033

From: Paul Nielsen [pnielsen@trpa.org]  
Sent: Wednesday, November 01, 2006 3:00 PM  
To: Walck, Cyndi; Mike Elam  
Subject: FW: upper Truckee/golf course

-----Original Message-----

From: Rhoades, Michael [mailto:Michael.Rhoades@sanjoseca.gov]  
Sent: Tuesday, October 17, 2006 8:55 AM  
To: 'swood@tahoedailytribune.com'  
Cc: UT Project  
Subject: upper Truckee/golf course

Ms. Wood,

Please note the following shortcomings with today's Tribune story on this project:

The Notice of Preparation (TRPA document asking for comments on the environmental study) comment period was to close Oct. 6. This wasn't mentioned in your Sept. 28 article, nor is the extended Oct. 20 comment deadline mentioned in today's story;

The pdf. of the project map provided by the online Tribune is too small to be of any use to the reader;

The Major Projects page on the TRPA website should be referenced as an information source;

And please note that the url <http://www.restoreuppertruckee.net/> dead-ends to a photograph index;

As the only local daily, the Tribune plays an critical role in providing information on issues relating to the Lake Tahoe Basin's environment, and the work of the various resource agencies. I hope these comments are helpful towards fulfilling that role.

Sincerely,

> Michael Rhoades  
> Senior Planner, Environmental Review Team Department of Planning  
> Building and Code Enforcement City of San Jose 200 East Santa Clara  
> Street San Jose, CA 95113-1905  
> (408) 535-3555  
> fax (408) 292-6055

>

>

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Michele R Chouinard  
747 Seneca Drive  
South Lake Tahoe CA 96150

Dear Tahoe Regional Planning Agency Governing Board Members:

I am writing this letter in reference to the Washoe Meadows State Park and the **Upper Truckee River Restoration Project**.

Last weekend I was walking through the park and noticed the many meadow or wild life habitat restoration projects in progress. I heartily commend the restoration projects that have been implemented already.

What I find at direct opposition to the restoration projects is the proposed move of nine holes of the golf course to a wetlands area that is wet for at least nine months of the year and currently shows amazing recovery after suffering from years of abuse.

How can moving nine holes of the golf course to the south side of the North Upper Truckee River restore the environment? The water flows directly through the meadow and into the river from the uplands every spring and long into the summer.

I understand that the golf course, the driving range and restaurant and other concessions provide funding for the park. But, why not consider a nine hole course, a driving range and the related concessions? A Master Plan that considers a planned recreational use area with bike trails and hiking paths in conjunction with the golf course would more effectively meet the recreational thresholds of the Basin and still maintain the integrity, beauty and more important, the functionality of the entire meadow as a natural filter.

I am very interested in this issue. Please include me on your mailing list.

Very truly yours,

Michele R. Chouinard



**From:** Paul Nielsen [pnielsen@trpa.org]  
**Sent:** Wednesday, November 01, 2006 2:45 PM  
**To:** Walck, Cyndi; Mike Elam  
**Subject:** FW: Proposed extension of golf course

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**From:** mickie freeman [mailto:mickiefree@yahoo.com]  
**Sent:** Thursday, October 19, 2006 9:40 PM  
**To:** UT Project  
**Subject:** Proposed extension of golf course

Dear Mr. Neilsen,

I am writing to you as Project Manager to register my vote of NO for the proposed extension. I understand this will come within 100 feet of my property at 1711 Delaware. The reason we purchased that property was for the beautiful forest and the river. The closeness of the course will be unsafe for anyone in the back yard or on the deck.

The idea of having a park is to preserve the trees. It is also for the Public to enjoy. It preserves a wonderful place for children to play and a place to walk dogs.

I have been told that the property owners in the area also disapprove of this project for many and various reasons. I do hope the committee will consider all the opposition that has been expressed.

Sincerely,  
Mildred Freeman

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How low will we go? Check out Yahoo! Messenger's low PC-to-Phone call rates.

**From:** MolaMolaDesigns@aol.com [mailto:MolaMolaDesigns@aol.com]  
**Sent:** Tuesday, October 17, 2006 7:47 PM  
**To:** Paul Nielsen  
**Subject:** Washoe Meadows

To Whom it concerns,

I live next to the Washoe Meadows State Park and use the park on a daily basis. I support restoring the river but not at the expense of the meadow. I oppose the plan to move the golf course to the west side of the river and will do everything within my power to prevent this from happening.

I live where I live for the recreation I have out my back door. I am not willing to give up or alter my lifestyle for the greed of the State.

I would like to remind the State why it bought the 777 acres that is now the park. **TO PROTECT AN INVIROMENTALLY SENSITIVE AREA!** Come out and see for yourself. The park is loaded with wetlands all of which flow into the Truckee river. You'll also see an abundance of wildlife and rare plant species. Diverting any of these would cause irreparable damage.

I will not allow My State Park to be destroyed.

Monica Kohs  
1601 Estate Ct.  
South Lake Tahoe

**From:** nathan [mailto:nathan@lahoesnow.com]  
**Sent:** Thursday, October 19, 2006 9:17 PM  
**To:** UT Project  
**Subject:** OPPOSED to expanding L T Golf Course !!!

Paul Nielsen,

My name is Nathan Rouse. I have lived in Tahoe Valley since 1971. I strongly oppose the "preferred" alternative for the Upper Truckee River Restoration Plan. Please do not expand and relocate the golf course west of the river!

**POINT 1:**

Restoration of the river and the sand pit are projects that should have been done decades ago. Repair and protection of this sensitive and important river and stream zone is the responsibility of the state, as steward of this special land. Income from golf should not be a criteria of this River Restoration Plan. Disturbing additional acres of Washoe Meadows State Park for golf course development does nothing to restore the river. Environmental improvement projects do not have to make mitigations to commercial interests. (It's the other way around.) California State Parks should not be in the business of making money.

**POINT 2:**

I also want to enter my protest to the inadequate public notice and call for public input. I'm told notices were mailed to home owners in close proximity (500 feet?), and there have been some articles in the Tribune. It was not enough! I did not understand the implications of this plan until the Tribune article of Tuesday, Oct. 17. (Three days before the end of public comment!) And that article was not enough! The map printed with the article was nearly useless. The map boundaries were unclear, and the Legend is completely illegible! It is not enough! Any plans having to do with golf courses in the Tahoe Basin deserve intense public review! Plans to expand golf courses on PUBLIC land at Tahoe demand even more scrutiny! I call for an extension of the comment period, and more effective notification / explanation.

As if to underscore the lack of public notice... The Tribune article (10/17) states that supportive documents can be accessed at the State Parks website: [www.restoreuppertruckee.net](http://www.restoreuppertruckee.net) THERE IS NO WEB PAGE AT THAT ADDRESS! There is only a link to some images. THAT IS NOT ENOUGH! The only source for official public information has been removed from the internet. I suppose there may be good reason for this, but I find it suspicious.

Public notice and call for public input on this restoration plan has been grossly (criminally?) inadequate.

I am vehemently opposed to the "preferred" alternative, and to the project review process. I hope to get the opportunity to express my position more thoughtfully and clearly.

Thank you ..Nathan Rouse

**From:** Paul Nielsen [pnielsen@trpa.org]  
**Sent:** Wednesday, November 01, 2006 2:54 PM  
**To:** Walck, Cyndi; Mike Elam  
**Subject:** FW: Washoe Meadows State Park, Lake Valley State Recreation Area with Lake Tahoe Golf

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**From:** Patricia Ardavany [mailto:ski.dette@yahoo.com]  
**Sent:** Wednesday, October 18, 2006 6:25 PM  
**To:** UT Project  
**Subject:** Washoe Meadows State Park, Lake Valley State Recreation Area with Lake Tahoe Golf

Dear Mr. Nielsen: I was disceusted by the latest plan to carve up Washoe Meadows to accommodate the relocation of nine holes at the golf course in order to restore the Upper Truckee River to its natural course. The Truckee is one of 23 tributaries that fill Lake Tahoe with snow melt yearly. As a result, sediment, carried down to the lake via rivers and streams, has filled in ten miles of shoreline over millions of years. Changing the course of the river in the meadow will not change this natural process.

The environment seems to be doing just fine within the Washoe Meadows. A number of native wildlife species are thriving there. The enevitable clear cutting of the trees to make way for the golf course will drive away all of the birds and wild animals that those of us that use the meadow enjoy seeing there.

The Amacker ranch still operates an equestrian facility on the north edge of the park off of Sawmill road where approximately 50 equestrians, myself included, access numerous mountain trails in and around the park each summer. Over the years, historic equestrian trails have been blocked by overdevelopment, and paved over for public use. Now we can look forward to the remaining trails being sodded over for yet another golf course.

It appears that the state parks department would sacrifice the interests of wildlife, area residents, and other recreational users of our park in order to serve those of American Golf Corporation who reportedly pays the department a mere \$800,000 for the use of our public land while the public pays for the restoration of the river.

In addition, although there is concern about sediment going into the lake, why is it that there seems to be very little concern and study regarding just how much fertilizer and nutrients really end up in our lake as a result of golf courses being located along our river banks and shoreline?

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Do you Yahoo!?  
Get on board. You're invited to try the new Yahoo! Mail.

## Unknown

Sent: Friday, October 20, 2006 1:15 PM

Good day,

Although I do not live near the proposed 'project' area, I consider all of Tahoe to be my backyard so include me in those OUTRAGED at this proposal.

What is the meaning of "public lands"?? How could this proposal have gotten so far along without more 'public' input. Because the TRPA is only required to notify residents within 300 ft? A sorry situation!

I absolutely vehemently oppose this "sell out" by our California State Parks to relocate a limited operation golf course in a STATE PARK. It's commendable that the State Parks finally wishes to step up to reduce the largest sediment producer in the basin, and the golf course reach have long been identified as a major supplier. As far as the golf course, they are only going along because they are losing so much turf every year.

But to allow the relocation of the golf course to a pristine area of natural forest, a STATE PARK ( not a STATE RECREATION AREA like the golf course) is not only undesirable, but must be against the very standards of the California State Parks system. There MUST be alternative locations to lands that are more disturbed or more developed, rather than take away our open land!

i do not request, but demand there be some reasonable explanation for this proposal. The economic intrest of a private enterprise should never out-way public input and public lands!!

Sincerely,

Pat Kelley, a long time local resident in Christmas Valley

September 26, 2006  
To whom it concerns,

I oppose the idea of re-locating the golf course for several reasons.

This forest/meadow/river area called the Washoe Meadows State Park has a pristine beauty that is difficult to match and areas like this seem to more and more difficult to find.

There are many uses that are unusual and precious in this area.

There are lot of different and neat environments to see and enjoy in a relatively small area; including forests, meadows, streams, underground water/springs, swamps, and more. All this can be seen on a short hike - within an hour.

There are all kinds of wildlife from bears and coyotes, to owls and red tails, to lizard and snakes. Many more that I can't begin to mention.

Uses include hiking, running, snow shoeing, skiing, rope swinging into the river.

Walking the dogs, fishing, horse back riding.

Bird watching and spring flowers.

The most pristine and quiet winter days imaginable.

I have seen days and taken some of the most beautiful pictures I have ever seen in this area.

Now, imagine a golf course here.

The feeling that I get when I leave the forest and enter the golf course located within the State Park is difficult to describe. It feels like I have left a serene, secluded, friendly, and comfortable environment, and entered onto- well - a golf course.

It feels like I have or trespassed or invaded some one's private property.

I have seen children at the rope swing who told me that while they were coming across the golf course to get to the river, they were harassed by golf course marshals.

The idea of a golf course is so contrary to what has been protected and managed to be what it is now. I have wondered how the idea of moving the golf course would ever be taken seriously, or even be considered.

The answer is money. The golf course makes money for the State Park.

I believe that when money is involved in decision making, that the outcome of the decision is contaminated and corrupted.


I fear that makes opposition from the public and people like me useless.

But, I strongly believe that it would be a terrible and irreversible mistake (much like Tahoe Keys) to put the golf course in place of what is now Washoe Meadows State Park.

Pat Snyder  
1849 Normuk Street  
S. Lake Tahoe, CA 96150  
(530) 577- 16867

Hello. I'm writing you about the Golf course relocation. I live off of north upper Truckee Road. Every morning my Roommates and I take Runs & walks to the location that the golf course wants to go. I think that you can not rebuild beautiful wilderness just for a few hundred people golfing every summer. People should not come to take to plow over ~~boze~~ it for recreation. If you keep allowing things like this there will be no more wild in wilderness. Just a rich persons Play Ground. So please think about the future of wilderness.

Thank you for posting the sign for comments

Patrick (916) 798-9443 ☺ 

RECEIVED

DEAR MR. NIELSEN,

I WOULD LIKE TO COMMENT ON THE UPPER TRUCKEE RIVE RELOCATION & GOLF COURSE PROJECT. NEARLY EVERYONE AGREES ON RETURNING THE RIVER TO ITS NATURAL COURSE, BUT THERE ARE MANY DIFFERING VIEWS ON THE LOCATION OF THE PROPOSED GOLF COURSE & THE LANDS USE.

MY PROPOSIAL IS/TO;

- 1) RESTORE THE RIVER TO ITS NATURAL COURSE
- 2) BUILD A "NATURAL GOLF COURSE"  
(LIKE THE AWARD WINNING GOLF COURSES IN AZ,
- 3) ALLOW ALL THE RECREATIONAL ACTIVIES & USES TO TAKE ADVANTAGE OF THE NATURAL RESOURCES.
- 4) HAVE A WILD ZONE TO BORDER THE RIVER & RESTORE ANIMAL HABITAT.

I THINK THAT COMMERCE & CONSERVATION CAN WORK TOGETHER AS AN EXAMPLE TO THE REST OF THE COUNTRY, THAT TAHOE CAN DEVELOP WITHOUT DESTROYING NATURE'S BOUNTY, THAT'S WHY I MOVED HERE.

1680 Grizzly Mtn.  
So. Lake Tahoe, CA  
96150

SINCERELY,  
Arthur A. Kennedy



**From:** Paul Nielsen [pnielsen@trpa.org]  
**Sent:** Wednesday, November 01, 2006 3:06 PM  
**To:** Walck, Cyndi; Mike Elam  
**Subject:** FW: lake tahoe golf course restoration

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**From:** Peter Illing [mailto:peterilling@sbcglobal.net]  
**Sent:** Thursday, September 28, 2006 10:20 AM  
**To:** UT Project  
**Subject:** lake tahoe golf course restoration

September 28, 2006

Mr. Paul Nielson,

This correspondence is to voice my opinion of the pending options presented by the governmental agencies to rehabilitate the river that flows through the Lake Tahoe Golf Course. I've been a permanent resident of Lake Tahoe for the past seven years and own my home which is in close proximity to the golf course. I golf there at least 100 days a year as so many of my friends do. in addition I entertain guests at the course which contributes to the economic benefit of all concerned.

With regards to the various solutions to the issue of erosion at the golf course and it's effect on lake clarity, I would support a plan to improve the river banks by whatever means necessary. I WOULD NOT CHANGE THE CONFIGURATION OF THE COURSE. Moving golf holes or reducing the size of the course (9 holes), is tantamount to reinventing the wheel.

Not only is this a magnificent setting for the people visiting the course for recreation, weddings and get together, but it is a beautiful setting for the homeowners in the area.

I consider myself an environmentalist, (tree hugger), and when I see the hard work performed by golf course employee's as well as nature conservancy staff I'm encouraged that the golf course area is in good hands.

Should you wish to contact me I'm available at tel: 530-577-6205, day or evening.

Thank You

Peter Illing  
1451 glen eagles road  
South Lake Tahoe, CA. 96150

**From:** Paul Nielsen [pnielsen@trpa.org]  
**Sent:** Wednesday, November 01, 2006 2:56 PM  
**To:** Walck, Cyndi; Mike Elam  
**Subject:** FW: River Restoration

**From:** richard alexander [mailto:alex1956@sbcglobal.net]  
**Sent:** Tuesday, October 17, 2006 9:04 PM  
**To:** UT Project  
**Subject:** River Restoration

Attention Project Managers:

I am appalled by the preferred alternate put forward by the consortium of agencies in the Notice of Preparation recently sent to my home.

I purchased my home adjacent to Washoe Meadows State Park fifteen years ago and since 1991 I have shared this wonderful resource with countless friends and family members. We have enjoyed hiking, running, cross country skiing, snow-shoeing, horseback riding and cycling in this diverse natural environment. Every summer we enjoy swimming and water play in the clear refreshing waters of the Upper Truckee River.

I fully support the idea of restoring the watershed of the Upper Truckee River and reducing the sediment that runs toward Lake Tahoe. However, this cause should not be used as a reason to relocate a golf course into an undeveloped state park. Nowhere in the state parks mission statement do we find justification for this suggested move.

California State Parks-Performance Management Report 2004:

“California State Parks is the steward of some of the most diverse ecosystems in the world. With the role of stewardship comes the responsibility to preserve, and when necessary restore, these natural systems of state and national significance.”

#### **Current Status**

“Natural resources within the State Park System and throughout California face a variety of risks. Continuous urban expansion sequesters native plant and animal species into protected sanctuaries with hostile boundaries. The introduction of non-native or exotic species of plants and animals threatens natives. This has resulted in many species of flora and fauna being classified as threatened or endangered, risking extinction without intervention and protective measures. Additionally, natural processes lead to a buildup of fuels and prohibit natural propagation of certain species that depend upon the natural fire cycle for renewal or survival.

#### **Lands Contributing to Sustainable Ecosystems**

The Department is committed to increasing sustainability of parklands by securing lands that will bridge or link parks to other protected areas. These linkages will buffer the impact of urban residential use and provide meaningful watershed protection. They may also contribute to partnerships with other agencies by meeting regional conservation planning goals.”

I call on my State Park representatives to enforce these concepts and protect Washoe Meadows Park from further development.

Obviously the Golf Course business is a great revenue generator for the state parks system at Lake Tahoe, perhaps one of the top few in the state I hear. Great. Keep it confined to the area it covers now and keep the great revenues.

Restore the river while conserving the wonderful wildlife corridor along Angora Creek and the meadows of Washoe Meadows Park.

The State Park and Recreation Commission's 2005 California Recreation Policy states:

*"Recreation areas should be planned and carefully managed to provide optimum recreation opportunities without damaging significant natural or cultural resources. Management actions should strive to correct problems that have the potential to damage sensitive areas and degrade resources."*

Moving 8-10 holes, or any more holes of the golf course to the West side of the river would require significant clear cutting of our recovering forest areas... areas which the state parks foresters have been working hard to restore.

It makes no sense to clear tens of thousands of square feet of fairways to expand the golf course when there is adequate area for 18 holes on the East side of the river.

I ask that you

- Extend the public comment period for an additional 30 days to give time for the full community of interest to respond to your proposals.
- Establish a citizen advisory committee to represent all users of the park
- Revise the project goals with a primary focus on river restoration and remove goals related to improving or maintaining golf course revenues.
- Invite the public and the media to walk through the proposal area with representatives from all local conservation and restoration agencies present.
- Maintain the existing park area boundaries without changes.
- Avoid expanding mono-culture fertilized turf areas. This will only degrade lake clarity.

Please preserve our state park, maintaining its boundaries to protect its wildlife and biological diversity while providing recreational opportunities in a balanced way for all sorts of recreation. There are plenty of golf areas in Tahoe, and enough holes. Let's preserve the natural ones for the gophers and swimmers.

Sincerely,

Richard Alexander  
927 Mountain Trout Drive  
PO Box 10646 South Lake Tahoe, CA 96158-3646

Paul Nielsen  
Project Manager  
Tahoe Regional Planning Agency  
P.O. Box 5310  
Stateline, NV 89448

October 13, 2006

**Comments on the proposed Upper Truckee River Restoration and  
Golf Course Relocation Project in Washoe Meadows State Park**

Dear Paul,

Thank you for the opportunity to comment on the proposed Upper Truckee River Restoration and Golf Course Relocation Project in Washoe Meadows State Park. I strongly support the restoration of the riparian corridor along the Upper Truckee. I do not support relocating several holes of the golf course in Washoe Meadows.

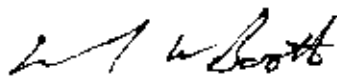
I attended a public meeting at the golf course two years ago. At that meeting, the public was informed that Upper Truckee River restoration would likely require relocating "one or two" holes of the golf course. I discover in the Notice of Preparation that the preferred alternative would result in substantially greater impact to undeveloped land.

I suspect some of the technical features of the proposal are not in compliance with appropriate EIR/EIS protocol. However, I will not address this concern in my letter; instead, I want to point out the importance of the current recreational use of Washoe Meadows State Park for visitors and residents.

When I host out of town visitors, I always take them for a walk in Washoe Meadows. We do not stay on one defined trail, but amble in the inviting the natural setting. We experience uplands features, meadows, and river corridor in moderate terrain that is accessible to most. Washoe Meadows is one of the few places in the Lake Tahoe Basin that visitors can enjoy without being exceptionally physical fit.

A hike or snowshoe in Washoe Meadows is a mini-adventure for these folks. These activities in such an accessible and varied setting are rare in and around the Basin and are the essence of the stated recreational purpose of a California state park.

Thank you for considering my comments.



Richard Booth  
[RBooth1334@msn.com](mailto:RBooth1334@msn.com)

Richard Booth  
1789 Delaware St  
South Lake Tahoe, CA 96150

cc: California Department of Parks and Recreation, Cyndie Walck  
US Department of the Interior, Bureau of Reclamation, Myrnie Mayville

**From:** Paul Nielsen [pnielsen@trpa.org]  
**Sent:** Wednesday, November 01, 2006 2:57 PM  
**To:** Walck, Cyndi; Mike Elam  
**Subject:** FW:

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**From:** materago@juno.com [mailto:materago@juno.com]  
**Sent:** Tuesday, October 17, 2006 7:59 PM  
**To:** UT Project  
**Subject:**

Well, where do i start?

I do not live near Washoe Meadows State Park. I AM an avid golfer. However, it seems this project does not look at all 3 areas of the "Triple Bottom Line" concept. Environmental: Yes, you are working to protect the river by moving the course away from the river. However, to make the holes on the other side of the river you will need to cut down perhaps hundreds of trees and will have new drainage problems. Economic: This seems to be the only area you are concerned with: how much revenue the state parks system will bring in with the golf course being moved onto State Park lands. The course as it is now is a fine course, very enjoyable to play though it does cost a lot. I certainly don't want the price to go up which I assume would happen under this plan. That would affect the economics of the Bottom Line. Locals can hardly afford to play the course now. Social: this plan is most detrimental to the social aspect of the Triple Bottom Line. Washoe Meadows is used by bikers, hikers, horseback riding, cross country skiing, you name it. Washoe is a magnet for people to enjoy the outdoors. This plan would destroy much of that.

So as you can see I do not support this plan. Leave the park the way it has been for years. It is well used by all citizens of this area and deserves to remain that way. Thanks for your time.

Richard Matera

530-544-3814



**California Regional Water Quality Control Board  
Lahontan Region**



**Llida S. Adams**  
Secretary for  
Environmental Protection

2501 Lake Tahoe Boulevard, South Lake Tahoe, California 96150  
(530) 542-5400 • Fax (530) 544-2271  
<http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/lahontan>

**Arnold Schwarzenegger**  
Governor

RECEIVED

SEP 29 2006  
LAHONTAN REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARD

September 29, 2006

Paul Nielsen  
Tahoe Regional Planning Agency  
P.O. Box 5310  
Stateline, NV 89448

**COMMENTS ON THE NOTICE OF PREPARATION OF THE DRAFT  
ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT/ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT  
(EIR/EIS) FOR THE UPPER TRUCKEE RIVER RESTORATION AND GOLF COURSE  
RELOCATION PROJECT**

California Water Quality Control Board, Lahontan Region (Water Board) staff have reviewed the subject document. We understand the California Department of Parks and Recreation, in cooperation with the Tahoe Regional Planning Agency and the United States Bureau of Reclamation, propose to restore eroding portions of the Upper Truckee River within the Lake Valley State Recreation Area and relocate the existing golf course to accommodate more natural geomorphic processes and floodplain function.

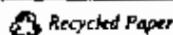
The Regional Board is a responsible agency pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) for this plan. We have reviewed all information submitted with respect to water quality and have the following comments:

**Water Quality Impact - Construction**

The EIR/EIS must include a detailed analysis of potential short term water quality impacts. Specifically, the document must describe construction related water quality issues and discuss proposed mitigation measures to reduce potential impacts to less than significant levels. If possible, the EIR/EIS should include a numeric estimate of pollutant loading (sediment, nitrogen, and phosphorus) expected from temporary construction and compare the short term impacts with expected long-term load reductions.

The EIR/EIS should also include information regarding construction methodologies, special equipment, temporary best management practices, design considerations, and other details to demonstrate the project can be constructed without discharging sediment or other pollutants to the Upper Truckee River. If your analysis concludes temporary construction activities will violate water quality objectives and standards

**California Environmental Protection Agency**



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contained in the *Water Quality Control Plan for the Lahontan Region* ([http://www.swrcb.ca.gov/rwqcb6/BPlan/BPlan\\_index.htm](http://www.swrcb.ca.gov/rwqcb6/BPlan/BPlan_index.htm)), then the EIR/EIS must include a statement of overriding consideration that weighs the long term water quality effects against temporary construction impacts.

### **Water Quality Impact – Long Term**

One of the stated project goals is to reduce erosion and improve water quality by reducing the river reach's suspended sediment and nutrient contributions to the Upper Truckee River and Lake Tahoe. The EIR/EIS must discuss the potential for the proposed alternatives to achieve this goal. Consideration should be given to each alternative's ability to reduce total suspended sediment and nutrient concentrations and address identified channel erosion problems. If possible, the EIR/EIS should include a quantitative pollutant load reduction estimate for each of the evaluated alternatives and compare the estimate with loading estimates from existing conditions. In general, the draft EIR/EIS must include adequate information to identify which alternative has the greatest water quality benefit.

The document should also consider the river restoration project in the context of other stream restoration work in the Upper Truckee watershed. Specifically, the EIR/EIS should evaluate existing sediment load and address how expected load changes might affect other Upper Truckee restoration efforts.

### **Golf Course Relocation**

The Notice of Preparation includes project goals related to the Lake Tahoe Golf Course including maintaining quality of play at a championship level and maintaining revenue levels. These goals are seemingly unrelated to the proposed river restoration project and may not be consistent with other project objectives. The EIR/EIS should discuss the rationale behind the golf course related project objectives in the context of the river restoration effort.

The project proponent should also be aware that operational requirements for the proposed golf course re-alignment may be different than for the existing Lake Tahoe Golf Course. Consistent with other recent golf course construction projects in our region, the operator of the relocated course will be required to conduct extensive surface and ground water monitoring (see enclosed monitoring requirements for Siller Ranch for sample monitoring requirements). The golf course operator will also be required to develop and implement detailed irrigation and fertilizer management programs.

The EIR/EIS must also describe potential impacts to the existing Washoe Meadows State Park associated with golf course relocation, including project effects on vegetation and runoff. Proposed mitigation measures must be described to reduce or eliminate identified impacts. The document should also describe how golf course relocation is

Paul Nielsen

- 3 -

consistent with established goals, objectives, and plans established for Washoe Meadows State Park.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment on the Notice of Preparation. If you have any questions or comments regarding this matter please contact me at (530) 542-5439 or Doug Smith, Tahoe TMDL Unit Chief at (530) 542-5453.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Rob Larsen", written in a cursive style.

Robert Larsen  
Environmental Scientist

Enclosure: Siller Ranch Monitoring and Reporting Program

t:km/UTR.golf.ceqacomments.doc



## Unknown

Sent: Friday, October 20, 2006 1:02 PM

To Whom it May Concern,

I am resident of Meyers and moved here to be able to enjoy the open space and river, as well as the forest of this area, and particularly the Washoe Meadow. I cannot believe that the proposal to move 9 holes over to another very ecologically sensitive part of our area is being considered. Hasn't the lesson been learned from the first golf course? Why can't they do 9 holes, and go around twice? There are other golf courses in the immediate area...

Isn't this area a natural habitat for many of our wildlife?

Don't animals migrate annually through these meadows? Wouldn't this affect the quality of the river?

I say NO!

Robin Rogers Rudikoff  
1114 Modoc Way  
Meyers, CA  
577-5362

Oct. 12<sup>th</sup> 2006

Paul Nielson, Project Manager, TRPA

Dear Paul,

This letter is in response to the Alternative 2 project Washoe Meadows State Park.

We all agree the restoration project on the Upper Truckee River is a very important project and that it should go forward.

As homeowners at 843 Chilicothe St. for 20 years we have utilized the park in many ways, such as hiking, bird watching and enjoying the wild life. Just looking at the Natural Park from our back deck has given us great pleasure over the years.

We are very alarmed after learning of the preferred Alternative 2. Our property is located immediately adjacent to the proposed reconstruction project.

The draft EIR should provide more detailed map of the proposed golf course layout. Maybe that would answer many of our concerns that the NOP currently raises, such as

TRAFFIC-The main entrance gate is at the end of Chilicothe St., How will this impact us?

NOISE- One of the benefits of living adjacent to the park is the peacefulness, will the noise from the Golf Course infringe on our peace and quiet?

BUFFER- What design and size of buffer will there be between the course and adjacent properties (if any).

We are concerned that placing the Golf Course in a highly sensitive area that is designated Ib would be detrimental to the area, and also deny the public the use of a large part of Washoe Meadow State Park.

Sincerely,

Roger and Barbara Copeland

Email [tex4ark@sbcglobal.net](mailto:tex4ark@sbcglobal.net)

Mail-2074 Via Rancho San Lorenzo, CA. 94580

**Unknown**

**Sent:** Tuesday, October 31, 2006 10:42 AM

Mike,

Please e-mail me a copy of the 22 Page Notice of Preparation of the Draft EIR for the Upper Truckee River & Marsh Restoration (10/03/06). I leave within 300 feet of the sailing lagoon @ Tahoe Keys.

Should you have any questions, please give me a call.

Ron Hoffman

Phone (916) 286-5981

Fax (916) 646-3996

e-mail [ronhoffman@paula.com](mailto:ronhoffman@paula.com)

**From:** RonCrettus@aol.com [mailto:RonCrettus@aol.com]  
**Sent:** Monday, October 16, 2006 12:46 PM  
**To:** Project, Upper Truckee  
**Cc:** GM@LakeTahoeGC.com; super@laketahoegc.com  
**Subject:** Comment on UT Project - I am in Favor of Alt 2 / Alt 4 - ATTN: Cyndie Walk

**October 20, 2006 is the extended date for comments of the UT Project.**

My name is Ron Rettus. I am a long term resident of South Lake Tahoe and frequent user of the Lake Tahoe Golf Course. I have attended the meeting regarding the Upper Truckee Restoration, inspected the Web Sites and appreciate each of the points of view of the interested parties.

I will not dispute the claims of some of the groups that "hundred's of people" use the park area each week, walking and enjoying the wilderness. But it is important to remember the facts versus claims. It is a fact that over 30,000 rounds of golf are played at the golf course each May to October season. This equates to many hundreds of local citizens and thousands of visitors, the majority from California.

The golfers are enjoying the scenery, recreation and contributing to a geographically expanded Lake Tahoe Basin economy with taxes, lodging, meals and shopping. We will experience significantly reduced visitors and locals at the golf course and therefore at Lake Tahoe if the course is removed or reduced to a 9 hole golf course. A 9 hole golf course will force both local and visiting golfers to seek an alternative regulation golf experience "off the hill".

The other golf courses in the area: Bijou (a 9 hole course); Paradise (not a regulation 18 hole course); and Edgewood (Green Fees in excess of \$200) do not meet the requirements of the golfers that currently use the Lake Tahoe Golf Course facilities.

Any decision other than Alt 2 (Partial movement and re-establishment of a full 18 hole golf course) or Alt 4 (Addressing the river while not disturbing the current golf course) would have a negative impact to the recreation facilities available to the local population and in addition would impact revenues available to Lake Tahoe business' and government.

Let us remember that "Recreation" in the Parks and Recreation Mission is not defined as walking and enjoying the scenery only. The golfers living in the Lake Tahoe Basin as well as the many visiting golfers should be allowed to enjoy the recreation facilities currently provided by California Parks and Recreation.

Sincerely

Ron C Rettus  
803 Michael Drive  
South Lake Tahoe, Ca 96150  
530-545-3167  
[roncrettus@aol.com](mailto:roncrettus@aol.com)

From: Paul Nielsen [pnielsen@trpa.org]  
Sent: Wednesday, November 01, 2006 3:05 PM  
To: Walck, Cyndi; Mike Elam  
Subject: FW: upper truckee restoration

Attachments: IMG\_0396.JPG

-----Original Message-----

From: ron robbins [mailto:jorobbins@MauiMail.com]  
Sent: Tuesday, October 03, 2006 5:50 PM  
To: UT Project  
Subject: upper truckee restoration

Mr. Nielson,

I would like to express my views concerning this project as an interested party. Washoe Meadows State park backs my home on Delaware Street. I have golfed on the golf course and use the park extensively.

First, restoration of the river is an excellent project and long over due.

within the area under alternative 2 which part of the golf course would be located if adopted reside spectacular wild gardens, which are the best I have seen in the entire basin. I have hiked the entire basin for 30 years. Within these gardens are the most spectacular displays of orchids I have seen in extensive hiking of the western United States. We both know that if the golf course goes in here, no matter what the signage and fencing these areas will be destroyed and this will be a tragedy. I have attached a photograph from this past spring.

The impact on life style under alternative 2 will also be severe. The local neighborhood, which is now quiet, will be negatively impacted.

The residents use the park in an open informal way, which will disappear. It is a mistake to eliminate one recreational use in favor of another recreational use for the sole purpose of revenue flow. This becomes a net decrease in recreational opportunity. The informal recreation is open to everyone no matter what his or her economic status.

It is difficult for me to reconcile certain things and when this happens the TRPA loses credibility. We built our home in the mid 90's and took TRPA guidelines to heart. We went natural. All vegetation was saved that was possible. Along Delaware, both the Conservancy and the Forest service have purchased lots to save sensitive habitat, yet I am told that destruction of upland habitat for the golf course is OK since there is so much in the basin.

I would also like some statements from TRPA documents considered.

A. Plan area statement 133: "The area should remain residential, maintaining the existing character of the neighborhood.

B. Plan area statement 119: "The area offers excellent potential for wildlife use due to the presence of natural wildlife movement corridors and an abundant and diverse assemblage of plant communities."

C. Plan area statement 119: "The bog communities should be evaluated for designation as "Uncommon Plant Communities.""

D. TRPA code of ordinances 75.2 B: Projects and activities that significantly adversely impact uncommon plant communities, such that normal ecological functions of natural qualities of the community are impaired, shall not be approved."

E. Chapter 5 TRPA 2001 Threshold evaluation: The two primary results of the large amount of public ownership within the Region are that forestland is managed for noneconomic goals, and uncommon plant communities and sensitive plants are afforded greater protection."

Ron Robbins.txt

Fax To: 714-665-2033

You and I met once several years ago for a rather insignificant project and I don't expect you to remember. I came away with the impression that you had no interest in seeing informal usage of land in the urban areas be restricted as long as that usage is pedestrian. I hope people will see that this project destroys that type of usage for a large number of people in the affected neighborhoods.

Thank you for your attention,

Ron Robbins

**From:** Paul Nielsen [pnielsen@trpa.org]  
**Sent:** Wednesday, November 01, 2006 3:00 PM  
**To:** Walck, Cyndi; Mike Elam  
**Subject:** FW: Upper Truckee River RestorationProject

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**From:** Sally Loomis [mailto:mountainpride@sbcglobal.net]  
**Sent:** Monday, October 16, 2006 4:53 PM  
**To:** UT Project  
**Subject:** Upper Truckee River RestorationProject

To: Paul Nielson

I think we are all in agreement that we want a clean, clear Lake Tahoe, and we all want to do what is necessary to keep it clean and clear. I have read the web page at [www.parks.ca.gov/pages/980/files](http://www.parks.ca.gov/pages/980/files), and have done what I can to understand the problem. It sounds like the straitening of the river, and the deepening of the channel has caused erosion problems affecting lake clarity.

What I'm not reading about is how the golf course adds nutrients to the lake. Surely there is fertilizer added regularly in order to keep the grass so green and healthy. I live close by and can often smell the fertilizer after it has been applied. Then there are the geese who congregate on the grass, adding even more fertilizer (there have been articles in the Tribune about geese and dogs adding to the nutrient problem of the lake as well). So, it seems to me, since this project is meant to increase clarity of the lake, that adding area of grass to be fertilized (the maps make it appear that the relocation option to keep it an 18 hole course actually will be and increase in area) can only be the wrong choice.

In addition to that, I live on the corner of Bakerfield and Country Club, and I see how many people park on the corner to take a walk along the river to enjoy the peace and quiet. It is important to get the feeling of nature and space that we all live here because we enjoy. Many people take their dogs for a walk in the proposed relocation area, and others ride bikes or horses. I see many kids out in the area as well. By relocating the golf course to the proposed spot, you will be taking away for the solitude and unmarked beauty we all want. Golf courses may be nice for those who use them, but they are not natural.

I opt for either Alternative 3 (having a 9 hole course), or alternative 4 (leaving the golf course as is and stabilizing the river). Much can be done below the Elks Club Lodge near the airport to help the sediments settle. What would be BEST for the health of the lake is to get rid of the whole golf course completely, but I know that that is not really an option.

Sally Loomis  
1635 Bakersfield St.  
SLT, CA 96150

From: scott valentine [valentinescott@hotmail.com]  
Sent: Saturday, October 21, 2006 8:12 PM  
To: UT Project  
Subject: UT River Restoration

Paul Nielsen,

I read through the Notice of Preparation for the Restoration of the Upper Truckee. I strongly support the restoration of the river but the Public Notice did not address several important issues. The issue of snowmobile use/noise and general golf course use/noise along Delaware St. was inadequately addressed. But more importantly, the size of the land swap was not mentioned in the Notice. From the map, one can only infer that the golf course will be relocated to and area much larger than the one where it currently sits. I can understand if the trade is for equal area parcels, but if the new golf course area is to be larger....this is unacceptable. A larger buffer near homes and park meadow areas could reduce the size so that parcels are of equal acreage. Please extend the open period for comments until these issues are clarified. I'd hate to see the State Park lose revenue, but until then I support alternative #3.

Scott Valentine  
2314 Utah Ave.  
South Lake Tahoe, CA 96150  
(530) 544-7718

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Letters to the editor

October 20, 2006

Proposed golf course placement 'lunacy'

I am a 20-year home owner in the Mountain View Estates subdevelopment. All development in this area was stopped over 30 years ago due to its environmental sensitivity. It is directly uphill of a large natural filtration area which slowly treats all runoff between Angora Ridge and the Upper Truckee River. This area is known today as Washoe Meadow Wildlife Refuge. State and county agencies continue to work to perfect the drainage systems in the area to ensure little or no potential pollutants reach the Upper Truckee and its direct flow into Lake Tahoe.

Enter a new project: The Upper Truckee River Restoration and Golf Course Relocation Project. I doubt that anyone objects to the river restoration portion of this project. But seriously, how can any competent agency consider relocating a golf course directly uphill of the Truckee River. This would be an unbelievable insult to thousands of local residents forced to comply to BMP requirements, even those living miles from any direct flow into Lake Tahoe. I'm sure all Californians would be thrilled to learn that their tax dollars are building golf courses in Lake Tahoe, while prisons, schools, social programs and real environmental restorations are shorted funds yet again. Golf courses provide recreation for those who can afford it. I have no problem with that. But even a well-planned golf course is not environmentally friendly.

To intentionally position a course to straddle the most important water shed in the Lake Tahoe Basin is environmental lunacy.

Steve Szekely

South Lake Tahoe

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Golfing is part of recreation, too

I am a long-term resident of South Lake Tahoe and frequent user of the Lake Tahoe Golf Course. I have attended the meeting regarding the Upper Truckee Restoration, inspected the Web sites and appreciate each of the points of view of the interested parties.

I will not dispute the claims of some of the groups that "hundreds of people" use the park area each week, walking and enjoying the wilderness. But it is important to remember the facts versus claims. It is a fact that over 30,000 rounds of golf are played at the golf course each May to October season. This equates to many hundreds of local citizens and thousands of visitors, the majority from California.

The golfers are enjoying the scenery, recreation and contributing to a geographically expanded Lake Tahoe Basin economy with taxes, lodging, meals and shopping. We will experience significantly reduced visitors and locals at the golf course and therefore at Lake Tahoe if the course is removed or reduced to a nine-hole golf course. A nine-hole golf course will force both local and visiting golfers to seek an alternative regulation golf experience "off the

hill."

The other golf courses in the area: Bijou (a nine-hole course); Paradise (not a regulation 18-hole course); and Edgewood (green fees in excess of \$200) do not meet the requirements of the golfers who use the Lake Tahoe Golf Course facilities.

Any decision other than (1) partial movement and re-establishment of a full 18-hole golf course; or (2) addressing the river restoration while not disturbing the current golf course would have a negative impact to the recreation facilities available to the local population and, in addition, would impact revenues available to Lake Tahoe businesses and government.

Let us remember the "recreation" in the Parks and Recreation mission is not defined as walking and enjoying the scenery only. The golfers living in the Lake Tahoe Basin as well as the many visiting golfers should be allowed to enjoy the recreation facilities currently provided by California Parks and Recreation.

Ron Rettus

South Lake Tahoe

**From:** MolaMolaDesigns@aol.com [mailto:MolaMolaDesigns@aol.com]  
**Sent:** Tuesday, October 17, 2006 8:50 AM  
**To:** Paul Nielsen  
**Subject:** Fwd: Washoe Meadows Golf Project...

In a message dated 10/11/2006 8:50:30 P.M. Hawaiian Standard Time, SueatTahoe writes:  
To whomever is concerned,

I have been a local resident in Meyers, South Lake Tahoe for over twenty years. I recently learned of the proposal to put in a golf course on the West Side of the South Upper Truckee river. I strongly OPPOSE this idea!!! Why can't we ever seem to keep our commitments to preserve these beautiful wilderness areas that we all love and cherish. There are more than enough golf courses in the Tahoe basin, many that appear to get little use as it is!! Why add another one! Please continue to do your part with regard to the conservation of this pristine mountain wilderness. After all, isn't that why most of us choose to live here??!

Thank you for listening,

Best regards,

Sue McPherson  
P.O. Box 550065, SLT  
CA 96155

**From:** SueatTahoe@aol.com [mailto:SueatTahoe@aol.com]  
**Sent:** Wednesday, October 11, 2006 11:51 PM  
**To:** Paul Nielsen  
**Cc:** MolaMolaDesigns@aol.com  
**Subject:** re: Washoe Meadows Golf Project...

To whomever is concerned,

I have been a local resident in Meyers, South Lake Tahoe for over twenty years. I recently learned of the proposal to put in a golf course on the West Side of the South Upper Truckee river. I strongly OPPOSE this idea!!! Why can't we ever seem to keep our commitments to preserve these beautiful wilderness areas that we all love and cherish. There are more than enough golf courses in the Tahoe basin, many that appear to get little use as it is!! Why add another one! Please continue to do your part with regard to the conservation of this pristine mountain wilderness. After all, isn't that why most of us choose to live here??!

Thank you for listening,

Best regards,

Sue McPherson  
P.O. Box 550065, SLT  
CA 96155

**From:** tmazzoni@co.el-dorado.ca.us [mailto:tmazzoni@co.el-dorado.ca.us]  
**Sent:** Monday, October 16, 2006 4:19 PM  
**To:** Project, Upper Truckee  
**Subject:** LTGC project

I have an active user of the Lake Tahoe golf course for the past 10 years. Considering the choices available to local golfers, LTGC is certainly the best bargain in town. Most golfers prefer an 18 hole course that is not only beautiful, but challenging. LTGC certainly has both qualities. Many locals play LTGC on a regular basis because of its qualities. Other courses in the area such as Bijou or Tahoe Paradise or decent courses, but both lack the size, character, and challenge provided by LTGC. Edgewood is a very nice course, but its cost over \$200.00 for one round...which is far more than most Tahoe locals can afford.

Reducing LTGC to a 9 hole course would have dramatic effects on local golfers and the tourist industries. Most proficient golfers want to play a 18 hole course that is not only beautiful, but challenging. Reducing the size would cause reduce the amount of revenue allotted to State Parks coffers, cause locals to go to Carson Valley, reduce job opportunities for locals and especially summer jobs for high schoolers, eliminate a home course & practice facility for South Tahoe High School.

I have seen the damage to the golf course and many other parts of the river due to the huge snow packs in the past two years. The land along the river can repaired will erosion control projects and future environmental planning. The golf course did not cause the erosion problems and I have seen previous plans to improve the course including water management.

LTGC is one of prized possessions. If there is need to move some of the holes to accommodate the environmental necessities, I would have no problem supporting that effort. I would hope that improvements to the river structure would curtail any drastic measures and that course remain as is. The golf course personnel fully support environmental causes including the numerous additions to securing wildlife, wetlands and fisheries. Should have any questions, please feel free to contact me.

Tim Mazzoni  
573-3339

**From:** Paul Nielsen [pnielsen@trpa.org]  
**Sent:** Wednesday, November 01, 2006 2:57 PM  
**To:** Walck, Cyndi; Mike Elam  
**Subject:** FW: Upper Truckee Project

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**From:** Tom Gavigan [mailto:grabaman@yahoo.com]  
**Sent:** Tuesday, October 17, 2006 4:17 PM  
**To:** UT Project  
**Subject:** Upper Truckee Project

October 17, 2006

Paul Nielsen, Project Manager  
Tahoe Regional Planning Agency  
P.O. Box 5310  
Stateline, NV

Sent via email: utproject@trpa.org

I have the following comment regarding the Notice of Preparation for the project titled "Upper Truckee River Restoration and Golf course Relocation Project."

Alternative number 3, the "nine hole option", is nothing more than lip service to the public. The stated goals and objectives include maintaining golf course revenue and quality of play at a championship level. These objectives effectively make alternative number 3 something that will be immediately dismissed.

- Either Alternative number 3 needs to be removed or the key objectives need to be changed (preferably the latter).

If protecting the environment and Lake Tahoe are REALLY the goals of this project, then it's clear that a 9-hole course (alternative 3) is the BEST course of action and should be strongly considered. This alternative "would not alter the area west of the river, and would not include the proposed bridge crossing near the existing Hole 6 Bridge."

Thank you for the opportunity to comment.

Tom Gavigan  
1881 Hunkpapa Street  
South Lake Tahoe, CA 96150  
grabaman@yahoo.com

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Talk is cheap. Use Yahoo! Messenger to make PC-to-Phone calls. [Great rates](#) starting at 1¢/min.

Letters to the editor TDT

October 18, 2006

Support for moving the golf course

I support the proposed relocation of the Washoe State Park golf course, commonly known as "The Country Club." I live on property next to the Upper Truckee River and the golf course. The habitat in and around the river is in very poor shape and supports little wild and fish life. Few can argue the channelized river is an environmental benefit to the lake, while this section of river is the worst of Lake Tahoe's watersheds.

Relocation of nine holes from the sensitive stream zone along the river, removal of all but one of the bridges, and restoration of the old meander channels will improve habitat and water clarity. The proposed site for the new nine holes is an area that is forest land, not sensitive meadow as some claim. This area is covered with old roads, sewer lines and a semi restored sand pit.

Though Ms. Russell indicated that this proposal is new and the public has not been notified, I have attended public meetings, received information from the State, read Tribune articles regarding same for several years.

Thomas Yant

South Lake Tahoe

**From:** Paul Nielsen [pnielsen@trpa.org]  
**Sent:** Wednesday, November 01, 2006 3:01 PM  
**To:** Walck, Cyndi; Mike Elam  
**Subject:** FW: Upper Truckee River Restoration and Golf Course Relocation

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**From:** Thomas Yant [mailto:thomasyant@sbcglobal.net]  
**Sent:** Monday, October 16, 2006 8:35 AM  
**To:** UT Project  
**Subject:** Upper Truckee River Restoration and Golf Course Relocation

I have lived at 1728 Sawmill Rd for 17 years, and at South Lake Tahoe for 45 years. My property is located on the Upper Truckee River, next to the golf course. In these years, I have seen a tremendous amount of erosion of the banks and stream bed, in spite of several projects designed to stop these events. The golf course has implemented various schemes along the banks to no avail, and in some instances made matters worse. The stream-side vegetation and habitat is degraded, and the fishery is almost non-existent. Most people believe some thing should be done about the tons of material that are washed into the lake every year.

I support the relocation of the golf course holes which are along the river to the land across and away from the river, and the restoration of the old meander channels in the area. As you know the river was straightened out in the past by those interested in draining the wet land adjacent to the river, to facilitate cattle grazing. The meadows along the river are now very dry and flood only occasionally. The river is fixing itself, by creating new meanders and flood plains. However this causes nutrient rich material to be swept into the lake. Hopefully, restoration of the old channels and creation of some new ones will help improve the water quality.

I think the other options, such as doing nothing, confining the river to a concrete trench, or removing the golf course in its entirety, will not be beneficial and or may not be politically feasible. I support the "preferred solution" as outlined in proposed plans.

Thank you,  
Tom Yant



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY  
REGION IX

Cross Media Division (CMD-2)  
Federal Activities Office - 75 Hawthorne St., San Francisco, CA 94105

**FACSIMILE  
TRANSMITTAL**



**TO:** Paul Nielsen  
**Organization:** Project Manager, Tahoe Regional Planning Agency  
**Subject:** Region 9 EPA scoping comments Upper Truckee River Restoration and  
Golf Course Relocation Project

**Ph #:** 775-588-4547 x 249

**Fax #:** 775-588-4527

**FROM:** Laura Fujii, Environmental Review Office, Region 9 US EPA

**Ph #:** 415-972-3852

**Fax #:** 415-947-8026

**E-Mail Address:** Fujii.laura@epa.gov

**Date Sent:** October 20, 2006

**Number of pages including cover sheet:** 10

**Comments:** The original signed letter is in the mail to Paul Nielsen, TRPA, P.O. Box 5310,  
Stateline, NV 89449

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9/17





UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

REGION IX

75 Hawthorne Street  
San Francisco, CA 94105-3201

October 20, 2006

Mr. Paul Nielsen  
Project Manager  
Tahoe Regional Planning Agency  
P.O. Box 5310  
Stateline, NV 89449

Subject: Upper Truckee River Restoration and Golf Course Relocation Project,  
Lake Valley State Recreation Area and Washoe Meadows State Park,  
El Dorado County, California

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has reviewed the Notice of Intent dated September 5, 2006, requesting comments on the California Department of Parks and Recreation, Bureau of Reclamation, and Tahoe Regional Planning Agency's decision to prepare a Draft Environmental Impact Statement/Environmental Impact Report (DEIS/DEIR) for the above action. Our review is pursuant to the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) regulations (40 CFR Parts 1500-1508), and Section 309 of the Clean Air Act. Our detailed comments are enclosed.

Restoration of the Upper Truckee River is important to the health of the river and Lake Tahoe. The Upper Truckee River is the largest source of sediment to Lake Tahoe which adversely affects the clarity of the lake and its ecosystem. The proposed project purpose and need is to restore the natural geomorphic and ecological processes along the Upper Truckee River within Washoe Meadows State Park and the Lake Valley Recreation Area. One goal is to reduce the contribution of this reach to the river's nutrient and suspended sediment discharge to Lake Tahoe. The proposed restoration project would require certain sections of the Lake Valley Golf Course be relocated in order to recreate the natural geomorphology and floodplain of the river and to provide a buffer zone between the river and the golf course.

The proposed alternatives include: 1) No Action; 2) Geomorphic Restoration with a 18-hole Golf Course; 3) Geomorphic Restoration with a 9-hole Golf Course; and 4) Engineered Stabilization (In Place). Given the stated purpose and need for this project to restore natural conditions in this river reach, we believe it is reasonable for the DEIS/DEIR to evaluate an alternative to remove the golf course so that impacts associated with 18-hole, 9-hole, and golf course removal alternatives can be compared.

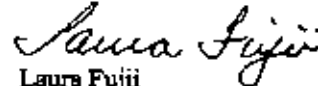
The DEIS/DEIR should evaluate the direct, indirect, and cumulative impacts of the proposed alternatives. Protection and enhancement of the Upper Truckee River water quality and beneficial uses should be a primary planning objective. Special attention

*Printed on Recycled Paper*

should be given to third party impacts such as effects to Tribal sacred sites and sensitive species and their habitats.

We appreciate the opportunity to review this Notice of Intent and are available to discuss our comments. Please send one hard copy of the DEIS/DEIR and two CD ROM copies to this office at the same time it is officially filed with our Washington D.C. Office. If you have any questions, please contact Laura Fujii, the lead reviewer for this project, at (415) 972-3852 or at [fujii.laura@epa.gov](mailto:fujii.laura@epa.gov)

Sincerely,



Laura Fujii  
Environmental Review Office  
Communities and Ecosystems Division

Enclosure:  
Detailed Comments  
Tribal Consultation Executive Order

cc: Cyndie Walck, Department of Parks and Recreation  
Mymie Mayville, Bureau of Reclamation  
Bobby Shriver, Chair, State Parks and Recreation Commission

**EPA DETAILED SCOPING COMMENTS ON UPPER TRUCKEE RIVER RESTORATION AND GOLF COURSE RELOCATION PROJECT, LAKE VALLEY STATE RECREATION AREA AND WASHOE MEADOWS STATE PARK, EL DORADO COUNTY, CA, OCTOBER 20, 2006**

**Environmental Impact Analysis**

The Upper Truckee River is the largest source of sediment entering Lake Tahoe. In addition, recreation and fisheries habitat are key beneficial uses of the river and it is a significant part of the historical and cultural resources of the region.

***Recommendation:***

The draft environmental impact statement/environmental impact report (DEIS/DEIR) should evaluate the direct, indirect, and cumulative impacts of the proposed restoration and golf course relocation project. Special attention should be given to third party impacts such as potential effects on cultural or sacred sites of the Washoe Tribe; effects on beneficial uses; and effects on sensitive species and their habitat. The analysis should include a description and evaluation of the following potential project effects:

**Water Quality and Wetlands**

- Effects of nutrient and sediment inputs on groundwater and surface water quality. Of specific concern are potential impacts of golf course relocation, construction, and management.
- Effects on wetlands including unique wetland systems (bogs, fens) and associated wildlife (e.g., species of special concern such as the Mountain Yellow-legged Frog (*Rana muscosa*)).
- Effects on the hydrologic regime and geomorphology of the Upper Truckee River, especially down slope of the proposed golf course relocation site.

**Other Issues**

- Effects on tribal sacred sites and trust assets
- Effects on fisheries and threatened and endangered species
- Effects of noise on residential communities adjacent to the proposed golf course relocation site.

**Consultation and Coordination with Tribal Governments**

The proposed golf course relocation study area may include tribal cultural or sacred sites.

***Recommendation:***

The Washoe Tribe should be consulted on a government-to-government basis pursuant to the Executive Order on Consultation and Coordination with Indian Tribal Governments (enclosed).

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release  
0

November 6, 200

EXECUTIVE ORDER

CONSULTATION AND COORDINATION  
WITH INDIAN TRIBAL GOVERNMENTS

By the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and the laws of the United States of America, and in order to establish regular and meaningful consultation and collaboration with tribal officials in the development of Federal policies that have tribal implications, to strengthen the United States government-to-government relationships with Indian tribes, and to reduce the imposition of unfunded mandates upon Indian tribes: it is hereby ordered as follows:

Section 1. Definitions. For purposes of this order:

(a) "Policies that have tribal implications" refers to regulations, legislative comments or proposed legislation, and other policy statements or actions that have substantial direct effects on one or more Indian tribes, on the relationship between the Federal Government and Indian tribes, or on the distribution of power and responsibilities between the Federal Government and Indian tribes.

(b) "Indian tribe" means an Indian or Alaska Native tribe, band, nation, pueblo, village, or community that the Secretary of the Interior acknowledges to exist as an Indian tribe pursuant to the Federally Recognized Indian Tribe List Act of 1994, 25 U.S.C. 479a.

(c) "Agency" means any authority of the United States that is an "agency" under 44 U.S.C. 3502(1), other than those considered to be independent regulatory agencies, as defined in 44 U.S.C. 3502(5).

(d) "Tribal officials" means elected or duly appointed officials of Indian tribal governments or authorized intertribal organizations.

Sec. 2. Fundamental Principles. In formulating or implementing policies that have tribal implications, agencies shall be guided by the following fundamental principles:

(a) The United States has a unique legal relationship with Indian tribal governments as set forth in the Constitution of the United States, treaties, statutes, Executive Orders, and court decisions. Since the formation of the Union, the United States has recognized Indian tribes as domestic dependent nations under its protection. The Federal Government has enacted numerous statutes and promulgated numerous regulations that establish and define a trust relationship with Indian tribes.

(b) Our Nation, under the law of the United States, in accordance with treaties, statutes, Executive Orders, and judicial decisions, has recognized the right of Indian tribes to self-government. As domestic dependent nations, Indian tribes exercise inherent sovereign powers over their members and territory. The United States continues to work with Indian tribes on a government-to-government basis to address issues concerning Indian tribal self-government, tribal trust resources, and Indian tribal treaty and other rights.

(c) The United States recognizes the right of Indian tribes to self-government and supports tribal sovereignty and self-determination.

Sec. 3. Policymaking Criteria. In addition to adhering to the fundamental principles set forth in section 2, agencies shall adhere, to the extent permitted by law, to the following criteria when formulating and implementing policies that have tribal implications:

(a) Agencies shall respect Indian tribal self-government and sovereignty, honor tribal treaty and other rights, and strive to meet the responsibilities that arise from the unique legal relationship between the Federal Government and Indian tribal governments.

(b) With respect to Federal statutes and regulations administered by Indian tribal governments, the Federal Government shall grant Indian tribal governments the maximum administrative discretion possible.

(c) When undertaking to formulate and implement policies that have tribal implications, agencies shall:

- (1) encourage Indian tribes to develop their own policies to achieve program objectives;
- (2) where possible, defer to Indian tribes to establish standards and
- (3) in determining whether to establish Federal standards, consult with tribal officials as to the need for Federal standards and

d  
y any alternatives that would limit the scope of Federal standards or otherwise preserve the prerogatives and authority of Indian tribes.

Sec. 4. Special Requirements for Legislative Proposals. Agencies shall not submit to the Congress legislation that would be inconsistent with the policymaking criteria in Section 3.

Sec. 5. Consultation. (a) Each agency shall have an accountable process to ensure meaningful and timely input by tribal officials in the development of regulatory policies that have tribal implications. Within 30 days after the effective date of this order, the head of each agency shall designate an official with principal responsibility for the agency's implementation of this order. Within 60 days of the effective date of this order, the designated official shall submit to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) a description of the agency's consultation process.

(b) To the extent practicable and permitted by law, no agency shall promulgate any regulation that has tribal implications, that imposes substantial direct compliance costs on Indian tribal governments, and that is not required by statute, unless:

(1) funds necessary to pay the direct costs incurred by the Indian tribal government or the tribe in complying with the regulation are provided by the Federal Government; or

(2) the agency, prior to the formal promulgation of the regulation

(A) consulted with tribal officials early in the process of developing the proposed regulation;

(B) in a separately identified portion of the preamble to the regulation as it is to be issued in the Federal Register

provides to the Director of OMB a tribal summary impact statement, which consists of a description of the extent of the agency's prior consultation with tribal officials

a summary of the nature of their concerns and the agency's position supporting the need to issue the regulation, and a statement of the extent to which the concerns of tribal officials have been met; and

- (C) makes available to the Director of OMB any written communications submitted to the agency by tribal officials.

(c) To the extent practicable and permitted by law, no agency shall  
1 promulgate any regulation that has tribal implications and that preempts tribal law unless the agency, prior to the formal promulgation of the regulation,

- (1) consulted with tribal officials early in the process of developing the proposed regulation;
- (2) in a separately identified portion of the preamble to the regulation as it is to be issued in the Federal Register, provides to the Director of OMB a tribal summary impact statement, which consists of a description of the extent of the agency's prior consultation with tribal officials, a summary of the nature of their concerns and the agency's position supporting the need to issue the regulation, and a statement of the extent to which the concerns of tribal officials have been met; and
- (3) makes available to the Director of OMB any written communications submitted to the agency by tribal officials.

(d) On issues relating to tribal self-government, tribal trust resources, or Indian tribal treaty and other rights, each agency should explore and, where appropriate, use consensual mechanisms for developing  
9 regulations, including negotiated rulemaking.

#### Sec. 6. Increasing Flexibility for Indian Tribal Waivers.

(a) Agencies shall review the processes under which Indian tribes apply for waivers of statutory and regulatory requirements and take appropriate steps to streamline those processes.

(b) Each agency shall, to the extent practicable and permitted by law, consider any application by an Indian tribe for a waiver of statutory or regulatory requirements in connection with any program administered by the agency with a general view toward increasing opportunities for utilizing flexible policy approaches at the Indian tribal level in cases in which the proposed waiver is consistent with the applicable Federal policy objectives and is otherwise appropriate.

(c) Each agency shall, to the extent practicable and permitted by law, render a decision upon a complete application for a waiver within 120 days of receipt of such application by the agency, or as otherwise provided by law or regulation. If the application for waiver is not granted, the agency shall provide the applicant with timely written notice of the decision and the reasons therefor.

(d) This section applies only to statutory or regulatory requirements that are discretionary and subject to waiver by the agency

Sec. 7. Accountability.

(a) In transmitting any draft final regulation that has tribal implications to OMB pursuant to Executive Order 12866 of September 30, 1993, each agency shall include a certification from the official designated to ensure compliance with this order stating that the requirements of this order have been met in a meaningful and timely manner.

(b) In transmitting proposed legislation that has tribal implications to OMB, each agency shall include a certification from the official designated to ensure compliance with this order that all relevant requirements of this order have been met.

(c) Within 180 days after the effective date of this order the Director of OMB and the Assistant to the President for Intergovernmental Affairs shall confer with tribal officials to ensure that this order is being properly and effectively implemented.

Sec. 8. Independent Agencies. Independent regulatory agencies are encouraged to comply with the provisions of this order.

Sec. 9. General Provisions. (a) This order shall supplement but not supersede the requirements contained in Executive Order 12866 (Regulatory Planning and Review), Executive Order 12988 (Civil Justice Reform), OMB Circular A-19, and the Executive Memorandum of April 29, 1994, on Government-to-Government Relations with Native American Tribal Governments.

(b) This order shall complement the consultation and waiver provisions in sections 6 and 7 of Executive Order 13132 (Federalism).

(c) Executive Order 13084 (Consultation and Coordination with Indian Tribal Governments) is revoked at the time this order takes effect.

(d) This order shall be effective 60 days after the date of this order.

Sec. 10. Judicial Review. This order is intended only to improve the internal management of the executive branch, and is not intended to create any right, benefit, or trust responsibility, substantive or procedural, enforceable at law by a party against the United States, its agencies, or any person.



WILLIAM J. CLINTON

THE WHITE HOUSE,  
November 6, 2000.

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## Unknown

Sent: Friday, October 20, 2006 11:56 AM

Oct 20, 2006

Mr. Paul Nielsen et al,

The neighborhood that I live in is adjacent to the river and golf course that this project affects.

I have spoken to many neighbors who feel the same way that I do.

In general, we feel as if there was **minimal** information given to the public from the start of this project, which must have been long ago, therefore we feel **railroaded** by the last minute signs now posted on river trails. Most of us feel that the clarity of the lake is of great importance, yet also feel that there are alternatives to what this project is proposing. There has to be a point at which the environment as it exists, with its diversity of animal and plant populations, trumps the wishes of the tourist/golfing population and the states desire for more revenue. There are many golf courses imprinted on the landscape of the basin. There is no need to ruin any more existing lands for the sole purpose of extending a golf course. There must be an alternative, and there must be greater discussion. We as local citizens (who pay taxes to support government agencies) deserve the right to have (more than one) widely publicized forums to discuss the crucial and unjust decisions that affect us where we live and play every day. I urge you to put progress of this project on hold until the public can be thoroughly informed and have the chance to voice their opinion and cast their vote.

Thank you for your fair consideration, Vali Dees

**From:** Paul Nielsen [pnielsen@trpa.org]  
**Sent:** Wednesday, November 01, 2006 3:04 PM  
**To:** Walck, Cyndi; Mike Elam  
**Subject:** FW: Relocation of Lake Tahoe Golf Course In Washoe Meadows

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**From:** K Vincent [mailto:kvtahoe@sbcglobal.net]  
**Sent:** Tuesday, October 03, 2006 8:16 PM  
**To:** UT Project  
**Subject:** Relocation of Lake Tahoe Golf Course In Washoe Meadows

October 3, 2006

Paul Nielsen, Project Manager,  
Tahoe Regional Planning Agency

Dear Mr. Nielsen,

As 32 year residence of the Lake Tahoe Basin and long time residences of South Shore & Meyers areas we felt we should let you know that we are totally against the relocation of the Lake Tahoe Golf Course in the Washoe Meadows area. Even though we do love the beauty of the golf course, either reduce the size of the current golf course to 9 holes and restore the needed areas or not move it at all. To encroach on a new area would only harm the land and the wild life that lives there. We use that land to walk on a regular basis and know that moving part of the golf course would totally ruin that peaceful area. Not only that, common sense tells us that the run off from the golf course would only harm the river. Many people use and enjoy that area all year long and to replace it with a golf course is just wrong. Not to mention all of the wild life that live in that area. As it is, anymore, the wild life has a hard enough time living up here ( except the coyotes ). Moving the golf course would only threaten their lives even more. We didn't move here to live by a golf course. We moved here because we love the natural surroundings and the wild life.

Please do not allow the relocation of the golf course in Washoe Meadows.

Sincerely  
Mr. & Mrs. Vincent

*Romans 8:28 And we know that in all things  
God works for the good of those who love him,  
who have been called according to his purpose.*

October 6, 2006

**Tahoe Regional Planning Agency**  
P.O. Box 5310  
Stateline, NV 89448  
Attention: Paul Nielsen, TRPA Project Manager

**State of California**  
Department of Parks and Recreation  
Sierra District  
P.O. Box 16  
Tahoe City, CA 96145  
Attention: Cyndie Walck, CEQA Coordinator

**United States Department of the Interior**  
Bureau of Reclamation  
2800 Cottage Way, Room E-2606  
Sacramento, CA 95825-1898  
Attention: Myrmie Mayville, NEPA Coordinator

We, the approximately 200 undersigned members of the Washoe Meadows Community, support the comments filed today and summarized below.

We express our commitment and unconditional support for expeditious, effective and complete restoration of the Upper Truckee River. We completely support the NOP statement of Purpose and Need in its entirety and expressly request it not be changed.

**The conclusions we draw are summarized as follows:**

1. The NOP describes a project that is defined incorrectly and reflects a flawed project approach that will needlessly delay restoration of the River with consequent effects on the clarity of Lake Tahoe (Lake).
2. Unless the scope (including the goals/objectives and alternatives) of the EIR/EIS/EIS is significantly revised prior to initiation of the review, the results will be biased and the project subject to legal challenge.
3. Unless important new commitments to an open public dialogue are included in the lead agency processes it is unlikely that any project reflecting community and stakeholder consensus will reach implementation in a timely manner.
4. Completion of the project as described in the Preferred Alternative would have significant, irreversible impacts on Park and TRPA

RECEIVED

OCT 06 2006

STATE OF CALIFORNIA  
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

- California Parks and Recreation Department (CDPR) planning, regulation and statutes; and
- the mandate of the Tahoe Regional Planning Agency (TRPA) contained in statute and adopted goals, plans and thresholds.

**Our substantive concerns are:**

The NOP embodies an approach that is unlikely to achieve the expeditious, effective and complete restoration of the River. This is because the NOP has:

- 1) defined the project incorrectly and probably illegally;
- 2) stated improper and arbitrary goals and objectives;
- 3) scoped the project alternatives too narrowly;
- 4) prematurely selected and recommended a “preferred alternative;”
- 5) not defined the roles of the participating agencies;
- 6) not shown a necessary objectivity of the analysis;
- 7) proposed *de facto* planning and boundary adjustment for the Park; and
- 8) proposed a “preferred alternative” that is inconsistent with the enabling statutes, TRPA Recreation Threshold, State Park Guidelines, and the General Plan for the LVSRA.

**The remedies we request as a result of this scoping process are:**

- revision of the project description to be *Upper Truckee River Restoration*;
- revision of the project goals and objectives to eliminate ones related to championship golf and golf course revenues;
- redefinition of the alternatives to address the full potential for restoration and for multiple configurations of the golf course within the boundaries of the Lake Valley State Recreation Area (LVSRA);
- addition of an alternative that would evaluate relocation of the entire golf course;

# !!!Alert!!!



-- -- To: Washoe Meadows State Park Community

If you have a relationship with Washoe Meadows State Park, you should know there's a proposal to drastically change it.

## They want to turn it into a golf course!

If you cherish the Park for its open space and have other ideas for ways it should be developed (or not), you should tune in to the

### Upper Truckee River Restoration and Golf Course Relocation Project

#### ⇒ What you can do.

Go online to <http://www.washoemeadowscommunity.org>. There you can find the 12-page proposal (NOP), which tells the story and announces important meetings. You can also find comments already filed by members of our Community.

We're all for restoring the river, but the park shouldn't be held hostage to a golf course to accomplish that!

Caring park users will need to mobilize to challenge this proposal and support one that will enhance the watershed while preserving the "wild side."

⇒ There's an October 6, 2006 deadline for comments on the "scope" of the Environmental Statement.

This message brought to you by Bob and Grace. 577-2000 bob-a@sbcglobal.net

**From:** Paul Nielsen [pnielsen@trpa.org]  
**Sent:** Wednesday, November 01, 2006 2:46 PM  
**To:** Walck, Cyndi; Mike Elam  
**Subject:** FW: Truckee River Restoration & Golf Course Relocation project, My Concerns

**From:** MADEinTAHOE@aol.com [mailto:MADEinTAHOE@aol.com]  
**Sent:** Thursday, October 19, 2006 9:01 PM  
**To:** UT Project; pnielson@trpa.org  
**Subject:** Truckee River Restoration & Golf Course Relocation project, My Concerns

Dear Paul:

I am writing you today in regards to the Upper Truckee River Restoration and Golf Course Relocation Project, which sits on public land owned by all California Tax Payers. My husband and myself live in Meyers, and have for 19 years & we live within walking distance of the Washoe Meadows State Park. I would like to express to you our feelings & concerns we have in regards to the part of the new relocation of the Golf Course. It's bad enough that the Tahoe Basin was even developed and homes built here & then to put up a golf course and not only one golf course, but four!! Just on the South Shore alone. So when we heard there was a plan to take more sacred land away and add even more to the now existing golf course, was quite upsetting & we could not understand the thinking of some wanting to do such a horrible thing!

Have these people forgotten that the Tahoe Basin borders a Wilderness Area, is right in the middle of a living forest & where we have mountains all around us, beautiful wildlife & plant life that also make there home here? The poor animals that live here are just trying to survive & then to take more land away from them is not right. We are extremely concerned about the Bear & coyote dening sites in this area..to disturb and take those sites away from these animals is a crime & the people who are even thinking of this should be ashamed of themselves!

We have walked in the park for many years & we do not want to be walking along and have to look at a manicured pesticide filled golf course & worry about being hit by a flying golf ball! We are not against golf course's, if they are built in a proper area, not in a beautiful pristine plant & wildlife filled area! There is so much damage that will be done to the environment if this happens, animals, plants, trees, streams, meadows, and the Truckee River, also what this will do to homeowners quality of life which homes border the park!

We need to start preserving the lands that are left in the Tahoe Basin, and STOP developing them. We feel the people for this do not want to compromise, a compromise would be to not take more land away & just leave the now existing golf course where it is & if the river restoration disturbs the holes, then to make the golf course a nine hole. This way the river goes back to how it once was, no land has to be used & the golfers still have a golf course  
 Im sure as you are reading this, that we are totally against this land being used to relocate part of the golf course, it is yet another raping of the land!

How very sad a park named after the Washoe Indian Tribe, people that respected the land and did not destroy it, taking only what they needed to survive. We do not need this golf course to survive, but the animals, trees & plants do need it to survive.

We hope & pray that this new land will not be turned into a golf course, but instead left untouched how it should be! We would like to see the River restored to how it once was & the now existing golf course restored back to meadow lands. How ever on the alternatives mentioned, we like Alternative 3 the best " Geomorphc Restoration with 9-hole Golf Course" be done.

Thank you for taking the time to read our concerns

Wayne & Anita Chittenden  
 Meyers, Ca.

## **APPENDIX B**

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Proposed River and Floodplain Treatments by Alternative



# Upper Truckee River Restoration and Golf Course Reconfiguration Project Appendix B

## Proposed River and Floodplain Treatments by Alternative

Prepared by



South Lake Tahoe, CA

October 2009

## Introduction

The following text descriptions and tables of information identify the proposed river and floodplain treatment activities and features for each of the alternatives carried forward for environmental analysis. These descriptions have been developed through an iterative conceptual design process between State Parks and their consultants over the last few years. Most of the treatment types and locations were originally recommended in prior assessment and preliminary design information (SH+G January 2004, March 2004, October 2004; River Run 2006). However, the following proposed treatments by reach and sub-reach reflects integration of prior recommendations with updated information by State Parks, River Run, and Valley & Mountain Consulting as of spring 2009. These descriptions are intended to be consistent with and at greater detail than the descriptions provided within the body of Chapter 2, "Project Alternatives" of the draft EIR/EIS/EIS. Additional information about each treatment type is included in Appendix C "Conceptual Treatment Descriptions and Typical Sketches".

### **River Reaches and Sub-Reaches**

Approximately 12,000 feet of the Upper Truckee River main channel is within the study area. This reach of the river has been broken into river stations (RS) that extend from just upstream of U.S. 50, where it intersects with Sawmill Road and Elks Club Road (RS 00), to just downstream of Lake Baron at the southern end (RS 12000). To help organize information about existing conditions within the study area and expected future conditions under each alternative, three major river reaches and several subreaches were identified (Table 1a). Major reaches are based on geologic history, valley topography, geomorphic features, sedimentary materials, and associated plant communities (SH+G 2004a, River Run 2006). Sub-reaches were identified to reflect some of the property ownership, land uses, and infrastructure locations that may be major factors to consider for project alternatives within the river reaches.

River stationing has also been developed along the proposed channel alignment under Alternatives 2, 3, and 5.

Reach	Subreach	General Characteristics	Downstream River Station* (feet)	Upstream River Station* (feet)	Channel Length (feet)	Percent of Total
1	1A	Meadow	160	1,000	840	7.1
1	1B	Meadow	1,000	1,400	400	3.4
1	1C	Meadow	1,400	1,800	400	3.4
1	1D	Meadow	1,800	2,400	600	5.1
1	1E	Meadow	2,400	4,200	1,800	15.2
2	2	Transition	4,200	6,200	2,000	16.9
3	3A	Forest	6,200	7,500	1,300	11.0
3	3B	Forest	7,500	8,600	1,100	9.3
3	3C	Forest	8,600	9,000	400	3.4
3	3D	Forest	9,000	12,000	3,000	25.3
Total					11,840	100.0

\* River station is the distance (in feet) up river from arbitrary zero point downstream and east of the U.S. 50 bridge over the Upper Truckee River. River stations are those used in hydraulic models of the project area (SH+G 2004b, 2004c).  
Source: Data prepared by EDAW, Inc. and Valley & Mountain Consulting, 2008.

## Treatments by Alternative

A comprehensive listing of the river and floodplain conditions and proposed actions, by Alternative, is provided in Table 2 in a layout that allows comparisons at the reach and sub-reach scale. The information in this matrix format can be cross-referenced to the following text and detailed tables for each Alternative and to the exhibits summarizing each Alternative in the body of Chapter 2, "Alternatives".

Affected Environment/Setting Notes				Alternative # 1 (Future 'baseline')	Alternative # 4
REACH	Sub Reach	River Station(s)	Existing Conditions	Existing River and 18-Hole Regulation Golf Course/ No Action	River Stabilization /Existing 18-Hole Regulation Golf Course
<b>1 Meadow</b>	<b>1A</b>	<b>160 to 1000</b>		<b>No Planned Treatments/Activities</b>	<b>No Planned Treatments/Activities</b>
Valley			Moderate Valley width and Hwy 50 backwater		
Geology			High Lake-stand backwater deposits (older lake sediments)		
Vegetation			Meadows		
Channel			Incised; past straightening	River planform and profile will adjust by natural processes	
Banks/levees			n/a	Bank treatments and repairs by other parties, as needed	Bank treatments and repairs by other parties, as needed
Floodplain/Terrace			Left bank and right bank have small 2-year overbank areas Left and right bank have moderate 5-year overbank areas		
LandUse			No Golf Course; Private Residences within FP on Left/West	No Golf Course; Private Residences within FP on Left/West Sawmill Bike Trail Project will have installed new bridge (~RS 200)	No Golf Course; Private Residences within FP on Left/West Sawmill Bike Trail Project will have installed new bridge (~RS 200)
<b>1 Meadow</b>	<b>1B</b>	<b>1000 to 1400</b>		<b>No Planned Treatments/Activities</b>	
Valley			Broad Valley--Hwy 50 backwater		
Geology			High Lake-stand backwater deposits		
Vegetation			Meadows		
Channel			Incised; past straightening	River planform and profile will adjust by natural processes	River planform and profile will adjust by natural processes
Banks/levees			RB RipRap HWY ~RS 250; LB RipRap ~RS 920	Bank treatments and repairs by other parties, as needed	<b>Install bio-technical bank treatments ds of sewer line</b>
Floodplain/Terrace			Left bank has small 2-year overbank area; none on RB Left bank has moderate 5-year overbank area Right bank has small 5-year overbank area		
LandUse			Golf Course west/left side of UTR only, ~150-200 ft buffer	Golf Course west/left side of UTR only, ~150-200 ft buffer	Golf Course west/left side of UTR only, ~150-200 ft buffer
<b>1 Meadow</b>	<b>1C</b>	<b>1400 to 1800</b>		<b>No Planned Treatments/Activities</b>	
Valley			Broad Valley--Hwy 50 backwater		
Geology			High Lake-stand backwater deposits (older lake sediments)		
Vegetation			Meadows		
Channel			Incised; past straightening Sewer line crossing at ~1400 has boulder step  Historic and restored Angora creek confluence ~RS 1800	River planform will adjust by natural processes; Profile control (boulder GC) at sewer line ~1400	Existing river planform and profile will be maintained <b>Install Armored Riffle GC over sewer crossing</b> <b>Install Boulder Step GC ~1425 US of sewer crossing</b> <b>Install Boulder Step GC ~1775 DS of Angora Creek</b>
Banks/levees			n/a	Spot bank treatments and repairs, if needed	<b>Install rock armor RB bank treatments 1400-1800</b> <b>Install biotech LB bank treatments, 1400-1800</b>
Floodplain/Terrace			Left bank has small 2-year overbank areas Left bank has moderate 5-year overbank area Right bank has small 5-year overbank area		
LandUse			Golf Course west/left of UTR only, ~150-200 ft buffer	Golf Course west/left of UTR only, ~150-200 ft buffer	Golf Course west/left of UTR only, ~150-200 ft buffer
<b>1 Meadow</b>	<b>1D</b>	<b>1800 to 2400</b>		<b>No Planned Treatments/Activities</b>	
Valley			Broad Valley--Hwy 50 backwater		
Geology			High Lake-stand backwater deposits (older lake sediments)		
Vegetation			Meadows ds of RS 2100, Landscaping us of RS 2100		
Channel			Incised Historic and restored Angora creek LB confluence ~RS 1800 GC bridge ~ RS 2150 GC surface water diversion ~RS 2300 Inlet to old meander ~RS 2400	River planform will adjust by natural processes;  Profile control (boulder GC) at water diversion ~2300	Existing river planform and profile will be maintained  <b>Install Boulder Step GC ds of bridge ~2100</b> <b>Install Boulder Step GC at surface diversion ~2300</b>
Banks/levees			Gravel berms/levees on LB and RB RB Rip Rap RS 2100 to 2400 LB RootWad ~RS 2300	Gravel berms/levees on LB and RB Spot bank treatments and repairs, if needed	<b>Remove berms/levees/ recontour and revegetate upper banks ( to )</b> <b>Install rock armor RB bank treatments 1800-2400</b> <b>Install biotech LB bank treatments 1800-2400</b> <b>Remove or integrate existing bank treatment materials</b>

Table 2

Affected Environment/Setting Notes				Alternative # 1 (Future 'baseline')	Alternative # 4
REACH	Sub Reach	River Station(s)	Existing Conditions	Existing River and 18-Hole Regulation Golf Course/ No Action	River Stabilization /Existing 18-Hole Regulation Golf Course
Floodplain/Terrace			Left bank has small 2-year overbank area; none on RB Left bank has moderate 5-year overbank area; none on RB		
LandUse			Golf Course on both sides of UTR us of 2000, no buffer	Golf Course on both sides of UTR us of 2000, no buffer	Golf Course on both sides of UTR us of 2000, no buffer
<b>1 Meadow</b>	<b>1E</b>	<b>2400 to 4200</b>		No Planned Treatments/Activities	
Valley			Broad Valley--Hwy 50 backwater		
Geology			High Lake-stand backwater deposits (older lake sediments)		
Vegetation			Landscaped and Meadows		
Channel			Incised past straightening  Unnamed creek RB confluence ~RS 3000  Angora "ditch" (and old meander scar) LB confluence ~RS 4100 GC bridge ~RS 4100	River planform and profile will adjust by natural processes	Existing river planform and profile will be maintained  <b>Install Boulder Step GC ds of unnamed creek (~2850)</b> <b>Install Boulder Step GC at ~3500</b>  <b>Install Boulder Step GC at ~4025</b>
Banks/levees			Gravel berms/levees on LB and RB LB Root wad ~ RS 3200; RB RipRap ~RS 3700 LB RipRap ~RS 4090	Gravel berms/levees on LB and RB Spot bank treatments and repairs, if needed	<b>Remove berms/levees/ recontour and revegetate upper banks ( to )</b> <b>Install rock armor RB bank treatments 2400-2800</b> <b>Install rock armor LB bank treatments 2800-3600</b> <b>Install rock armor RB bank treatments 3800-4000</b> <b>Install rock armor LB bank treatments 4000-4200</b> <b>Install biotech LB bank treatments 2400-2800</b> <b>Install biotech RB bank treatments 2800-3800</b> <b>Install biotech LB bank treatments 3600-4000</b> <b>Install biotech RB bank treatments 4000-4200</b> <b>Remove or integrate existing bank treatment materials</b>
Floodplain/Terrace			No 2-year overbank area along either bank (aside from trib mouths) Left bank and right bank have moderate 5-year overbank areas		
LandUse			Golf course on both sides of UTR, with 25 to 75 ft buffer	Golf course on both sides of UTR, with 25 to 75 ft buffer	Golf course on both sides of UTR, with 25 to 75 ft buffer
<b>2 Transition</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>4200 to 6200</b>		No Planned Treatments/Activities	
Valley			Transition from narrow upstream to broad downstream		
Geology			Transition from glacial outwash to "older lake sediments"		
Vegetation			Mixed meadow and forest vegetation		
Channel			Incised Minor woody debris role in channel  GC bridge ~RS 4850	River planform and profile will adjust by natural processes	Existing river planform and profile will be maintained  <b>Install Boulder Step GC at ~4525</b> <b>Install Boulder Step GC at ~4775</b> <b>Install Boulder Step GC at ~5225</b> <b>Install Boulder Step GC at ~5700</b> <b>Install Boulder Step GC at ~6100</b>

Table 2 cont.



Affected Environment/Setting Notes				Alternative # 1 (Future 'baseline')	Alternative # 4
REACH	Sub Reach	River Station(s)	Existing Conditions	Existing River and 18-Hole Regulation Golf Course/ No Action	River Stabilization /Existing 18-Hole Regulation Golf Course
Banks/Levees			Gravel berms/levees on LB and RB (? Check stations) RB Log (brush box behind) – RS 4800; RB Willow/soil wrap –RS 5150; RB RipRap –RS 5700	Gravel berms/levees on LB and RB (? Check stations) Spot bank treatments and repairs, if needed	Remove berms/levees/ recontour and revegetate upper banks ( - ) Install rock armor LB bank treatments 4200-4700 Install rock armor RB bank treatments 4200-4900 Install rock armor LB bank treatments 5400-5700 Install rock armor LB bank treatments 5900-6200 Install biotech RB bank treatments 4200-4800 Install biotech LB bank treatments 4700-5400 Install biotech LB bank treatments 5700-5900 Install biotech RB bank treatments 5400-6200 Remove or integrate existing bank treatment materials
Floodplain/Terrace			No 2-year overbank area along either bank  Left bank and right bank have small 5-year overbank areas		
LandUse			Golf course on left/north bank of UTR at RS 4700 and 5100, with no buffer Golf course on right/south bank of UTR with 0 to 125 ft buffer	Golf course on left/north bank of UTR at 4700 and 5100, with no buffer Golf course on right/south bank of UTR with 0 to 125 ft buffer	Golf course on left/north bank of UTR at 4700 and 5100, with no buffer Golf course on right/south bank of UTR with 0 to 125 ft buffer
<b>3 Forest</b>	<b>3A</b>	<b>6200 to 7500</b>		No Planned Treatments/Activities	
Valley			Moderate width		
Geology			Glacial outwash and moraine material		
Vegetation			Forest		
Channel			Deeply Incised Low sinuosity Substantial woody debris role in channel	River planform and profile will adjust by natural processes	Existing river planform and profile will be maintained Install Boulder Step GC at ~6550 Install Boulder Step GC at ~6950 Install Boulder Step GC at ~7550
Banks/Levees			LB Root Wad –RS 7450	Spot bank treatments and repairs, if needed	Install rock armor LB bank treatments 6200-6900 Install rock armor RB bank treatments 6900-7300 Install rock armor LB bank treatments 6300-7500 Install biotech RB bank treatments 6200-6900 Install biotech LB bank treatments 6900-7300 Install biotech RB bank treatments 7300-7500  Remove or integrate existing bank treatment materials
Floodplain/Terrace			No 2-year overbank area along either bank No left bank 5-year overbank area (aside from old meander mouth) Right bank has small 5-year overbank area, only ds of RS 6500	No 2-year overbank area along either bank No left bank 5-year overbank area (aside from old meander mouth) Right bank has small 5-year overbank area, only ds of RS 6500	Excavate inset floodplain LB 7300-7500
LandUse			Golf course only on east/right side of UTR with 150 to 200 ft buffer	Golf course only on east/right side of UTR with 150 to 200 ft buffer	Golf course only on east/right side of UTR with 150 to 200 ft buffer

Table 2 cont.

Affected Environment/Setting Notes				Alternative # 1 (Future 'baseline')	Alternative # 4
REACH	Sub Reach	River Station(s)	Existing Conditions	Existing River and 18-Hole Regulation Golf Course/ No Action	River Stabilization /Existing 18-Hole Regulation Golf Course
<b>3 Forest</b>	<b>3B</b>	<b>7500 to 8600</b>		No Planned Treatments/Activities	
Valley			Moderate		
Geology			Glacial outwash and moraine material		
Vegetation			Forest		
Channel			Deeply incised; Substantial woody debris role in channel 2 undersized golf course bridges affect velocities/erosion Numerous bank failures/treatments GC bridge ~RS 7575 GC bridge ~RS 8200	River planform and profile will adjust by natural processes	Existing river planform and profile will be maintained  <b>Install Boulder Step GC at ~7800</b> <b>Install new, ~100 to 120 ft span bridge between RS 7800 and 8100</b> <b>Remove existing bridge ~7575</b> <b>Remove existing bridge ~8200</b> <b>Install Boulder Step(s) GC 8200-8400</b>
Banks/Levees			RB smooth log ~RS 7600 LB RipRap RS 7690 RB Brush Box RS 7910 LB&RB RipRap RS 8180 LB RipRap RS 8320	Spot bank treatments and repairs, if needed	<b>Install rock armor LB bank treatments 7500-7900</b> <b>Install rock armor RB bank treatments 7900-8600</b> <b>Install rock armor LB bank treatments 8200-8600</b> <b>Install biotech RB bank treatments 7500-7900</b> <b>Install biotech LB bank treatments 7900-8200</b>
Floodplain/Terrace			No 2-year overbank area along either bank No 5-year overbank area along either bank Left overbank topography lower than right, with possible flow routes		<b>Remove or integrate existing bank treatment materials</b> <b>Excavate inset floodplain LB and RB 7800-8100</b>
LandUse			Golf course on both banks of UTR, no buffer on left, 0 to 200 ft on right	Golf course on both banks of UTR, no buffer on left, 0 to 200 ft on right	Golf course on both banks of UTR, no buffer on left, 0 to 200 ft on right
<b>3 Forest</b>	<b>3C</b>	<b>8600 to 9000</b>		No Planned Treatments/Activities	
Valley			Narrow, confined by moraines and outwash terraces		
Geology			Glacial outwash and moraine material		
Vegetation			Forest		
Channel			Slightly Incised Substantial woody debris role in channel Sewer line crossing at ~RS 8800	River planform and profile will adjust by natural processes Substantial woody debris role in channel Sewer line crossing at ~RS 8800	Existing river planform and profile will be maintained Substantial woody debris role in channel <b>Install Boulder Step over sewer crossing (~8800)</b>
Banks/Levees			RB Rootwad RS 8710	Spot bank treatments and repairs, if needed	<b>Install rock armor RB bank treatments 8600-8900</b> <b>Install rock armor LB bank treatments 8600-8900</b> <b>Remove or integrate existing bank treatment materials</b>
Floodplain/Terrace			Overflow channel inlet on west/left bank ~RS 8800 (active 5 to 10 year events) informal trails and stpud access	Overflow channel inlet on west/left bank ~RS 8800 (active 5 to 10 year events) informal trails and stpud access	Overflow channel inlet on west/left bank ~8800 (active 5 to 10 year events) informal trails and stpud access
LandUse			No golf course on either side of UTR	No golf course on either side of UTR	No golf course on either side of UTR
<b>3 Forest</b>	<b>3D</b>	<b>9000 to 12000</b>		No Planned Treatments/Activities	<b>No Planned Treatments/Activities</b>
Valley			Narrow, confined by moraines and outwash terraces		River planform and profile will adjust by natural processes
Geology			Glacial outwash and moraine material		
Vegetation			Forest (with pocket willow sedge meadows)		
Channel			Slightly Incised Substantial woody debris role in channel	Slightly Incised Substantial woody debris role in channel	Slightly Incised Substantial woody debris role in channel
Banks/Levees			LB Rootwad RS 9780	Spot bank treatments and repairs, if needed	spot bank treatments and repairs, if needed
Floodplain/Terrace			Overflow along east/right bank at approximately the 1.5-year flow 11.48 acre spring/seep within uplands west of channel ~RS 11500 informal trails and stpud access west of river	Overflow along east/right bank at approximately the 1.5-year flow 11.48 acre spring/seep within uplands west of channel ~RS 11500 informal trails and stpud access west of river	Overflow along east/right bank at approximately the 1.5-year flow 11.48 acre spring/seep within uplands west of channel ~RS 11500 informal trails and stpud access west of river

Table 2 cont.



		Alternative # 2	Alternative # 3	Alternative # 5	
REACH	Sub Reach	River Station(s)	River Ecosystem Restoration / Reconfigured 18-Hole Regulation Golf Course	River Ecosystem Restoration /Reduced Play Golf Course	River and Meadow Ecosystem Restoration / Decommissioned Golf Course
<b>1 Meadow</b>	<b>1A</b>	<b>150 to 1000</b>	No Planned Treatments/Activities	No Planned Treatments/Activities	No Planned Treatments/Activities
Valley					
Geology					
Vegetation					
Channel					
Banks/levees			Bank treatments and repairs by other parties, as needed	Bank treatments and repairs by other parties, as needed	Bank treatments and repairs by other parties, as needed
Floodplain/Terrace					
LandUse			No Golf Course; Private Residences within FP on Left/West Sawmill Bike Trail Project will have installed new bridge (~RS 200)	No Golf Course; Private Residences within FP on Left/West Sawmill Bike Trail Project will have installed new bridge (~RS 200)	No Golf Course; Private Residences within FP on Left/West Sawmill Bike Trail Project will have installed new bridge (~RS 200)
<b>1 Meadow</b>	<b>1B</b>	<b>1000 to 1400</b>			
Valley					
Geology					
Vegetation					
Channel			River planform and profile will adjust by natural processes	River planform and profile will adjust by natural processes	River planform and profile will adjust by natural processes
Banks/levees			Install bio-technical bank treatments ds of sewer line	Install bio-technical bank treatments ds of sewer line	Install bio-technical bank treatments ds of sewer line
Floodplain/Terrace					
LandUse			No Golf Course on either side of UTR	No golf course on either side of UTR	No golf course on either side of UTR
<b>1 Meadow</b>	<b>1C</b>	<b>1400 to 1800</b>			
Valley					
Geology					
Vegetation					
Channel			Existing river planform will be maintained; profile raised Install Armored Riffle GC over sewer crossing Install Boulder Step GC series from 1400 to 1600 Install Boulder Step GC ~1775 DS of Angora Creek Install Armored Riffle GC/transition 1600-1700	Existing river planform will be maintained; profile raised Install Armored Riffle GC over sewer crossing Install Boulder Step GC series from 1400 to 1600 Install Boulder Step GC ~1775 DS of Angora Creek Install Armored Riffle GC/transition 1600-1700	Existing river planform will be maintained; profile raised Install Armored Riffle GC over sewer crossing Install Boulder Step GC series from 1400 to 1600 Install Boulder Step GC ~1775 DS of Angora Creek Install Armored Riffle GC/transition 1600-1700
Banks/levees			Install bio-tech RB bank treatments 1400-1800	Install bio-tech RB bank treatments 1400-1800	Install bio-tech RB bank treatments 1400-1800
Floodplain/Terrace					
LandUse			No Golf Course on either side of UTR	No golf course on either side of UTR	No golf course on either side of UTR
<b>1 Meadow</b>	<b>1D</b>	<b>1800 to 2400</b>			
Valley					
Geology					
Vegetation					
Channel			New planform and raised profile will adjust by natural processes Re-contour, re-vegetate, and re-connect LB meander, ~1800-2300 Remove bridge at ~2150 on UTR Install Boulder Step GC at surface diversion ~2300 Install Armored Riffle GC/transition 2300-2400 Install Armored Riffle GC/transition 2400-2600	New planform and raised profile will adjust by natural processes Re-contour, re-vegetate, and re-connect LB meander, ~1800-2300 Remove bridge at ~2150 on UTR Install Boulder Step GC at surface diversion ~2300 Install Armored Riffle GC/transition 2300-2400 Install Armored Riffle GC/transition 2400-2600	New planform and raised profile will adjust by natural processes Re-contour, re-vegetate, and re-connect LB meander, ~1800-2300 Remove bridge at ~2150 on UTR Remove/decommission surface diversion ~2300 Install Armored Riffle GC/transition 2300-2400 Install Armored Riffle GC/transition 2400-2600
Banks/levees			Remove berms/levees/ recontour and revegetate upper banks ( to ) Install bio-tech RB bank treatments 1800 -2400  Remove or integrate existing bank treatment materials	Remove berms/levees/ recontour and revegetate upper banks ( to ) Install bio-tech RB bank treatments 1800 -2400  Remove or integrate existing bank treatment materials	Remove berms/levees/ recontour and revegetate upper banks ( to ) Install bio-tech RB bank treatments 1800 -2400  Remove or integrate existing bank treatment materials

Table 2 cont.



			Alternative # 2	Alternative # 3	Alternative # 5
REACH	Sub Reach	River Station(s)	River Ecosystem Restoration / Reconfigured 18-Hole Regulation Golf Course	River Ecosystem Restoration /Reduced Play Golf Course	River and Meadow Ecosystem Restoration / Decommissioned Golf Course
Floodplain/Terrace			Partially backfill existing channel(s) 1800-2300 Remove bridges on Angora Creek Remove all GC infrastructure north of UTR Remove areas of GC infrastructure south of UTR Recontour floodplain no longer in GC Revegetate floodplain no longer in GC	Partially backfill existing channel(s) 1800-2300 Remove bridges on Angora Creek Remove all GC infrastructure north of UTR Remove ____ area/locations of GC infrastructure south of UTR Recontour floodplain no longer in GC Revegetate floodplain no longer in GC	Partially backfill existing channel(s) 1800-2300 Remove bridges on Angora Creek Remove all GC infrastructure north of UTR Remove GC infrastructure except Clubhouse/Maintenance south of UTR Recontour floodplain no longer in GC Revegetate floodplain no longer in GC
LandUse			No golf course on north side of UTR Golf Course on south side of UTR us of 2000 with 175- 250 ft buffer	No golf course on north side of UTR Golf Course on south side of UTR us of 2000 with 175- 250 ft buffer	No golf course on either side of UTR
<b>1 Meadow</b>	<b>1E</b>	<b>2400 to 4200</b>			
Valley					
Geology					
Vegetation					
Channel			New planform and raised profile will adjust by natural processes Construct new RB meander 2400 to 3000 Install Armored Riffle GC/transition 2850-3000 Reconfigure creek confluence ~3000 Install Armored Riffle GC/transition 3000-3250 Construct new LB meander 3200 to 4100 Remove bridge at ~4100 on UTR	New planform and raised profile will adjust by natural processes Construct new RB meander 2400 to 3000 Install Armored Riffle GC/transition 2850-3000 Reconfigure creek confluence ~3000 Install Armored Riffle GC/transition 3000-3250 Construct new LB meander 3200 to 4100 Remove bridge at ~4100 on UTR	New planform and raised profile will adjust by natural processes Construct new RB meander 2400 to 3000 Install Armored Riffle GC/transition 2850-3000 Reconfigure creek confluence ~3000 Install Armored Riffle GC/transition 3000-3250 Construct new LB meander 3200 to 4100 Remove bridge at ~4100 on UTR
Banks/levees			Remove berms/levees/ recontour and revegetate upper banks of active channel		
Floodplain/Terrace			Remove or integrate existing bank treatment materials Partially backfill existing channel 2400-2900 Partially backfill existing channel 3200-4200 Remove all GC infrastructure north of UTR Remove areas of GC infrastructure south of UTR Recontour floodplain no longer in GC Revegetate floodplain no longer in GC Convert piped portions of unnamed creek to open channel Convert piped portions of unnamed creek to open channel	Remove or integrate existing bank treatment materials Partially backfill existing channel 2400-2900 Partially backfill existing channel 3200-4200 Remove all GC infrastructure north of UTR Remove ____area/locations of GC infrastructure south of UTR Recontour floodplain no longer in GC Revegetate floodplain no longer in GC Convert piped portions of unnamed creek to open channel Convert piped portions of unnamed creek to open channel	Remove or integrate existing bank treatment materials Partially backfill existing channel 2400-2900 Partially backfill existing channel 3200-4200 Remove all GC infrastructure north of UTR Remove all GC infrastructure south of UTR Recontour floodplain no longer in GC Revegetate floodplain and meadows no longer in GC Convert piped portions of unnamed creek to open channel Convert piped portions of unnamed creek to open channel Remove GC bridges on unnamed creek
LandUse			Install recreation access trail/convert GC paths south of UTR No golf course on north side of UTR Golf Course on south side of UTR with 200-400 ft buffer	Install recreation access trail/convert GC paths south of UTR No golf course on north side of UTR Golf Course on south side of UTR with 200-400 ft buffer	No golf course on either side of UTR
<b>2 Transition</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>4200 to 6200</b>			
Valley					
Geology					
Vegetation					
Channel			New planform and raised profile will adjust by natural processes Re-contour, re-vegetate, and re-connect LB meander, ~4200-4600 Install Armored Riffle GC/transition 4525-4700 Remove GC bridge ~4850  Install Armored Riffle GC/transition 5700-5950 Re-contour, re-vegetate, and re-connect RB meander, ~5900-6200	New planform and raised profile will adjust by natural processes Re-contour, re-vegetate, and re-connect LB meander, ~4200-4600 Install Armored Riffle GC/transition 4525-4700 Remove GC bridge ~4850  Install Armored Riffle GC/transition 5700-5950 Re-contour, re-vegetate, and re-connect RB meander, ~5900-6200	New planform and raised profile will adjust by natural processes Re-contour, re-vegetate, and re-connect LB meander, ~4200-4600 Install Armored Riffle GC/transition 4525-4700 Remove GC bridge ~4850  Install Armored Riffle GC/transition 5700-5950 Re-contour, re-vegetate, and re-connect RB meander, ~5900-6200

Table 2 cont.

			Alternative # 2	Alternative # 3	Alternative # 5
REACH	Sub Reach	River Station(s)	River Ecosystem Restoration / Reconfigured 18-Hole Regulation Golf Course	River Ecosystem Restoration /Reduced Play Golf Course	River and Meadow Ecosystem Restoration / Decommissioned Golf Course
Banks/Levees			Remove berms/levees/ recontour and revegetate upper banks ( to ) Install biotech RB bank treatments 4200-5500 Install biotech LB bank treatments 4800-4900 Install biotech RB bank treatments 4800-4900 Install biotech LB bank treatments 5400-5700	Remove berms/levees/ recontour and revegetate upper banks ( to ) Install biotech RB bank treatments 4200-5500 Install biotech LB bank treatments 4800-4900 Install biotech RB bank treatments 4800-4900 Install biotech LB bank treatments 5400-5700	Remove berms/levees/ recontour and revegetate upper banks ( to ) Install biotech RB bank treatments 4200-5500 Install biotech LB bank treatments 4800-4900 Install biotech RB bank treatments 4800-4900 Install biotech LB bank treatments 5400-5700
Floodplain/Terrace			Remove or integrate existing bank treatment materials Partially backfill existing channel 4200-4550 Partially backfill existing channel 5850-6200 Remove all GC infrastructure north side; Remove portions of GC infrastructure south of river Recontour floodplain and former GC pond Revegetate former manicured landscape Install recreation access trail/convert GC paths south of UTR	Remove or integrate existing bank treatment materials Partially backfill existing channel 4200-4550 Partially backfill existing channel 5850-6200 Remove all GC infrastructure north side; Remove ___area/locations of GC infrastructure south of UTR Recontour floodplain and former GC pond Revegetate former manicured landscape Install recreation access trail/convert GC paths south of UTR	Remove or integrate existing bank treatment materials Partially backfill existing channel 4200-4550 Partially backfill existing channel 5850-6200 Remove all GC infrastructure north of UTR Remove all GC infrastructure south of UTR Recontour floodplain and former GC ponds no longer in GC Revegetate floodplain and meadows no longer in GC
LandUse			No golf course on north side of UTR Golf Course on south side of UTR with ~200 ft buffer	No golf course on north side of UTR Golf Course on south side of UTR with ~200 ft buffer	No golf course on either side of UTR
<b>3 Forest</b>	<b>3A</b>	<b>6200 to 7500</b>			
Valley Geology Vegetation Channel			New planform and raised profile will adjust by natural processes Re-contour, re-vegetate, and re-connect RB meander, ~6200-6500 Install Armored Riffle GC/transition 6500-6600 Install new long, single span bridge (between RS 6600-6900) Install Armored Riffle GC/transition 7300-7400 Re-contour, re-vegetate, and re-connect LB meander, ~7300 -7400 Construct new LB meander connection 7400-7500	New planform and raised profile will adjust by natural processes Re-contour, re-vegetate, and re-connect RB meander, ~6200-6500 Install Armored Riffle GC/transition 6500-6600  Install Armored Riffle GC/transition 7300-7400 Re-contour, re-vegetate, and re-connect LB meander, ~7300 -7400 Construct new LB meander connection 7400-7500	New planform and raised profile will adjust by natural processes Re-contour, re-vegetate, and re-connect RB meander, ~6200-6500 Install Armored Riffle GC/transition 6500-6600  Install Armored Riffle GC/transition 7300-7400 Re-contour, re-vegetate, and re-connect LB meander, ~7300 -7400 Construct new LB meander connection 7400-7500
Banks/Levees			Install biotech LB bank treatments 6600-7300 Install rock-toe/launchable LB and RB bank treatments at new bridge	Install biotech LB bank treatments 6600-7300	Install biotech LB bank treatments 6600-7300
Floodplain/Terrace			Remove or integrate existing bank treatment materials Excavate inset floodplain RB ~ 6600-7300 Partially backfill existing channel 6200-6525 Partially backfill existing channel(s) 7400-7500 Construct new GC bridge approaches Install new GC infrastructure in ~125 ft wide upland corridor Install recreation access trail/convert STPUD/trails west of UTR	Remove or integrate existing bank treatment materials Excavate inset floodplain RB ~ 6600-7300 Partially backfill existing channel 6200-6525 Partially backfill existing channel(s) 7400-7500 Install recreation access trail/convert STPUD/trails west of UTR	Remove or integrate existing bank treatment materials Excavate inset floodplain RB ~ 6600-7300 Partially backfill existing channel 6200-6525 Partially backfill existing channel(s) 7400-7500
LandUse			Golf course on both sides of UTR with 0 to 500 ft buffer	Golf course only on west side of UTR, with 500 to 800 ft buffer	No golf course on either side of UTR

Table 2 cont.



REACH	Sub Reach	River Station(s)	Alternative # 2	Alternative # 3	Alternative # 5
			River Ecosystem Restoration / Reconfigured 18-Hole Regulation Golf Course	River Ecosystem Restoration /Reduced Play Golf Course	River and Meadow Ecosystem Restoration / Decommissioned Golf Course
<b>3 Forest</b>	<b>3B</b>	<b>7500 to 8600</b>			
Valley					
Geology					
Vegetation					
Channel			New planform and raised profile will adjust by natural processes	New planform and raised profile will adjust by natural processes	New planform and raised profile will adjust by natural processes.
			Construct new LB meander connection 7500-7600 Install Armored Riffle GC/transition 7600-7800 Remove existing bridge ~7575 Remove existing bridge ~8200 Install Boulder Step GC ~8300 Install Boulder Step GC ~8600	Construct new LB meander connection 7500-7600 Install Armored Riffle GC/transition 7600-7800 Remove existing bridge ~7575 Remove existing bridge ~8200 Install Boulder Step GC ~8300 Install Boulder Step GC ~8600	Construct new LB meander connection 7500-7600 Install Armored Riffle GC/transition 7600-7800 Remove existing bridge ~7575 Remove existing bridge ~8200 Install Boulder Step GC ~8300 Install Boulder Step GC ~8600
Banks/Levees			Install biotech RB bank treatments 7700 -8300 Install biotech LB bank treatments 7700-8300	Install biotech RB bank treatments 7700 -8300 Install biotech LB bank treatments 7700-8300	Install biotech RB bank treatments 7700 -8300 Install biotech LB bank treatments 7700-8300
Floodplain/Terrace			Remove or integrate existing bank treatment materials Excavate inset floodplain RB 7700-8300 Excavate inset floodplain LB 7700-8300 Partially backfill existing channel 7500-7700 Remove all GC infrastructure from former west/east banks Recontour floodplain no longer in GC Revegetate floodplain no longer in GC	Remove or integrate existing bank treatment materials Excavate inset floodplain RB 7700-8300 Excavate inset floodplain LB 7700-8300 Partially backfill existing channel 7500-7700 Remove all GC infrastructure from former west/east banks Recontour floodplain no longer in GC Revegetate floodplain no longer in GC	Remove or integrate existing bank treatment materials Excavate inset floodplain RB 7700-8300 Excavate inset floodplain LB 7700-8300 Partially backfill existing channel 7500-7700 Remove all GC infrastructure from former west/east banks Recontour floodplain no longer in GC Revegetate floodplain no longer in GC
LandUse			Golf course on both banks, with 250 ft buffers	Golf course only on west side of UTR, with 200 to 500 ft buffer	No golf course on either side of UTR
<b>3 Forest</b>	<b>3C</b>	<b>8600 to 9000</b>			
Valley					
Geology					
Vegetation					
Channel			Existing planform and raised profile will adjust by natural processes Substantial woody debris role in channel	Existing planform and raised profile will adjust by natural processes Substantial woody debris role in channel	Existing planform and raised profile will adjust by natural processes Substantial woody debris role in channel
Banks/Levees			Install +.5 ft Boulder Step over sewer crossing (~8800) Install biotech RB bank treatments 8600-8900 Install biotech LB bank treatments 8600-8900	Install +.5 ft Boulder Step over sewer crossing (~8800)	Install +.5 ft Boulder Step over sewer crossing (~8800)
Floodplain/Terrace			Remove or integrate existing bank treatment materials	Remove or integrate existing bank treatment materials	Remove or integrate existing bank treatment materials
			Overflow channel inlet on west/left bank ~8800 (active ___ year events) Improve/modify existing trail east of UTR	Overflow channel inlet on west/left bank ~8800 (active ___ year events) informal trails and stpud access	Overflow channel inlet on west/left bank ~8800 (active ___ year events) informal trails and stpud access
LandUse			Golf Course on left (west) side, with 300-450 ft buffer	No golf course on either side of UTR	No golf course on either side of UTR
<b>3 Forest</b>	<b>3D</b>	<b>9000 to 12000</b>	<b>No Planned Treatments/Activities</b>	<b>No Planned Treatments/Activities</b>	<b>No Planned Treatments/Activities</b>
Valley			River planform and profile will adjust by natural processes	River planform and profile will adjust by natural processes	River planform and profile will adjust by natural processes
Geology					
Vegetation					
Channel			Slightly incised Substantial woody debris role in channel	Slightly incised Substantial woody debris role in channel	Slightly incised Substantial woody debris role in channel
Banks/Levees			spot bank treatments and repairs, if needed		
Floodplain/Terrace			Any HECRAS info; or CSP stage-Q relations info? Overflow along east/right bank at approximately the 1.5-year flow Integrate 11.48 acre spring/seep in uplands west of channel ~RS 11500 into naturalized GC informal trails and stpud access west of river	Overflow along east/right bank at approximately the 1.5-year flow 11.48 acre spring/seep within uplands west of channel ~RS 11500 informal trails and stpud access west of river	Overflow along east/right bank at approximately the 1.5-year flow 11.48 acre spring/seep within uplands west of channel ~RS 11500 informal trails and stpud access west of river
LandUse			Golf Course on left (west) side, with 300-450 ft buffer	No golf course on either side of UTR	No golf course on either side of UTR
			Integrate ~3.0 acres existing soft coverage into GC; Integrate ~0.6 acres into naturalized GC		

Table 2 cont.

## Alternative 1: No Project/No Action: Existing River and 18-Hole Regulation Golf Course

Under Alternative 1, no engineering features or restoration would be implemented in the study area. The channel and riparian corridor of the Upper Truckee River, the unnamed creek and Angora Creek flowing through the golf course would remain similar to present conditions, and all golf cart bridges over the creek and river would remain in place. The proposed Upper Truckee River channel would be the existing (unmodified) channel in all subreaches (Table 3).

Subreach	Length of Proposed Channel Type (feet)				Total by Subreach
	Existing (Unmodified)	Modified Existing	Reconnected Historic	Constructed	
1A	840	0	0	0	840
1B	400	0	0	0	400
1C	400	0	0	0	400
1D	600	0	0	0	600
1E	1,800	0	0	0	1,800
2	2,000	0	0	0	2,000
3A	1,300	0	0	0	1,300
3B	1,100	0	0	0	1,100
3C	400	0	0	0	400
3D	3,000	0	0	0	3,000
Length totals	11,840	0	0	0	11,840
Percent totals	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%

\*Calculations are estimates based on conceptual design and would be modified, as appropriate, during final design.  
Source: Data prepared by EDAW, Inc. and Valley & Mountain Consulting, 2008.

Under Alternative 1, existing streambank protection features (Table 4) would not be modified. However, repairs to streambanks and/or streambank treatments would continue on an as-needed basis. Spot treatments and repairs would occur primarily in response to major flood events and would be limited to locations with vulnerable public or golf infrastructure, or private property.

<b>Table 4 Existing Bank Stabilization Treatments</b>				
<b>Subreach</b>	<b>Length of Existing Bank Treatments (feet)</b>	<b>Percent of Bank Length* Treated</b>	<b>Length of Intact Treatments (feet)</b>	<b>Percent of Treatments Intact</b>
1A	151	9.0	34	22.7
1B	0	0.0	NA	NA
1C	0	0.0	NA	NA
1D	244	20.3	174	71.3
1E	594	16.5	32	5.4
2	268	6.7	33	12.3
3A	0	0.0	NA	NA
3B	576	26.2	285	49.5
3C	33	4.1	33	100
3D	33	0.6	33	100
Total/Average Percent	1,900	7.9%	625	32.9%

Notes: As of 2008 field survey by State Parks staff (mapped/measured with GPS).  
 NA = not applicable.  
 \* Bank length (24,000 feet) is double the channel length, to include both left and right banks.  
 Source: Data prepared by EDAW, Inc. and Valley & Mountain Consulting, 2008.

## **Alternative 2: River Ecosystem Restoration with Reconfigured 18-hole Regulation Golf Course**

Under Alternative 2, the new channel would incorporate sections of the existing channel, reactivate historic meanders, and construct new sections of channel. Approximately 4,240 feet of the existing channel would be used without modification, 5,000 feet of the existing channel would be modified, 2,490 feet of historic channel remnants would be reconnected, and 1,700 feet of new channel would be constructed (Table 5). The numeric estimates of length, area, and volume in this section are based on conceptual design and would be modified during final design.

Subreach	Length of Proposed Channel Type (feet)				Total by Subreach
	Existing (Unmodified)	Modified Existing	Reconnected Historic	Constructed	
1A	840	0	0	0	840
1B	400	0	0	0	400
1C	0	400	0	0	400
1D	0	0	755	0	755
1E	0	900	150	1,085	2,135
2	0	1,600	650	0	2,250
3A	0	800	735	500	2,035
3B	0	900	200	115	1,215
3C	0	400	0	0	400
3D	3,000	0	0	0	3,000
Length totals	4,240	5,000	2,490	1,700	13,430
Percent totals	31.6%	37.2%	18.5%	12.7%	100.0%
*Calculations are estimates based on conceptual design and would be modified, as appropriate, during final design. Source: Data prepared by EDAW, Inc. and Valley & Mountain Consulting, 2008.					

Proposed grade controls would provide stabilization at the connections between the most downstream and upstream treated subreaches of the main treated channel section (Subreaches 1C through 3C), the existing unmodified channel (e.g., Subreach 1B and Subreach 3D), and at infrastructure crossings (Table 6). A combination of about three boulder steps and integrated cobble riffles that form Anchored High Gradient Riffles would be installed at the upstream and downstream extents of the project (sub reaches 1C and 3C).

Table 6 Alternative 2: Proposed Boulder Step Streambed Stabilization				
Location		Proposed Boulder Steps: Alternative 2		
Subreach	Subreach Proposed Channel Length (feet)	Location Existing River Station(s) (feet)	Number of Boulder Steps	Bed Elevation Increase (feet)
1A	840	NA	0	NA
1B	400	NA	0	NA
1C	400	1,400 1,600 1,750	3	0.3 0.6 1.3
1D	755	2,300	1	1.1
1E	2,135	NA	0	NA
2	2,250	NA	0	NA
3A	2,035	NA	0	NA
3B	1,215	8,300	1	0.8 to 1.0
3C	400	8,600 8,800	2	0.6 0.3
3D	3,000	NA	0	NA
Total	13,430		7	

\*Calculations are estimates based on conceptual design and would be modified, as appropriate, during final design.

Note: NA = not applicable.

Source: Data prepared by EDAW, Inc. and Valley & Mountain Consulting, 2008.

Alternative 2 involves modifying and protecting selective stream banks of the proposed channel using primarily biotechnical bank treatments designed and implemented in conjunction with the overall channel treatments to modify existing channel sections, reconnect historic channel sections, and/or construct new channel sections (Table 7). Biotechnical bank treatments would be installed on a total of approximately 2,700 feet of existing banks (approximately 1,350 feet of channel) along portions of the 9,240 feet of existing channel that would be retained as active channel. The primary type of bank treatment along the entire 1,700 feet of proposed constructed channel sections would be a combination of transplanting salvaged materials and the addition of biotechnical materials. Assuming that alternating sides of the reconnected meanders must be disturbed for access to the channel or to be reshaped, it is possible that bank vegetation protection in some portions of abandoned meanders could be around 50% if access could occur in the channel and its dimensions and materials are appropriate. The resulting length of disturbed banks along the reconnected meanders may vary from

approximately 1,250 feet up to 2,490 feet and would be treated with vegetation transplants and biotechnical measures.

<b>Subreach</b>	<b>Rock Armor Bank Treatments (feet)</b>	<b>Biotechnical Bank Treatments (feet)</b>	<b>Total Treatment Length (feet)</b>	<b>Percent of Bank Length * Treated</b>
1A	0	0	0	0.0
1B	0	100	100	12.5
1C	0	350	350	50.0
1D	0	0	0	0.0
1E	0	0	0	0.0
2	0	900	900	20.0
3A	100	600	700	17.2
3B	0	250	250	10.3
3C	0	200	200	50.0
3D	0	0	0	0.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>2,400</b>	<b>2,500</b>	<b>9.3</b>

\* Bank length is double the proposed (Alternative 2) channel length, to include both left and right banks.  
Source: Data prepared by EDAW, Inc. and Valley & Mountain Consulting, 2008.

Transitions between existing, reconnected, or constructed channel segments that would be in the proposed active channel would generally be at riffle crossovers. Specific transition treatments that combine both streambed and stream bank measures would be installed to provide stability and to smooth the hydraulic connection between segment types (Table 8).



<b>Subreach</b>	<b>Number of Transitions</b>	<b>Length of Transition Treatment* (feet)</b>	<b>Percent of Bank Length ** Treated</b>
1A	0	0	0.0%
1B	0	0	0.0%
1C	1	400	50.0%
1D	1	400	26.5%
1E	3	1,200	28.1%
2	2	800	17.8%
3A	1	400	9.8%
3B	1	400	16.5%
3C	1	400	50.0%
3D	0	0	0.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>4,000</b>	<b>14.9%</b>

\*Calculations are estimates based on conceptual design and would be modified, as appropriate, during final design.  
 \* Assumes approximately 100 feet upstream and downstream extent per transition, and both banks treated.  
 \*\* Bank length is double the proposed (Alternative 2) channel length, to include both left and right banks.  
 Source: Data prepared by EDAW, Inc. and Valley & Mountain Consulting, 2008.

The active floodplain would be enlarged by excavating inset floodplain from the existing terrace banks in a couple of subreaches (Table 9). In the downstream portion of the study area (i.e., Subreaches 1D/1E), approximately 2 feet of excavation would meet design elevations in the reconnected meanders. Further upstream (i.e., Subreaches 3A/3B), the reconnected meanders may require about 3 feet of excavation to meet design grade. In all cases, the upper 1 foot of material would generally include salvaged soil and vegetation to be reused on bank treatments. Inset floodplain would be excavated in Subreach 3A in the vicinity of the new bridge (along the right bank between RS 6600 and RS 7300). The other area of inset floodplain would be in Subreach 3B, which has experienced hydraulic confinement from the golf course bridges (between RS 7700 and RS 8300).

<b>Table 9</b>				
<b>Alternative 2 Proposed Inset Floodplain Excavation</b>				
<b>Location</b>		<b>Proposed Inset Floodplain: Alternative 2</b>		
<b>Subreach</b>	<b>River Station(s) (feet)</b>	<b>Length (feet)</b>	<b>Typical Width (feet)</b>	<b>Total Area (acres)</b>
1A	NA	0	NA	0
1B	NA	0	NA	0
1C	NA	0	NA	0
1D	NA	0	NA	0
1E	NA	0	NA	0
2	NA	0	NA	0
3A	6,600–7,300	700	50	0.8
3B	7,700–8,300	600	60*	0.9
3C	NA	0	NA	0
3D	NA	0	NA	0
Total		1,300		1.7

Note: NA = not applicable.  
 \*Calculations are estimates based on conceptual design and would be modified, as appropriate, during final design.  
 \* Inset floodplain is proposed on both sides of the channel in Subreach 3B.  
 Source: Data prepared by EDAW, Inc. and Valley & Mountain Consulting, 2008.

The approximately 2,600 feet of the existing channel to be abandoned would be converted into about 4.5 acres of functional floodplain by complete or partial backfilling (Table 10).

Table 8 Alternative 2 Proposed Backfilled Channels						
Location		Proposed Backfilled Channel Floodplain: Alternative 2				
Subreach	Length (feet)	Typical Channel Width (feet)	Total Area (acres)	Typical Channel Depth (feet)*	Approximate Fill Volume (cubic yards)	
1A	0	NA	0.0	NA	NA	
1B	0	NA	0.0	NA	NA	
1C	0	NA	0.0	NA	NA	
1D	600	75	1.0	6	10,000	
1E	900	75	1.5	6	15,000	
2	400	75	0.7	8	8,889	
3A	500	75	0.9	8	11,111	
3B	200	75	0.3	10	5,556	
3C	0	NA	0.0	NA	NA	
3D	0		0.0			
Total	2,600	75	4.5	8	50,556	

Note: NA = not applicable.  
 \* Assumes complete backfill of entire abandoned channels: not adjusted up for compaction needs or down for partial fill areas, therefore, this could fluctuate plus or minus 25%.  
 Calculations are estimates based on conceptual design and would be modified, as appropriate, during final design.  
 Source: Data prepared by EDAW, Inc. and Valley & Mountain Consulting, 2008.

### Reconfigured Unnamed Creek

Along the unnamed creek, golf course turf would be removed within an enlarged buffer. As feasible, the low flow channel of the creek would be modified by excavation and local grading to add more channel length and increase the potential for small active floodplain areas within the buffer. The mouth of the unnamed creek would be modified to adjust its orientation relative to the Upper Truckee River alignment and streambed elevation. Some of the existing creek would be relocated, replaced with a new constructed channel that curves to meet the new river position and a series of step grade control features and biotechnical bank stabilization treatments would be installed. The final unnamed creek design channel length, width and profile would be determined by iterative hydraulic and geomorphic analysis of the selected alternative.

### **Alternative 3: River Ecosystem Restoration with Reduced-Play Golf Course**

The treatment for the Upper Truckee River in Alternative 3 is the same as the treatment in Alternative 2. Some differences exist between these two alternatives, primarily in that Alternative 3 does not include any bridges over the river. The proposed river alignment under Alternative 3 would be the same as that for Alternative 2 (Table 5). The proposed streambed treatments and profile conditions under Alternative 3 would be the same as those for Alternative 2 (Table 6). The proposed bank treatments under Alternative 3 would be the same as those for Alternative 2 (Table 7). The proposed excavation of inset floodplain, and the backfilled channel treatments under Alternative 3 would be the same as under Alternative 2 (Tables 9, 10). Enhancements to the unnamed creek and reconfiguration of the creek mouth under Alternative 3 would be the same as under Alternative 2.

### **Alternative 4: River Stabilization with Existing 18-Hole Regulation Golf Course**

The Alternative 4 design features river stabilization measures to protect the streambed and stream banks from erosion, keeping the river in its present location and elevation, and preventing natural or accelerated channel migration. The two bridges at golf course holes 6 and 7 would be replaced with a single, longer span bridge between the two existing bridges. Under Alternative 4, approximately 4,440 feet of the existing channel would not be modified and about 7,400 feet of the channel would be modified.

Although Alternative 4 would not change the current elevation of the channel bed, it would directly modify the future streambed elevation of the Upper Truckee River through prevention of continued bed erosion and upstream knickpoint migration. Protective engineered streambed stabilization would be installed at approximately 18 sites, limiting the potential for future erosion (Table 11). Armored riffles, consisting of cobble and gravel could be placed in the existing channel between boulder steps.

Table 11 Alternative 4 - Proposed Boulder Step Streambed Stabilization				
Location		Proposed Boulder Steps: Alternative 4		
Subreach	Subreach Channel Length (feet)	Location Existing River Station (feet)	Number of Boulder Steps	Bed Elevation Increase (feet)
1A	840	None	0	NA
1B	400	None	0	NA
1C	400	1,400	2-3	0.3
		1,600		0.6
		1,750		1.3
1D	600	2,100	2	1.1
		2,300		
1E	1,800	2,850	3	0.5 to 1.0
		3,500		
		4,025		
		4,525		
2	2,000	4,775	5	0.5 to 1.0
		5,225		
		5,700		
		6,100		
3A	1,300	6,550	3	0.5 to 1.0
		6,950		
		7,550		
3B	1,100	7,800	2-3	0.8 to 1.0
		8,200-8,400		
3C	400	8,600	2	0.6
		8,800		0.3
3D	3,000	NA	0	NA
Total	11,840		18-21	

Note: NA = not applicable.  
Source: Data prepared by EDAW, Inc. and Valley & Mountain Consulting, 2008.

Alternative 4 would modify and protect existing stream banks by installing bank stabilization treatments throughout the treated reach between RS 13+00 and RS 89+00 (Table 12). Treatment types alternate along each side of the channel, with rock- armor treatments generally on outer cut banks and biotechnical types on the inside of bends or lower bank height sections.

<b>Subreach</b>	<b>Rock Armor Bank Treatments (feet)</b>	<b>Biotechnical Bank Treatments (feet)</b>	<b>Total Treatment Length (feet)</b>	<b>Percent of Bank Length* Treated</b>
1A	0	0	0	0.0
1B	0	100	100	12.5
1C	400	400	800	100.0
1D	600	600	1,200	100.0
1E	1,600	2,000	3,600	100.0
2	1,800	2,100	4,000	100.0
3A	1,300	1,300	2,600	100.0
3B	1,500	700	2,200	100.0
3C	300	300	600	75.0
3D	0	0	0	0.0
Total	7,500	7,400	15,100	63.8

\* Bank length is double the channel length, to include both left and right banks.  
Source: Data prepared by EDAW, Inc. and Valley & Mountain Consulting, 2008.

Under Alternative 4, the active floodplain would not be directly modified, except for a 500-foot long section of inset floodplain to be excavated in the vicinity of the replacement bridge between holes 6 and 7. The inset floodplain would create about 0.4 acres of active floodplain.

The mouth of the unnamed creek would not be modified under Alternative 4. No changes to Angora Creek would occur under Alternative 4.

### **Alternative 5: River Ecosystem Restoration/ Decommissioned Golf Course**

The treatment for the Upper Truckee River in Alternative 5 is the same as the treatments in Alternatives 2 and 3. Some differences exist among these three alternatives, primarily in that Alternatives 3 and 5 would not include any bridges over the river and Alternative 5 includes additional SEZ and floodplain restoration beyond that proposed in Alternatives 2 and 3. The proposed river alignment under Alternative 5 would be the same as that for Alternatives 2 and 3 (Table 5). The proposed streambed treatments and profile conditions under Alternative 5 would be the same as those for Alternatives 2 and 3 (Table 6), except that the water intake and boulder step at RS 2300 would not be needed. The proposed bank treatments under Alternative 5 would be the same as those for

Alternatives 2 and 3 (Table 7). The proposed excavation of inset floodplain, and the backfilled channel treatments under Alternative 5 would be the same as under Alternatives 2 and 3 (Tables 9, 10). Alternatives 2, 3, and 5 all treat the mouth of the unnamed creek and remove the four pedestrian/cart path bridges on Angora Creek.

## References

- River Run 2006. Upper Truckee River Restoration Project California Department of Parks and Recreation Reach Riparian Ecosystem Restoration Feasibility Report. Prepared for California Department of Parks and Recreation.
- Swanson Hydrology + Geomorphology March 2004. (Final) Upper Truckee River, upper reach environmental assessment. Report prepared for the Bureau of Reclamation, Tahoe Resource Conservation District, and Regional Water Quality Control Board-Lahontan Region.
- Swanson Hydrology + Geomorphology. October 2004. (Final) Amendment Report. Upper Truckee River Upper Reach Reclamation Project. Prepared for Tahoe Resource Conservation District and U.S. Bureau of Reclamation.
- Swanson Hydrology + Geomorphology January 2004. Upper Truckee River Lake Tahoe Golf Course Hole 6 Design Report (Draft). Prepared for the California Department of Parks and Recreation and the American Golf Corporation.

## **APPENDIX C**

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Conceptual Treatment Descriptions and Typical Sketches



# Upper Truckee River Restoration and Golf Course Reconfiguration Project Appendix C

## Conceptual Treatment Descriptions and Typical Sketches

Compiled by



South Lake Tahoe, CA

July 2009

## Introduction

The following text and figures provide conceptual descriptions of the proposed treatment activities and features of the alternatives carried forward for analysis in the EIR/EIS/EIS. These descriptions have been developed through an iterative conceptual design process between State Parks and their consultants over the last few years. Most of the specific descriptions included here are cited from assessment and preliminary design information provided by prior studies (SH+G January 2004, March 2004, October 2004; River Run 2006). For some topics, State Parks and Valley & Mountain Consulting have incorporated information from recent designs and implementation experience on other similar river and wetlands restoration projects in the Lake Tahoe Basin. Information regarding the location of proposed treatment activities by alternative is included in the body of Chapter 2 "Project Alternatives" of the draft EIR/EIS/EIS and in Appendix B "Proposed River and Floodplain Treatments by Alternative".

## River Channel

### Modified Existing River Channel

The Modified Existing River Channel treatment would include installation of multiple specific bed stabilization and/or bank protection measures, along with aquatic habitat enhancements (bed topography and materials; LWD features), making only minor changes to the channel location, elevation, or dimension.

To the degree feasible, modifications to the existing channel will be designed to reduce the channel width and depth (and at a minimum, the treatments would prevent channel enlargement).

In the locations with armored riffles, the final grade would be an average of two feet higher (positive grade) than the existing channel bed and final bank treatments at armored riffle locations would include additional roughness and resistance to help narrow the channel. The restoration concept relies on natural geomorphic processes (e.g., sediment deposition and bar formation, vegetation colonization, woody debris recruitment) in the existing channel to adjust the channel shape and size between the modified segments.

Final configuration of the channel bed and the bed materials may include measures to increase pool sizes, cover, and suitable substrate for aquatic habitat. Additional/supplemental aquatic habitat enhancements may be incorporated, if hydraulic analysis indicates they will not produce adverse local effects on the channel stability.

The design assumption is that natural processes of erosion and deposition will establish appropriate channel dimensions over time in areas of existing channel where the stream is not fully reconstructed (River Run 2006).

## Reconnected Historic River Meanders

The Reconnected Historic River Meanders treatment would make topographic, vegetative, and substrate changes within abandoned meanders still present on the terrace surface(s) (Exhibit 1).

The conceptual design of the proposed target channel uses a design discharge of 550 cfs, with a top width of about 70 ft, bottom width of about 50 ft, and a maximum depth of about 3.5 feet (River Run 2006). Varied amounts of excavation and reshaping would be needed to meet design elevations and dimensions. Excavation and shaping of the channel bottom, modifications to streambank heights and angles (at least on the inside of bends), would be required as part of the reconnection.

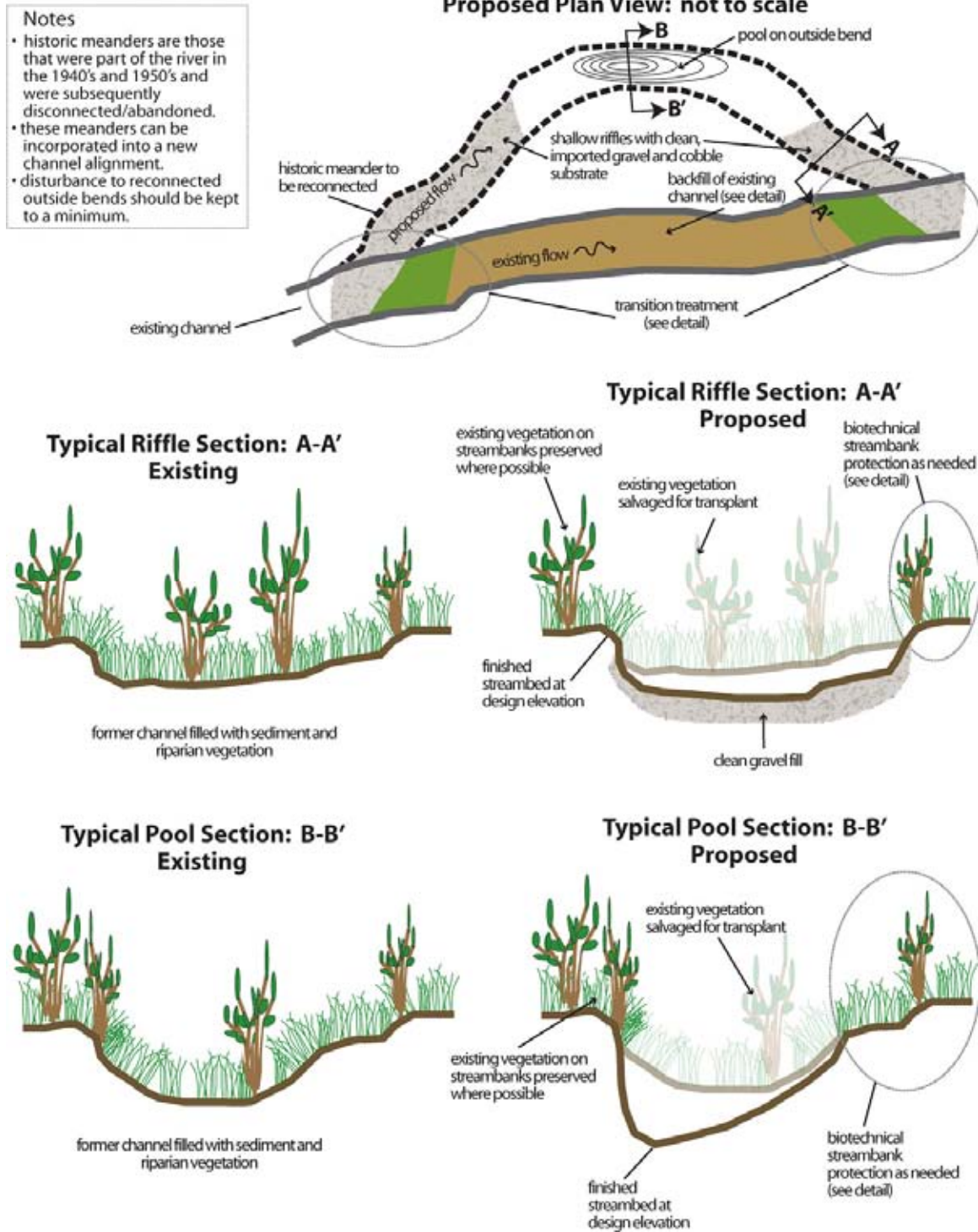
In the downstream portion of the project area (i.e., sub reaches 1D/1E), one to two feet of excavation would be anticipated to meet design elevations in the reconnected meanders. Further upstream (i.e., sub reaches 3A/3B), the reconnected meanders may require an average of three feet of excavation to meet design grade. In all cases, the upper one foot of material would generally include salvaged soil and vegetation to be reused.

Final alignment location decisions will prioritize locations where robust existing woody vegetation is along the remnant channel banks. Existing vegetation on the proposed streambanks would be preserved to the maximum degree possible. The vegetation protection is expected to be about half of the total bank length (assuming alternating sides of the reconnected channel must be disturbed to allow access to the channel and opposite bank, or to be reconfigured). It is possible that bank vegetation protection in some portions of abandoned meanders could be greater than 50 percent if access can occur within the channel and its dimensions and materials are appropriate.

Existing vegetation in the bottom of the channel will need to be removed (it would be salvaged for re-vegetation in other parts of the project).

Final configuration of the channel bed and the bed materials may include measures to increase pool sizes, cover, and suitable substrate for aquatic habitat. Additional/supplemental aquatic habitat enhancements may be incorporated, if hydraulic analysis indicates they will not produce adverse local effects on the channel stability.

# RECONNECTED HISTORIC RIVER MEANDER



Source: River Run Consulting and State Parks 2009

## Exhibit 1. Conceptual Treatment Sketch: Reconnected Historic River Meander

## Constructed New River Channel

The Constructed New River Channel treatment would excavate a channel with desired length, width and depth into the existing terrace surface(s) (Exhibit 2).

The conceptual design of the proposed target channel uses a design discharge of 550 cfs, with a top width of about 70 ft, bottom width of about 50 ft, and a maximum depth of about 3.5 feet (River Run 2006). Additional local cut and fill grading (as needed) would occur to adjust for consistent and appropriate (e.g. outer banks versus point bars) bank heights and angles for the stacked sod and/or other re-vegetation treatments. In all cases, the upper one foot of material would generally include salvaged soil and vegetation to be reused on bank treatments

The new constructed channel final alignment decisions would prioritize locations where robust existing vegetation can be incorporated into proposed bank positions. However, the proposed constructed channel sections are in areas where vegetation has historically been modified for golf course management and there are limited opportunities to incorporate existing woody vegetation into the bank treatments.

The primary type of bank treatment would be transplanted salvaged vegetation and biotechnical: stacked native sod revetments to stabilize outside bends and native sod blankets in straighter portions. Sod materials could be obtained from within the footprint of the new channels, salvaged from the bottom of reconnected meanders, or from adjacent meadows (aside from landscaped areas with non-native sod).

The bed topography would be somewhat varied to range from riffle and pool features where appropriate. The bed material would be comprised of a combination of native material and placed clean cobbles, gravel, and sand.

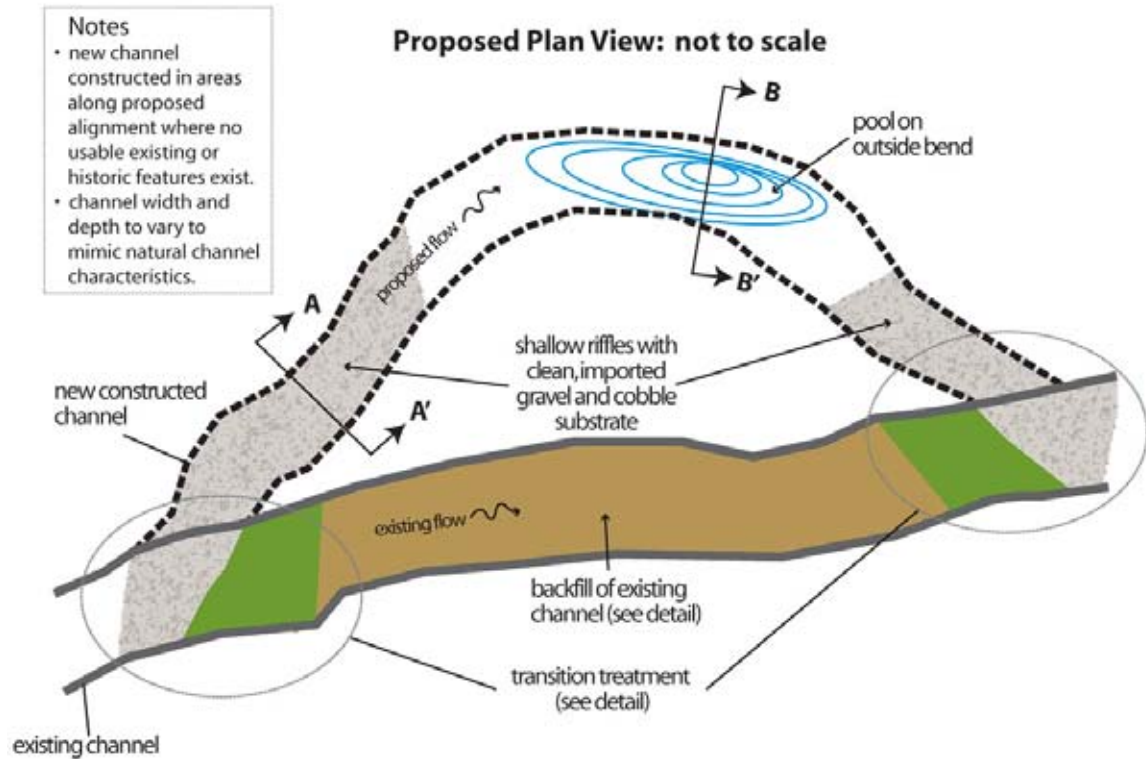
Final configuration of the channel bed and the bed materials may include measures to increase pool sizes, cover, and suitable substrate for aquatic habitat. Additional/supplemental aquatic habitat enhancements may be incorporated, if hydraulic analysis indicates they will not produce adverse local effects on the channel stability.

## Streambed Stabilization

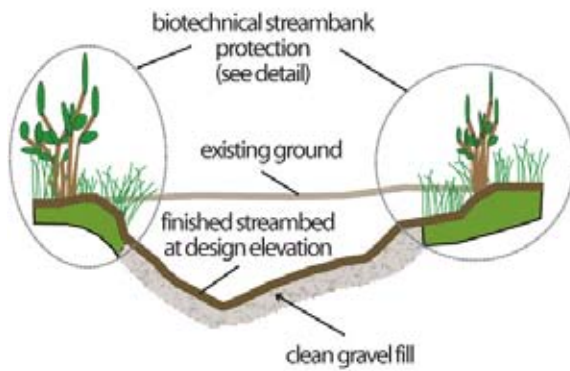
### Boulder Step Grade Control

Boulder Step Grade Control treatments could both raise and stabilize the streambed (Exhibit 3). The boulder steps would be 'hard' grade control structures, comprised of boulders sized and installed to remain immobile even during large flood flows (e.g., >100-year peak flow) (River Run 2006). The configuration of the keyed boulders and cobble/gravel fill would be designed to mimic natural step-pool channels, providing functional aquatic habitat.

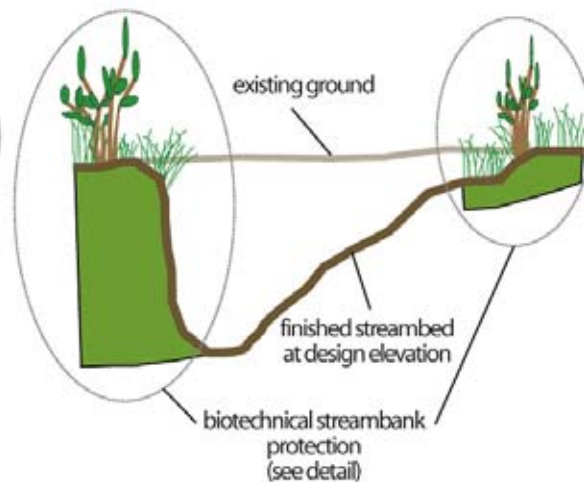
# CONSTRUCTED NEW RIVER CHANNEL



## Proposed Typical Riffle Section: A-A'



## Proposed Typical Pool Section: B-B'



**Note**

- specific type of biotechnical streambank protection will vary based on native ground materials, expected hydraulics and salvageable vegetation available.

Source: River Run Consulting and State Parks 2009

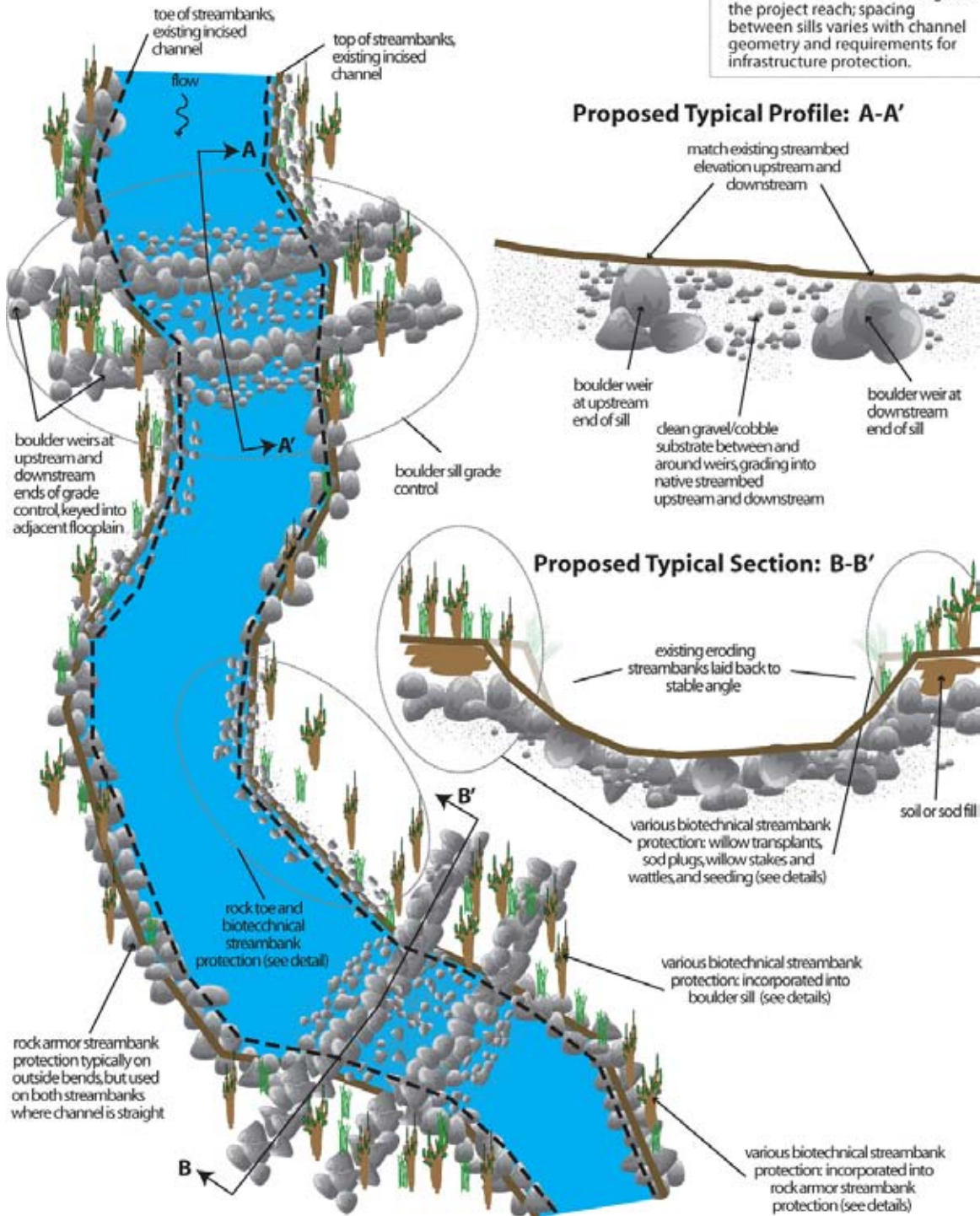
## Exhibit 2. Conceptual Treatment Sketch: Constructed New River Channel



# BOULDER STEP GRADE CONTROL

**Proposed Plan View: not to scale**

- Notes**
- Boulder sills sized and positioned to be stable under all flows.
  - Boulder sills will occur throughout the project reach; spacing between sills varies with channel geometry and requirements for infrastructure protection.



Source: River Run Consulting and State Parks 2009

## Exhibit 3. Conceptual Treatment Sketch: Boulder Step Grade Control

In some cases, the vertical grade control would be designed to promote net deposition (aggradation) of bed material (e.g., in modified existing channel reaches), while in other cases they would be designed to just prevent net erosion (degradation) of the bed (e.g., at infrastructure crossings). The average thickness of 4 feet would provide buried foundation, but total thickness would depend on desired positive grade.

To ensure vertical and lateral stability, the boulder steps would have buried (keyed) boulders below the 100-year scour depth and extending at least one-half the channel width into each bank. A typical boulder step would span about 100 ft of channel length, and be about 1.5 times the width of the desired 60 feet active channel (to include buried sections). The structures would be keyed into streambanks to prevent end-run erosion and the disturbed streambanks would be re-vegetated densely and with woody species to enhance roughness and naturalize the finished feature.

Final design would include measures to prevent underflow destabilization (such as sheet pile, compacted fines or similar measures on the upstream side) and/or scour undermining (such as poorly sorted launch stone on the downstream side).

### **Anchored High Gradient Riffle Grade Control**

Anchored High Gradient Riffle Grade Control treatments could both raise and stabilize the streambed (Exhibit 4). The anchored high gradient riffles would be a combination of 'hard' and 'soft' grade control elements, made with some keyed-in large diameter material sized to remain immobile under large flood flows (e.g., 100- year peak flows), with intervening coarse riffle material sized to become mobile occasionally, under moderate flood flows (e.g., 10-year peak flow).

The high gradient riffle configuration and materials would mimic steep natural riffles, with buried substrate sized to be resistant to movement during the target high flows. Pool bed morphology may also be integrated as appropriate. For the conceptual design, the anchored high gradient riffles would be applied at the reach scale, and are assumed to be around 300 feet long. The AHGR would be installed in the existing channel alignment at the upstream and downstream extents of the project reach to connect to adjacent untreated reaches and provide grade control for all action alternatives.

### **Armored Riffle Grade Control**

Armored Riffle Grade Control treatments could both raise and stabilize the streambed. The armored riffles would be 'soft' grade control structures, made of a range of gravel and cobble, with a surface layer of material designed to remain immobile up to moderate flood flows (e.g., 10-year peak flow) (River Run 2006).

The existing riffles are naturally armored with a coarser surface layer. The riffle configuration and materials would mimic natural riffles, but with substrate sized to be resistant to movement during the target flows. They would be similar in



shape and design to the riffle portions of the anchored high gradient riffle (Exhibit 4), but smaller scale.

For the conceptual design, the riffles are assumed to average 60 feet in width and 3 feet in thickness. The dimensions will need to be larger in some areas of the existing channel areas. The conceptual riffle slopes would be about 0.15 percent, but the length, slope, cross-sectional geometry, substrate composition, and specific locations of armored riffles could be modified during detailed design based on analysis of hydraulics and substrate movement, along with other design factors (e.g., aquatic habitat, infrastructure locations).

To prevent lateral channel movement from destabilizing the armored riffles, buried coarse substrate (e.g., cobble) might also be extended at least one-third the channel width or to the edge of the active (~5-year) floodplain in trenches capped with native sod.

Armored riffle substrates used in grade control can also provide spawning substrate, and habitat for aquatic macroinvertebrates.

## Streambank Protection

### Rock Armor Streambank Protection

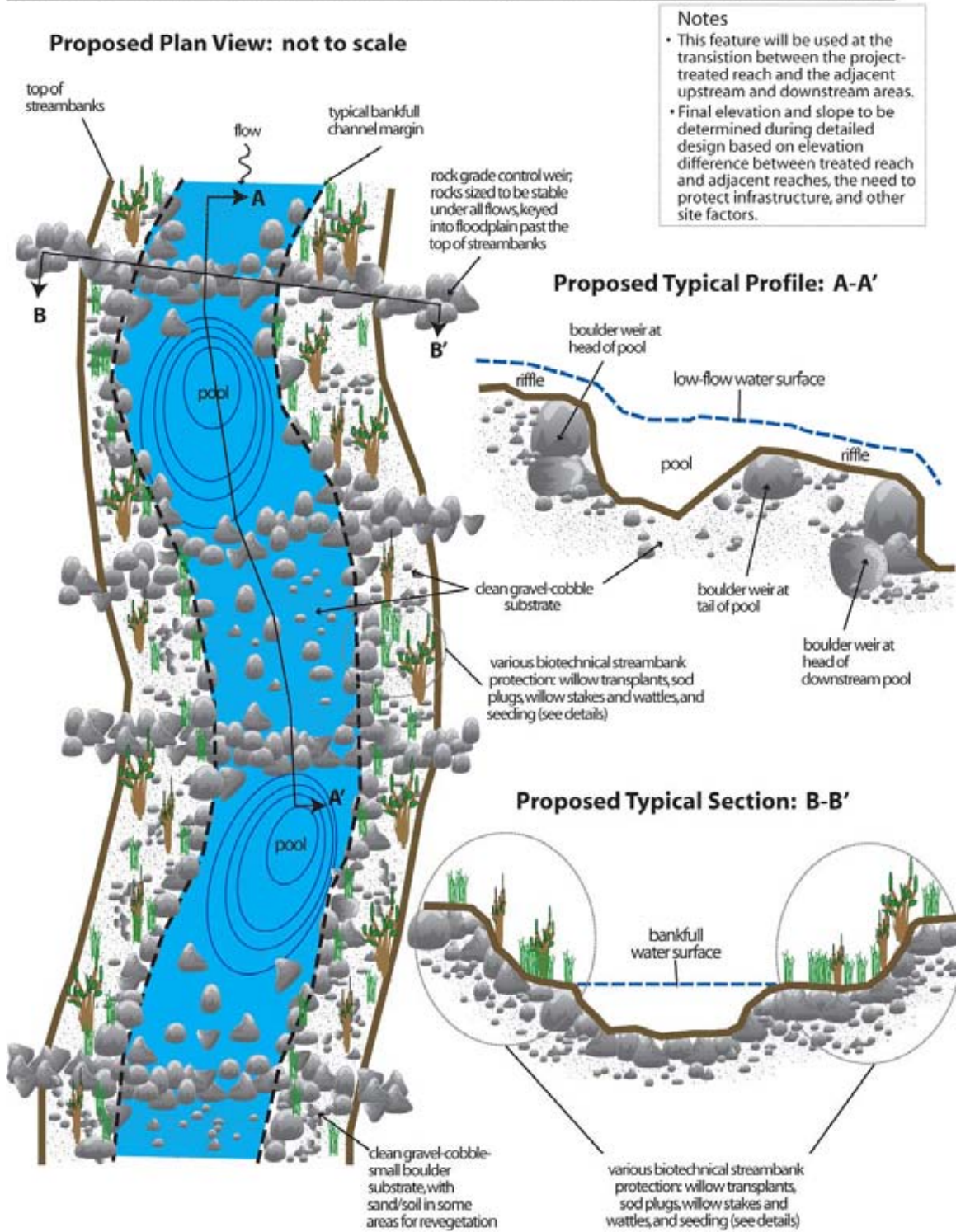
Rock Armor Streambank Protection treatments would include a combination of local cut and fill to modify the shape and height of streambanks along with placement of stable rock at the base of the streambank and use of biotechnical treatments on the upper bank (above a design flow stage) (Exhibit 5). This treatment is intended to stabilize the bank in its constructed location and prevent bank erosion or migration.

The intent of the cut and fill topographic treatment would vary by site, but could include: removal of placed fill or non-engineered levee berms; lowering of bank height, reducing bank angle. The design parameters for these aspects would be determined base on target channel dimensions, hydraulic analysis, and bank stability analysis, along with other factors such as anticipated soil moisture and revegetation conditions, as well as constraints due to golf course infrastructure.

The rock size, thickness, height above the channel bed, and keyed depth below the channel bed would vary from site to site based on the target design flow(s), hydraulic analysis, and bank stability analysis of shear stress, along with other factors, such as aquatic habitat (edge conditions and/or cover). Rock Armor would generally be designed to remain stable through the 100-year event.

The type of biotechnical stabilization and the extent of it on the upper bank would depend on the height of rock up the bank needed for stability, along with the bank angle, water surface elevations, soil materials and anticipated soil moisture conditions. Treatments could range from several types of live plantings to mixed live material, Large Woody Debris, and rock.

# ANCHORED HIGH GRADIENT RIFFLE GRADE CONTROL

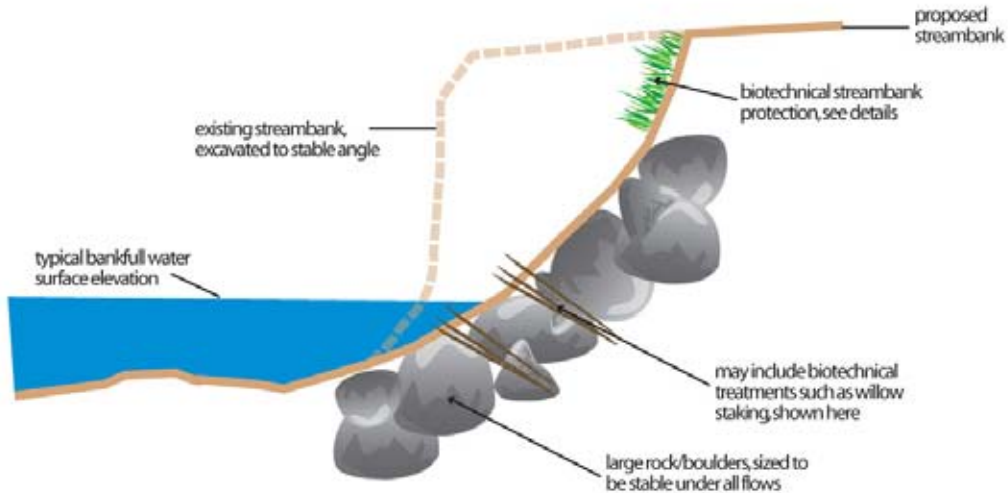


Source: River Run Consulting and State Parks 2009

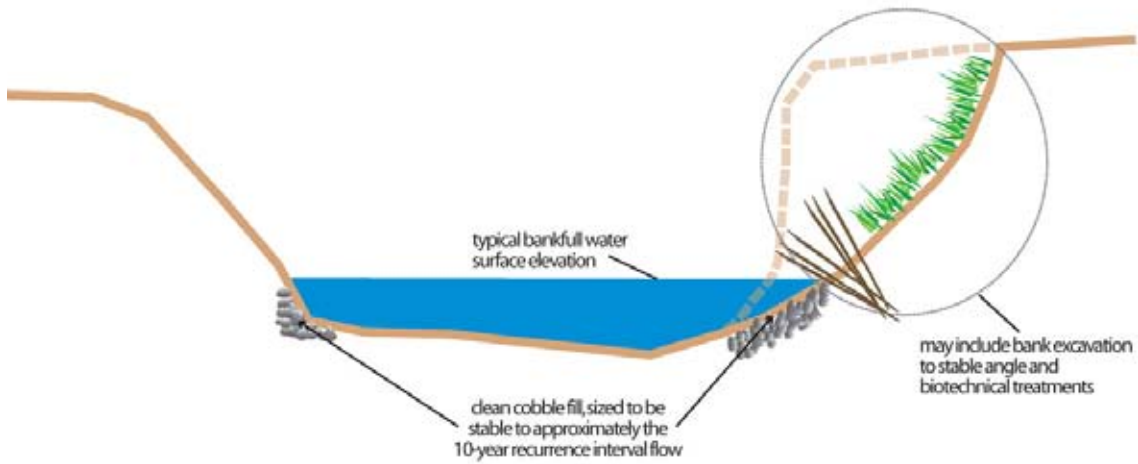
## Exhibit 4. Conceptual Treatment Sketch: Anchored High Gradient Riffle Grade Control

# ROCK ARMOR STREAMBANK PROTECTION

## Proposed Rock Armor Streambank Protection Typical Cross Section



## Proposed Rock Toe Streambank Protection Typical Cross Section



Source: River Run Consulting and State Parks 2009

## Exhibit 5. Conceptual Treatment Sketch: Rock Armor Streambank Protection

The rock-toe variation of this treatment is not intended to stabilize the bank in its constructed location over the long-term. Rather it would provide greater initial (5-10 year) resistance than biotechnical measures alone, while allowing natural bank migration over the long-term. The rock-toe variant would be stable up to approximately the 10-year flow event, with rock size and height sized accordingly.

## **Biotechnical Streambank Protection**

Biotechnical Streambank Protection treatments would include a combination of local cut and fill to modify the shape and height of streambanks along with installation of biotechnical treatments on the entire bank (Exhibits 6 and 7). The incorporation of rock material would be limited, but rock toe may be locally incorporated as needed.

The intent of the cut and fill topographic treatment would vary by site, but could include: removal of placed fill or non-engineered levee berms; lowering of bank height, reducing bank angle. The design parameters for these aspects would be determined based on target channel dimensions, hydraulic analysis, and bank stability analysis, along with other factors such as anticipated soil moisture and revegetation conditions, as well as constraints due to golf course infrastructure.

A combination of treatments could be used on a particular bank, with differences in their resistance to hydraulic shear, their roughness, and their benefits to bank strength (rooting depth, density, and water use). The type of biotechnical stabilization and the extent of it on the bank would depend on the shear resistance needed for stability, along with the bank angle, water surface elevations, soil materials and anticipated soil moisture conditions.

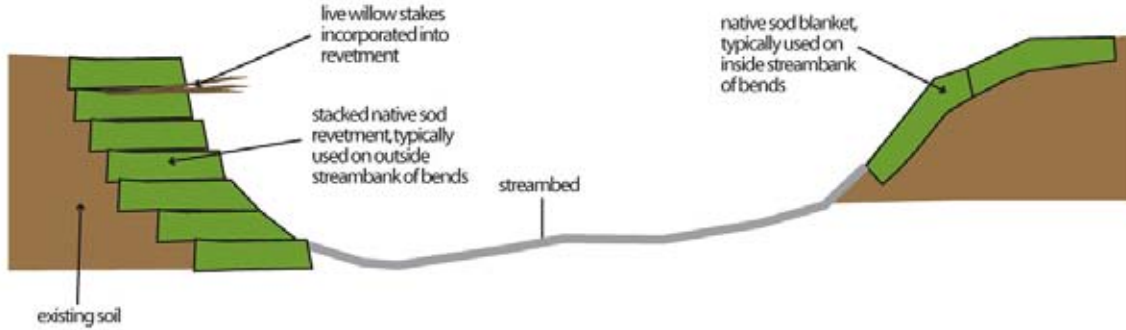
Treatments could range from salvaged sod, shrubs and trees, several types of live plantings to mixed live material, incorporation of erosion control fabrics, and minor use of rock. Final designs would be based on the target design flow(s), hydraulic analysis, and bank stability analysis of shear stress, along with other factors, such as aquatic habitat (edge conditions and/or cover).

## **Woody Debris Features**

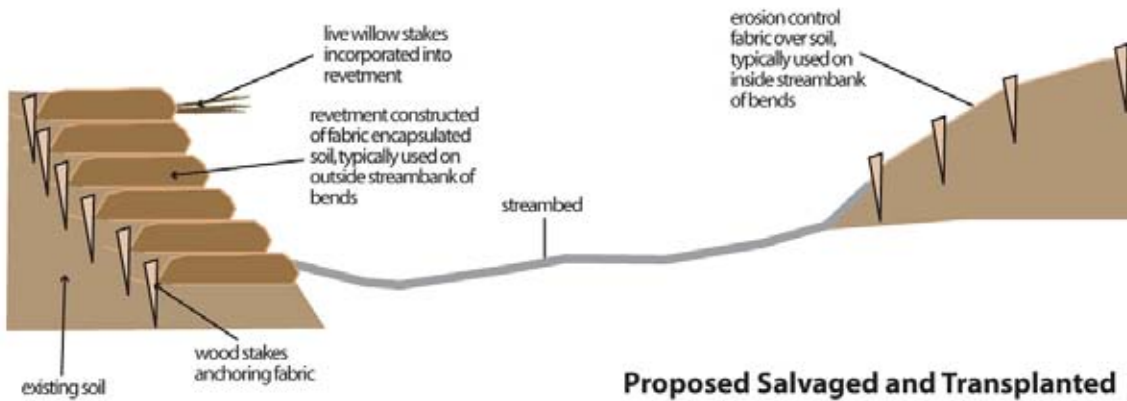
Woody Debris Features could be incorporated in a couple of situations, to either protect eroding or vulnerable streambanks or to locally enhance aquatic habitat. The habitat features could be minor features that are modified channel bars, with partially submerged logs, keyed into the floodplain or excavated floodplain bench and extending in to the channel margins. At any location, they would occupy less than about 15% of the active channel area. They would provide hydraulic roughness and improve channel bar resistance to erosion. Their height may be extended up to about the 5-year peak flow water surface. The woody features might be tied into the top-of-bank at the margin of the active floodplain where it meets the terrace.

# BIOTECHNICAL STREAMBANK PROTECTION: SHEET 1

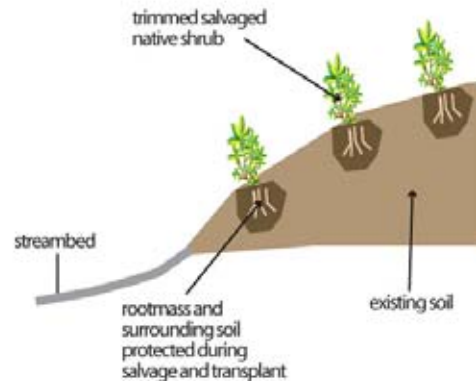
## Proposed Sod Salvage and Reuse Typical Cross Section



## Proposed Erosion Control Fabric Treatments Typical Section



## Proposed Salvaged and Transplanted Native Shrubs Typical Section



### Notes

- All treatments may be combined with woody debris or rock to stabilize the toe of streambanks.
- Native grass or sedge seeds should be incorporated under all erosion control fabric and any disturbed areas.

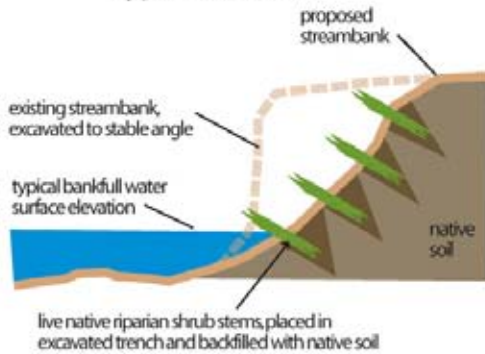
Source: River Run Consulting and State Parks 2009

## Exhibit 6. Conceptual Treatment Sketch: Biotechnical Streambank Protection, Sheet 1

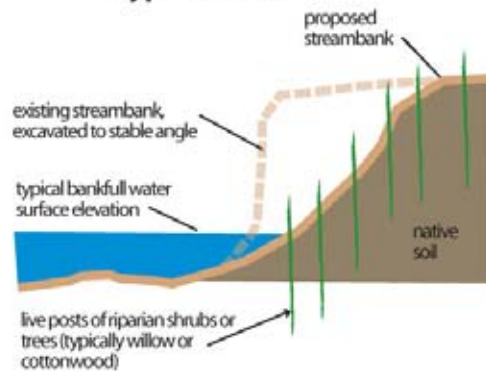


## BIOTECHNICAL STREAMBANK PROTECTION: SHEET 2

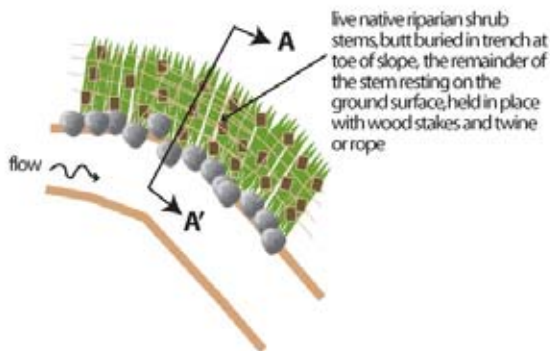
**Proposed Brush Layer Streambank Protection: Typical Section**



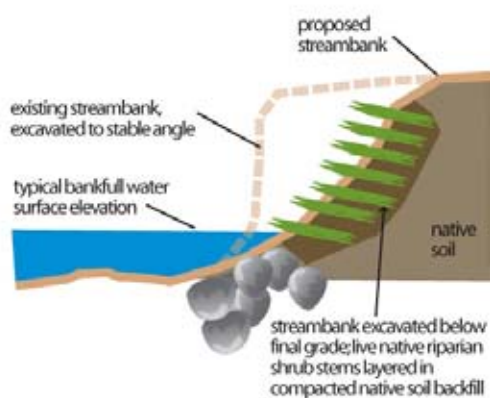
**Proposed Live Post Streambank Protection: Typical Section**



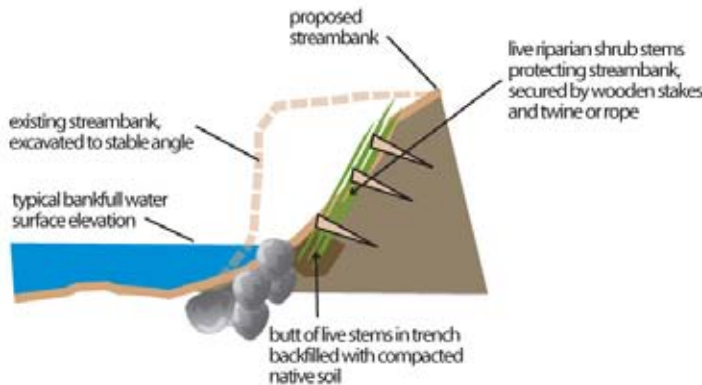
**Proposed Brush Mattress and Rock Toe Streambank Protection: Typical Plan View**



**Proposed Brush Packing and Rock Toe Streambank Protection: Typical Section**



**Proposed Brush Mattress and Rock Toe Streambank Protection: Typical Section A-A'**



**Notes**

- All treatments may be combined with each other, or may be combined with woody debris or rock to stabilize the toe of streambanks.
- Native grass or sedge seeds should be incorporated under all erosion control fabric and any disturbed areas.

Source: River Run Consulting and State Parks 2009

### Exhibit 7. Conceptual Treatment Sketch: Biotechnical Streambank Protection, Sheet 2

For the purpose of streambank protection, woody debris could be configured as hydraulic deflectors along channel margins, taking up less than 20% of the channel area, and may require partial buried or use of boulder weights to prevent floatation. These jams would be carefully configured to avoid increasing overall streambank erosion or affecting the function of other planned bed and bank treatments.

The other woody debris features for streambank protection would include brush boxes (Exhibit 8), comprised of branches and large wood that is anchored in place in front of eroding or vulnerable streambanks to increase roughness in the channel and decrease shear stress at the earthen bank.

## **Transition Treatments**

Transition Treatments are those that would be installed between existing, reconnected, or constructed channel segments. These treatments will combine streambed stabilization and streambank protection treatments to ensure a stable and relatively smooth hydraulic connection between proposed channel segment types (Exhibit 9). The streambed protection measures would likely be armored riffles in the existing channel). The streambank treatments along the banks facing the active channel adjacent to plugged abandoned channel would have compacted soil and biotechnical measures such as stacked sod (see Exhibit 6). A special type of floodplain restoration, complete backfill (see Exhibit 10), would be used as part of the transition treatments in the abandoned existing channel adjacent to the proposed active channel.

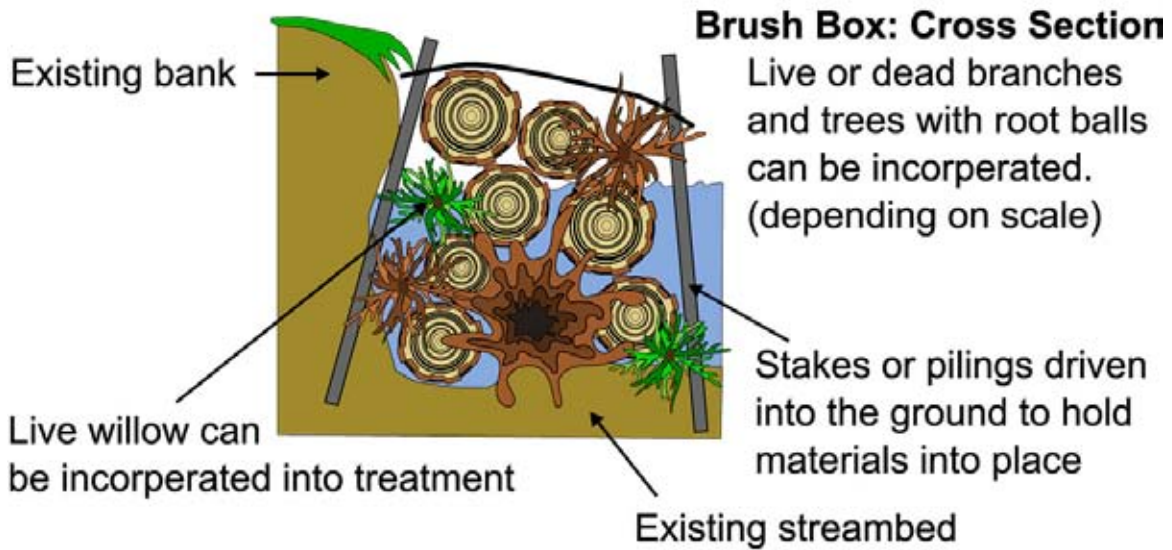
Hydraulic analysis during final design may result in treatments at the transitions that include other combinations, such as: the use of rock armor streambank protection; living woody vegetation; and, large woody debris features.

## **Floodplain Restoration**

### **Backfilled Channel**

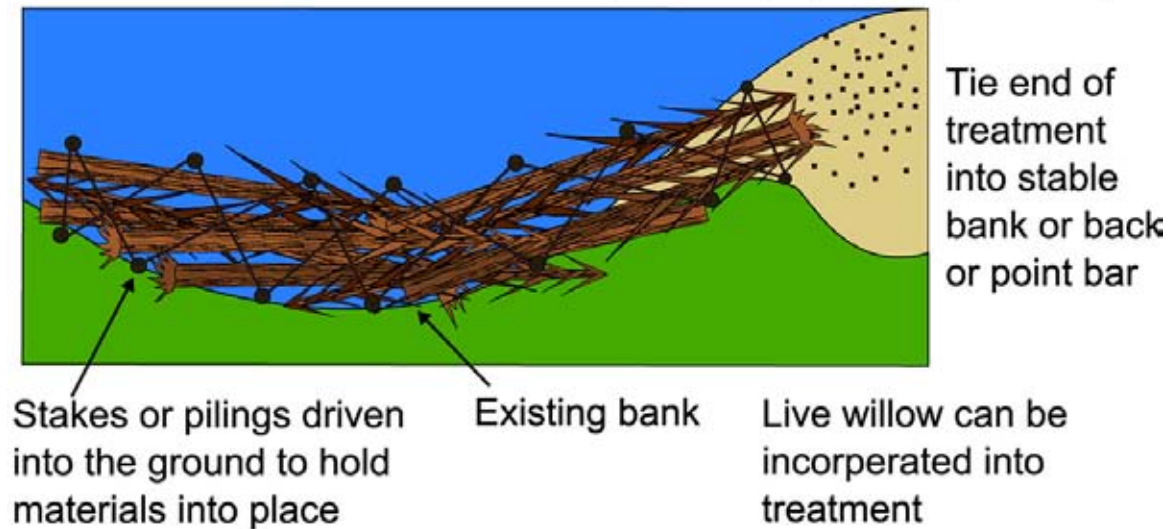
The Backfilled Channel treatment would feature a couple of variations that creates a surface that is either: (1) 'level' with the adjacent terrace/floodplain surface and relatively uniform topographic surface without distinct ponds or pools; or, (2) 'partially' filled, but lower than the adjacent terrace/floodplain surface and may include swales or low areas(Exhibit 10).

## Brush Box: Cross Section



## Brush Box: Plan

**Brush Box: Plan** Live or dead branches and trees with root balls can be incorporated. (depending on scale)



**Note:** Size of material used depends on the scale of treatment site

Source: River Run Consulting and State Parks 2009

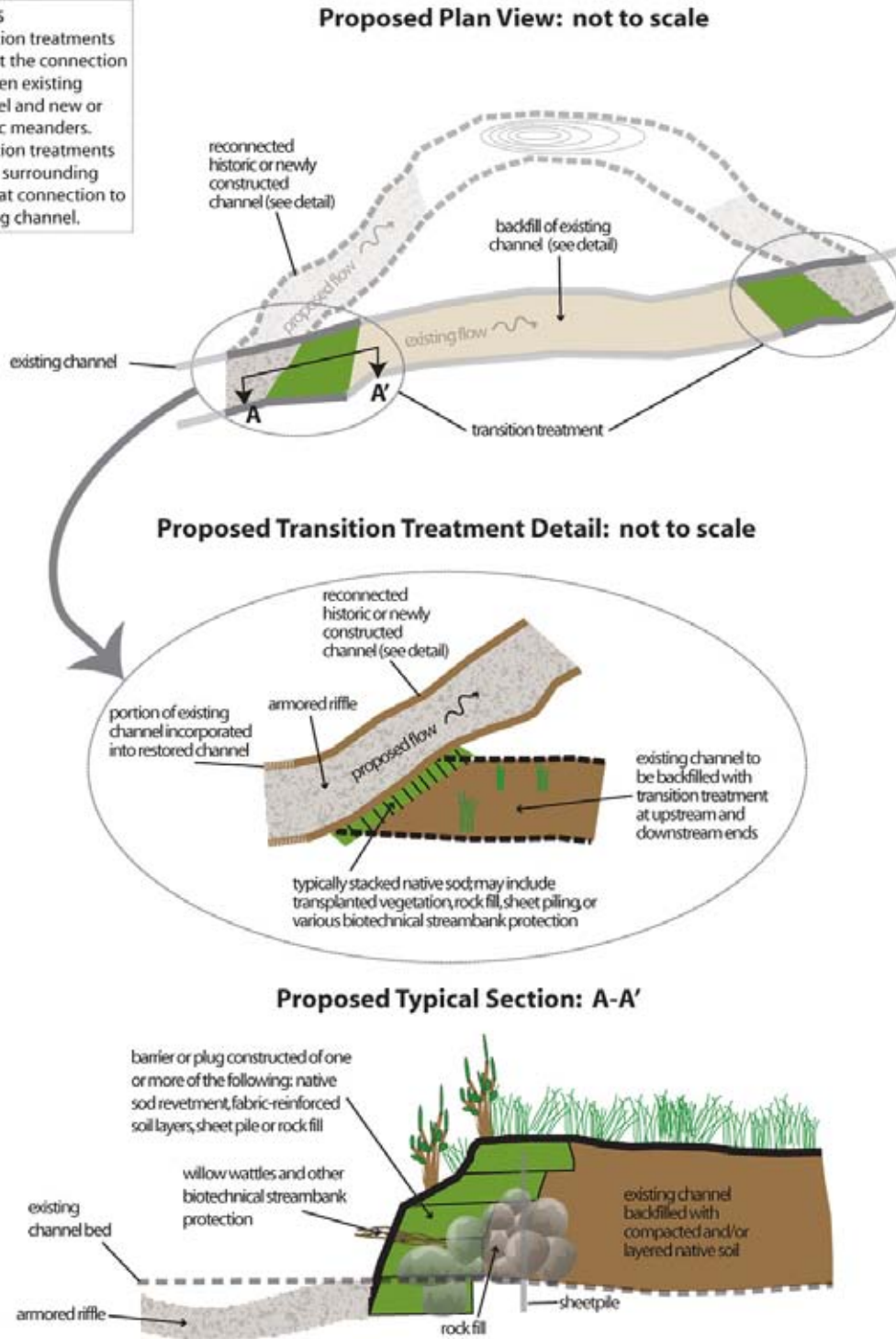
### Exhibit 8. Conceptual Treatment Sketch: Brush Box

NOTE: Need updated brush box exhibit from State Parks



# TRANSITION TREATMENT

- Notes**
- Transition treatments used at the connection between existing channel and new or historic meanders.
  - Transition treatments match surrounding grade at connection to existing channel.



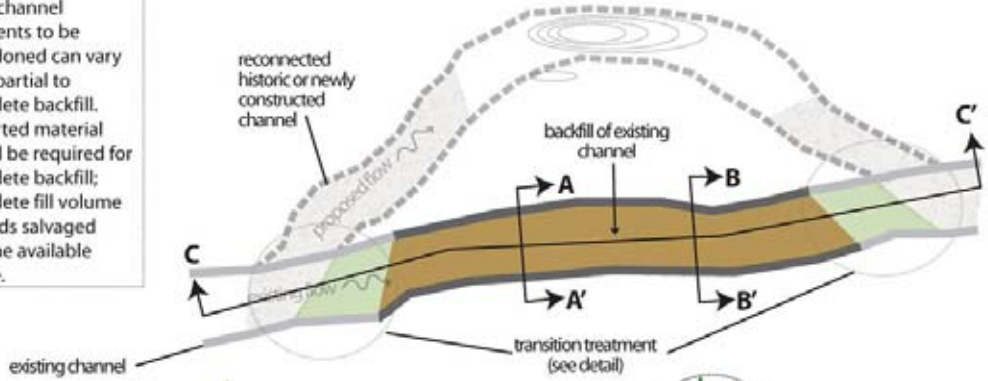
Source: River Run Consulting and State Parks 2009

## Exhibit 9. Conceptual Treatment Sketch: Transition Treatment

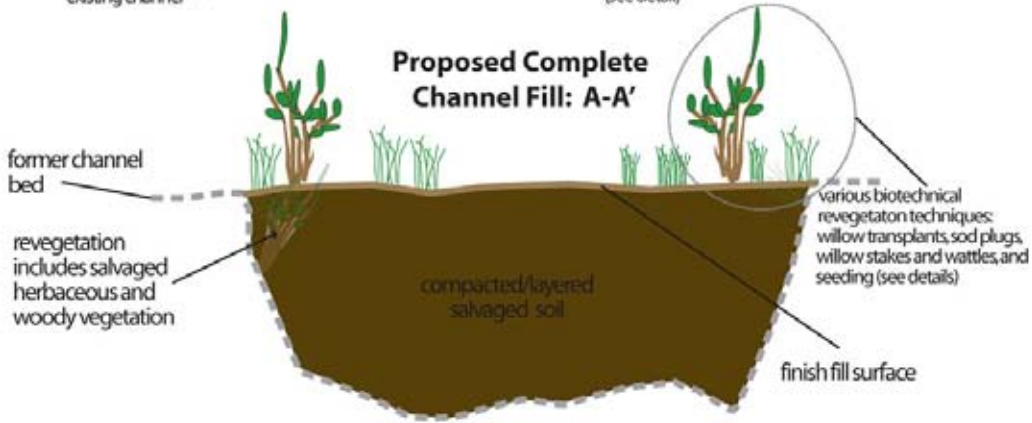
# BACKFILLED CHANNEL

- Notes**
- fill of channel segments to be abandoned can vary from partial to complete backfill.
  - imported material would be required for complete backfill; complete fill volume exceeds salvaged volume available onsite.

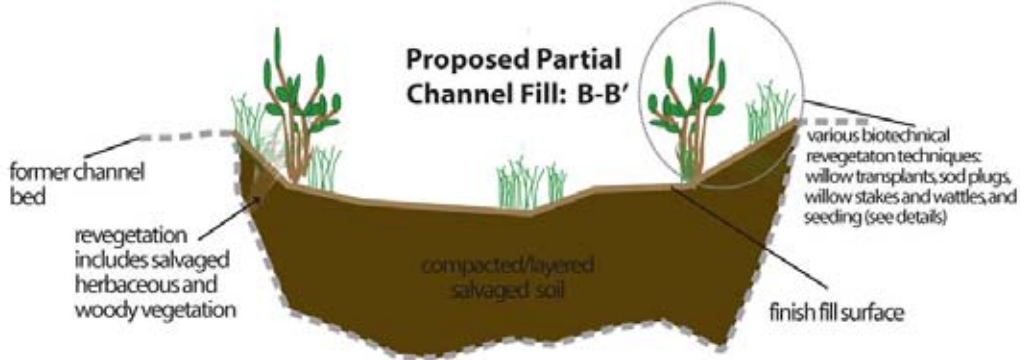
**Proposed Plan View: not to scale**



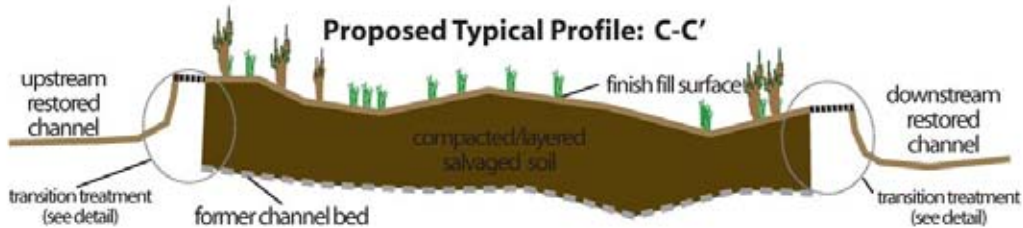
**Proposed Complete Channel Fill: A-A'**



**Proposed Partial Channel Fill: B-B'**



**Proposed Typical Profile: C-C'**



Source: River Run Consulting and State Parks 2009

## Exhibit 10. Conceptual Treatment Sketch: Backfilled Channel

Complete backfill would involve placing fill in sections of existing channel (those that would be abandoned) up to the elevation of the adjacent terrace/floodplain. Some microtopography variations would be maintained, and the geomorphic function would be similar to adjacent terrace/floodplain (only inundated during large flood flows). Re-vegetation of the new surface would incorporate a mixture of salvaged/transplanted sod and willow, willow wattles, and new plantings. The backfilled channel sections would be stabilized with vinyl sheet piling across the upstream ends of backfilled channels, within stacked sod and compacted soil plugs. The plugs would be at least 40 to 50 feet long, extend across the entire blocked channel width and have a finished ground surface that is equal to or slightly higher (up to +1.0 ft) than the existing adjacent surfaces (River Run 2006).

Partial backfill would mimic oxbows and abandoned meanders such as those present in the study area. Partial backfill treatment would place fill in sections of existing channel (to be abandoned) up to an elevation about two to three feet lower than the adjacent terrace/floodplain. The surface would be part of the backwatered floodplain and function as a floodplain overflow channel only during streamflows that exceed the design flow of the proposed main channel similar to the complete backfill. Some microtopography variations would be maintained on the new surface, but there would be a net flow direction and path to limit stagnant water after flow events. Re-vegetation of the new surface would incorporate a mixture of salvaged/transplanted sod and willow, willow wattles, and new plantings, and would have more resistant rock or log materials incorporated near the inlet and outlet (adjacent specific vertical and/or lateral grade controls).

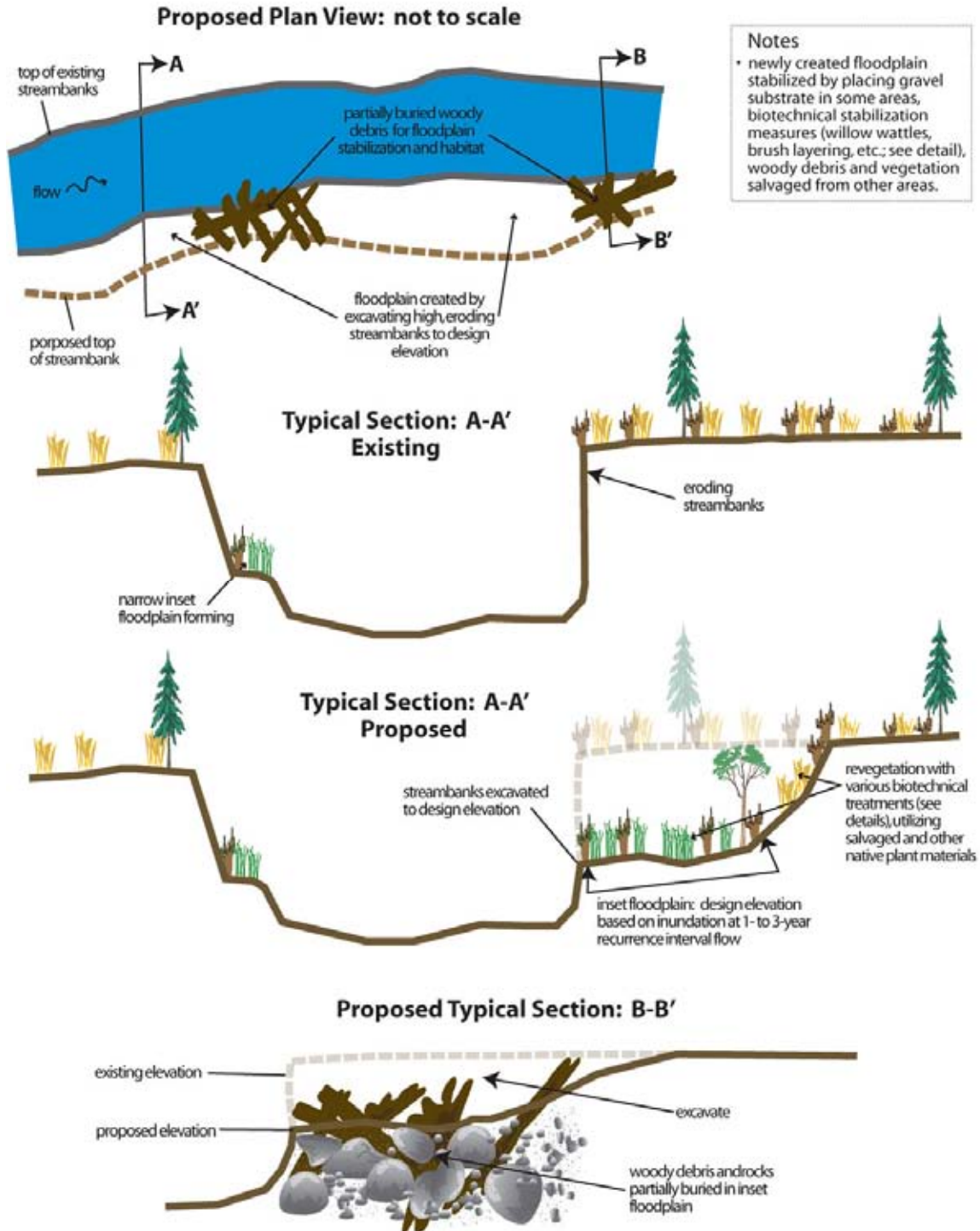
The plugs at the upstream ends of backfilled channel sections would be designed to force all flows up to the design flow (550 cfs) into the proposed new or reconnected meander. However, a portion of flood flows greater than the design bankfull flow could be allowed into the backfill channels, promoting the floodplain function and diversity of natural abandoned meanders. Therefore, the fill would need protection against erosion with techniques such as internal sheet piling or armoring of overflow paths. The designated streamflow at which overflow into the backfill channels might occur would be selected during final design, based on the hydraulic analysis, desired active channel flows and water elevations, and other factors related to the floodplain flow paths and residence time.

The final area and configuration of shallow (partial) backfill would need to and maximize groundwater and soil water continuity across the floodplain.

## **Inset Floodplain**

The Inset Floodplain treatment would excavate portions of the existing terrace banks along one or both sides of the active channel, to a depth that leaves an appropriate bank height for overbank flows approximately at the design flow (Exhibit 11).

# INSET FLOODPLAIN



Source: River Run Consulting and State Parks 2009

## Exhibit 11. Conceptual Treatment Sketch: Inset Floodplain

Floodplain excavation would reduce active channel bank height and provide additional conveyance capacity for large flood flows between the high terrace banks.

The design width and configuration of the excavated floodplain could be modified based on a number of criteria: extent of severe bank erosion; hydraulic characteristics of the final channel and bridge design; protection of existing vegetation, or other factors.

The width of the excavated floodplain would be determined based on the area and capacity of flow desired between the remaining banks, constraints due to golf course infrastructure, and the location could be adjusted to incorporate robust existing terrace vegetation into the residual terrace banks that would remain after excavation.

The top portions of selected terrace banks would be removed, removing their relatively fine material and organics and leaving the coarser materials of the lower banks as part of the new active channel banks. Salvaged soil and plant materials would be used in stabilizing and revegetating the newly excavated floodplain, and some gravel and cobble would be placed to improve scour resistance on the floodplain (SH+G 2004).

In areas where the inset floodplain will be around curves in the river, bank stabilization that includes rock armor streambank protection would be likely, and/or boulder groins or Large Woody Debris features could be installed to direct high flows and reduce potential bank erosion along the terrace base.

Re-vegetation of the lowered surface would incorporate a mixture of salvaged/transplanted sod and willow, willow wattles, and new plantings.

Willow wattles oriented perpendicular to flow could be planted at intervals, providing both resistance to erosion and germ stock. Willow wattles could also be used on the residual terrace at the outer edge of the inset floodplain.

## Restored Floodplain

The Restored Floodplain Treatment would be used where the existing golf course land uses are being discontinued and any infrastructure and non-native vegetation could be modified to restore the topography, hydrology, soils, and vegetation conditions of a natural floodplain. The treatments would include earthwork to remove unnecessary fill and grade the areas to restore more natural topography, as well as various soil treatments and re-vegetation methods to achieve target plant communities and/or terrestrial habitats.

There will be variations in the design for various zones of the restored floodplain, based on their expected frequency of inundation, differences between existing and desired conditions, future buffer distance from incompatible land use, or other engineering and biological factors. The following descriptions of possible treatments cover a conceptual range of approaches that could be used (River Run 2006).

Where the elevation of the ground was raised in golf course construction, (e.g., greens, tee boxes, and spoils "levees" ) the historic topography would be restored by removal of non-native material and/or local grading. The final elevation would be no more than one foot above the elevation of late spring/early summer groundwater. In other areas where the naturally diverse and complex topography was smoothed for golf course landscaping, grading would be used to re-create topographic variability similar to natural floodplains or oxbow features.

Along linear features (e.g., golf cart paths), flow breaks would be installed in the form of stacked turf or fiber-wrapped, seeded soil rising slightly above and extending a several feet on either side. The rebuilt soil profile would be vegetated with a combination of regionally collected seed, salvaged native sod, and willow (cuttings, stubs, or entire rooted clumps). At suitable locations, willow plantings would be clustered to reestablish willow-meadow complexes. Where willows are desired but pre-existing relict turf is present, measures would be applied to create a competitive advantage for willow over the meadow vegetation in which they would be planted.

Turf and fill removal with seeding would be applied in areas of elevated fill with buried natural soil that has viable native meadow rhizome. Existing golf turf and sand would be salvaged for other restoration use and/or disposed off-site, some turf and sand will be tilled into soil. The disturbed surface would be seeded with additional desirable species (e.g., *Deschampsia cespitosa*) and mulched.

In areas where the golf course topography is generally suitable, but the soil lacks viable buried native rhizome bank, and/or the soil conditions are not conducive to the desired vegetation type, soils would be deep-ripped and amended. The prepared soil areas would be seeded, planted with plugs of desired species, and mulched.

The areas anticipated to support mesic meadow, lodgepole pine (mesic or dry type), and dry meadow would be treated with ripping and planting in bands oriented along topographic contours, alternating with parallel bands of the seeding and/or abandonment treatments described below.

Seeding over existing golf course turf may be used in locations where the existing vegetation is desired for erosion protection, and/or the soil profile would not require modification to support the desired future vegetation.

Turf abandonment may be used in locations where existing vegetation has native wet meadow graminoids present and vigorous. Native species such as *Carex nebrascensis* that grow up through the turf and readily out-compete the grass turf and reestablish wet or mesic meadow habitat with the restored hydrology. During the transition period before native species dominate, existing turf would provide erosion protection.

Seeding and plug plantings would generally be followed by application of mulch (loose or hydraulically applied), or rolled turf pre-grown from native seed in coconut fiber turf-reinforcement mats to provide initial erosion protection.

## **Recontoured Floodplain Pond**

The Recontoured Floodplain Pond treatment would be used where the existing constructed water features will no longer be used for the associated water supply, irrigation, or drainage purposes. Their topography, hydrology, and vegetation could be modified to restore conditions of a natural floodplain. The treatments would include earthwork to locally fill and grade existing deep constructed ponds (that would be abandoned) to resemble natural floodplain swales or remnant meanders. The topography, soil treatments and re-vegetation methods would be implemented to achieve target plant communities and/or aquatic and terrestrial habitats.

Final location(s), areas and configuration of recontoured floodplain pond would be determined in coordination with the selected golf course configuration and evaluation of its water feature needs. The design would need to maximize groundwater and soil water continuity across the floodplain.

## References

River Run 2006. Upper Truckee River Restoration Project California Department of Parks and Recreation Reach Riparian Ecosystem Restoration Feasibility Report. Prepared for California Department of Parks and Recreation.

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## **APPENDIX D**

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Upper Truckee LVSRA WMSP Bridge Report

# Appendix D

## Upper Truckee LVSRA WMSP Bridge Report

Cyndie Walck, CA State Parks Engineering Geologist with input from Jim Haen PE

July 2008

This is a brief report on potential bridge locations and designs for various alternatives in the EIR EIS for Upper Truckee restoration and potential golf course reconfiguration at Lake Valley State Recreation Area/Washoe Meadows State Park. Besides off-site re-location of the golf course, the alternatives being considered include:

Alternative 1: No Project/No Action

Alternative 2: Geomorphic/Ecosystem Restoration with 18-hole Regulation Golf Course

Alternative 3: Geomorphic/Ecosystem Restoration with Reduced Golf Course Area

Alternative 4: Engineered Stabilization (In Place) (no change to golf course)

Alternative 5: Geomorphic Restoration with No Golf Course

Alternatives 2, 3, and 5 would remove all existing bridges. In Alternative 1 we would only replace bridges if one begins to fail. Alternative 4 would keep most of the existing bridges in approximately the same location but the bridges at holes 6 and 7 would need to be replaced with one longer bridge in between the two existing bridges. Alternative 2 would be a new longer bridge or pair of bridges that span the floodplain about 100 feet downstream of the current hole 7 bridge. Alternatives 3 and 5 would not have a bridge. See Figure 1 for bridge locations.

The 1.5 year channel design flow is estimated by various researchers to be 450 to 550 cfs. The 5 year flow is estimated at 1,300 to 1,600 cfs. The 100 year flow is estimated at 4,300 to 7,700 cfs.

### Alternative 2

Initially two potential sites were considered for location of a bridge under this alternative: One site is between current holes 6 and 7 bridges and a second site is approximately 1,000 feet downstream by cross section 7M in the straight reach at long profile distance 6,500 to 7,000. The site between holes 6 and 7 was subsequently rejected because it is a transitional reach of the river and is naturally an area of adjustment and channel and bed movement. It also has instability due to impacts from the existing bridges which add to risk at this site. The second site is more stable, in a straight reach with a naturally high area on the right bank, and is the preferred site.

The river in this area is in glacial outwash and moraine deposits with a prominent glacial lacustrine clay layer in the bed. The channel banks show active erosion on the south bank and some inset floodplain is present. The restored channel would raise the bed by a couple of feet in this reach, but the banks would still be at about a 3 to 5 year height. To reduce stress on the banks the inset floodplain would be widened in this reach. This would entail excavation of an

inset floodplain and laying back and vegetating the stream banks. This would give a cross section width of 110 to 150 feet (see cross section, Figure 2).

The bridges would need to accommodate both 2-way golf cart traffic, service vehicles, and other recreationalists (hikers/bikers using other parts of the park). Parks could use either two narrow (8' to 10') bridges or one wider (approx 15' to 20') bridge. The bridge length would be 135 to 200 feet.

Currently the golf course has five prefabricated weathering steel bridges manufactured by Continental Bridge. For aesthetic consistency, longer spans provided by this manufacturer were evaluated and estimated. Long span bridges (100 to 200 feet, as well as intermediate lengths) are available in the 10 foot, 15 foot and 20 foot widths considered for Alternative 2.

Two options were considered: 1) clear span of the river channel, and 2) a mid span support in the river channel. The first option reduces the threat of flood debris being snagged by the center structural support. This option is more costly and the erection will be more involved. A bridge configuration with three-point bearing (right, mid and left) will be less massive but will require construction access to the middle of the channel for footing erection. Approximate bridge costs, not including erection, are shown in the "Bridge Cost Table."

Bridge guardrails will conform to the existing course bridge guardrail configuration. Guardrail height will vary with clear span between 3 to 6 feet. Conveyance of the 100-year flood will be uninhibited by all bridge options. A freeboard of two feet minimum between the 100-year flood elevation and the bottom chord of the bridge truss will reduce the risk of debris being snagged. Appurtenances attached to bridges, such as irrigation waterlines, will be located on the underside and attached with pipe clamps. The waterlines will be protected by a steel sleeve one pipe size larger than the transmission pipe. See bridge figures 4 through 6 for more detail.

Access to construction site will be along an area that will later become part of new golf course holes that cross the river. Parks would need to do clearing and access roads to put in this new set of holes that cross the river so we can use an area that will eventually become golf course. Staging of bridge materials would be on the right/south bank near the site, again in an area that will become part of golf course fairway.

Transport of bridge sections from an unloading zone near Country Club Drive to the two construction staging areas for each bridge will be provided by 40 foot flat bed trailers on a temporary construction road or existing dirt roads. Brushing and grading of a 16 foot road section may be necessary for access.

A pile driver will access either side of the river to 40 by 50 foot construction staging areas. Lengths of 10 inch steel piles will be hammered to a depth of up to 25 feet. Piles will be spaced at 5 feet, 3 piles for 10 foot widths and 5 piles for 20 foot widths. Steel plate one inch thick welded to the pile cluster supports the bridge bolted connection.

After the pile foundation is complete, 20 ton cranes will be stationed on both sides of the river in order to set and connect bridge sections.

Temporary erosion control fencing and an approved refueling station will be incorporated into each staging area. Allow one week for each bridge installation.

The finished product will resemble the existing pedestrian bridges throughout the course. Decking and railing materials are identical to the existing bridges at holes 6 and 7.

Launchable rip rap could be buried in the banks to limit channel migration and protect the piers, but could be buried, vegetated and essentially invisible. Alternatively biotechnical methods could stabilize the banks.

### Bridge Cost Table

Bridge Options	Width	Span	Cost/Ea	# of Units	Total Cost
1	10'	100'	\$103,000	4	\$412,000
2	10'	150'	\$196,000	2	\$392,000
3	10'	200'	\$390,000	2	\$780,000
4	20'	100'	\$255,000	2	\$510,000
5	20'	150'	\$458,000	1	\$458,000
6	20'	200'	\$676,000	1	\$676,000

The above prices do not include taxes, unloading, foundations and erection.

#### Alternative 4 (and on as needed basis under Alternative 1)

The hole 6 bridge is currently 45 feet long and the hole 7 bridge is 74 feet long (it was replaced in mid 90's). These bridges are undersized, and contribute to bed and bank instability. The hole 6 bridge causes significant backwater upstream which in turn causes extensive erosion on the downstream side (cross section 4-5M) while acting to stabilize the reach upstream of the bridge. The hole 7 bridge cause a recirculation pattern upstream with large amounts of bank erosion both upstream and downstream that have been temporarily stabilized. Parks would remove both bridges and replace with one 100 to 140 foot span bridge in between the two holes at approximate cross section 4-5L. This would require creating an insert floodplain with buried rip rap and woody debris for lateral stabilization as that reach is transitional and naturally would adjust bed and banks without engineered stabilization. It would also require a hard grade control upstream of hole 6 bridge since that undersized bridge currently acts as a backwater (Swanson Jan 2004 report) and grade control: removal of that bridge would result in head cutting without grade control.

For Alternative 4 bridge widths, configuration and erection will be similar to the Alternative 2 scenario.

#### Removal of Old Bridges

For Alternatives 3 and 5, all of the bridges on the Upper Truckee would be removed. For alternative 5 we would also remove the smaller bridges on Angora (holes 10 and 11) and the golf course creeks.

Bridges with steel pile footings will require excavation of the piles down two feet below finish grade and cutting of the 10 inch piles. A ½ inch steel plate will be welded to the newly cut end. The quantity of material removed is minimal and all steel products will be recyclable.

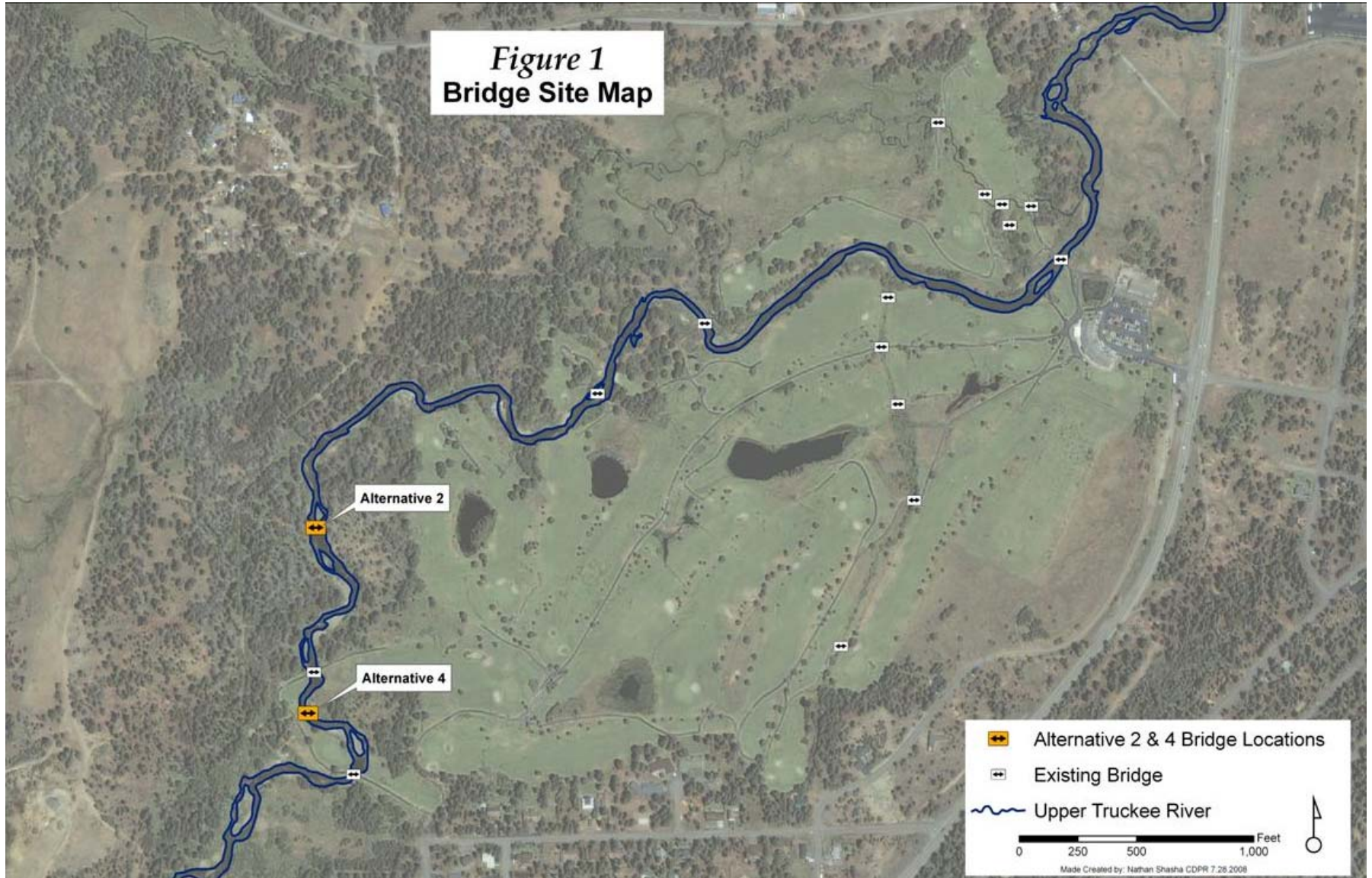
Bridges with concrete footing will require jack hammering of the concrete to two feet below finish grade. Exposed reinforcing steel will be cut flush with the concrete surface. Approximately 3 cubic yards of concrete debris will be generated at each footing removal.

Rip rap associated with the bridges would also be removed. Some of it may be re-utilized for other aspects of the project. The bridge removal sites will be evaluated to determine if bio-technical or grade stabilization is needed. Sites will be restored and re-vegetated.

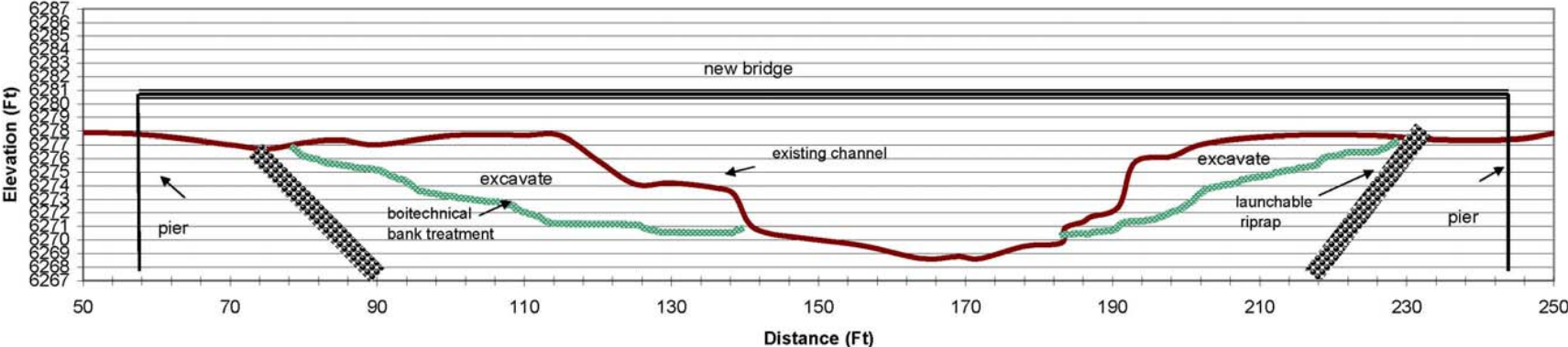
Figures:

1. Site map showing location of current bridges, proposed bridge under Alternative 2, and proposed bridge replacement under Alternative 4.
2. Cross section at bridge sites Alternative 2
3. Cross section at bridge site Alternative 4
4. Typical bridge section
5. Typical bridge shipping
6. Typical bridge Footing

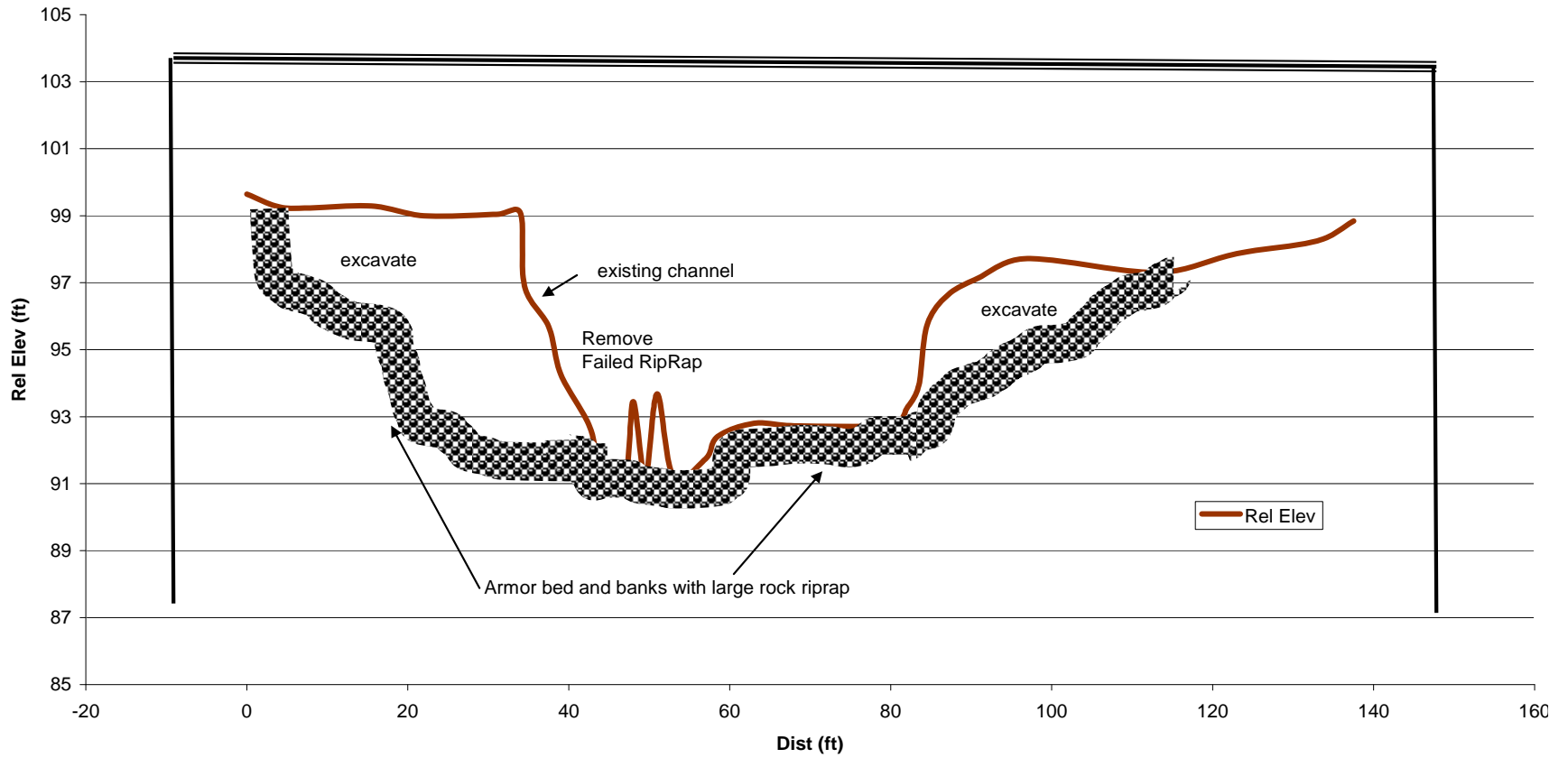
*Figure 1*  
**Bridge Site Map**



Conceptual Bridge Under Alternative 2  
Figure 2



Conceptual New Bridge Alternative 4  
Figure 3





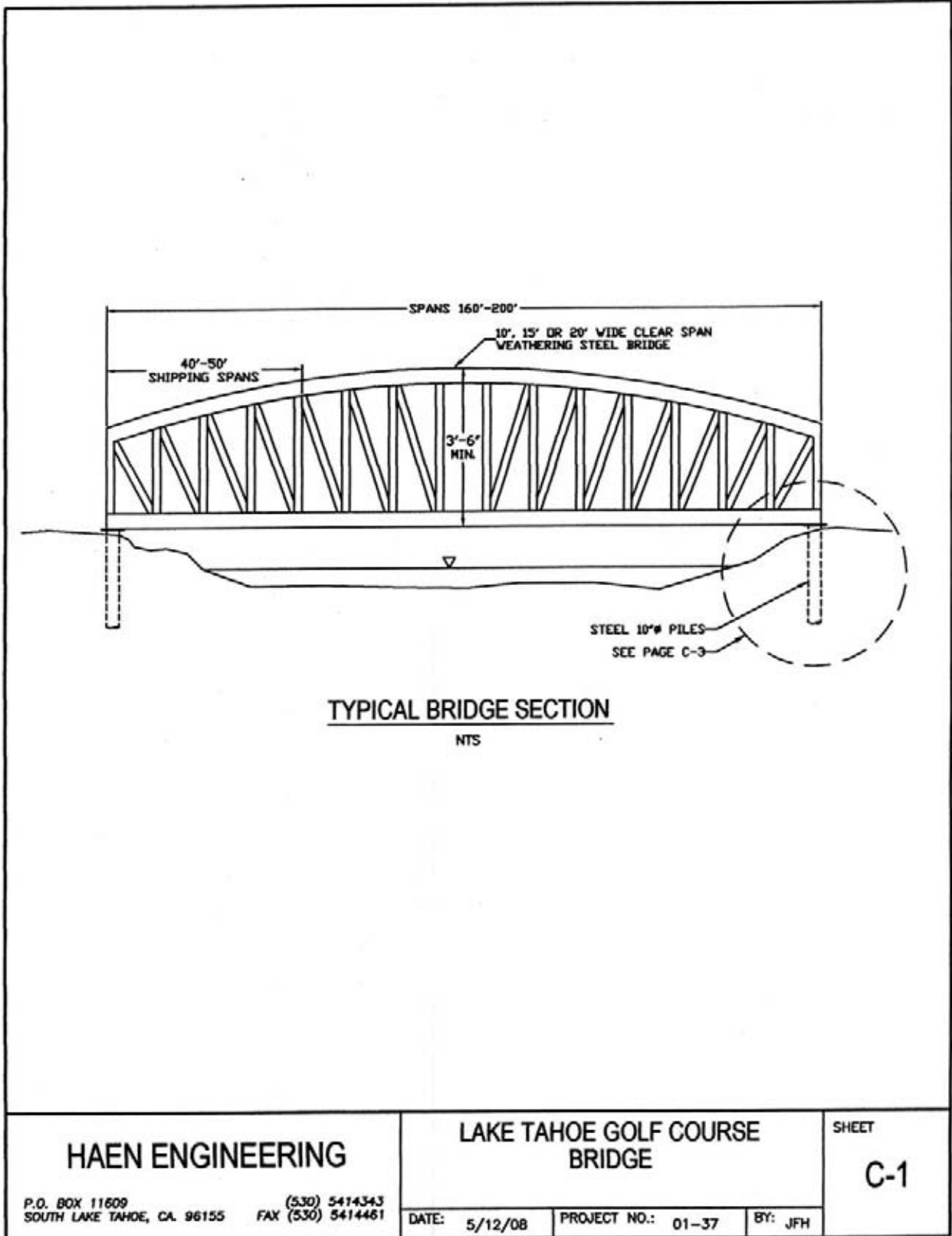
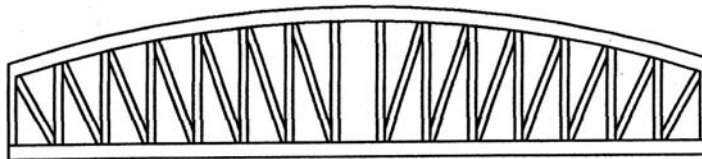
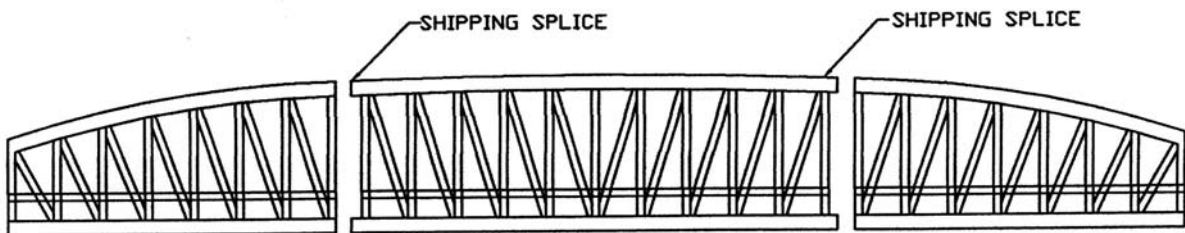


Figure 4



TYPICAL 70' SPAN  
NTS



TYPICAL 160' SPAN  
NTS

<b>HAEN ENGINEERING</b> P.O. BOX 11609 SOUTH LAKE TAHOE, CA. 96155      (530) 5414343 FAX (530) 5414461	<b>LAKE TAHOE GOLF COURSE BRIDGE</b>		SHEET
			<b>C-2</b>
DATE: 5/12/08	PROJECT NO.: 01-37	BY: JFH	

Figure 5

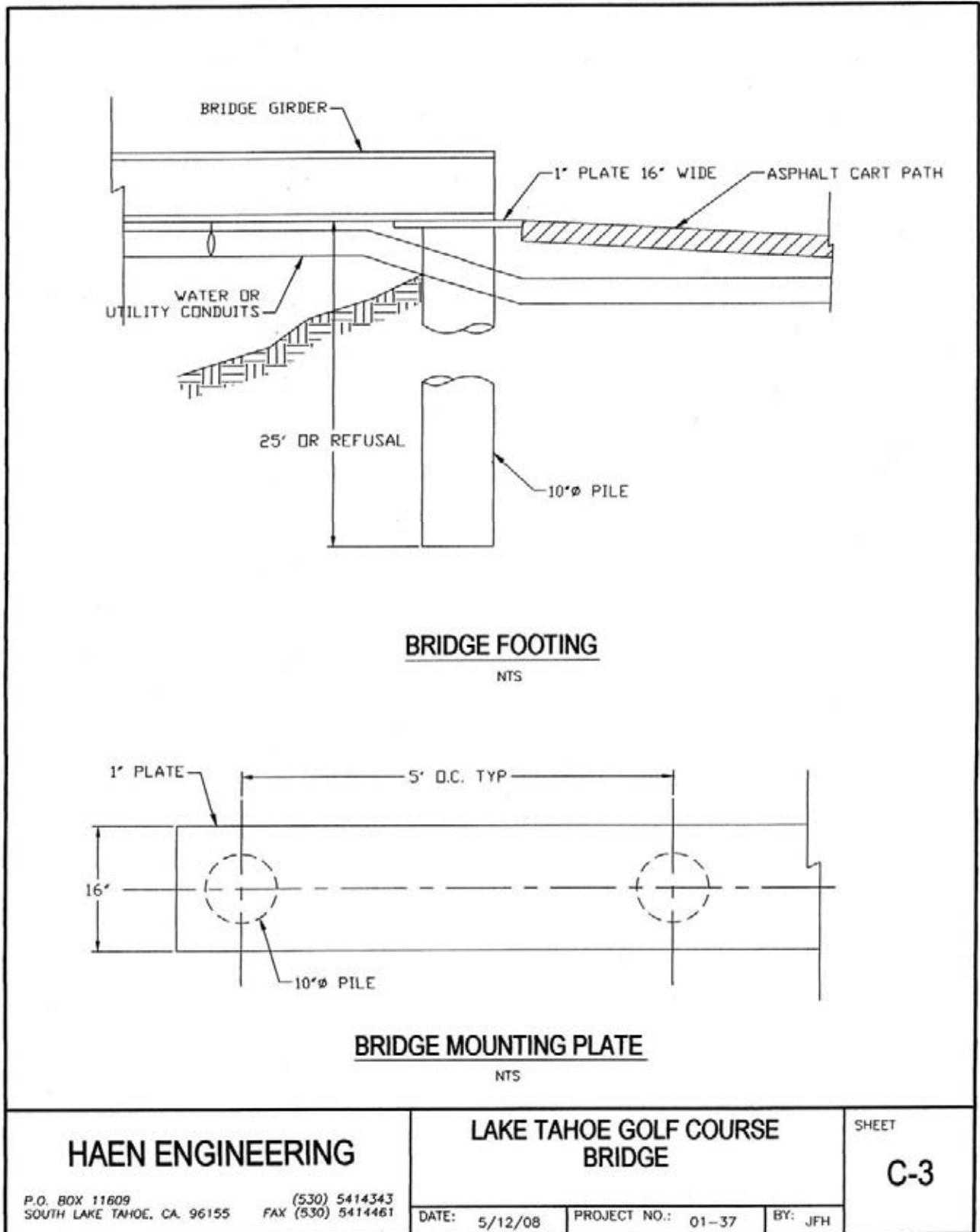


Figure 6

## **APPENDIX E**

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### Lake Tahoe Golf Course Economic Feasibility Analysis

HANSFORD ECONOMIC  
CONSULTING

**LAKE TAHOE GOLF COURSE  
ECONOMIC FEASIBILITY ANALYSIS**

A Report Prepared For:

**The Upper Truckee River Restoration  
and Golf Course Reconfiguration Project**

**DRAFT  
Environmental Impact Report (EIR) /  
Environmental Impact Statement (EIS)/EIS**

HEC Project #60631

September 8, 2008

## CONTACT INFORMATION

### Lake Tahoe Golf Course Economic Feasibility Analysis

September 8, 2008

This report was prepared by Hansford Economic Consulting (HEC), under subcontract to EDAW, Inc. This report (HEC Project No. 60631) was prepared to accompany the Draft Environmental Impact Report (EIR)/Environmental Impact Statement (EIS)/EIS for the 'Upper Truckee River Restoration and Golf Course Reconfiguration Project, Lake Valley State Recreation Area and Washoe Meadows State Park, Meyers', a joint project of the Tahoe Regional Planning Agency, California State Parks, and the United States Department of the Interior, Bureau of Reclamation. EDAW, Inc. is responsible for preparation of the complete Draft EIR/EIS/EIS.

The analyses, opinions, and findings contained within this report are based on primary data provided by responsible parties, as well as additional research documents available as of the date of this report. Updates to information obtained for this report could change or invalidate the findings contained herein. The contents of this report are based, in part, on data from secondary sources. While it is believed that these sources are accurate, this is not guaranteed.

The findings presented in this report are limited to documentation necessary in the EIR/EIS/EIS process for aiding in planning decisions. This report should not be relied upon as sole input for decision-making; it should be utilized strictly for the purposes of the scope and objectives of the commissioned study.

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# SECTION 1: INTRODUCTION AND SUMMARY

## FEASIBILITY FINDINGS

---

### INTRODUCTION

This economic feasibility analysis for Lake Tahoe Golf Course (LTGC) is a separate companion document to the Upper Truckee River Restoration and Golf Course Reconfiguration Project (UTRGCR) environmental document. The environmental document for this project includes an Environmental Impact Report (EIR) for the California Department of Parks and Recreation (State Parks) pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation (Reclamation) pursuant to the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), and an EIS to meet the Tahoe Regional Planning Agency (TRPA) Code of Ordinances requirements. It is described herein as an EIR/EIS/EIS or environmental document.

Objectives of the UTRGCR project that relate to the golf course include:

- A. Improve the golf course layout, infrastructure, and management to reduce the environmental impact of the golf course on the river's water quality and riparian habitat by integrating environmentally-sensitive design concepts.
- B. Maintain golf recreation opportunity and quality of play.
- C. Maintain revenue level of the golf course to State Parks.
- D. In the stream environment zone, reduce the area occupied by the golf course and improve the quality and increase the extent of riparian and meadow habitat.

The purpose of the analysis contained within this report is to study the feasibility of continued operations at Lake Valley State Recreation Area (SRA) both with and without a golf course, which may occur as a result of river restoration, in light of the objectives stated above. The analysis examines three scenarios for configurations of the golf course, as described below. It addresses the revenue and operating expenditures of each scenario, as well as the changes in revenues to be received by State Parks, changes in revenues received by the concessionaire, and economic impacts within the surrounding community (which, for purposes of this study, is the South Shore portion of the Lake Tahoe Basin).

### **Lake Tahoe Golf Course (LTGC)**

The LTGC is on State Parks-owned property within the Lake Valley SRA. It is located in the community of Meyers just south of the City of South Lake Tahoe on the west side of U.S. Highway 50 (US 50) and State Route 89 (SR 89). The area is part of the South Shore portion of the Lake Tahoe Basin. The golf course is an 18-hole regulation-play golf course

operated by American Golf Corporation through a concession contract with State Parks. The golf course is situated on the valley floor with holes on both sides of the Upper Truckee River. The mountains of the Desolation Wilderness area of the Sierra Nevada provide a picturesque backdrop to the scenic golf course.

There are three golf course economic scenarios studied in the economic feasibility model for LTGC:

1. An 18-hole regulation golf facility (with two sub-options, one of which includes the potential changes to course layout),
2. A reduced-play area (non-traditional length) course with all golf located on the east side of the river. This scenario is modeled with a range of potential green fees resulting in a low to high range of financial projections, and
3. No golf course, but with retention of the clubhouse for an events facility.

It is important to distinguish that EIR/EIS/EIS analyses are referred to as ‘Alternatives’ and economic analyses are referred to as ‘Scenarios’. The reason for these different labels is that more than one environmental alternative can be captured under one economic scenario. **Table 1** shows how the environmental alternatives correspond to the economic scenarios being examined in this report.

***Table 1: Summary of Economic Scenarios***

<b>Scenario</b>	River Restoration	Golf Course	Golf Course Layout	Snowmobiling	EIR Alternative(s)	
<b>1A (Base Case)</b>	NO	18-hole regulation	No change	Yes	1	No Action
<b>1B</b>	YES	18-hole regulation	No change / relocation of 7 or 8 holes west of river	Yes	2, 4	Stabilize in place or full river restoration
<b>2</b>	YES	Non-traditional (18-hole executive, 9-hole, or par 3)	All golf east of river	Yes	3	Full river restoration
<b>3</b>	YES	No golf course	No course; clubhouse operates as an event facility	No	5	Full river restoration

## KEY FEASIBILITY FINDINGS

This report makes the following key findings and observations:

### Direct LTGC Financial Impacts

Revenues and expenditures projected for each economic scenario are shown in *Table 2*. There are four columns of results shown under Scenario 2. These columns model a range of potential number of rounds played and green fees achieved at a reduced-play area golf course. These two variables are the key drivers of financial feasibility under Scenario 2.

In summary:

- Operation of LTGC with a reconfigured 18-hole regulation course is estimated to be feasible (i.e., golf course revenue would exceed operating expenditures after making concession payments to State Parks),
- A reduced-play area course is estimated to be infeasible under all but the most optimistic of circumstances. A reduced-play area course would not meet Objectives B and C of the project regarding retention of regulation-quality play and maintenance of golf revenue.
- Operation of Lake Valley SRA clubhouse for events only is estimated to be infeasible, even if the number of events is doubled per year. Concessionaire operations would have to cease because operating expenditures would exceed revenues.

A summary of direct financial impacts, including revenues and earnings, and number of jobs caused by reconfigurations to the layout of, and changes in the operations of LTGC are shown in *Table 3*. Estimated impacts include:

- Potential annual loss of income (rent and capital improvement program fund) to State Parks from decommissioning and removing the LTGC of \$881,000.
- A reduced-play area (non-traditional length) course at LTGC is most likely financially infeasible because the concessionaire would have a negative cash flow after making payments to State Parks. If the reconfigured golf course can achieve more than 25,000 rounds annually and command green fees above the median rack rate for comparable Tahoe non-traditional length facilities, it may be financially feasible; however, the concessionaire's net revenues would be marginal, making the golf course susceptible to closure.

**Table 2: Estimated Revenues and Expenditures by Scenario**

Revenue or Expense	Scenario 1		Scenario 2 (Low Rounds)		Scenario 2 (High Rounds)		Scenario 3	
	1A - Base Case	1B	Low Fees	High Fees	Low Fees	High Fees	Low Fees	High Fees
Estimated Revenues	\$2,789,000	\$2,809,000	\$1,027,000	\$1,128,000	\$1,530,000	\$1,698,000	\$256,000	\$131,000
Scenario 3 Potential Event Revenues								
<b>Total Estimated Revenues</b>	<b>\$2,789,000</b>	<b>\$2,809,000</b>	<b>\$1,027,000</b>	<b>\$1,128,000</b>	<b>\$1,530,000</b>	<b>\$1,698,000</b>	<b>\$387,000</b>	
Estimated Expenditures	\$1,294,000	\$1,333,000	\$965,000	\$965,000	\$1,069,000	\$1,069,000	\$461,000	
<b>Revenues less Expenditures</b>	<b>\$1,495,000</b>	<b>\$1,476,000</b>	<b>\$62,000</b>	<b>\$163,000</b>	<b>\$461,000</b>	<b>\$629,000</b>	<b>(\$74,000)</b>	
Payments to State Parks (Rent and CIP) [2]	\$881,000	\$887,000	\$324,000	\$356,000	\$484,000	\$536,000	[3]	
<b>Net Concessionaire Revenues</b>	<b>\$614,000</b>	<b>\$589,000</b>	<b>(\$262,000)</b>	<b>(\$193,000)</b>	<b>(\$23,000)</b>	<b>\$93,000</b>	<b>(\$74,000)</b>	

Source: Hansford Economic Consulting

[1] Base Case data uses average of years 2003 - 2006.

[2] Base Case payments to State Parks differs from Table 6 due to the discontinuation of the Nike Learning Center.

[3] With projected negative financial returns the concessionaire would cease operations. This result would be exacerbated by increased expenditures associated with increased events, which is not reflected in this table.

**Table 3: Summary of Direct LTGC Economic Impacts by Scenario**

Direct Impact	Net Revenues		Scenario 2 (Low Rounds)		Scenario 2 (High Rounds)		Scenario 3
	1A - Base Case	1B	Low Fees	High Fees	Low Fees	High Fees	
<b>California State Parks</b>							
State Park Net Revenues [1]	\$881,000	\$887,000	\$324,000	\$356,000	\$484,000	\$536,000	[2]
<b>Income Impact to State Parks</b>		<b>\$6,000</b>	<b>(\$557,000)</b>	<b>(\$525,000)</b>	<b>(\$397,000)</b>	<b>(\$345,000)</b>	<b>(\$881,000)</b>
<b>Golf Course Concessionaire</b>							
Concessionaire Net Revenues	\$614,000	\$589,000	(\$262,000)	(\$193,000)	(\$23,000)	\$93,000	[2]
<b>Income Impact to Concessionaire</b>		<b>(\$25,000)</b>	<b>(\$876,000)</b>	<b>(\$807,000)</b>	<b>(\$637,000)</b>	<b>(\$521,000)</b>	<b>(\$614,000)</b>
<b>Golf Course Employee Earnings and Jobs</b>							
LTGC Earnings	\$612,500	\$650,200	\$494,600	\$494,600	\$531,200	\$531,200	[2]
<b>Earnings Impact to Employees</b>		<b>\$37,700</b>	<b>(\$117,900)</b>	<b>(\$117,900)</b>	<b>(\$81,300)</b>	<b>(\$81,300)</b>	<b>(\$612,500)</b>
LTGC Jobs	76	80	60	60	65	65	[2]
<b>Jobs Impact [3]</b>		<b>4</b>	<b>-16</b>	<b>-16</b>	<b>-11</b>	<b>-11</b>	<b>-76</b>

Source: Hansford Economic Consulting net summ

[1] Rent from concessionaire plus 5% capital improvement fund program.  
 [2] With projected negative financial returns the concessionaire would cease operations.  
 [3] Excludes 2 - 3 jobs associated with snowmobile operations.

- A well-designed reconfigured 18-hole regulation course that takes maximum advantage of the terrain and vistas is projected to have financial performance similar to that currently experienced at LTGC. Because revenues are projected to increase slightly over the Base Case, State Parks may receive a slight increase in revenues with a reconfigured 18-hole regulation course. Impact to the golf course concessionaire is estimated to be a decrease of approximately \$25,000 annually because expenses associated primarily with labor are estimated to increase.
- No financial impact is estimated for winter operations (i.e., snowmobile rides on a circuit course around the driving range) with changes to the golf course under Scenarios 1B and 2. Operations are anticipated to cease if Lake Valley SRA becomes a State managed and operated site with no golf course. Snowmobiling revenues and costs are variable, primarily a function of the weather (snowfall), and are minor compared to golf course revenue.
- Earnings by employees at LTGC are estimated to increase \$37,700 per year with a reconfigured 18-hole regulation course, and decrease approximately \$81,300 to \$117,900 per year with a reduced-play area (non-traditional length) course. Earnings impacts from potential cessation of snowmobile ride operations are not estimated in this study. Earnings impacts of the snowmobile ride operations would be minor compared to the earnings impacts of changes in golf operations.

### **Additional Direct Impacts to the South Shore Economy**

Additional direct impacts to the South Shore economy accrue from spending by LTGC visitors within the local economy generating additional sales tax, transient occupancy tax, and property taxes. Other impacts include additional jobs that are created in support of these visitors, and associated earnings. A summary of impacts to the South Shore economy, including job impacts outside of LTGC, are shown in *Table 4*.

The following findings are made:

- Total additional LTGC revenues and taxes benefiting the local economy are estimated at \$6.1 million annually. These revenues would be lost if the golf course closed, and reduced to between approximately \$3.5 million and \$5.2 million with a reduced-play area (non-traditional length) course. Reconfiguration of the 18-hole regulation course may increase these revenues slightly, but not significantly.
- Earnings by employees generated elsewhere in South Shore by visitors to LTGC are estimated to decrease by \$287,000 to \$880,000 annually with a reduced-play area (non-traditional length) course, and \$2.0 million with no golf course.

**Table 4: Summary of South Shore Economy Impacts by Scenario**

Direct Impact	Net Revenues 1A - Base Case	Scenario 1		Scenario 2		Scenario 3
		1B		Low Rounds	High Rounds	
<b>Revenues and Taxes</b>						
Visitor Spending [1]	\$5,568,080	\$5,554,412 (\$13,668)	\$3,181,167 (\$2,386,913)	\$4,807,897 (\$760,183)	[4]	(\$5,568,080)
Impact of Visitor Spending	\$271,000	\$273,000	\$147,000	\$216,000	[4]	(\$271,000)
Sales Taxes Generated		\$2,000	(\$124,000)	(\$55,000)		
Impact on Sales Tax [2]		\$157,000	\$82,000	\$123,000	[4]	(\$157,000)
Transient Occupancy Tax Generated		\$0	(\$75,000)	(\$34,000)		
Impact on Transient Occupancy Tax		\$65,000	\$65,000	\$65,000	[4]	(\$65,000)
Property Tax Generated		\$0	\$0	\$0		
Impact on Property Tax [3]		\$6,049,412 (\$11,668)	\$3,475,167 (\$2,585,913)	\$5,211,897 (\$849,183)	[4]	(\$6,061,080)
<b>Total Additional South Shore Revenues &amp; Taxes</b>	<b>\$6,061,080</b>					
<b>Impact to South Shore Revenues &amp; Taxes</b>						
<b>Employee Earnings and Jobs</b>						
South Shore Employee Earnings	\$2,053,633	\$2,048,592	\$1,173,286	\$1,765,961	[4]	(\$2,053,633)
Impact to South Shore Employee Earnings [1]		(\$5,041)	(\$880,347)	(\$287,672)		
Jobs in South Shore	92	92	53	74	0	0
Jobs Impact to South Shore [1]		0	-39	-18		-92

economy

Source: *Hansford Economic Consulting*

[1] Excludes direct impacts at LTGC shown in Table 3.

[2] Includes spending at LTGC.

[3] Property tax generated by LTGC.

[4] With projected negative financial returns the concessionaire would cease operations.



- The closure of the golf course at Lake Valley SRA would result in the loss of approximately 168 full and part-time jobs (76 at LTGC and 92 elsewhere). Closure of winter operations would result in the loss of approximately 3 jobs.
- If LTGC was reduced in length of play, as in Scenario 2, 29 to 55 jobs (11 to 16 of which at LTGC) would be removed from the local economy. Reconfiguration of the 18-hole regulation course may result in 4 additional jobs at LTGC.

### **Observations Relevant to the Future of LTGC**

- The feasibility of LTGC is heavily affected by national leisure trends and the national and regional economy. Approximately two-thirds of rounds played are estimated to be made by visitors to the area. Of the estimated 22,219 rounds played by visitors, 8,942 rounds are estimated to be made by visitors with the specific purpose of visiting the Tahoe Basin to play golf at LTGC.
- Population growth and participation rates for golf both regionally and nationally will affect demand for golf at LTGC, because players are primarily from out of the region.
- Although the local population only plays about one-third of the golf rounds at LTGC, they may be described as ‘avid’ or ‘core’ golfers, and are important contributors to early and late season spending at LTGC.
- Reduced-play area courses already exist within a 60-minute drive of South Lake Tahoe; however, there are no public par-3 / pitch and putt courses. The net revenues estimated for each scenario in this study indicate that a reduced-play area (non-traditional length) course is financially infeasible. An increased number of events held at the clubhouse could potentially enhance the revenue stream of a reduced-play area (non-traditional length) golf course; this analysis was not undertaken as part of the study.
- An increase in food and beverage sales in recent years indicates potential to expand facilities for events in the future; however, comparison with data from the North Tahoe Conference Center indicates that even with a doubling of the number of events currently held at LTGC, a no-golf scenario is financially infeasible.
- LTGC is the most affordable golf course for 18-hole regulation play in the region. The maximum allowable fees are controlled by State Parks. Because the majority of players are visitors who have already allocated leisure time to recreate, and because the local golfers are unlikely to be able to play twice as much even if the price is halved, demand at LTGC is likely to be fairly price inelastic, meaning a

moderate price increase would not greatly decrease demand for play, and vice-versa, a moderate price decrease would not greatly increase rounds played.

- A recent trend of declining number of rounds played at LTGC is partly a function of increased competition, most particularly from the golf courses located at the base of the mountains in Nevada, and decreased visitation to the area as evidenced by increased vacancy rates at hotels, motels and vacation rentals, as described in other economic studies for South Lake Tahoe. Occasional fluctuations in number of rounds (as opposed to a trend) are more likely attributable to the advent and departure of playable weather, which influences the length of the playing season.
- Personal income is a major determinant of rounds played at LTGC since the majority of players are visitors whose total trip costs are largely spent on transportation costs. The increased number of baby boomers reaching retirement age is projected to increase rounds played nationally in the near future, but it is not necessarily helpful to LTGC because retired persons tend to have more fixed incomes.

## **Report Organization**

**Section 2** provides project overview, description of the management and operations structure at Lake Valley SRA, and approach to the study. **Section 3** describes the methodology used to estimate financial impacts to State Parks and American Golf Corporation (the concessionaire). **Section 4** is a competitive market analysis of factors that affect demand for rounds and pricing at the golf course. The analysis accounts for relevant national and regional golf statistics and their relationship to this project as well as key information from local competitive golf courses. Detailed estimates of financial impacts to State Parks and its concessionaires of a reconfigured golf course, and no golf scenarios associated with the river restoration alternatives are presented in **Section 5**. The final section of this report, **Section 6**, provides detailed estimates of direct economic impacts to the South Shore economy generated by LTGC.

**Appendix A** presents tables of LTGC performance and rent to State Parks since 1995 that support the analysis. **Appendix B** provides a copy of the questionnaire and summary interviewee comments from surveys conducted by State Parks at LTGC during the 2007 golf season. **Appendix C** contains descriptions of competitor golf courses. **Appendix D** includes detailed estimates of LTGC's economic impacts on the South Shore for each scenario modeled.

## SECTION 2: PROJECT OVERVIEW AND STUDY APPROACH

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### PROJECT OVERVIEW

As part of the EIR/EIS/EIS process to restore the Upper Truckee River, various restoration alternatives are evaluated for their environmental and economic impacts. The river restoration and golf course reconfiguration alternatives have been determined based on input from stakeholders and the public. The economic analysis of these alternatives is provided in this report as input to the EIR/EIS/EIS process. Three economic scenarios were modeled, as shown in *Table 1*.

#### Structure of Lake Valley SRA Management and Operations

LTGC was owned and operated by a private enterprise from 1962 until it was purchased by California State Parks in 1985 (California State Parks, July 1, 2006). A General Plan for Lake Valley SRA was prepared that still governs the management of the area today. The declaration of purpose for Lake Valley SRA (California State Parks) is as follows:

“The purpose of Lake Valley State Recreation Area is to make available to the people for their enjoyment and inspiration the 18-hole golf course, and the scenic Upper Truckee River and its environs.”

The General Plan calls for State Parks to:

- Balance the objectives of providing optimum recreational opportunities and maintaining the highest standards of environmental protection.
- Define and execute a program of management that perpetuates established values for Lake Valley SRA, providing for golfing along with other compatible summer and winter recreation opportunities while restoring the natural character and ecological values of the Upper Truckee River, protecting its water quality, and protecting and interpreting significant natural, cultural, and scientific values.

Since 1989 the golf course has been operated by American Golf Corporation under a concessionaire contract with State Parks. The clubhouse and maintenance structures, approximately 7,000 square feet and 2,000 square feet respectively were built under American Golf Corporation’s guidance and opened in 1992.

In keeping with the General Plan, the concessionaire contract (State of California, 1989, amended 1995) explicitly states that, “Of prime importance under this contract is the requirement to balance the dual objectives of providing a quality golfing experience and

protecting the ecologically sensitive Upper Truckee River and the natural environment of Lake Valley State Recreation Area.”

A key consideration of State Parks with regards to the operation of the golf course is affordability. Per Section 7 of the concessionaire contract, “It is the intent of the State under this contract to provide the general public with the opportunity to enjoy quality golfing and winter recreational opportunities at reasonable and affordable prices. Service to the public, with goods, merchandise, and services of the best quality and at reasonable charges, is of prime concern to the State.....”

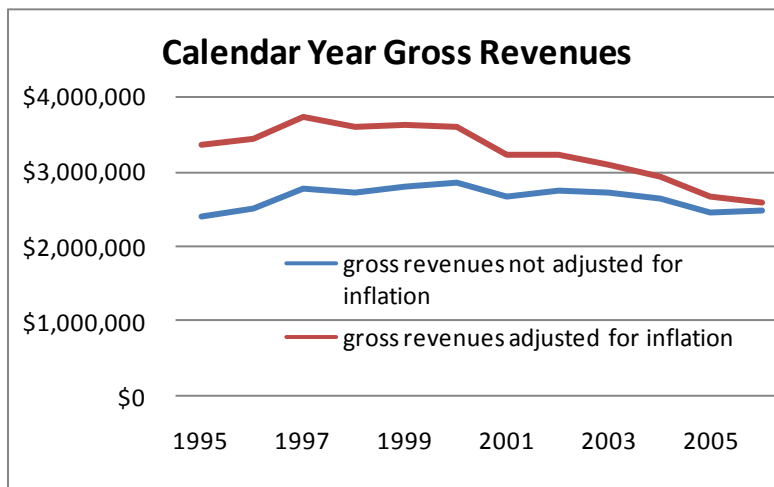
Under terms of the concession contract, amended in 1995, a maximum green fee of \$40.00 was considered by the State to be fair and reasonable. Increases to this green fee benchmark are made based on changes in the California Consumer Price Index, or other extraordinary circumstances justified by the concessionaire and approved by the State.

Telephone interviews were conducted with State Parks personnel to provide perspective on the impact of LTGC revenues on the State Parks system. Revenues generated by LTGC are very important to State Parks. The revenue of LTGC operations is the fifth largest source of concession revenue in the State Parks system (California State Parks, Fiscal Year 2006/07). The Sierra District of State Parks uses a combination of concession revenues, user fees, and other revenue sources allocated by State Parks to support District operations.

### Historic Financial Performance of LTGC

In real terms (i.e., using constant 2007 dollars), LTGC has experienced declining gross revenues since 1997, as charted in *Figure 1*.

***Figure 1: LTGC Gross Revenues by Calendar Year, 1995 – 2006***



One of the reasons for this decline is the terms of the concession contract which restricts pricing to what is considered fair and reasonable by State Parks. American Golf Corporation has also noted that the number of rounds played has declined, which they attribute primarily to increased supply of golf courses (competition) both regionally and nationally and a national decline in golf demand. A small portion of declining gross revenues from golf operations has been made up by increased revenues from events held at the clubhouse. Gross revenues with and without inflation adjustments are detailed in Table 5.

### **Payments to State Parks**

American Golf Corporation signed a 20-year concessionaire contract with State Parks in 1989 which is due to expire March 31 2009. Per the terms of the agreement, American Golf Corporation must allocate 5% of gross annual receipts to a Capital Improvements Program (CIP) fund, which is interest-bearing and administered by the concessionaire for capital improvements or resource management projects with direction by and approval of the State<sup>1</sup>.

Monthly rents are calculated based on gross revenues; either 29% of monthly gross receipts or minimum monthly rents of \$22,690 April through September and 10% of winter operations gross receipts or \$4,538 October through March, whichever is greater.

The minimum monthly rental amounts are adjusted every 5 years to reflect changes in the California Consumer Price Index. 'Gross receipts' refers to all monies, property, or any other thing of value received by the concessionaire and any sub-concessionaire from any business carried upon the premises. It excludes sales taxes. Payments to State Parks since 1995 are also shown in Table 5.

The percentage distribution of gross revenues generated by operations at LTGC by month is illustrated in Figure 2. Over 80% of annual gross revenues are from golf during the months of June through September.

Weather and other factors can cause annual fluctuations in revenues. Data in 2007 were not used for this report because of the Angora fire, a large wildfire near LTGC that severely affected businesses in South Shore. The drop in golf rounds due to that fire would skew analysis performed in this study by pulling revenues artificially down. Figure 3 charts gross revenues generated by summer and winter operations by year since 1995. Winter operations include snowmobile sublease payments and event revenues.

Golf operations revenues have been relatively stable in recent years; however, the golf course has not recovered from a particularly poor performance in 2001 (this coincides with decreased lodging occupancy rates in South Shore – see Section 3 of this report).

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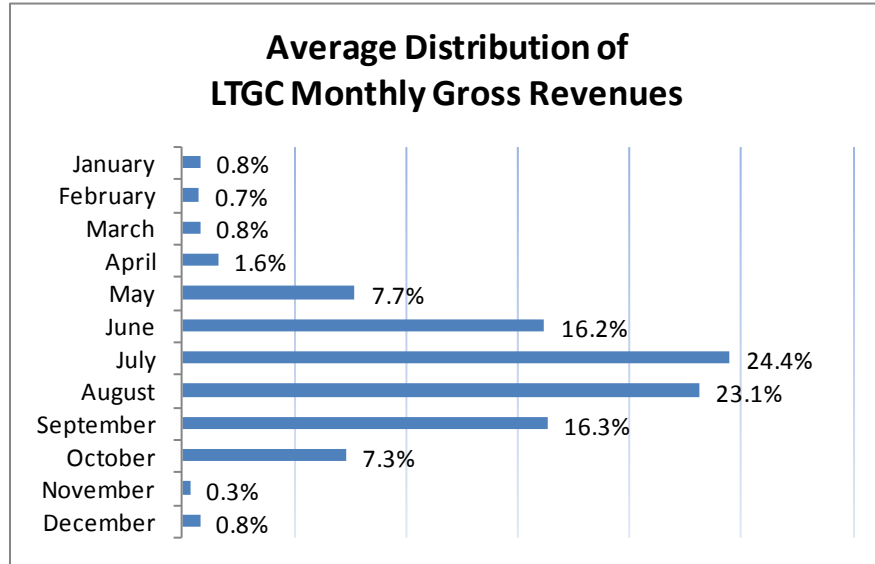
<sup>1</sup> The State may elect to receive all or part of the CIP funds, including accrued interest, as additional rent.

**Table 5: LTGC Gross Revenues by Calendar Year**

Item	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
<b>LTGC Financial Performance</b>												
LTGC Gross Revenues	\$2,409,221	\$2,525,072	\$2,784,177	\$2,736,221	\$2,802,109	\$2,858,313	\$2,661,577	\$2,756,513	\$2,715,472	\$2,640,030	\$2,461,838	\$2,488,888
Payments to State Parks	\$549,533	\$630,013	\$693,364	\$681,347	\$699,320	\$715,947	\$664,372	\$672,907	\$790,306	\$702,068	\$616,188	\$626,552
CIP Fund	\$120,461	\$126,254	\$139,209	\$136,811	\$140,105	\$142,916	\$133,079	\$137,826	\$135,774	\$132,002	\$123,092	\$124,444
<b>LTGC Financial Performance in 2007 Dollars</b>												
LTGC Gross Revenues	\$3,341,027	\$3,442,972	\$3,723,836	\$3,588,863	\$3,614,650	\$3,582,583	\$3,218,909	\$3,207,780	\$3,084,108	\$2,920,120	\$2,649,506	\$2,582,905
Payments to State Parks	\$762,074	\$859,032	\$927,375	\$893,664	\$902,105	\$897,362	\$803,490	\$783,068	\$897,593	\$776,553	\$663,160	\$650,219
CIP Fund	\$167,051	\$172,149	\$186,192	\$179,443	\$180,732	\$179,129	\$160,945	\$160,389	\$154,205	\$146,006	\$132,475	\$129,145
<b>Percent Change in Gross Revenues (2007 Dollars)</b>												
Annual % change [1]		3.1%	8.2%	-3.6%	0.7%	-0.9%	-10.2%	-0.3%	-3.9%	-5.3%	-9.3%	-2.5%
<i>Source: California State Parks</i>												
[1] Percentage increase or decrease in Gross Revenues from year to year.												
[2] Average annual percentage change in Gross Revenues over the period.												
<b>Average Annual Revenues (2007 \$)</b>												
	<b>1995 - 2006</b>						<b>2003 - 2006</b>					
LTGC Gross Revenues	\$3,246,438						\$2,809,160					
Payments to State Parks	\$817,975						\$746,882					
CIP Fund	\$162,322						\$140,458					
Annual % Change [2]	-2.3%						-5.7%					
	year sum											

It is not known why a 13% decrease in revenues between 2000 and 2001 occurred (speculation about an influence of the 9/11 attack may or may not be well founded, because its immediate economic effects occurred after the peak summer period). Due to early snow fall, 2005 also saw a significant drop in revenues from 2004, with a decrease of 10% (almost \$300,000) in revenues. Annual revenue changes are shown in **Table 6**. Support tables for LTGC's historic financial performance are presented in **Appendix A** of this report.

**Figure 2: Concessionaire Percent of Annual Gross Revenues by Month**



**Figure 3: Winter and Summer Operations Gross Revenues, 1995 - 2006**

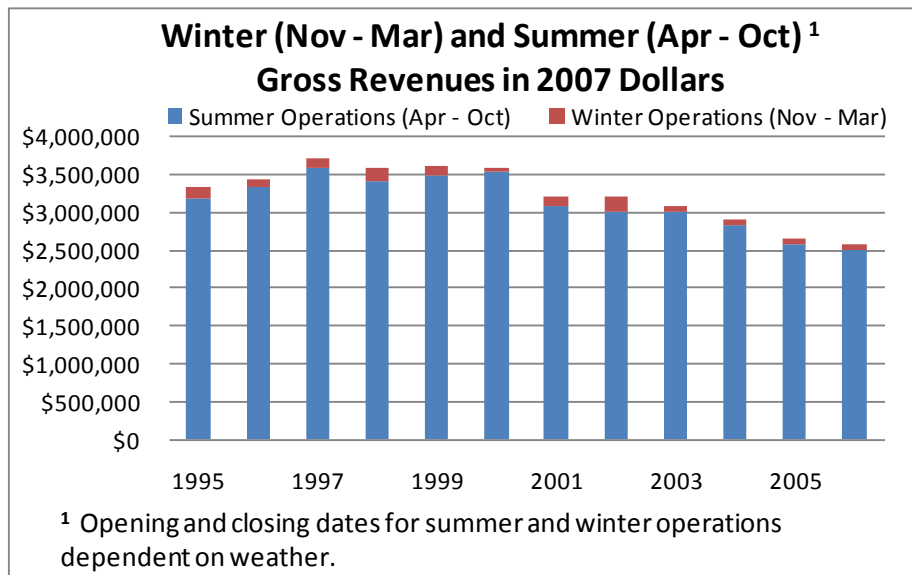


Table 6: LTGC Gross Revenue and Rent to State Parks in 2007 Dollars

Item	Lake Tahoe Golf Course Economic Feasibility Analysis Calendar Year LTGC Gross Revenue and Rent to State Parks Adjusted for Inflation (in 2007 Dollars)											Average 2003 - 2006
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	
<b>Calendar Year Revenues in 2007 Dollars</b>												
<b>Summer Operations (April through October) [1]</b>												
Gross Revenues [2]	\$3,183,842	\$3,343,859	\$3,593,044	\$3,419,406	\$3,490,079	\$3,554,281	\$3,085,972	\$3,017,692	\$3,025,239	\$2,842,738	\$2,572,360	\$2,508,163
Annual Change in Revenues		\$160,017	\$249,186	(\$173,639)	\$70,673	\$64,202	(\$468,309)	(\$68,280)	\$7,547	(\$182,501)	(\$270,378)	(\$64,197)
Annual Percent Change		5%	7%	-5%	2%	2%	-13%	-2%	0%	-6%	-10%	-2%
<b>Winter Operations (November through March) [1]</b>												
Gross Revenues [3]	\$157,185	\$99,114	\$130,792	\$169,457	\$124,571	\$28,302	\$132,937	\$190,088	\$58,869	\$77,382	\$77,145	\$74,742
Annual Change in Revenues		(\$58,072)	\$31,678	\$38,665	(\$44,886)	(\$96,269)	\$104,635	\$57,151	(\$131,218)	\$18,513	(\$237)	(\$2,404)
Annual Percent Change		-37%	32%	30%	-26%	-77%	370%	43%	-69%	31%	0%	-3%
<b>Gross Revenues by Calendar Year</b>	<b>\$3,341,027</b>	<b>\$3,442,972</b>	<b>\$3,723,836</b>	<b>\$3,588,863</b>	<b>\$3,614,650</b>	<b>\$3,582,583</b>	<b>\$3,218,909</b>	<b>\$3,207,780</b>	<b>\$3,084,108</b>	<b>\$2,920,120</b>	<b>\$2,649,506</b>	<b>\$2,582,905</b>
<b>Payments to State Parks</b>												
Capital Improvement Projects Fund	\$167,051	\$172,149	\$186,192	\$179,443	\$180,732	\$179,129	\$160,945	\$160,389	\$154,205	\$146,006	\$132,475	\$129,145
Percent of Gross Revenues	5%	5%	5%	5%	5%	5%	5%	5%	5%	5%	5%	5%
Rent to State Parks	\$762,074	\$859,032	\$927,375	\$893,664	\$902,105	\$897,362	\$803,490	\$783,068	\$897,593	\$776,553	\$663,160	\$650,219
Percent of Gross Revenues	23%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	24%	29%	27%	25%	25%
<b>Total Payments to State Parks</b>	<b>\$929,125</b>	<b>\$1,031,180</b>	<b>\$1,113,567</b>	<b>\$1,073,107</b>	<b>\$1,082,837</b>	<b>\$1,076,491</b>	<b>\$964,436</b>	<b>\$943,457</b>	<b>\$1,051,799</b>	<b>\$922,559</b>	<b>\$795,636</b>	<b>\$779,365</b>
Source: California State Parks												

[1] Start and close dates of summer and winter operations are dependent on weather.  
 [2] Summer operations gross revenues includes golf course operation revenues plus event revenues.  
 [3] Winter operations gross revenues includes all golf course concessionaire revenues from snowmobile operations sublease payments and event revenues.



## FEASIBILITY ANALYSIS APPROACH

The purpose of golf course feasibility studies is to analyze major factors affecting the feasibility of a course by reviewing elements influencing demand, which include:

- Market area population and growth potential (demographic trends),
- Price of a round of golf,
- Income of players,
- Number of, and pricing of existing and planned courses in the area,
- Consumer tastes and preferences,
- Consumer time available for leisure, and
- Transportation costs to the golf course.

The feasibility of a reconfigured golf course includes the quality and condition of the modified course, amenities offered, and competing golf courses. This study examines these factors with the knowledge that LTGC is an established and popular golf course.

### **Economic Scenarios Modeled in this Study**

This study models revenues and expenditures using the most recent data available from the golf course concessionaire, as well as data provided by State Parks and other pertinent sources. The three economic scenarios analyzed in this report (see *Table 1*) are described in more detail below.

#### Scenario 1

Under Scenario 1 LTGC remains an 18-hole regulation golf facility. The definition of a regulation golf course is ([www.golf2020.com](http://www.golf2020.com)):

“any nine-hole or 18-hole golf course that includes a variety of par-three, par-four and par-five holes, and is of traditional length and par; a nine-hole facility must be at least 2,600 yards in length and at least par 33, and an 18-hole facility at least 5,200 yards in length and at least par 66”.<sup>2</sup>

This scenario has two versions:

- Scenario 1A is the ‘Base Case’ under which there is no change to the golf course layout and no river restoration (No Action Alternative in the EIR/EIS/EIS). The Base Case scenario portrays the current feasibility of LTGC.

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<sup>2</sup> Some definitions of alternative golf courses also include driving ranges.

- Scenario 1B has river restoration, which may be either stabilize in place (Alternative 4 of the EIR/EIS/EIS), or full geomorphic and ecological restoration (Alternative 2 of the EIR/EIS/EIS or off-site relocation). The golf course layout would remain as it currently is under the ‘stabilize in place’ form of river management, but under the full geomorphic and ecological restoration alternative 7 or 8 holes would be reconfigured and placed on the west side of the river. Potential alternative locations for the golf course are also being reviewed in the EIR/EIS/EIS: for this report it is assumed that the economics would be the same as under Scenario 1B. Total yardage of the golf course under Scenario 1B would remain similar to or the same as the Base Case.

### Scenario 2

Under Scenario 2 LTGC becomes a reduced-play area (non-traditional length) golf facility, which may be an alternative (par-3, short-fairway, pitch and putt) or 9-hole regulation golf facility. Alternative-length golf courses include ([www.golf2020.com](http://www.golf2020.com)):

- **Par-three Courses** - consisting exclusively of par-three holes averaging at least 100 yards in length;
- **Executive Courses** – short-fairway courses with a variety of par-three, par-four and/or par-five holes. Eighteen-hole executive courses are 5,200 yards in length or less, with a par of 65 or less; 9-hole executive courses are par 33 or less. The only physical difference between an executive golf course and a full-sized course is the length of fairways. Tees, greens, sand traps, water hazards, and mounds are identical in size, shape, and appearance to 18-hole regulation courses (Hurdzan, 1996).
- **Pitch and Putt Courses** - short par-three courses where the holes average less than 100 yards in length.
- **Courses of Nontraditional Hole Configuration** - the holes are of traditional length in something other than a nine or 18-hole configuration.

Because course layout under Scenario 2 is not yet determined, this report does not specify which type of alternative golf facility or 9-hole regulation course would be constructed.

### Scenario 3

There is no golf course under Scenario 3; however, the clubhouse is proposed to remain as an events facility. Without a driving range to use for winter activities (snowmobile operations), these are not expected to continue. Included in the analysis for this scenario is potential additional revenue from increased number of events at the clubhouse. This scenario is comparable to Alternative 5 in the EIR/EIS/EIS.

## METHODOLOGY

There are two separate methodologies employed to estimate the financial and other economic impacts reported in this study. These are:

### 1. Financial Analysis

- Step 1:** Establish the base data used as a platform on which to project revenues and expenditures under each economic scenario. See Section 3 for description of this step.
- Step 2:** Establish general assumptions to be used for projections. General assumptions used in this second step of the analysis are based on findings of the competitive market analysis provided in Section 4.
- Step 3:** Determine revenue and expense multipliers for revenue and cost line items. Using the base data and developed multipliers, estimate projections of revenues and expenses under each scenario, as detailed in Section 5.

### 2. Economic Impacts to South Shore

Estimate annual visitation to LTGC and utilize available direct spending data from secondary sources to estimate additional economic benefits of LTGC-generated visitation to the South Shore economy. This methodology and results of the analysis are presented in Section 6.

## SECTION 3: BASE DATA

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In this section of the report the base data used to estimate potential revenues and expenses of the modified 18-hole course, reduced-play area (non-traditional length) course, and no golf course economic scenarios are described.

The goal of this study is to project revenues and expenses under each economic scenario based on an average year, thereby accounting for good and poor years of financial performance. The base data used in this analysis is the average of years 2003 – 2006 because:

1. Revenues “bounce” from year to year, largely due to course conditions resulting from weather and other outside influences (for example, the Angora fire, which severely skews 2007 statistics negating their use in the study). Using the most recent five-year period allows for revenue fluctuation due to variations in weather and corresponding annually changing number of rounds played.
2. LTGC is particularly susceptible to swings in annual revenue per round due to its reliance on visitor golfers (i.e., golfers not originating from South Shore). Factors affecting the numbers of visitors that are outside of LTGC’s control include, among others, travel costs and the attractiveness / competitiveness of the South Shore with other destinations for visitors. Increased travel costs, particularly for gasoline, may also reduce the number of visitors and golfers to the area. Improvement of South Shore’s appeal to tourists can greatly improve LTGC’s financial performance. Since it is impossible to project these types of factors with any accuracy, this analysis relies on the most recent 5-year historical financial performance of the golf course (with the omission of 2007 data which is invalid for the study’s purpose).

### FACILITY USE

The golf course concessionaire provided the facility use data for calendar years 2003 through 2006 as shown in **Table 7**. (Data from 2007 were not used to contribute to the Base Case, because of the anomalous demand dampening influence of the Angora fire). Over this time period, LTGC averaged generation of 76 full and part-time jobs, the majority of which for food and beverage activities, and 27,864 regular rounds and 5,299 tournament rounds, for a total of 33,163 rounds. An annual average of 37 events were held generating visitation by 3,663 wedding and banquet guests.

The facility use data shows a trend of declining number of rounds played over the four-year period. This trend is in line with recent analysis of visitor lodging data conducted for the City of South Lake Tahoe (RRC Associates, 2006) which observed that the average annual

occupancy rate of hotels, motels and vacation rentals has declined significantly since 2000, slipping from 43 percent to 29 percent. Length of season of play can cause number of rounds to fluctuate periodically, but is not cause for the trend in declining number of rounds. LTGC facility use data also shows increased visitation by non-golfers corresponding to an increased number of events held at the clubhouse.

## REVENUES

Revenues for the 2003 through 2006 time period are used as the basis upon which to project long-term revenues generated under each economic scenario and are shown in Table 8. All figures are shown in 2007 dollars. Revenues are broken down by the various revenue-generating categories:

- green fees,
- carts,
- driving range,
- merchandise,
- food and beverage (both golf-related and events-related), and
- other.

The average revenues in 2007 dollars are \$2,012,000 for golf activities, \$780,000 for concessions and other activities, and \$17,000 for snowmobile sublease payments for a total of \$2,809,000. Total revenue by year matches the historical data given earlier in Table 5. Seventy two percent of total annual revenues are generated by golf activities, 28% by concessions and other activities (which include merchandise and food and beverage sales by golf-related activities), and 1% by snowmobile sublease payments. Total revenues are approximately \$85 per round (with golf operations-only revenues \$61 per round).

According the National Golf Foundation (NGF), in 2001 the average 18-hole daily fee golf course in Region 9 (covering the Tahoe area, and Northern California to Washington State) recorded 35,000 rounds per year, employed a total of 34 full and part-time employees and generated about \$1,249,000 in revenues, (National Golf Foundation, 2001). This data compared to the facility use and revenue data affirms that LTGC is a competitive course, and employs more persons than the average course (although the majority of these are minimum wage jobs associated with food and beverage for events).

*Table 7: Base Data – Annual Facility Use*

Assumptions	Calendar Year				Existing Average	Percent of Average
	2003	2004	2005	2006		
<b>Number of employees</b>						
Pro Shop				11	11	14%
Carts				7	7	9%
Maintenance				24	24	32%
Food & Beverage				31	31	41%
Administration				3	3	4%
<b>Subtotal Number of Employees</b>				<b>76</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>Number of golf rounds played</b>						
Regular Rounds	27,430	29,001	26,615	28,411	27,864	84%
Tournament Rounds	7,279	5,007	4,467	4,442	5,299	16%
<b>Subtotal Number of Rounds</b>	<b>34,709</b>	<b>34,008</b>	<b>31,082</b>	<b>32,853</b>	<b>33,163</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>Events</b>						
Number of Weddings	28	28	32	28	29	78%
Number of Banquets	5	10	7	11	8	22%
<b>Total Number of Events</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>Guests</b>						
Guests at Weddings	2,920	2,780	3,727	2,935	3,091	84%
Guests at Banquets	410	611	389	880	573	16%
<b>Total Guests at Events</b>	<b>3,330</b>	<b>3,391</b>	<b>4,116</b>	<b>3,815</b>	<b>3,663</b>	<b>100%</b>

Source: American Golf Corporation and Hansford Economic Consulting

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LTGC's driving range generates only 5% of its annual revenues from golf activities, and 4% of total revenues; however, its presence is essential for LTGC to offer instruction and is important to overall golf course operations. NGF data compiled in 2002 show that 84% of daily fee courses had driving ranges (National Golf Foundation, 2002). Research conducted by Sportometrics in 2001 for non-traditional length courses determined that driving ranges increase both play and fees commanded at both traditional and non-traditional length golf courses. As of the writing of that research 50% of non-traditional length courses had a driving range (Sportometrics, 2001).

### **Snowmobile (Sublease) Operations Revenue**

Consistent with permitted uses at Lake Valley SRA, winter recreational activities may occur at the golf course from November through March. Winter recreation activities may include snowmobiling, cross-country skiing, ski rentals and equipment sales. Currently, the driving range area of the property is used as a snowmobile track. Guests can rent a snowmobile to ride for 30-minute increments around an oval track located in the driving range<sup>3</sup>.

<sup>3</sup> Snowmobiles are not permitted anywhere else on the property, except by golf course staff. Staff periodically patrols the golf course and checks course conditions.

**Table 8: Base Data – Annual Revenues**

Revenues	Calendar Year			2003 - 2006 Average	Percent of Activity Revenue
	2003	2004	2005		
<b>Golf Concessionaire Operations</b>					
<b>Golf Activities</b>				[1]	[1]
Green Fees	\$1,514,162	\$1,434,586	\$1,262,750	\$1,368,000	68%
Cart Rental	\$580,300	\$551,607	\$462,766	\$517,000	26%
Driving Range	\$116,721	\$120,804	\$97,715	\$107,000	5%
Nike Golf Learning Center	\$26,752	\$29,084	\$14,027	\$20,000	1%
<b>Subtotal Golf Activities [2]</b>	<b>\$2,237,935</b>	<b>\$2,136,080</b>	<b>\$1,837,258</b>	<b>\$2,012,000</b>	<b>72%</b>
<b>Concessions/Other</b>					
Merchandise	\$239,314	\$174,745	\$157,590	\$181,000	23%
Food	\$303,066	\$310,125	\$315,609	\$305,000	39%
Beverage	\$186,106	\$201,862	\$194,604	\$192,000	7%
Service charges, fees & other	\$117,688	\$77,559	\$121,883	\$102,000	13%
<b>Subtotal Concessions/Other</b>	<b>\$846,173</b>	<b>\$764,292</b>	<b>\$789,686</b>	<b>\$780,000</b>	<b>28%</b>
<b>Subtotal Annual Revenue</b>	<b>\$3,084,108</b>	<b>\$2,900,372</b>	<b>\$2,626,945</b>	<b>\$2,792,000</b>	
Snowmobile Sub-lease Payments to American Golf [3]	n.a.	\$19,748	\$22,561	\$17,000	1%
<b>Total Annual Revenue [4]</b>	<b>\$3,084,108</b>	<b>\$2,920,120</b>	<b>\$2,649,506</b>	<b>\$2,809,000</b>	<b>100%</b>
Rounds Played	34,709	34,008	31,082	33,163	
<b>Revenues (in 2007 Dollars) per Round Played [4]</b>	<b>\$89</b>	<b>\$86</b>	<b>\$85</b>	<b>\$85</b>	

Source: American Golf Corporation

[1] Figures may not add exactly due to rounding.

[2] The Nike Golf Learning Center no longer operates, reducing the annual average golf activity revenue from \$2,012,000 to \$1,992,000.

[3] See Table 9.

[4] Includes non-golf activity revenue such as snowmobiling sub-lease payments to American Golf Corporation and non-golf related events revenue.

American Golf Corporation has subleased snowmobile operations since 2000, and recently executed a new sublease agreement with Sierra Mountain Sports for two years, which started with the 2007-08 winter season. Under terms of the lease, sublease rent is paid to American Golf Corporation at an increasing percentage as revenue increases<sup>4</sup>.

Winter operations revenue for calendar years 2004, 2005, and 2006 is shown in *Table 9*. During these years, sublease payments to American Golf Corporation fluctuated between \$9,000 and \$23,000 in 2007 dollars, with an average rent of \$17,200 per year. Using this data, approximately 23% of American Golf Corporation's average annual winter gross revenues are from snowmobile operations, with the remaining revenues generated by events held at the clubhouse. Snowmobile revenues are highly variable from year to year due to variation in the amount and timing of snowfall.

Snowmobile operations are typically conducted by two or three employees; however, staffing is determined by projected demand.

## **EXPENDITURES**

Expenditures for the 2003 through 2006 time period are shown in *Table 10*. All figures are shown in 2007 dollars. Expenses are broken down by the various expense-generating categories:

- cost of goods,
- payroll,
- operating expenses (including utilities),
- equipment leases and rentals, and
- fixed costs of taxes and insurance.

Average annual expenditures in 2007 dollars are \$233,000 for cost of goods, \$628,000 for payroll, \$286,000 for operating expenses, \$89,000 for leases and replacement of equipment, and \$79,000 for taxes and insurance. The greatest share of expenditures is payroll, at 48% of total average annual expenditures.

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<sup>4</sup> Rent is 16% for the first \$75,000 in revenues, 20% for the next \$50,000, and 23% for all revenue exceeding \$125,000.



**Table 9: Snowmobile Revenues and Sublease Payments**

Item	2004	2005	2006	Average Annual
<b>Snowmobile Operations</b>				
Gross Revenues [1]	\$93,134	\$102,782	\$49,288	\$81,735
<b>Gross Revenues in 2007 Dollars [1]</b>	<b>\$103,015</b>	<b>\$110,617</b>	<b>\$51,150</b>	<b>\$88,261</b>
Lease Payments to American Golf	\$17,854	\$20,963	\$8,957	\$15,925
<b>Lease Payments to American Golf in 2007 Dollars</b>	<b>\$19,748</b>	<b>\$22,561</b>	<b>\$9,295</b>	<b>\$17,202</b>
<b>LTGC Winter Operations Revenue (November through March)</b>				
Snowmobile Sub-concessionaire Sub-lease Payments to American Golf	\$19,748	\$22,561	\$9,295	\$17,202
Estimated Other Revenues [2]	\$57,634	\$54,584	\$65,446	\$59,222
<b>Gross Revenues [3]</b>	<b>\$77,382</b>	<b>\$77,145</b>	<b>\$74,742</b>	<b>\$76,423</b>
<i>Estimated percentage of winter revenues from snowmobiling</i>	26%	29%	12%	23%
<i>Source: American Golf Corporation and California State Parks</i>				
[1] Total revenues by the sub-concessionaire.				
[2] Revenues from activities other than snowmobiling (such as events).				
[3] Gross revenues reported by American Golf Corporation to State Parks for the months of November through March inclusive.				

snowmobiling

**Table 10: Base Data – Annual Expenditures**

Expense Item	Calendar Year			2003 - 2006 Average	Percent of	
	2003	2004	2005		2006	Activity
<b>Cost of Goods</b>						
Merchandise	\$154,708	\$101,940	\$93,841	\$81,236	46%	8%
Food and Beverage	\$126,210	\$124,666	\$121,031	\$129,624	54%	9%
<b>Subtotal Cost of Goods</b>	<b>\$280,917</b>	<b>\$226,605</b>	<b>\$214,872</b>	<b>\$210,860</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>18%</b>
<b>Payroll</b>						
Golf and Facilities	\$87,662	\$58,829	\$51,269	\$42,924	10%	5%
Carts & Range	\$42,418	\$38,822	\$27,510	\$40,117	6%	3%
Nike Golf Learning Center	\$28,827	\$26,409	\$18,065	\$5,125	3%	2%
Course Maintenance	\$234,961	\$240,555	\$234,939	\$215,957	37%	18%
Food and Beverage	\$183,739	\$179,570	\$173,374	\$172,296	28%	13%
General and Administrative	\$95,077	\$108,777	\$110,217	\$94,785	16%	8%
<b>Subtotal Payroll</b>	<b>\$672,684</b>	<b>\$652,961</b>	<b>\$615,374</b>	<b>\$571,205</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>48%</b>
<b>Operating Expenses (including Utilities)</b>						
Golf	\$8,777	\$6,004	\$8,804	\$6,217	2%	1%
Carts & Range	\$10,285	\$18,727	\$14,427	\$12,647	5%	1%
Nike Golf Learning Center	\$619	\$72	\$491	\$5,739	1%	0%
Nike Golf Membership	\$19,268	\$670	\$0	\$0	2%	0%
Course Maintenance	\$60,111	\$74,500	\$68,802	\$67,012	24%	5%
Food and Beverage	\$15,441	\$15,333	\$20,889	\$18,666	6%	1%
General and Administrative	\$76,787	\$84,367	\$100,936	\$86,660	30%	7%
Facilities	\$11,504	\$14,183	\$16,732	\$14,942	5%	1%
Water	\$5,815	\$5,309	\$6,533	\$5,847	2%	0%
Power	\$29,431	\$35,626	\$49,968	\$52,567	15%	3%
Phone / TV / Internet Providers	\$13,010	\$10,196	\$7,403	\$7,546	3%	1%
Solid Waste	\$12,834	\$15,541	\$13,471	\$14,515	5%	1%
<b>Subtotal Operating Expenses</b>	<b>\$263,882</b>	<b>\$280,529</b>	<b>\$308,456</b>	<b>\$292,360</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>22%</b>
<b>Leases and Rentals, Equipment Replacement</b>						
Carts	\$54,074	\$59,277	\$62,387	\$62,746	67%	5%
Maintenance	\$38,125	\$19,433	\$15,561	\$24,515	27%	2%
Kitchen	\$11,309	\$4,031	\$2,137	\$2,618	6%	0%
<b>Subtotal Leases and Rentals, Equipment Replacement</b>	<b>\$103,508</b>	<b>\$82,740</b>	<b>\$80,086</b>	<b>\$89,880</b>	<b>94%</b>	<b>6%</b>
<b>Taxes and Insurance</b>						
Property Tax	\$64,741	\$64,098	\$65,847	\$64,670	82%	5%
Insurance	\$24,572	\$16,864	\$23,212	\$21,170	27%	2%
Other	(\$5,968)	(\$4,322)	(\$18,138)	\$0	-9%	-1%
<b>Subtotal Taxes and Insurance</b>	<b>\$83,345</b>	<b>\$76,640</b>	<b>\$70,921</b>	<b>\$85,840</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>6%</b>
<b>Total Annual Expenses</b>	<b>\$1,404,337</b>	<b>\$1,319,476</b>	<b>\$1,289,709</b>	<b>\$1,250,143</b>		<b>100%</b>

Source: American Golf Corporation and Hansford Economic Consulting

[1] Percentages may not add exactly due to rounding.

## **SECTION 4: COMPETITIVE MARKET ANALYSIS**

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The findings of the competitive market analysis affect the demand for play and pricing variables under each economic scenario modeled in *Section 5*. This section of the report first discusses national golf trends then describes the competitive market region, golf courses within that region, and statistics associated with those golf courses. Independent evaluation is made as to how the characteristics of these golf courses influence desirability of play and pricing at LTGC.

### **NATIONAL GOLF TRENDS**

Since 1950, the number of American golfers has grown tenfold, from 3.5 million to roughly 30 million. The percentage of Americans playing has risen from 3.5% to 12.6%. The number of golf facilities has more than tripled, from about 5,000 to 16,000. With golf now considered a major sport, the golf industry is big business in America. To put it in perspective, the golf industry sector is approximately the same economic size as the motion picture industry in the United States (SRI International and the World Golf Foundation, 2002).

In 2000, golf accounted for \$62 billion of goods and services in the United States, of which \$20.5 billion in revenues were generated at golf facilities, primarily through green fees (National Golf Foundation). During the first Zagat golf survey period (2006-2007), golfers reported spending an average of nearly \$775 per person on equipment. According to the NGF's 2007 golf participation study (National Golf Foundation, Second Quarter 2007), there were 28.7 million golfers in the U.S. ages 6 and above in 2006.

The total number of golfers is driven by two key variables, 1) population growth and 2) participation rate growth. Golf participation<sup>5</sup> is affected by several factors including ethnicity, age, and gender of players.

Per the NGF, the number of frequent golfers and rounds played has leveled off over the past several years<sup>6</sup>. The NGF's perspective on the future of golf (National Golf Foundation, 2006) is that continued increase in rounds played will occur based on population growth and the aging of the population (older persons tend to play more since they have more time available for leisure). A potentially better future exists if the industry can increase participation rates, particularly among non-traditional golfing segments by capturing latent demand. Latent demand includes golfers who want to play more, former golfers who want to try again, and persons interested in playing golf. NGF estimates participation rates will

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<sup>5</sup> Participation Rate definition: The percentage of a given population or demographic group who are golfers.

<sup>6</sup> Round of Golf definition: A round of golf is defined by one person who tees off in an authorized "start" on a golf course. The round is not defined by the number of holes played or the fees paid.

decrease without increased programs aimed at maintaining and increasing participation rates. Population growth in the future may not be favorable for golf because the fastest growing segments of population are Hispanic and African-American which have lower participation rates than the non-Hispanic white population.

Trends noted by NGF since 1986 and implications for LTGC include these shown in **Table 11**.

**Table 11: National Golf Trends Implications for LTGC**

<b>National Golf Trends</b>	<b>Implications for LTGC</b>
The 5-17 age group has experienced the greatest increase in golf participation, indicating that golf has become more of a family activity. (The trend of golf to a more family sport was confirmed by the Zagat Survey of 2007/2008).	Primary audience is vacationers and day trip visitors; however, under terms of the concession agreement, discount programs may be offered for junior and senior golfers to encourage increased participation by these age groups.
Caucasians have the highest participation rate of any ethnic group.	Participation rates at LTGC are more a function of income because the majority of players are visitors.
Core golfers (those aged 18 years and older who play eight or more rounds per year) are responsible for 91 percent of all rounds played and 87 percent of all golf-related spending. The number of core golfers has not increased since 1992, but the number of occasional golfers has.	The implication for LTGC is the same as for all golf courses; greater revenues can be realized by capturing more core golfers than occasional golfers.
Avid golfers (25+ rounds annually) make up the smallest player segment (23 percent), but accounted for 63 percent of all golf-related spending in 2002.	Avid golfers are most likely to be locals in LTGC's market; important contributors to the golf course, particularly during the early and late portions of the season.
The recent leveling-off of rounds played may be temporarily negated by baby boomers who have more time for leisure	Not necessarily true for LTGC since older persons have more fixed incomes; increased travel costs have a greater influence on number of rounds played.

## **GOLF PLAY AND EVENTS AT LAKE TAHOE GOLF COURSE**

LTGC is located approximately three and a half miles south of the City of South Lake Tahoe on the west side of US 50 / SR 89 on California State Parks property within Lake Valley SRA.

LTGC is a daily fee public course offering 18-hole regulation play with clubhouse facilities used to host weddings and banquets. Golfers may rent powered carts and golf clubs and utilize the driving range and practice greens to warm up. The golf course is a par 71 course with a total playing distance of 6,707 yards.

LTGC hosts a variety of golf tournaments and outings each season. In total, about 16% of rounds played at LTGC are tournament rounds, where tournament rounds may include parties of large corporate outings, traveling golf clubs, civic associations, government agencies, bachelor parties, reunions, and memorial events. Pricing for golf events differs from open play rounds. Open play rounds typically pay \$80 per player, which consists of a \$55 greens fee and a \$25 cart fee. Tournament / event golf packages start at \$95 per player and include greens fees, cart fees, range balls, reservations, and tournament services (such as contests, scoring, cart signs, and other personal attention as needed). In addition, LTGC will provide customized packages with food and beverage depending on the needs of the party.

Throughout the year, LTGC hosts a variety of non-golf functions, such as weddings and banquets. The average number of events has been 37 per year. Of the approximately 37 events per year, about 15 of these occur during the winter months. According to American Golf Corporation, the non-golf segment of the business has grown over the past few years as a result of the quality of the venue and the tremendous scenery and views from the clubhouse grounds. Banquet events consist of civic events, meetings, reunions, memorials services, holiday parties, birthday parties, and any other type of event other than a wedding. Approximately 15% of food and beverage sales are made at the snack bar.

As previously discussed, winter operations at LTGC include snowmobile rides on the driving range.

## **2007 STATE PARKS SURVEY**

During the 2007 golf season, State Parks conducted an on-site survey of golfers (see [Appendix B](#) for a copy of the questionnaire). A total of 227 complete surveys were collected. The surveys represent responses from less than 1% of the total player population; therefore, the results are not statistically valid. Nevertheless, they are still useful and indicative of the total player population profile and preferences.

The surveys revealed that approximately two-thirds of the players at the Lake Tahoe Golf Course are visitors, and one-third of players are local (defined as residing in South Shore). Because the majority of players are non-local, it is unsurprising that just over half of all players make less than 5 visits per year. About thirty percent of the survey respondents play more than 16 times per year. If the players frequenting the course more than 16 times per year represent the local player population, then over the course of the summer the locals play golf more than 3 times per month. These local players are avid golfers<sup>7</sup>. Origination of players and number of visits is shown in *Table 12*.

***Table 12: Summary Statistics from 2007 State Parks Survey***

Survey Item	First Time Survey Respondent		Repeat Survey Respondent	
	Total	Percent of Total	Total	Percent of Total
<b>Total Surveys completed</b>	<b>227</b>		<b>2</b>	
<b>Origination of Players</b>				
Number of Locals (South Lake Tahoe)	87	38%	2	100%
Number of Visitors	140	62%	0	0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>227</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>Number of Visits per Year</b>				
1 - 5	121	53%	0	0%
6 - 15	30	13%	1	50%
16+	70	31%	1	50%
No response	6	3%	0	0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>227</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>100%</b>

Source: California State Parks, October 2007

surveys

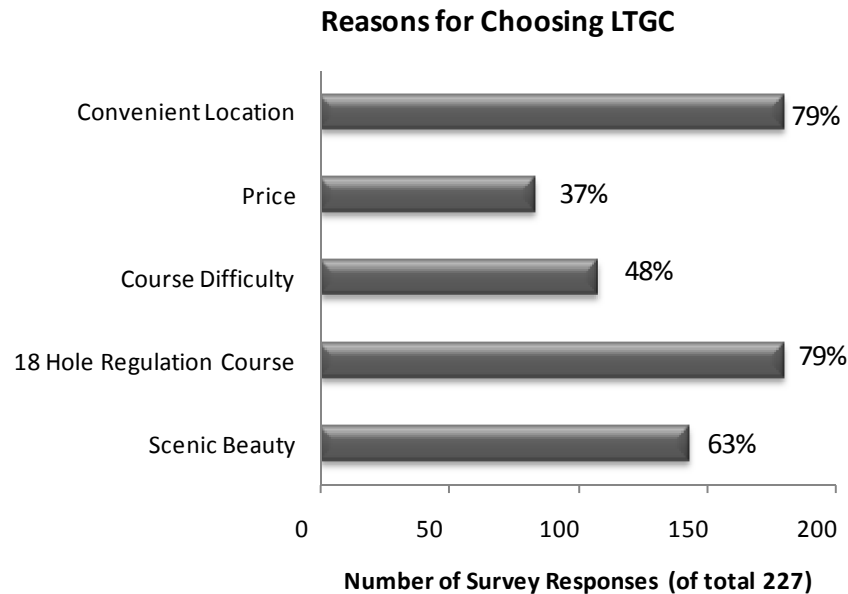
*Figure 4* depicts the popularity of reasons offered in the survey for choosing to play at LTGC. The chart indicates that the survey respondents' primary reasons for playing at this golf course are convenience of the location, and playing an 18-hole regulation course. Scenic beauty was chosen by 63% of the respondents as a reason for choosing this golf course, followed by course difficulty, and price. (In a recent Northern California Golf Association 'Golf' Magazine article (Stuller, Summer 2007), location, particularly of golf courses in beautiful settings is central to determining demand for a course. In this article, aesthetic aspects are among the most important variables determining pricing).

Finally, the survey also asked players what type of golf course they would play if the course was altered due to river restoration activities. Overwhelmingly the respondents said they would play a modified 18-hole regulation course, even if some holes were relocated across the river, and that they would not play a 9-hole course or an 18-hole executive course with

<sup>7</sup> 'Avid' or 'Core' golfers are defined as golfers who people age 18 or older who play eight or more rounds per year.

all holes located on the clubhouse side of the river<sup>8</sup>. Responses to these questions are shown in pie charts in *Figure 5*.

***Figure 4: Survey Responses – Reasons for Choosing LTGC***



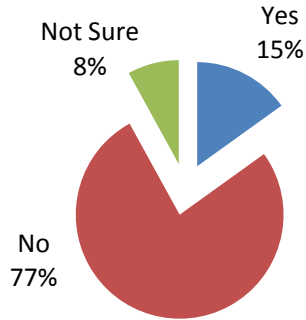
Comments and suggestions made by survey respondents were grouped together by topic area and summarized and are presented in *Appendix B*. The comments reflect a diversity of opinions regarding the golf course and restoration of the Upper Truckee River.

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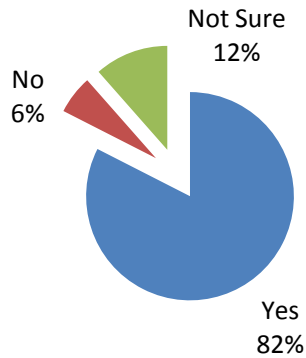
<sup>8</sup> These survey respondents are likely to be biased regarding changes made to LTGC; a reduced-play area golf course would likely appeal to a different group of golfers.

Figure 5: Survey Responses - Preference for Golf Course Type and Layout

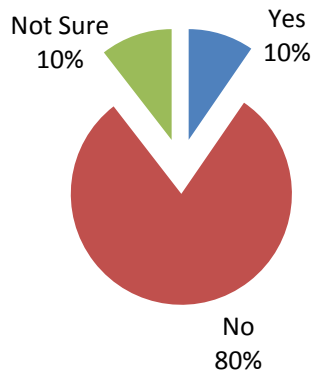
**Would you Play an 18-hole Executive Course?  
(All on Clubhouse side of river)**



**Would you Play a Modified 18-hole Regulation Course?  
(Some holes across river)**



**Would you Play a 9-hole Course  
(All on Clubhouse side of river)**





## COMPETITIVE GOLF COURSES (SCENARIOS 1A AND 1B)

There are numerous golfing opportunities in the Lake Tahoe Region. Map 1 displays the public 18-hole regulation courses (in black) and non-traditional length golf courses (in red) within this region.

Not all of these golf courses are considered to be competitors of LTGC, as explained below. The Tahoe interregional/intraregional transit study prepared for TRPA (LSC Consultants, 2006) reports that a 2004 survey of South Lake Tahoe visitors indicated that the summer visitor population originates from:

- The Bay Area - 21.8% (of which 76% arrive by private auto)
- Southern California – 19.8% (of which 59% arrive by private auto)
- Central California – 15.4% (of which 76% arrive by private auto)
- Other, including Nevada (43.0%) (of which 40% arrive by private auto)

If two-thirds of rounds played at LTGC are by non-locals, and the above percentages are applied to rounds played, then approximately 80% of LTGC's business arrives by automobile and approximately 20% of business arrives by air. Table 13 shows this calculation.

Given this information and the fact that most visitor (non-local) players will travel to South Lake Tahoe by vehicle on US 50, this report does not consider the numerous golf courses in Truckee and around the California side of north Lake Tahoe to be in competition with LTGC. Visitors to the area arriving via Interstate 80 have no economic rationale to bypass these golf courses and continue to drive to South Lake Tahoe for golf<sup>9</sup>.

This report considers competitive golf courses to be:

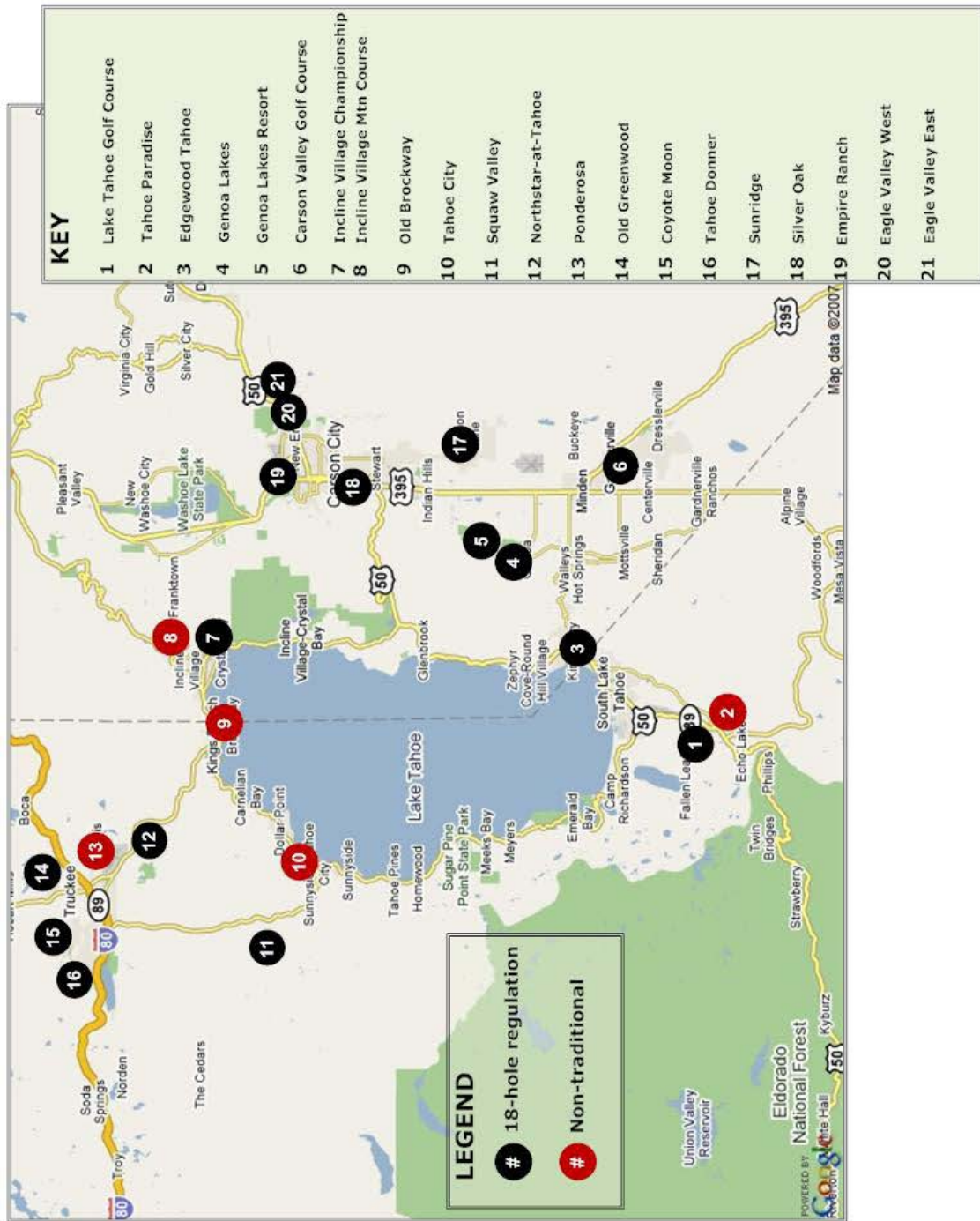
- Public 18-hole courses,
- 18-hole courses that offer a similar experience to LTGC in terms of aesthetic appeal, and
- Courses located within a 60-minute drive from South Lake Tahoe.

Map 2 shows the competitive golf courses based on these criteria.

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<sup>9</sup> Local players may drive to the North Shore to play new courses offered in this area; however, no attempt has been made to quantify this because the bulk of golf revenues are generated by visitor players (more than 80% of golf revenues are generated during the June through September months when visitors are estimated to make up more than two-thirds of the players).

*Map 1: Public Golf Courses in the Region*

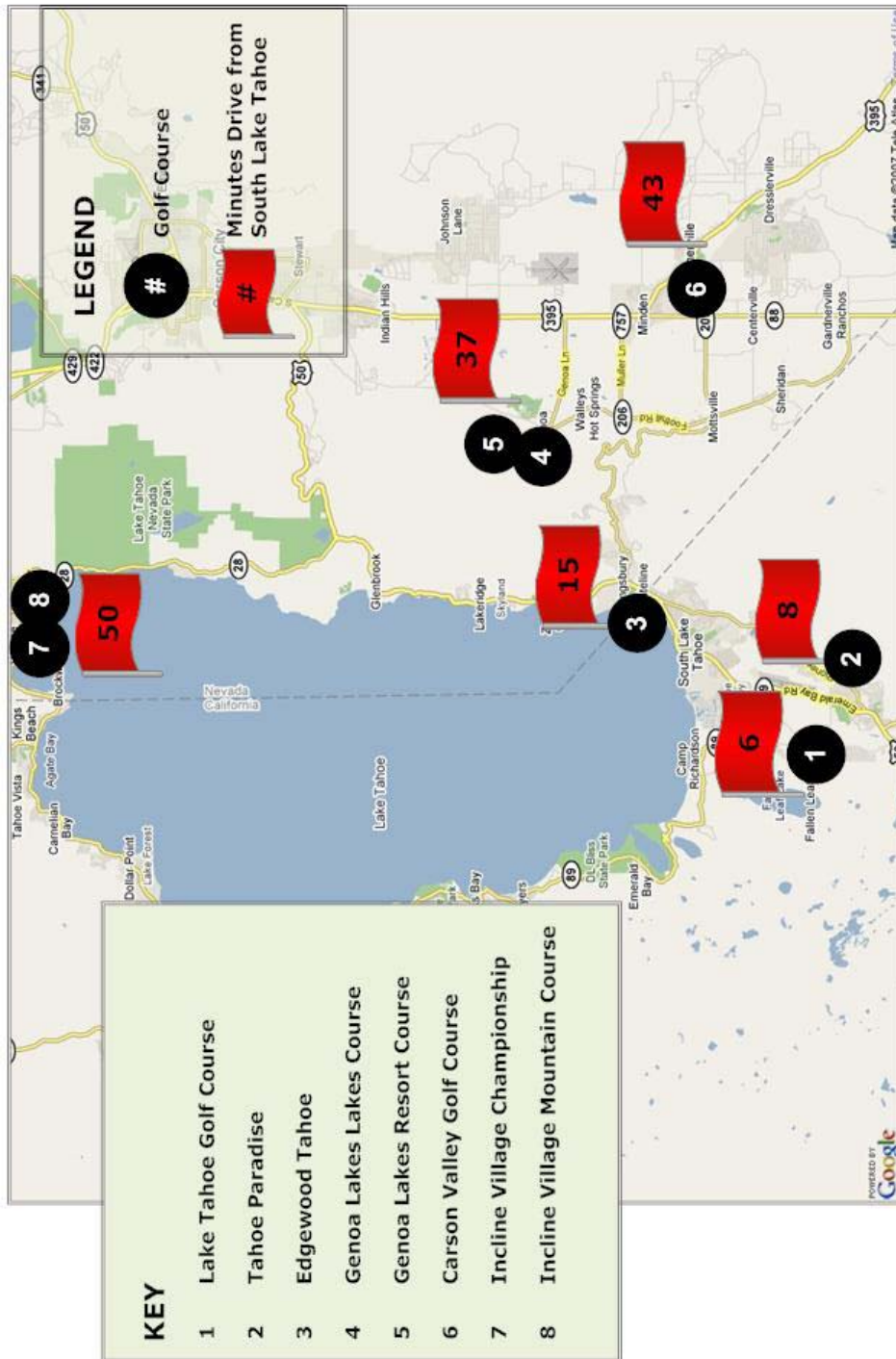


*Table 13: Origination and Mode of Transportation of LTGC Visitors*

LTGC Visitors	Percent of Total Summer Visitation	Percent of Visitors by Auto	Percent of Total Visitors arriving by Auto	Calculation	LTGC Rounds Played	Percent of Total Rounds
<b>Origination of Visitors to South Lake Tahoe in Summer</b>						
Bay Area	22%	87%	19%			
Southern California	19%	70%	13%			
Central California	15%	83%	13%			
Other and Out of State	44%	58%	25%			
<b>Total</b>	<b>100%</b>		<b>70%</b>	<b>a = 70%</b>		
<b>Total Rounds Played at Lake Tahoe Golf Course</b>						
Estimated Rounds Played by Visitors				<b>b</b>	<b>33,163</b>	67%
Estimated Rounds Played by Locals				c = b*67%	22,219	33%
<b>Total Rounds Played</b>				d = b*33%	<b>33,163</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>Estimated LTGC Visitor Golfers arriving by Auto</b>						
				<b>e = a*c</b>	<b>15,651</b>	

Source: Hansford Economic Consulting and Tahoe Interregional/Intraregional Transit Study, prepared by LSC transportation consultants, 2006. visit shore

*Map 2: Location of Scenarios 1A and 1B Competitor Golf Courses*



**Table 14** on the following page lists attributes of competitive golf courses sorted by distance from the intersection of Emerald Bay Road and Lake Tahoe Boulevard in South Lake Tahoe. Of the seven competitive courses, two are non-traditional length 18-hole golf courses. The non-traditional length courses are Tahoe Paradise, which is also the closest golf course to LTGC, and the Mountain Course at Incline Village. Three of the golf courses are outside the Tahoe Basin but offer spectacular views of the Eastern Sierra in meadow settings, and are closer than the competitive courses on the Nevada-side north shore of Lake Tahoe. These golf courses, located in Genoa and Gardnerville, are open year-round.

Green fees for the identified competitor golf courses are shown in **Table 15** and represent rack rate fees for peak season weekend play with a cart. LTGC has the lowest fees of the 18-hole regulation courses with the exception of Carson Valley Golf Course. Given the caliber of Carson Valley Golf Course, this golf course is only considered to be in competition with LTGC for its share of local, rather than visitor players. Descriptions of LTGC’s competitors are provided in **Appendix C** of this report.

**Table 15: Green Fees at Competitor Public Golf Courses**

Public Golf Course	Regulation (R) or Non-traditional (N) Facility	Rack Rate [1]		
		18 Holes	Twilight	Cart Rental
<b>Lake Tahoe Golf Course</b>	R	<b>\$80</b>	<b>\$60</b>	Included in green fee
Tahoe Paradise	N	\$58	\$39	Included in green fee
Edgewood Tahoe	R	\$225	\$175	Included in green fee
Genoa Lakes Resort (Lakes Course)	R	\$120	\$85	Included in green fee
Genoa Lakes Resort Course	R	\$90	\$65	Included in green fee
Carson Valley Golf Course	R	\$30	\$25	Included in green fee
The Championship Course at Incline Village	R	\$169	\$99	Included in green fee
The Mountain Course at Incline Village	N	\$62	\$40	Included in green fee
<b>Median Rack Rate</b>		<b>\$85</b>	<b>\$63</b>	

Source: *The Weekly Magazine*, June 2007, individual golf course websites

comp fees

[1] Peak season rates for weekend play. These rates do not reflect revenue per round realized by the golf course.

The median rack rate for LTGC’s competitors is \$85 for 18 holes. In 2008 the NGF reported the average cost of a round of golf at 18-hole public courses (daily fee and municipal) to be \$51 indicating that the region commands higher fees than the national average.

**Table 14: Competitive Courses (Scenarios 1A and 1B)**

**Lake Tahoe Golf Course Economic Feasibility Analysis  
Competitive Public Golf Courses (Scenarios 1A and 1B)**

**Shown in Map 2**

Golf Course	Number of Holes	Regulation (R) or Non-traditional (N) Facility	Year Opened	Estimated Number of Rounds	Tahoe Basin (TB) or Eastern Sierra (ES)	Course Length (Yards)	Par	Distance (Miles) [1]	Estimated Travel Time (Minutes) [2]	Designed By
<b>Lake Tahoe Golf Course</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>R</b>	<b>1960</b>	<b>33,163</b>	<b>TB</b>	<b>6,707</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>William Bell</b>
Tahoe Paradise	18	N	1960	n.a.	TB	4,028	66	5	8	Bruce Beeman
Edgewood Tahoe	18	R	1968	n.a.	TB	7,532	72	6	15	George Fazio
Genoa Lakes Resort (Lakes Course)	18	R	1993	n.a.	ES	7,263	72	20	37	Peter Jacobsen
Genoa Lakes Resort Course	18	R	1998	n.a.	ES	7,358	72	22	38	John Hairbottle
Carson Valley Golf Course	18	R	1960	n.a.	ES	6,023	71	25	43	Red Swift
The Championship Course at Incline Village	18	R	1964	26,665	TB	6,932	72	30	50	Robert Trent Jones Jr and Sr
The Mountain Course at Incline Village	18	N	1968	18,739	TB	3,513	58	32	55	Robert Trent Jones Jr and Sr

Source: Google Maps, Reno Tahoe Visitor and Convention Bureau, GolfCoursesGuide.com, and Hansford Economic Consulting

[1] Distance is measured in road miles originating from the intersection of Emerald Bay Road and Lake Tahoe Boulevard in South Lake Tahoe.

[2] Travel time is estimated by Google Maps from the intersection of Emerald Bay Road and Lake Tahoe Boulevard in South Lake Tahoe.

competitive

## NON-TRADITIONAL LENGTH GOLF COURSES (SCENARIO 2)

As already described more fully in [Section 2](#) of this report, a non-traditional length golf course is a 9-hole regulation course or an alternative length course, which includes par-3 courses, executive courses, pitch and putt courses, and other courses of nontraditional hole configuration.

[Map 3](#) shows locations of non-traditional length golf courses within the wider region that may be used as comparables for Scenario 2. There are no public par 3 or pitch and putt courses in the region. Both Tahoe Paradise and The Mountain Course at Incline Village are executive 18-hole courses. Ponderosa golf course in Truckee, Old Brockway in Kings Beach, and Tahoe City golf course are the best 9-hole comparison courses. All of these 9-hole courses are of regulation length. Attributes including number of rounds played and rack rate green fees of these courses are listed in [Table 16](#).

Since this analysis does not presume a golf course layout under Scenario 2 (it could be a 9-hole course or an 18-hole executive course, or some other configuration), a low to high range of potential rounds played and green fees charged for the reduced-play area course is modeled to provide a range of potential revenues and expenditures.

### Scenario 2 Potential Rounds Played

The low end of the range of number of rounds played under Scenario 2 is 15,000 rounds which is the lowest number of rounds of the comparison courses listed in [Table 16](#). The high end of the range is 25,000 rounds, which is the highest number of rounds of the comparison courses listed in [Table 16](#). Number of rounds data was provided by each of the comparison golf courses.

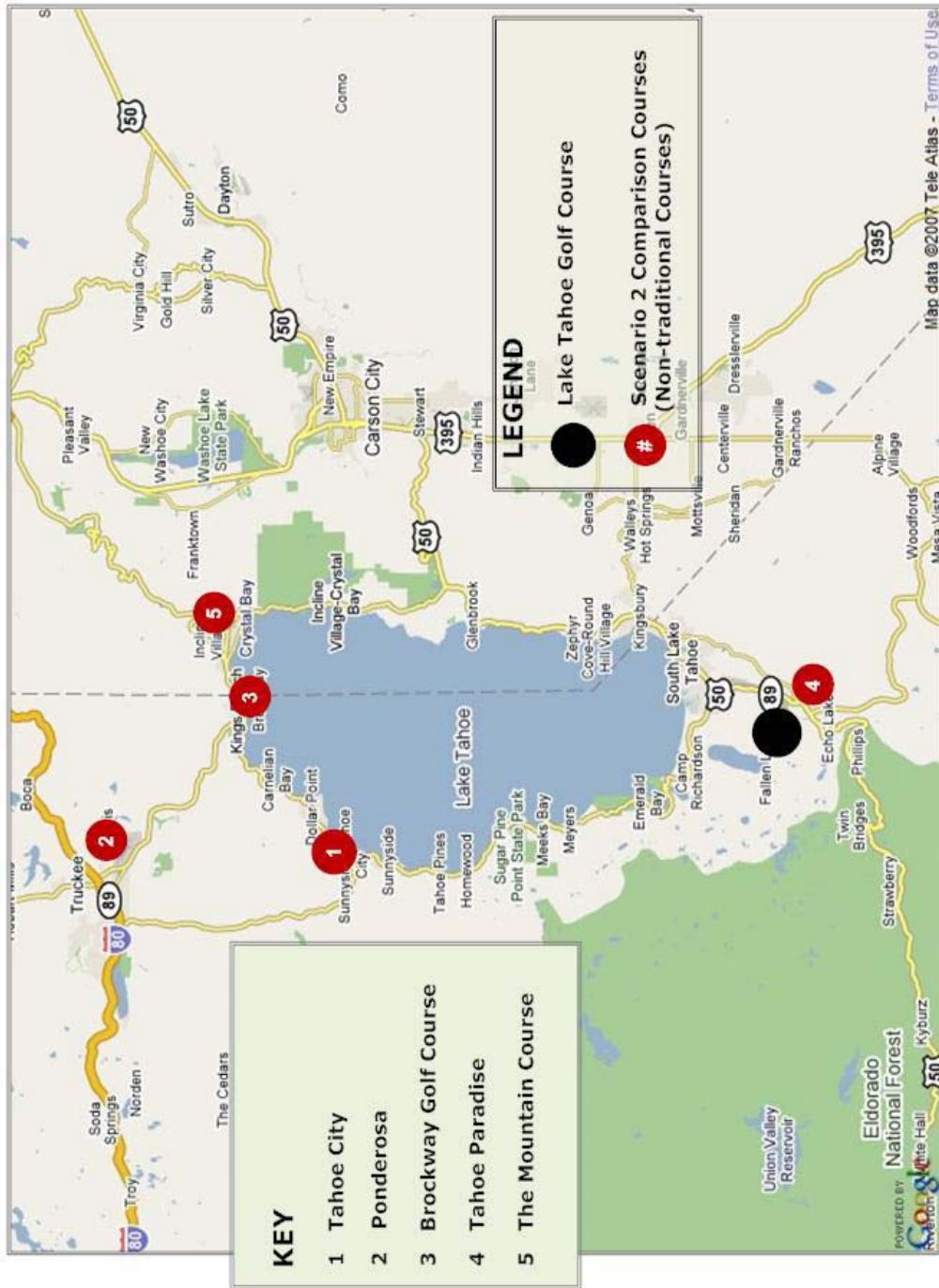
### Scenario 2 Potential Range of Fees

The average rack rate (greens fee) to play 18-holes at the Tahoe comparable courses with a cart is \$78; however, when comparing green fees per round, the median rack rate is 71% of the rack rate at LTGC. (The rack rate is the published rate charged which is greater than the actual fee charged per round). According to the NGF (National Golf Foundation, 2007), the median rack rate for a round of golf at non-traditional golf facilities (excluding resort public facilities) cost \$22.00. The median rack rate for a round of golf at public 18-hole regulation facilities cost \$40.00. At the national level, non-traditional facilities command 55% of the greens fees at 18-hole regulation course facilities.

The difference in the range is the rack rate as a percentage of LTGC's rack rate. At the low end of the range the rack rate is 55% of LTGC's rack rate per NGF statistics. At the high end of the range the rack rate is the median price point of the comparable Tahoe golf courses as a percentage of LTGC's rack rate (71%).



*Map 3: Location of Scenario 2 Comparison Non-traditional Length Golf Courses*





**Table 16: Number of Rounds and Green Fees Data for Scenario 2 Comparison Courses**

Lake Tahoe Golf Course Economic Feasibility Analysis Comparison Courses for Scenario 2 (Non-traditional Golf Course Configuration)													
Shown in Map 3													
Item	Public or Municipal	Course Type	Year Built	Number of Rounds [1]	Number of Holes	Yardage	Par (18 holes)	Rack Rates [2]		Cart Rental Rates			
								Walk 9 holes	Walk 18 holes	9 holes with cart	18 holes with cart	9 holes	18 holes
<b>Comparison Non-traditional Length Course</b>													
Tahoe City Golf Course	P	9-hole regulation	1917	n.a.	9	2,631	66	\$35	\$65	\$53	\$95	\$18	\$30
Ponderosa [3]	P	9-hole regulation	1961	15,000	9	3,022	70	\$32	\$52	\$50	\$78	\$18	\$26
Brockway Golf Course	P	9-hole regulation	1926	25,000	9	3,418	72	\$40	\$70	\$57	\$96	\$17	\$26
Tahoe Paradise	P	18-hole alternative	1960	n.a.	18	4,028	66	\$30	\$40	\$42	\$58	\$12	\$18
The Mountain Course [4]	P	18-hole alternative	1968	18,739	18	3,513	58	\$38	\$62	\$38	\$62	\$16	\$25
<b>Average of Comparison Courses</b>													
				<b>19,580</b>				<b>\$35</b>	<b>\$58</b>	<b>\$48</b>	<b>\$78</b>	<b>\$16</b>	<b>\$25</b>
Lake Tahoe Golf Course	P	18-hole regulation	1960	33,163	18	6,707	71	\$25	\$55	\$35	\$80	\$10	\$25
<b>Rate for a Round of Golf as a Percent of LTGC</b>													
Tahoe City Golf Course										66%			72%
Ponderosa [3]										63%			72%
Brockway Golf Course										71%			68%
Tahoe Paradise											73%		72%
The Mountain Course [4]											78%		
<b>Median Rate of Tahoe Comparison Courses</b>													
										<b>71%</b>			<b>72%</b>
<b>Median Green Fee for Non-traditional courses in the US (2006) per the NGF [5]</b>													
										<b>55%</b>			<b>55%</b>

Source: HEC telephone conversations with listed golf courses and the NGF Golf Industry Report First Quarter 2007

[1] Number of rounds is counted as total number of players paying to tee off therefore 18 holes at the 9-hole facilities counts as one round. Estimates (rounded) and actuals provided by each golf course.  
 [2] 2007 Rates.  
 [3] In June 2008 the Truckee Tahoe Airport District (with financial assistance from the Town of Truckee, Truckee Trails Foundation and Truckee Donner Land Trust) purchased the Ponderosa Golf Course. It is now managed by the Truckee Donner Recreation and Park District and fees are anticipated to decrease. Rounds played were estimated at 23,000 in 2007 by golfcourseguide.com; new management anticipates annual rounds to be no less than 15,000.  
 [4] The Mountain Course charges the same whether a cart is rented or not.  
 [5] Non-traditional facilities - either stand-alone 9-hole regulation or short courses (executive or par 3) green fees as a percentage of green fees for facilities with only 18 regulation holes. Green fees are peak season full rate weekend fees with cart. Cart may not be required at all courses. Full rates are rarely charged.

As of December 31, 2006, there were 904 18-hole equivalent (includes 9-hole, 18-hole, and 27-hole) golf courses in California, and 108 in Nevada (National Golf Foundation, 2007). Daily fee courses constituted 46% of total supply in California, and 61% in Nevada. Of all courses, including municipal and private, 84% were regulation length, and the remaining 16% executive or par-3 length courses in California. The share of regulation length courses is greater in Nevada. *Table 17* shows these statistics for California, Nevada, and the U.S. The data suggests consumer preference for regulation golf courses.

***Table 17: National Golf Course Supply***

Area	Total	Daily Fee	Regulation	Executive	Par 3
California	904	413	763	84	57
<i>Percent of Total</i>		46%	84%	9%	6%
Nevada	108	66	102	4	3
<i>Percent of Total</i>		61%	94%	4%	2%
US Total	14,968	8,321	13,702	724	542
<i>Percent of Total</i>		56%	92%	5%	4%

Source: NGF Golf Industry Report, First Quarter 2007

supply

Nationwide the current outlook for 9-hole courses is not favorable. In both 2005 and 2006 golf course closures were disproportionately short courses (National Golf Foundation, 2007). In 2007 stand-alone 9-holers or short courses (executive or par-3) accounted for 43% of total closures (20% of the US supply). This trend in short course closings is largely accounted for by higher and better economic uses of land rather than business failure. As described by the NGF (National Golf Foundation, January 2008), “Courses may be sold to developers when the underlying land has greater commercial real estate value than cash flow value as a golf course”.

In a 2001 Golf 20/20 publication (Sportometrics, 2001) twelve major findings were made with regard to the feasibility of alternative golf facilities. These major findings and implications for LTGC are summarized in *Table 18*.

***Table 18: Golf 20/20 Report Findings and Implications for Scenario 2***

<b>Report Findings for Alternative (Non-traditional Length) Courses</b>	<b>Implication for LTGC Scenario 2</b>
1. Golfers pay more at facilities with a full bar.	Favorable, LTGC has a full bar
2. Golfers prefer a club with a beverage cart, snack bar, and restaurant.	Favorable, all available
3. Golfers like a club that accepts tee times.	Favorable, tee times can be booked
4. Golfers pay and play more at clubs with driving ranges, and fees are higher at courses with mats.	Favorable, all available
5. Fees are higher where dress codes require a collared shirt and eliminate denim.	Golf attire preferred but not mandatory
6. Fees are slightly higher in more affluent more densely population and better-educated communities.	Not relevant, primarily a tourist-destination course
7. Rounds are higher in more affluent communities, but education appears to have no impact on rounds played.	Not relevant
8. Golfers prefer newer and longer alternative facilities.	Favorable, sufficient space at LTGC for longer alternative course
9. Fees and average rounds per day are higher in regions where courses are closed some portion of the year because of weather.	Applies to LTGC
10. 18-hole green fees are 48 percent higher than 9-hole fees, on average.	Not borne out by data in this study due to being a tourist destination
11. Green fees are just over 10 percent higher on weekends than they are during the week.	Already reflected in LTGC's pricing
12. Rounds and fees are higher at alternative facilities where there are more traditional courses.	Tahoe Paradise already captures this; may be difficult to do given proximity to this course

## MARKET ANALYSIS FINDINGS

### Findings

The following findings influence the demand for play (number of rounds) and green fees pricing assumptions used in the economic feasibility model for changes in the reconfiguration and operation of LTGC:

- Convenience of location and scenic beauty are the major assets of LTGC. These factors influencing demand are permanent and may even be leveraged to increase rounds played with a modified course layout if the modifications make the most of potential vistas. Seventy nine percent of LTGC golfers interviewed in 2007 said they chose to play at LTGC because it is an 18-hole regulation course, which suggests strong return golfer demand with reconfiguration of the golf course under Scenario 1B.

*The financial model assumes number of rounds played to remain the same under Scenario 1B as under the Base Case. A reconfigured 18-hole regulation length LTGC may potentially command greater greens fees; however, this analysis conservatively applies the Base Case fees to Scenario 1B.*

- Given the close proximity of an executive golf course (Tahoe Paradise) to LTGC it is possible that golfers who enjoy this type of course are already being captured making an executive course less feasible than other types of reduced-play area golf courses; however, this potential assumption is not used in the analysis because the many potential configurations of a reduced-play area are not analyzed.

*The financial model does not specify the type of reduced-play area golf course under Scenario 2. The estimates of variables, including number of rounds played, affecting revenues and expenditures under Scenario 2 are based on data from comparable Tahoe non-traditional length golf courses and other sources as more fully described in the following section of this report.*

- Pricing at existing non-traditional courses within the wider region may provide good indication of green fees that may be charged at a reduced-play area reconfigured LTGC; however, given uncertainty as to the configuration of this potential type of golf course, providing a range of potential green fees is more prudent.

*The financial model estimates a range of green fees that may be charged for a round of golf at a reduced-play area golf course. The low end of the range uses the median rack rate of non-traditional golf facilities across the US and the high end of the range uses the median rack rate of Tahoe comparable golf courses.*

## SECTION 5: FINANCIAL FEASIBILITY ANALYSIS

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The financial feasibility model estimates a projection of revenues and costs under each economic scenario based on a set of general assumptions and the base data developed in [Section 3](#) of this report.

### FEASIBILITY MODEL GENERAL ASSUMPTIONS

[Table 19](#) summarizes the general assumptions used to project revenues and expenses under each economic scenario. Assumptions for each of the variables are explained in detail below and are based in part on research (already presented in [Section 4](#)) and in part on discussion with American Golf Corporation and State Parks. Each of the general assumptions used in the projections of revenue and expenses under each scenario is described below.

#### Golf Course

LTGC continues to be an 18-hole regulation course under Scenarios 1A and 1B but is assumed to have a reduced-play area under Scenario 2. Various non-traditional length golf courses could potentially be built under Scenario 2 including an 18-hole executive course, 9-hole regulation course, and other configurations. The model does not specify which type of course would be built under Scenario 2. A four-combination approach is used to assess the full range of conditions related to the number of potential rounds and green fees (the two assumptions that most significantly affect results of the analysis).

• Low Rounds – Low Fees	• High Rounds – Low Fees
• Low Rounds – High Fees	• High Rounds – High Fees

#### Number of Golf Rounds

Scenario 1A reflects the average annual number of rounds played at LTGC 2003 through 2006, as previously calculated in [Table 7](#).

Extensive research into whether a modified / renovated 18-hole regulation course would increase, decrease, or have no effect on total number of rounds played yielded no definitive evidence what the outcome might be. Reconfiguration of the Championship Course in Incline Village during the 2003/04 seasons does not appear to have significantly influenced the number of rounds played at that golf course. Based on the research conducted the number of rounds under Scenario 1B is not altered from the Base Case. Ultimately, the number of rounds will be determined based on customer preferences and excellence of course design. Although number of rounds is not increased in this analysis under Scenario 1B it should be noted that there is potential for a price increase which could improve the projected revenues beyond those shown in this analysis.

The range of number of rounds played at a reduced-play area golf course under Scenario 2 is 15,000 to 25,000 rounds. Number of rounds information was obtained via telephone interview with each of the listed courses. Some golf courses declined to provide this information and some do not keep track of this information. The number of tournament rounds to total rounds is assumed to stay proportionately the same under Scenarios 1B as under Scenario 1A, and none are estimated under Scenario 2.

### **Number of Employees**

The estimation of full and part-time jobs provided in *Table 19* is detailed in *Table 20* for each scenario. Projected number of employees under scenarios 1B, 2, and 3 are based on rounds per employee for golf-activity employees, with the exception of golf course maintenance employees (based on number of major pieces of equipment per employee), and events per employee for food and beverage employees. The estimated number of rounds is described above.

Total number of employees is estimated to increase from 76 to 80 under Scenario 1B, decrease to 60 employees under Scenario 2 (Low Rounds), 65 employees under Scenario 2 (High Rounds), and decrease to 32 employees under Scenario 3.

### **Green Fees**

Given the difficulty of estimating green fees and other associated golf facility charges under each scenario, a ratio was used to reduce or increase prices proportionate to current fees at LTGC. It is assumed that under Scenario 1B green fees would remain at their current level.

Under Scenario 2 the green fees are estimated to range from a low of 55% of Base Case fees based on NGF data to a high of 71% of Base Case fees based on the median fee of Tahoe comparable non-traditional length courses (see *Tables 15 and 16*).

Traditionally, golf has been considered to be an activity with elastic demand because it is considered a luxury expense rather than a necessity. Having elastic demand means that if the price is lowered then demand for play increases; however, golf is unusual in that it is not only an expense to play in terms of monetary value, but is also time-expensive because a round of golf takes four to five hours to play. Instead of increasing revenues, reducing prices can actually lower the top line and hurt the bottom line (European Golf Course Owners Association). Lacking empirical evidence, it is suggested that demand for play at LTGC is fairly inelastic since the majority of players are visitors who have already allocated leisure time to recreate, and since the locals are unlikely to be able to play twice as much even if the price is halved.

### **Events and Guests**

The number of weddings and banquets was assumed to remain the same under each scenario.

**Table 19: General Assumptions used for Projecting Revenues and Expenses**

Assumptions	Scenario 1		Scenario 2 (Low Rounds)		Scenario 2 (High Rounds)		Scenario 3
	1A - Base Case	1B	Low Fees	High Fees	Low Fees	High Fees	
<b>Golf Course</b>							
Acreage of Manicured Landscape	100	90	50	50	50	50	0
Number of Golf Carts Leased	85	85	45	45	45	45	0
Pieces of Major Maintenance Equipment	17	19	14	14	14	14	0
<b>Employees (full and part-time)</b>							
Golf Activity Employees	42	46	28	28	33	33	0
Event Activity Employees	31	31	31	31	31	31	31
Administration	3	3	1	1	1	1	1
<b>Total Employees - (see Table 20)</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>32</b>
<b>Number of golf rounds played</b>							
Regular Rounds	27,864	27,864	15,000	15,000	25,000	25,000	0
Tournament Rounds [1]	5,299	5,299	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Subtotal Number of Rounds Played [2], [3]</b>	<b>33,163</b>	<b>33,163</b>	<b>15,000</b>	<b>15,000</b>	<b>25,000</b>	<b>25,000</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Green Fees compared to Base Case [4]</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>55%</b>	<b>71%</b>	<b>55%</b>	<b>71%</b>	<b>0%</b>
<b>Cart Rental Rates compared to Base Case [5]</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>55%</b>	<b>72%</b>	<b>55%</b>	<b>72%</b>	<b>0%</b>
<b>Events</b>							
Number of Weddings	29	29	29	29	29	29	29
Number of Banquets	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
<b>Total Number of Events [6]</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>37</b>
<b>Guests</b>							
Guests at Weddings	3,091	3,091	3,091	3,091	3,091	3,091	3,091
Guests at Banquets	573	573	573	573	573	573	573
<b>Total Guests at Events [6]</b>	<b>3,663</b>	<b>3,663</b>	<b>3,663</b>	<b>3,663</b>	<b>3,663</b>	<b>3,663</b>	<b>3,663</b>

tot assumps

Source: Hansford Economic Consulting

[1] Tournament rounds include group outings and events such as bachelor parties. No tournament rounds are projected under Scenario 2.  
 [2] HEC spent extensive time researching whether a modified / renovated 18-hole regulation course would increase, decrease, or have no effect on total number of rounds played. This research yielded no definitive evidence what the outcome might be. Ultimately the number of rounds will be determined based on customer preferences, and excellence of course design.  
 [3] Low range and high range rounds based on data from non-traditional length courses in the Tahoe region (see Table 16).  
 [4] Per the NGF 2006 the median green fee at non-traditional facilities in the US is 55% of the average green fee to play 18-hole facilities. The NGF's estimate accounts for a wide variety of types of courses and is used for the low range of potential fees. HEC has used the average fees of non-traditional length courses in the Tahoe region to reduce green fees for the high range of potential fees (see Table 16).  
 [5] Low range fees use NGF 2006 data and high range fees use data from non-traditional length courses in the Tahoe region (see Table 16).  
 [6] Number of events and guests assumed constant for all scenarios.

**Table 20: Estimated Employees by Economic Scenario**

2006		Scenario 1		Scenario 2 (Low)		Scenario 2 (High)		Scenario 3	
		1A - Base Case	1B	Low Fees	High Fees	Low Fees	High Fees		
Employees	Employees	Numerator	Multiplier						
<b>Number of Golf-activity Employees</b>									
Pro Shop	11	33,163	Rounds per Employee	3,015	11	11	5	8	0
Carts [1]	7	33,163	Rounds per Employee	4,738	7	8	3	5	0
Maintenance	24	17	Major Pieces of Equipment per Employee	0.708	24	27	20	20	0
<b>Subtotal Golf-activity Employees</b>	<b>42</b>				<b>42</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Number of Event-activity Employees</b>									
Food & Beverage	31	37	Events per Employee	1.2	31	31	31	31	31
<b>Subtotal Event-activity Employees</b>	<b>31</b>				<b>31</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>31</b>
Administration [2]	3	n.a.		n.a.	3	3	1	1	1
<b>Total Employees</b>	<b>76</b>				<b>76</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>32</b>

Source: *Hansford Economic Consulting*

[1] An additional employee is added under Scenario 1B to allow for increased snack cart service.

[2] Currently there are 3 administrative staff positions. HEC estimated administrative positions would reduce to 1 under Scenarios 2 and 3.

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## ESTIMATED REVENUES BY ECONOMIC SCENARIO

A step by step description of projection of revenues is presented here:

1. Revenue multipliers were developed for each revenue-generating activity to project revenues by economic scenario. Revenue multipliers are shown in Table 21 and are derived by dividing average annual revenues from Table 8 by unit for each line item.
2. All golf activities (green fees, cart rental, and driving range) revenue multipliers are based on rounds played. The revenue multiplier is revenues in 2007 dollars divided by rounds played. There is no revenue multiplier for the Nike Golf Learning Center because this no longer operates. Merchandise, food and beverage and other charges related to golf are also based on rounds played. Golf-related food and beverage revenues are also partially based on the number of cart employees to reflect snack bar sales.
3. Food and beverage related to weddings and banquets, and other revenues (such as wedding and banquet fees and service charges), are estimated on a per event basis.
4. The revenue multipliers are applied to the relevant unit for each revenue activity to estimate total revenues under each scenario. The unit assumptions (total rounds played and number of events) are taken from Table 19 for each economic scenario. Green fees are multiplied by 'green fees compared to base case' ratios to account for changed pricing between the scenarios.

Resulting total revenues by activity are shown for each scenario in Table 22. Base Case total revenues are \$20,000 less than in Table 21 due to the omission of the Nike Golf Learning Center in the revenue projections.

Golf activity revenues are estimated to remain at \$2.0 million under Scenario 1B and range from \$0.5 to \$1.0 million under Scenario 2. Because there is no golf course under Scenario 3, golf-activity revenues are zero. Concessions and other revenues are estimated to increase slightly from \$0.78 million under Scenario 1A to \$0.80 million under Scenario 1B. Under Scenario 2 (Low Rounds) these revenues decrease to \$0.49 million or \$0.65 million under Scenario 2 (High Rounds). Events facility only revenues are estimated at \$0.26 million under Scenario 3. Winter operations are not estimated to change between scenarios except they would be eliminated along with the golf course in Scenario 3. As previously noted, winter operations are most heavily dependent on weather conditions.

**Table 21: Revenue Multipliers Used to Project Revenues by Scenario**

Revenues	Revenues in 2007 \$s	Multiplier Basis	Unit	Revenue Multiplier
<b>Golf Activities</b>				
Green Fees	(See Table 8) \$1,368,000	33,163	Rounds Played	\$41.25
Cart Rental	\$517,000	33,163	Rounds Played	\$15.59
Driving Range	\$107,000	33,163	Rounds Played	\$3.23
Nike Golf Learning Center [1]	\$20,000	n.a.	No longer operating	n.a.
<b>Subtotal Golf Activities [2]</b>	<b>\$2,012,000</b>			
<b>Concessions/Other</b>				
Merchandise	\$181,000	33,163	Rounds Played	\$5.46
Food and Beverage - Golf [2]	\$285,000	33,163	50% Rounds Played	\$4
[3]		7	50% cart employees	\$20,357
Service charges, fees & other - Golf	\$58,000	33,163	Rounds Played	\$1.75
Food and Beverage - Events [2]	\$212,000	37	Event	\$5,691.28
Service charges, fees & other - Events	\$44,000	37	Event	\$1,181.21
<b>Subtotal Concessions/Other</b>	<b>\$780,000</b>			
<b>Total Annual Revenue</b>	<b>\$2,792,000</b>			

Source: Hansford Economic Consulting

[1] The learning center is no longer operating hence it is omitted from the revenue multipliers.

[2] LTGC estimates food and beverage revenues of \$212,000 from non-golf catered events in 2008.

*Table 22: Projected Revenues by Scenario*

LTGC Revenues	Scenario 1		Scenario 2 (Low Rounds)		Scenario 2 (High Rounds)		Scenario 3
	1A - Base Case	1B	Low Fees	High Fees	Low Fees	High Fees	
<b>Golf Activities</b>							
Green Fees [1]	\$1,368,000	\$1,368,000	\$340,300	\$440,900	\$567,200	\$734,800	\$0
Cart Rental [2]	\$517,000	\$517,000	\$128,600	\$128,600	\$214,400	\$214,400	\$0
Driving Range	\$107,000	\$107,000	\$48,400	\$48,400	\$80,700	\$80,700	\$0
Nike Golf Learning Center [1]	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
<b>Subtotal Golf Activities [2]</b>	<b>\$1,992,000</b>	<b>\$1,992,000</b>	<b>\$517,300</b>	<b>\$617,900</b>	<b>\$862,300</b>	<b>\$1,029,900</b>	<b>\$0</b>
<b>Concessions/Other</b>							
Merchandise	\$181,000	\$181,000	\$81,900	\$81,900	\$136,400	\$136,400	\$0
Food, Beverage, Events (Golf Related)	\$343,000	\$363,400	\$155,100	\$155,100	\$258,600	\$258,600	\$0
Food, Beverage, Events (Non-Golf Related)	\$256,000	\$256,000	\$256,000	\$256,000	\$256,000	\$256,000	\$256,000
<b>Subtotal Concessions/Other</b>	<b>\$780,000</b>	<b>\$800,400</b>	<b>\$493,000</b>	<b>\$493,000</b>	<b>\$651,000</b>	<b>\$651,000</b>	<b>\$256,000</b>
Snowmobile Lease Payments [3]	\$17,000	\$17,000	\$17,000	\$17,000	\$17,000	\$17,000	\$0
<b>Total Estimated LTGC Revenues (rounded)</b>	<b>\$2,789,000</b>	<b>\$2,809,000</b>	<b>\$1,027,000</b>	<b>\$1,128,000</b>	<b>\$1,530,000</b>	<b>\$1,698,000</b>	<b>\$256,000</b>

Source: Hansford Economic Consulting

[1] To estimate green fees, estimated rounds played is multiplied by the revenue multiplier in Table 21 and by the 'Green Fees compared to Base Case' multiplier shown in Table 19.

[2] To estimate cart rental revenue, estimated rounds played is multiplied by the revenue multiplier in Table 21 and by the 'Cart Rental Rates compared to Base Case' multiplier shown in Table 19.

[3] Snowmobile lease payments to American Golf Corporation primarily dependent on weather.

### ECONOMIC SCENARIO 3 POTENTIAL ADDITIONAL REVENUES

Between 2003 and 2006 LTGC averaged 37 wedding and banquet events per year and hosted about 3,663 guests. In addition, other golfing-related events and tournaments were catered. These events were catered onsite at the clubhouse. LTGC's clubhouse is 7,000 square feet with about 2,000 square feet of indoor space to host events. In addition, there is a patio area of about 1,600 square feet. Total revenues generated during this time period were \$599,000 in 2007 dollars<sup>10</sup>. With 2,000 square feet of space, this equates to sales of approximately \$300 per square foot, which is a healthy figure comparable to other eating and drinking places<sup>11</sup>. Of the total event-generated revenue, approximately \$256,000 was generated by non-golf events (weddings and banquets). The estimation of this amount is shown in **Table 21** (see footnote [2]). With 2,000 square feet of indoor space, non-golf events generate approximately \$128 per square foot per year.

The presence of the golf course currently gives LTGC a competitive edge over many of the numerous wedding and banquet venues around Lake Tahoe. Competitors for weddings and banquets are currently Edgewood at Tahoe, Harvey's Casino, Kirkwood Resort, Genoa Lakes Resort, and The Chateau at Incline Golf Courses. With the loss of an operating golf course under Scenario 3, LTGC would no longer compete with these locations but compete with other municipally-run and non-profit operated wedding sites. The Thunderbird Lodge, Valhalla, and North Tahoe Conference Center (NTCC) would be good comparables under Scenario 3; however, of these comparables only NTCC provides catering. Outside catering is brought in for events at Valhalla and Thunderbird Lodge.

NTCC provided revenue information for weddings and banquets at their facility for the base data years (2003 through 2006) used in this analysis. Data was adjusted for inflation to provide an apples-to-apples comparison with LTGC. The data revealed that NTCC caters almost double the number of events of LTGC currently, serves approximately 6,300 guests annually, and, because there is 2,000 square feet of space used for these events, generates sales of about \$194 per square foot. Although NTCC generates higher sales per square foot from weddings and events (\$194 per square foot compared to \$128 per square foot at LTGC), because it caters more events per year, revenue per event/party is lower than at LTGC. This data is presented in **Table 23**.<sup>12</sup>

If LTGC could generate the same revenues as NTCC for non-golf related events it could capture an additional \$131,000 under Scenario 3.

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<sup>10</sup> In comparison, the top 5% of daily fee golf courses generating \$1.0 - \$1.7 million annually reported an average of \$603,000 in revenue (National Golf Foundation, 2002).

<sup>11</sup> US median for eating and drinking establishments is \$280 per square foot (The Urban Land Institute, 2004).

<sup>12</sup> Thunderbird Lodge hosted 27 events in 2007, 10 of which were weddings. In addition, many dinners are hosted, seating about 120 guests per dinner.

**Table 23: Estimated Potential Additional Event Facility Revenue**

**Lake Tahoe Golf Course Economic Feasibility Analysis  
LTGC Event Facility Data**

Event Facility	Estimated Annual Revenue Generated by Events [1]	Square Feet of Events Facility Space [2]	Estimated Annual Revenue per Square Foot	Number of Weddings / Private Parties [3]	Approximate Number of Guests [3]	Estimated Revenue per Party
	<i>a</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>c = a/b</i>	<i>d</i>	<i>e</i>	<i>f = a/d</i>
<b>LTGC Total Event Revenues (see Table 21)</b>	<b>\$599,000</b>	2,000	<b>\$300</b>			
<b>LTGC Non-golf Event-related Revenues</b>						
Food and Beverage - Events [2]	\$212,000	2,000	\$106			
Service charges, fees & other - Events	\$44,000	2,000	\$22			
<b>Subtotal LTGC</b>	<b>\$256,000</b>	2,000	<b>\$128</b>	37	3,663	\$6,872
<b>North Tahoe Conference Center (NTCC)</b>						
Wedding and Event Related Revenue	\$387,000	2,000	\$194	63	6,267	\$6,176
<b>Potential Additional Revenue to LTGC</b>	<b>\$131,000</b>					

Source: North Tahoe Conference Center and American Golf Corporation.

[1] Data period 2003 - 2006.

[3] Data period 2003 - 2006 for LTGC, and 2004 - 2006 for NTCC.

[2] Does not include patio space.

This study does not attempt to quantify potential other sources of revenue that may be generated if the clubhouse is no longer operated by a concessionaire. Public workshops held in 2007 stimulated the following revenue-generating activities suggestions from building rental:

- Multi-use recreation/visitor center (with features such as a rock climbing wall),
- An arts center, and
- An educational center (for holding community college courses, for example).

### **ESTIMATED EXPENSES BY ECONOMIC SCENARIO**

As for revenues, a step by step description of projection of expenditures is presented here:

1. Expenses are estimated for each economic scenario using expense multipliers developed for each expense activity. Expense multipliers are shown in Table 24 and are derived by dividing average annual expenditures from Table 10 by unit for each line item.
2. Cost of goods expense is based on the historical percentage of these costs to merchandise and food and beverage sales. Payroll expenses are based on number of employees with the exception of instruction which will cost the concessionaire a flat fee of \$750 per month for an 18-hole regulation course (this cost is assumed to decrease 50% for a reduced-play area golf course).
3. Operating expenses cost multipliers are based on a combination of rounds played, acres of manicured landscape, number of events, and number of facilities. General and administrative costs are calculated as a percentage of all payroll, operating expenses, leases and rentals, and equipment replacement. Telephone/TV/Internet providers costs are estimated on a per employee basis since they generate the majority of the variable costs associated with this expense activity.
4. American Golf Corporation pays possessory interest property taxes to the El Dorado County Assessor and insurance for facility structures. Because these costs are largely fixed costs, and are not controllable by the golf course concessionaire, they are estimated on a per facility basis.

***Table 24: Expense Multipliers used to Project Expenses by Scenario***

Expenses	Expenses in 2007 \$s	Multiplier Basis	Unit	Cost Multiplier
<b>Cost of Goods</b>	<b>(See Table 10)</b>			
Merchandise	\$108,000	60%	Percentage of Revenues [1]	60%
Food and Beverage - Golf	\$62,500	18%	Percentage of Revenues [1]	18%
Food and Beverage - Events	\$62,500	24%	Percentage of Revenues [1]	24%
<b>Subtotal Cost of Goods</b>	<b>\$233,000</b>			
<b>Payroll</b>				
Golf and Facilities	\$60,000	11	Pro Shop Employees	\$5,454.55
Carts & Range	\$37,000	7	Carts Employees	\$5,285.71
Instruction	\$20,000	1	Flat \$750 / mo for instructors	\$4,500.00
Course Maintenance	\$232,000	24	Maintenance Employees	\$9,666.67
Food and Beverage	\$177,000	31	Event Employees	\$5,709.68
General and Administrative	\$102,000	76	Total Employees	\$1,342.11
<b>Subtotal Payroll</b>	<b>\$628,000</b>			
<b>Operating Expenses (including Utilities)</b>				
Golf	\$7,000	33,163	Rounds Played	\$0.21
Carts & Range	\$14,000	33,163	Rounds Played	\$0.42
Nike Golf Learning Center	\$2,000		No longer operating	n.a.
Nike Golf Membership	\$5,000		No longer operating	n.a.
Course Maintenance	\$68,000	100	Acres of Manicured Landscape	\$680.00
Food and Beverage	\$18,000	37	Events	\$483.22
General and Administrative	\$87,000	10%	Percentage of Expenses [2]	10%
Facilities	\$14,000	33,163	Rounds Played	\$0.42
Water	\$6,000	1	Facility (includes all structures)	\$6,000.00
Power - irrigation [3]	\$18,900	100	Acres of Manicured Landscape	\$189.00
Power - structures [3]	\$23,100	1	Facility (includes all structures)	\$23,100.00
Phone / TV / Internet Providers	\$10,000	76	Total Employees	\$131.58
Solid Waste	\$14,000	37	Events	\$375.84
<b>Subtotal Operating Expenses</b>	<b>\$287,000</b>			
<b>Leases and Rentals, Equipment Replacement</b>				
Carts	\$60,000	85	Number of Carts	\$705.88
Maintenance	\$24,000	17	Major Pieces of Equipment [4]	\$1,411.76
Kitchen	\$5,000	1	Average Annual Cost	\$5,000.00
<b>Subtotal Leases and Rentals, Equipment Replacement</b>	<b>\$89,000</b>			
<b>Taxes and Insurance</b>				
Property Tax	\$65,000	1	Facility Structures	\$65,000.00
Insurance	\$21,000	1	Facility Structures	\$21,000.00
Other	(\$7,000)	1	Facility Structures	(\$7,000.00)
<b>Subtotal Taxes and Insurance</b>	<b>\$79,000</b>			
<b>Total Annual Expenses</b>	<b>\$1,316,000</b>			

Source: American Golf Corporation and Hansford Economic Consulting

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[1] Percentage of maintenance and food and beverage revenues shown in Table 21.

[2] Percentage of payroll, operating expenses (excluding Nike golf learning center and membership), leases and rentals, and equipment replacement.

[3] Per LTGC, 53% of power bills are for the clubhouse, 6% for the maintenance building, and 41% for the pumphouse (golf course).

[4] Includes equipment such as mowers, aerators, sod cutters, front end loading tractor, and topdressers.

5. Maintenance costs are estimated on a per major piece of equipment basis since the costs of maintaining the course is dependent on variables including demand for play, acres of landscaping and difficulty of maintenance due to golf course layout. The number of major pieces of equipment reflects costs associated with these variables. The number of cart rentals is dependent on demand for play and is estimated to decrease under Scenario 2. Costs associated with the kitchen are likely to remain unchanged under any scenario since these costs are largely fixed costs associated with the ability to host events. There is no expenditure multiplier for the Nike Golf Learning Center and associated membership dues because this no longer operates at LTGC.

Cost multipliers are applied to the unit assumptions in *Table 19* to estimate total expense impacts generated by the economic scenarios. The results are shown in *Table 25*.

Cost of goods is not estimated to change significantly between scenarios 1A and 1B, but is estimated to be reduced under Scenarios 2 and 3. Payroll expenses increase between Scenarios 1A and 1B, reflecting the need for additional employees for additional course maintenance and increased snack bar service. Payroll expenses decrease under Scenarios 2 and 3 because the number of employees decreases under these scenarios.

Operating expenses decrease slightly from \$280,000 to \$275,000 under Scenario 1B primarily due to decreased acreage of maintained landscape and power costs for irrigation. Operating expenses decrease to \$194,000 under Scenario 2 (Low Rounds) or \$210,000 under Scenario 2 (High Rounds), and are significantly less at \$94,000 under Scenario 3. Leases and rentals costs change based on number of carts and major pieces of maintenance equipment needed. Taxes and insurance are fixed costs that are assumed to stay constant under each scenario.

## **FINANCIAL FEASIBILITY FINDINGS**

Scenarios 1A and 1B are found to be financially feasible. Net revenues are estimated to decrease by less than \$20,000 between the Base Case and Scenario 1B.

Scenario 2 is only found to be feasible under the most optimistic of circumstances where number of rounds attained is at the highest range of comparable courses in Tahoe and rack rates are the median of comparable Tahoe non-traditional length facilities. Although net revenues (golf course operations revenues less expenditures) are positive under Scenario 2, the concessionaire would have a negative cash flow after making rent and CIP payments to State Parks in all but the most optimistic of the range of revenues and expenditures under Scenario 2.

Net revenues are negative under Scenario 3.



Scenario 3 revenues include additional revenues that may potentially be generated by an increased number of events held at the clubhouse but does not include an analysis of increased expenses associated with increased events. The negative financial result produced under Scenario 3 would be exacerbated by additional expenses; concessionaire operations would cease at LTGC. Revenues and expenditures are compared in *Table 26* for each economic scenario.

A study of the economic impacts of golf in California (Zilberman & Templeton, 2000) made five points worthy of consideration in light of the results of the financial analysis presented in this section.

1. Revenues tend to increase with number of holes, length of course, and difficulty of access to an 18-hole regulation course.

*Revenues decrease under Scenario 2.*

2. Facilities with a 9-hole regulation course do not generate more revenues, on average, than facilities with a 9-hole non-regulation course.

*Revenues projected under Scenario 2 may be reasonable for various non-traditional configurations (not just 9-hole).*

3. The reported quality of an 18-hole regulation course is higher, on average, than the reported quality of an 18-hole non-regulation course and golf fees are slightly higher (this is also true for 9-hole courses with regards to fees but not quality).

*Green fees are lower on a per-round basis for non-traditional courses in the competitive market area. If perceived quality is lower, the course is less likely to capture as high percentage of visitors. Local golf player rounds may increase (as a percentage of total rounds) under Scenario 2.*

4. Economic drivers of number of alternative facilities are per capita income, population density, and average green fees at both traditional courses and nontraditional facilities.

*These variables are likely to have greater impact under Scenario 2 since a greater share of players is likely to be local under this scenario.*

5. Food and beverage and merchandise sales tend to increase with number of holes, length of course, and cost of a round at an 18-hole regulation course, and tend to be higher than at 18-hole non-regulation courses. Nine-hole regulation courses have greater merchandise sales than 9-hole non-regulation course.

*Food and beverage, and merchandise sales decrease under Scenario 2.*

**Table 25: Projected Expenditures by Economic Scenario**

Lake Tahoe Golf Course Economic Feasibility Analysis  
Projected Expenditures by Economic Scenario

Expenses	Scenario 1		Scenario 2 (Low Rounds)		Scenario 2 (High Rounds)		Scenario 3	
	1A - Base Case		Low Fees		High Fees		Low Fees	
	1B							
<b>Cost of Goods</b>								
Merchandise	\$108,000	\$108,000	\$48,900	\$48,900	\$48,900	\$81,400	\$81,400	\$0
Food and Beverage - Golf	\$62,500	\$66,200	\$28,300	\$28,300	\$28,300	\$47,100	\$47,100	\$0
Food and Beverage - Events	\$62,500	\$62,500	\$62,500	\$62,500	\$62,500	\$62,500	\$62,500	\$62,500
<b>Subtotal Cost of Goods</b>	<b>\$233,000</b>	<b>\$236,700</b>	<b>\$139,700</b>	<b>\$139,700</b>	<b>\$139,700</b>	<b>\$191,000</b>	<b>\$191,000</b>	<b>\$62,500</b>
<b>Payroll</b>								
Golf and Facilities	\$60,000	\$60,000	\$27,100	\$27,100	\$27,100	\$45,200	\$45,200	\$0
Carts & Range	\$37,000	\$42,300	\$16,700	\$16,700	\$16,700	\$27,900	\$27,900	\$0
Instruction [1]	\$4,500	\$4,500	\$2,300	\$2,300	\$2,300	\$2,300	\$2,300	\$0
Course Maintenance	\$232,000	\$259,300	\$191,100	\$191,100	\$191,100	\$191,100	\$191,100	\$0
Food and Beverage	\$177,000	\$177,000	\$177,000	\$177,000	\$177,000	\$177,000	\$177,000	\$177,000
General and Administrative	\$102,000	\$107,100	\$80,400	\$80,400	\$80,400	\$87,700	\$87,700	\$42,900
<b>Subtotal Payroll</b>	<b>\$612,500</b>	<b>\$650,200</b>	<b>\$494,600</b>	<b>\$494,600</b>	<b>\$494,600</b>	<b>\$531,200</b>	<b>\$531,200</b>	<b>\$219,900</b>
<b>Operating Expenses (including Utilities)</b>								
Golf	\$7,000	\$7,000	\$3,200	\$3,200	\$3,200	\$5,300	\$5,300	\$0
Carts & Range	\$14,000	\$14,000	\$6,300	\$6,300	\$6,300	\$10,600	\$10,600	\$0
Nike Golf Learning Center	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Nike Golf Membership	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Course Maintenance	\$68,000	\$61,200	\$34,000	\$34,000	\$34,000	\$34,000	\$34,000	\$0
Food and Beverage	\$18,000	\$18,000	\$18,000	\$18,000	\$18,000	\$18,000	\$18,000	\$18,000
General and Administrative [2]	\$87,000	\$90,100	\$66,100	\$66,100	\$66,100	\$70,800	\$70,800	\$28,200
Facilities	\$14,000	\$14,000	\$6,300	\$6,300	\$6,300	\$10,600	\$10,600	\$0
Water	\$6,000	\$6,000	\$6,000	\$6,000	\$6,000	\$6,000	\$6,000	\$6,000
Power - irrigation	\$18,900	\$17,000	\$9,500	\$9,500	\$9,500	\$9,500	\$9,500	\$0
Power - structures	\$23,100	\$23,100	\$23,100	\$23,100	\$23,100	\$23,100	\$23,100	\$23,100
Phone / TV / Internet Providers	\$10,000	\$10,500	\$7,900	\$7,900	\$7,900	\$8,600	\$8,600	\$4,200
Solid Waste	\$14,000	\$14,000	\$14,000	\$14,000	\$14,000	\$14,000	\$14,000	\$14,000
<b>Subtotal Operating Expenses</b>	<b>\$280,000</b>	<b>\$274,900</b>	<b>\$194,400</b>	<b>\$194,400</b>	<b>\$194,400</b>	<b>\$210,500</b>	<b>\$210,500</b>	<b>\$93,500</b>
<b>Leases and Rentals, Equipment Replacement</b>								
Carts	\$60,000	\$60,000	\$31,800	\$31,800	\$31,800	\$31,800	\$31,800	\$0
Maintenance	\$24,000	\$26,800	\$19,800	\$19,800	\$19,800	\$19,800	\$19,800	\$0
Kitchen	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$5,000
<b>Subtotal Leases and Rentals, Equipment Replacement</b>	<b>\$89,000</b>	<b>\$91,800</b>	<b>\$56,600</b>	<b>\$56,600</b>	<b>\$56,600</b>	<b>\$56,600</b>	<b>\$56,600</b>	<b>\$5,000</b>
<b>Taxes and Insurance</b>								
Property Tax	\$65,000	\$65,000	\$65,000	\$65,000	\$65,000	\$65,000	\$65,000	\$65,000
Insurance	\$21,000	\$21,000	\$21,000	\$21,000	\$21,000	\$21,000	\$21,000	\$21,000
Other	(\$7,000)	(\$7,000)	(\$7,000)	(\$7,000)	(\$7,000)	(\$7,000)	(\$7,000)	(\$7,000)
<b>Subtotal Taxes and Insurance</b>	<b>\$79,000</b>	<b>\$79,000</b>	<b>\$79,000</b>	<b>\$79,000</b>	<b>\$79,000</b>	<b>\$79,000</b>	<b>\$79,000</b>	<b>\$79,000</b>
<b>Total Estimated Annual Expenses (rounded) [3]</b>	<b>\$1,294,000</b>	<b>\$1,333,000</b>	<b>\$964,000</b>	<b>\$964,000</b>	<b>\$964,000</b>	<b>\$1,068,000</b>	<b>\$1,068,000</b>	<b>\$460,000</b>

Source: American Golf Corporation and Hansford Economic Consulting

[1] Assumes half the number of instructors under scenario 2.  
 [2] Percentage of payroll, operating expenses, leases and rentals, and equipment replacement.  
 [3] Some costs associated with winter operations borne by snowmobile operator are not included.

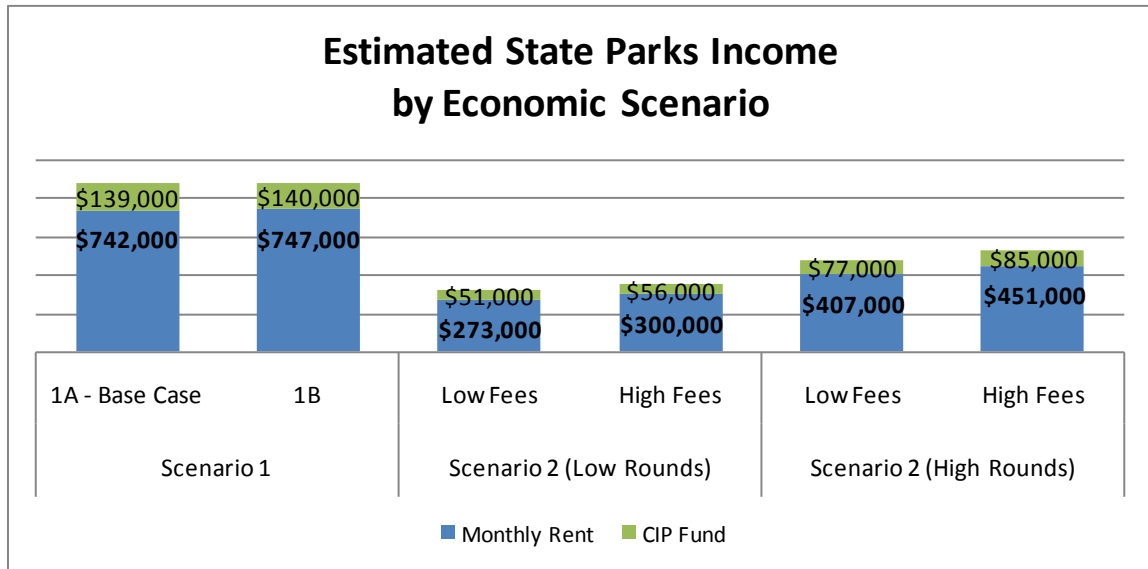
**Income Impacts to State Parks and American Golf Corporation**

Estimated gross receipts (revenues) determine payments to State Parks. Rent to State Parks and contributions to the CIP fund are deducted from net revenues to estimate net annual concessionaire revenues.

On an annual basis, rent payments to State Parks are estimated to increase from \$742,000 to \$747,000 under Scenario 1B, and decrease to \$451,000 (high end of range) or \$273,000 (low end of range) under Scenario 2. The CIP fund would experience a corresponding change, from \$139,000 under the Base Case to \$140,000 under Scenario 1B, and \$85,000 (high end of range) or \$51,000 (low end of range) under Scenario 2.

Estimates of revenue to State Parks under each scenario are illustrated in *Figure 6*.

**Figure 6: Estimated Income to State Parks**



‘Net Annual LTGC Revenues’ shown in *Table 26* are remaining revenues to American Golf Corporation. Revenues to the concessionaire are projected to decrease from \$614,000 under the Base Case to \$589,000 under Scenario 1B, and be negative under Scenario 2<sup>13</sup> under all but the most optimistic of circumstances.

Since Scenario 3 is projected to be financially infeasible, there is no estimate of income to State Parks and American Golf Corporation resulting from closure of the golf course.

<sup>13</sup> Revenue estimates are based on LTGC’s financial performance 2003 – 2006 which produces a more conservative estimate than using all historical data 1995 – 2006.

**Table 26: Net Revenues and Payments to State Parks by Scenario**

**Lake Tahoe Golf Course Economic Feasibility Analysis  
LTGC Revenues and Expenses by Economic Scenario**

Revenue or Expense	Scenario 1		Scenario 2 (Low Rounds)		Scenario 2 (High Rounds)		Scenario 3
	1A - Base Case	1B	Low Fees	High Fees	Low Fees	High Fees	
<b>Revenues (see Table 22)</b>							
Golf Activities	a	\$1,992,000	\$517,000	\$618,000	\$862,000	\$1,030,000	\$0
Concessions/Other	b	\$780,000	\$493,000	\$493,000	\$651,000	\$651,000	\$256,000
Snowmobile Lease Payments	c	\$17,000	\$17,000	\$17,000	\$17,000	\$17,000	\$0
<b>Subtotal Revenues</b>	<b>d = a+b+c</b>	<b>\$2,789,000</b>	<b>\$1,027,000</b>	<b>\$1,128,000</b>	<b>\$1,530,000</b>	<b>\$1,698,000</b>	<b>\$256,000</b>
Scenario 3 Potential Event Revenues (see Table 23)	e						\$131,000
<b>Total Revenues</b>	<b>f = d+e</b>	<b>\$2,789,000</b>	<b>\$1,027,000</b>	<b>\$1,128,000</b>	<b>\$1,530,000</b>	<b>\$1,698,000</b>	<b>\$387,000</b>
<b>Expenditures (see Table 25)</b>							
Cost of Goods	g	\$233,000	\$140,000	\$140,000	\$191,000	\$191,000	\$63,000
Payroll	h	\$613,000	\$495,000	\$495,000	\$531,000	\$531,000	\$220,000
Operating Expenses (including Utilities)	i	\$280,000	\$194,000	\$194,000	\$211,000	\$211,000	\$94,000
Leases and Rentals, Equipment Replacement	j	\$89,000	\$92,000	\$92,000	\$57,000	\$57,000	\$5,000
Taxes and Insurance	k	\$79,000	\$79,000	\$79,000	\$79,000	\$79,000	\$79,000
<b>Total Expenditures</b>	<b>l = sum(g:k)</b>	<b>\$1,294,000</b>	<b>\$965,000</b>	<b>\$965,000</b>	<b>\$1,069,000</b>	<b>\$1,069,000</b>	<b>\$461,000</b>
<b>Revenues less Expenditures</b>	<b>m = f - l</b>	<b>\$1,495,000</b>	<b>\$62,000</b>	<b>\$163,000</b>	<b>\$461,000</b>	<b>\$629,000</b>	<b>(\$74,000)</b>
less Rent to State Parks [2]	n = f*27%	\$742,000	\$273,000	\$300,000	\$407,000	\$451,000	[1]
less Capital Improvement Fund [3]	o = f*5%	\$139,000	\$51,000	\$56,000	\$77,000	\$85,000	[1]
<b>Subtotal Payments to State Parks [4]</b>	<b>p = n+o</b>	<b>\$881,000</b>	<b>\$324,000</b>	<b>\$356,000</b>	<b>\$484,000</b>	<b>\$536,000</b>	<b>\$0</b>
<b>Net Annual LTGC Revenues [5]</b>	<b>q = m - p</b>	<b>\$614,000</b>	<b>(\$262,000)</b>	<b>(\$193,000)</b>	<b>(\$23,000)</b>	<b>\$93,000</b>	<b>(\$74,000)</b>
							summ

Source: Hansford Economic Consulting

- [1] With projected negative financial returns the concessionaire would cease operations.
- [2] Average annual rent as a percentage of gross revenues was 27% (see Table 6) between 2003 and 2006.
- [3] Per terms of the concessionaire's contract, 5% of gross revenues are paid into a capital improvement fund.
- [4] Base Case payments to State Parks does not match Table 5 (\$887,339) because of the discontinuation of the Nike Learning Center and rounding of numbers.
- [5] Net golf course concessionaire revenues. Net snowmobile operator revenues not evaluated.

## SECTION 6: IMPACTS ON THE SOUTH LAKE TAHOE ECONOMY

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An additional consideration for the river restoration project is the additional economic impacts of the different project alternatives on the South Shore economy. Additional economic impacts resulting from reconfiguration and operations changes to LTGC include visitor spending elsewhere in South Shore, sales taxes generated both at LTGC and elsewhere in South Shore, transient occupancy taxes, property taxes, and jobs and earnings associated with employment to service visitor needs.

The additional economic impacts estimated in this report are limited to additional direct spending into the local economy. Other multiplier effects, often referred to as ‘indirect’ and ‘induced’ effects<sup>14</sup> (or ripple effects) of travel spending on the South Shore economy are not estimated in this report because this would require extensive additional modeling and analysis. In addition, other value-added impacts such as LTGC’s contribution to real estate values of surrounding properties, for example, are not estimated.

The total number of visitors generated by LTGC ranges from 3,663 guests (Base Case number of guests for events only) under Scenario 3 to 22,219 visitors under Scenario 1B. (*Note: Scenario 3 was determined to be infeasible in [Section 5](#); Scenario 3 in this section portrays the contribution of non-golfer visitors at LTGC currently*). Spending generated by these visitors is estimated to range from \$0.9 million under Scenario 3 (excludes golfers) to \$7.5 million under Scenario 1B. Visitor spending is estimated to be spread fairly evenly between LTGC, lodging, retail and food and beverage, and less on other recreation.

Total employment generated by LTGC visitors is estimated to range from 44 under Scenario 3 to 172 under Scenario 1B, and associated earnings by employees are estimated to range from \$493,000 under Scenario 3 to \$2.7 million under Scenario 1B. These model results are summarized in [Table 27](#).

Estimated taxes generated directly by LTGC include sales tax on merchandise and food and beverage sales, and property tax. These taxes range from \$82,000 under Scenario 3 to \$120,000 under Scenario 1B. Taxes generated elsewhere within the South Shore economy include transient occupancy taxes and sales tax, estimated from \$128,000 under Scenario 3 to \$495,000 under Scenario 1B. These model results are summarized in [Table 28](#).

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<sup>14</sup> Indirect effects refer to the intermediate inputs used to produce the final product or service (that are manufactured in South Shore). Induced effects refer to employee-purchased goods and services attributable to direct and indirect impacts. For example, employees will buy groceries in South Shore using earnings generated by visitors.

*Table 27: Visitation, Spending, Earnings and Jobs by Scenario*

Item	Scenario 1		Scenario 2		Scenario 3
	1A - Base Case	1B	Low Rounds	High Rounds	
<b>Total Estimated Visitation and Spending</b>					
Estimated Number of LTGC-generated Visitors	Table D-2 8,942	Table D-8 8,942	Table D-14 5,048	Table D-20 7,192	Table D-25 1,832
Estimated Spending by LTGC-generated Visitors [1]	\$7,476,000	\$7,476,000	\$3,881,000	\$5,860,000	\$912,000
<b>Estimated Visitor Spending by Category</b>					
LTGC	Table D-3 \$1,907,920	Table D-9 \$1,921,588	Table D-15 \$699,833	Table D-21 \$1,052,103	Table D-26 \$171,520
Lodging	\$1,569,960	\$1,569,960	\$815,010	\$1,230,600	\$191,520
Other Recreation	\$783,440	\$769,772	\$697,327	\$1,057,497	\$156,800
Retail	\$1,644,720	\$1,644,720	\$853,820	\$1,289,200	\$200,640
Food & Beverage	\$1,569,960	\$1,569,960	\$815,010	\$1,230,600	\$191,520
<b>Total Visitor Spending Estimate</b>	<b>\$7,476,000</b>	<b>\$7,476,000</b>	<b>\$3,881,000</b>	<b>\$5,860,000</b>	<b>\$912,000</b>
<b>Estimated Earnings and Employment</b>					
Estimated Direct Earnings	Table D-4 \$2,666,133	Table D-10 \$2,698,792	Table D-16 \$1,667,886	Table D-22 \$2,297,161	Table D-27 \$493,006
Estimated Employment (Jobs)	168	172	113	139	44

visitor summ

Source: *Hansford Economic Consulting*

[1] Estimates are based on the mid-point of a potential range of spending.

Table 28: Sales Tax, Property Tax and Transient Occupancy Taxes by Scenario

Lake Tahoe Golf Course Economic Feasibility Analysis  
 Estimates of Taxes Directly Generated by LTGC Visitors

Item	Scenario 1		Scenario 2		Scenario 3
	1A - Base Case	1B	Low Rounds	High Rounds	
<b>Estimated Taxes Generated at LTGC</b>					
Sales Tax	Table D-5 \$53,000	Table D-11 \$55,000	Table D-17 \$33,000	Table D-23 \$45,000	Table D-28 \$17,000
Property Tax	\$65,000	\$65,000	\$65,000	\$65,000	\$65,000
<b>Subtotal LTGC Estimated Taxes</b>	<b>\$118,000</b>	<b>\$120,000</b>	<b>\$98,000</b>	<b>\$110,000</b>	<b>\$82,000</b>
<b>Estimated Taxes Generated elsewhere in South Shore</b>					
Transient Occupancy Tax	Table D-6 \$157,000	Table D-12 \$157,000	Table D-18 \$82,000	Table D-24 \$123,000	Table D-29 \$19,000
Sales Tax	\$218,000	\$218,000	\$114,000	\$171,000	\$27,000
<b>Subtotal Taxes Generated Elsewhere in South Shore</b>	<b>\$375,000</b>	<b>\$375,000</b>	<b>\$196,000</b>	<b>\$294,000</b>	<b>\$46,000</b>
<b>Total Estimated Taxes</b>	<b>\$493,000</b>	<b>\$495,000</b>	<b>\$294,000</b>	<b>\$404,000</b>	<b>\$128,000</b>

Source: Hansford Economic Consulting

tax sum

## IMPACT ON SOUTH SHORE ECONOMY FINDINGS

- The economic impact of decommissioning LTGC and no longer providing any public services at Lake Valley SRA is approximately \$7.5 million in direct visitor spending, and \$0.5 million in tax, for a total of \$8.0 million. A corresponding loss of about 168 full and part-time jobs in the area currently supported by LTGC visitors is estimated. The loss in earnings associated with these jobs is approximately \$2.7 million, which is money no longer re-circulated within the local economy.
- The impact of reducing LTGC to a reduced-play area course is estimated to be between \$1.6 million and \$3.6 million in visitor spending, and between \$89,000 and \$199,000 in tax, for a total of \$1.7 to \$3.8 million. Associated job loss is estimated to be between 29 and 55 jobs with a corresponding loss of \$0.4 to \$1.0 million in earnings.
- Reconfiguration of the 18-hole regulation course at LTGC is not estimated to affect total visitor spending or total number of jobs in South Shore (outside LTGC); however, it is estimated to increase sales taxes by \$2,000.
- The contribution made by non-golfer visitors to LTGC is estimated at \$912,000 in direct spending, \$128,000 in tax, 44 additional jobs in the economy, and \$493,000 in earnings.

## DETAILED MODEL ANALYSIS PRESENTED IN APPENDIX D

Estimates of impacts to the South Shore economy are provided in Appendix D for each economic scenario. Note that economic scenario 2 does not model low fees and high fees as in the other sections of this report because fees do not impact the South Shore economy analysis. The text below describes the analysis methodology and results for the Base Case, and directs the reader to the appropriate tables in Appendix D for results of modeling economic scenarios 1B, 2 (low rounds and high rounds), and 3.

### Number of LTGC Visitor Golfers

Of the total annual average of 33,163 rounds played, approximately 22,219 rounds are made by visitors, and 10,944 rounds are made by locals. Some rounds will be played by visitors on day trips, while others will be made by vacationers or weekend visitors. See Appendix Tables D-1, D-7, D-13, and D-19.

Total visitor rounds are multiplied by percent of rounds played by visitors coming to South Shore specifically to play golf at LTGC (as opposed to playing a round for pleasure while on



vacation for some other reason) as a proxy for the number of LTGC golfers visiting South Shore. To estimate the number of overnight visitors the study estimated that 32% of golf rounds are made by visitors whose primary purpose is to play golf at LTGC on their trip.<sup>15</sup>

The total number of annual golf visitors whose primary purpose during their trip is to play golf at LTGC is estimated at 7,110. See *Appendix Tables D-2, D-8, D-14, D-20, and D-25.*

### **LTGC Visitor Spending**

Using two estimation methodologies, total estimated visitor spending by LTGC golfers may range between \$6.1 and \$8.8 million under the Base Case. This estimate only includes additional spending in South Shore; spending by local golfers is not included since they already spend their dollars in South Shore. Spending by second homeowners is included in total visitor spending. Given that the accuracy of the two methods used to estimate this range is uncertain, the study uses the mid-point of the range for purposes of this analysis. The mid-point is \$7.5 million under the Base Case and is assumed to include spending by visitors coming to LTGC for events during the winter.

Travel-related spending was estimated to total \$630 million in El Dorado County in 2005 (Dean Runyan and Associates, 2007). It has been estimated (RRC Associates, 2006) that South Lake Tahoe captures approximately 70% of travel-related spending in El Dorado County. Using this estimate and inflating to 2007 dollars, approximately \$474 million is spent by travelers in the Tahoe portion of El Dorado County. See *Appendix Tables D-3, D-9, D-15, D-21, and D-26.*

As visitor spending by categories lodging, recreation, retail, and food and beverage is likely to be different in the Tahoe portion of the County, visitor spending by category is adjusted using estimates prepared by Dean Runyan Associates in 2003 for North Lake Tahoe. The contribution of LTGC golfers toward this spending is \$7.5 million; by applying the adjusted percentages to the estimated total spending of \$7.5 million, and adjusting the recreation category to account for spending on golf at LTGC, the estimate of spending by LTGC visitors is:

- \$1.9 million on golf at LTGC,
- \$0.8 million on other recreation,
- \$1.6 million on lodging,
- \$1.6 million on retail goods, and
- \$1.6 million on food and beverage.

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<sup>15</sup> It has been estimated (SRI International, 2002) that 32% of golf trips are planned with the sole intent of playing golf.

### **LTGC Generated Earnings and Jobs in South Shore**

Based on LTGC visitor spending in South Shore, LTGC visitor golfers are estimated to generate 168 full and part-time jobs, 76 of which at LTGC and 92 elsewhere in the local economy. See *Appendix Tables D-4, D-10, D-16, D-22, and D-27.*

Earnings generated by visitor golfers to LTGC are estimated at \$2.6 million and are comprised of \$0.6 million in LTGC payroll and earnings and \$2.6 million elsewhere in the local economy, using the El Dorado County average of \$22,296 earnings per job. Earnings per job are \$8,065 per LTGC job, and \$22,296 per job elsewhere in South Shore. The discrepancy in earnings per job is attributable to the many part-time jobs at the golf course because it provides seasonal occupation.

This analysis assumes that local golfers would not generate additional earnings and employees because they would golf at another local course in South Shore if they did not golf at LTGC.

### **Estimated Taxes Generated by LTGC**

Sales taxes are charged for food and beverage consumed at place of sale and all merchandise. Based on data provided by the golf course concessionaire, approximately 85% of food and beverage sales are taxable. Total estimated sales taxes generated are \$53,000. Property taxes are paid by the golf course concessionaire for possessory interest of the property. Annual property tax payments are \$65,000. LTGC generates a total of approximately \$118,000 in property and sales taxes. See *Appendix Tables D-5, D-11, D-17, D-23, and D-28.*

In addition to taxes generated by economic activity at LTGC, visitors generate additional taxes elsewhere in South Shore. Based on current tax rates additional taxes include \$157,000 of transient occupancy tax, \$115,000 in sales tax from retail sales (which includes other commodities such as gasoline), and \$103,000 in sales tax from food and beverage sales. See *Appendix Tables D-6, D-12, D-18, D-24, and D-29.*

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## **APPENDIX A**

### **LAKE TAHOE GOLF COURSE HISTORIC FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE**

#### **SUPPORT TABLES**



**Table A-1**  
**Lake Tahoe Golf Course Economic Feasibility Analysis**  
**Monthly LTGC Gross Revenues and Rent Paid to State Parks by Fiscal Year**

Date	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07
<b>Gross Revenues</b>													
July	\$520,518	\$535,404	\$581,691	\$643,078	\$688,313	\$696,942	\$708,653	\$644,595	\$643,590	\$682,254	\$680,663	\$663,068	\$643,027
August	\$471,482	\$552,543	\$587,434	\$651,648	\$636,449	\$630,473	\$653,279	\$614,502	\$623,793	\$626,327	\$613,967	\$584,236	\$575,784
September	\$377,756	\$415,831	\$382,510	\$412,146	\$433,174	\$453,055	\$473,795	\$415,368	\$466,187	\$449,594	\$450,766	\$427,476	\$428,643
October	\$142,822	\$215,853	\$201,660	\$193,591	\$200,199	\$222,585	\$200,053	\$213,900	\$189,091	\$196,272	\$149,123	\$175,935	\$146,295
November	\$5,720	\$3,739	\$12,305	\$8,708	\$2,926	\$12,931	\$2,815	\$2,789	\$19,993	\$11,952	\$8,109	\$10,054	\$11,017
December	\$66,567	\$33,520	\$8,771	\$43,032	\$37,194	\$8,691	\$8,087	\$5,279	\$15,321	\$16,303	\$21,009	\$16,140	\$26,523
January	\$21,940	\$3,783	\$9,983	\$31,824	\$20,710	\$720	\$33,690	\$90,360	\$4,991	\$9,661	\$15,344	\$9,576	\$9,937
February	\$34,875	\$20,333	\$12,389	\$17,964	\$27,230	(\$256)	\$35,318	\$31,793	\$6,533	\$20,041	\$13,162	\$9,918	\$6,817
March	\$19,273	\$27,498	\$23,676	\$39,290	\$27,007	\$11,214	\$32,844	\$5,880	\$12,054	\$11,141	\$16,981	\$14,987	\$5,186
April	\$74,260	\$68,524	\$121,362	\$33,818	\$22,346	\$75,836	\$16,536	\$17,042	\$9,004	\$19,921	\$8,055	\$5,263	\$42,793
May	\$167,036	\$246,567	\$265,193	\$174,450	\$216,823	\$225,857	\$213,395	\$209,030	\$202,947	\$223,437	\$120,195	\$176,341	\$165,741
June	\$334,946	\$383,998	\$399,370	\$440,620	\$463,317	\$498,259	\$433,362	\$444,434	\$497,240	\$432,193	\$411,191	\$441,515	\$376,244
<b>Total Gross Revenues</b>	<b>\$2,237,195</b>	<b>\$2,507,594</b>	<b>\$2,606,342</b>	<b>\$2,690,169</b>	<b>\$2,775,688</b>	<b>\$2,836,307</b>	<b>\$2,811,827</b>	<b>\$2,694,971</b>	<b>\$2,690,744</b>	<b>\$2,699,096</b>	<b>\$2,508,565</b>	<b>\$2,534,510</b>	<b>\$2,438,007</b>
<b>Rent Payments to State Parks [1]</b>													
July	\$93,693	\$133,530	\$145,253	\$162,083	\$172,900	\$175,614	\$176,055	\$160,269	\$159,843	\$169,905	\$166,741	\$160,683	\$157,150
August	\$84,867	\$136,930	\$146,472	\$165,178	\$163,126	\$158,223	\$162,670	\$153,521	\$153,381	\$156,085	\$153,301	\$142,260	\$140,253
September	\$67,996	\$100,521	\$93,595	\$101,967	\$104,848	\$110,234	\$111,297	\$101,606	\$110,377	\$109,004	\$107,002	\$101,062	\$104,826
October	\$25,708	\$49,408	\$48,286	\$45,289	\$46,669	\$53,249	\$50,720	\$50,345	\$43,933	\$49,372	\$35,058	\$39,610	\$33,437
November	\$3,570	\$3,570	\$3,570	\$3,750	\$4,805	\$3,984	\$3,984	\$3,984	\$3,984	\$3,984	\$4,538	\$4,538	\$4,538
December	\$11,982	\$3,570	\$3,570	\$4,347	\$3,637	\$3,984	\$3,984	\$3,984	\$3,984	\$3,984	\$4,538	\$4,538	\$4,538
January	\$3,949	\$3,570	\$3,570	\$3,570	\$3,570	\$3,984	\$3,984	\$9,120	\$43,929	\$3,984	\$4,538	\$4,538	\$4,538
February	\$6,278	\$3,570	\$3,570	\$3,570	\$3,570	\$3,984	\$3,984	\$3,984	\$59,963	\$3,984	\$4,538	\$0	\$4,538
March	\$3,570	\$5,753	\$5,307	\$6,653	\$4,527	\$3,984	\$6,114	\$3,984	\$3,984	\$3,984	\$4,538	\$4,538	\$4,538
April	\$17,850	\$18,649	\$31,482	\$17,850	\$19,921	\$19,921	\$19,921	\$19,921	\$19,921	\$57,515	\$22,690	\$22,690	\$22,690
May	\$30,067	\$61,812	\$66,589	\$43,820	\$49,219	\$54,747	\$49,633	\$50,448	\$48,661	\$56,019	\$29,557	\$43,042	\$40,320
June	\$60,290	\$95,912	\$100,233	\$109,899	\$113,225	\$120,618	\$107,027	\$109,949	\$121,515	\$105,405	\$97,636	\$107,001	\$92,265
<b>Total Rent Payments</b>	<b>\$409,820</b>	<b>\$616,796</b>	<b>\$651,496</b>	<b>\$667,977</b>	<b>\$690,016</b>	<b>\$712,525</b>	<b>\$699,373</b>	<b>\$671,115</b>	<b>\$773,473</b>	<b>\$723,224</b>	<b>\$634,674</b>	<b>\$634,500</b>	<b>\$613,632</b>

Source: California State Parks

revs

[1] Rent excludes payments to the Capital Improvement Fund (5% of gross receipts).

**Table A-2**  
**Lake Tahoe Golf Course Economic Feasibility Analysis**  
**Monthly LTGC Gross Revenues and Rent Paid to State Parks by Fiscal Year in 2007 Dollars**

Date	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07
<b>Gross Revenues in 2007 Dollars [1]</b>													
July	\$731,315	\$742,480	\$793,144	\$860,116	\$902,801	\$899,038	\$888,219	\$779,573	\$748,951	\$774,873	\$752,877	\$713,615	\$667,317
August	\$662,421	\$766,248	\$800,974	\$871,580	\$834,775	\$813,294	\$818,814	\$743,178	\$725,914	\$711,354	\$679,105	\$628,773	\$597,533
September	\$530,738	\$576,661	\$521,557	\$551,246	\$568,157	\$584,429	\$593,851	\$502,345	\$542,506	\$510,629	\$498,590	\$460,063	\$444,835
October	\$200,661	\$299,338	\$274,966	\$258,928	\$262,583	\$287,129	\$250,744	\$258,691	\$220,047	\$222,917	\$164,944	\$189,347	\$151,821
November	\$8,037	\$5,185	\$16,778	\$11,647	\$3,838	\$16,681	\$3,528	\$3,373	\$23,266	\$13,575	\$8,969	\$10,820	\$11,433
December	\$93,525	\$46,485	\$11,959	\$57,556	\$48,784	\$11,211	\$10,136	\$6,384	\$17,829	\$18,516	\$23,237	\$17,371	\$27,525
January	\$30,425	\$5,159	\$13,352	\$41,740	\$26,715	\$902	\$40,744	\$105,153	\$5,668	\$10,686	\$16,514	\$9,938	\$9,937
February	\$48,364	\$27,724	\$16,570	\$23,562	\$35,126	(\$321)	\$42,714	\$36,998	\$7,420	\$22,167	\$14,165	\$10,293	\$6,817
March	\$26,727	\$37,494	\$31,667	\$51,533	\$34,838	\$14,056	\$39,722	\$6,842	\$13,690	\$12,323	\$18,275	\$15,553	\$5,186
April	\$102,981	\$93,434	\$162,322	\$44,356	\$28,826	\$95,052	\$19,998	\$19,832	\$10,227	\$22,034	\$8,669	\$5,462	\$42,793
May	\$231,641	\$336,197	\$354,696	\$228,810	\$279,696	\$283,087	\$258,079	\$243,250	\$230,498	\$247,142	\$129,358	\$183,002	\$165,741
June	\$464,492	\$523,587	\$534,157	\$577,923	\$597,667	\$624,513	\$524,108	\$517,192	\$564,743	\$478,045	\$442,536	\$458,193	\$376,244
<b>Total Gross Revenues</b>	<b>\$3,131,326</b>	<b>\$3,459,992</b>	<b>\$3,532,142</b>	<b>\$3,578,997</b>	<b>\$3,623,806</b>	<b>\$3,629,071</b>	<b>\$3,490,658</b>	<b>\$3,222,811</b>	<b>\$3,110,758</b>	<b>\$3,044,260</b>	<b>\$2,757,240</b>	<b>\$2,702,429</b>	<b>\$2,507,183</b>
<b>Rent Payments in 2007 Dollars [1]</b>													
July	\$131,637	\$185,175	\$198,054	\$216,786	\$226,778	\$226,538	\$220,665	\$193,829	\$186,010	\$192,970	\$184,431	\$172,932	\$163,087
August	\$119,236	\$189,890	\$199,717	\$220,925	\$213,958	\$204,104	\$203,890	\$185,668	\$178,491	\$177,274	\$169,565	\$153,104	\$145,551
September	\$95,533	\$139,400	\$127,618	\$136,381	\$137,520	\$142,199	\$139,498	\$122,882	\$128,447	\$123,802	\$118,354	\$108,767	\$108,786
October	\$36,119	\$68,518	\$65,839	\$60,574	\$61,211	\$68,690	\$63,572	\$60,887	\$51,125	\$56,074	\$38,778	\$42,629	\$34,700
November	\$5,016	\$4,951	\$4,868	\$5,016	\$6,302	\$5,139	\$4,994	\$4,818	\$4,636	\$4,525	\$5,019	\$4,884	\$4,709
December	\$16,835	\$4,951	\$4,868	\$5,814	\$4,770	\$5,139	\$4,994	\$4,818	\$4,636	\$4,525	\$5,019	\$4,884	\$4,709
January	\$5,477	\$4,868	\$4,775	\$4,682	\$4,605	\$4,994	\$4,818	\$10,613	\$49,893	\$4,407	\$4,884	\$4,709	\$4,538
February	\$8,705	\$4,868	\$4,775	\$4,682	\$4,605	\$4,994	\$4,818	\$4,636	\$68,103	\$4,407	\$4,884	\$0	\$4,538
March	\$4,951	\$7,844	\$7,098	\$8,726	\$5,839	\$4,994	\$7,395	\$4,636	\$4,525	\$4,407	\$4,884	\$4,709	\$4,538
April	\$24,754	\$25,429	\$42,107	\$23,412	\$25,698	\$24,969	\$24,092	\$23,182	\$22,625	\$63,617	\$24,420	\$23,547	\$22,690
May	\$41,695	\$84,282	\$89,062	\$57,475	\$63,491	\$68,619	\$60,026	\$58,707	\$55,266	\$61,962	\$31,810	\$44,668	\$40,320
June	\$83,609	\$130,778	\$134,062	\$144,145	\$146,058	\$151,181	\$129,439	\$127,949	\$138,011	\$116,587	\$105,079	\$111,043	\$92,265
<b>Total Rent Payments</b>	<b>\$573,565</b>	<b>\$850,952</b>	<b>\$882,842</b>	<b>\$888,620</b>	<b>\$900,836</b>	<b>\$911,558</b>	<b>\$868,200</b>	<b>\$802,626</b>	<b>\$891,768</b>	<b>\$814,557</b>	<b>\$697,127</b>	<b>\$675,877</b>	<b>\$630,432</b>

Source: California State Parks

rents

[1] Adjusted for inflation using the California Consumer Price Index, Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers, All Items, Bureau of Labor Statistics.



**Table A-3**  
**Lake Tahoe Golf Course Economic Feasibility Analysis**  
**Monthly LTGC Gross Revenues and Rent Paid to State Parks by Calendar Year**

Date	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	Percent of Annual Revenue
<b>Gross Revenues</b>													
January	\$21,940	\$3,783	\$9,983	\$31,824	\$20,710	\$720	\$33,690	\$90,360	\$4,991	\$9,661	\$15,344	\$9,576	0.8%
February	\$34,875	\$20,333	\$12,389	\$17,964	\$27,230	(\$256)	\$35,318	\$31,793	\$6,533	\$20,041	\$13,162	\$9,918	0.7%
March	\$19,273	\$27,498	\$23,676	\$39,290	\$27,007	\$11,214	\$32,844	\$5,880	\$12,054	\$11,141	\$16,981	\$14,987	0.8%
April	\$74,260	\$68,524	\$121,362	\$33,818	\$22,346	\$75,836	\$16,536	\$17,042	\$9,004	\$19,921	\$8,055	\$5,263	1.5%
May	\$167,036	\$246,567	\$265,193	\$174,450	\$216,823	\$225,857	\$213,395	\$209,030	\$202,947	\$223,437	\$120,195	\$176,341	7.7%
June	\$334,946	\$383,998	\$399,370	\$440,620	\$463,317	\$498,259	\$433,362	\$444,434	\$497,240	\$432,193	\$411,191	\$441,515	16.3%
July	\$535,404	\$581,691	\$643,078	\$688,313	\$696,942	\$708,653	\$644,595	\$643,590	\$682,254	\$680,663	\$663,068	\$643,027	24.5%
August	\$552,543	\$587,434	\$651,648	\$636,449	\$630,473	\$653,279	\$614,502	\$623,793	\$626,327	\$613,967	\$584,236	\$575,784	23.1%
September	\$415,831	\$382,510	\$412,146	\$433,174	\$453,055	\$473,795	\$415,368	\$466,187	\$449,594	\$450,766	\$427,476	\$428,643	16.4%
October	\$215,853	\$201,660	\$193,591	\$200,199	\$222,585	\$200,053	\$213,900	\$189,091	\$196,272	\$149,123	\$175,935	\$146,295	7.2%
November	\$3,739	\$12,305	\$8,708	\$2,926	\$12,931	\$2,815	\$2,789	\$19,993	\$11,952	\$8,109	\$10,054	\$11,017	0.3%
December	\$33,520	\$8,771	\$43,032	\$37,194	\$8,691	\$8,087	\$5,279	\$15,321	\$16,303	\$21,009	\$16,140	\$26,523	0.8%
<b>Total Gross Revenues</b>	<b>\$2,409,221</b>	<b>\$2,525,072</b>	<b>\$2,784,177</b>	<b>\$2,736,221</b>	<b>\$2,802,109</b>	<b>\$2,858,313</b>	<b>\$2,661,577</b>	<b>\$2,756,513</b>	<b>\$2,715,472</b>	<b>\$2,640,030</b>	<b>\$2,461,838</b>	<b>\$2,488,888</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
<b>Rent Payments to State Parks [1]</b>													
January	\$3,949	\$3,570	\$3,570	\$3,570	\$3,570	\$3,984	\$3,984	\$9,120	\$43,929	\$3,984	\$4,538	\$4,538	1.1%
February	\$6,278	\$3,570	\$3,570	\$3,570	\$3,570	\$3,984	\$3,984	\$3,984	\$59,963	\$3,984	\$4,538	\$0	1.3%
March	\$3,570	\$5,753	\$5,307	\$6,653	\$4,527	\$3,984	\$6,114	\$3,984	\$3,984	\$3,984	\$4,538	\$4,538	0.7%
April	\$17,850	\$18,649	\$31,482	\$17,850	\$19,921	\$19,921	\$19,921	\$19,921	\$19,921	\$57,515	\$22,690	\$22,690	3.6%
May	\$30,067	\$61,812	\$66,589	\$43,820	\$49,219	\$54,747	\$49,633	\$50,448	\$48,661	\$56,019	\$29,557	\$43,042	7.3%
June	\$60,290	\$95,912	\$100,233	\$109,899	\$113,225	\$120,618	\$107,027	\$109,949	\$121,515	\$105,405	\$97,636	\$107,001	15.5%
July	\$133,530	\$145,253	\$162,083	\$172,900	\$175,614	\$176,055	\$160,269	\$159,843	\$169,905	\$166,741	\$160,683	\$157,150	24.1%
August	\$136,930	\$146,472	\$165,178	\$163,126	\$158,223	\$162,670	\$153,521	\$153,381	\$156,085	\$153,301	\$142,260	\$140,253	22.8%
September	\$100,521	\$93,595	\$101,967	\$104,848	\$110,234	\$111,297	\$101,606	\$110,377	\$109,004	\$107,002	\$101,062	\$104,826	15.6%
October	\$49,408	\$48,286	\$45,289	\$46,669	\$53,249	\$50,720	\$50,345	\$43,933	\$49,372	\$35,058	\$39,610	\$33,437	6.8%
November	\$3,570	\$3,570	\$3,750	\$4,805	\$3,984	\$3,984	\$3,984	\$3,984	\$3,984	\$4,538	\$4,538	\$4,538	0.6%
December	\$3,570	\$3,570	\$4,347	\$3,637	\$3,984	\$3,984	\$3,984	\$3,984	\$3,984	\$4,538	\$4,538	\$4,538	0.6%
<b>Total Rent Payments to State Parks</b>	<b>\$549,533</b>	<b>\$630,013</b>	<b>\$693,364</b>	<b>\$681,347</b>	<b>\$699,320</b>	<b>\$715,947</b>	<b>\$664,372</b>	<b>\$672,907</b>	<b>\$790,306</b>	<b>\$702,068</b>	<b>\$616,188</b>	<b>\$626,552</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

Source: California State Parks

finances

[1] Rent excludes payments to the Capital Improvement Fund (5% of gross receipts).

**Table A-4**  
**Lake Tahoe Golf Course Economic Feasibility Analysis**  
**Monthly LTGC Gross Revenues and Rent Paid to State Parks by Calendar Year in 2007 Dollars**

Date	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	Percent of Annual Revenue
<b>Gross Revenues in 2007 Dollars [1]</b>													
January	\$30,425	\$5,159	\$13,352	\$41,740	\$26,715	\$902	\$40,744	\$105,153	\$5,668	\$10,686	\$16,514	\$9,938	0.8%
February	\$48,364	\$27,724	\$16,570	\$23,562	\$35,126	(\$321)	\$42,714	\$36,998	\$7,420	\$22,167	\$14,165	\$10,293	0.7%
March	\$26,727	\$37,494	\$31,667	\$51,533	\$34,838	\$14,056	\$39,722	\$6,842	\$13,690	\$12,323	\$18,275	\$15,553	0.8%
April	\$102,981	\$93,434	\$162,322	\$44,356	\$28,826	\$95,052	\$19,998	\$19,832	\$10,227	\$22,034	\$8,669	\$5,462	1.6%
May	\$231,641	\$336,197	\$354,696	\$228,810	\$279,696	\$283,087	\$258,079	\$243,250	\$230,498	\$247,142	\$129,358	\$183,002	7.7%
June	\$464,492	\$523,587	\$534,157	\$577,923	\$597,667	\$624,513	\$524,108	\$517,192	\$564,743	\$478,045	\$442,536	\$458,193	16.2%
July	\$742,480	\$793,144	\$860,116	\$902,801	\$899,038	\$888,219	\$779,573	\$748,951	\$774,873	\$752,877	\$713,615	\$667,317	24.4%
August	\$766,248	\$800,974	\$871,580	\$834,775	\$813,294	\$818,814	\$743,178	\$725,914	\$711,354	\$679,105	\$628,773	\$597,533	23.1%
September	\$576,661	\$521,557	\$551,246	\$568,157	\$584,429	\$593,851	\$502,345	\$542,506	\$510,629	\$498,590	\$460,063	\$444,835	16.3%
October	\$299,338	\$274,966	\$258,928	\$262,583	\$287,129	\$250,744	\$258,691	\$220,047	\$222,917	\$164,944	\$189,347	\$151,821	7.3%
November	\$5,185	\$16,778	\$11,647	\$3,838	\$16,681	\$3,528	\$3,373	\$23,266	\$13,575	\$8,969	\$10,820	\$11,433	0.3%
December	\$46,485	\$11,959	\$57,556	\$48,784	\$11,211	\$10,136	\$6,384	\$17,829	\$18,516	\$23,237	\$17,371	\$27,525	0.8%
<b>Total Gross Revenues</b>	<b>\$3,341,027</b>	<b>\$3,442,972</b>	<b>\$3,723,836</b>	<b>\$3,588,863</b>	<b>\$3,614,650</b>	<b>\$3,582,583</b>	<b>\$3,218,909</b>	<b>\$3,207,780</b>	<b>\$3,084,108</b>	<b>\$2,920,120</b>	<b>\$2,649,506</b>	<b>\$2,582,905</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
<b>Payments to State Parks in 2007 Dollars [1]</b>													
January	\$5,477	\$4,868	\$4,775	\$4,682	\$4,605	\$4,994	\$4,818	\$10,613	\$49,893	\$4,407	\$4,884	\$4,709	1.1%
February	\$8,705	\$4,868	\$4,775	\$4,682	\$4,605	\$4,994	\$4,818	\$4,636	\$68,103	\$4,407	\$4,884	\$0	1.2%
March	\$4,951	\$7,844	\$7,098	\$8,726	\$5,839	\$4,994	\$7,395	\$4,636	\$4,525	\$4,407	\$4,884	\$4,709	0.7%
April	\$24,754	\$25,429	\$42,107	\$23,412	\$25,698	\$24,969	\$24,092	\$23,182	\$22,625	\$63,617	\$24,420	\$23,547	3.5%
May	\$41,695	\$84,282	\$89,062	\$57,475	\$63,491	\$68,619	\$60,026	\$58,707	\$55,266	\$61,962	\$31,810	\$44,668	7.3%
June	\$83,609	\$130,778	\$134,062	\$144,145	\$146,058	\$151,181	\$129,439	\$127,949	\$138,011	\$116,587	\$105,079	\$111,043	15.5%
July	\$185,175	\$198,054	\$216,786	\$226,778	\$226,538	\$220,665	\$193,829	\$186,010	\$192,970	\$184,431	\$172,932	\$163,087	24.1%
August	\$189,890	\$199,717	\$220,925	\$213,958	\$204,104	\$203,890	\$185,668	\$178,491	\$177,274	\$169,565	\$153,104	\$145,551	22.8%
September	\$139,400	\$127,618	\$136,381	\$137,520	\$142,199	\$139,498	\$122,882	\$128,447	\$123,802	\$118,354	\$108,767	\$108,786	15.6%
October	\$68,518	\$65,839	\$60,574	\$61,211	\$68,690	\$63,572	\$60,887	\$51,125	\$56,074	\$38,778	\$42,629	\$34,700	6.9%
November	\$4,951	\$4,868	\$5,016	\$6,302	\$5,139	\$4,994	\$4,818	\$4,636	\$4,525	\$5,019	\$4,884	\$4,709	0.6%
December	\$4,951	\$4,868	\$5,814	\$4,770	\$5,139	\$4,994	\$4,818	\$4,636	\$4,525	\$5,019	\$4,884	\$4,709	0.6%
<b>Total Rent Payments to State Parks</b>	<b>\$762,074</b>	<b>\$859,032</b>	<b>\$927,375</b>	<b>\$893,664</b>	<b>\$902,105</b>	<b>\$897,362</b>	<b>\$803,490</b>	<b>\$783,068</b>	<b>\$897,593</b>	<b>\$776,553</b>	<b>\$663,160</b>	<b>\$650,219</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

Source: California State Parks

finances 07

[1] Adjusted for inflation using the California Consumer Price Index, Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers, All Items, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

## **APPENDIX B**

2007 LTGC STATE PARKS SURVEY

QUESTIONNAIRE AND INTERVIEWEE COMMENTS



## Please help us with a few questions about your golf play.

This will be used to help understand golfing use of LTGC as CA State Parks considers potential changes in the course to allow for restoration of the Upper Truckee River.

Thank you.

1. In what community/town/city do you live? \_\_\_\_\_

2. How many times per year do you play at LTGC? \_\_\_\_\_

3. How many total times per year do play golf? \_\_\_\_\_

4. Why do you choose LTGC? (check as many as apply: rate 1to x))

- Scenic beauty \_\_\_\_\_
- Full 18-hole regulation course \_\_\_\_\_
- Course difficulty \_\_\_\_\_
- Price \_\_\_\_\_
- Convenient location \_\_\_\_\_
- Other? (please note reason) \_\_\_\_\_

5. If the course changed, would you continue playing (circle yes/no/not sure for each)

-- 18 holes, with some dispersed across the river to west ( Y N not sure )

-- Compact 18-hole executive course on clubhouse side of river (Y N not sure )

- 9-hole course on clubhouse side of river (Y N not sure )

6. Have you previously filled out this questionnaire? Y / N

Additional comments

\_\_\_\_\_

If you would like to be added to the Upper Truckee Restoration Project mailing list, please indicate address below (email preferred)

\_\_\_\_\_



**Table B-1**

**Lake Tahoe Golf Course Economic Feasibility Analysis**

**Comments and Suggestions made by Survey Respondents regarding Course Reconfiguration and River Restoration**

---

<b>River Restoration Alternatives</b>	<b>Comments</b>	<b>Suggestions</b>
<b>Keep 18-holes (full course)</b>	Will support modified 18-hole course so long as play is not disrupted	Construct new holes to west of river prior to restoration efforts
	Will not play on the 18 holes on west side if poor design	
	Keep a full course	Help the Lake by taking out Tahoe Keys
	Don't destroy the natural beauty of this course	
	Not in favor of modifying course for stream environment	Divert river to sediment pond at the old Elks Club property
	Leave the course, fix the river banks	
	Ecological improvements should be sufficient to allow existing course to remain	
<b>Executive course (shorter length)</b>	Better as a regulation course, would play less as other	
	Already have an executive course at Tahoe Paradise. Executive courses are of limited appeal.	
<b>No golf course</b>	Doesn't matter; the river will find its own way	
	The land needs protecting	
	Protecting the lake is more important than playing golf	

---

**Table B-2**  
**Lake Tahoe Golf Course Economic Feasibility Analysis**  
**Grouped Comments and Suggestions made by Survey Respondents**

Comment Groupings	Comments	Suggestions
<b>Golf Course and Facilities</b>	Well managed by friendly staff Beautiful views and a great course Club house looks like a barn from Hwy 50	Needs more water hazards Put the Golf Course Channel in bar area
<b>Price</b>	Only semi-affordable 18-hole course in SLT Golf fees too high during poor spring conditions and in the fall Only affordable course at South Shore Only affordable champion course for the working man Fair price, the only 18-hole course for South Lake unless can afford Edgewood	Lower rates for locals Have a 9-hole rate
<b>Reasons for Playing LTGC</b>	Not much other choice Work in SLT or has a family member who does Tournaments and Company events It's "where the locals play"	
<b>Economic and Other</b>	Brings in huge money to South Shore. Used by so many Californians. A regulation 18-hole course is a major attraction to this area. SLT cannot afford to lose \$ to competitive areas for gas, food, rent etc (would happen if golf course goes to 9 holes) The only course of play at Tahoe for a REAL game of golf. Otherwise go to Carson City, Genoa, or Carson Valley, hinder Lake Tahoe economy As a year-round resort destination - needs a public full size 18-hole course. Already have 9-hole and 18-hole executive courses Some locals will sell and move if the course goes away	Winter visitors who are golfers can play in the Carson Valley, as the locals do



## **APPENDIX C**

### **DESCRIPTIONS OF COMPETITOR COURSES FOR SCENARIOS 1A AND 1B**



## **TAHOE PARADISE**

Drive Time from South Lake Tahoe: 8 minutes (2 minutes from LTGC)

Course Length: 4,028 yards

Although Tahoe Paradise is an executive course rather than a regulation course, it is still considered a competitor since it is an 18-hole course in a similar setting and it is the closest to LTGC. The 4,000 yard course is considered an ideal place for beginners to learn the game of golf. The course offers challenging holes bordered by pines and scenic views of Mt. Tallac. Visitors can enjoy a fun round of golf and have lunch in the snack bar. Tahoe Paradise is known locally as the place to hone your game.

## **EDGEWOOD TAHOE**

Drive Time from South Lake Tahoe: 15 minutes

Course Length: 7,532 yards

Set along the shore of Lake Tahoe, Edgewood Tahoe is arguably one of the most scenic golf courses in the Tahoe region. Designed by George Fazio and opened in 1968, Edgewood is rated by Golf Digest Magazine as one of “America’s Top Golf Courses”. A challenging but fair test of golf for all ability levels, a choice of four sets of tees gives all golfers a course suitable to their game.

Despite Edgewood’s relative youth, the golf course has played host to a variety of major golf events. In 1980, the United States Golf Association would host an event in the state of Nevada for the first time. The 55<sup>th</sup> annual US Public Links Championship came to Lake Tahoe and in 1985 the USGA returned to Edgewood again for the US Senior Open Championship. Most recently, Edgewood has been the annual home of the Celebrity Golf Championship. This fun-filled event features some of the biggest names in sports and television and attracts spectators from all over the country.

## **GENOA LAKES RESORT (THE LAKES COURSE AND RESORT COURSE)**

Drive Time from South Lake Tahoe: 37 minutes

Course Lengths: 7,263 yards (Lakes Course), and  
7,358 yards (Resort Course)

The Golf Club at Genoa Lakes was designed by John Harbottle and Peter Jacobsen and opened in 1993. Two miles north, John Harbottle collaborated with Johnny Miller on the design of Sierra

Nevada Golf Ranch which opened in 1998. In 2005, Mario Antioci, the owner of Genoa Lakes Golf Club, joined forces with Monterey Development Group to combine Genoa Lakes Golf Club and Sierra Nevada Golf Ranch, now known as the Genoa Lakes Golf Resort. These two courses are marketed as part of the 'Divine 9'<sup>1</sup>, a set of 9 golf courses located in and around the Carson Valley.

Built at the base of the Sierra Nevada Mountain Range, the Lakes Course is a par 72 golf course set amidst a residential neighborhood. The course, designed by Peter Jacobsen and John Harbottle, spans 7,263 yards and offers multiple sets of tees to accommodate players of all skill levels. The facility offers a restaurant, snack bar, banquet facility, and a tennis club in addition to golf. All golf carts have recently been upgraded with GPS technology, ice chests and ball washers.

The Resort Course, formerly Sierra Nevada Golf Ranch, is located 5 minutes from Genoa Lakes Golf Club. The course is set amidst the high county desert of Nevada and offers spectacular views of the Sierra Nevada Mountains as well as the Carson Valley. The golf facility offers a world class practice area as well as a bar, grill, restaurant, banquet and pro shop areas. The Resort Course recently completed a redesign of six holes by Jack Nicklaus to incorporate a variety of challenges through native wetlands with spectacular views of the surrounding mountains<sup>2</sup>.

## **CARSON VALLEY GOLF COURSE**

Drive Time from South Lake Tahoe: 43 minutes

Course Length: 6,023 yards

Located two miles south of Gardnerville, Carson Valley Golf Course is the most affordable of the competitive golf courses. Arguably, this course is not in competition with LTGC for the majority of its business, however, it is a viable alternative for locals, especially those with young families, and meets the criteria for a competitive golf course in this study.

The Record Courier voted Carson Valley Golf Course the best of the Carson Valley in 2007. Carson Valley is a registered Family Course with a set of tees that the whole family can play off to avoid problems with pace of play. The cool rush of the Carson River, the natural shade of our century old cottonwood trees, and the longest golfing season in the area give this course a unique character unlike anywhere in Northern Nevada<sup>3</sup>. The facility hosts men's, ladies, couples, and seniors golf leagues and can be reserved for events and tournaments. Facilities include a putting green, practice facility, grill and pro shop.

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<sup>1</sup> [www.divine9.com](http://www.divine9.com)

<sup>2</sup> NCGA article by Larry Windsor, 'Coming of Age'.

<sup>3</sup> [www.carsonvalleygolf.com](http://www.carsonvalleygolf.com)

## **INCLINE VILLAGE – CHAMPIONSHIP COURSE**

Drive Time from South Lake Tahoe: 50 minutes

Course Length: 6,932 yards

This par 72 championship course stretches over 7,000 yards from the back tees and carries a course rating of 74.1, a true test of your game in a spectacular mountain setting. The property has been described by renowned golf course architect Robert Trent Jones, Sr. as the ideal mountain layout with a challenge you won't want to miss and views you will never forget. Completely renovated in 2003/2004, the courses offers tightly cut fairways bordered by towering pines, demanding accuracy as well as distance.

The course offers a world class practice facility, 18 holes of golf, a banquet and dining facility and the new 23,000 square foot clubhouse known as the Chateau. Visitors to the property can bask in breathtaking scenery and enjoy five star service and facilities.

## **INCLINE VILLAGE – MOUNTAIN COURSE**

Drive Time from South Lake Tahoe: 55 minutes

Course Length: 3,519 yards

The Mountain Course is touted as "The Locals Favorite", with unforgettable views of Lake Tahoe. This alternative golf facility has 18 holes of which 14 are par 3 and 4 are par 4. With spectacular green sites and contours, the Mountain Course demands more accuracy than distance. "Shot making" skills are necessary to navigate the terrain. Tournaments and group events are welcome at the course. Facilities include a very large practice green. The Mountain Course has been named one of the top ten short courses in America in multiple years by Golf Range magazine<sup>4</sup>.

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<sup>4</sup> [www.golfincline.com](http://www.golfincline.com)



## **APPENDIX D**

### **LTGC ECONOMIC IMPACTS ON SOUTH LAKE TAHOE**

#### **SUPPORT TABLES**





**Table D-1**  
**Lake Tahoe Golf Course Economic Feasibility Analysis**  
**Estimated Number of Golfers arriving by Auto at LTGC**

Scenario 1A - Base Case

LTGC Visitors	Percent of Total Summer Visitation	Percent of Visitors by Auto	Percent of Total Visitors arriving by Auto	Calculation	LTGC Rounds Played	Percent of Total Rounds
<b>Origination of Visitors to South Lake Tahoe in Summer</b>						
Bay Area	22%	87%	19%			
Southern California	19%	70%	13%			
Central California	15%	83%	13%			
Other and Out of State	44%	58%	25%			
<b>Total</b>	<b>100%</b>		<b>70%</b>	<b>a = 70%</b>		
<b>Total Rounds Played at Lake Tahoe Golf Course</b>				<b>b</b>	<b>33,163</b>	
Estimated Rounds Played by Visitors				c = b*67%	22,219	67%
Estimated Rounds Played by Locals				d = b*33%	10,944	33%
<b>Total Rounds Played</b>					<b>33,163</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>Estimated LTGC Visitor Golfers arriving by Auto</b>				<b>e = a*c</b>	<b>15,651</b>	

Source: Hansford Economic Consulting and Tahoe Interregional/Intraregional Transit Study, prepared by LSC transportation consultants, 2006.

visit shore

**Table D-2**  
**Lake Tahoe Golf Course Economic Feasibility Analysis**  
**Estimated South Shore Total Direct Spending by LTGC Visitors**

Scenario 1A - Base Case

LTGC Visitors	Rounds of Golf at LTGC	Percent of Rounds for Golf Trip [1]	Total Estimated LTGC Visitors	Percent of Visitors	Average Daily Spending (per person) [2]	Average Length of Stay (in Days) [3]	Estimated Total Direct Spending
	a	b	c		d	e	f = c*d*e
<b>Golfers [4]</b>							
<u>Method A</u>							
	(See Table D-1)						
Golfers arriving by Air or Charter Bus	6,568	32%	2,102	24%	\$229	5.60	\$2,698,247
Golfers arriving by Auto [5]	15,651	32%	5,008	56%	\$161	3.10	\$2,493,350
<b>Total Estimated LTGC Visitor Golfers</b>	<b>22,219</b>		<b>7,110</b>	<b>80%</b>			<b>\$5,191,597</b>
<u>Method B</u>							
Average Spending per Person per Golf Trip (assumes no repeat trips) [6]			<b>7,110</b>		\$1,116		<b>\$7,936,222</b>
<b>Non-Golfers</b>							
<b>Estimated LTGC Non-golfer Visitors (Events Only) [5],[7]</b>			<b>1,832</b>	<b>20%</b>	\$161	3.10	\$911,784
<b>Total Estimated LTGC Visitors</b>			<b>8,942</b>	<b>100%</b>			
Range of Direct Spending						\$6,103,381	to \$8,848,007
<b>Estimated Mid-point (rounded) [8]</b>							<b>\$7,476,000</b>

Source: Hansford Economic Consulting, Dean Runyan and Associates, and Golf 20/20

ltgc spend

[1] Average daily spending estimated by Dean Runyan and Associates for North Lake Tahoe, 2003 inflated to 2007 dollars.

[2] Length of stay based on survey data for North Lake Tahoe, as utilized by Dean Runyan and Associates for the North Lake Tahoe Resort Association in 2003.

[3] The Golf Economy Report, 2002 conducted by SRI International estimates 32% of golf trips are planned with the sole intent of playing golf.

[4] Visitors whose primary purpose of visiting South Shore is to play golf at LTGC.

[5] Spending per visitor and length of stay reflects a mixture of overnight and day-trip visitors.

[6] On average, golf travelers spent \$851 per person per trip in 1998, according to a NGF survey (reported by Golf 20/20). Inflated to 2007 \$s in table.

[7] Number of events-only visitors to LTGC estimated by taking 50% of the total number of events guests (precise number of events visitors that are locals is unknown).

[8] Given that the accuracy of either method is unknown, the mid-point is used. This estimate includes spending by visitors for events during winter.

**Table D-3  
Lake Tahoe Golf Course Economic Feasibility Analysis  
Estimated LTGC Visitor Spending by Category**

Scenario 1A - Base Case

LTGC Visitor Spending	Estimated Share of Spending					Total Visitor Spending
	LTGC [1]	Lodging	Other Recreation	Retail	Food & Beverage	
El Dorado County Visitor Spending 2005		\$156,900,000	\$125,600,000	\$179,200,000	\$167,700,000	<b>\$629,300,000</b>
<b>El Dorado County Visitor Spending Inflated to 2007 \$s</b>		<b>\$168,860,614</b>	<b>\$135,174,590</b>	<b>\$192,860,561</b>	<b>\$180,483,907</b>	<b>\$677,272,049</b>
<i>Percent of El Dorado County Visitor Spending</i>		25%	20%	28%	27%	100%
Tahoe Portion at 70% of El Dorado County Visitor Spending [2]		<b>\$118,202,430</b>	<b>\$94,622,213</b>	<b>\$135,002,393</b>	<b>\$126,338,735</b>	<b>\$474,090,434</b>
Adjustments to Tahoe Portion [3]		21%	36%	22%	21%	100%
<b>Adjusted Tahoe Portion of El Dorado County Visitor Spending</b>		<b>\$99,558,991</b>	<b>\$170,672,556</b>	<b>\$104,299,896</b>	<b>\$99,558,991</b>	<b>\$474,090,434</b>
<b>Estimated Spending by LTGC Visitors</b>	<b>\$1,907,920</b>	<b>\$1,569,960</b>	<b>\$783,440</b>	<b>\$1,644,720</b>	<b>\$1,569,960</b>	<b>\$7,476,000</b>
<i>Percent of LTGC Visitor Spending</i>	26%	21%	10%	22%	21%	100%

Source: Hansford Economic Consulting, Dean Runyan and Associates, and RRC Associates

visitor spend

[1] Visitor spending at LTGC calculated as 67% of golf activities revenues, 95% of merchandise, 67% of food and beverage, and 67% of other revenues (percentages are HEC estimates).

[2] In 2006, RRC Associates estimated visitor spending in the Tahoe portion of El Dorado County to be approximately 70% of the County total visitor spending.

[3] Based on findings of the 'Economic Significance of Travel to the North Lake Tahoe Area' by Dean Runyan Associates, 2003.

**Table D-4**  
**Lake Tahoe Golf Course Economic Feasibility Analysis**  
**Estimated Earnings and Employment in South Shore Generated by LTGC**

Scenario 1A - Base Case
-------------------------

Earnings and Employment	Direct Spending	Earnings	Employment (Jobs) [1]
<b>Assumptions</b>			
El Dorado County Visitor Spending, Earnings and Employment Estimates (2005)	\$629,300,000	\$232,100,000	10,410
Average Earnings per Job			\$22,296
Jobs per \$1 Million Dollars of Direct Spending			17
<b>Estimates of Jobs and Earnings</b>			
Payroll and Jobs at LTGC	\$1,907,920	\$612,500	76
Estimated South Shore Earnings and Jobs Generated by LTGC (2007 \$s)	\$5,568,080	\$2,053,633	92
<b>Total Estimates of Spending, Earnings, and Jobs Generated in South Shore by LTGC Visitors (2007 \$s)</b>	<b>\$7,476,000</b>	<b>\$2,666,133</b>	<b>168</b>

Source: Hansford Economic Consulting and Dean Runyan Associates

job gen

[1] Number of jobs includes full and part-time jobs.

**Table D-5**  
**Lake Tahoe Golf Course Economic Feasibility Analysis**  
**Estimate of Annual Property and Sales Taxes Generated by LTGC**

Scenario 1A - Base Case
-------------------------

LTGC Generated Tax	Sales Revenue	Percent Taxable [1]	Tax Rate	Estimated Total Sales Tax
<b>Estimated Sales Taxes</b>				
Merchandise	\$181,000	100%	7.75%	\$14,000
Food and Beverage	\$599,000	85%	7.75%	\$39,000
<b>Subtotal Sales (rounded)</b>	<b>\$780,000</b>			<b>\$53,000</b>
Property Taxes (rounded)				\$65,000
<b>Total Estimated Annual Sales and Property Taxes (rounded)</b>				<b>\$118,000</b>

Source: Hansford Economic Consulting, American Golf Corporation, and CA Board of Equalization

taxes

[1] HEC estimate.

**Table D-6**  
**Lake Tahoe Golf Course Economic Feasibility Analysis**  
**Estimated Additional Taxes Generated by LTGC Visitors**

Scenario 1A - Base Case
-------------------------

Estimated Taxes	Lodging	Other Recreation	Retail	Food & Beverage	Non-LTGC Spending
Non-LTGC Visitor Spending by LTGC Visitors (rounded)	\$1,570,000	\$783,000	\$1,645,000	\$1,570,000	<b>\$5,568,000</b>
<i>Tax Type</i>	<i>Transient Occupancy Tax</i>	<i>various</i>	<i>Sales Tax</i>	<i>Sales Tax</i>	
Tax Factor [1]	10.00%		7.75%	7.75%	
Percentage of Total Taxed [2]	100%	n.a.	90%	85%	
<b>Estimated Taxes by Category (rounded)</b>	<b>\$157,000</b>	<b>n.a.</b>	<b>\$115,000</b>	<b>\$103,000</b>	<b>\$375,000</b>

Source: Hansford Economic Consulting, City of South Lake Tahoe, and RRC Associates

other taxes

[1] This estimate excludes a potential additional 2% Transient Occupancy Tax at certain redevelopment sites. It also excludes the South Lake Tahoe Tourism Improvement District Fee of \$2.00 per night for hotels/motels and \$3.00 per night for vacation rentals and timeshares.

[2] HEC estimate based on RRC Associates "Share of Taxable Sales Analysis" prepared for the City of South Lake Tahoe, 2006.

**Table D-7**  
**Lake Tahoe Golf Course Economic Feasibility Analysis**  
**Estimated Number of Golfers arriving by Auto at LTGC**

Scenario 1B
-------------

LTGC Visitors	Percent of Total Summer Visitation	Percent of Visitors by Auto	Percent of Total Visitors arriving by Auto	Calculation	LTGC Rounds Played	Percent of Total Rounds
<b>Origination of Visitors to South Lake Tahoe in Summer</b>						
Bay Area	22%	87%	19%			
Southern California	19%	70%	13%			
Central California	15%	83%	13%			
Other and Out of State	44%	58%	25%			
<b>Total</b>	<b>100%</b>		<b>70%</b>	<b>a = 70%</b>		
<b>Total Rounds Played at Lake Tahoe Golf Course</b>				<b>b</b>	<b>33,163</b>	
Estimated Rounds Played by Visitors				c = b*67%	22,219	67%
Estimated Rounds Played by Locals				d = b*33%	10,944	33%
<b>Total Rounds Played</b>					<b>33,163</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>Estimated LTGC Visitor Golfers arriving by Auto</b>				<b>e = a*c</b>	<b>15,651</b>	

Source: Hansford Economic Consulting and Tahoe Interregional/Intraregional Transit Study,  
 prepared by LSC transportation consultants, 2006.

visit shore

**Table D-8**  
**Lake Tahoe Golf Course Economic Feasibility Analysis**  
**Estimated South Shore Total Direct Spending by LTGC Visitors**

Scenario 1B
-------------

LTGC Visitors	Rounds of Golf at LTGC	Percent of Rounds for Golf Trip [1]	Total Estimated LTGC Visitors	<i>Percent of Visitors</i>	Average Daily Spending (per person) [2]	Average Length of Stay (in Days) [3]	Estimated Total Direct Spending	
	a	b	c		d	e	f = c*d*e	
<b>Golfers [4]</b>								
<u>Method A</u>								
	(See Table D-7)							
Golfers arriving by Air or Charter Bus	6,568	32%	2,102	24%	\$229	5.60	\$2,698,247	
Golfers arriving by Auto [5]	15,651	32%	5,008	56%	\$161	3.10	\$2,493,350	
<b>Total Estimated LTGC Visitor Golfers</b>	<b>22,219</b>		<b>7,110</b>	<b>80%</b>			<b>\$5,191,597</b>	
<u>Method B</u>								
Average Spending per Person per Golf Trip (assumes no repeat trips) [6]			<b>7,110</b>		\$1,116		<b>\$7,936,222</b>	
<b>Non-Golfers</b>								
<b>Estimated LTGC Non-golfer Visitors (Events Only) [5],[7]</b>			<b>1,832</b>	20%	\$161	3.10	\$911,784	
<b>Total Estimated LTGC Visitors</b>			<b>8,942</b>	<b>100%</b>				
Range of Direct Spending						\$6,103,381	to	\$8,848,007
<b>Estimated Mid-point (rounded) [8]</b>								<b>\$7,476,000</b>

Source: Hansford Economic Consulting, Dean Runyan and Associates, and Golf 20/20

ltgc spend

[1] Average daily spending estimated by Dean Runyan and Associates for North Lake Tahoe, 2003 inflated to 2007 dollars.

[2] Length of stay based on survey data for North Lake Tahoe, as utilized by Dean Runyan and Associates for the North Lake Tahoe Resort Association in 2003.

[3] The Golf Economy Report, 2002 conducted by SRI International estimates 32% of golf trips are planned with the sole intent of playing golf.

[4] Visitors whose primary purpose of visiting South Shore is to play golf at LTGC.

[5] Spending per visitor and length of stay reflects a mixture of overnight and day-trip visitors.

[6] On average, golf travelers spent \$851 per person per trip in 1998, according to a NGF survey (reported by Golf 20/20). Inflated to 2007 \$s in table.

[7] Number of events-only visitors to LTGC estimated by taking 50% of the total number of events guests (precise number of events visitors that are locals is unknown).

[8] Given that the accuracy of either method is unknown, the mid-point is used. This estimate includes spending by visitors for events during winter.



**Table D-9  
Lake Tahoe Golf Course Economic Feasibility Analysis  
Estimated LTGC Visitor Spending by Category**

Scenario 1B
-------------

LTGC Visitor Spending	Estimated Share of Spending					Total Visitor Spending
	LTGC [1]	Lodging	Other Recreation	Retail	Food & Beverage	
El Dorado County Visitor Spending 2005		\$156,900,000	\$125,600,000	\$179,200,000	\$167,700,000	<b>\$629,300,000</b>
<b>El Dorado County Visitor Spending Inflated to 2007 \$s</b>		<b>\$168,860,614</b>	<b>\$135,174,590</b>	<b>\$192,860,561</b>	<b>\$180,483,907</b>	<b>\$677,272,049</b>
<i>Percent of El Dorado County Visitor Spending</i>		25%	20%	28%	27%	100%
Tahoe Portion at 70% of El Dorado County Visitor Spending [2]		<b>\$118,202,430</b>	<b>\$94,622,213</b>	<b>\$135,002,393</b>	<b>\$126,338,735</b>	<b>\$474,090,434</b>
Adjustments to Tahoe Portion [3]		21%	36%	22%	21%	100%
<b>Adjusted Tahoe Portion of El Dorado County Visitor Spending</b>		<b>\$99,558,991</b>	<b>\$170,672,556</b>	<b>\$104,299,896</b>	<b>\$99,558,991</b>	<b>\$474,090,434</b>
<b>Estimated Spending by LTGC Visitors</b>	<b>\$1,921,588</b>	<b>\$1,569,960</b>	<b>\$769,772</b>	<b>\$1,644,720</b>	<b>\$1,569,960</b>	<b>\$7,476,000</b>
<i>Percent of LTGC Visitor Spending</i>	26%	21%	10%	22%	21%	100%

Source: Hansford Economic Consulting, Dean Runyan and Associates, and RRC Associates

visitor spend

[1] Visitor spending at LTGC calculated as 67% of golf activities revenues, 95% of merchandise, 67% of food and beverage, and 67% of other revenues (percentages are HEC estimates).

[2] In 2006, RRC Associates estimated visitor spending in the Tahoe portion of El Dorado County to be approximately 70% of the County total visitor spending.

[3] Based on findings of the 'Economic Significance of Travel to the North Lake Tahoe Area' by Dean Runyan Associates, 2003.

**Table D-10**  
**Lake Tahoe Golf Course Economic Feasibility Analysis**  
**Estimated Earnings and Employment in South Shore Generated by LTGC**

Scenario 1B
-------------

Earnings and Employment	Direct Spending	Earnings	Employment (Jobs) [1]
<b>Assumptions</b>			
El Dorado County Visitor Spending, Earnings and Employment Estimates (2005)	\$629,300,000	\$232,100,000	10,410
Average Earnings per Job			\$22,296
Jobs per \$1 Million Dollars of Direct Spending			17
<b>Estimates of Jobs and Earnings</b>			
Payroll and Jobs at LTGC	\$1,921,588	\$650,200	80
Estimated South Shore Earnings and Jobs Generated by LTGC (2007 \$s)	\$5,554,412	\$2,048,592	92
<b>Total Estimates of Spending, Earnings, and Jobs Generated in South Shore by LTGC Visitors (2007 \$s)</b>	<b>\$7,476,000</b>	<b>\$2,698,792</b>	<b>172</b>

Source: Hansford Economic Consulting and Dean Runyan Associates

job gen

[1] Number of jobs includes full and part-time jobs.

**Table D-11**  
**Lake Tahoe Golf Course Economic Feasibility Analysis**  
**Estimate of Annual Property and Sales Taxes Generated by LTGC**

Scenario 1B
-------------

LTGC Generated Tax	Sales Revenue	Percent Taxable [1]	Tax Rate	Estimated Total Sales Tax
<b>Estimated Sales Taxes</b>				
Merchandise	\$181,000	100%	7.75%	\$14,000
Food and Beverage	\$619,400	85%	7.75%	\$41,000
<b>Subtotal Sales (rounded)</b>	<b>\$800,000</b>			<b>\$55,000</b>
Property Taxes (rounded)				\$65,000
<b>Total Estimated Annual Sales and Property Taxes (rounded)</b>				<b>\$120,000</b>

Source: Hansford Economic Consulting, American Golf Corporation, and CA Board of Equalization taxes

[1] HEC estimate.

**Table D-12**  
**Lake Tahoe Golf Course Economic Feasibility Analysis**  
**Estimated Additional Taxes Generated by LTGC Visitors**

Scenario 1B
-------------

Estimated Taxes	Lodging	Other Recreation	Retail	Food & Beverage	Non-LTGC Spending
Non-LTGC Visitor Spending by LTGC Visitors (rounded)	\$1,570,000	\$770,000	\$1,645,000	\$1,570,000	<b>\$5,555,000</b>
<i>Tax Type</i>	<i>Transient Occupancy Tax</i>	<i>various</i>	<i>Sales Tax</i>	<i>Sales Tax</i>	
Tax Factor [1]	10.00%		7.75%	7.75%	
Percentage of Total Taxed [2]	100%	n.a.	90%	85%	
<b>Estimated Taxes by Category (rounded)</b>	<b>\$157,000</b>	<b>n.a.</b>	<b>\$115,000</b>	<b>\$103,000</b>	<b>\$375,000</b>

Source: Hansford Economic Consulting, City of South Lake Tahoe, and RRC Associates other taxes

[1] This estimate excludes a potential additional 2% Transient Occupancy Tax at certain redevelopment sites. It also excludes the South Lake Tahoe Tourism Improvement District Fee of \$2.00 per night for hotels/motels and \$3.00 per night for vacation rentals and timeshares.

[2] HEC estimate based on RRC Associates "Share of Taxable Sales Analysis" prepared for the City of South Lake Tahoe, 2006.

**Table D-13**  
**Lake Tahoe Golf Course Economic Feasibility Analysis**  
**Estimated Number of Golfers arriving by Auto at LTGC**

Scenario 2 - Low Rounds

LTGC Visitors	Percent of Total Summer Visitation	Percent of Visitors by Auto	Percent of Total Visitors arriving by Auto	Calculation	LTGC Rounds Played	Percent of Total Rounds
<b>Origination of Visitors to South Lake Tahoe in Summer</b>						
Bay Area	22%	87%	19%			
Southern California	19%	70%	13%			
Central California	15%	83%	13%			
Other and Out of State	44%	58%	25%			
<b>Total</b>	<b>100%</b>		<b>70%</b>	<b>a = 70%</b>		
<b>Total Rounds Played at Lake Tahoe Golf Course</b>				<b>b</b>	<b>15,000</b>	
Estimated Rounds Played by Visitors				c = b*67%	10,050	67%
Estimated Rounds Played by Locals				d = b*33%	4,950	33%
<b>Total Rounds Played</b>					<b>15,000</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>Estimated LTGC Visitor Golfers arriving by Auto</b>				<b>e = a*c</b>	<b>7,079</b>	

Source: Hansford Economic Consulting and Tahoe Interregional/Intraregional Transit Study,  
 prepared by LSC transportation consultants, 2006.

visit shore

**Table D-14**  
**Lake Tahoe Golf Course Economic Feasibility Analysis**  
**Estimated South Shore Total Direct Spending by LTGC Visitors**

Scenario 2 - Low Rounds

LTGC Visitors	Rounds of Golf at LTGC	Percent of Rounds for Golf Trip [1]	Total Estimated LTGC Visitors	Percent of Visitors	Average Daily Spending (per person) [2]	Average Length of Stay (in Days) [3]	Estimated Total Direct Spending
	a	b	c		d	e	f = c*d*e
<b>Golfers [4]</b>							
<u>Method A</u>							
	(See Table D-13)						
Golfers arriving by Air or Charter Bus	2,971	32%	951	19%	\$229	5.60	\$1,220,448
Golfers arriving by Auto [5]	7,079	32%	2,265	45%	\$161	3.10	\$1,127,770
<b>Total Estimated LTGC Visitor Golfers</b>	<b>10,050</b>		<b>3,216</b>	<b>64%</b>			<b>\$2,348,218</b>
<u>Method B</u>							
Average Spending per Person per Golf Trip (assumes no repeat trips) [6]			<b>3,216</b>		\$1,116		<b>\$3,589,643</b>
<b>Non-Golfers</b>							
<b>Estimated LTGC Non-golfer Visitors (Events Only) [5],[7]</b>			<b>1,832</b>	36%	\$161	3.10	\$911,784
<b>Total Estimated LTGC Visitors</b>			<b>5,048</b>	<b>100%</b>			
Range of Direct Spending						\$3,260,002 to	\$4,501,428
<b>Estimated Mid-point (rounded) [8]</b>							<b>\$3,881,000</b>

Source: Hansford Economic Consulting, Dean Runyan and Associates, and Golf 20/20

ltgc spend

[1] Average daily spending estimated by Dean Runyan and Associates for North Lake Tahoe, 2003 inflated to 2007 dollars.

[2] Length of stay based on survey data for North Lake Tahoe, as utilized by Dean Runyan and Associates for the North Lake Tahoe Resort Association in 2003.

[3] The Golf Economy Report, 2002 conducted by SRI International estimates 32% of golf trips are planned with the sole intent of playing golf.

[4] Visitors whose primary purpose of visiting South Shore is to play golf at LTGC.

[5] Spending per visitor and length of stay reflects a mixture of overnight and day-trip visitors.

[6] On average, golf travelers spent \$851 per person per trip in 1998, according to a NGF survey (reported by Golf 20/20). Inflated to 2007 \$s in table.

[7] Number of events-only visitors to LTGC estimated by taking 50% of the total number of events guests (precise number of events visitors that are locals is unknown).

[8] Given that the accuracy of either method is unknown, the mid-point is used. This estimate includes spending by visitors for events during winter.

**Table D-15**  
**Lake Tahoe Golf Course Economic Feasibility Analysis**  
**Estimated LTGC Visitor Spending by Category**

Scenario 2 - Low Rounds

LTGC Visitor Spending	Estimated Share of Spending					Total Visitor Spending
	LTGC [1]	Lodging	Other Recreation	Retail	Food & Beverage	
El Dorado County Visitor Spending 2005		\$156,900,000	\$125,600,000	\$179,200,000	\$167,700,000	<b>\$629,300,000</b>
<b>El Dorado County Visitor Spending Inflated to 2007 \$s</b>		<b>\$168,860,614</b>	<b>\$135,174,590</b>	<b>\$192,860,561</b>	<b>\$180,483,907</b>	<b>\$677,272,049</b>
<i>Percent of El Dorado County Visitor Spending</i>		25%	20%	28%	27%	100%
Tahoe Portion at 70% of El Dorado County Visitor Spending [2]		<b>\$118,202,430</b>	<b>\$94,622,213</b>	<b>\$135,002,393</b>	<b>\$126,338,735</b>	<b>\$474,090,434</b>
Adjustments to Tahoe Portion [3]		21%	36%	22%	21%	100%
<b>Adjusted Tahoe Portion of El Dorado County Visitor Spending</b>		<b>\$99,558,991</b>	<b>\$170,672,556</b>	<b>\$104,299,896</b>	<b>\$99,558,991</b>	<b>\$474,090,434</b>
<b>Estimated Spending by LTGC Visitors</b>	<b>\$699,833</b>	<b>\$815,010</b>	<b>\$697,327</b>	<b>\$853,820</b>	<b>\$815,010</b>	<b>\$3,881,000</b>
<i>Percent of LTGC Visitor Spending</i>	18%	21%	18%	22%	21%	100%

Source: Hansford Economic Consulting, Dean Runyan and Associates, and RRC Associates

visitor spend

[1] Visitor spending at LTGC calculated as 67% of golf activities revenues, 95% of merchandise, 67% of food and beverage, and 67% of other revenues (percentages are HEC estimates).

[2] In 2006, RRC Associates estimated visitor spending in the Tahoe portion of El Dorado County to be approximately 70% of the County total visitor spending.

[3] Based on findings of the 'Economic Significance of Travel to the North Lake Tahoe Area' by Dean Runyan Associates, 2003.

**Table D-16**  
**Lake Tahoe Golf Course Economic Feasibility Analysis**  
**Estimated Earnings and Employment in South Shore Generated by LTGC**

Scenario 2 - Low Rounds
-------------------------

Earnings and Employment	Direct Spending	Earnings	Employment (Jobs) [1]
<b>Assumptions</b>			
El Dorado County Visitor Spending, Earnings and Employment Estimates (2005)	\$629,300,000	\$232,100,000	10,410
Average Earnings per Job			\$22,296
Jobs per \$1 Million Dollars of Direct Spending			17
<b>Estimates of Jobs and Earnings</b>			
Payroll and Jobs at LTGC	\$699,833	\$494,600	60
Estimated South Shore Earnings and Jobs Generated by LTGC (2007 \$s)	\$3,181,167	\$1,173,286	53
<b>Total Estimates of Spending, Earnings, and Jobs Generated in South Shore by LTGC Visitors (2007 \$s)</b>	<b>\$3,881,000</b>	<b>\$1,667,886</b>	<b>113</b>

Source: Hansford Economic Consulting and Dean Runyan Associates

job gen

[1] Number of jobs includes full and part-time jobs.



**Table D-17**  
**Lake Tahoe Golf Course Economic Feasibility Analysis**  
**Estimate of Annual Property and Sales Taxes Generated by LTGC**

Scenario 2 - Low Rounds
-------------------------

LTGC Generated Tax	Sales Revenue	Percent Taxable [1]	Tax Rate	Estimated Total Sales Tax
<b>Estimated Sales Taxes</b>				
Merchandise	\$81,900	100%	7.75%	\$6,000
Food and Beverage	\$411,100	85%	7.75%	\$27,000
<b>Subtotal Sales (rounded)</b>	<b>\$493,000</b>			<b>\$33,000</b>
Property Taxes (rounded)				\$65,000
<b>Total Estimated Annual Sales and Property Taxes (rounded)</b>				<b>\$98,000</b>

Source: Hansford Economic Consulting, American Golf Corporation, and CA Board of Equalization

taxes

[1] HEC estimate.

**Table D-18**  
**Lake Tahoe Golf Course Economic Feasibility Analysis**  
**Estimated Additional Taxes Generated by LTGC Visitors**

Scenario 2 - Low Rounds
-------------------------

Estimated Taxes	Lodging	Other Recreation	Retail	Food & Beverage	Non-LTGC Spending
Non-LTGC Visitor Spending by LTGC Visitors (rounded)	\$815,000	\$697,000	\$854,000	\$815,000	<b>\$3,181,000</b>
<i>Tax Type</i>	<i>Transient Occupancy Tax</i>	<i>various</i>	<i>Sales Tax</i>	<i>Sales Tax</i>	
Tax Factor [1]	10.00%		7.75%	7.75%	
Percentage of Total Taxed [2]	100%	n.a.	90%	85%	
<b>Estimated Taxes by Category (rounded)</b>	<b>\$82,000</b>	<b>n.a.</b>	<b>\$60,000</b>	<b>\$54,000</b>	<b>\$196,000</b>

Source: Hansford Economic Consulting, City of South Lake Tahoe, and RRC Associates

other taxes

[1] This estimate excludes a potential additional 2% Transient Occupancy Tax at certain redevelopment sites. It also excludes the South Lake Tahoe Tourism Improvement District Fee of \$2.00 per night for hotels/motels and \$3.00 per night for vacation rentals and timeshares.

[2] HEC estimate based on RRC Associates "Share of Taxable Sales Analysis" prepared for the City of South Lake Tahoe, 2006.

**Table D-19**  
**Lake Tahoe Golf Course Economic Feasibility Analysis**  
**Estimated Number of Golfers arriving by Auto at LTGC**

Scenario 2 - High Rounds
--------------------------

LTGC Visitors	Percent of Total Summer Visitation	Percent of Visitors by Auto	Percent of Total Visitors arriving by Auto	Calculation	LTGC Rounds Played	Percent of Total Rounds
<b>Origination of Visitors to South Lake Tahoe in Summer</b>						
Bay Area	22%	87%	19%			
Southern California	19%	70%	13%			
Central California	15%	83%	13%			
Other and Out of State	44%	58%	25%			
<b>Total</b>	<b>100%</b>		<b>70%</b>	<b>a = 70%</b>		
<b>Total Rounds Played at Lake Tahoe Golf Course</b>				<b>b</b>	<b>25,000</b>	
Estimated Rounds Played by Visitors				c = b*67%	16,750	67%
Estimated Rounds Played by Locals				d = b*33%	8,250	33%
<b>Total Rounds Played</b>					<b>25,000</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>Estimated LTGC Visitor Golfers arriving by Auto</b>				<b>e = a*c</b>	<b>11,799</b>	

Source: Hansford Economic Consulting and Tahoe Interregional/Intraregional Transit Study, prepared by LSC transportation consultants, 2006.

visit shore

**Table D-20**  
**Lake Tahoe Golf Course Economic Feasibility Analysis**  
**Estimated South Shore Total Direct Spending by LTGC Visitors**

Scenario 2 - High Rounds
--------------------------

LTGC Visitors	Rounds of Golf at LTGC	Percent of Rounds for Golf Trip [1]	Total Estimated LTGC Visitors	Percent of Visitors	Average Daily Spending (per person) [2]	Average Length of Stay (in Days) [3]	Estimated Total Direct Spending	
	a	b	c		d	e	f = c*d*e	
<b>Golfers [4]</b>								
<u>Method A</u>								
	(See Table D-19)							
Golfers arriving by Air or Charter Bus	4,951	32%	1,584	22%	\$229	5.60	\$2,034,080	
Golfers arriving by Auto [5]	11,799	32%	3,776	53%	\$161	3.10	\$1,879,617	
<b>Total Estimated LTGC Visitor Golfers</b>	<b>16,750</b>		<b>5,360</b>	<b>75%</b>			<b>\$3,913,697</b>	
<u>Method B</u>								
Average Spending per Person per Golf Trip (assumes no repeat trips) [6]			<b>5,360</b>		\$1,116		<b>\$5,982,739</b>	
<b>Non-Golfers</b>								
<b>Estimated LTGC Non-golfer Visitors (Events Only) [5],[7]</b>			<b>1,832</b>	<b>25%</b>	\$161	3.10	\$911,784	
<b>Total Estimated LTGC Visitors</b>			<b>7,192</b>	<b>100%</b>				
Range of Direct Spending						\$4,825,481	to	\$6,894,523
<b>Estimated Mid-point (rounded) [8]</b>								<b>\$5,860,000</b>

Source: Hansford Economic Consulting, Dean Runyan and Associates, and Golf 20/20

ltgc spend

[1] Average daily spending estimated by Dean Runyan and Associates for North Lake Tahoe, 2003 inflated to 2007 dollars.

[2] Length of stay based on survey data for North Lake Tahoe, as utilized by Dean Runyan and Associates for the North Lake Tahoe Resort Association in 2003.

[3] The Golf Economy Report, 2002 conducted by SRI International estimates 32% of golf trips are planned with the sole intent of playing golf.

[4] Visitors whose primary purpose of visiting South Shore is to play golf at LTGC.

[5] Spending per visitor and length of stay reflects a mixture of overnight and day-trip visitors.

[6] On average, golf travelers spent \$851 per person per trip in 1998, according to a NGF survey (reported by Golf 20/20). Inflated to 2007 \$s in table.

[7] Number of events-only visitors to LTGC estimated by taking 50% of the total number of events guests (precise number of events visitors that are locals is unknown).

[8] Given that the accuracy of either method is unknown, the mid-point is used. This estimate includes spending by visitors for events during winter.

**Table D-21**  
**Lake Tahoe Golf Course Economic Feasibility Analysis**  
**Estimated LTGC Visitor Spending by Category**

Scenario 2 - High Rounds

LTGC Visitor Spending	Estimated Share of Spending					Total Visitor Spending
	LTGC [1]	Lodging	Other Recreation	Retail	Food & Beverage	
El Dorado County Visitor Spending 2005		\$156,900,000	\$125,600,000	\$179,200,000	\$167,700,000	<b>\$629,300,000</b>
<b>El Dorado County Visitor Spending Inflated to 2007 \$s</b>		<b>\$168,860,614</b>	<b>\$135,174,590</b>	<b>\$192,860,561</b>	<b>\$180,483,907</b>	<b>\$677,272,049</b>
<i>Percent of El Dorado County Visitor Spending</i>		25%	20%	28%	27%	100%
Tahoe Portion at 70% of El Dorado County Visitor Spending [2]		<b>\$118,202,430</b>	<b>\$94,622,213</b>	<b>\$135,002,393</b>	<b>\$126,338,735</b>	<b>\$474,090,434</b>
Adjustments to Tahoe Portion [3]		21%	36%	22%	21%	100%
<b>Adjusted Tahoe Portion of El Dorado County Visitor Spending</b>		<b>\$99,558,991</b>	<b>\$170,672,556</b>	<b>\$104,299,896</b>	<b>\$99,558,991</b>	<b>\$474,090,434</b>
<b>Estimated Spending by LTGC Visitors</b>	<b>\$1,052,103</b>	<b>\$1,230,600</b>	<b>\$1,057,497</b>	<b>\$1,289,200</b>	<b>\$1,230,600</b>	<b>\$5,860,000</b>
<i>Percent of LTGC Visitor Spending</i>	18%	21%	18%	22%	21%	100%

Source: Hansford Economic Consulting, Dean Runyan and Associates, and RRC Associates

visitor spend

[1] Visitor spending at LTGC calculated as 67% of golf activities revenues, 95% of merchandise, 67% of food and beverage, and 67% of other revenues (percentages are HEC estimates).

[2] In 2006, RRC Associates estimated visitor spending in the Tahoe portion of El Dorado County to be approximately 70% of the County total visitor spending.

[3] Based on findings of the 'Economic Significance of Travel to the North Lake Tahoe Area' by Dean Runyan Associates, 2003.

**Table D-22**  
**Lake Tahoe Golf Course Economic Feasibility Analysis**  
**Estimated Earnings and Employment in South Shore Generated by LTGC**

Scenario 2 - High Rounds
--------------------------

Earnings and Employment	Direct Spending	Earnings	Employment (Jobs) [1]
<b>Assumptions</b>			
El Dorado County Visitor Spending, Earnings and Employment Estimates (2005)	\$629,300,000	\$232,100,000	10,410
Average Earnings per Job			\$22,296
Jobs per \$1 Million Dollars of Direct Spending			17
<b>Estimates of Jobs and Earnings</b>			
Payroll and Jobs at LTGC	\$1,052,103	\$531,200	65
Estimated South Shore Earnings and Jobs Generated by LTGC (2007 \$s)	\$4,807,897	\$1,773,261	80
<b>Total Estimates of Spending, Earnings, and Jobs Generated in South Shore by LTGC Visitors (2007 \$s)</b>	<b>\$5,860,000</b>	<b>\$2,304,461</b>	<b>145</b>

Source: Hansford Economic Consulting and Dean Runyan Associates

job gen

[1] Number of jobs includes full and part-time jobs.

**Table D-23**  
**Lake Tahoe Golf Course Economic Feasibility Analysis**  
**Estimate of Annual Property and Sales Taxes Generated by LTGC**

Scenario 2 - High Rounds
--------------------------

LTGC Generated Tax	Sales Revenue	Percent Taxable [1]	Tax Rate	Estimated Total Sales Tax
<b>Estimated Sales Taxes</b>				
Merchandise	\$136,400	100%	7.75%	\$11,000
Food and Beverage	\$514,600	85%	7.75%	\$34,000
<b>Subtotal Sales (rounded)</b>	<b>\$651,000</b>			<b>\$45,000</b>
Property Taxes (rounded)				\$65,000
<b>Total Estimated Annual Sales and Property Taxes (rounded)</b>				<b>\$110,000</b>

Source: Hansford Economic Consulting, American Golf Corporation, and CA Board of Equalization

taxes

[1] HEC estimate.

**Table D-24**  
**Lake Tahoe Golf Course Economic Feasibility Analysis**  
**Estimated Additional Taxes Generated by LTGC Visitors**

Scenario 2 - High Rounds
--------------------------

Estimated Taxes	Lodging	Other Recreation	Retail	Food & Beverage	Non-LTGC Spending
Non-LTGC Visitor Spending by LTGC Visitors (rounded)	\$1,231,000	\$1,057,000	\$1,289,000	\$1,231,000	<b>\$4,808,000</b>
<i>Tax Type</i>	<i>Transient Occupancy Tax</i>	<i>various</i>	<i>Sales Tax</i>	<i>Sales Tax</i>	
Tax Factor [1]	10.00%		7.75%	7.75%	
Percentage of Total Taxed [2]	100%	n.a.	90%	85%	
<b>Estimated Taxes by Category (rounded)</b>	<b>\$123,000</b>	<b>n.a.</b>	<b>\$90,000</b>	<b>\$81,000</b>	<b>\$294,000</b>

Source: Hansford Economic Consulting, City of South Lake Tahoe, and RRC Associates

other taxes

[1] This estimate excludes a potential additional 2% Transient Occupancy Tax at certain redevelopment sites. It also excludes the South Lake Tahoe Tourism Improvement District Fee of \$2.00 per night for hotels/motels and \$3.00 per night for vacation rentals and timeshares.

[2] HEC estimate based on RRC Associates "Share of Taxable Sales Analysis" prepared for the City of South Lake Tahoe, 2006.



**Table D-25**  
**Lake Tahoe Golf Course Economic Feasibility Analysis**  
**Estimated South Shore Total Direct Spending by LTGC Visitors**

Scenario 3
------------

LTGC Visitors	Rounds of Golf at LTGC	Percent of Rounds for Golf Trip [1]	Total Estimated LTGC Visitors	<i>Percent of Visitors</i>	Average Daily Spending (per person) [2]	Average Length of Stay (in Days) [3]	Estimated Total Direct Spending	
	a	b	c		d	e	f = c*d*e	
<b>Golfers [4]</b>								
<u>Method A</u>								
Golfers arriving by Air or Charter Bus	0	32%	0	0%	\$229	5.60	\$0	
Golfers arriving by Auto [5]	0	32%	0	0%	\$161	3.10	\$0	
<b>Total Estimated LTGC Visitor Golfers</b>	<b>0</b>		<b>0</b>	<b>0%</b>			<b>\$0</b>	
<u>Method B</u>								
Average Spending per Person per Golf Trip (assumes no repeat trips) [6]			<b>0</b>		\$1,116		<b>\$0</b>	
<b>Non-Golfers</b>								
<b>Estimated LTGC Non-golfer Visitors (Events Only) [5],[7]</b>			<b>1,832</b>	<b>100%</b>	\$161	3.10	\$911,784	
<b>Total Estimated LTGC Visitors</b>			<b>1,832</b>	<b>100%</b>				
Range of Direct Spending						\$911,784	to	\$911,784
<b>Estimated Mid-point (rounded) [8]</b>								<b>\$912,000</b>

Source: Hansford Economic Consulting, Dean Runyan and Associates, and Golf 20/20

ltgc spend

[1] Average daily spending estimated by Dean Runyan and Associates for North Lake Tahoe, 2003 inflated to 2007 dollars.

[2] Length of stay based on survey data for North Lake Tahoe, as utilized by Dean Runyan and Associates for the North Lake Tahoe Resort Association in 2003.

[3] The Golf Economy Report, 2002 conducted by SRI International estimates 32% of golf trips are planned with the sole intent of playing golf.

[4] Visitors whose primary purpose of visiting South Shore is to play golf at LTGC.

[5] Spending per visitor and length of stay reflects a mixture of overnight and day-trip visitors.

[6] On average, golf travelers spent \$851 per person per trip in 1998, according to a NGF survey (reported by Golf 20/20). Inflated to 2007 \$s in table.

[7] Number of events-only visitors to LTGC estimated by taking 50% of the total number of events guests (precise number of events visitors that are locals is unknown).

[8] Given that the accuracy of either method is unknown, the mid-point is used. This estimate includes spending by visitors for events during winter.

**Table D-26**  
**Lake Tahoe Golf Course Economic Feasibility Analysis**  
**Estimated LTGC Visitor Spending by Category**

Scenario 3
------------

LTGC Visitor Spending	Estimated Share of Spending					Total Visitor Spending
	LTGC [1]	Lodging	Other Recreation	Retail	Food & Beverage	
El Dorado County Visitor Spending 2005		\$156,900,000	\$125,600,000	\$179,200,000	\$167,700,000	<b>\$629,300,000</b>
<b>El Dorado County Visitor Spending Inflated to 2007 \$s</b>		<b>\$168,860,614</b>	<b>\$135,174,590</b>	<b>\$192,860,561</b>	<b>\$180,483,907</b>	<b>\$677,272,049</b>
<i>Percent of El Dorado County Visitor Spending</i>		25%	20%	28%	27%	100%
Tahoe Portion at 70% of El Dorado County Visitor Spending [2]		<b>\$118,202,430</b>	<b>\$94,622,213</b>	<b>\$135,002,393</b>	<b>\$126,338,735</b>	<b>\$474,090,434</b>
Adjustments to Tahoe Portion [3]		21%	36%	22%	21%	100%
<b>Adjusted Tahoe Portion of El Dorado County Visitor Spending</b>		<b>\$99,558,991</b>	<b>\$170,672,556</b>	<b>\$104,299,896</b>	<b>\$99,558,991</b>	<b>\$474,090,434</b>
<b>Estimated Spending by LTGC Visitors</b>	<b>\$171,520</b>	<b>\$191,520</b>	<b>\$156,800</b>	<b>\$200,640</b>	<b>\$191,520</b>	<b>\$912,000</b>
<i>Percent of LTGC Visitor Spending</i>	19%	21%	17%	22%	21%	100%

Source: Hansford Economic Consulting, Dean Runyan and Associates, and RRC Associates

visitor spend

[1] Visitor spending at LTGC calculated as 67% of golf activities revenues, 95% of merchandise, 67% of food and beverage, and 67% of other revenues (percentages are HEC estimates).

[2] In 2006, RRC Associates estimated visitor spending in the Tahoe portion of El Dorado County to be approximately 70% of the County total visitor spending.

[3] Based on findings of the 'Economic Significance of Travel to the North Lake Tahoe Area' by Dean Runyan Associates, 2003.

**Table D-27**  
**Lake Tahoe Golf Course Economic Feasibility Analysis**  
**Estimated Earnings and Employment in South Shore Generated by LTGC**

Scenario 3
------------

Earnings and Employment	Direct Spending	Earnings	Employment (Jobs) [1]
<b>Assumptions</b>			
El Dorado County Visitor Spending, Earnings and Employment Estimates (2005)	\$629,300,000	\$232,100,000	10,410
Average Earnings per Job			\$22,296
Jobs per \$1 Million Dollars of Direct Spending			17
<b>Estimates of Jobs and Earnings</b>			
Payroll and Jobs at LTGC	\$171,520	\$219,900	32
Estimated South Shore Earnings and Jobs Generated by LTGC (2007 \$s)	\$740,480	\$273,106	12
<b>Total Estimates of Spending, Earnings, and Jobs Generated in South Shore by LTGC Visitors (2007 \$s)</b>	<b>\$912,000</b>	<b>\$493,006</b>	<b>44</b>

Source: Hansford Economic Consulting and Dean Runyan Associates

job gen

[1] Number of jobs includes full and part-time jobs.

**Table D-28**  
**Lake Tahoe Golf Course Economic Feasibility Analysis**  
**Estimate of Annual Property and Sales Taxes Generated by LTGC**

Scenario 3
------------

LTGC Generated Tax	Sales Revenue	Percent Taxable [1]	Tax Rate	Estimated Total Sales Tax
<b>Estimated Sales Taxes</b>				
Merchandise	\$0	100%	7.75%	\$0
Food and Beverage	\$256,000	85%	7.75%	\$17,000
<b>Subtotal Sales (rounded)</b>	<b>\$256,000</b>			<b>\$17,000</b>
Property Taxes (rounded)				\$65,000
<b>Total Estimated Annual Sales and Property Taxes (rounded)</b>				<b>\$82,000</b>

*Source: Hansford Economic Consulting, American Golf Corporation, and CA Board of Equalization* taxes

[1] HEC estimate.

**Table D-29**  
**Lake Tahoe Golf Course Economic Feasibility Analysis**  
**Estimated Additional Taxes Generated by LTGC Visitors**

Scenario 3
------------

Estimated Taxes	Lodging	Other Recreation	Retail	Food & Beverage	Non-LTGC Spending
Non-LTGC Visitor Spending by LTGC Visitors (rounded)	\$192,000	\$157,000	\$201,000	\$192,000	<b>\$742,000</b>
<i>Tax Type</i>	<i>Transient Occupancy Tax</i>	<i>various</i>	<i>Sales Tax</i>	<i>Sales Tax</i>	
Tax Factor [1]	10.00%		7.75%	7.75%	
Percentage of Total Taxed [2]	100%	n.a.	90%	85%	
<b>Estimated Taxes by Category (rounded)</b>	<b>\$19,000</b>	<b>n.a.</b>	<b>\$14,000</b>	<b>\$13,000</b>	<b>\$46,000</b>

Source: Hansford Economic Consulting, City of South Lake Tahoe, and RRC Associates other taxes

[1] This estimate excludes a potential additional 2% Transient Occupancy Tax at certain redevelopment sites. It also excludes the South Lake Tahoe Tourism Improvement District Fee of \$2.00 per night for hotels/motels and \$3.00 per night for vacation rentals and timeshares.

[2] HEC estimate based on RRC Associates "Share of Taxable Sales Analysis" prepared for the City of South Lake Tahoe, 2006.

# **APPENDIX F**

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Water Quality Data Tables

Upper Truckee River		TMDL Results				Project Analysis						Cumulative Projects Analysis			
RGA Station Locations		by Tier: Channel Restoration MIXED Treatment Bank Protection				Upper Truckee River Restoration and Golf Course Reconfiguration Project									
(km)	(ft)	Maximum Treatment		Maximum		Alternative 1		Alternatives 2, 3, 5		Alternative 4		With UTRGC Alt. 1		With UTRGC	With UTRGC
		Existing Load of fines (CUBIC YARSDS)	Bank Erosion of Fines (CUBIC YARDS)	Treatment Bank Erosion of Fines (CUBIC YARDS)	Maximum Treatment Bank Erosion of Fines (CUBIC YARDS)	Existing	Subtotals	Restored	Subtotals	Protected	Subtotals	Complete treat all proposed	Subtotals	Subtotals	Subtotals
		No Treatment	All reaches treated	All reaches treated	All reaches treated										
24.19	79,364														
23.01	75,492	3.8	1.8	3.8	0.6	4	641	4	641	4	641	4	641	641	641
22.54	73,950	2.2	1.0	2.2	0.3	2		2		2		2			
21.77	71,424	2.6	1.2	2.6	0.4	3		3		3		3			
21.40	70,210	0.7	0.3	0.7	0.1	1		1		1		1			
20.75	68,077	2.2	1.0	2.2	0.3	2		2		2		2			
19.94	65,420	145.3	67.1	57.0	22.8	145		145		145		145			
19.26	63,189	179.0	82.7	70.3	28.1	179		179		179		179			
18.57	60,925	181.6	83.9	71.3	28.5	182		182		182		182			
17.99	59,022	10.7	5.0	10.7	1.7	11		11		11		11			
17.78	58,333	30.8	14.2	4.8	4.8	31		31		31		31			
16.90	55,446	12.4	5.7	12.4	2.0	12		12		12		12			
16.40	53,806	6.3	2.9	6.3	1.0	6		6		6		6			
15.78	51,772	6.1	2.8	6.1	1.0	6		6		6		6			
15.277	50,121	57.0	26.3	9.0	9.0	57		57		57		57			
14.77	48,458	246.4	113.8	90.9	38.7	246	1,228	246	793	246	546	246	1,228	793	546
14.10	46,260	23.2	10.7	23.2	3.6	23		23		23		23			
13.52	44,357	413.3	190.9	64.9	64.9	413		191		65		413			
13.15	43,143	173.7	80.3	64.1	27.3	174		80		27		174			
12.07	39,600	24.8	11.4	24.8	3.9	25		11		4		25			
11.21	36,778	197.2	91.1	72.8	31.0	197		91		31		197			
10.84	35,564	149.2	68.9	70.6	23.4	149		149		149		149			
10.04	32,940	19.0	8.8	19.0	3.0	19	2,451	19	2,451	19	2,451	9	1,132	1,132	1,132
8.46	27,756	982.3	453.8	362.5	154.2	982		982		982		454			
7.14	23,425	718.4	331.9	265.1	112.8	718		718		718		332			
5.84	19,160	24.9	11.5	24.9	3.9	25		25		25		12			
5.06	16,601	149.4	69.0	58.6	23.5	149		149		149		69			
4.10	13,451	19.0	8.8	19.0	3.0	19		19		19		9			
2.94	9,646	333.4	154.0	52.3	52.3	333		333		333		154			
1.96	6,414	197.7	91.3	73.0	31.0	198		198		198		91			
1.63	5,344	3.9	1.8	3.9	0.6	4		4		4		2			
0.00	-	3.1	1.4	3.1	0.5	3		3		3		1			
SUMS															
24.19	79,364	4,319.7	1,995.7	1,552.1	678.2	4,320	4,320	3,885	3,885	3,638	3,638	3,001	3,001	2,566	2,319

UTRGC Project Reaches  
Results from TMDL Phase II Stream Channel Erosion Study.







## **APPENDIX G**

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Aquatic Resources Technical Memorandum

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## Technical Memorandum

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Date: November 22, 2009  
To: Cindy Walck, State Parks  
From: Chris Fitzer, EDAW-AECOM  
Subject: Aquatic Resources Technical Memorandum for the Upper Truckee River Restoration and Golf Course Relocation Project

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Distribution:

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### 1 INTRODUCTION

This technical memorandum summarizes aquatic biological assessments conducted as part of the proposed Upper Truckee River Restoration and Golf Course Relocation Project. The characterization of current conditions provides insight into current aquatic ecological health and provides a baseline against which future monitoring can be measured. Adequate, accurate monitoring and assessment are the cornerstones to preserving, enhancing, and restoring watershed functions and values. The information gathered from monitoring activities is critical to the effort to protect the beneficial uses of water, protect sensitive resources, and determine the effects of watershed development and protection, restoration, and enhancement programs.

The federal Clean Water Act (CWA) gives states and territories the primary responsibility for implementing programs to protect and restore water quality. CWA Section 106(e)(1) requires the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to determine that a state is monitoring the quality of navigable waters and compiling and analyzing data on water quality. To meet those CWA requirements and provide comprehensive information on the status of beneficial uses of California's surface waters, the State Water Resources Control Board and the regional water quality control boards introduced the Surface Water Ambient Monitoring Program (SWAMP) in 2001. The SWAMP provides the impetus to implement a better-organized, standardized program of biological assessment and monitoring throughout the state.

Biological assessments of aquatic communities, also referred to as bioassessments, are rapidly becoming a preferred tool for aquatic ecosystem monitoring. Bioassessments are gaining popularity among scientists, resource managers, and decision makers alike and have been adopted as a primary assessment method as part of the SWAMP. Standardized bioassessment procedures, combined with stream habitat typing and snorkel surveys (protocols developed by California Department of Fish and Game [CDFG]), were employed as primary assessment methods to characterize current conditions of existing aquatic resources in the Upper Truckee River (UTR).

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## 1.1 BACKGROUND ON BIOASSESSMENT

Aquatic benthic macroinvertebrates (BMIs) are common inhabitants of the stream bottom environment. Insects are the main types present, and commonly include mayflies, stoneflies, caddisflies, and true flies. Non-insect BMIs include snails, leeches, worms, and scuds. Aquatic insects and other BMIs are central to the proper ecological functioning of streams and surrounding terrestrial environments. These BMIs consume decomposing organic matter (e.g., detritus, wood and leaf debris) and attached algae, and in turn become an important food resource to fish and birds. In addition to their role in the food web, BMIs have varying degrees of ability to withstand environmental degradation; thus they may be used as indicators of water quality and habitat condition. For example, sediments from erosion and/or pollutants from runoff may decrease the variety of insects and other BMIs that are able to survive, which may indicate a degradation of biological health.

Use of the stream BMI fauna to gauge the biological health of a stream is known as bioassessment. Bottom-dwelling (or benthic) organisms are collected to detect changes in stream health based on the number of different types present (diversity) and their level of tolerance of environmental impacts and pollution (sensitivity). Monitoring stream BMIs in comparison to reference sites (areas having little or no impact but a similar physical setting) and/or over time at targeted sites provides a method to estimate the amount of degradation of aquatic systems or level of recovery in response to changing land uses. Bioassessment may be used together with other, more traditional methods of stream channel and riparian monitoring to measure the response of stream life to habitat changes. When pollution does not originate from a single point, it can be difficult to accurately characterize the source using chemical methods alone, because this type of pollution usually does not occur continuously and therefore may not be detected in a given water sample. Problems may also exist upstream of a location and not be reflected in the channel or riparian conditions at that site. The advantage of using stream BMIs is that because they live in the stream, they incorporate and embody changes in water quality that occur in both local and upstream areas of the watershed. Another advantage of bioassessment is that once baseline conditions (over a period of years and locations) have been established, repeated sampling can be done with less frequency to document future changes.

To fully understand the concept of bioassessments, it is important not only to know what they are, but also to understand the rationale for conducting them and how they can be used as a decision-making tool. The following text describes the rationale for conducting bioassessments, including the role of bioassessment in water quality determination and the utility of bioassessment as a decision-making tool.

### 1.1.1 THE ROLE OF BIOASSESSMENT IN WATER QUALITY DETERMINATION

State and tribal water resource agencies in the United States have developed bioassessment protocols that have added an important dimension of ecological understanding to their overburdened and underfunded monitoring programs (Barbour 1997). The central purpose of assessing the biological condition of aquatic communities is to determine how well a water body supports aquatic life (Barbour et al. 1996). Biological communities integrate the effects of different pollutant stressors such as excess nutrients, toxic chemicals, increased temperature, and excessive sediment loading; thus they provide an overall measure of the aggregate impact of the stressors. Use of information about ambient biological communities, assemblages, and populations to protect, manage, and exploit water resources has been developing for the past 150 years (Davis 1995). Despite this long history, it has only been in the last decade that a widely accepted technical

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framework has evolved for using biological assemblage data for assessment of the water resource (Barbour et al. 1996).

### **1.1.2 UTILITY OF BIOASSESSMENT AS A DECISION-MAKING TOOL**

Bioassessment provides important information for monitoring aquatic systems and managing watersheds. Bioassessment serves four primary functions or uses for assessing existing conditions all of which are relevant to the UTR:

1. Initial assessment of conditions
2. Characterizing the magnitude of impairment
3. Assisting in the diagnosis of causes to impairment (e.g., sedimentation, contaminants)
4. Monitoring of temporal trends to evaluate improvements or further degradation

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## 2 METHODS

This section provides a discussion on the methodologies used to conduct bioassessments in the UTR. Field surveys took place during fall 2006, and included stream habitat typing, snorkel surveys, and bioassessment. Stream habitat typing was conducted throughout the study area, snorkel surveys were conducted in selected deep-water habitats in each of the three main river reaches identified within the study area, and bioassessment surveys were conducted at two sites representative of study reaches 1 and 2. Aquatic habitat types, study reaches, and bioassessment locations are shown in Exhibit 1.

### 2.1 BIOASSESSMENT

Biologists and ecologists trained in conducting bioassessments performed the bioassessment sampling. This monitoring includes collection of BMIs, assessment of physical habitat characteristics, and general water quality measurements.

#### 2.1.1 BENTHIC MACROINVERTEBRATE SAMPLING

Two different BMI sampling protocols were followed for comparison purposes. Field sampling for the UTR followed the Standard Operating Procedure of the California Stream Bioassessment Procedure (CSBP) for multihabitat sampling and targeted riffle composites of low-gradient streams developed by the CDFG's Aquatic Bioassessment Laboratory (ABL).

The multihabitat method (MH) can be used to sample any wadeable stream reach, since it does not target specific habitat types. It calls for the identification of a stream reach of 150 meters (m). For each reach, 11 cross-stream transects along the reach were identified at 15-m intervals. Starting at the most downstream transect, benthic samples were collected alternating from the left, center, and right end of the transect using a standard D-frame kick net with 0.5 millimeter (mm) mesh. Organisms were dislodged from the benthic substrate to a depth of 4–6 inches from within a 1 square-foot area of the benthic habitat (e.g., riffle, pool/glide, woody debris, vegetated banks, or submerged macrophytes) immediately upstream of the net. For each sample, the material retained in the net was immediately transferred into appropriately labeled 500-milliliter (mL) plastic wide-mouth jars containing 95% ethanol to preserve any organisms. A consistent amount of time was allocated to sampling each habitat type so as to not bias the BMI data generated during the study. Upon completion of the sample collection from a given transect, the next transect sample was collected in a similar fashion, and the collected material was placed into the same jar containing the material(s) from the previous transect(s). This sampling approach continued until all 11 transects were sampled.

The targeted riffle composite (TRC) method is designed for sampling BMIs in wadeable streams that contain fast-water (riffle-run) habitats and is not appropriate for waterbodies without fastwater habitats (ABL 2006). Riffles are the preferred habitat for TRC sampling, but other fast water habitats are acceptable for sampling if riffles are sparse (ABL 2006). A TRC sample is a composite of 8 individual kick samples of 1 ft<sup>2</sup> of substrate each that are randomly distributed among fast water habitats within the 150 m reach, giving preference to riffles where possible. If fewer than 8 riffles are present in a reach, more than one sample can be taken from a single riffle, especially if riffles are large. Net placement was determined by generating a pair of random numbers between 0 and 9. The first number (multiplied by 10) represents the percent upstream along the habitat unit's length; the second number (multiplied by 10) represents the percent of the riffle width from right bank. This position is the center of the 1 square foot sampling quadrant for that riffle. A standard D-framed kick net with 500  $\mu$  mesh was placed downstream of the sampling quadrant and after dislodging the

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substrate to a depth of 4-6 inches within the 1 square -foot; organisms were carried into the net by the current. Materials collected in the net mesh were deposited in the net were placed into appropriately labeled 500 mL plastic wide-mouth jars filled with 95% ethanol.

The preserved samples were transported, under chain of custody, to the ABL where they were stored at room temperature until sorting and organism identification was performed.

### **2.1.2 PHYSICAL HABITAT ASSESSMENT**

A physical habitat assessment was performed for each reach sampled. The physical habitat assessment methods included a reachwide scoring evaluation, and measurements and observations for transects and intertransects.

The reachwide evaluation included three physical habitat metrics: epifaunal substrate cover, sediment deposition, and channel alteration. Each metric was given a maximum score of 20, with greater values representing a better habitat for BMI; the combined habitat metric score for any site could not be greater than 60. Each metric was assigned to one of four categories of physical condition: optimal (20–16), suboptimal (15–11), marginal (10–6), and poor (5–0). Where possible, discharge was also measured for each reach. U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) gauge data were recorded where available.

Transect measurements and observations included the following attributes: photographs at select transects, wetted width, bankfull width, bankfull height, transect substrates (i.e., size class, depth, and embeddedness), bank stability, human influence, riparian vegetation, instream habitat complexity, and canopy cover. Intertransect attributes included wetted width, flow habitats, and substrates. Photographs were taken at the first transect (upstream [one photo]), the middle transect (upstream and downstream [two photos]), and at the last transect (downstream [one photo]).

A GARMIN Geko 201 global positioning system (GPS) was used to record latitude and longitude coordinates for each sampling site. Reach and transect length were measured using a tape measure. Wetted and bankfull widths and substrate depths were measured using a stadia rod. Canopy was measured using a spherical densiometer. Flow rate (discharge) was determined by reviewing gage data during the survey period. Copies of the field forms are provided in Attachment A.

### **2.1.3 WATER QUALITY SAMPLING**

The following water quality parameters were measured once upon arrival at each stream reach: temperature, pH, alkalinity, dissolved oxygen (DO), electrical conductivity (EC), and total dissolved solids (TDS). The following equipment was used to measure these water quality parameters:

- ▶ Temperature and DO were measured using a YSI Model 55 multi-meter.
- ▶ pH, EC, and TDS were measured using a Hanna Combo Model HI 98129 multi-meter.
- ▶ Alkalinity was measured using a LaMotte Model WAT-DR field test kit.

## **2.2 BMI LABORATORY PROCEDURES**

The CDFG ABL was contracted to perform all BMI laboratory procedures. A discussion of these procedures is provided below.

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## 2.2.1 SAMPLE SORTING

All sample sorting was performed at the ABL laboratory. Following the removal of alcohol from the 500-mL plastic wide-mouth jars, each sample was placed into a 0.5-mm mesh sieve and rinsed using deionized water. Each item was examined carefully for the presence of BMIs, then large debris (e.g., twigs, rocks) was removed from the sample. The remaining material was then evenly spread across a gridded tray. Following the random selection of a grid (using a random number generator), the materials from within the selected grid were transferred into a petri dish. Using a dissecting microscope, BMIs were removed from the dish during a systematic sorting of the sample. The BMIs were counted and then placed into 50-mL vials containing 70% ethanol/glycerin. This process was repeated grid by grid until 500 BMIs were collected.

Once 500 BMIs were collected, the remaining materials in the last grid being sorted were placed into an additional 50-mL vial labeled with the appropriate sample code. The remaining materials from all of the previously sorted grids were collected into a 500-mL plastic wide-mouth jar containing 70% ethanol/glycerin, and labeled with the sample code and identified as "sorted"; as a quality control measure, sorted materials from 20% of the samples were resorted by a different scientist, with the target of finding no more than 25 uncollected BMIs (5% of the overall number removed for identification). The remaining unsorted materials in the gridded tray were placed back into the original 500-mL plastic wide-mouth jar containing 70% ethanol/glycerin and the original sample label. This process was repeated for all of the samples collected.

## 2.2.2 TAXONOMIC IDENTIFICATION

A CSBP Level 2 taxonomic effort was approved for this study, whereby most organisms were taxonomically identified to family, with Chironomidae being identified to genus. This was achieved by removing the BMIs from the 50-mL vials, transferring them to a Petri dish, and identifying each organism using standard taxonomic keys (Harrington and Born 2000). A 10-mL vial with 70% ethanol/glycerin and a specimen label containing the sample identification number and family name was prepared for each taxonomic group, and each identified organism was transferred into the appropriate vial. Once an organism was identified, and before the scientist proceeded to another specimen, the Petri dish was searched for additional organisms of the same family, which were added to the vial for that family. A push-button counter was used to maintain an accurate count of the various organisms; the data from the push-button counter were then transferred to a Level 2 Taxonomic Effort Worksheet. This process continued until all organisms were identified.

## 2.3 BIOASSESSMENT DATA ANALYSIS/MANAGEMENT

### 2.3.1 DATA ANALYSIS

The data from the identification of the sorted BMIs for each sample were used to generate biological metrics that allow for an assessment of the biological condition of the reach at each sampling location. These biological metrics define a characteristic of the BMI assemblage that may change in some predictable way with increased human disturbance and/or ecological restoration. The biological metrics are classified into four categories: richness measures, composition measures, tolerance/intolerance measures, and trophic measures. Those specified in the CSBP are listed below.

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### **Richness Measures**

- ▶ Taxa Richness
- ▶ EPT Taxa
- ▶ Plecoptera Taxa
- ▶ Trichoptera Taxa
- ▶ Ephemeroptera Taxa

### **Composition Measures**

- ▶ EPT Index
- ▶ Sensitive EPT Index
- ▶ Percent Hydropsychidae
- ▶ Percent Baetidae

### **Tolerance/Intolerance Measures**

- ▶ Tolerance Value
- ▶ Percent Dominant Taxa
- ▶ Percent Tolerant Organisms
- ▶ Percent Intolerant Organisms

### **Trophic Measures**

- ▶ Percent Collectors
- ▶ Percent Filterers
- ▶ Percent Scrapers
- ▶ Percent Predators
- ▶ Percent Shredders

## **Richness Measures**

Measures of richness reflect the diversity of the aquatic assemblage, where increasing diversity correlates with increasing health of the assemblage; decreasing richness correlates with increasing disturbance. The richness measures used in this study were taxa richness (the total number of individual taxa) and EPT taxa (number of families in the Ephemeroptera [mayfly], Plecoptera [stonefly], and Trichoptera [caddisfly] insect orders).

## **Composition Measures**

Measures of composition reflect the relative contribution of the population of individual taxa to the total fauna and are based on the ecological patterns and environmental requirements of certain organism groups, such as those taxa considered to be environmentally sensitive, or alternatively, those considered to be a nuisance species. The composition measures used in this study were EPT index (percent composition of mayfly, stonefly, and caddisfly larvae); sensitive EPT index (percent composition of EPTs with low tolerance values); percent Hydropsychidae (percent of caddisflies in the more tolerant family Hydropsychidae); and percent Baetidae (a composition measure for a tolerant family of mayflies).

## **Tolerance/Intolerance Measures**

Tolerance/intolerance measures are metrics that reflect the relative sensitivity of the community to aquatic disturbances. Although the taxa used are usually “pollutant tolerant” or “intolerant,” they are not specific to the type of stressor. For example, these metric values typically also vary with increasing fine particulate organic matter and sedimentation. The tolerance/intolerance measures used in this study were tolerance value [values between 0 and 10 weighted for abundance of



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individuals that are pollutant tolerant (higher values) and intolerant (lower values)]; percent intolerant organisms (percent of organisms that are considered highly intolerant to impairment as indicated by tolerance values of 0, 1, or 2); percent tolerant organisms (percent of organisms that are considered highly tolerant to impairment as indicated by tolerance values of 8, 9, or 10); and percent dominant taxa (percent composition of the single most abundant taxa).

**Trophic Measures**

Trophic measures are metrics that provide information on the balance of feeding strategies in the aquatic assemblage. An imbalance of the functional feeding groups reflects unstable food dynamics and indicates stressed conditions. The trophic measures included in this assessment were percent collector-filterers (percent of BMIs that collect, gather, and filter fine particulate matter); percent collector-gatherers (percent of BMIs that collect and gather particulate matter); percent scrapers (percent of BMIs that graze upon periphyton); percent predators (percent of BMIs that feed on other organisms); and percent shredders (percent of BMIs that shred coarse particulate organic matter). Those BMIs that did not clearly fit into one of the defined trophic measures were grouped into percent other functional feeding groups (FFGs).

**Abundance**

Abundance is one additional metric that provides information on the total number of organisms in a given sampling area. Abundance is calculated by dividing the total number of organisms collected by the area sampled. The abundance data represent the total number of organisms sampled per unit of measure.

These metrics were quantified for each site to characterize the parameter ranges for each portion of the watershed. General trends in biological metrics associated with disturbance are presented in Table 1. The data will be maintained for a future assessment of year-to-year trends. For the purposes of this technical memorandum, the BMI data and physical habitat data are presented and compared qualitatively, with overall watershed characteristics noted.

<b>Table 1</b>	
<b>Trends in Biological Metrics Associated with Disturbance</b>	
<b>Biological Metrics</b>	<b>Response to Disturbance</b>
<b>Richness Measures</b>	
Taxa Richness	Decrease
EPT Taxa	Decrease
<b>Composition Measures</b>	
EPT Index	Decrease
Sensitive EPT Index	Decrease
Percent Hydropsychidae	Increase
Percent Baetidae	Increase
<b>Tolerance/Intolerance Measures</b>	
Tolerance Value	Increase
Percent Intolerant Organisms	Decrease
Percent Tolerant Organisms	Increase
Percent Dominant Taxa	Increase
<b>Trophic Measures</b>	
Percent Collectors	Increase
Percent Filterers	Increase
Percent Scrapers	Increase
Percent Predators	Increase
Percent Shredders	Decrease

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## **2.4 AQUATIC HABITAT TYPING AND SNORKEL SURVEYS**

Aquatic habitat typing and snorkel surveys were conducted using methods described in the California Stream Habitat Restoration Manual (Flosi and Reynolds 1998). The aquatic habitat typing was conducted to document habitat types throughout the study reaches. The snorkel survey was conducted to determine and evaluate fish species presence and distribution.

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### 3 RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

This section provides a discussion on the results of bioassessments, habitat typing, and snorkel surveys conducted on September 21, 2006.

#### 3.1 BIOASSESSMENT

##### 3.1.1 PHYSICAL HABITAT ASSESSMENT

Photo documentation of the study sites is presented in Exhibits 2a through 3b. Several trends in the habitat condition were recorded during the physical habitat assessment of the study sites (Tables 2 and 3 and Exhibits 4–13). The UTR sites ranked from optimal to marginal in habitat quality with physical habitat scores for UTR-1 and UTR-2 (32 and 46, respectively). UTR-1 showed suboptimal epifaunal substrate suited for colonization, some deposition of new gravel affecting a substantial percentage of the bottom, and evidence of channelization disrupting a majority of the stream. UTR-2 provided higher quality habitat overall with optimal epifaunal substrate for colonization, limited increase in bar formation, and no evidence of channelization.

Physical Habitat Parameters	Sampling Sites	
	UTR-1	UTR-2
Epifaunal Substrate/Cover	12	16
Sediment Deposition	11	14
Channel Alteration	9	16
<b>Total Habitat Score</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>46</b>

Substrate class sizes recorded at UTR-1 included fines, sand, fine gravel, and coarse gravel, cobble, and boulders; with fine gravel being the most dominant class recorded (34%). Substrates in UTR-2 were similarly dominated by fine gravels (34%), however coarse gravel made up a large percentage (27%) and hardpan was present instead of boulders.

The amount and type of human influence on each reach varied dramatically. Logging was the sole human influence found in UTR-2 and at only 55% of transects. UTR-1 exhibited more urban/suburban influences with parks or lawns present in 91% of the reach, walls, rip-rap, or dams in 64%, and other urban influences such as trash and pipes found in 9% of the reach. Pasture or rangelands border all of the UTR-2 reach.

Bank stability varied substantially between the two reaches and was influenced mainly by logging and grazing. UTR-1 banks were mainly labeled as “vulnerable” (86%), with the remaining banks (14%) classified as “stable.” The vulnerability of UTR-1 banks may likely be influenced by pasture and rangelands along the reach. The bank conditions within UTR-2 proved to be both more stable and degraded with 41% eroded, 50% stable, and 9% vulnerable. Evidence of logging operations in 55% of the reach has most-likely caused bank erosion, however the majority of the reach remains stable. No other human influences were noted within the UTR-2 reach.

The dominant form of instream habitat complexity at both UTR-1 and UTR-2 was filamentous algae; however, many other forms of habitat structures were noted within the reaches. The extensive growth of filamentous algae could perhaps be attributed to the presence of cattle (and associated feces) that can lead to nutrient loading in the creek. However, while pasture/rangelands were found along all of UTR-1, they were not present along UTR-2; therefore the cause of filamentous algae growth in UTR-2 must be distinct or cattle-related inputs must come from elsewhere upstream. Another potential cause of nutrient loading is fertilizer and other runoff from the neighboring golf course. Other habitat areas in UTR-1 were provided by aquatic macrophytes, boulders, woody

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debris and overhanging vegetation. In UTR-2 the habitats included woody debris, undercut banks, overhanging vegetation, and live tree roots. Flow habitats in both reaches were dominated by glides, riffles as the second most dominant, and runs and pools.

<b>Table 3</b>		
<b>Physical Habitat Characteristics of the UTR</b>		
<b>Physical Habitat Parameters</b>	<b>Sampling Sites</b>	
	UTR-1	UTR-2
<b>Channel Dimensions</b>		
Wetted Width (m)	8.6	10.50
Depth (cm)	34.7	29.6
Bankfull Width (m)	14.32	25.45
Bankfull Height (m)	1.74	1.78
Mean for all 11 transects		
<b>Substrate Size Class (% of reach)</b>		
Large Boulder (1–4 m)	4%	0%
Small Boulder (0.25-1m)	6%	0%
Coarse Gravel (16–64 mm)	18%	27%
Fine Gravel (2–16 mm)	34%	34%
Sand (0.25–2 mm)	27%	22%
Fines (<0.25 mm)	9%	4%
Hardpan (Consol. Fines)	0%	11%
Cobble	2%	2%
Mean for all 11 transects		
<b>Embeddedness (% substrate class ≥ gravel)</b>	37.4%	29.6%
Mean for all 11 transects		
<b>Bank Stability (% of reach)</b>		
Eroded	0%	41%
Vulnerable	86%	9%
Stable	14%	50%
Average between transects for both banks (right and left)		
<b>Human Influence (% of reach)</b>		
Walls/Riprap/Dams	64%	0%
Buildings	0%	0%
Pavement/Cleared Lot	0%	0%
Road/Railroad	0%	0%
Pipes (Inlet/Outlet)	9%	0%
Landfill/Trash	9%	0%
Park/Lawn	91%	0%
Row Crops	0%	0%
Pasture/Rangeland	100%	0%
Logging Operations	0%	55%
Mining Activity	0%	0%
Average between transects		
<b>Riparian Vegetation</b>		
Upper Canopy (>5 m high)	0.52	2.45
Lower Canopy (<5 m high)	2.91	1.68
Ground Cover—Shrubs, Grasses	2.45	3.00
Ground Cover—Bare Soil	1.18	1.09
Mean for all 11 transects		
0 = Absent (0%), 1 = Sparse (<10%), 2 = Moderate (10-40%), 3 = Heavy (40-75%), 4 = Very Heavy (>75%)		

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<b>Table 3</b>		
<b>Physical Habitat Characteristics of the UTR</b>		
<b>Physical Habitat Parameters</b>	<b>Sampling Sites</b>	
	<b>UTR-1</b>	<b>UTR-2</b>
<b>Instream Habitat Complexity</b>		
Filamentous Algae	2.60	2.45
Aquatic Macrophytes	0.90	0.09
Boulders	1.20	0.00
Large Woody Debris	0.00	0.55
Small Woody Debris	0.50	0.55
Undercut Banks	0.10	0.64
Overhanging Vegetation	0.40	0.45
Live Tree Roots	0.00	0.27
Artificial Structures	0.10	0.00
Mean for all 11 transects 0 = Absent (0%), 1 = Sparse (<10%), 2 = Moderate (10-40%), 3 = Heavy (40-75%), 4 = Very Heavy (>75%)		
<b>Flow Habitats (% of reach)</b>		
Riffle	11	18.5
Rapid	0	0
Run	14	8
Glide	67	73
Pool	10	0.5
Cascade/ Fall	0	0
Dry	0	0
Mean for all transects		

### 3.1.2 WATER QUALITY ASSESSMENT MODIFY FOR UTR

Results of field water quality measurements are presented in Table 4. Discharge was measured to be 9.9 cubic feet per second (cfs) at both sites (USGS 2006). Temperature was lower at UTR-2 (8.3°C) than at UTR-1 (12.8°C), likely due to the time of day that the recording was made (9:20 am versus 1:20 pm). DO, pH, electrical conductivity, salinity, and alkalinity were all found to be similar at both sites.

<b>Table 4</b>		
<b>Water Quality Characteristics for the UTR</b>		
<b>Water Quality Parameters</b>	<b>Sampling Sites</b>	
	<b>UTR-1</b>	<b>UTR-2</b>
Discharge (cfs)	9.9	9.9
Temperature (°C)	12.8	8.3
Dissolved Oxygen (mg/L)	7.86	8.18
pH (standard pH units)	7.31	7.58
Electrical Conductivity (µs)	78	80
Salinity (PPT)	38	40
Alkalinity (mg/L as CaCO <sub>3</sub> )	25	25
<sup>1</sup> Reading from the USGS gauge located on the Upper Truckee River above Meyers, CA (USGS 103366092 Upper Truckee River at hwy 50 above Meyers CA)		

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### **3.1.3 BENTHIC MACROINVERTEBRATE BIOLOGICAL METRICS**

Results of the biological metrics for BMIs collected in the UTR are provided in Table 5 and Exhibits 14–18. A discussion of each of the metrics is provided below. The BMI taxa list is provided in Attachment B.

#### **Multi-Habitat**

##### ***Richness Measures***

Richness measures include taxa richness and EPT taxa. Taxa richness was the same for both reaches sampled with 55 taxa groups found. EPT taxa were sampled throughout both reaches with 20 taxa found in UTR-1 and 26 in UTR-2.

As discussed above, richness measures reflect the diversity of the aquatic assemblage where increasing diversity correlates with increasing health of the assemblage and suggests that niche space, habitat, and food sources are adequate to support survival and propagation of particular species.

##### ***Composition Measures***

Composition measures include EPT index, sensitive EPT index, percent Hydropsychidae, and percent Baetidae. More EPT were found in UTR-2 (26) than in UTR-1 (20) and similarly both the EPT and sensitive EPT indexes were higher for UTR-2. The percentage of Baetid and Hydropsychid taxa sampled ranged from 1-2 % in both reaches, demonstrating a lack of domination by tolerant EPT taxa.

Composition metrics reflect the relative contribution of the population of individual taxa to the total fauna. Choice of a relevant taxon is based on knowledge of the individual taxa and their associated ecological patterns and environmental requirements, such as those that are environmentally sensitive or a nuisance species. Percent Hydropsychidae and Baetidae (two tolerant families) are regional metrics that have evolved to be particularly useful in California streams. The metric values usually increase as the effects of pollution in the form of fine particulate organic matter and sedimentation increase.

##### ***Tolerance/Intolerance Measures***

Tolerance/intolerance measures include the tolerance value, percent intolerant organisms, percent tolerant organisms, and percent dominant taxa. Both reaches had high values of intolerant taxa sampled with 26.8% in UTR-1 and 37.3% in UTR-2. Tolerant taxa were less abundant with values of 7.7% in UTR-1 and 8.7% in UTR-2. Percent dominant taxon was 17.6% in UTR-1 and 20.1% in UTR-2.

Tolerance/intolerance measures reflect the relative sensitivity of the community to aquatic disturbances. The taxa used are usually pollution tolerant and intolerant, but are generally nonspecific to the type of pollution or stressors. High percentages of intolerant taxa in both reaches demonstrate healthy stream conditions.

##### ***Trophic Measures***

Trophic measures include percent collectors-filterers, percent scrapers, percent predators, and percent shredders. Both UTR-1 and UTR-2 were dominated by collector-gatherers and scrapers,

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with predators being the next most prominent feeding group. UTR-1 had 29.8% collector gatherers and 28.8% scrapers, and UTR-2 had 33.3% collector-gatherers and 29.6% scrapers.

Trophic measures (i.e., functional feeding group measures) provide information on the balance of feeding strategies in the aquatic assemblage. The composition of the functional feeding group (FFG) is a surrogate for complex processes of trophic interaction, production, and availability of food sources. An imbalance of the functional feeding groups can reflect unstable food dynamics and can indicate a stressed condition. Although dominated by collectors and scrapers, both UTR-1 and UTR-2 contain diversity in functional feeding groups, demonstrating stream health.

**Abundance**

Abundance provides a measure of density of individuals collected over a fixed area. Because the abundance of individuals can be dominated by a single taxon and/or tolerant taxa, this measure does not necessarily reflect ecological health, function, or value. Nevertheless, abundance is a useful measure to document increases and/or decreases in the aquatic population over a given area.

UTR-1 had a higher abundance per square foot of individuals with 284. UTR-2 had a slightly lower abundance at 241. The relatively high abundance at UTR-1 can likely be attributed to more diverse and favorable substrate conditions, including higher concentrations of boulders and the lack of hardpan substrate.

<b>Table 5 Biological Metrics for BMIs Collected in the UTR</b>				
<b>Biological Metric</b>	<b>Sampling Sites</b>			
	<b>UTR-1</b>		<b>UTR-2</b>	
	<b>Multi-habitat</b>	<b>Targeted riffle</b>	<b>Multi-habitat</b>	<b>Targeted riffle</b>
<b>Richness Measures</b>				
Taxa Richness	55	38	55	46
EPT Taxa	20	23	26	24
<b>Composition Measures</b>				
EPT Index	40.4	67.7	47.9	58.9
Sensitive EPT Index	27.2	58.1	37.9	46.8
Percent Hydropsychidae	2.0	3.8	1.2	3.2
Percent Baetidae	1.4	1.2	1.0	2.0
<b>Tolerance/ Intolerance Measures</b>				
Tolerance Value	4.2	2.4	3.6	3.1
Percent Intolerant Organisms	26.8	59.9	37.3	49.0
Percent Tolerant Organisms	7.7	2.2	8.7	3.0
Percent Dominant Taxa	17.6	20.2	20.1	20.4
<b>Trophic Measures</b>				
Percent Collectors-Filterers	6.1	4.4	2.8	5.7
Percent Collectors-Gatherers	29.8	29.4	33.3	43.3
Percent Scrapers	28.8	39.1	29.6	23.3
Percent Predators	17.8	19.4	18.1	19.4
Percent Shredders	8.1	6.0	9.3	5.3
<b>Abundance (per square foot)</b>	<b>284.5</b>	<b>669</b>	<b>240.8</b>	<b>192</b>

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## **Targeted Riffle Composite**

### ***Richness Measures***

Richness measures include taxa richness and EPT taxa. Taxa richness was 38 for UTR-1 and 46 for UTR-2. EPT taxa were sampled throughout both reaches with 23 taxa found in UTR-1 and 24 in UTR-2.

As discussed above, richness measures reflect the diversity of the aquatic assemblage where increasing diversity correlates with increasing health of the assemblage and suggests that niche space, habitat, and food sources are adequate to support survival and propagation of particular species.

### ***Composition Measures***

Composition measures include EPT index, sensitive EPT index, percent Hydropsychidae, and percent Baetidae. About the same number of EPT were found in UTR-2 (24) and UTR-1 (23). The EPT index was 67.7% for UTR-1 and 58.9 for UTR-2. The sensitive EPT index was 58.1% for UTR-1 and 46.8% for UTR-2 demonstrating stream health. The percentage of Hydropsychid taxa sampled was 3.8% in UTR-1 and 3.2% in UTR-2. The percent Baetid taxa was 1.2% for UTR-1 and 2.0% for UTR-2. Low percentages of tolerant Baetids and Hydropsychids show the ability of intolerant EPT taxa to survive in the river.

Composition metrics reflect the relative contribution of the population of individual taxa to the total fauna. Choice of a relevant taxon is based on knowledge of the individual taxa and their associated ecological patterns and environmental requirements, such as those that are environmentally sensitive or a nuisance species. Percent Hydropsychidae and Baetidae (two tolerant families) are regional metrics that have evolved to be particularly useful in California streams. The metric values usually increase as the effects of pollution in the form of fine particulate organic matter and sedimentation increase. Low composition values indicate that all of the reaches of stream are currently limited in their ability to support sensitive EPT species.

### ***Tolerance/Intolerance Measures***

Tolerance/intolerance measures include tolerance value, percent intolerant organisms, percent tolerant organisms, and percent dominant taxa. Both reaches had high values of intolerant taxa sampled with 59.9% in UTR-1 and 49.0% in UTR-2. Tolerant taxa were less abundant with values of 2.2% in UTR-1 and 3.0% in UTR-2. Percent dominant taxon was 20.2% in UTR-1 and 20.4% in UTR-2. Both reaches demonstrate high abundance of intolerant taxa and taxonomic diversity, thus demonstrating the health of aquatic habitat.

Tolerance/intolerance measures reflect the relative sensitivity of the community to aquatic disturbances. The taxa used are usually pollution tolerant and intolerant, but are generally nonspecific to the type of pollution or stressors.

### ***Trophic Measures***

Trophic measures include percent collectors-filterers, percent scrapers, percent predators, and percent shredders. Both UTR-1 and UTR-2 were dominated by collector-gatherers and scrapers, with predators being the next most prominent feeding group. UTR-1 had 29.4% collector gatherers and 39.1 scrapers and UTR-2 had 43.3% collector-gatherers and 23.3% scrapers. Despite the high



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abundance of collector-gatherers, various other FFGs were found within the UTR-1 and UTR-2 reaches.

Trophic measures (i.e., functional feeding group measures) provide information on the balance of feeding strategies in the aquatic assemblage. The composition of the functional feeding group is a surrogate for complex processes of trophic interaction, production, and availability of food sources. An imbalance of the functional feeding groups can reflect unstable food dynamics and can indicate a stressed condition.

### **Abundance**

Abundance provides a measure of density of individuals collected over a fixed area. Because the abundance of individuals can be dominated by a single taxon and/or tolerant taxa, this measure does not necessarily reflect ecological health, function, or value. Nevertheless, abundance is a useful measure to document increases and/or decreases in the aquatic population over a given area.

UTR-1 had a higher abundance per square foot of individuals with 669. UTR-2 had a drastically lower abundance at 192. The relatively high abundance at UTR-1 can likely be attributed to more diverse and favorable substrate conditions, including higher concentrations of boulders and the lack of hardpan substrate. Fewer individuals collected in UTR-2 could be related to logging activities in the reach and the erosion of the river banks.

## **3.2 AQUATIC HABITAT TYPING AND SNORKEL SURVEYS**

### **3.2.1 AQUATIC HABITAT TYPING**

A total of four different habitat types were noted throughout the 3 study reaches in the project study area (see Exhibit 1). Different habitat types serve a variety of functions for fish and BMIs. Habitat diversity has important influences on the aquatic community. Habitat types are often categorized by flow relationships. The four flow-related habitats documented within the study area are described below.

- ▶ **Riffles**—Riffles are shallow sections in a stream, where water breaks over rocks or other partially submerged organic debris and produces surface agitation. Riffles are typically higher gradient than other habitat types, and substrates in these sections are usually dominated by larger particle sizes (e.g., coarse gravel, cobble, and boulders). Riffles exhibit conditions conducive to spawning for certain fish species, improve water quality (e.g., turbulence increases dissolved oxygen), and often are productive areas for the BMI community.
- ▶ **Runs**—Runs are swiftly flowing reaches with little surface agitation and no major flow obstructions. They often appear as flooded or fully inundated riffles. Typical substrate in this habitat type consists of gravel, cobble, and boulders. Runs frequently are formed on the downstream end of riffles and provide many of the same functions. They meet varying habitat requirements for different species or different size class individuals.
- ▶ **Glides**—Glides are wide, relatively homogenous habitat types with uniform channel bottoms. Flows typically exhibit low to moderate velocities, lacking pronounced turbulence. Substrate usually consists of smaller particle sizes (sand, gravel, and cobble). Glides provide important transitional habitats between riffles, runs, and pools. Glides with adequate cover (in the form of substrate or woody debris, as described below) provide important rearing habitat for juvenile fish species.

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- ▶ **Pools**—Pools are deep habitat types, formed and maintained by hydraulic forces that create a scouring effect. Pools can be found in various locations, depending on the dominant processes associated with the formation. Pool habitat is important because they provide velocity refugia (i.e., shelter) during high winter and spring flows, and they are an especially supportive habitat during the summer low-flow period as well as during periodic droughts. Adults of many aquatic species, including rainbow trout, mountain whitefish, and Tahoe sucker, rely heavily on pool habitat. Deeper pools with good shelter characteristics provide important habitat (Bjornn and Reiser 1979).

The extent and quality of glide and pool habitats can be greatly influenced by the health of riparian vegetation, which provides important structure and shelter components.

Throughout the study area, habitat type diversity varies longitudinally along the river, with a pattern of decreasing diversity from upstream to downstream. Habitat in Reach 1, the furthest downstream reach, is least diverse in the study area, dominated by long, homogeneous glides with a few deep holes. Reach 2 also includes several long glides; however, these habitats are more frequently broken by small riffles and pools. Reach 3 has the largest relative length of habitat types classified as riffles (see Exhibit 1).

### 3.2.2 SNORKEL SURVEY

#### Background

Seven native fish species (Table 6) are known to occur in the UTR (Murphy and Knopp 2000, Moyle 2002, Dill and Cordone 1997, Schlesinger and Romsos 2000). The general abundance of the native fish community has declined considerably since the arrival of the first Euro-Americans in the Tahoe Basin in the 1840s. Several factors are believed to have contributed to the decline or extinction of native fish and the degradation of fish habitat in the UTR as well as throughout the greater Tahoe Basin. Logging, water diversions, grazing, commercial harvest, road building, and the introduction of nonnative fish and other aquatic organisms have contributed cumulatively to the change in the Tahoe Basin's fisheries composition and degradation of fish habitat (Murphy and Knopp 2000). Since the Comstock Era (circa 1860), 20 additional species of nonnative fish have been introduced into Tahoe Basin aquatic communities, and at least six (Table 6) are known to occur in the UTR (Murphy and Knopp 2000, Moyle 2002, Dill and Cordone 1997, Schlesinger and Romsos 2000). The variety of nonnative fish introduced into the Tahoe Basin is the result of numerous attempts by State agencies and anglers to establish sustainable commercial and recreational fisheries. The introduction of nonnative fish has greatly influenced the native fish community.

#### Native Fish Species

The Lahontan cutthroat trout (*Oncorhynchus clarki henshawi*) is the only salmonid native to lakes and streams in the Tahoe Basin. In the late 1800s and early 1900s, this species supported a commercial fishery in the Tahoe basin. The fishery declined in the 1920s, and it collapsed in the early 1930s (Cordone and Frantz 1966). By 1939, the Lahontan cutthroat trout was extirpated in the Tahoe Basin, from overharvesting, habitat degradation, and the introduction of nonnative fishes (Moyle 2002). Numerous attempts have been made to reintroduce this native trout. Between 1956 and 1964, Lahontan cutthroat trout was planted annually in headwater streams of the UTR (Cordone and Frantz 1966). In 1970, the species was Federally listed as endangered, but was reclassified as threatened in 1975 (40 *Federal Register* 29864, July 16, 1975), to facilitate its management and allow angling.

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Numerous efforts have been made to restore Lahontan cutthroat trout populations in streams and small lakes, including the upper reaches of the UTR. Reintroduction efforts in the Tahoe Basin have been hampered by the presence of nonnative trout (see below), which compete with, predate on, and/or hybridize with Lahontan cutthroat trout (Moyle 2002). For reintroduction of Lahontan cutthroat trout to be successful, nonnative salmonids must first be removed.

Large numbers of Lahontan cutthroat trout were stocked into lakes in the UTR watershed between 1996 and 2001. In 2001, CDFG curtailed planting all trout (including Lahontan cutthroat trout) in backcountry lakes and streams in the Sierra Nevada above 5,000 feet elevation because of concerns over their effects on native amphibians, particularly the Sierra Nevada yellow-legged frog (*Rana sierrae*) (Knutson, pers. comm., 2005 and Lehr, pers. comm., 2005). Lahontan cutthroat trout are presently confined to headwater tributaries of the UTR and are not present in the study area.

The mountain whitefish (*Prosopium williamsoni*) is native to lakes and streams of western North America, including the Tahoe Basin. Adults spawn in the fall or early winter among gravel, cobble, and boulders, in riffles of tributary streams. Mountain whitefish favor stream bottoms and feed mainly on aquatic insect larvae. Their current distribution throughout the Tahoe Basin is poorly documented, and they generally are believed to be less abundant and less widely distributed relative to historic levels. The reason for decline is unclear; construction of dams and predation on whitefish fry by nonnative trout species are believed to be possible causes (Moyle 2002). Mountain whitefish were not observed in the study area during snorkel surveys.

The Tahoe sucker (*Catostomus tahoensis*) is native to lakes and streams in the Tahoe Basin. This fish may spawn in Lake Tahoe or its tributary streams, including the UTR. In streams, spawning generally occurs in runs or areas of small gravel in pools. Juveniles prefer pools and deep runs with abundant cover (Moyle 2002). Tahoe sucker was observed in the study area during snorkel surveys.

The Paiute sculpin (*Cottus beldingi*) is the only sculpin native to the UTR watershed. This species inhabits streams with slight to moderate current and is found in riffle areas among rubble or large gravel. It also occurs in lakes, including Lake Tahoe. Its diet includes a variety of aquatic invertebrates. The Paiute sculpin is an important prey item for some species of trout (Moyle 2002) and it has been documented in the study area. However, Paiute sculpin were not observed in the study area during snorkel surveys.

The speckled dace (*Rhinichthys osculus*) is the most widely distributed fish in western North America. Lahontan speckled dace (*R. o. robustus*) occurs throughout streams and lakes in the Tahoe Basin and is the only dace subspecies native to the UTR. Lahontan speckled dace may spawn among gravel areas in riffles in tributary streams. In streams, fry (i.e., early life stage, postlarval) speckled dace concentrate in warm shallows, particularly between large rocks or among emergent vegetation. Adults prefer large substrates (i.e., material on the channel bottom; gravel, cobbles, boulders) with interstitial spaces, shallow rocky riffles and runs, and submerged vegetation or tree roots (Moyle 2002). Speckled dace were not observed in the study area during snorkel surveys.

The Lahontan redband (*Richardsonius egregius*) is native to streams and lakes in the Tahoe Basin, including the UTR watershed. Spawning occurs in the littoral zone (less than 3 feet deep) in lakes or among gravel and cobble substrate in tributary streams. In small streams, adults associate with high-velocity water along the stream margin or in backwater areas (Moyle 2002). Lahontan redbands were observed in the study area during snorkel surveys.

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The tui chub (*Gila bicolor*) is native to streams and lakes in the Tahoe Basin. Two subspecies of tui chub have been reported to occur in the Tahoe Basin: the Lahontan lake tui chub (*G. b. pectinifer*) and the Lahontan stream tui chub (*G. b. obesa*). The lake form is a pelagic fish that feeds on zooplankton in the open waters of Lake Tahoe. The stream form is a benthic fish that feeds on bottom invertebrates in Lake Tahoe and tributary streams. The two forms are difficult to distinguish because of slight variations in morphology and are more readily identified by their different habitat preferences. Both generally spawn over sandy bottoms or at the mouths of tributaries. Larvae of both forms eventually move out of nursery areas and into their respective habitats (Moyle 2002). No tui chubs, lake nor stream, were observed during snorkel surveys.

### Nonnative Fish Species

Rainbow trout (*Oncorhynchus mykiss*) were first introduced into Lake Tahoe in the late 1800s. Large numbers of domestic, hatchery-raised rainbow trout are currently planted annually into Lake Tahoe. Rainbow trout have also been occasionally stocked in an irrigation pond (hole 9 pond) on the golf course. In the recent past, rainbow trout from the hole 9 pond have been transplanted into the UTR (with approval by CDFG) before the pond was drained to make repairs. Rainbow trout have the potential to threaten Lahontan cutthroat trout through competition, predation, and hybridization. Rainbow trout were observed in the study area during snorkel surveys.

Brown trout (*Salmo trutta*) were first introduced into eastern North America, and then into California in 1893 (Dill and Cordone 1997). This fish likely was introduced into the Tahoe Basin shortly after its first planting in other parts of California. Brown trout are fall spawners and have the potential to threaten cutthroat trout through predation and competition. Brown trout were not observed during snorkel surveys; however, they have been documented within the UTR watershed.

Brook trout (*Salvelinus fontinalis*) are native to eastern North America and were first brought to California in 1871 (Dill and Cordone 1997). They were planted in numerous streams and lakes throughout California. However, the timing of the first introduction of brook trout into the Tahoe Basin is undocumented. Large numbers of brook trout reportedly were planted into Lake Tahoe between 1953 and 1958 (Cordone and Frantz 1968). Brook trout introductions can fundamentally change alpine lake and stream ecosystems. Brook trout have eliminated yellow-legged frogs, other amphibians, and large invertebrates through predation. Brook trout also have been documented to contribute to elimination of native cutthroat trout through competitive interactions (Moyle 2002). Brook trout were not observed during snorkel surveys in the study area; however, they have been documented within the UTR watershed.

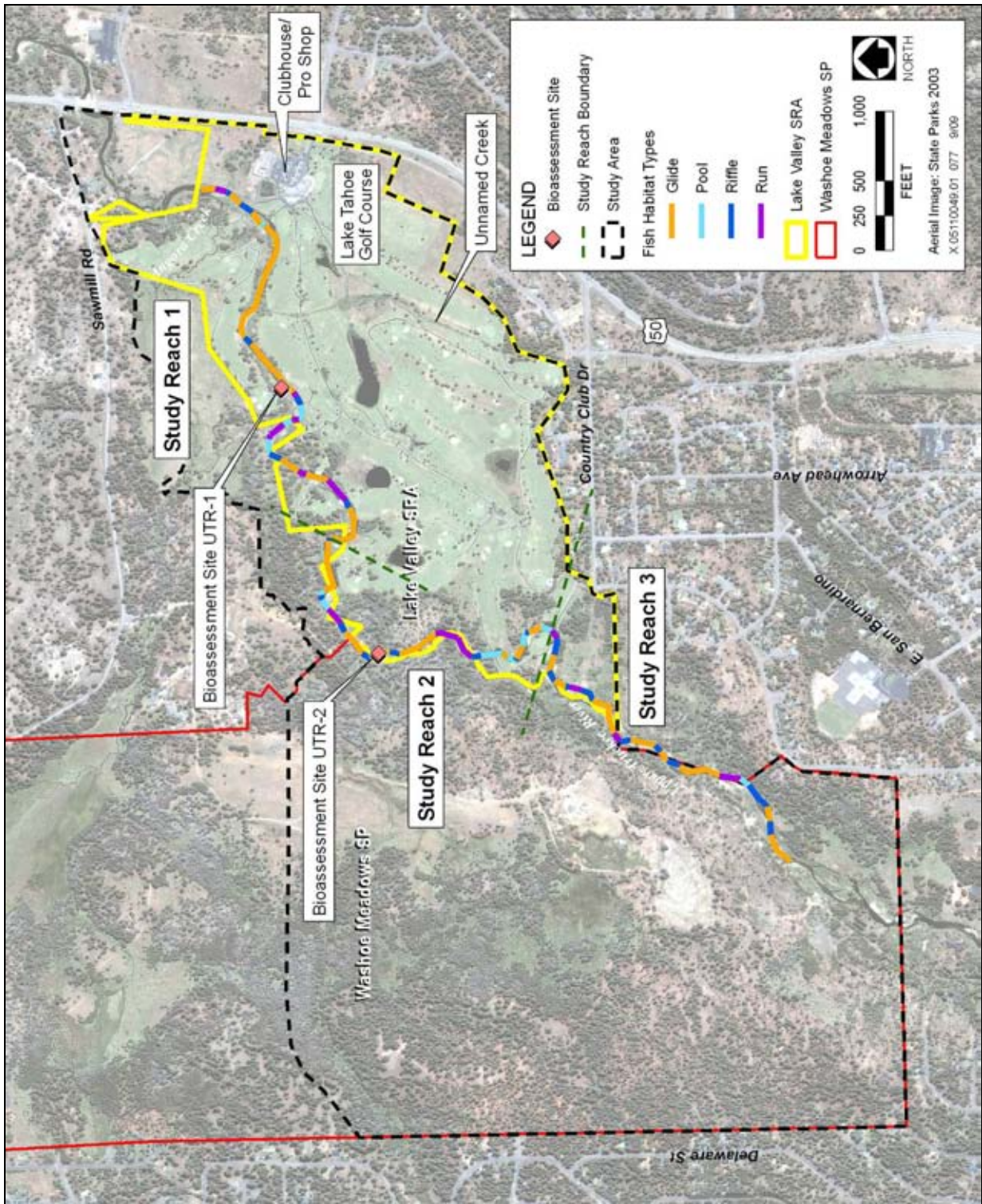
Several warm-water species—bluegill (*Lepomis macrochirus*), largemouth bass (*Micropterus salmoides*), smallmouth bass (*M. dolomieu*), and brown bullhead catfish (*Ictalurus nebulosus*)—have been introduced into Lake Tahoe and some tributary streams (Moyle 2002). Their influence on the aquatic ecosystem is unknown; however, their introduction likely has had an adverse effect on native fishes. Bluegill was observed during the fall 2006 snorkel surveys in the study area, while largemouth bass, smallmouth bass, and brown bullhead catfish were not.

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<b>Table 6 Fish Species in the Upper Truckee River</b>		
Common Name	Scientific Name	Observed in the Study Area during Fall 2006 Snorkel Survey
<b>Native Fish Species</b>		
Lahontan cutthroat trout	<i>Oncorhynchus clarki henshawi</i>	
Mountain whitefish	<i>Prosopium williamsoni</i>	
Tahoe sucker	<i>Catostomus tahoensis</i>	X
Paiute sculpin	<i>Cottus beldingi</i>	
Lahontan speckled dace	<i>Rhinichthys osculus robustus</i>	
Lahontan redbreast	<i>Richardsonius egregius</i>	X
Tui chub	<i>Gila bicolor</i>	
<b>Nonnative Fish Species</b>		
Rainbow trout	<i>Oncorhynchus mykiss</i>	X
Brown trout	<i>Salmo trutta</i>	X
Brook trout	<i>Salvelinus fontinalis</i>	
Kokanee salmon	<i>Oncorhynchus nerka</i>	
Bluegill	<i>Lepomis macrochirus</i>	X
Brown bullhead catfish	<i>Ictalurus nebulosus</i>	
Source: Moyle 2002, Dill and Cordone 1997, Schlesinger and Romsos 2000, data compiled by EDAW in 2009		



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Source: Data compiled by EDAW in 2009

**Fish Habitat and Bioassessment Survey Sites**

**Exhibit 1**



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UTR-1, Transect A (upstream)



UTR-1, Transect F (upstream)

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UTR-1, Transect F (downstream)



UTR-1, Transect K (downstream)



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UTR-2, Transect A (upstream)



UTR-2, Transect F (upstream)



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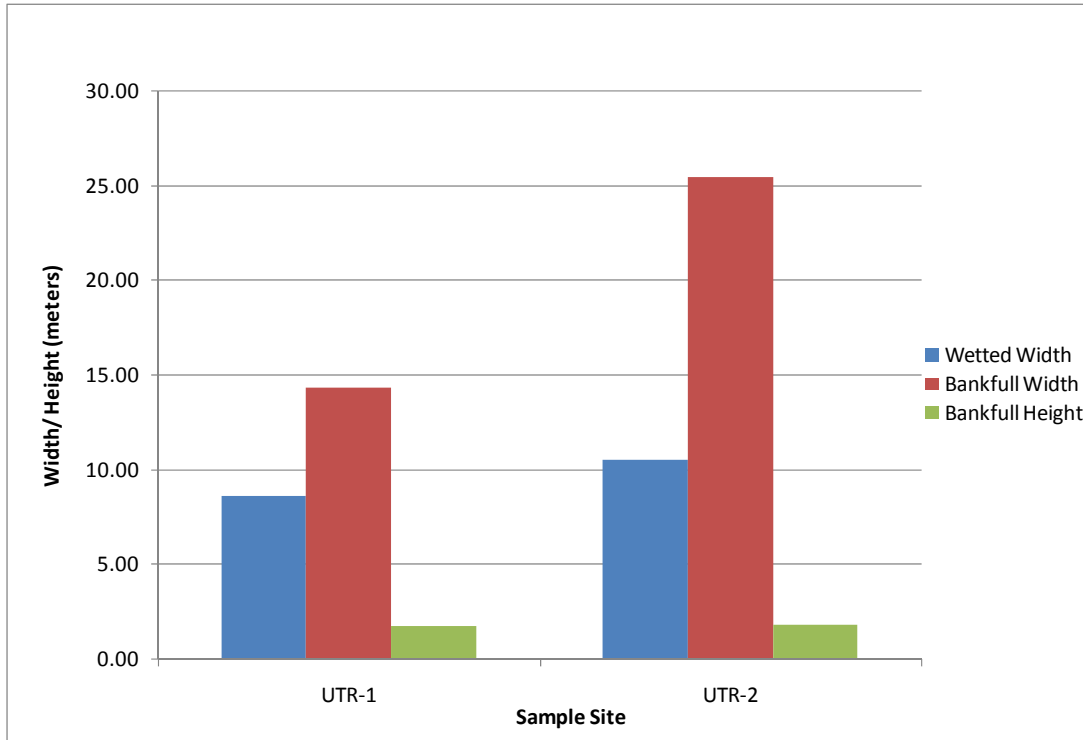


UTR-2, Transect F (downstream)



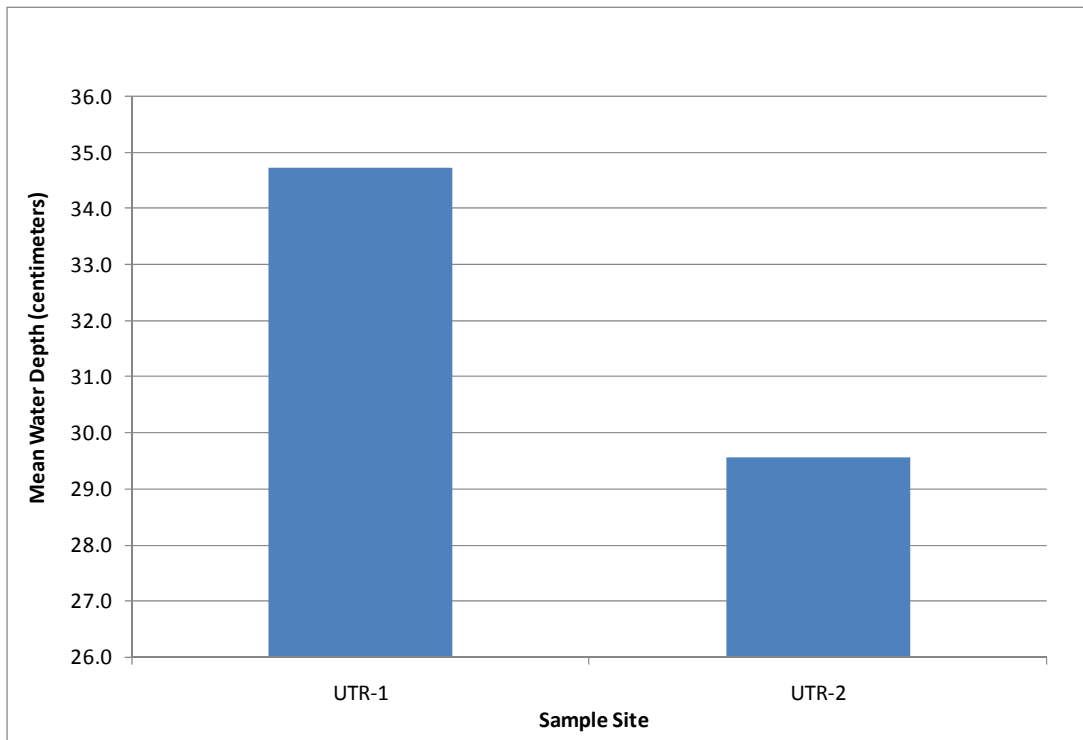
UTR-2, Transect K (upstream)

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Mean Channel Dimensions by Reach

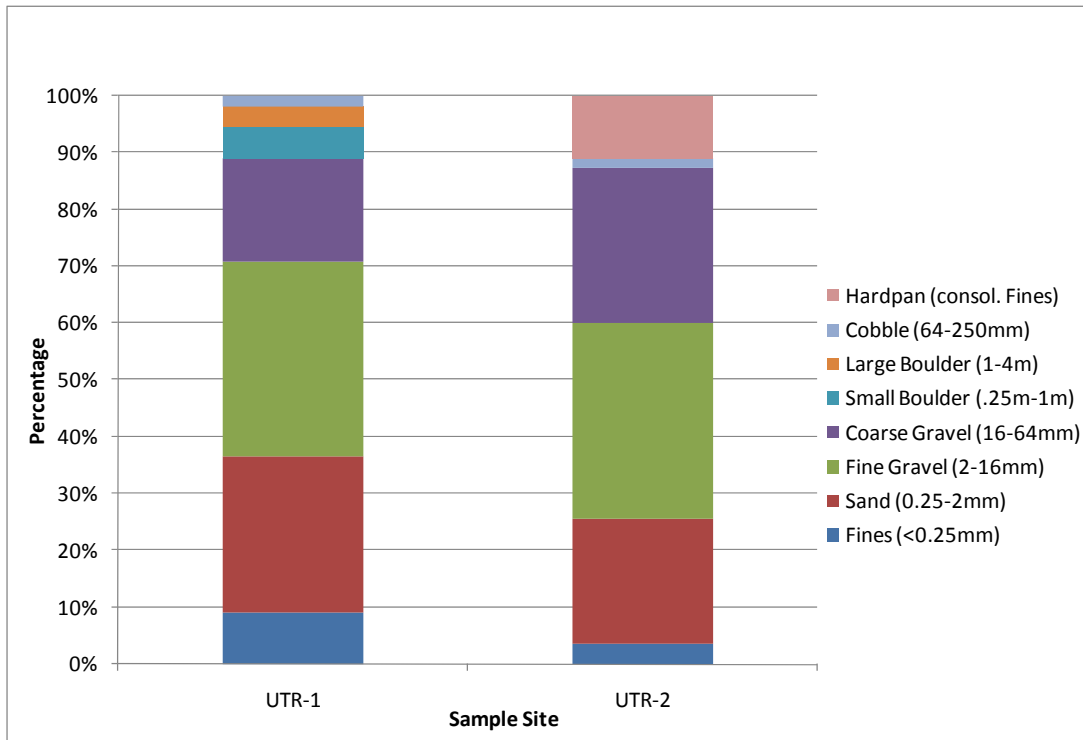
Exhibit 4



Mean Water Depth by Reach

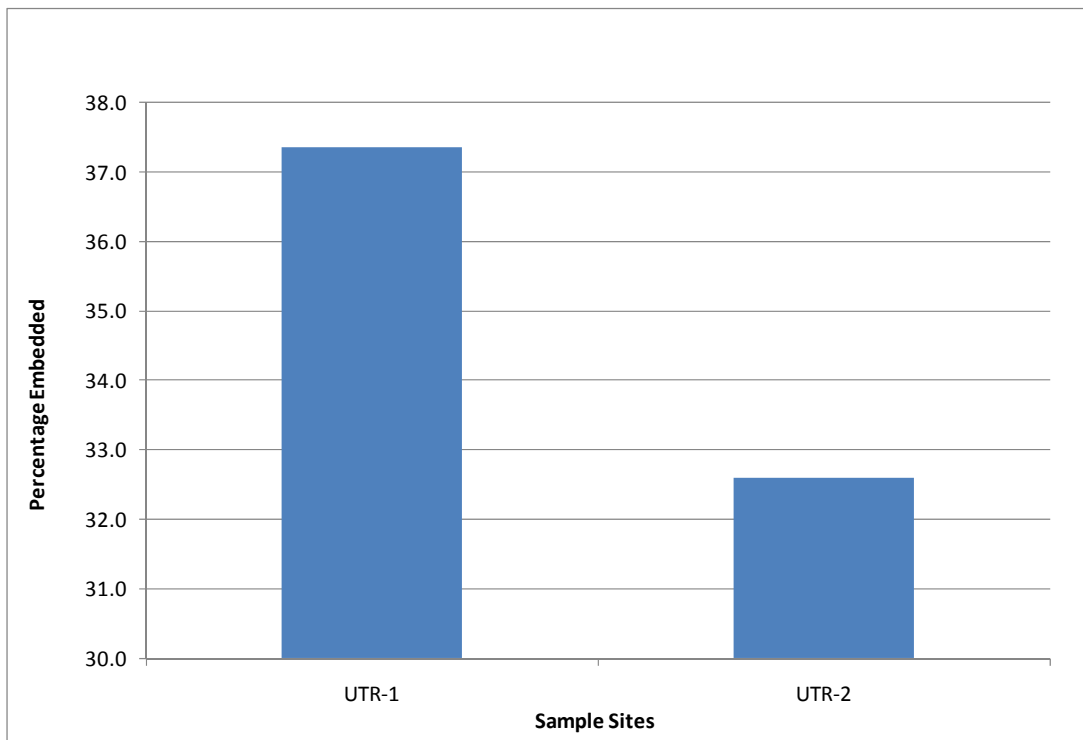
Exhibit 5

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Substrate Size Class Abundance by Reach

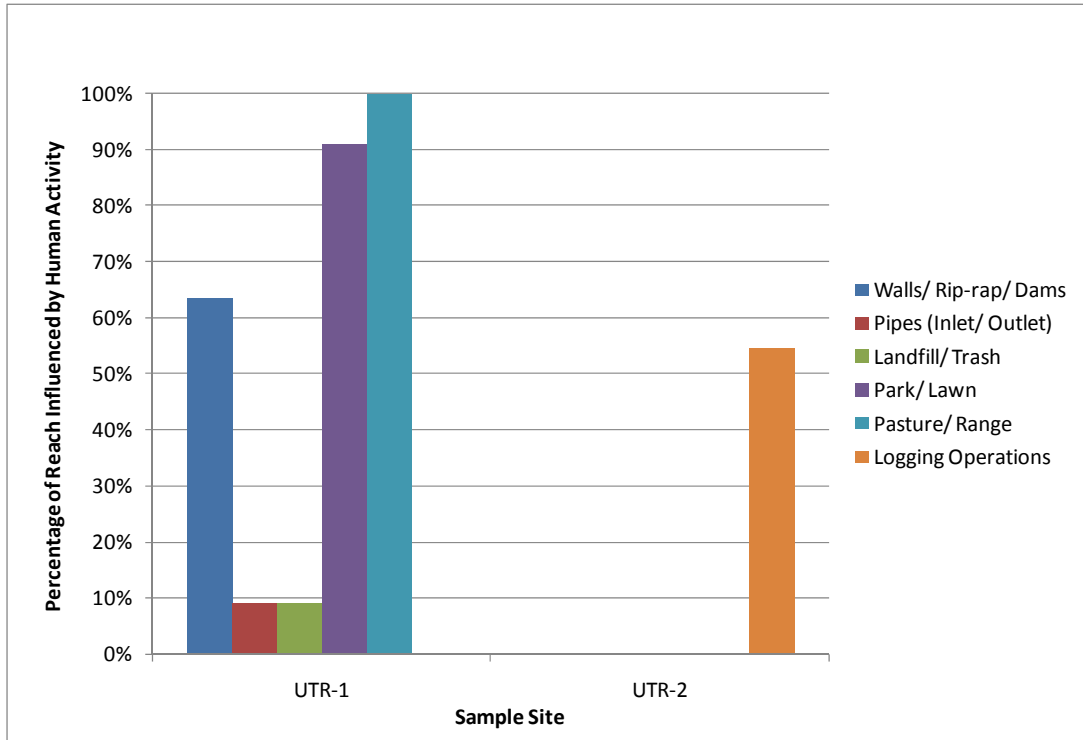
Exhibit 6



Cobble Embeddedness by Reach

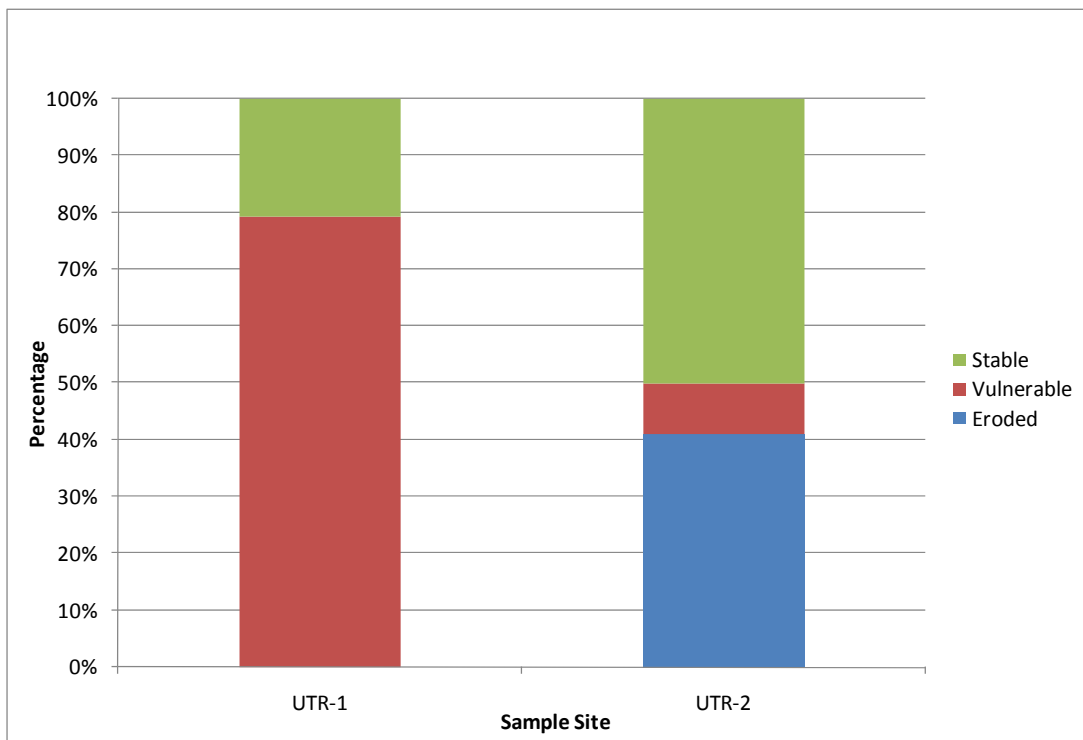
Exhibit 7

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Human Influence by Reach

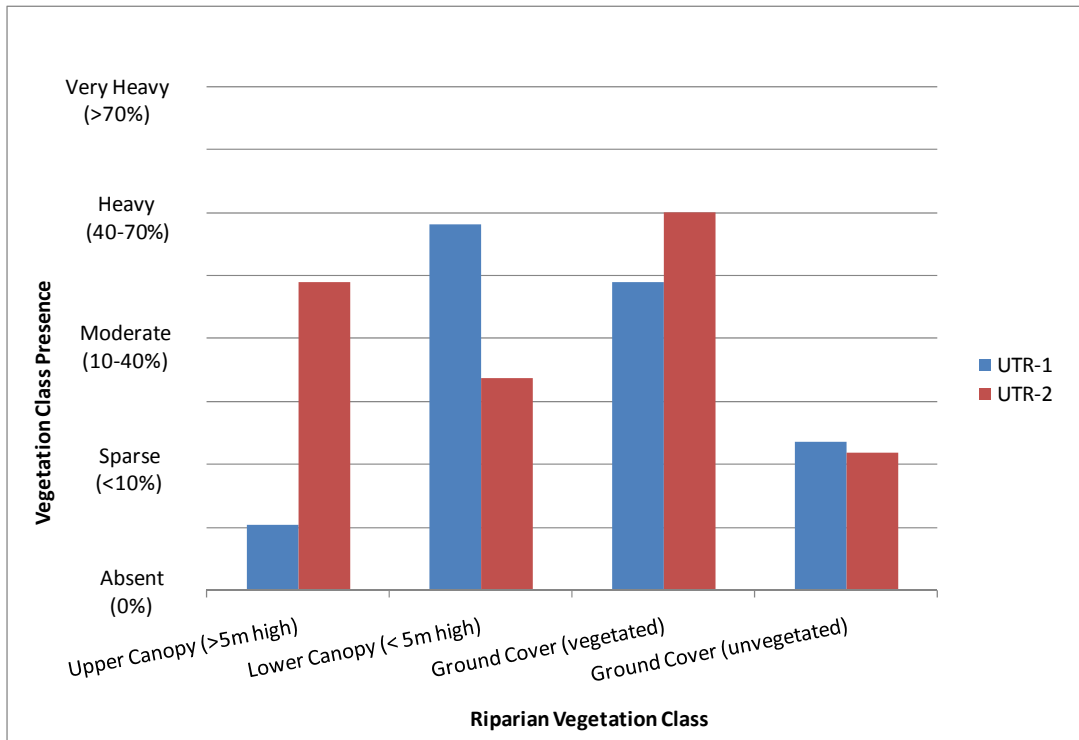
Exhibit 8



Bank Stability by Reach

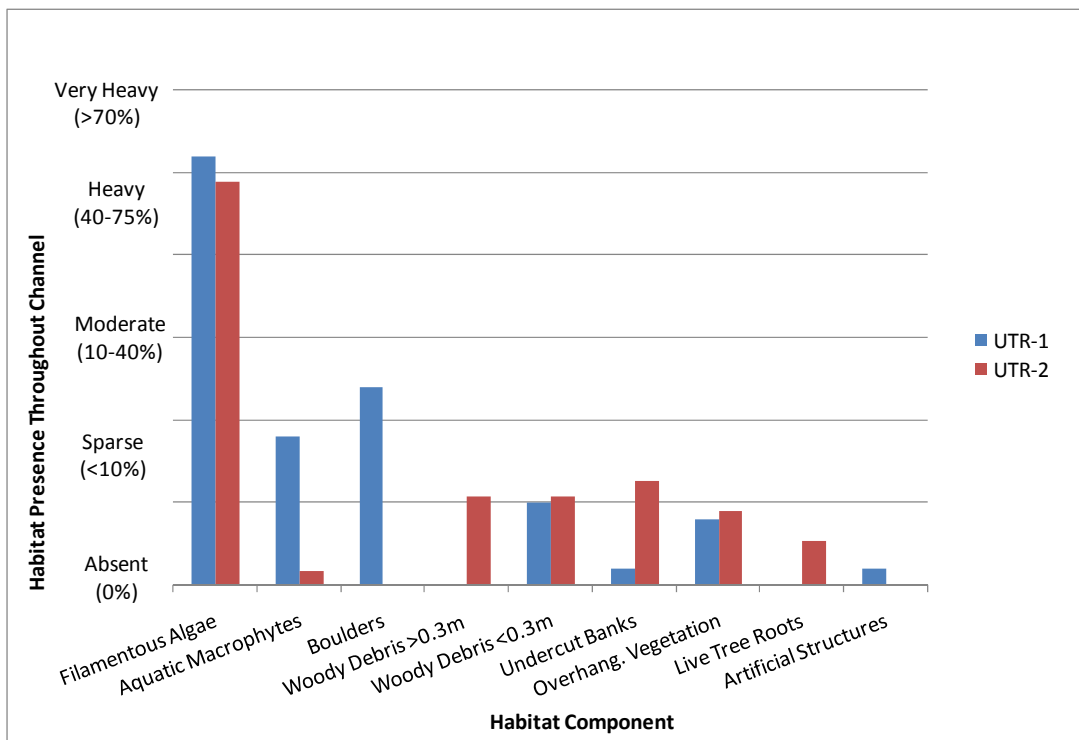
Exhibit 9

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Riparian Vegetation Class by Reach

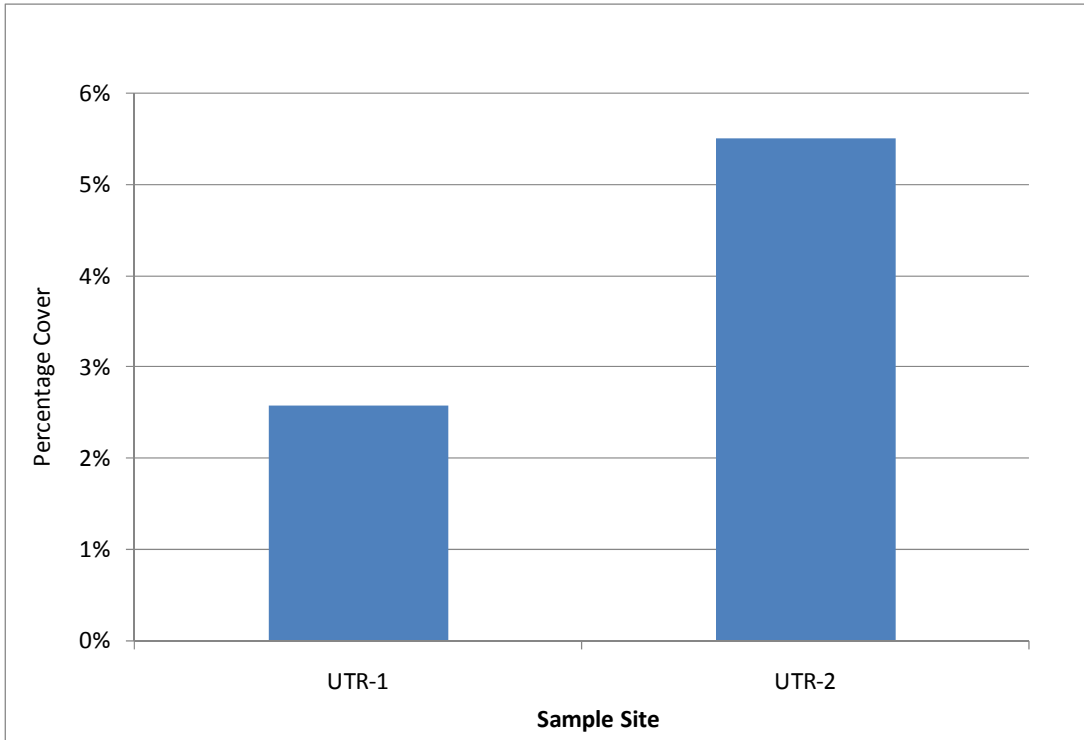
Exhibit 10



Instream Habitat Complexity by Reach

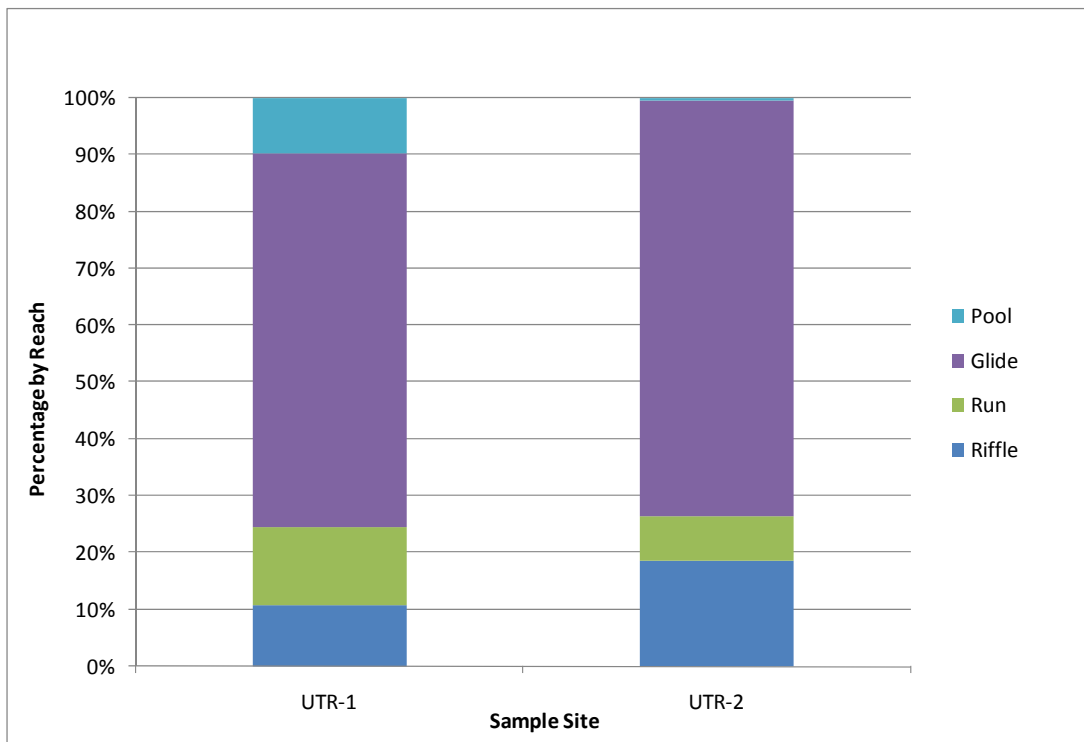
Exhibit 11

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Riparian Canopy Cover by Reach

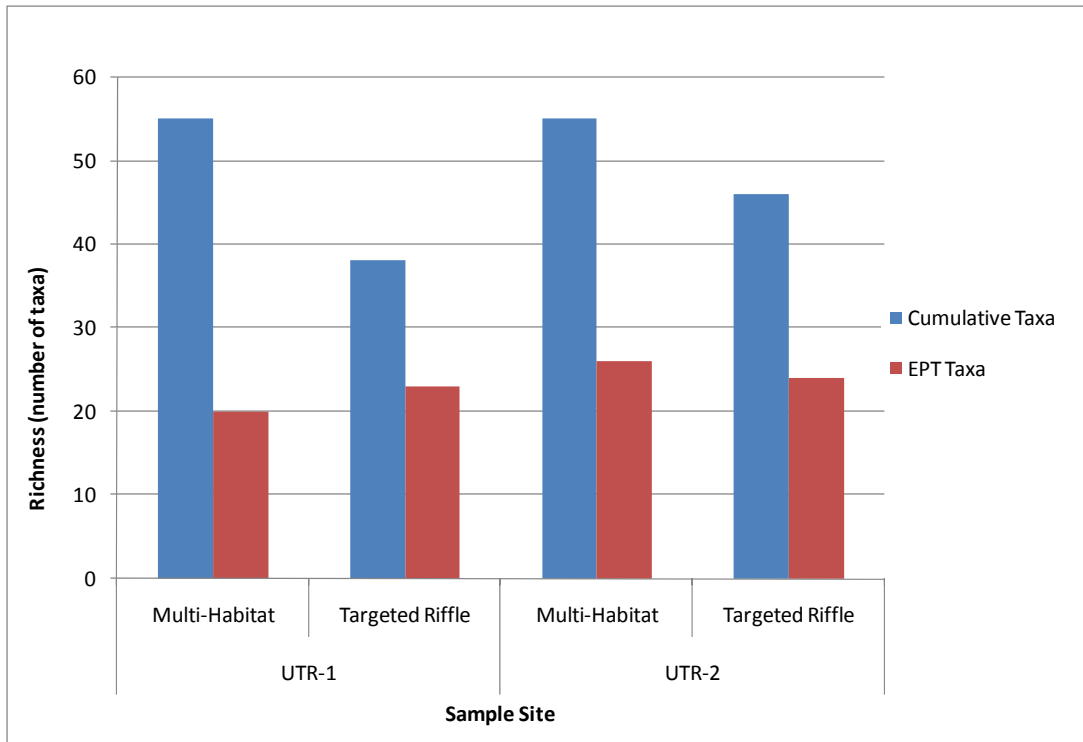
Exhibit 12



Flow Habitats by Reach

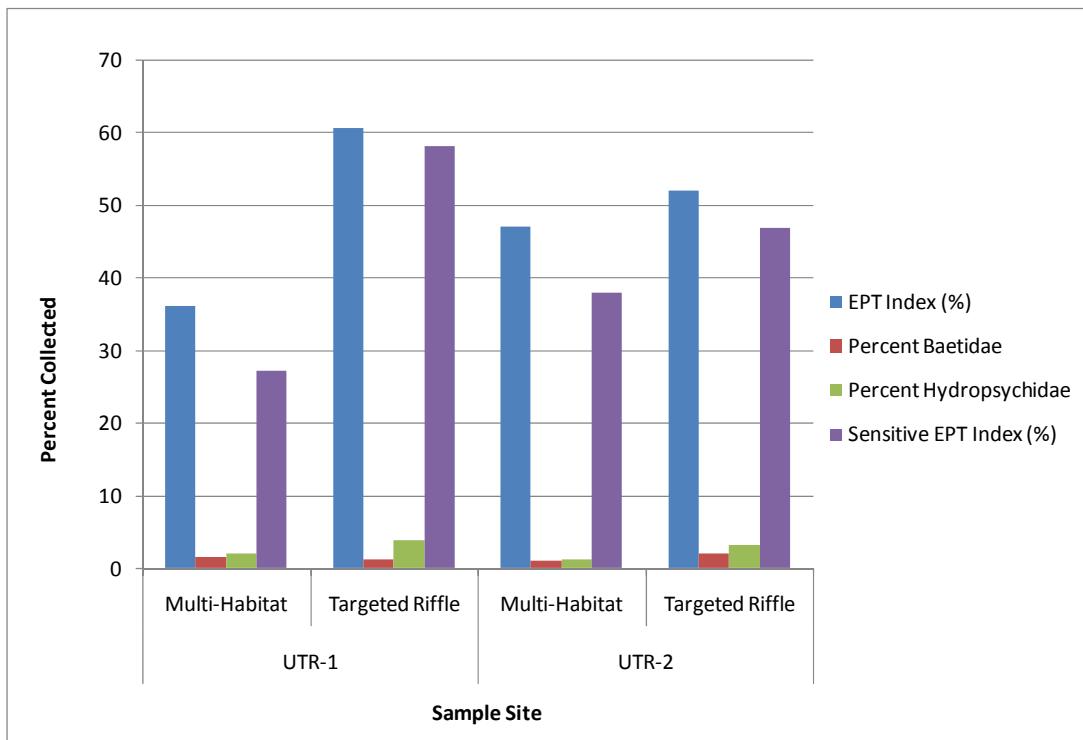
Exhibit 13

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BMI Richness Measures by Reach

Exhibit 14

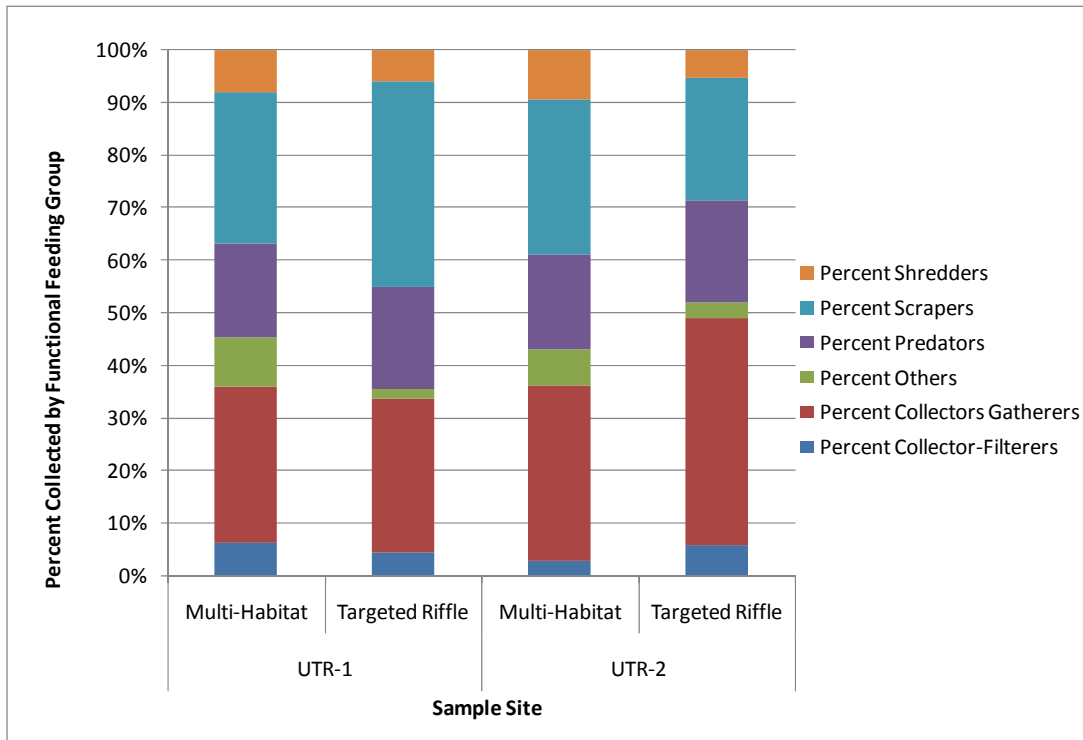


BMI Composition Measures by Reach

Exhibit 15

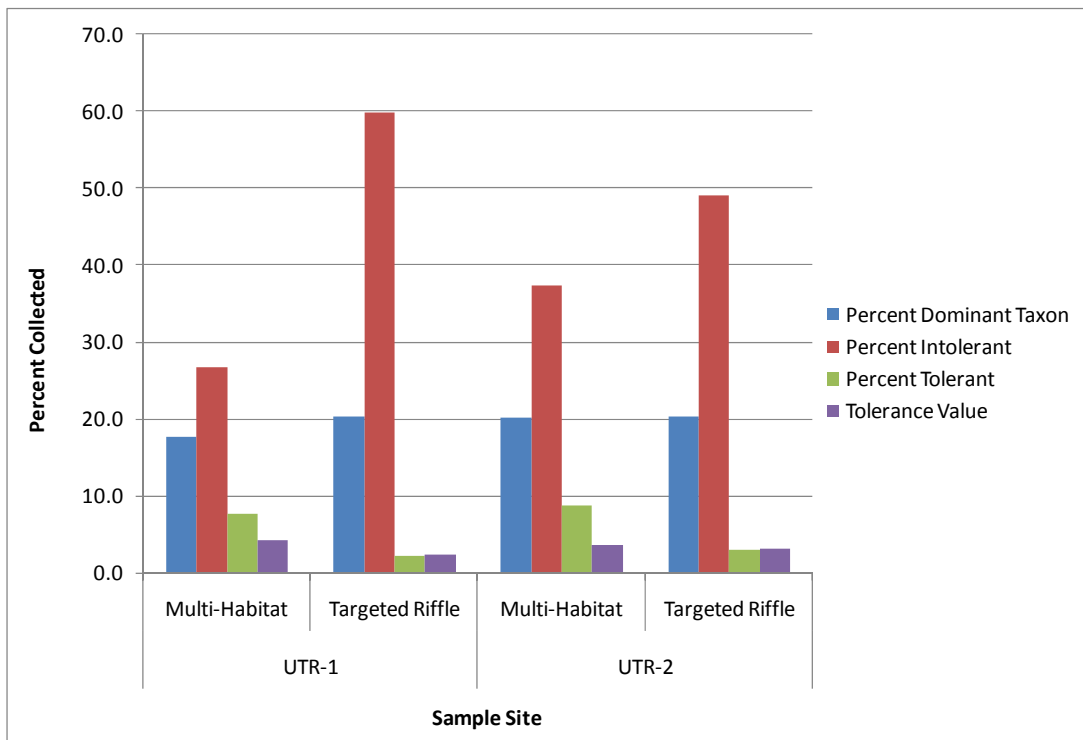


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BMI Tolerance/Intolerance Measures by Reach

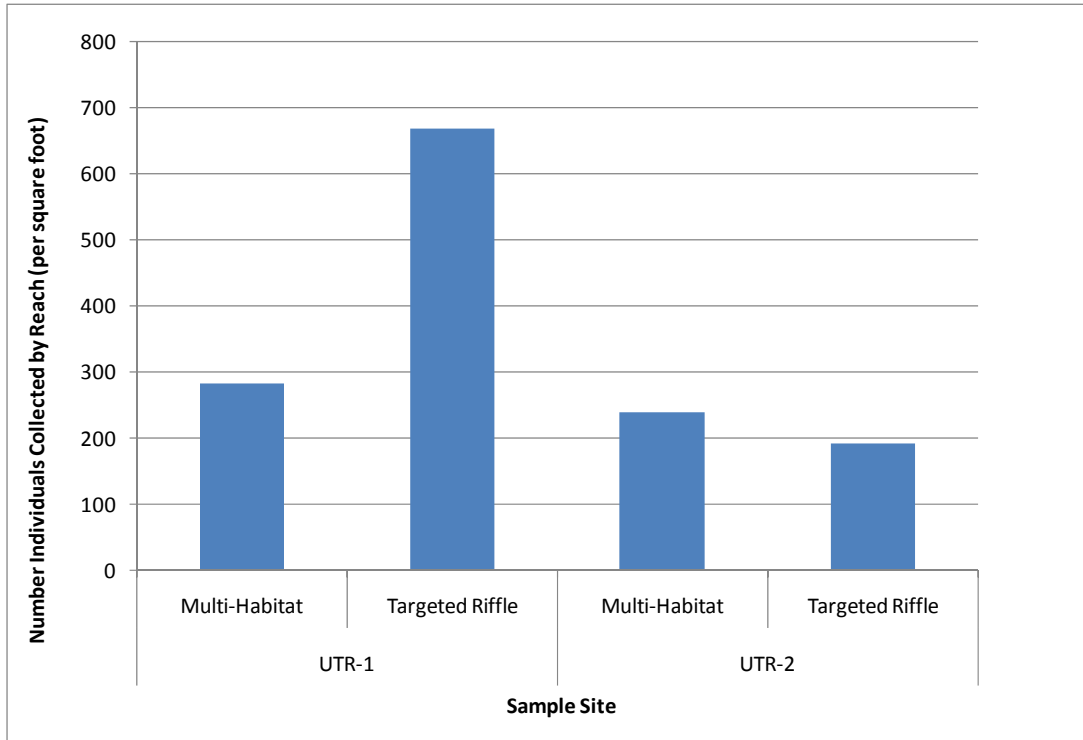
Exhibit 16



BMI Trophic Measures by Reach

Exhibit 17

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**BMI Abundance by Reach**

**Exhibit 18**

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# **Attachment A**

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Bioassessment Forms

**ABL Stream Habitat Characterization Form**  
**FULL VERSION** *Revision date: March 17, 2006*

REACH DOCUMENTATION    Standard Reach Length = 150 m    Distance between transects = 15 m			
Project Name:		Date:	Time:
Stream Name:		Site Name:	
Site Code:		Crew Members:	
Latitude: °N		datum: <b>NAD27</b> <b>NAD83</b>	
Longitude: °W			

AMBIENT WATER QUALITY MEASUREMENTS						REACH LENGTH	
Temperature (°C)		pH		Alkalinity (mg/L)		150 m	Other
Dissolved O <sub>2</sub> (mg/L)		Specific Cond. (µs)		Salinity (ppt)		Actual Length (m)	
						Explanation:	

<b>PHOTOGRAPHS:</b>	A (up):	<input type="checkbox"/>	F (up):	<input type="checkbox"/>	F (down):	<input type="checkbox"/>	K (down):	<input type="checkbox"/>
Additional Photographs (optional):								

DISCHARGE MEASUREMENTS (first measurement = left bank)							check if measurement not possible <input type="checkbox"/>				
VELOCITY AREA METHOD (preferred)				Transect Width:			BOUYANT OBJECT METHOD				
	Distance from Bank (cm)	Depth (cm)	Velocity (m/sec)		Distance from Bank (cm)	Depth (cm)	Velocity (m/sec)		Float 1	Float 2	Float 3
1				11				Distance			
2				12				Float Time			
3				13				Float Reach Cross Section			
4				14				width (m) depth (cm)	Upper Section	Middle Section	Lower Section
5				15				Width			
6				16				Depth 1			
7				17				Depth 2			
8				18				Depth 3			
9				19				Depth 4			
10				20				Depth 5			

NOTABLE FIELD CONDITIONS (check one box per topic)					
Evidence of recent rainfall (enough to increase surface runoff)	NO		minimal		>10% flow increase
Evidence of fires in reach or immediately upstream (<500 m)	NO		< 1 year		< 5 years
Dominant landuse/ landcover in area surrounding reach	Agriculture		Forest		Rangeland
	Urban/ Indus		Suburb/Town		Other

Site Code:	Date: ___/___/2005	FULL FORM
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**SLOPE and BEARING FORM (transect based- for Full PHAB only)**

Transect	Main Segment			Supplemental Segment 1			Supplemental Segment 2		
	Slope (degrees)	Bearing (0°-359°)	Proportion (%)	Slope (degrees)	Bearing (0°-359°)	Proportion (%)	Slope (degrees)	Bearing (0°-359°)	Proportion (%)
<b>K-J</b>									
<b>J-I</b>									
<b>I-H</b>									
<b>H-G</b>									
<b>G-F</b>									
<b>F-E</b>									
<b>E-D</b>									
<b>D-C</b>									
<b>C-B</b>									
<b>B-A</b>									

SLOPE MEASUREMENTS (use the fewest segments necessary, record as percent slope <u>not</u> degrees slope)										BASIC ONLY	
Segment Number	Segment Length	Percent Slope	Segment Number	Segment Length	Percent Slope	Segment Number	Segment Length	Percent Slope	Segment Number	Segment Length	Percent Slope
1			4			7			10		
2			5			8			11		
3			6			9			12		

ADDITIONAL HABITAT CHARACTERIZATION																					
Parameter	Optimal					Suboptimal					Marginal					Poor					
<b>Epifaunal Substrate/Cover</b>	Greater than 70% of substrate favorable for epifaunal colonization					40-70% mix of stable habitat; well-suited for colonization					20-40% mix of stable habitat; substrate frequently disturbed					Less than 20% stable habitat; lack of habitat is obvious					
<b>Score:</b>	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
<b>Sediment Deposition</b>	Little or no enlargement of islands or point bars and less than 5% of the bottom affected by sediment deposition					Some new increase in bar formation, mostly from gravel, sand or fine sediment; 5-30% of the bottom affected					Moderate deposition of new gravel, sand or fine sediment on bars; 30-50% of the bottom affected					Heavy deposits of fine material, increased bar development; more than 50% of the bottom changing frequently					
<b>Score:</b>	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
<b>Channel Alteration</b>	Channelization or dredging absent or minimal; stream with normal pattern.					Some channelization present, (e.g. bridge abutments; recent channelization not present.					Channelization or shoring structures present on both banks; 40 to 80% of stream reach disrupted					Over 80% of the stream reach channelized and disrupted. Instream habitat greatly altered or removed					
<b>Score:</b>	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0

Site Code:	Date: ___ / ___ / 2006	Take PHOTOGRAPH Upstream	
Wetted Width (m):	Bankfull Width (m):	Bankfull Height:	Transect: <b>A</b>

TRANSECT SUBSTRATES				Cobble Embed (%)
Position	mm or Size Class	Depth (cm)	CPOM	
L Bank			P A	
LeftCtr			P A	
Center			P A	
RightCtr			P A	
R Bank			P A	

HUMAN INFLUENCE	0 = Not Present CH - Within Channel B = On Bank C = Within 10m of Channel P = >10m and <50m of Channel											
	Left Bank				Channel	Right Bank						
Walls/ Rip-rap/ Dams	0	B	C	P	CH	0	B	C	P			
Buildings	0	B	C	P	CH	0	B	C	P			
Pavement/ Cleared Lot	0	B	C	P		0	B	C	P			
Road/ Railroad	0	B	C	P	CH	0	B	C	P			
Pipes (Inlet/ Outlet)	0	B	C	P	CH	0	B	C	P			
Landfill/ Trash	0	B	C	P	CH	0	B	C	P			
Park/ Lawn	0	B	C	P		0	B	C	P			
Row Crops	0	B	C	P		0	B	C	P			
Pasture/ Range	0	B	C	P		0	B	C	P			
Logging Operations	0	B	C	P		0	B	C	P			
Mining Activity	0	B	C	P	CH	0	B	C	P			

BANK STABILITY 5m up and 5m downstream of transect and from bankfull to wetted width			
<b>Left Bank</b>	eroded	vulnerable	stable
<b>Right Bank</b>	eroded	vulnerable	stable

RIPARIAN VEGETATION (downstream)	0 = Absent (0%)      3 = Heavy (40-75%) 1 = Sparse (<10%)    4 = Very Heavy (>75%) 2 = Moderate (10-40%) <b>circle one</b>									
<i>Riparian estimates are made 5m above and 5m below the transect and 10m to the side starting at the bank.</i>										
Vegetation Class	Left Bank				Right Bank					
<b>Upper Canopy (&gt;5 m high)</b>										
Trees and saplings >5 m high	0	1	2	3	4	0	1	2	3	4
<b>Lower Canopy (0.5 m to 5m high)</b>										
Shrubs and saplings 0.5m to 5m high	0	1	2	3	4	0	1	2	3	4
<b>Ground Cover (&lt;0.5 m high)</b>										
Shrubs and saplings, herbs/ grasses	0	1	2	3	4	0	1	2	3	4
Barren, bare soil/ duff	0	1	2	3	4	0	1	2	3	4

INSTREAM HABITAT COMPLEXITY	0 = Absent (0%) 1 = Sparse (<10%) 2 = Moderate (10-40%) 3 = Heavy (40-75%) 4 = Very Heavy (>75%)				
Filamentous Algae	0	1	2	3	4
Aquatic Macrophytes	0	1	2	3	4
Boulders	0	1	2	3	4
Woody Debris >0.3m	0	1	2	3	4
Woody Debris <0.3m	0	1	2	3	4
Undercut Banks	0	1	2	3	4
Overhang. Vegetation	0	1	2	3	4
Live Tree Roots	0	1	2	3	4
Artificial Structures	0	1	2	3	4

DENSIOMETER READINGS (0-17) <i>count covered dots</i>	
Left Bank	
Center Upstream	
Center Downstream	
Right Bank	

Inter-transect: <b>A-B</b>	Wetted Width (m):
----------------------------	-------------------

FLOW HABITATS (% between transects, T=100%)		INTER-TRANSECT SUBSTRATES (measure in mm or use size classes)				SUBSTRATE SIZE CLASS CODES	CPOM/ COBBLE EMBEDDEDNESS
Channel Type	%	Position (%)	mm or Size Class	Depth (cm)	CPOM	<b>RS</b> = bedrock smooth (>car) <b>RR</b> = bedrock rough (> car) <b>RC</b> = concrete/asphalt <b>XB</b> = large boulder (1-4m) <b>SB</b> = sm bllder (.25 m to 1m) <b>CB</b> = cobble (64-250mm) <b>GC</b> = coarse gravel (16-64) <b>GF</b> = fine gravel (2-16 mm) <b>SA</b> = sand (0.25-2mm) <b>FN</b> = fines (<0.25mm) <b>HP</b> = hardpan (consol. fines) <b>WD</b> = wood <b>OT</b> = other	<b>CPOM:</b> Record presence (P)/ absence (A) of coarse particulate organic matter (>1.0 mm) within 1 cm of each particle.  <b>Cobble Embeddedness:</b> visually estimate % embedded by fine particles (record to nearest 5%)
Riffle		L Bank			P A		
Rapid		LeftCtr			P A		
Run		Center			P A		
Glide		RightCtr			P A		
Pool		R Bank			P A		
Cascade/ Fall		<b>Note:</b> Substrate sizes can be recorded either as direct measures of the median axis of each particle or one of the size classes listed to right					
Dry							



Site Code:	Date: ___ / ___ / 2006		
Wetted Width (m):	Bankfull Width (m):	Bankfull Height:	<b>Transect: B</b>

TRANSECT SUBSTRATES				Cobble Embed (%)
Position	mm or Size Class	Depth (cm)	CPOM	
L Bank			P A	
LeftCtr			P A	
Center			P A	
RightCtr			P A	
R Bank			P A	

HUMAN INFLUENCE	0 = Not Present CH - Within Channel B = On Bank C = Within 10m of Channel P = >10m and <50m of Channel									
	Left Bank				Channel	Right Bank				
Walls/ Rip-rap/ Dams	0	B	C	P	CH	0	B	C	P	
Buildings	0	B	C	P	CH	0	B	C	P	
Pavement/ Cleared Lot	0	B	C	P		0	B	C	P	
Road/ Railroad	0	B	C	P	CH	0	B	C	P	
Pipes (Inlet/ Outlet)	0	B	C	P	CH	0	B	C	P	
Landfill/ Trash	0	B	C	P	CH	0	B	C	P	
Park/ Lawn	0	B	C	P		0	B	C	P	
Row Crops	0	B	C	P		0	B	C	P	
Pasture/ Range	0	B	C	P		0	B	C	P	
Logging Operations	0	B	C	P		0	B	C	P	
Mining Activity	0	B	C	P	CH	0	B	C	P	

BANK STABILITY 5m up and 5m downstream of transect and from bankfull to wetted width			
Left Bank	eroded	vulnerable	stable
Right Bank	eroded	vulnerable	stable

RIPARIAN VEGETATION (downstream)	0 = Absent (0%) 3 = Heavy (40-75%) 1 = Sparse (<10%) 4 = Very Heavy (>75%) 2 = Moderate (10-40%) circle one									
<i>Riparian estimates are made 5m above and 5m below the transect and 10m to the side starting at the bank.</i>										
Vegetation Class	Left Bank				Right Bank					
Upper Canopy (>5 m high)										
Trees and saplings >5 m high	0	1	2	3	4	0	1	2	3	4
Lower Canopy (0.5 m to 5m high)										
Shrubs and saplings 0.5m to 5m high	0	1	2	3	4	0	1	2	3	4
Ground Cover (<0.5 m high)										
Shrubs and saplings, herbs/ grasses	0	1	2	3	4	0	1	2	3	4
Barren, bare soil/ duff	0	1	2	3	4	0	1	2	3	4

INSTREAM HABITAT COMPLEXITY	0 = Absent (0%) 1 = Sparse (<10%) 2 = Moderate (10-40%) 3 = Heavy (40-75%) 4 = Very Heavy (>75%)				
Filamentous Algae	0	1	2	3	4
Aquatic Macrophytes	0	1	2	3	4
Boulders	0	1	2	3	4
Woody Debris >0.3m	0	1	2	3	4
Woody Debris <0.3m	0	1	2	3	4
Undercut Banks	0	1	2	3	4
Overhang. Vegetation	0	1	2	3	4
Live Tree Roots	0	1	2	3	4
Artificial Structures	0	1	2	3	4

DENSIOMETER READINGS (0-17) <i>count covered dots</i>	
Left Bank	
Center Upstream	
Center Downstream	
Right Bank	

<b>Inter-transect: B-C</b>	Wetted Width (m):
----------------------------	-------------------

FLOW HABITATS (% between transects, T=100%)		INTER-TRANSECT SUBSTRATES (measure in mm or use size classes)				SUBSTRATE SIZE CLASS CODES	CPOM/ COBBLE EMBEDDEDNESS
Channel Type	%	Position (%)	mm or Size Class	Depth (cm)	CPOM	<b>RS</b> = bedrock smooth (>car) <b>RR</b> = bedrock rough (> car) <b>RC</b> = concrete/asphalt <b>XB</b> = large boulder (1-4m) <b>SB</b> = sm bllder (.25 m to 1m) <b>CB</b> = cobble (64-250mm) <b>GC</b> = coarse gravel (16-64) <b>GF</b> = fine gravel (2-16 mm) <b>SA</b> = sand (0.25-2mm) <b>FN</b> = fines (<0.25mm) <b>HP</b> = hardpan (consol. fines) <b>WD</b> = wood <b>OT</b> = other	<b>CPOM:</b> Record presence (P)/ absence (A) of coarse particulate organic matter (>1.0 mm) within 1 cm of each particle.  <b>Cobble Embeddedness:</b> visually estimate % embedded by fine particles (record to nearest 5%)
Riffle		L Bank			P A		
Rapid		LeftCtr			P A		
Run		Center			P A		
Glide		RightCtr			P A		
Pool		R Bank			P A		
Cascade/ Fall		<b>Note:</b> Substrate sizes can be recorded either as direct measures of the median axis of each particle or one of the size classes listed to right					
Dry							

Site Code:	Date: ___ / ___ / 2006		
Wetted Width (m):	Bankfull Width (m):	Bankfull Height:	<b>Transect: C</b>

TRANSECT SUBSTRATES				Cobble Embed (%)
Position	mm or Size Class	Depth (cm)	CPOM	
L Bank			P A	
LeftCtr			P A	
Center			P A	
RightCtr			P A	
R Bank			P A	

BANK STABILITY 5m up and 5m downstream of transect and from bankfull to wetted width			
Left Bank	eroded	vulnerable	stable
Right Bank	eroded	vulnerable	stable

HUMAN INFLUENCE	0 = Not Present CH - Within Channel B = On Bank C = Within 10m of Channel P = >10m and <50m of Channel											
	Left Bank				Channel	Right Bank						
Walls/ Rip-rap/ Dams	0	B	C	P	CH	0	B	C	P			
Buildings	0	B	C	P	CH	0	B	C	P			
Pavement/ Cleared Lot	0	B	C	P		0	B	C	P			
Road/ Railroad	0	B	C	P	CH	0	B	C	P			
Pipes (Inlet/ Outlet)	0	B	C	P	CH	0	B	C	P			
Landfill/ Trash	0	B	C	P	CH	0	B	C	P			
Park/ Lawn	0	B	C	P		0	B	C	P			
Row Crops	0	B	C	P		0	B	C	P			
Pasture/ Range	0	B	C	P		0	B	C	P			
Logging Operations	0	B	C	P		0	B	C	P			
Mining Activity	0	B	C	P	CH	0	B	C	P			

RIPARIAN VEGETATION (downstream)	0 = Absent (0%) 3 = Heavy (40-75%) 1 = Sparse (<10%) 4 = Very Heavy (>75%) 2 = Moderate (10-40%) <b>circle one</b>									
<i>Riparian estimates are made 5m above and 5m below the transect and 10m to the side starting at the bank.</i>										
Vegetation Class	Left Bank				Right Bank					
<b>Upper Canopy (&gt;5 m high)</b>										
Trees and saplings >5 m high	0	1	2	3	4	0	1	2	3	4
<b>Lower Canopy (0.5 m to 5m high)</b>										
Shrubs and saplings 0.5m to 5m high	0	1	2	3	4	0	1	2	3	4
<b>Ground Cover (&lt;0.5 m high)</b>										
Shrubs and saplings, herbs/ grasses	0	1	2	3	4	0	1	2	3	4
Barren, bare soil/ duff	0	1	2	3	4	0	1	2	3	4

INSTREAM HABITAT COMPLEXITY	0 = Absent (0%) 1 = Sparse (<10%) 2 = Moderate (10-40%) 3 = Heavy (40-75%) 4 = Very Heavy (>75%)				
Filamentous Algae	0	1	2	3	4
Aquatic Macrophytes	0	1	2	3	4
Boulders	0	1	2	3	4
Woody Debris >0.3m	0	1	2	3	4
Woody Debris <0.3m	0	1	2	3	4
Undercut Banks	0	1	2	3	4
Overhang. Vegetation	0	1	2	3	4
Live Tree Roots	0	1	2	3	4
Artificial Structures	0	1	2	3	4

DENSIOMETER READINGS (0-17) <i>count covered dots</i>	
Left Bank	
Center Upstream	
Center Downstream	
Right Bank	

<b>Inter-transect: C-D</b>	Wetted Width (m):
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FLOW HABITATS (% between transects, T=100%)		INTER-TRANSECT SUBSTRATES (measure in mm or use size classes)				SUBSTRATE SIZE CLASS CODES	CPOM/ COBBLE EMBEDDEDNESS
Channel Type	%	Position (%)	mm or Size Class	Depth (cm)	CPOM	<b>RS</b> = bedrock smooth (>car) <b>RR</b> = bedrock rough (> car) <b>RC</b> = concrete/asphalt <b>XB</b> = large boulder (1-4m) <b>SB</b> = sm bllder (.25 m to 1m) <b>CB</b> = cobble (64-250mm) <b>GC</b> = coarse gravel (16-64) <b>GF</b> = fine gravel (2-16 mm) <b>SA</b> = sand (0.25-2mm) <b>FN</b> = fines (<0.25mm) <b>HP</b> = hardpan (consol. fines) <b>WD</b> = wood <b>OT</b> = other	<b>CPOM:</b> Record presence (P)/ absence (A) of coarse particulate organic matter (>1.0 mm) within 1 cm of each particle.  <b>Cobble Embeddedness:</b> visually estimate % embedded by fine particles (record to nearest 5%)
Riffle		L Bank			P A		
Rapid		LeftCtr			P A		
Run		Center			P A		
Glide		RightCtr			P A		
Pool		R Bank			P A		
Cascade/ Fall		<b>Note:</b> Substrate sizes can be recorded either as direct measures of the median axis of each particle or one of the size classes listed to right					
Dry							

Site Code:	Date: ___ / ___ / 2006		
Wetted Width (m):	Bankfull Width (m):	Bankfull Height:	<b>Transect: D</b>

TRANSECT SUBSTRATES				Cobble Embed (%)
Position	mm or Size Class	Depth (cm)	CPOM	
L Bank			P A	
LeftCtr			P A	
Center			P A	
RightCtr			P A	
R Bank			P A	

BANK STABILITY 5m up and 5m downstream of transect and from bankfull to wetted width			
Left Bank	eroded	vulnerable	stable
Right Bank	eroded	vulnerable	stable

HUMAN INFLUENCE	0 = Not Present CH - Within Channel B = On Bank C = Within 10m of Channel P = >10m and <50m of Channel											
	Left Bank				Channel	Right Bank						
Walls/ Rip-rap/ Dams	0	B	C	P	CH	0	B	C	P			
Buildings	0	B	C	P	CH	0	B	C	P			
Pavement/ Cleared Lot	0	B	C	P		0	B	C	P			
Road/ Railroad	0	B	C	P	CH	0	B	C	P			
Pipes (Inlet/ Outlet)	0	B	C	P	CH	0	B	C	P			
Landfill/ Trash	0	B	C	P	CH	0	B	C	P			
Park/ Lawn	0	B	C	P		0	B	C	P			
Row Crops	0	B	C	P		0	B	C	P			
Pasture/ Range	0	B	C	P		0	B	C	P			
Logging Operations	0	B	C	P		0	B	C	P			
Mining Activity	0	B	C	P	CH	0	B	C	P			

RIPARIAN VEGETATION (downstream)	0 = Absent (0%) 3 = Heavy (40-75%) 1 = Sparse (<10%) 4 = Very Heavy (>75%) 2 = Moderate (10-40%) circle one									
<i>Riparian estimates are made 5m above and 5m below the transect and 10m to the side starting at the bank.</i>										
Vegetation Class	Left Bank				Right Bank					
Upper Canopy (>5 m high)										
Trees and saplings >5 m high	0	1	2	3	4	0	1	2	3	4
Lower Canopy (0.5 m to 5m high)										
Shrubs and saplings 0.5m to 5m high	0	1	2	3	4	0	1	2	3	4
Ground Cover (<0.5 m high)										
Shrubs and saplings, herbs/ grasses	0	1	2	3	4	0	1	2	3	4
Barren, bare soil/ duff	0	1	2	3	4	0	1	2	3	4

INSTREAM HABITAT COMPLEXITY	0 = Absent (0%) 1 = Sparse (<10%) 2 = Moderate (10-40%) 3 = Heavy (40-75%) 4 = Very Heavy (>75%)				
Filamentous Algae	0	1	2	3	4
Aquatic Macrophytes	0	1	2	3	4
Boulders	0	1	2	3	4
Woody Debris >0.3m	0	1	2	3	4
Woody Debris <0.3m	0	1	2	3	4
Undercut Banks	0	1	2	3	4
Overhang. Vegetation	0	1	2	3	4
Live Tree Roots	0	1	2	3	4
Artificial Structures	0	1	2	3	4

DENSIOMETER READINGS (0-17) <i>count covered dots</i>	
Left Bank	
Center Upstream	
Center Downstream	
Right Bank	

<b>Inter-transect: D-E</b>	Wetted Width (m):
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FLOW HABITATS (% between transects, T=100%)		INTER-TRANSECT SUBSTRATES (measure in mm or use size classes)				SUBSTRATE SIZE CLASS CODES	CPOM/ COBBLE EMBEDDEDNESS
Channel Type	%	Position (%)	mm or Size Class	Depth (cm)	CPOM	<b>RS</b> = bedrock smooth (>car) <b>RR</b> = bedrock rough (> car) <b>RC</b> = concrete/asphalt <b>XB</b> = large boulder (1-4m) <b>SB</b> = sm blder (.25 m to 1m) <b>CB</b> = cobble (64-250mm) <b>GC</b> = coarse gravel (16-64) <b>GF</b> = fine gravel (2-16 mm) <b>SA</b> = sand (0.25-2mm) <b>FN</b> = fines (<0.25mm) <b>HP</b> = hardpan (consol. fines) <b>WD</b> = wood <b>OT</b> = other	<b>CPOM:</b> Record presence (P)/ absence (A) of coarse particulate organic matter (>1.0 mm) within 1 cm of each particle.  <b>Cobble Embeddedness:</b> visually estimate % embedded by fine particles (record to nearest 5%)
Riffle		L Bank			P A		
Rapid		LeftCtr			P A		
Run		Center			P A		
Glide		RightCtr			P A		
Pool		R Bank			P A		
Cascade/ Fall		<b>Note:</b> Substrate sizes can be recorded either as direct measures of the median axis of each particle or one of the size classes listed to right					
Dry							

Site Code:	Date: ___ / ___ / 2006		
Wetted Width (m):	Bankfull Width (m):	Bankfull Height:	<b>Transect: E</b>

TRANSECT SUBSTRATES				Cobble Embed (%)
Position	mm or Size Class	Depth (cm)	CPOM	
L Bank			P A	
LeftCtr			P A	
Center			P A	
RightCtr			P A	
R Bank			P A	

BANK STABILITY 5m up and 5m downstream of transect and from bankfull to wetted width			
Left Bank	eroded	vulnerable	stable
Right Bank	eroded	vulnerable	stable

HUMAN INFLUENCE	0 = Not Present CH - Within Channel B = On Bank C = Within 10m of Channel P = >10m and <50m of Channel											
	Left Bank				Channel	Right Bank						
Walls/ Rip-rap/ Dams	0	B	C	P	CH	0	B	C	P			
Buildings	0	B	C	P	CH	0	B	C	P			
Pavement/ Cleared Lot	0	B	C	P		0	B	C	P			
Road/ Railroad	0	B	C	P	CH	0	B	C	P			
Pipes (Inlet/ Outlet)	0	B	C	P	CH	0	B	C	P			
Landfill/ Trash	0	B	C	P	CH	0	B	C	P			
Park/ Lawn	0	B	C	P		0	B	C	P			
Row Crops	0	B	C	P		0	B	C	P			
Pasture/ Range	0	B	C	P		0	B	C	P			
Logging Operations	0	B	C	P		0	B	C	P			
Mining Activity	0	B	C	P	CH	0	B	C	P			

RIPARIAN VEGETATION (downstream)	0 = Absent (0%) 3 = Heavy (40-75%) 1 = Sparse (<10%) 4 = Very Heavy (>75%) 2 = Moderate (10-40%) circle one									
<i>Riparian estimates are made 5m above and 5m below the transect and 10m to the side starting at the bank.</i>										
Vegetation Class	Left Bank				Right Bank					
Upper Canopy (>5 m high)										
Trees and saplings >5 m high	0	1	2	3	4	0	1	2	3	4
Lower Canopy (0.5 m to 5m high)										
Shrubs and saplings 0.5m to 5m high	0	1	2	3	4	0	1	2	3	4
Ground Cover (<0.5 m high)										
Shrubs and saplings, herbs/ grasses	0	1	2	3	4	0	1	2	3	4
Barren, bare soil/ duff	0	1	2	3	4	0	1	2	3	4

INSTREAM HABITAT COMPLEXITY	0 = Absent (0%) 1 = Sparse (<10%) 2 = Moderate (10-40%) 3 = Heavy (40-75%) 4 = Very Heavy (>75%)				
Filamentous Algae	0	1	2	3	4
Aquatic Macrophytes	0	1	2	3	4
Boulders	0	1	2	3	4
Woody Debris >0.3m	0	1	2	3	4
Woody Debris <0.3m	0	1	2	3	4
Undercut Banks	0	1	2	3	4
Overhang. Vegetation	0	1	2	3	4
Live Tree Roots	0	1	2	3	4
Artificial Structures	0	1	2	3	4

DENSIOMETER READINGS (0-17) count covered dots	
Left Bank	
Center Upstream	
Center Downstream	
Right Bank	

<b>Inter-transect: E-F</b>	Wetted Width (m):
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FLOW HABITATS (% between transects, T=100%)		INTER-TRANSECT SUBSTRATES (measure in mm or use size classes)				SUBSTRATE SIZE CLASS CODES	CPOM/ COBBLE EMBEDDEDNESS
Channel Type	%	Position (%)	mm or Size Class	Depth (cm)	CPOM		
Riffle		L Bank			P A	<b>RS</b> = bedrock smooth (>car) <b>RR</b> = bedrock rough (> car) <b>RC</b> = concrete/asphalt <b>XB</b> = large boulder (1-4m) <b>SB</b> = sm blder (.25 m to 1m) <b>CB</b> = cobble (64-250mm) <b>GC</b> = coarse gravel (16-64) <b>GF</b> = fine gravel (2-16 mm) <b>SA</b> = sand (0.25-2mm) <b>FN</b> = fines (<0.25mm) <b>HP</b> = hardpan (consol. fines) <b>WD</b> = wood <b>OT</b> = other	<b>CPOM:</b> Record presence (P)/ absence (A) of coarse particulate organic matter (>1.0 mm) within 1 cm of each particle.  <b>Cobble Embeddedness:</b> visually estimate % embedded by fine particles (record to nearest 5%)
Rapid		LeftCtr			P A		
Run		Center			P A		
Glide		RightCtr			P A		
Pool		R Bank			P A		
Cascade/ Fall		<b>Note:</b> Substrate sizes can be recorded either as direct measures of the median axis of each particle or one of the size classes listed to right					
Dry							

Site Code:	Date: ___ / ___ / 2006	<b>Photos UPSTREAM and DOWNSTREAM</b>	
Wetted Width (m):	Bankfull Width (m):	Bankfull Height:	<b>Transect: F</b>

TRANSECT SUBSTRATES				Cobble Embed (%)
Position	mm or Size Class	Depth (cm)	CPOM	
L Bank			P A	
LeftCtr			P A	
Center			P A	
RightCtr			P A	
R Bank			P A	

HUMAN INFLUENCE	0 = Not Present CH - Within Channel B = On Bank C = Within 10m of Channel P = >10m and <50m of Channel									
	Left Bank				Channel	Right Bank				
Walls/ Rip-rap/ Dams	0	B	C	P	CH	0	B	C	P	
Buildings	0	B	C	P	CH	0	B	C	P	
Pavement/ Cleared Lot	0	B	C	P		0	B	C	P	
Road/ Railroad	0	B	C	P	CH	0	B	C	P	
Pipes (Inlet/ Outlet)	0	B	C	P	CH	0	B	C	P	
Landfill/ Trash	0	B	C	P	CH	0	B	C	P	
Park/ Lawn	0	B	C	P		0	B	C	P	
Row Crops	0	B	C	P		0	B	C	P	
Pasture/ Range	0	B	C	P		0	B	C	P	
Logging Operations	0	B	C	P		0	B	C	P	
Mining Activity	0	B	C	P	CH	0	B	C	P	

BANK STABILITY 5m up and 5m downstream of transect and from bankfull to wetted width			
Left Bank	eroded	vulnerable	stable
Right Bank	eroded	vulnerable	stable

RIPARIAN VEGETATION (downstream)	0 = Absent (0%)      3 = Heavy (40-75%) 1 = Sparse (<10%)    4 = Very Heavy (>75%) 2 = Moderate (10-40%) <b>circle one</b>									
<i>Riparian estimates are made 5m above and 5m below the transect and 10m to the side starting at the bank.</i>										
Vegetation Class	Left Bank				Right Bank					
<b>Upper Canopy (&gt;5 m high)</b>										
Trees and saplings >5 m high	0	1	2	3	4	0	1	2	3	4
<b>Lower Canopy (0.5 m to 5m high)</b>										
Shrubs and saplings 0.5m to 5m high	0	1	2	3	4	0	1	2	3	4
<b>Ground Cover (&lt;0.5 m high)</b>										
Shrubs and saplings, herbs/ grasses	0	1	2	3	4	0	1	2	3	4
Barren, bare soil/ duff	0	1	2	3	4	0	1	2	3	4

INSTREAM HABITAT COMPLEXITY	0 = Absent (0%) 1 = Sparse (<10%) 2 = Moderate (10-40%) 3 = Heavy (40-75%) 4 = Very Heavy (>75%)				
Filamentous Algae	0	1	2	3	4
Aquatic Macrophytes	0	1	2	3	4
Boulders	0	1	2	3	4
Woody Debris >0.3m	0	1	2	3	4
Woody Debris <0.3m	0	1	2	3	4
Undercut Banks	0	1	2	3	4
Overhang. Vegetation	0	1	2	3	4
Live Tree Roots	0	1	2	3	4
Artificial Structures	0	1	2	3	4

DENSIOMETER READINGS (0-17) <i>count covered dots</i>	
Left Bank	
Center Upstream	
Center Downstream	
Right Bank	

<b>Inter-transect: F-G</b>	Wetted Width (m):
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FLOW HABITATS (% between transects, T=100%)		INTER-TRANSECT SUBSTRATES (measure in mm or use size classes)				SUBSTRATE SIZE CLASS CODES	CPOM/ COBBLE EMBEDDEDNESS
Channel Type	%	Position (%)	mm or Size Class	Depth (cm)	CPOM	<b>RS</b> = bedrock smooth (>car) <b>RR</b> = bedrock rough (> car) <b>RC</b> = concrete/asphalt <b>XB</b> = large boulder (1-4m) <b>SB</b> = sm blder (.25 m to 1m) <b>CB</b> = cobble (64-250mm) <b>GC</b> = coarse gravel (16-64) <b>GF</b> = fine gravel (2-16 mm) <b>SA</b> = sand (0.25-2mm) <b>FN</b> = fines (<0.25mm) <b>HP</b> = hardpan (consol. fines) <b>WD</b> = wood <b>OT</b> = other	<b>CPOM:</b> Record presence (P)/ absence (A) of coarse particulate organic matter (>1.0 mm) within 1 cm of each particle.  <b>Cobble Embeddedness:</b> visually estimate % embedded by fine particles (record to nearest 5%)
Riffle		L Bank			P A		
Rapid		LeftCtr			P A		
Run		Center			P A		
Glide		RightCtr			P A		
Pool		R Bank			P A		
Cascade/ Fall		<b>Note:</b> Substrate sizes can be recorded either as direct measures of the median axis of each particle or one of the size classes listed to right					
Dry							

Site Code:	Date: ___ / ___ / 2006		
Wetted Width (m):	Bankfull Width (m):	Bankfull Height:	<b>Transect: G</b>

TRANSECT SUBSTRATES				Cobble Embed (%)
Position	mm or Size Class	Depth (cm)	CPOM	
L Bank			P A	
LeftCtr			P A	
Center			P A	
RightCtr			P A	
R Bank			P A	

BANK STABILITY 5m up and 5m downstream of transect and from bankfull to wetted width			
Left Bank	eroded	vulnerable	stable
Right Bank	eroded	vulnerable	stable

HUMAN INFLUENCE	0 = Not Present CH - Within Channel B = On Bank C = Within 10m of Channel P = >10m and <50m of Channel											
	Left Bank				Channel	Right Bank						
Walls/ Rip-rap/ Dams	0	B	C	P	CH	0	B	C	P			
Buildings	0	B	C	P	CH	0	B	C	P			
Pavement/ Cleared Lot	0	B	C	P		0	B	C	P			
Road/ Railroad	0	B	C	P	CH	0	B	C	P			
Pipes (Inlet/ Outlet)	0	B	C	P	CH	0	B	C	P			
Landfill/ Trash	0	B	C	P	CH	0	B	C	P			
Park/ Lawn	0	B	C	P		0	B	C	P			
Row Crops	0	B	C	P		0	B	C	P			
Pasture/ Range	0	B	C	P		0	B	C	P			
Logging Operations	0	B	C	P		0	B	C	P			
Mining Activity	0	B	C	P	CH	0	B	C	P			

RIPARIAN VEGETATION (downstream)	0 = Absent (0%) 3 = Heavy (40-75%) 1 = Sparse (<10%) 4 = Very Heavy (>75%) 2 = Moderate (10-40%) <b>circle one</b>									
<i>Riparian estimates are made 5m above and 5m below the transect and 10m to the side starting at the bank.</i>										
Vegetation Class	Left Bank				Right Bank					
<b>Upper Canopy (&gt;5 m high)</b>										
Trees and saplings >5 m high	0	1	2	3	4	0	1	2	3	4
<b>Lower Canopy (0.5 m to 5m high)</b>										
Shrubs and saplings 0.5m to 5m high	0	1	2	3	4	0	1	2	3	4
<b>Ground Cover (&lt;0.5 m high)</b>										
Shrubs and saplings, herbs/ grasses	0	1	2	3	4	0	1	2	3	4
Barren, bare soil/ duff	0	1	2	3	4	0	1	2	3	4

INSTREAM HABITAT COMPLEXITY	0 = Absent (0%) 1 = Sparse (<10%) 2 = Moderate (10-40%) 3 = Heavy (40-75%) 4 = Very Heavy (>75%)				
Filamentous Algae	0	1	2	3	4
Aquatic Macrophytes	0	1	2	3	4
Boulders	0	1	2	3	4
Woody Debris >0.3m	0	1	2	3	4
Woody Debris <0.3m	0	1	2	3	4
Undercut Banks	0	1	2	3	4
Overhang. Vegetation	0	1	2	3	4
Live Tree Roots	0	1	2	3	4
Artificial Structures	0	1	2	3	4

DENSIOMETER READINGS (0-17) <i>count covered dots</i>	
Left Bank	
Center Upstream	
Center Downstream	
Right Bank	

<b>Inter-transect: G-H</b>	Wetted Width (m):
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FLOW HABITATS (% between transects, T=100%)		INTER-TRANSECT SUBSTRATES (measure in mm or use size classes)				SUBSTRATE SIZE CLASS CODES	CPOM/ COBBLE EMBEDDEDNESS
Channel Type	%	Position (%)	mm or Size Class	Depth (cm)	CPOM	<b>RS</b> = bedrock smooth (>car) <b>RR</b> = bedrock rough (> car) <b>RC</b> = concrete/asphalt <b>XB</b> = large boulder (1-4m) <b>SB</b> = sm bllder (.25 m to 1m) <b>CB</b> = cobble (64-250mm) <b>GC</b> = coarse gravel (16-64) <b>GF</b> = fine gravel (2-16 mm) <b>SA</b> = sand (0.25-2mm) <b>FN</b> = fines (<0.25mm) <b>HP</b> = hardpan (consol. fines) <b>WD</b> = wood <b>OT</b> = other	<b>CPOM:</b> Record presence (P)/ absence (A) of coarse particulate organic matter (>1.0 mm) within 1 cm of each particle.  <b>Cobble Embeddedness:</b> visually estimate % embedded by fine particles (record to nearest 5%)
Riffle		L Bank			P A		
Rapid		LeftCtr			P A		
Run		Center			P A		
Glide		RightCtr			P A		
Pool		R Bank			P A		
Cascade/ Fall		<b>Note:</b> Substrate sizes can be recorded either as direct measures of the median axis of each particle or one of the size classes listed to right					
Dry							

Site Code:	Date: ___ / ___ / 2006		
Wetted Width (m):	Bankfull Width (m):	Bankfull Height:	<b>Transect: H</b>

TRANSECT SUBSTRATES				Cobble Embed (%)
Position	mm or Size Class	Depth (cm)	CPOM	
L Bank			P A	
LeftCtr			P A	
Center			P A	
RightCtr			P A	
R Bank			P A	

HUMAN INFLUENCE	0 = Not Present CH - Within Channel B = On Bank C = Within 10m of Channel P = >10m and <50m of Channel											
	Left Bank				Channel	Right Bank						
Walls/ Rip-rap/ Dams	0	B	C	P	CH	0	B	C	P			
Buildings	0	B	C	P	CH	0	B	C	P			
Pavement/ Cleared Lot	0	B	C	P		0	B	C	P			
Road/ Railroad	0	B	C	P	CH	0	B	C	P			
Pipes (Inlet/ Outlet)	0	B	C	P	CH	0	B	C	P			
Landfill/ Trash	0	B	C	P	CH	0	B	C	P			
Park/ Lawn	0	B	C	P		0	B	C	P			
Row Crops	0	B	C	P		0	B	C	P			
Pasture/ Range	0	B	C	P		0	B	C	P			
Logging Operations	0	B	C	P		0	B	C	P			
Mining Activity	0	B	C	P	CH	0	B	C	P			

BANK STABILITY 5m up and 5m downstream of transect and from bankfull to wetted width			
Left Bank	eroded	vulnerable	stable
Right Bank	eroded	vulnerable	stable

RIPARIAN VEGETATION (downstream)	0 = Absent (0%) 3 = Heavy (40-75%) 1 = Sparse (<10%) 4 = Very Heavy (>75%) 2 = Moderate (10-40%) <b>circle one</b>									
<i>Riparian estimates are made 5m above and 5m below the transect and 10m to the side starting at the bank.</i>										
Vegetation Class	Left Bank				Right Bank					
<b>Upper Canopy (&gt;5 m high)</b>										
Trees and saplings >5 m high	0	1	2	3	4	0	1	2	3	4
<b>Lower Canopy (0.5 m to 5m high)</b>										
Shrubs and saplings 0.5m to 5m high	0	1	2	3	4	0	1	2	3	4
<b>Ground Cover (&lt;0.5 m high)</b>										
Shrubs and saplings, herbs/ grasses	0	1	2	3	4	0	1	2	3	4
Barren, bare soil/ duff	0	1	2	3	4	0	1	2	3	4

INSTREAM HABITAT COMPLEXITY	0 = Absent (0%) 1 = Sparse (<10%) 2 = Moderate (10-40%) 3 = Heavy (40-75%) 4 = Very Heavy (>75%)				
Filamentous Algae	0	1	2	3	4
Aquatic Macrophytes	0	1	2	3	4
Boulders	0	1	2	3	4
Woody Debris >0.3m	0	1	2	3	4
Woody Debris <0.3m	0	1	2	3	4
Undercut Banks	0	1	2	3	4
Overhang. Vegetation	0	1	2	3	4
Live Tree Roots	0	1	2	3	4
Artificial Structures	0	1	2	3	4

DENSIOMETER READINGS (0-17) <i>count covered dots</i>	
Left Bank	
Center Upstream	
Center Downstream	
Right Bank	

<b>Inter-transect: H-I</b>	Wetted Width (m):
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FLOW HABITATS (% between transects, T=100%)		INTER-TRANSECT SUBSTRATES (measure in mm or use size classes)				SUBSTRATE SIZE CLASS CODES	CPOM/ COBBLE EMBEDDEDNESS
Channel Type	%	Position (%)	mm or Size Class	Depth (cm)	CPOM	<b>RS</b> = bedrock smooth (>car) <b>RR</b> = bedrock rough (> car) <b>RC</b> = concrete/asphalt <b>XB</b> = large boulder (1-4m) <b>SB</b> = sm bllder (.25 m to 1m) <b>CB</b> = cobble (64-250mm) <b>GC</b> = coarse gravel (16-64) <b>GF</b> = fine gravel (2-16 mm) <b>SA</b> = sand (0.25-2mm) <b>FN</b> = fines (<0.25mm) <b>HP</b> = hardpan (consol. fines) <b>WD</b> = wood <b>OT</b> = other	<b>CPOM:</b> Record presence (P)/ absence (A) of coarse particulate organic matter (>1.0 mm) within 1 cm of each particle.  <b>Cobble Embeddedness:</b> visually estimate % embedded by fine particles (record to nearest 5%)
Riffle		L Bank			P A		
Rapid		LeftCtr			P A		
Run		Center			P A		
Glide		RightCtr			P A		
Pool		R Bank			P A		
Cascade/ Fall		<b>Note:</b> Substrate sizes can be recorded either as direct measures of the median axis of each particle or one of the size classes listed to right					
Dry							

Site Code:	Date: ___ / ___ / 2006		
Wetted Width (m):	Bankfull Width (m):	Bankfull Height:	<b>Transect: I</b>

TRANSECT SUBSTRATES				Cobble Embed (%)
Position	mm or Size Class	Depth (cm)	CPOM	
L Bank			P A	
LeftCtr			P A	
Center			P A	
RightCtr			P A	
R Bank			P A	

HUMAN INFLUENCE	0 = Not Present CH - Within Channel B = On Bank C = Within 10m of Channel P = >10m and <50m of Channel											
	Left Bank				Channel	Right Bank						
Walls/ Rip-rap/ Dams	0	B	C	P	CH	0	B	C	P			
Buildings	0	B	C	P	CH	0	B	C	P			
Pavement/ Cleared Lot	0	B	C	P		0	B	C	P			
Road/ Railroad	0	B	C	P	CH	0	B	C	P			
Pipes (Inlet/ Outlet)	0	B	C	P	CH	0	B	C	P			
Landfill/ Trash	0	B	C	P	CH	0	B	C	P			
Park/ Lawn	0	B	C	P		0	B	C	P			
Row Crops	0	B	C	P		0	B	C	P			
Pasture/ Range	0	B	C	P		0	B	C	P			
Logging Operations	0	B	C	P		0	B	C	P			
Mining Activity	0	B	C	P	CH	0	B	C	P			

BANK STABILITY 5m up and 5m downstream of transect and from bankfull to wetted width			
Left Bank	eroded	vulnerable	stable
Right Bank	eroded	vulnerable	stable

RIPARIAN VEGETATION (downstream)	0 = Absent (0%) 3 = Heavy (40-75%) 1 = Sparse (<10%) 4 = Very Heavy (>75%) 2 = Moderate (10-40%) <b>circle one</b>									
<i>Riparian estimates are made 5m above and 5m below the transect and 10m to the side starting at the bank.</i>										
Vegetation Class	Left Bank				Right Bank					
<b>Upper Canopy (&gt;5 m high)</b>										
Trees and saplings >5 m high	0	1	2	3	4	0	1	2	3	4
<b>Lower Canopy (0.5 m to 5m high)</b>										
Shrubs and saplings 0.5m to 5m high	0	1	2	3	4	0	1	2	3	4
<b>Ground Cover (&lt;0.5 m high)</b>										
Shrubs and saplings, herbs/ grasses	0	1	2	3	4	0	1	2	3	4
Barren, bare soil/ duff	0	1	2	3	4	0	1	2	3	4

INSTREAM HABITAT COMPLEXITY	0 = Absent (0%) 1 = Sparse (<10%) 2 = Moderate (10-40%) 3 = Heavy (40-75%) 4 = Very Heavy (>75%)				
Filamentous Algae	0	1	2	3	4
Aquatic Macrophytes	0	1	2	3	4
Boulders	0	1	2	3	4
Woody Debris >0.3m	0	1	2	3	4
Woody Debris <0.3m	0	1	2	3	4
Undercut Banks	0	1	2	3	4
Overhang. Vegetation	0	1	2	3	4
Live Tree Roots	0	1	2	3	4
Artificial Structures	0	1	2	3	4

DENSIOMETER READINGS (0-17) <i>count covered dots</i>	
Left Bank	
Center Upstream	
Center Downstream	
Right Bank	

<b>Inter-transect: I-J</b>	Wetted Width (m):
----------------------------	-------------------

FLOW HABITATS (% between transects, T=100%)		INTER-TRANSECT SUBSTRATES (measure in mm or use size classes)				SUBSTRATE SIZE CLASS CODES	CPOM/ COBBLE EMBEDDEDNESS
Channel Type	%	Position (%)	mm or Size Class	Depth (cm)	CPOM		
Riffle		L Bank			P A	<b>RS</b> = bedrock smooth (>car) <b>RR</b> = bedrock rough (> car) <b>RC</b> = concrete/asphalt <b>XB</b> = large boulder (1-4m) <b>SB</b> = sm bllder (.25 m to 1m) <b>CB</b> = cobble (64-250mm) <b>GC</b> = coarse gravel (16-64) <b>GF</b> = fine gravel (2-16 mm) <b>SA</b> = sand (0.25-2mm) <b>FN</b> = fines (<0.25mm) <b>HP</b> = hardpan (consol. fines) <b>WD</b> = wood <b>OT</b> = other	<b>CPOM:</b> Record presence (P)/ absence (A) of coarse particulate organic matter (>1.0 mm) within 1 cm of each particle.  <b>Cobble Embeddedness:</b> visually estimate % embedded by fine particles (record to nearest 5%)
Rapid		LeftCtr			P A		
Run		Center			P A		
Glide		RightCtr			P A		
Pool		R Bank			P A		
Cascade/ Fall		<b>Note:</b> Substrate sizes can be recorded either as direct measures of the median axis of each particle or one of the size classes listed to right					
Dry							



Site Code:	Date: ___ / ___ / 2006		
Wetted Width (m):	Bankfull Width (m):	Bankfull Height:	<b>Transect: J</b>

TRANSECT SUBSTRATES				Cobble Embed (%)
Position	mm or Size Class	Depth (cm)	CPOM	
L Bank			P A	
LeftCtr			P A	
Center			P A	
RightCtr			P A	
R Bank			P A	

BANK STABILITY 5m up and 5m downstream of transect and from bankfull to wetted width			
Left Bank	eroded	vulnerable	stable
Right Bank	eroded	vulnerable	stable

HUMAN INFLUENCE	0 = Not Present CH - Within Channel B = On Bank C = Within 10m of Channel P = >10m and <50m of Channel								
	Left Bank				Channel	Right Bank			
Walls/ Rip-rap/ Dams	0	B	C	P	CH	0	B	C	P
Buildings	0	B	C	P	CH	0	B	C	P
Pavement/ Cleared Lot	0	B	C	P		0	B	C	P
Road/ Railroad	0	B	C	P	CH	0	B	C	P
Pipes (Inlet/ Outlet)	0	B	C	P	CH	0	B	C	P
Landfill/ Trash	0	B	C	P	CH	0	B	C	P
Park/ Lawn	0	B	C	P		0	B	C	P
Row Crops	0	B	C	P		0	B	C	P
Pasture/ Range	0	B	C	P		0	B	C	P
Logging Operations	0	B	C	P		0	B	C	P
Mining Activity	0	B	C	P	CH	0	B	C	P

RIPARIAN VEGETATION (downstream)	0 = Absent (0%) 3 = Heavy (40-75%) 1 = Sparse (<10%) 4 = Very Heavy (>75%) 2 = Moderate (10-40%) <b>circle one</b>									
<i>Riparian estimates are made 5m above and 5m below the transect and 10m to the side starting at the bank.</i>										
Vegetation Class	Left Bank				Right Bank					
<b>Upper Canopy (&gt;5 m high)</b>										
Trees and saplings >5 m high	0	1	2	3	4	0	1	2	3	4
<b>Lower Canopy (0.5 m to 5m high)</b>										
Shrubs and saplings 0.5m to 5m high	0	1	2	3	4	0	1	2	3	4
<b>Ground Cover (&lt;0.5 m high)</b>										
Shrubs and saplings, herbs/ grasses	0	1	2	3	4	0	1	2	3	4
Barren, bare soil/ duff	0	1	2	3	4	0	1	2	3	4

INSTREAM HABITAT COMPLEXITY	0 = Absent (0%) 1 = Sparse (<10%) 2 = Moderate (10-40%) 3 = Heavy (40-75%) 4 = Very Heavy (>75%)				
Filamentous Algae	0	1	2	3	4
Aquatic Macrophytes	0	1	2	3	4
Boulders	0	1	2	3	4
Woody Debris >0.3m	0	1	2	3	4
Woody Debris <0.3m	0	1	2	3	4
Undercut Banks	0	1	2	3	4
Overhang. Vegetation	0	1	2	3	4
Live Tree Roots	0	1	2	3	4
Artificial Structures	0	1	2	3	4

DENSIOMETER READINGS (0-17) <i>count covered dots</i>	
Left Bank	
Center Upstream	
Center Downstream	
Right Bank	

<b>Inter-transect: J-K</b>	Wetted Width (m):
----------------------------	-------------------

FLOW HABITATS (% between transects, T=100%)		INTER-TRANSECT SUBSTRATES (measure in mm or use size classes)				SUBSTRATE SIZE CLASS CODES	CPOM/ COBBLE EMBEDDEDNESS
Channel Type	%	Position (%)	mm or Size Class	Depth (cm)	CPOM	<b>RS</b> = bedrock smooth (>car) <b>RR</b> = bedrock rough (> car) <b>RC</b> = concrete/asphalt <b>XB</b> = large boulder (1-4m) <b>SB</b> = sm blder (.25 m to 1m) <b>CB</b> = cobble (64-250mm) <b>GC</b> = coarse gravel (16-64) <b>GF</b> = fine gravel (2-16 mm) <b>SA</b> = sand (0.25-2mm) <b>FN</b> = fines (<0.25mm) <b>HP</b> = hardpan (consol. fines) <b>WD</b> = wood <b>OT</b> = other	<b>CPOM:</b> Record presence (P)/ absence (A) of coarse particulate organic matter (>1.0 mm) within 1 cm of each particle.  <b>Cobble Embeddedness:</b> visually estimate % embedded by fine particles (record to nearest 5%)
Riffle		L Bank			P A		
Rapid		LeftCtr			P A		
Run		Center			P A		
Glide		RightCtr			P A		
Pool		R Bank			P A		
Cascade/ Fall		<b>Note:</b> Substrate sizes can be recorded either as direct measures of the median axis of each particle or one of the size classes listed to right					
Dry							



Site Code:

Date: \_\_\_ / \_\_\_ / 2006

**FULL FORM**

**Site Map:**

**Field Notes/ Comments:**

# **Attachment B**

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BMI Taxa List

## Attachment B – Benthic Macroinvertebrate Taxa List for Upper Truckee River Golf Course Project

Upper Truckee River Golf Course Project Benthic Macroinvertebrate Taxa								Upper Truckee River			
								9/21/2006			
								Targeted Riffle	Multi-Habitat	Targeted Riffle	Multi-Habitat
Phylum	Subphylum	Class	Order	Family	Subfamily	Tribe	Taxon	UTR-1		UTR-2	
Arthropoda											
	Hexapoda										
		Insecta									
			Coleoptera								
				Elmidae							
							Optioservus sp.	54	22	43	19
							Zaitzevia sp.	--	1	1	--
							Narpus sp.	--	1	--	1
							Optioservus sp.	53	87	28	99
							Zaitzevia sp.	4	--	--	--
				Haliplidae							
							Brychius sp.	--	5	--	--
				Hydraenidae							
							Hydraena sp.	--	--	--	1
			Diptera								
				Athericidae							
							Atherix pachypus	--	--	1	--
				Ceratopogonidae							
							Bezzia/ Palpomyia	2	2	4	4
							Culicoides sp.	--	15	--	2
				Chironomidae							
					Chironominae						
						Chironomini					
							Apedilum sp.	--	1	--	1
							Cryptochironomus sp.	--	8	--	3
							Phaenopsectra sp.	--	17	--	--
							Polypedilum sp.	--	5	4	6
							Microtendipes pedellus group	--	1	--	--
							Tanytarsini				
							Rheotanytarsus sp.	--	--	1	4
							Tanytarsus sp.	--	19	--	2
					Diamesinae						
						Diamesini					

						Potthastia gaedii group	9	1	6	3
					Orthoclaadiinae					
						Orthocladius complex	--	25	37	21
						Cricotopus sp.	14	--	4	--
						Eukiefferiella sp.	8	--	12	16
						Parakiefferiella sp.	--	--	--	2
						Psectrocladius sp.	--	5	--	21
						Synorthocladius sp.	--	1	5	--
						Cricotopus bicinctus group	--	1	3	4
						Tvetenia bavarica group	2	2	28	15
						Cricotopus nostocicola	--	2	--	1
					Prodiamesinae					
						Monodiamesa sp.	--	1	--	1
						Odontomesa sp.	--	3	--	--
					Tanypodinae					
						Pentaneurini				
						Thienemannimyia group	--	6	2	13
						Pentaneura sp.	--	--	--	1
				Empididae						
						Chelifera/ Metachela	--	5	--	--
						Hemerodromia sp.	--	3	--	--
						Neoplasta sp.	1	--	--	--
				Psychodidae						
						Pericoma/ Telmatoscopus	--	4	1	--
				Simuliidae						
						Simulium sp.	3	--	12	2
				Tipulidae						
						Antocha sp.	1	1	1	--
						Dicranota sp.	--	--	2	1
						Hesperoconopa sp.	--	1	--	--
						Hexatoma sp.	--	--	--	2
						Limnophila sp.	--	--	--	1
			Ephemeroptera							
				Ameletidae						
						Ameletus sp.	2	--	--	3
				Baetidae						
						Centroptilum sp.	1	7	--	3
						Baetis tricaudatus	5	--	10	2
				Ephemerellidae						
						Attenella sp.	102	42	103	53
							3	1	3	7

						<i>Drunella grandis</i>	2	8	3	6
				Heptageniidae						
						<i>Cinygmula</i> sp.	22	6	30	11
						<i>Epeorus</i> sp.	1	--	--	--
						<i>Ironodes</i> sp.	--	--	1	1
						<i>Rhithrogena</i> sp.	62	4	14	6
				Leptohyphidae						
						<i>Tricorythodes</i> sp.	--	8	--	7
				Leptophlebiidae						
						<i>Paraleptophlebia</i> sp.	2	3	5	6
				Hemiptera						
					Corixidae		--	1	--	--
				Megaloptera						
					Sialidae					
						<i>Sialis</i> sp.	--	1	--	--
				Plecoptera						
					Capniidae		1	1	1	7
					Chloroperlidae					
						<i>Sweltsa</i> sp.	62	14	43	35
					Nemouridae					
						<i>Zapada</i> sp.	--	--	1	1
						<i>Zapada cinctipes</i>	1	--	7	4
					Perlidae		1	--	--	--
						<i>Calineuria californica</i>	--	--	1	--
					Perlodidae					
						<i>Cultus</i> sp.	4	3	3	4
						<i>Perlinodes aureus</i>	4	1	14	7
						<i>Skwala americana</i>	13	3	5	4
				Trichoptera						
					Brachycentridae					
						<i>Micrasema</i> sp.	1	3	3	1
					Glossosomatidae					
						<i>Agapetus</i> sp.	--	--	1	--
						<i>Glossosoma</i> sp.	1	--	--	1
					Hydropsychidae					
						<i>Cheumatopsyche</i> sp.	14	9	10	4
						<i>Hydropsyche</i> sp.	5	1	6	2
					Hydroptilidae					
						<i>Hydroptila</i> sp.	--	38	--	17
					Lepidostomatidae					

						Lepidostoma sp.	28	37	18	32
				Rhyacophilidae						
						Rhyacophila sp.	--	--	2	--
						Rhyacophila brunnea group	4	5	12	5
						Rhyacophila grandis group	--	--	2	--
				Uenoidae						
						Neophylax sp.	--	5	--	7
	Chelicerata									
		Arachnida								
			Trombidiformes							
				Hydryphantidae						
						Wandesia sp.	1	--	1	--
				Hygrobatidae						
						Hygrobates sp.	--	3	--	--
				Lebertiidae						
						Lebertia sp.	2	8	3	2
				Sperchontidae						
						Sperchon sp.	1	1	--	--
				Torrenticolidae						
						Torrenticola sp.	3	9	3	6
Annelida										
	Clitellata									
		Oligochaeta					5	14	6	2
Mollusca										
		Bivalvia								
			Veneroida							
				Sphaeriidae			--	12	--	--
		Gastropoda								
			Basommatophora							
				Physidae						
						Physa sp.	--	--	--	1
							504	493	506	493
<b>Total Organisms Recovered</b>							504	493	506	493
<b>Extra Organisms</b>							0	7	156	4
<b>QC Organisms</b>							17	2	0	16
<b>Total Picked (extras + QC)</b>							521	502	662	513
<b>Grids Processed</b>							0.5	0.75	0.5	2
<b>Total Grids Possible</b>							3	8	2	6
<b>Abundance (#/ sample)</b>							3126	5355	2648	1539



## **APPENDIX H**

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Native American Contacts



DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

Sierra District  
Cultural Resources  
P. O. Box 266  
Tahoma, Ca 96142  
530-525-3386

Ruth Coleman, *Director*

April 24, 2006

William Dancing Feather  
Cultural Resources Coordinator  
Washoe Tribe of Nevada and California  
Washoe Archive and Cultural Center  
861 Crescent Drive  
Carson City, NV 89701

Dear Mr. Dancing Feather,

The Department of Parks and Recreation (Parks), in conjunction with the Bureau of Reclamation (BOR), proposes to restore a 1.5 mile segment of the Upper Truckee River within the Lake Valley State Recreation Area (Lake Tahoe Golf Course) and Washoe Meadows State Park located in South Lake Tahoe, California (T12N, R18E, Section 20, 28 and 29). The principle activity associated with the proposed project would involve reconstructing channel alignment to restore channel morphology in planform, geometry and profile grade which would eventually create 267 acres of restored floodplain suitable for wetlands and native riparian vegetation communities. Project related activities associated with the project would involve relocating six golf course holes that currently exist on Lake Valley State Recreation Area property along the eastern edge of the Upper Truckee River. These holes and related fairways would be constructed on the western edge of the river in the southernmost portion of Washoe Meadows State Park. This action would likely involve impacting four prehistoric sites that may be considered eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). The nature of the proposed project, and involvement of a federal agency (BOR), requires compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, which mandates federal agencies to consider effects of projects on historic properties.

Parks performed reconnaissance and evaluation of the project area. The attached report is the result of the archaeological evaluations of four archaeological sites within the proposed project area. Please note that CA-ELD-555 is also located in the project area, but was excluded from evaluation during this investigation since it was already determined significant and eligible for listing on the NRHP based on surface remains.

The enclosed draft *Phase II Archaeological Field Testing Report & Evaluation for Four Prehistoric Sites: CA-ELD-2152, CA-ELD-2157, CA-ELD-2158, CA-ELD-2160, Washoe Meadows State Park, El Dorado County, California* is presented to the Washoe Tribe of Nevada and California for review and consideration. At this time we are specifically requesting comments on the archaeological site evaluations set-forth in the attached report. We also appreciate any comments, questions or concerns the Washoe Tribe may have regarding the proposed project's possible effects on Native American cultural resources.

If you or any of the Washoe Tribe have any questions concerning the attached report, please call me at (530) 525-9526 or email at [djaffke@parks.ca.gov](mailto:djaffke@parks.ca.gov).

Sincerely,

Denise Jaffke  
Associate State Archaeologist

Enclosed: Phase II Evaluation Report



DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

Sierra District  
Cultural Resources  
P. O. Box 266  
Tahoma, Ca 96142  
530-525-3386

Ruth Coleman, *Director*

April 24, 2006

Lynda Shoshone  
Washoe Tribe of Nevada and California  
838 A Wa-She-Shu Way  
Gardnerville, NV 89140

Dear Lynda,

The Department of Parks and Recreation (Parks), in conjunction with the Bureau of Reclamation (BOR), proposes to restore a 1.5 mile segment of the Upper Truckee River within the Lake Valley State Recreation Area (Lake Tahoe Golf Course) and Washoe Meadows State Park located in South Lake Tahoe, California (T12N, R18E, Section 20, 28 and 29). The principle activity associated with the proposed project would involve reconstructing channel alignment to restore channel morphology in planform, geometry and profile grade which would eventually create 267 acres of restored floodplain suitable for wetlands and native riparian vegetation communities. Project related activities associated with the project would involve relocating six golf course holes that currently exist on Lake Valley State Recreation Area property along the eastern edge of the Upper Truckee River. These holes and related fairways would be constructed on the western edge of the river in the southernmost portion of Washoe Meadows State Park. This action would likely involve impacting four prehistoric sites that may be considered eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). The nature of the proposed project, and involvement of a federal agency (BOR), requires compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, which mandates federal agencies to consider effects of projects on historic properties.

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Sincerely,

Denise Jaffke  
Associate State Archaeologist

Enclosed: Phase II Evaluation Report



Sierra District  
Cultural Resources  
P. O. Box 266  
Tahoma, Ca 96142  
530-525-3386

April 24, 2006

Brian Wallace  
Tribal Chairperson  
Washoe Tribe of Nevada and California  
919 Highway 395 South  
Gardnerville, NV 89410

Dear Mr. Wallace,

The Department of Parks and Recreation (Parks), in conjunction with the Bureau of Reclamation (BOR), proposes to restore a 1.5 mile segment of the Upper Truckee River within the Lake Valley State Recreation Area (Lake Tahoe Golf Course) and Washoe Meadows State Park located in South Lake Tahoe, California (T12N, R18E, Section 20, 28 and 29). The principle activity associated with the proposed project would involve reconstructing channel alignment to restore channel morphology in planform, geometry and profile grade which would eventually create 267 acres of restored floodplain suitable for wetlands and native riparian vegetation communities. Project related activities associated with the project would involve relocating six golf course holes that currently exist on Lake Valley State Recreation Area property along the eastern edge of the Upper Truckee River. These holes and related fairways would be constructed on the western edge of the river in the southernmost portion of Washoe Meadows State Park. This action would likely involve impacting four prehistoric sites that may be considered eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). The nature of the proposed project, and involvement of a federal agency (BOR), requires compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, which mandates federal agencies to consider effects of projects on historic properties.

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If you or any of the Washoe Tribe have any questions concerning the attached report, please call me at (530) 525-9526 or email at [djaffke@parks.ca.gov](mailto:djaffke@parks.ca.gov).

Sincerely,

Denise Jaffke  
Associate State Archaeologist

Enclosed: Phase II Evaluation Report

cc:

William Dancing Feather  
Lynda Shoshone  
Cyndie Walck, DPR Project Manager



Sierra District  
Cultural Resources  
P. O. Box 266  
Tahoma, Ca 96142  
530-525-9526

June 14, 2004

Lynda Shoshone  
Washoe Tribal Council of California and Nevada

Dear Lynda:

This letter accompanies a copy of my notes and photographs taken from the Public Meeting held at Lake Tahoe Golf Course on June 6, 2004. Also included are sections of the *Upper Truckee River Upper Reach Environmental Assessment* report prepared by Swanson Hydrology & Geomorphology (December 2003). I have only included the Cultural Resources and Proposed Alternative sections, but if you would like a copy of the full report, please let me know (see Contents for additional chapters).

Also, I would like to arrange a date for consultation with interested Washoe Tribal members—yourself included, of course—to discuss the Upper Truckee River Rehabilitation project. I thought it might be beneficial to visit portions of the project area the same day as the site tour at Washoe Meadows with Pacific Legacy and possibly Penny Rucks and Susan Lindström. Let me know if you think it would be feasible and what dates would work best for you. I have yet to speak with Lisa Shapiro to discuss a potential date of the Washoe Meadows site tour, but I was hoping for late July, early August.

If you would like to contact me regarding this project or the site tour, please do not hesitate to call (530) 525-9526 or [sierraark@jps.net](mailto:sierraark@jps.net).

Sincerely,

Denise L. Thomas  
Associate State Archaeologist



DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION  
Sierra District  
Cultural Resources  
P. O. Box 266  
Tahoma, Ca 96142  
530-525-3386

Ruth Coleman, *Director*

July 19, 2004

William Dancing Feather  
Cultural Resources Coordinator  
Washoe Tribe of Nevada and California  
Washoe Archive and Cultural Center  
861 Crescent Drive  
Carson City, NV 89701

Dear Mr. Dancing Feather,

The Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) is conducting a cultural resources inventory for the proposed project, Upper Truckee River Restoration Project, Upper Reach. This inventory effort is intended to guarantee compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) of 1970, the CEQA Guidelines, and the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966.

The Upper Truckee River has been identified as a major pollutant source of sediment and nutrients flowing into Lake Tahoe, owing to the large drainage area of urban land. Nutrients, including bioavailable nitrogen and phosphorus, have been identified as a major contributor to algae growth in Lake Tahoe, which has led to a significant decline in the clarity of the Lake since measurements began in the 1960s. Fine sediments contributes to lake clarity decline, as well as the degradation of aquatic habitat for fish and other wildlife in the Upper Truckee River. The segment of the river that is contributing a high degree of sedimentation is located on DPR property at Lake Valley State Recreation Area (i.e., Tahoe Golf Course). The purpose of the proposed Upper Truckee River Restoration Project is to restore the existing river and surrounding area to pre-developed condition that sustains aquatic and riparian habitat, yields a more natural sediment transport system, and provides a natural watershed that is morphologically and hydrologically balanced.

I am contacting you to ask if you know of any traditional cultural places (e.g., plant gathering areas) or sites of religious and cultural significance which could potentially be impacted by the proposed project. We realize that the Upper Truckee River assumes cultural significance to modern Washoe people and are interested in contemporary Native American values that may be associated with the project area.

Susan Lindström, Ph.D., Consulting Archaeologist and Penny Rucks, M.A. Consulting Ethnographer conducted prefield research addressing the entire watershed south the Highway 50 bridge at Elks Club Drive. A field reconnaissance was conducted only for that portion of the Upper Truckee River corridor between Highway 50 bridge at Elks Club Drive and the Highway 50 bridge at Meyers, an area comprising roughly four miles of river channel and encompassing about 480 acres. The following sites were identified in the project vicinity:

1. FS-05-19-331 Prehistoric Site
2. UTR-6 Prehistoric Isolate Chert flake in dirt road
3. UTR-9 Historic Isolate "Pearl Oil" can with lead solder

No cultural resources have yet been identified directly within the Area of Potential Effects (APE) for the proposed project.

Since the project is located along an area considered highly sensitive for archaeological resources, we are planning an Extended Archaeological Field Survey which will involve a limited excavation along portions of the Upper Truckee River to check for the presence or absence of subsurface cultural deposits. The excavation will last up to four days and consist of backhoe trenches to maximize the sample area and deposit processed per unit-time. If any artifacts are recovered they will be identified and then returned. Further, if a subsurface deposit is identified, the location will be noted and the testing will conclude in that area and an Archaeological Test Excavation to assess site significance and integrity will be planned at a future date. I will submit a draft copy of the Extended Archaeological Field Survey Proposal for your review and comment by September 2004.\*

Enclosed you will find a marked topographic map showing the project area. Please feel free to contact me at my office, 530.525.9526 or [sierraark@jps.net](mailto:sierraark@jps.net), if you have any comments or questions.

Thank you for your assistance. I look forward to working with you on this important project.

Sincerely,

Denise L Thomas  
Associate State Archaeologist

Enclosed: Project Location Map

Cc: Lynda Shoshone  
William Dancing Feather  
Judith Polanich  
Cyndi Walck





DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

Ruth Coleman, *Director*

Sierra District  
Cultural Resources  
P. O. Box 266  
Tahoma, Ca 96142  
530-525-3386

July 19, 2004

Rob Wood  
Native American Heritage Commission  
915 Capital Mall, Rm. 364  
Sacramento, CA 95814

Dear Mr. Wood:

The Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) is conducting a cultural resources inventory for the proposed project, Upper Truckee River Restoration Project, Upper Reach. The project is located in Sections 20, 29, 30 of T12N/R18E depicted on the South Lake Tahoe, California USGS 7.5' quadrangle. This inventory effort is intended to guarantee compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) of 1970, the CEQA Guidelines, and the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966.

The Upper Truckee River has been identified as a major pollutant source of sediment and nutrients flowing into Lake Tahoe, owing to the large drainage area of urban land. Nutrients, including bioavailable nitrogen and phosphorus, have been identified as a major contributor to algae growth in Lake Tahoe, which has led to a significant decline in the clarity of the Lake since measurements began in the 1960s. Fine sediments contribute to lake clarity decline, as well as the degradation of aquatic habitat for fish and other wildlife in the Upper Truckee River. The segment of the river that is contributing a high degree of sedimentation is located on DPR property at Lake Valley State Recreation Area (i.e., Tahoe Golf Course). The purpose of the proposed Upper Truckee River Restoration Project is to restore the existing river and surrounding area to a pre-developed condition that sustains aquatic and riparian habitat, yields a more natural sediment transport system, and provides a natural watershed that is morphologically and hydrologically balanced.

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We are pleased to bring this proposed activity to your attention and would appreciate any background information you can provide regarding prehistoric, historic, or ethnographic land use. We are also interested in contemporary Native American values that may be associated with the project area or any other information contained in your Sacred Lands Inventory.

Enclosed you will find a marked topographic map showing the project area. Please feel free to contact me at my office, 530.525.9526 or [sierraark@jps.net](mailto:sierraark@jps.net), if you have any comments or questions.

Thank you for your assistance.

Sincerely,

Denise L Thomas  
Associate State Archaeologist

Enclosed: Project Location Map



DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION  
Sierra District  
Cultural Resources  
P. O. Box 266  
Tahoma, Ca 96142  
530-525-3386

Ruth Coleman, *Director*

August 9, 2004

Brian Wallace  
Tribal Chairperson  
Washoe Tribe of Nevada and California  
919 Highway 395 South  
Gardnerville, NV 89410

Dear Mr. Wallace,

The Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) is conducting a cultural resources inventory for the proposed project, Upper Truckee River Restoration Project, Upper Reach. This inventory effort is intended to guarantee compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) of 1970, the CEQA Guidelines, and the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966.

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Thank you for your assistance. I look forward to working with you on this important project.

Sincerely,

Denise L Thomas  
Associate State Archaeologist

Enclosed: Project Location Map

Cc: Lynda Shoshone  
William Dancing Feather  
Judith Polanich  
Cyndi Walck



August 9, 2004

Brian Wallace  
Tribal Chairperson  
Washoe Tribe of Nevada and California  
919 Highway 395 South  
Gardnerville, NV 89410

Dear Mr. Wallace:

This letter accompanies a copy of the Extended Archaeological Field Survey proposal outlining exploratory trenching in areas along the Upper Truckee River. Proposed testing is currently scheduled for November 2004. I welcome any and all comments and/or suggestions. Please do not hesitate to contact me at (530) 525.9526.

Sincerely,

Denise L. Thomas  
Associate State Archaeologist



September 2, 2004

William Dancing Feather  
Cultural Resources Coordinator  
Washoe Tribe of Nevada and California  
Washoe Archive and Cultural Center  
861 Crescent Drive  
Carson City, NV 89701

Dear Mr. Dancing Feather,

This letter accompanies a copy of the Extended Archaeological Field Survey proposal outlining exploratory trenching in areas along the Upper Truckee River. Proposed testing is currently scheduled for November 2004. I welcome any and all comments and/or suggestions. Please do not hesitate to contact me at (530) 525.9526.

Sincerely,

Denise L. Thomas  
Associate State Archaeologist

EDAW Inc  
2022 J Street, Sacramento, California 95811  
www.edaw.com

27 Feb., 2007

Debbie Pilas-Treadway  
Native American Heritage Commission  
915 Capitol Mall, Room 364  
Sacramento, CA 95814

**RE: Upper Truckee River Restoration Project**

Dear Ms. Pilas-Treadway:

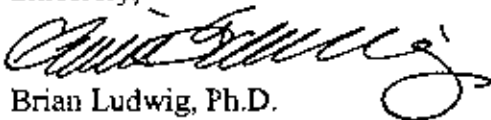
EDAW is conducting cultural resources studies for the above-referenced project located in El Dorado County, near the town of Meyers, and depicted on the Emerald Bay and Echo Lake USGS topographic quadrangle maps in Township 12N, Range 18E, Sections 18-20, 29, and 30. The proposed project would consist of re-channeling the Truckee River to its historic route to restore natural habitats and reduce the sediment flow into Lake Tahoe.

We are pleased to bring this activity to your attention, and would appreciate any information you can provide regarding prehistoric, historic, or ethnographic Native American land use. We are also interested in any contemporary Native American values that may be present near or within the project area. We would also like to request a search of the NAHC Sacred Land files.

Please send via mail or facsimile a listing of local Native American groups or representatives at your earliest convenience, so that we may contact appropriate individuals and account for their potential concerns in the planning process.

If you have any questions or comments feel free to contact me at my office. I can be reached by email at [Ludwigb@edaw.com](mailto:Ludwigb@edaw.com), or by phone at 916-414-5886. I look forward to hearing from you soon.

Sincerely,



Brian Ludwig, Ph.D.  
Senior Archaeologist

enclosure: USGS map section

STATE OF CALIFORNIA

Arnold Schwarzenegger, Governor

## NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

915 CAPITOL MALL, ROOM 364  
SACRAMENTO, CA 95814  
(916) 653-4082  
Fax (916) 657-5390  
Web Site: www.nahc.ca.gov



March 7, 2007

Brian Ludwig  
Senior Archaeologist  
EDAW Inc.

Sent by Fax: 916-414-5850  
Number of Pages: 2

Re: Proposed Upper Truckee River Restoration Project, El Dorado County.

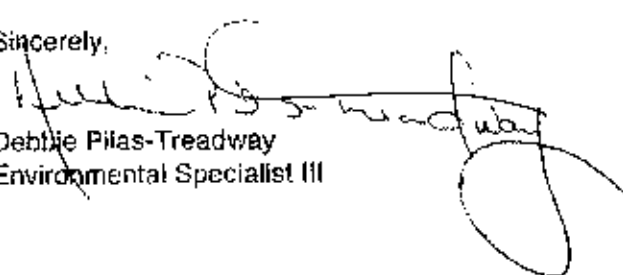
Dear Mr. Ludwig:

A record search of the sacred land file has failed to indicate the presence of Native American cultural resources in the immediate project area. The absence of specific site information in the sacred lands file does not indicate the absence of cultural resources in any project area. Other sources of cultural resources should also be contacted for information regarding known and recorded sites.

Enclosed is a list of Native Americans individuals/organizations who may have knowledge of cultural resources in the project area. The Commission makes no recommendation or preference of a single individual, or group over another. This list should provide a starting place in locating areas of potential adverse impact within the proposed project area. I suggest you contact all of those indicated, if they cannot supply information, they might recommend others with specific knowledge. By contacting all those listed, your organization will be better able to respond to claims of failure to consult with the appropriate tribe or group. If a response has not been received within two weeks of notification, the Commission requests that you follow-up with a telephone call to ensure that the project information has been received.

If you receive notification of change of addresses and phone numbers from any of these individuals or groups, please notify me. With your assistance we are able to assure that our lists contain current information. If you have any questions or need additional information, please contact me at (916) 653-4038.

Sincerely,

  
Debbie Pilas-Treadway  
Environmental Specialist III



**Native American Contacts  
El Dorado County  
March 7, 2007**

Washoe Tribe of Nevada and California  
Waldo Walker, Chairperson  
919 Highway 395 South Washoe  
Gardnerville , NV 89410  
waldo.walker@washoetribe.us  
775-265-4191  
775-265-6240 Fax

Washoe Tribe of Nevada and California THPO  
William Dancing Feather, Tribal Historic Preservation  
861 Crescent Drive Washoe  
Carson City , NV 89701  
wthpo@yahoo.com  
(775) 888-0936  
(775) 888-0937 FAX

This list is current only as of the date of this document.

Distribution of this list does not relieve any person of statutory responsibility as defined in Section 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code, Section 5097.91 of the Public Resources Code and Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code.

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources for the proposed Upper Truckee River Restoration project, El Dorado County.

EDAW Inc  
2022 J Street, Sacramento, California 95811  
www.edaw.com

10 March, 2007

Mr. Waldo Walker  
Washoe Tribe of Nevada and California  
919 Highway 395 South  
Gardnerville, NV 89410

**RE: Upper Truckee River Restoration Project**

Dear Mr. Walker:

EDAW is conducting cultural resources studies for the above-referenced project located in El Dorado County, near the town of Meyers, and depicted on the Emerald Bay and Echo Lake USGS topographic quadrangle maps in Township 12N, Range 18E, Sections 18-20, 29, and 30. The proposed project would consist of re-channeling the Truckee River to its historic route to restore natural habitats and reduce the sediment flow into Lake Tahoe.

We would appreciate your help in identifying any concerns your community may have regarding the cultural resources in the study area. Please return the enclosed response form. Returning this form does not imply that you approve or disapprove of the study, nor does it limit your opportunity to comment at a later time.

Efforts to address your concerns will be included in the planning process. A list of Native American communities that are being contacted has been included. If there are any other groups or individuals you think should be contacted, please let us know.

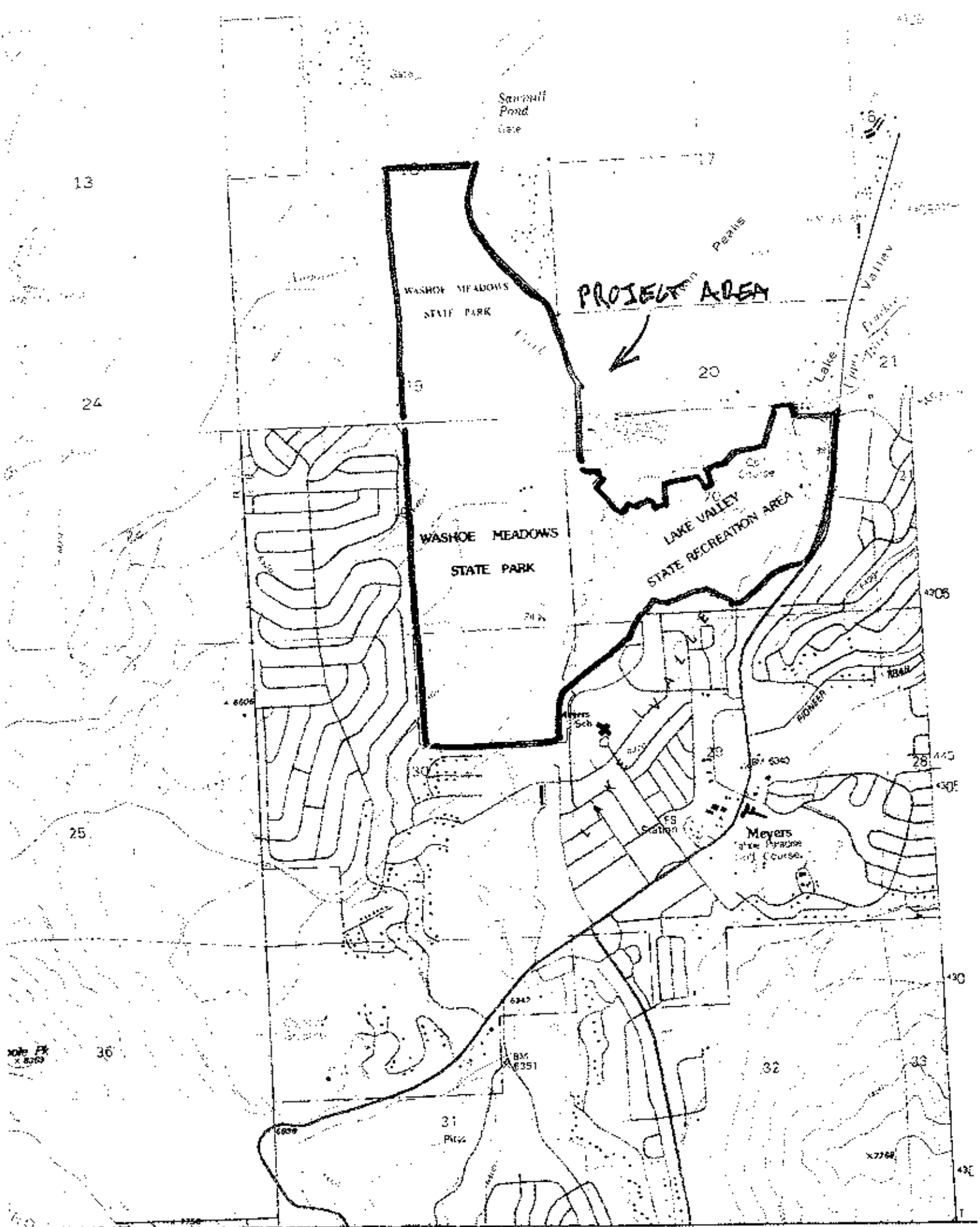
In order to incorporate your concerns and/or input in any forthcoming reports, we would appreciate receiving your comments by April 15, 2007. If you have questions, please feel free to contact me at your convenience. I can be reached by email at [Brian.Ludwig@edaw.com](mailto:Brian.Ludwig@edaw.com) or by phone at 916-414-5886.

Sincerely,



Brian Ludwig, Ph.D.  
Senior Archaeologist

enclosure: USGS map section, response form



PROJECT AREA

WASHOE MEADOWS  
STATE PARK

WASHOE MEADOWS  
STATE PARK

LAKE VALLEY  
STATE RECREATION AREA

Meyers  
Lake Course

FS  
Station

Sch

BM  
6251

Pizz

X7768

BM  
X 8069

Sawmill  
Pond

Peaks

Lake Valley  
Parks

PIONEER

LAKE VALLEY

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**Upper Truckee River Restoration Project**

Please check all that apply:

Please call me to discuss the project further; my day-time phone number is (\_\_\_\_) \_\_\_\_\_  
or my evening phone number is (\_\_\_\_) \_\_\_\_\_

I have further comments as provided below.

I do not have any comments.

**Comments:**

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**CONTACT LETTER MAILED TO:**

**NAME AND ADDRESS (if different):**

Washoe Tribe of Nevada and California  
Mr. Waldo Walker  
919 Highway 395 South  
Gardnerville, NV 89410

---

---

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---

---

**Signature:**

\_\_\_\_\_  
[Name of Recipient here]

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date

**Please return to:**

Brian Ludwig  
EDAW, Inc.  
2022 J St.  
Sacramento, CA 95814

EDAW Inc  
2022 J Street, Sacramento, California 95811  
www.edaw.com

10 March, 2007

Mr. William Dancing Feather  
861 Crescent Dr.  
Carson City, NV 89701

**RE: Upper Truckee River Restoration Project**

Dear Mr. Dancing Feather:

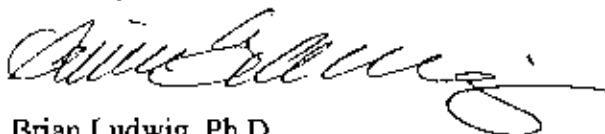
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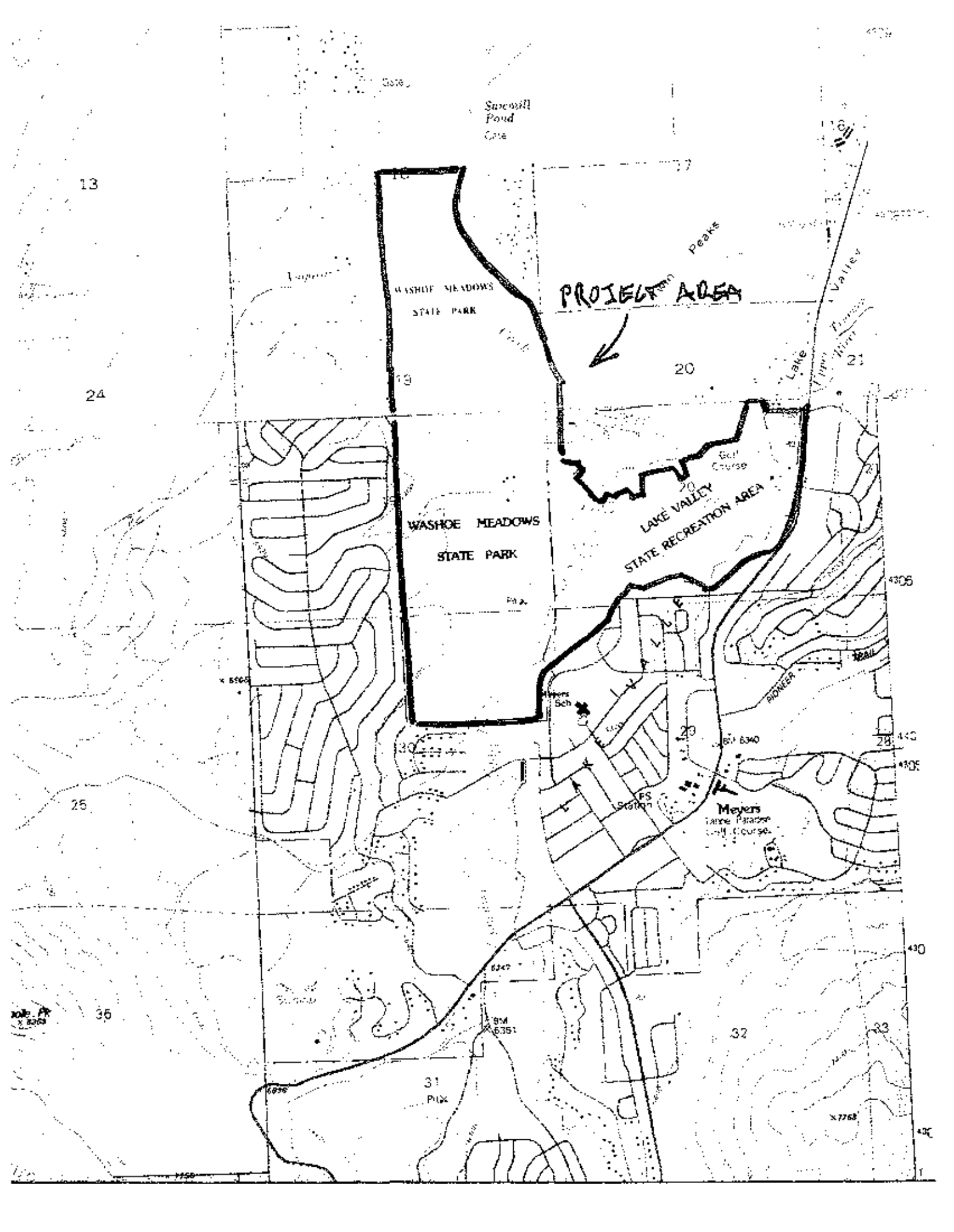
In order to incorporate your concerns and/or input in any forthcoming reports, we would appreciate receiving your comments by April 15, 2007. If you have questions, please feel free to contact me at your convenience. I can be reached by email at [Brian.Ludwig@edaw.com](mailto:Brian.Ludwig@edaw.com) or by phone at 916-414-5886.

Sincerely,



Brian Ludwig, Ph.D.  
Senior Archaeologist

enclosure: USGS map section, response form



**Upper Truckee River Restoration Project**

Please check all that apply:

Please call me to discuss the project further; my day-time phone number is (\_\_\_\_) \_\_\_\_\_  
or my evening phone number is (\_\_\_\_) \_\_\_\_\_

I have further comments as provided below.

I do not have any comments.

**Comments:**

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**CONTACT LETTER MAILED TO:**

**NAME AND ADDRESS (if different):**

Washoe Tribe of Nevada and California  
Mr. William Dancing Feather  
861 Crescent Dr.  
Carson City, NV 89701

---

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---

---

**Signature:**

\_\_\_\_\_  
[Name of Recipient here]

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date

**Please return to:**

Brian Ludwig  
EDAW, Inc.  
2022 J St.  
Sacramento, CA 95814



DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION  
Sierra District  
Cultural Resources  
P. O. Box 266  
Tahoma, Ca 96142  
530-525-3386

Ruth Coleman, *Director*

September 16, 2009

Darrel Cruz  
Tribal Historic Preservation Officer  
Washoe Tribe of Nevada and California  
919 Hwy 395, South  
Gardnerville, NV 89410

Dear Mr. Cruz,

The enclosed *Finding of No Adverse Effect for the Upper Truckee River Restoration Project—Washoe Meadows, California State Parks* is presented to the Washoe Tribe of Nevada and California for your review. We appreciate any comments, questions or concerns the Washoe Tribe may have regarding the project and proposed conditions to preserve historic properties located in the Area of Potential Effects for the Upper Truckee River Restoration Project.

If you or any of the Washoe Tribe has any questions concerning the attached report, please call me at (530) 525-9526 or email at [djaffke@parks.ca.gov](mailto:djaffke@parks.ca.gov).

Sincerely,

Denise Jaffke  
Associate State Archaeologist

Enclosed: Research Design (1Hard Copy)



# **APPENDIX I**

---

Air Quality Modeling Data

Detail Report for Summer Construction Unmitigated Emissions (Pounds/Day)

File Name: C:\Documents and Settings\weirichj\Desktop\UTRG Temp\UTR G Alt 2.urb924

Project Name: UTR Golf Course and Restoration Alt 2

Project Location: Mountain Counties Air Basin

On-Road Vehicle Emissions Based on: Version : Emfac2007 V2.3 Nov 1 2006

Off-Road Vehicle Emissions Based on: OFFROAD2007

CONSTRUCTION EMISSION ESTIMATES (Summer Pounds Per Day, Unmitigated)

	<u>ROG</u>	<u>NOx</u>	<u>CO</u>	<u>SO2</u>	<u>PM10 Dust</u>	<u>PM10 Exhaust</u>	<u>PM10 Total</u>	<u>PM2.5 Dust</u>	<u>PM2.5 Exhaust</u>	<u>PM2.5 Total</u>	<u>CO2</u>
Time Slice 5/15/2012-5/31/2012 Active Days: 15	4.62	35.03	24.29	0.00	0.02	1.83	1.84	0.01	1.68	1.69	3,906.23
Mass Grading 05/15/2012-05/31/2012	4.62	35.03	24.29	0.00	0.02	1.83	1.84	0.01	1.68	1.69	3,906.23
Mass Grading Dust	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Mass Grading Off Road Diesel	4.44	34.69	19.92	0.00	0.00	1.82	1.82	0.00	1.67	1.67	3,604.81
Mass Grading On Road Diesel	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Mass Grading Worker Trips	0.18	0.33	4.36	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.03	0.01	0.01	0.01	301.42
Time Slice 6/1/2012-9/29/2012 Active Days: 104	<u>10.94</u>	<u>96.11</u>	<u>55.56</u>	<u>0.05</u>	<u>245.47</u>	<u>4.83</u>	<u>250.30</u>	<u>51.29</u>	<u>4.44</u>	<u>55.73</u>	<u>11,977.39</u>
Mass Grading 06/01/2012-09/30/2012	10.94	96.11	55.56	0.05	245.47	4.83	250.30	51.29	4.44	55.73	11,977.39
Mass Grading Dust	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	245.28	0.00	245.28	51.23	0.00	51.23	0.00
Mass Grading Off Road Diesel	8.88	68.28	38.32	0.00	0.00	3.88	3.88	0.00	3.57	3.57	7,023.21
Mass Grading On Road Diesel	1.70	27.17	8.52	0.04	0.15	0.93	1.08	0.05	0.85	0.90	4,351.34
Mass Grading Worker Trips	0.36	0.66	8.72	0.01	0.03	0.02	0.05	0.01	0.01	0.03	602.84
Time Slice 10/1/2012-10/15/2012 Active Days: 13	2.89	25.22	13.36	0.00	0.01	1.06	1.07	0.00	0.97	0.98	2,734.41
Trenching 10/01/2012-10/15/2012	2.89	25.22	13.36	0.00	0.01	1.06	1.07	0.00	0.97	0.98	2,734.41
Trenching Off Road Diesel	2.80	25.04	11.01	0.00	0.00	1.05	1.05	0.00	0.97	0.97	2,572.10
Trenching Worker Trips	0.10	0.18	2.35	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01	162.30

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Time Slice 5/15/2013-5/31/2013 8.36 67.84 40.83 0.02 35.35 3.30 38.65 7.39 3.04 10.43 8,499.02  
Active Days: 15

Mass Grading 05/15/2013-05/31/2013 6.57 54.03 33.39 0.01 35.34 2.58 37.92 7.39 2.37 9.76 6,744.71

Mass Grading Dust 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 35.28 0.00 35.28 7.37 0.00 7.37 0.00

Mass Grading Off Road Diesel 5.95 46.56 27.37 0.00 0.00 2.33 2.33 0.00 2.14 2.14 5,161.62

Mass Grading On Road Diesel 0.47 7.19 2.29 0.01 0.05 0.24 0.29 0.02 0.22 0.24 1,304.91

Mass Grading Worker Trips 0.15 0.28 3.72 0.00 0.01 0.01 0.02 0.01 0.01 0.01 278.19

Mass Grading 05/15/2013-10/15/2013 1.79 13.81 7.44 0.00 0.00 0.73 0.73 0.00 0.67 0.67 1,754.31

Mass Grading Dust 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00

Mass Grading Off Road Diesel 1.74 13.72 6.20 0.00 0.00 0.72 0.72 0.00 0.66 0.66 1,661.58

Mass Grading On Road Diesel 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00

Mass Grading Worker Trips 0.05 0.09 1.24 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.01 0.00 0.00 0.00 92.73

Time Slice 6/1/2013-9/30/2013 9.91 86.29 48.59 0.04 420.17 4.30 424.47 87.77 3.96 91.73 11,558.49  
Active Days: 104

Fine Grading 06/01/2013-09/30/2013 8.11 72.48 41.15 0.04 420.17 3.58 423.74 87.77 3.29 91.06 9,804.18

Fine Grading Dust 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 420.00 0.00 420.00 87.71 0.00 87.71 0.00

Fine Grading Off Road Diesel 6.39 48.21 29.46 0.00 0.00 2.75 2.75 0.00 2.53 2.53 5,151.47

Fine Grading On Road Diesel 1.55 23.97 7.65 0.04 0.15 0.81 0.97 0.05 0.75 0.80 4,351.34

Fine Grading Worker Trips 0.16 0.30 4.03 0.00 0.02 0.01 0.03 0.01 0.01 0.01 301.37

Mass Grading 05/15/2013-10/15/2013 1.79 13.81 7.44 0.00 0.00 0.73 0.73 0.00 0.67 0.67 1,754.31

Mass Grading Dust 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00

Mass Grading Off Road Diesel 1.74 13.72 6.20 0.00 0.00 0.72 0.72 0.00 0.66 0.66 1,661.58

Mass Grading On Road Diesel 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00

Mass Grading Worker Trips 0.05 0.09 1.24 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.01 0.00 0.00 0.00 92.73



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Time Slice 6/2/2014-8/30/2014 Active Days: 78	8.04	69.95	41.50	0.04	420.17	3.39	423.57	87.77	3.12	90.89	10,383.47
Mass Grading 05/15/2014-10/15/2014	0.80	5.39	4.25	0.00	0.00	0.42	0.42	0.00	0.38	0.38	628.16
Mass Grading Dust	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Mass Grading Off Road Diesel	0.77	5.35	3.68	0.00	0.00	0.41	0.41	0.00	0.38	0.38	581.80
Mass Grading On Road Diesel	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Mass Grading Worker Trips	0.02	0.04	0.57	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	46.36
Mass Grading 06/01/2014-09/30/2014	7.25	64.56	37.25	0.04	420.17	2.98	423.15	87.77	2.74	90.51	9,755.31
Mass Grading Dust	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	420.00	0.00	420.00	87.71	0.00	87.71	0.00
Mass Grading Off Road Diesel	5.68	43.50	26.20	0.00	0.00	2.27	2.27	0.00	2.09	2.09	5,097.72
Mass Grading On Road Diesel	1.40	20.74	6.76	0.04	0.15	0.70	0.85	0.05	0.64	0.69	4,309.90
Mass Grading Worker Trips	0.17	0.32	4.29	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.03	0.01	0.01	0.02	347.69

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Time Slice 9/1/2014-9/30/2014 Active Days: 26	<u>11.66</u>	<u>93.88</u>	<u>59.33</u>	<u>0.05</u>	<u>420.18</u>	<u>5.08</u>	<u>425.26</u>	<u>87.77</u>	<u>4.67</u>	<u>92.45</u>	<u>13,264.32</u>
Mass Grading 05/15/2014-10/15/2014	0.80	5.39	4.25	0.00	0.00	0.42	0.42	0.00	0.38	0.38	628.16
Mass Grading Dust	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Mass Grading Off Road Diesel	0.77	5.35	3.68	0.00	0.00	0.41	0.41	0.00	0.38	0.38	581.80
Mass Grading On Road Diesel	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Mass Grading Worker Trips	0.02	0.04	0.57	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	46.36
Mass Grading 06/01/2014-09/30/2014	7.25	64.56	37.25	0.04	420.17	2.98	423.15	87.77	2.74	90.51	9,755.31
Mass Grading Dust	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	420.00	0.00	420.00	87.71	0.00	87.71	0.00
Mass Grading Off Road Diesel	5.68	43.50	26.20	0.00	0.00	2.27	2.27	0.00	2.09	2.09	5,097.72
Mass Grading On Road Diesel	1.40	20.74	6.76	0.04	0.15	0.70	0.85	0.05	0.64	0.69	4,309.90
Mass Grading Worker Trips	0.17	0.32	4.29	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.03	0.01	0.01	0.02	347.69
Mass Grading 09/01/2014-09/30/2014	3.62	23.93	17.83	0.00	0.01	1.69	1.70	0.00	1.55	1.55	2,880.85
Mass Grading Dust	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Mass Grading Off Road Diesel	3.54	23.78	15.83	0.00	0.00	1.68	1.68	0.00	1.55	1.55	2,718.60
Mass Grading On Road Diesel	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Mass Grading Worker Trips	0.08	0.15	2.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01	162.25

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Time Slice 10/1/2014-10/15/2014 Active Days: 13	3.68	27.82	18.34	0.00	0.01	1.45	1.45	0.00	1.33	1.33	3,380.90
Fine Grading 10/01/2014-10/15/2014	2.88	22.43	14.09	0.00	0.00	1.03	1.04	0.00	0.95	0.95	2,752.75
Fine Grading Dust	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Fine Grading Off Road Diesel	2.84	22.35	12.95	0.00	0.00	1.03	1.03	0.00	0.95	0.95	2,660.03
Fine Grading On Road Diesel	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Fine Grading Worker Trips	0.05	0.09	1.14	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	92.72
Mass Grading 05/15/2014-10/15/2014	0.80	5.39	4.25	0.00	0.00	0.42	0.42	0.00	0.38	0.38	628.16
Mass Grading Dust	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Mass Grading Off Road Diesel	0.77	5.35	3.68	0.00	0.00	0.41	0.41	0.00	0.38	0.38	581.80
Mass Grading On Road Diesel	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Mass Grading Worker Trips	0.02	0.04	0.57	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	46.36

Phase Assumptions

- Phase: Fine Grading 6/1/2013 - 9/30/2013 - Type Your Description Here
- Total Acres Disturbed: 84
- Maximum Daily Acreage Disturbed: 21
- Fugitive Dust Level of Detail: Default
- 20 lbs per acre-day
- On Road Truck Travel (VMT): 1080.81
- Off-Road Equipment:
- 2 Excavators (168 hp) operating at a 0.57 load factor for 6 hours per day
- 1 Forklifts (145 hp) operating at a 0.3 load factor for 6 hours per day
- 1 Graders (174 hp) operating at a 0.61 load factor for 6 hours per day
- 1 Rollers (95 hp) operating at a 0.56 load factor for 6 hours per day
- 2 Rubber Tired Dozers (357 hp) operating at a 0.59 load factor for 6 hours per day
- 4 Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes (108 hp) operating at a 0.55 load factor for 6 hours per day
- 1 Trenchers (63 hp) operating at a 0.75 load factor for 6 hours per day
- 1 Water Trucks (189 hp) operating at a 0.5 load factor for 6 hours per day

Phase: Fine Grading 5/15/2014 - 5/30/2014 - Type Your Description Here  
 Total Acres Disturbed: 0

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Maximum Daily Acreage Disturbed: 0

Fugitive Dust Level of Detail: Default

20 lbs per acre-day

On Road Truck Travel (VMT): 0

Off-Road Equipment:

1 Excavators (168 hp) operating at a 0.57 load factor for 6 hours per day

1 Forklifts (145 hp) operating at a 0.3 load factor for 6 hours per day

1 Rubber Tired Dozers (357 hp) operating at a 0.59 load factor for 6 hours per day

1 Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes (108 hp) operating at a 0.55 load factor for 6 hours per day

1 Water Trucks (189 hp) operating at a 0.5 load factor for 6 hours per day

Phase: Fine Grading 10/1/2014 - 10/15/2014 - Type Your Description Here

Total Acres Disturbed: 0

Maximum Daily Acreage Disturbed: 0

Fugitive Dust Level of Detail: Default

20 lbs per acre-day

On Road Truck Travel (VMT): 0

Off-Road Equipment:

1 Excavators (168 hp) operating at a 0.57 load factor for 8 hours per day

1 Rubber Tired Dozers (357 hp) operating at a 0.59 load factor for 8 hours per day

1 Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes (108 hp) operating at a 0.55 load factor for 8 hours per day

1 Water Trucks (189 hp) operating at a 0.5 load factor for 8 hours per day

Phase: Mass Grading 5/15/2012 - 5/31/2012 - Type Your Description Here

Total Acres Disturbed: 0

Maximum Daily Acreage Disturbed: 0

Fugitive Dust Level of Detail: Default

20 lbs per acre-day

On Road Truck Travel (VMT): 0

Off-Road Equipment:

2 Excavators (168 hp) operating at a 0.57 load factor for 4 hours per day

1 Forklifts (145 hp) operating at a 0.3 load factor for 4 hours per day

2 Graders (174 hp) operating at a 0.61 load factor for 4 hours per day

2 Rubber Tired Dozers (357 hp) operating at a 0.59 load factor for 4 hours per day

1 Skid Steer Loaders (44 hp) operating at a 0.55 load factor for 4 hours per day



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3 Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes (108 hp) operating at a 0.55 load factor for 4 hours per day

2 Water Trucks (189 hp) operating at a 0.5 load factor for 4 hours per day

Phase: Mass Grading 6/1/2012 - 9/30/2012 - Default Mass Site Grading Description

Total Acres Disturbed: 84

Maximum Daily Acreage Disturbed: 21

Fugitive Dust Level of Detail: Low

Onsite Cut/Fill: 258 cubic yards/day; Offsite Cut/Fill: 11 cubic yards/day

On Road Truck Travel (VMT): 1080.81

Off-Road Equipment:

2 Cranes (399 hp) operating at a 0.43 load factor for 4 hours per day

4 Excavators (168 hp) operating at a 0.57 load factor for 4 hours per day

1 Forklifts (145 hp) operating at a 0.3 load factor for 4 hours per day

2 Graders (174 hp) operating at a 0.61 load factor for 4 hours per day

1 Paving Equipment (104 hp) operating at a 0.53 load factor for 4 hours per day

1 Rollers (95 hp) operating at a 0.56 load factor for 4 hours per day

3 Rubber Tired Dozers (357 hp) operating at a 0.59 load factor for 4 hours per day

7 Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes (108 hp) operating at a 0.55 load factor for 4 hours per day

2 Trenchers (63 hp) operating at a 0.75 load factor for 4 hours per day

3 Water Trucks (189 hp) operating at a 0.5 load factor for 4 hours per day

Phase: Mass Grading 5/15/2013 - 5/31/2013 - Default Mass Site Grading Description

Total Acres Disturbed: 0

Maximum Daily Acreage Disturbed: 0

Fugitive Dust Level of Detail: Low

Onsite Cut/Fill: 258 cubic yards/day; Offsite Cut/Fill: 11 cubic yards/day

On Road Truck Travel (VMT): 324.12

Off-Road Equipment:

2 Excavators (168 hp) operating at a 0.57 load factor for 6 hours per day

1 Forklifts (145 hp) operating at a 0.3 load factor for 6 hours per day

2 Graders (174 hp) operating at a 0.61 load factor for 6 hours per day

2 Rubber Tired Dozers (357 hp) operating at a 0.59 load factor for 6 hours per day

1 Skid Steer Loaders (44 hp) operating at a 0.55 load factor for 6 hours per day

2 Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes (108 hp) operating at a 0.55 load factor for 6 hours per day

2 Water Trucks (189 hp) operating at a 0.5 load factor for 6 hours per day

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Phase: Mass Grading 5/15/2013 - 10/15/2013 - Type Your Description Here

Total Acres Disturbed: 0

Maximum Daily Acreage Disturbed: 0

Fugitive Dust Level of Detail: Default

20 lbs per acre-day

On Road Truck Travel (VMT): 0

Off-Road Equipment:

2 Pumps (53 hp) operating at a 0.74 load factor for 8 hours per day

2 Water Trucks (189 hp) operating at a 0.5 load factor for 8 hours per day

Phase: Mass Grading 5/15/2014 - 10/15/2014 - Type Your Description Here

Total Acres Disturbed: 0

Maximum Daily Acreage Disturbed: 0

Fugitive Dust Level of Detail: Default

20 lbs per acre-day

On Road Truck Travel (VMT): 0

Off-Road Equipment:

2 Pumps (53 hp) operating at a 0.74 load factor for 8 hours per day

Phase: Mass Grading 6/1/2014 - 9/30/2014 - Type Your Description Here

Total Acres Disturbed: 84

Maximum Daily Acreage Disturbed: 21

Fugitive Dust Level of Detail: Default

20 lbs per acre-day

On Road Truck Travel (VMT): 1070.51

Off-Road Equipment:

1 Cranes (399 hp) operating at a 0.43 load factor for 6 hours per day

3 Dumpers/Tenders (16 hp) operating at a 0.38 load factor for 6 hours per day

2 Excavators (168 hp) operating at a 0.57 load factor for 6 hours per day

2 Pumps (53 hp) operating at a 0.74 load factor for 6 hours per day

1 Rollers (95 hp) operating at a 0.56 load factor for 6 hours per day

2 Rubber Tired Dozers (357 hp) operating at a 0.59 load factor for 6 hours per day

3 Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes (108 hp) operating at a 0.55 load factor for 6 hours per day

1 Water Trucks (189 hp) operating at a 0.5 load factor for 6 hours per day

**3/9/2010 1:31:06 PM**

Phase: Mass Grading 9/1/2014 - 9/30/2014 - Type Your Description Here

Total Acres Disturbed: 0

Maximum Daily Acreage Disturbed: 0

Fugitive Dust Level of Detail: Default

20 lbs per acre-day

On Road Truck Travel (VMT): 0

Off-Road Equipment:

- 1 Excavators (168 hp) operating at a 0.57 load factor for 8 hours per day
- 1 Pavers (100 hp) operating at a 0.62 load factor for 8 hours per day
- 1 Paving Equipment (104 hp) operating at a 0.53 load factor for 8 hours per day
- 1 Rollers (95 hp) operating at a 0.56 load factor for 8 hours per day
- 2 Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes (108 hp) operating at a 0.55 load factor for 8 hours per day
- 1 Water Trucks (189 hp) operating at a 0.5 load factor for 8 hours per day

Phase: Trenching 10/1/2012 - 10/15/2012 - Default Mass Site Grading Description

Off-Road Equipment:

- 1 Excavators (168 hp) operating at a 0.57 load factor for 4 hours per day
- 3 Other General Industrial Equipment (238 hp) operating at a 0.51 load factor for 4 hours per day
- 1 Rubber Tired Dozers (357 hp) operating at a 0.59 load factor for 6 hours per day
- 1 Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes (108 hp) operating at a 0.55 load factor for 4 hours per day
- 1 Water Trucks (189 hp) operating at a 0.5 load factor for 4 hours per day

Urbemis 2007 Version 9.2.4

Summary Report for Annual Emissions (Tons/Year)

File Name: C:\Documents and Settings\weirichj\Desktop\UTRG Temp\UTR G Alt 2.urb924

Project Name: UTR Golf Course and Restoration Alt 2

Project Location: Mountain Counties Air Basin

On-Road Vehicle Emissions Based on: Version : Emfac2007 V2.3 Nov 1 2006

Off-Road Vehicle Emissions Based on: OFFROAD2007

CONSTRUCTION EMISSION ESTIMATES

	<u>ROG</u>	<u>NOx</u>	<u>CO</u>	<u>SO2</u>	<u>PM10 Dust</u>	<u>PM10 Exhaust</u>	<u>PM10</u>	<u>PM2.5 Dust</u>	<u>PM2.5 Exhaust</u>	<u>PM2.5</u>	<u>CO2</u>
2012 TOTALS (tons/year unmitigated)	0.62	5.42	3.16	0.00	12.76	0.27	13.04	2.67	0.25	2.92	669.89
2013 TOTALS (tons/year unmitigated)	0.59	5.09	2.88	0.00	22.11	0.25	22.37	4.62	0.23	4.85	676.19
2014 TOTALS (tons/year unmitigated)	0.51	4.29	2.62	0.00	21.85	0.22	22.07	4.56	0.20	4.76	619.54

AREA SOURCE EMISSION ESTIMATES

	<u>ROG</u>	<u>NOx</u>	<u>CO</u>	<u>SO2</u>	<u>PM10</u>	<u>PM2.5</u>	<u>CO2</u>
TOTALS (tons/year, unmitigated)	0.01	0.00	0.14	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.25

OPERATIONAL (VEHICLE) EMISSION ESTIMATES

	<u>ROG</u>	<u>NOx</u>	<u>CO</u>	<u>SO2</u>	<u>PM10</u>	<u>PM2.5</u>	<u>CO2</u>
TOTALS (tons/year, unmitigated)	0.16	0.02	0.17	0.00	0.00	0.00	11.46

SUM OF AREA SOURCE AND OPERATIONAL EMISSION ESTIMATES

	<u>ROG</u>	<u>NOx</u>	<u>CO</u>	<u>SO2</u>	<u>PM10</u>	<u>PM2.5</u>	<u>CO2</u>
TOTALS (tons/year, unmitigated)	0.17	0.02	0.31	0.00	0.00	0.00	11.71

Urbemis 2007 Version 9.2.4

Detail Report for Summer Construction Unmitigated Emissions (Pounds/Day)

File Name: C:\Documents and Settings\weirichj\Desktop\UTRG Temp\UTR G Alt 3.urb924

Project Name: UTR Golf Course and Restoration Alt 3

Project Location: Mountain Counties Air Basin

On-Road Vehicle Emissions Based on: Version : Emfac2007 V2.3 Nov 1 2006

Off-Road Vehicle Emissions Based on: OFFROAD2007

CONSTRUCTION EMISSION ESTIMATES (Summer Pounds Per Day, Unmitigated)

	<u>ROG</u>	<u>NOx</u>	<u>CO</u>	<u>SO2</u>	<u>PM10 Dust</u>	<u>PM10 Exhaust</u>	<u>PM10 Total</u>	<u>PM2.5 Dust</u>	<u>PM2.5 Exhaust</u>	<u>PM2.5 Total</u>	<u>CO2</u>
Time Slice 5/15/2012-5/31/2012 Active Days: 15	3.51	27.15	18.30	0.00	0.01	1.33	1.35	0.00	1.23	1.23	3,024.00
Mass Grading 05/15/2012-05/31/2012	3.51	27.15	18.30	0.00	0.01	1.33	1.35	0.00	1.23	1.23	3,024.00
Mass Grading Dust	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Mass Grading Off Road Diesel	3.38	26.89	14.95	0.00	0.00	1.33	1.33	0.00	1.22	1.22	2,792.14
Mass Grading On Road Diesel	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Mass Grading Worker Trips	0.14	0.25	3.36	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.01	0.01	231.86
Time Slice 6/1/2012-9/29/2012 Active Days: 104	<u>3.81</u>	<u>40.04</u>	<u>19.96</u>	<u>0.03</u>	<u>200.41</u>	<u>1.77</u>	<u>202.19</u>	<u>41.87</u>	<u>1.63</u>	<u>43.50</u>	<u>5,543.30</u>
Mass Grading 06/01/2012-09/30/2012	3.81	40.04	19.96	0.03	200.41	1.77	202.19	41.87	1.63	43.50	5,543.30
Mass Grading Dust	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	200.28	0.00	200.28	41.83	0.00	41.83	0.00
Mass Grading Off Road Diesel	2.37	18.32	10.86	0.00	0.00	1.03	1.03	0.00	0.95	0.95	1,931.02
Mass Grading On Road Diesel	1.35	21.54	6.75	0.03	0.12	0.74	0.86	0.04	0.68	0.72	3,449.98
Mass Grading Worker Trips	0.10	0.18	2.35	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01	162.30
Time Slice 10/1/2012-10/15/2012 Active Days: 13	1.94	16.14	9.45	0.00	0.01	0.73	0.73	0.00	0.67	0.67	1,779.15
Trenching 10/01/2012-10/15/2012	1.94	16.14	9.45	0.00	0.01	0.73	0.73	0.00	0.67	0.67	1,779.15
Trenching Off Road Diesel	1.87	16.01	7.77	0.00	0.00	0.72	0.72	0.00	0.67	0.67	1,663.22
Trenching Worker Trips	0.07	0.13	1.68	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01	115.93

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Time Slice 5/14/2013-5/14/2013	1.57	11.81	6.82	0.00	0.00	0.66	0.66	0.00	0.61	0.61	1,484.36
Active Days: 1											
Mass Grading 05/14/2013-10/15/2013	1.57	11.81	6.82	0.00	0.00	0.66	0.66	0.00	0.61	0.61	1,484.36
Mass Grading Dust	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Mass Grading Off Road Diesel	1.52	11.71	5.58	0.00	0.00	0.66	0.66	0.00	0.60	0.60	1,391.63
Mass Grading On Road Diesel	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Mass Grading Worker Trips	0.05	0.09	1.24	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	92.73
Time Slice 5/15/2013-5/31/2013	5.48	45.82	27.20	0.02	35.35	2.12	37.46	7.39	1.95	9.34	5,965.10
Active Days: 15											
Mass Grading 05/14/2013-10/15/2013	1.57	11.81	6.82	0.00	0.00	0.66	0.66	0.00	0.61	0.61	1,484.36
Mass Grading Dust	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Mass Grading Off Road Diesel	1.52	11.71	5.58	0.00	0.00	0.66	0.66	0.00	0.60	0.60	1,391.63
Mass Grading On Road Diesel	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Mass Grading Worker Trips	0.05	0.09	1.24	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	92.73
Mass Grading 05/15/2013-05/31/2013	3.92	34.01	20.39	0.01	35.34	1.46	36.80	7.39	1.34	8.73	4,480.74
Mass Grading Dust	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	35.28	0.00	35.28	7.37	0.00	7.37	0.00
Mass Grading Off Road Diesel	3.32	26.59	14.99	0.00	0.00	1.21	1.21	0.00	1.11	1.11	2,944.01
Mass Grading On Road Diesel	0.47	7.19	2.29	0.01	0.05	0.24	0.29	0.02	0.22	0.24	1,304.91
Mass Grading Worker Trips	0.13	0.23	3.10	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.01	0.01	231.82

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Time Slice 6/1/2013-9/30/2013	<u>7.39</u>	<u>64.76</u>	<u>36.80</u>	<u>0.04</u>	<u>330.14</u>	<u>3.19</u>	<u>333.33</u>	<u>68.96</u>	<u>2.93</u>	<u>71.90</u>	<u>8,874.57</u>
Active Days: 104											
Fine Grading 06/01/2013-09/30/2013	5.82	52.96	29.98	0.03	330.14	2.53	332.67	68.96	2.33	71.29	7,390.21
Fine Grading Dust	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	330.00	0.00	330.00	68.92	0.00	68.92	0.00
Fine Grading Off Road Diesel	4.42	33.65	19.88	0.00	0.00	1.87	1.87	0.00	1.72	1.72	3,638.86
Fine Grading On Road Diesel	1.23	19.00	6.07	0.03	0.12	0.65	0.77	0.04	0.59	0.63	3,449.98
Fine Grading Worker Trips	0.16	0.30	4.03	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.03	0.01	0.01	0.01	301.37
Mass Grading 05/14/2013-10/15/2013	1.57	11.81	6.82	0.00	0.00	0.66	0.66	0.00	0.61	0.61	1,484.36
Mass Grading Dust	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Mass Grading Off Road Diesel	1.52	11.71	5.58	0.00	0.00	0.66	0.66	0.00	0.60	0.60	1,391.63
Mass Grading On Road Diesel	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Mass Grading Worker Trips	0.05	0.09	1.24	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	92.73
Time Slice 10/1/2013-10/14/2013	4.28	34.06	19.52	0.00	0.01	1.65	1.66	0.00	1.52	1.52	4,060.64
Active Days: 12											
Mass Grading 05/14/2013-10/15/2013	1.57	11.81	6.82	0.00	0.00	0.66	0.66	0.00	0.61	0.61	1,484.36
Mass Grading Dust	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Mass Grading Off Road Diesel	1.52	11.71	5.58	0.00	0.00	0.66	0.66	0.00	0.60	0.60	1,391.63
Mass Grading On Road Diesel	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Mass Grading Worker Trips	0.05	0.09	1.24	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	92.73
Trenching 10/01/2013-10/14/2013	2.72	22.25	12.70	0.00	0.01	0.99	1.00	0.00	0.91	0.91	2,576.28
Trenching Off Road Diesel	2.65	22.13	11.15	0.00	0.00	0.99	0.99	0.00	0.91	0.91	2,460.37
Trenching Worker Trips	0.06	0.12	1.55	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01	115.91
Time Slice 10/15/2013-10/15/2013	1.57	11.81	6.82	0.00	0.00	0.66	0.66	0.00	0.61	0.61	1,484.36
Active Days: 1											
Mass Grading 05/14/2013-10/15/2013	1.57	11.81	6.82	0.00	0.00	0.66	0.66	0.00	0.61	0.61	1,484.36
Mass Grading Dust	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Mass Grading Off Road Diesel	1.52	11.71	5.58	0.00	0.00	0.66	0.66	0.00	0.60	0.60	1,391.63
Mass Grading On Road Diesel	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Mass Grading Worker Trips	0.05	0.09	1.24	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	92.73





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Time Slice 6/2/2014-8/30/2014 Active Days: 78	6.92	59.83	35.08	0.03	330.13	2.87	333.00	68.96	2.64	71.60	8,736.67
Mass Grading 05/15/2014-10/14/2014	0.80	5.39	4.25	0.00	0.00	0.42	0.42	0.00	0.38	0.38	628.16
Mass Grading Dust	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Mass Grading Off Road Diesel	0.77	5.35	3.68	0.00	0.00	0.41	0.41	0.00	0.38	0.38	581.80
Mass Grading On Road Diesel	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Mass Grading Worker Trips	0.02	0.04	0.57	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	46.36
Mass Grading 06/01/2014-09/30/2014	6.12	54.43	30.84	0.03	330.13	2.45	332.58	68.96	2.25	71.21	8,108.51
Mass Grading Dust	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	330.00	0.00	330.00	68.92	0.00	68.92	0.00
Mass Grading Off Road Diesel	4.90	37.78	22.62	0.00	0.00	1.89	1.89	0.00	1.74	1.74	4,459.60
Mass Grading On Road Diesel	1.11	16.44	5.36	0.03	0.12	0.56	0.67	0.04	0.51	0.55	3,417.12
Mass Grading Worker Trips	0.12	0.22	2.86	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.01	0.01	231.79

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Time Slice 9/1/2014-9/29/2014 Active Days: 25	<u>9.46</u>	<u>78.94</u>	<u>47.76</u>	<u>0.04</u>	<u>330.14</u>	<u>3.83</u>	<u>333.97</u>	<u>68.96</u>	<u>3.52</u>	<u>72.49</u>	<u>11,071.54</u>
Mass Grading 05/15/2014-10/14/2014	0.80	5.39	4.25	0.00	0.00	0.42	0.42	0.00	0.38	0.38	628.16
Mass Grading Dust	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Mass Grading Off Road Diesel	0.77	5.35	3.68	0.00	0.00	0.41	0.41	0.00	0.38	0.38	581.80
Mass Grading On Road Diesel	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Mass Grading Worker Trips	0.02	0.04	0.57	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	46.36
Mass Grading 06/01/2014-09/30/2014	6.12	54.43	30.84	0.03	330.13	2.45	332.58	68.96	2.25	71.21	8,108.51
Mass Grading Dust	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	330.00	0.00	330.00	68.92	0.00	68.92	0.00
Mass Grading Off Road Diesel	4.90	37.78	22.62	0.00	0.00	1.89	1.89	0.00	1.74	1.74	4,459.60
Mass Grading On Road Diesel	1.11	16.44	5.36	0.03	0.12	0.56	0.67	0.04	0.51	0.55	3,417.12
Mass Grading Worker Trips	0.12	0.22	2.86	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.01	0.01	231.79
Mass Grading 09/01/2014-09/29/2014	2.54	19.11	12.67	0.00	0.01	0.96	0.97	0.00	0.89	0.89	2,334.87
Mass Grading Dust	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Mass Grading Off Road Diesel	2.48	19.00	11.24	0.00	0.00	0.96	0.96	0.00	0.88	0.88	2,218.98
Mass Grading On Road Diesel	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Mass Grading Worker Trips	0.06	0.11	1.43	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01	115.90



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Time Slice 10/15/2014-10/15/2014	2.27	17.52	11.41	0.00	0.00	0.83	0.83	0.00	0.76	0.76	2,169.61
Active Days: 1											
Fine Grading 10/01/2014-10/15/2014	2.27	17.52	11.41	0.00	0.00	0.83	0.83	0.00	0.76	0.76	2,169.61
Fine Grading Dust	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Fine Grading Off Road Diesel	2.23	17.43	10.26	0.00	0.00	0.82	0.82	0.00	0.76	0.76	2,076.89
Fine Grading On Road Diesel	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Fine Grading Worker Trips	0.05	0.09	1.14	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	92.72

Phase Assumptions

Phase: Fine Grading 6/1/2013 - 9/30/2013 - Type Your Description Here  
 Total Acres Disturbed: 66  
 Maximum Daily Acreage Disturbed: 16.5  
 Fugitive Dust Level of Detail: Default  
 20 lbs per acre-day  
 On Road Truck Travel (VMT): 856.92  
 Off-Road Equipment:  
 2 Excavators (168 hp) operating at a 0.57 load factor for 4 hours per day  
 1 Graders (174 hp) operating at a 0.61 load factor for 4 hours per day  
 1 Rollers (95 hp) operating at a 0.56 load factor for 4 hours per day  
 2 Rubber Tired Dozers (357 hp) operating at a 0.59 load factor for 4 hours per day  
 4 Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes (108 hp) operating at a 0.55 load factor for 4 hours per day  
 1 Trenchers (63 hp) operating at a 0.75 load factor for 4 hours per day  
 2 Water Trucks (189 hp) operating at a 0.5 load factor for 4 hours per day

Phase: Fine Grading 5/14/2014 - 5/31/2014 - Type Your Description Here  
 Total Acres Disturbed: 0  
 Maximum Daily Acreage Disturbed: 0  
 Fugitive Dust Level of Detail: Default  
 20 lbs per acre-day  
 On Road Truck Travel (VMT): 0  
 Off-Road Equipment:  
 1 Dumpers/Tenders (16 hp) operating at a 0.38 load factor for 6 hours per day  
 1 Excavators (168 hp) operating at a 0.57 load factor for 6 hours per day

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- 1 Forklifts (145 hp) operating at a 0.3 load factor for 6 hours per day
- 1 Rubber Tired Dozers (357 hp) operating at a 0.59 load factor for 6 hours per day
- 1 Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes (108 hp) operating at a 0.55 load factor for 6 hours per day
- 1 Water Trucks (189 hp) operating at a 0.5 load factor for 6 hours per day

Phase: Fine Grading 10/1/2014 - 10/15/2014 - Type Your Description Here

Total Acres Disturbed: 0

Maximum Daily Acreage Disturbed: 0

Fugitive Dust Level of Detail: Default

20 lbs per acre-day

On Road Truck Travel (VMT): 0

Off-Road Equipment:

- 1 Excavators (168 hp) operating at a 0.57 load factor for 6 hours per day
- 1 Rubber Tired Dozers (357 hp) operating at a 0.59 load factor for 6 hours per day
- 1 Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes (108 hp) operating at a 0.55 load factor for 8 hours per day
- 1 Water Trucks (189 hp) operating at a 0.5 load factor for 6 hours per day

Phase: Mass Grading 5/15/2012 - 5/31/2012 - Type Your Description Here

Total Acres Disturbed: 0

Maximum Daily Acreage Disturbed: 0

Fugitive Dust Level of Detail: Default

20 lbs per acre-day

On Road Truck Travel (VMT): 0

Off-Road Equipment:

- 2 Excavators (168 hp) operating at a 0.57 load factor for 4 hours per day
- 1 Forklifts (145 hp) operating at a 0.3 load factor for 4 hours per day
- 2 Rubber Tired Dozers (357 hp) operating at a 0.59 load factor for 4 hours per day
- 1 Skid Steer Loaders (44 hp) operating at a 0.55 load factor for 4 hours per day
- 2 Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes (108 hp) operating at a 0.55 load factor for 4 hours per day
- 2 Water Trucks (189 hp) operating at a 0.5 load factor for 4 hours per day

Phase: Mass Grading 6/1/2012 - 9/30/2012 - Default Mass Site Grading Description

Total Acres Disturbed: 66

Maximum Daily Acreage Disturbed: 16.5

Fugitive Dust Level of Detail: Low

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Onsite Cut/Fill: 258 cubic yards/day; Offsite Cut/Fill: 11 cubic yards/day

On Road Truck Travel (VMT): 856.92

Off-Road Equipment:

2 Excavators (168 hp) operating at a 0.57 load factor for 4 hours per day

1 Rubber Tired Dozers (357 hp) operating at a 0.59 load factor for 4 hours per day

3 Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes (108 hp) operating at a 0.55 load factor for 4 hours per day

1 Water Trucks (189 hp) operating at a 0.5 load factor for 4 hours per day

Phase: Mass Grading 5/14/2013 - 10/15/2013 - Type Your Description Here

Total Acres Disturbed: 0

Maximum Daily Acreage Disturbed: 0

Fugitive Dust Level of Detail: Default

20 lbs per acre-day

On Road Truck Travel (VMT): 0

Off-Road Equipment:

2 Pumps (53 hp) operating at a 0.74 load factor for 8 hours per day

2 Water Trucks (189 hp) operating at a 0.5 load factor for 6 hours per day

Phase: Mass Grading 5/15/2013 - 5/31/2013 - Default Mass Site Grading Description

Total Acres Disturbed: 0

Maximum Daily Acreage Disturbed: 0

Fugitive Dust Level of Detail: Low

Onsite Cut/Fill: 258 cubic yards/day; Offsite Cut/Fill: 11 cubic yards/day

On Road Truck Travel (VMT): 324.12

Off-Road Equipment:

2 Excavators (168 hp) operating at a 0.57 load factor for 4 hours per day

1 Forklifts (145 hp) operating at a 0.3 load factor for 4 hours per day

2 Rubber Tired Dozers (357 hp) operating at a 0.59 load factor for 4 hours per day

2 Rubber Tired Loaders (164 hp) operating at a 0.54 load factor for 4 hours per day

1 Skid Steer Loaders (44 hp) operating at a 0.55 load factor for 4 hours per day

2 Water Trucks (189 hp) operating at a 0.5 load factor for 4 hours per day

Phase: Mass Grading 5/15/2014 - 10/14/2014 - Type Your Description Here

Total Acres Disturbed: 0

Maximum Daily Acreage Disturbed: 0

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Fugitive Dust Level of Detail: Default

20 lbs per acre-day

On Road Truck Travel (VMT): 0

Off-Road Equipment:

2 Pumps (53 hp) operating at a 0.74 load factor for 8 hours per day

Phase: Mass Grading 6/1/2014 - 9/30/2014 - Type Your Description Here

Total Acres Disturbed: 66

Maximum Daily Acreage Disturbed: 16.5

Fugitive Dust Level of Detail: Default

20 lbs per acre-day

On Road Truck Travel (VMT): 848.76

Off-Road Equipment:

2 Excavators (168 hp) operating at a 0.57 load factor for 6 hours per day

1 Rollers (95 hp) operating at a 0.56 load factor for 6 hours per day

2 Rubber Tired Dozers (357 hp) operating at a 0.59 load factor for 6 hours per day

3 Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes (108 hp) operating at a 0.55 load factor for 6 hours per day

2 Water Trucks (189 hp) operating at a 0.5 load factor for 6 hours per day

Phase: Mass Grading 9/1/2014 - 9/29/2014 - Type Your Description Here

Total Acres Disturbed: 0

Maximum Daily Acreage Disturbed: 0

Fugitive Dust Level of Detail: Default

20 lbs per acre-day

On Road Truck Travel (VMT): 0

Off-Road Equipment:

1 Excavators (168 hp) operating at a 0.57 load factor for 6 hours per day

1 Rollers (95 hp) operating at a 0.56 load factor for 6 hours per day

1 Rubber Tired Dozers (357 hp) operating at a 0.59 load factor for 6 hours per day

1 Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes (108 hp) operating at a 0.55 load factor for 6 hours per day

1 Water Trucks (189 hp) operating at a 0.5 load factor for 6 hours per day

Phase: Trenching 10/1/2013 - 10/14/2013 - Type Your Description Here

Off-Road Equipment:

1 Excavators (168 hp) operating at a 0.57 load factor for 6 hours per day



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- 1 Other General Industrial Equipment (238 hp) operating at a 0.51 load factor for 6 hours per day
- 1 Rubber Tired Dozers (357 hp) operating at a 0.59 load factor for 6 hours per day
- 1 Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes (108 hp) operating at a 0.55 load factor for 6 hours per day
- 1 Water Trucks (189 hp) operating at a 0.5 load factor for 6 hours per day

Phase: Trenching 10/1/2012 - 10/15/2012 - Type Your Description Here

Off-Road Equipment:

- 1 Excavators (168 hp) operating at a 0.57 load factor for 4 hours per day
- 1 Other Material Handling Equipment (191 hp) operating at a 0.59 load factor for 4 hours per day
- 1 Rubber Tired Dozers (357 hp) operating at a 0.59 load factor for 4 hours per day
- 1 Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes (108 hp) operating at a 0.55 load factor for 4 hours per day
- 1 Water Trucks (189 hp) operating at a 0.5 load factor for 4 hours per day

Urbemis 2007 Version 9.2.4

Detail Report for Summer Construction Unmitigated Emissions (Pounds/Day)

File Name: C:\Documents and Settings\weirichj\Desktop\UTRG Temp\UTR G Alt 4.urb924

Project Name: UTR Golf Course and Restoration Alt 4

Project Location: Mountain Counties Air Basin

On-Road Vehicle Emissions Based on: Version : Emfac2007 V2.3 Nov 1 2006

Off-Road Vehicle Emissions Based on: OFFROAD2007

CONSTRUCTION EMISSION ESTIMATES (Summer Pounds Per Day, Unmitigated)

	<u>ROG</u>	<u>NOx</u>	<u>CO</u>	<u>SO2</u>	<u>PM10 Dust</u>	<u>PM10 Exhaust</u>	<u>PM10 Total</u>	<u>PM2.5 Dust</u>	<u>PM2.5 Exhaust</u>	<u>PM2.5 Total</u>	<u>CO2</u>
Time Slice 5/15/2012-5/30/2012 Active Days: 14	3.51	27.15	18.30	0.00	37.80	1.33	39.13	7.90	1.23	9.12	3,024.00
Mass Grading 05/15/2012-05/30/2012	3.51	27.15	18.30	0.00	37.80	1.33	39.13	7.90	1.23	9.12	3,024.00
Mass Grading Dust	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	37.78	0.00	37.78	7.89	0.00	7.89	0.00
Mass Grading Off Road Diesel	3.38	26.89	14.95	0.00	0.00	1.33	1.33	0.00	1.22	1.22	2,792.14
Mass Grading On Road Diesel	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Mass Grading Worker Trips	0.14	0.25	3.36	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.01	0.01	231.86
Time Slice 6/1/2012-9/29/2012 Active Days: 104	8.40	87.14	42.30	0.07	78.06	3.83	81.89	16.34	3.52	19.86	11,928.93
Mass Grading 06/01/2012-10/14/2012	8.40	87.14	42.30	0.07	78.06	3.83	81.89	16.34	3.52	19.86	11,928.93
Mass Grading Dust	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	77.78	0.00	77.78	16.24	0.00	16.24	0.00
Mass Grading Off Road Diesel	5.33	41.48	22.42	0.00	0.00	2.28	2.28	0.00	2.09	2.09	4,290.73
Mass Grading On Road Diesel	2.83	45.24	14.18	0.07	0.25	1.55	1.80	0.08	1.42	1.51	7,244.04
Mass Grading Worker Trips	0.24	0.43	5.70	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.03	0.01	0.01	0.02	394.16

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Time Slice 10/1/2012-10/13/2012	<b><u>10.03</u></b>	<b><u>100.11</u></b>	<b><u>50.62</u></b>	<b><u>0.07</u></b>	<b><u>78.06</u></b>	<b><u>4.46</u></b>	<b><u>82.52</u></b>	<b><u>16.34</u></b>	<b><u>4.10</u></b>	<b><u>20.44</u></b>	<b><u>13,351.69</u></b>
Active Days: 12											
Mass Grading 06/01/2012-10/14/2012	8.40	87.14	42.30	0.07	78.06	3.83	81.89	16.34	3.52	19.86	11,928.93
Mass Grading Dust	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	77.78	0.00	77.78	16.24	0.00	16.24	0.00
Mass Grading Off Road Diesel	5.33	41.48	22.42	0.00	0.00	2.28	2.28	0.00	2.09	2.09	4,290.73
Mass Grading On Road Diesel	2.83	45.24	14.18	0.07	0.25	1.55	1.80	0.08	1.42	1.51	7,244.04
Mass Grading Worker Trips	0.24	0.43	5.70	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.03	0.01	0.01	0.02	394.16
Trenching 10/01/2012-10/15/2012	1.63	12.96	8.32	0.00	0.00	0.63	0.63	0.00	0.58	0.58	1,422.76
Trenching Off Road Diesel	1.57	12.86	6.98	0.00	0.00	0.62	0.62	0.00	0.57	0.57	1,330.02
Trenching Worker Trips	0.06	0.10	1.34	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	92.74
Time Slice 10/15/2012-10/15/2012	1.63	12.96	8.32	0.00	0.00	0.63	0.63	0.00	0.58	0.58	1,422.76
Active Days: 1											
Trenching 10/01/2012-10/15/2012	1.63	12.96	8.32	0.00	0.00	0.63	0.63	0.00	0.58	0.58	1,422.76
Trenching Off Road Diesel	1.57	12.86	6.98	0.00	0.00	0.62	0.62	0.00	0.57	0.57	1,330.02
Trenching Worker Trips	0.06	0.10	1.34	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	92.74
Time Slice 5/15/2013-9/30/2013	6.19	64.97	31.49	0.06	85.24	2.70	87.93	17.83	2.48	20.31	9,952.57
Active Days: 119											
Mass Grading 05/15/2013-10/15/2013	6.19	64.97	31.49	0.06	85.24	2.70	87.93	17.83	2.48	20.31	9,952.57
Mass Grading Dust	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	85.00	0.00	85.00	17.75	0.00	17.75	0.00
Mass Grading Off Road Diesel	3.76	29.63	16.57	0.00	0.00	1.50	1.50	0.00	1.38	1.38	3,308.41
Mass Grading On Road Diesel	2.27	35.07	11.19	0.06	0.22	1.19	1.41	0.07	1.10	1.17	6,365.97
Mass Grading Worker Trips	0.15	0.28	3.72	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	278.19

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Time Slice 10/1/2013-10/14/2013	<u>7.74</u>	<u>77.12</u>	<u>39.43</u>	<u>0.06</u>	<u>85.24</u>	<u>3.27</u>	<u>88.51</u>	<u>17.83</u>	<u>3.01</u>	<u>20.84</u>	<u>11,375.31</u>
Active Days: 12											
Mass Grading 05/15/2013-10/15/2013	6.19	64.97	31.49	0.06	85.24	2.70	87.93	17.83	2.48	20.31	9,952.57
Mass Grading Dust	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	85.00	0.00	85.00	17.75	0.00	17.75	0.00
Mass Grading Off Road Diesel	3.76	29.63	16.57	0.00	0.00	1.50	1.50	0.00	1.38	1.38	3,308.41
Mass Grading On Road Diesel	2.27	35.07	11.19	0.06	0.22	1.19	1.41	0.07	1.10	1.17	6,365.97
Mass Grading Worker Trips	0.15	0.28	3.72	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	278.19
Trenching 10/01/2013-10/14/2013	1.55	12.14	7.95	0.00	0.00	0.58	0.58	0.00	0.53	0.53	1,422.74
Trenching Off Road Diesel	1.50	12.05	6.71	0.00	0.00	0.57	0.57	0.00	0.53	0.53	1,330.02
Trenching Worker Trips	0.05	0.09	1.24	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	92.73
Time Slice 10/15/2013-10/15/2013	6.19	64.97	31.49	0.06	85.24	2.70	87.93	17.83	2.48	20.31	9,952.57
Active Days: 1											
Mass Grading 05/15/2013-10/15/2013	6.19	64.97	31.49	0.06	85.24	2.70	87.93	17.83	2.48	20.31	9,952.57
Mass Grading Dust	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	85.00	0.00	85.00	17.75	0.00	17.75	0.00
Mass Grading Off Road Diesel	3.76	29.63	16.57	0.00	0.00	1.50	1.50	0.00	1.38	1.38	3,308.41
Mass Grading On Road Diesel	2.27	35.07	11.19	0.06	0.22	1.19	1.41	0.07	1.10	1.17	6,365.97
Mass Grading Worker Trips	0.15	0.28	3.72	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	278.19

Phase Assumptions

Phase: Mass Grading 5/15/2012 - 5/30/2012 - Default Mass Site Grading Description

Total Acres Disturbed: 1

Maximum Daily Acreage Disturbed: 0.25

Fugitive Dust Level of Detail: Low

Onsite Cut/Fill: 258 cubic yards/day; Offsite Cut/Fill: 11 cubic yards/day

On Road Truck Travel (VMT): 0

Off-Road Equipment:

- 2 Excavators (168 hp) operating at a 0.57 load factor for 4 hours per day
- 1 Forklifts (145 hp) operating at a 0.3 load factor for 4 hours per day
- 2 Rubber Tired Dozers (357 hp) operating at a 0.59 load factor for 4 hours per day
- 1 Skid Steer Loaders (44 hp) operating at a 0.55 load factor for 4 hours per day
- 2 Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes (108 hp) operating at a 0.55 load factor for 4 hours per day

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2 Water Trucks (189 hp) operating at a 0.5 load factor for 4 hours per day

Phase: Mass Grading 6/1/2012 - 10/14/2012 - Default Mass Site Grading Description

Total Acres Disturbed: 17

Maximum Daily Acreage Disturbed: 4.25

Fugitive Dust Level of Detail: Low

Onsite Cut/Fill: 258 cubic yards/day; Offsite Cut/Fill: 11 cubic yards/day

On Road Truck Travel (VMT): 1799.31

Off-Road Equipment:

2 Cranes (399 hp) operating at a 0.43 load factor for 2 hours per day

3 Excavators (168 hp) operating at a 0.57 load factor for 4 hours per day

1 Forklifts (145 hp) operating at a 0.3 load factor for 4 hours per day

1 Pavers (100 hp) operating at a 0.62 load factor for 4 hours per day

1 Paving Equipment (104 hp) operating at a 0.53 load factor for 4 hours per day

1 Rollers (95 hp) operating at a 0.56 load factor for 4 hours per day

2 Rubber Tired Dozers (357 hp) operating at a 0.59 load factor for 4 hours per day

3 Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes (108 hp) operating at a 0.55 load factor for 4 hours per day

3 Water Trucks (189 hp) operating at a 0.5 load factor for 4 hours per day

Phase: Mass Grading 5/15/2013 - 10/15/2013 - Type Your Description Here

Total Acres Disturbed: 17

Maximum Daily Acreage Disturbed: 4.25

Fugitive Dust Level of Detail: Default

20 lbs per acre-day

On Road Truck Travel (VMT): 1581.21

Off-Road Equipment:

2 Excavators (168 hp) operating at a 0.57 load factor for 4 hours per day

1 Forklifts (145 hp) operating at a 0.3 load factor for 4 hours per day

1 Rollers (95 hp) operating at a 0.56 load factor for 4 hours per day

2 Rubber Tired Dozers (357 hp) operating at a 0.59 load factor for 4 hours per day

3 Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes (108 hp) operating at a 0.55 load factor for 4 hours per day

3 Water Trucks (189 hp) operating at a 0.5 load factor for 4 hours per day

Phase: Trenching 10/1/2012 - 10/15/2012 - Default Mass Site Grading Description

Off-Road Equipment:

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- 1 Excavators (168 hp) operating at a 0.57 load factor for 4 hours per day
- 1 Rubber Tired Dozers (357 hp) operating at a 0.59 load factor for 4 hours per day
- 1 Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes (108 hp) operating at a 0.55 load factor for 4 hours per day
- 1 Water Trucks (189 hp) operating at a 0.5 load factor for 4 hours per day

Phase: Trenching 10/1/2013 - 10/14/2013 - Type Your Description Here

Off-Road Equipment:

- 1 Excavators (168 hp) operating at a 0.57 load factor for 4 hours per day
- 1 Rubber Tired Dozers (357 hp) operating at a 0.59 load factor for 4 hours per day
- 1 Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes (108 hp) operating at a 0.55 load factor for 4 hours per day
- 1 Water Trucks (189 hp) operating at a 0.5 load factor for 4 hours per day

Urbemis 2007 Version 9.2.4

Summary Report for Annual Emissions (Tons/Year)

File Name: C:\Documents and Settings\weirichj\Desktop\UTRG Temp\UTR G Alt 3.urb924

Project Name: UTR Golf Course and Restoration Alt 3

Project Location: Mountain Counties Air Basin

On-Road Vehicle Emissions Based on: Version : Emfac2007 V2.3 Nov 1 2006

Off-Road Vehicle Emissions Based on: OFFROAD2007

CONSTRUCTION EMISSION ESTIMATES

	<u>ROG</u>	<u>NOx</u>	<u>CO</u>	<u>SO2</u>	<u>PM10 Dust</u>	<u>PM10 Exhaust</u>	<u>PM10</u>	<u>PM2.5 Dust</u>	<u>PM2.5 Exhaust</u>	<u>PM2.5</u>	<u>CO2</u>
2012 TOTALS (tons/year unmitigated)	0.24	2.39	1.24	0.00	10.42	0.11	10.53	2.18	0.10	2.28	322.50
2013 TOTALS (tons/year unmitigated)	0.45	3.93	2.24	0.00	17.43	0.19	17.62	3.64	0.18	3.82	532.06
2014 TOTALS (tons/year unmitigated)	0.44	3.68	2.21	0.00	17.17	0.18	17.35	3.59	0.16	3.75	524.07

Urbemis 2007 Version 9.2.4

Summary Report for Annual Emissions (Tons/Year)

File Name: C:\Documents and Settings\weirichj\Desktop\UTRG Temp\UTR G Alt 4.urb924

Project Name: UTR Golf Course and Restoration Alt 4

Project Location: Mountain Counties Air Basin

On-Road Vehicle Emissions Based on: Version : Emfac2007 V2.3 Nov 1 2006

Off-Road Vehicle Emissions Based on: OFFROAD2007

CONSTRUCTION EMISSION ESTIMATES

	<u>ROG</u>	<u>NOx</u>	<u>CO</u>	<u>SO2</u>	<u>PM10 Dust</u>	<u>PM10 Exhaust</u>	<u>PM10</u>	<u>PM2.5 Dust</u>	<u>PM2.5 Exhaust</u>	<u>PM2.5</u>	<u>CO2</u>
2012 TOTALS (tons/year unmitigated)	0.52	5.33	2.64	0.00	4.79	0.24	5.03	1.00	0.22	1.22	722.29
2013 TOTALS (tons/year unmitigated)	0.42	4.36	2.13	0.00	5.63	0.18	5.81	1.18	0.17	1.34	665.41



Urbemis 2007 Version 9.2.4

Detail Report for Summer Construction Unmitigated Emissions (Pounds/Day)

File Name: C:\Documents and Settings\weirichj\Desktop\UTRG Temp\UTR G Alt 5.urb924

Project Name: UTR Golf Course and Restoration Alt 5

Project Location: Mountain Counties Air Basin

On-Road Vehicle Emissions Based on: Version : Emfac2007 V2.3 Nov 1 2006

Off-Road Vehicle Emissions Based on: OFFROAD2007

CONSTRUCTION EMISSION ESTIMATES (Summer Pounds Per Day, Unmitigated)

	<u>ROG</u>	<u>NOx</u>	<u>CO</u>	<u>SO2</u>	<u>PM10 Dust</u>	<u>PM10 Exhaust</u>	<u>PM10 Total</u>	<u>PM2.5 Dust</u>	<u>PM2.5 Exhaust</u>	<u>PM2.5 Total</u>	<u>CO2</u>
Time Slice 5/15/2012-5/31/2012 Active Days: 15	3.35	26.50	17.36	0.00	35.30	1.29	36.58	7.37	1.18	8.55	2,934.11
Mass Grading 05/15/2012-05/31/2012	3.35	26.50	17.36	0.00	35.30	1.29	36.58	7.37	1.18	8.55	2,934.11
Mass Grading Dust	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	35.28	0.00	35.28	7.37	0.00	7.37	0.00
Mass Grading Off Road Diesel	3.22	26.27	14.34	0.00	0.00	1.28	1.28	0.00	1.18	1.18	2,725.43
Mass Grading On Road Diesel	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Mass Grading Worker Trips	0.12	0.23	3.02	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.01	208.68
Time Slice 6/1/2012-9/29/2012 Active Days: 104	<u>3.58</u>	<u>36.34</u>	<u>18.80</u>	<u>0.03</u>	<u>315.11</u>	<u>1.65</u>	<u>316.75</u>	<u>65.82</u>	<u>1.51</u>	<u>67.33</u>	<u>4,950.70</u>
Mass Grading 06/01/2012-09/30/2012	3.58	36.34	18.80	0.03	315.11	1.65	316.75	65.82	1.51	67.33	4,950.70
Mass Grading Dust	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	315.00	0.00	315.00	65.78	0.00	65.78	0.00
Mass Grading Off Road Diesel	2.37	18.32	10.86	0.00	0.00	1.03	1.03	0.00	0.95	0.95	1,931.02
Mass Grading On Road Diesel	1.12	17.84	5.59	0.03	0.10	0.61	0.71	0.03	0.56	0.59	2,857.38
Mass Grading Worker Trips	0.10	0.18	2.35	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01	162.30
Time Slice 10/1/2012-10/15/2012 Active Days: 13	1.94	16.14	9.45	0.00	0.01	0.73	0.73	0.00	0.67	0.67	1,779.15
Trenching 10/01/2012-10/15/2012	1.94	16.14	9.45	0.00	0.01	0.73	0.73	0.00	0.67	0.67	1,779.15
Trenching Off Road Diesel	1.87	16.01	7.77	0.00	0.00	0.72	0.72	0.00	0.67	0.67	1,663.22
Trenching Worker Trips	0.07	0.13	1.68	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01	115.93

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Time Slice 5/15/2013-5/31/2013	0.31	2.20	1.94	0.00	0.00	0.13	0.13	0.00	0.12	0.12	296.73
Active Days: 15											
Mass Grading 05/15/2013-05/31/2013	0.31	2.20	1.94	0.00	0.00	0.13	0.13	0.00	0.12	0.12	296.73
Mass Grading Dust	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Mass Grading Off Road Diesel	0.30	2.18	1.63	0.00	0.00	0.13	0.13	0.00	0.12	0.12	273.54
Mass Grading On Road Diesel	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Mass Grading Worker Trips	0.01	0.02	0.31	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	23.18
Time Slice 6/1/2013-9/30/2013	<u>6.65</u>	<u>57.76</u>	<u>34.19</u>	<u>0.03</u>	<u>315.12</u>	<u>2.86</u>	<u>317.98</u>	<u>65.82</u>	<u>2.63</u>	<u>68.46</u>	<u>7,809.66</u>
Active Days: 104											
Mass Grading 06/01/2013-09/30/2013	6.65	57.76	34.19	0.03	315.12	2.86	317.98	65.82	2.63	68.46	7,809.66
Mass Grading Dust	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	315.00	0.00	315.00	65.78	0.00	65.78	0.00
Mass Grading Off Road Diesel	5.43	41.67	24.51	0.00	0.00	2.32	2.32	0.00	2.13	2.13	4,604.55
Mass Grading On Road Diesel	1.02	15.74	5.02	0.03	0.10	0.53	0.63	0.03	0.49	0.52	2,857.38
Mass Grading Worker Trips	0.19	0.35	4.65	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.03	0.01	0.01	0.02	347.73
Time Slice 10/1/2013-10/15/2013	1.84	15.07	9.03	0.00	0.01	0.67	0.67	0.00	0.61	0.61	1,779.13
Active Days: 13											
Trenching 10/01/2013-10/15/2013	1.84	15.07	9.03	0.00	0.01	0.67	0.67	0.00	0.61	0.61	1,779.13
Trenching Off Road Diesel	1.78	14.96	7.48	0.00	0.00	0.66	0.66	0.00	0.61	0.61	1,663.22
Trenching Worker Trips	0.06	0.12	1.55	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01	115.91

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Time Slice 5/15/2014-5/31/2014	2.79	20.74	14.33	0.00	35.30	1.07	36.37	7.37	0.99	8.36	2,725.72
Active Days: 15											
Mass Grading 05/15/2014-05/31/2014	1.54	11.73	8.29	0.00	35.29	0.54	35.83	7.37	0.50	7.87	1,511.31
Mass Grading Dust	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	35.28	0.00	35.28	7.37	0.00	7.37	0.00
Mass Grading Off Road Diesel	1.48	11.62	6.86	0.00	0.00	0.54	0.54	0.00	0.49	0.49	1,395.42
Mass Grading On Road Diesel	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Mass Grading Worker Trips	0.06	0.11	1.43	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01	115.90
Mass Grading 05/15/2014-10/15/2014	1.25	9.02	6.04	0.00	0.00	0.53	0.54	0.00	0.49	0.49	1,214.40
Mass Grading Dust	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Mass Grading Off Road Diesel	1.21	8.93	4.89	0.00	0.00	0.53	0.53	0.00	0.49	0.49	1,121.69
Mass Grading On Road Diesel	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Mass Grading Worker Trips	0.05	0.09	1.14	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	92.72
Time Slice 6/2/2014-9/30/2014	<u>5.65</u>	<u>48.92</u>	<u>29.10</u>	<u>0.03</u>	<u>192.90</u>	<u>2.29</u>	<u>195.19</u>	<u>40.30</u>	<u>2.11</u>	<u>42.41</u>	<u>7,372.39</u>
Active Days: 104											
Mass Grading 05/15/2014-10/15/2014	1.25	9.02	6.04	0.00	0.00	0.53	0.54	0.00	0.49	0.49	1,214.40
Mass Grading Dust	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Mass Grading Off Road Diesel	1.21	8.93	4.89	0.00	0.00	0.53	0.53	0.00	0.49	0.49	1,121.69
Mass Grading On Road Diesel	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Mass Grading Worker Trips	0.05	0.09	1.14	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	92.72
Mass Grading 06/01/2014-09/30/2014	4.40	39.91	23.07	0.03	192.90	1.76	194.66	40.30	1.62	41.92	6,157.99
Mass Grading Dust	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	192.78	0.00	192.78	40.26	0.00	40.26	0.00
Mass Grading Off Road Diesel	3.35	26.06	15.48	0.00	0.00	1.29	1.29	0.00	1.19	1.19	3,072.85
Mass Grading On Road Diesel	0.92	13.62	4.44	0.03	0.10	0.46	0.56	0.03	0.42	0.46	2,830.17
Mass Grading Worker Trips	0.13	0.24	3.15	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.01	0.01	254.97

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Time Slice 10/1/2014-10/15/2014	3.00	22.93	14.69	0.00	0.01	1.13	1.14	0.00	1.04	1.04	2,993.52
Active Days: 13											
Mass Grading 05/15/2014-10/15/2014	1.25	9.02	6.04	0.00	0.00	0.53	0.54	0.00	0.49	0.49	1,214.40
Mass Grading Dust	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Mass Grading Off Road Diesel	1.21	8.93	4.89	0.00	0.00	0.53	0.53	0.00	0.49	0.49	1,121.69
Mass Grading On Road Diesel	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Mass Grading Worker Trips	0.05	0.09	1.14	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	92.72
Trenching 10/01/2014-10/15/2014	1.74	13.91	8.66	0.00	0.01	0.60	0.60	0.00	0.55	0.55	1,779.12
Trenching Off Road Diesel	1.69	13.80	7.23	0.00	0.00	0.59	0.59	0.00	0.55	0.55	1,663.22
Trenching Worker Trips	0.06	0.11	1.43	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01	115.90

Phase Assumptions

Phase: Mass Grading 5/15/2014 - 5/31/2014 - Type Your Description Here

Total Acres Disturbed: 0

Maximum Daily Acreage Disturbed: 0

Fugitive Dust Level of Detail: Low

Onsite Cut/Fill: 258 cubic yards/day; Offsite Cut/Fill: 11 cubic yards/day

On Road Truck Travel (VMT): 0

Off-Road Equipment:

- 1 Excavators (168 hp) operating at a 0.57 load factor for 4 hours per day
- 1 Forklifts (145 hp) operating at a 0.3 load factor for 4 hours per day
- 1 Rubber Tired Dozers (357 hp) operating at a 0.59 load factor for 4 hours per day
- 1 Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes (108 hp) operating at a 0.55 load factor for 4 hours per day
- 1 Water Trucks (189 hp) operating at a 0.5 load factor for 4 hours per day

Phase: Mass Grading 6/1/2014 - 9/30/2014 - Type Your Description Here

Total Acres Disturbed: 63

Maximum Daily Acreage Disturbed: 15.75

Fugitive Dust Level of Detail: Low

Onsite Cut/Fill: 258 cubic yards/day; Offsite Cut/Fill: 11 cubic yards/day

On Road Truck Travel (VMT): 702.97

Off-Road Equipment:

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2 Cranes (399 hp) operating at a 0.43 load factor for 2 hours per day  
2 Excavators (168 hp) operating at a 0.57 load factor for 4 hours per day  
1 Rollers (95 hp) operating at a 0.56 load factor for 4 hours per day  
2 Rubber Tired Dozers (357 hp) operating at a 0.59 load factor for 4 hours per day  
3 Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes (108 hp) operating at a 0.55 load factor for 4 hours per day  
1 Water Trucks (189 hp) operating at a 0.5 load factor for 4 hours per day

Phase: Mass Grading 5/15/2012 - 5/31/2012 - Default Mass Site Grading Description

Total Acres Disturbed: 0

Maximum Daily Acreage Disturbed: 0

Fugitive Dust Level of Detail: Low

Onsite Cut/Fill: 258 cubic yards/day; Offsite Cut/Fill: 11 cubic yards/day

On Road Truck Travel (VMT): 0

Off-Road Equipment:

2 Excavators (168 hp) operating at a 0.57 load factor for 4 hours per day  
1 Forklifts (145 hp) operating at a 0.3 load factor for 4 hours per day  
2 Rubber Tired Dozers (357 hp) operating at a 0.59 load factor for 4 hours per day  
2 Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes (108 hp) operating at a 0.55 load factor for 4 hours per day  
2 Water Trucks (189 hp) operating at a 0.5 load factor for 4 hours per day

Phase: Mass Grading 6/1/2012 - 9/30/2012 - Default Mass Site Grading Description

Total Acres Disturbed: 63

Maximum Daily Acreage Disturbed: 15.75

Fugitive Dust Level of Detail: Default

20 lbs per acre-day

On Road Truck Travel (VMT): 709.73

Off-Road Equipment:

2 Excavators (168 hp) operating at a 0.57 load factor for 4 hours per day  
1 Rubber Tired Dozers (357 hp) operating at a 0.59 load factor for 4 hours per day  
3 Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes (108 hp) operating at a 0.55 load factor for 4 hours per day  
1 Water Trucks (189 hp) operating at a 0.5 load factor for 4 hours per day

Phase: Mass Grading 5/15/2013 - 5/31/2013 - Default Mass Site Grading Description

Total Acres Disturbed: 0

Maximum Daily Acreage Disturbed: 0

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Fugitive Dust Level of Detail: Default

20 lbs per acre-day

On Road Truck Travel (VMT): 0

Off-Road Equipment:

1 Excavators (168 hp) operating at a 0.57 load factor for 4 hours per day

Phase: Mass Grading 5/15/2014 - 10/15/2014 - Type Your Description Here

Total Acres Disturbed: 0

Maximum Daily Acreage Disturbed: 0

Fugitive Dust Level of Detail: Default

20 lbs per acre-day

On Road Truck Travel (VMT): 0

Off-Road Equipment:

2 Pumps (53 hp) operating at a 0.74 load factor for 8 hours per day

2 Water Trucks (189 hp) operating at a 0.5 load factor for 4 hours per day

Phase: Mass Grading 6/1/2013 - 9/30/2013 - Type Your Description Here

Total Acres Disturbed: 63

Maximum Daily Acreage Disturbed: 15.75

Fugitive Dust Level of Detail: Default

20 lbs per acre-day

On Road Truck Travel (VMT): 709.73

Off-Road Equipment:

2 Excavators (168 hp) operating at a 0.57 load factor for 4 hours per day

1 Forklifts (145 hp) operating at a 0.3 load factor for 8 hours per day

1 Graders (174 hp) operating at a 0.61 load factor for 8 hours per day

2 Pumps (53 hp) operating at a 0.74 load factor for 8 hours per day

1 Rollers (95 hp) operating at a 0.56 load factor for 4 hours per day

2 Rubber Tired Dozers (357 hp) operating at a 0.59 load factor for 4 hours per day

3 Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes (108 hp) operating at a 0.55 load factor for 4 hours per day

3 Water Trucks (189 hp) operating at a 0.5 load factor for 4 hours per day

Phase: Trenching 10/1/2014 - 10/15/2014 - Type Your Description Here

Off-Road Equipment:

1 Excavators (168 hp) operating at a 0.57 load factor for 4 hours per day

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- 1 Other Material Handling Equipment (191 hp) operating at a 0.59 load factor for 4 hours per day
- 1 Rubber Tired Dozers (357 hp) operating at a 0.59 load factor for 4 hours per day
- 1 Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes (108 hp) operating at a 0.55 load factor for 4 hours per day
- 1 Water Trucks (189 hp) operating at a 0.5 load factor for 4 hours per day

Phase: Trenching 10/1/2012 - 10/15/2012 - Default Mass Site Grading Description

Off-Road Equipment:

- 1 Excavators (168 hp) operating at a 0.57 load factor for 4 hours per day
- 1 Other Material Handling Equipment (191 hp) operating at a 0.59 load factor for 4 hours per day
- 1 Rubber Tired Dozers (357 hp) operating at a 0.59 load factor for 4 hours per day
- 1 Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes (108 hp) operating at a 0.55 load factor for 4 hours per day
- 1 Water Trucks (189 hp) operating at a 0.5 load factor for 4 hours per day

Phase: Trenching 10/1/2013 - 10/15/2013 - Type Your Description Here

Off-Road Equipment:

- 1 Excavators (168 hp) operating at a 0.57 load factor for 4 hours per day
- 1 Other Material Handling Equipment (191 hp) operating at a 0.59 load factor for 4 hours per day
- 1 Rubber Tired Dozers (357 hp) operating at a 0.59 load factor for 4 hours per day
- 1 Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes (108 hp) operating at a 0.55 load factor for 4 hours per day
- 1 Water Trucks (189 hp) operating at a 0.5 load factor for 4 hours per day

Urbemis 2007 Version 9.2.4

Summary Report for Annual Emissions (Tons/Year)

File Name: C:\Documents and Settings\weirichj\Desktop\UTRG Temp\UTR G Alt 5.urb924

Project Name: UTR Golf Course and Restoration Alt 5

Project Location: Mountain Counties Air Basin

On-Road Vehicle Emissions Based on: Version : Emfac2007 V2.3 Nov 1 2006

Off-Road Vehicle Emissions Based on: OFFROAD2007

CONSTRUCTION EMISSION ESTIMATES

	<u>ROG</u>	<u>NOx</u>	<u>CO</u>	<u>SO2</u>	<u>PM10 Dust</u>	<u>PM10 Exhaust</u>	<u>PM10</u>	<u>PM2.5 Dust</u>	<u>PM2.5 Exhaust</u>	<u>PM2.5</u>	<u>CO2</u>
2012 TOTALS (tons/year unmitigated)	0.22	2.19	1.17	0.00	16.65	0.10	16.75	3.48	0.09	3.57	291.01
2013 TOTALS (tons/year unmitigated)	0.36	3.12	1.85	0.00	16.39	0.15	16.54	3.42	0.14	3.56	419.89
2014 TOTALS (tons/year unmitigated)	0.33	2.85	1.72	0.00	10.30	0.13	10.43	2.15	0.12	2.27	423.27



## **APPENDIX J**

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Noise Modeling Data

Appendix XX  
24 Hour Noise Modeling  
Model Input Sheet



**Project:** UTR Golf Course  
**Date:** June 30, 2009  
**Condition:** Individual Source Calculations

**Ambient Noise Level (dBA Leq) as Monitored on November 15, 2008**

36.60 ambient level

**Lawn Mower Noise Levels (dBA Leq) as Monitored on October 12, 2006**

74.00 at 6 feet

**Human Conversation Noise Level (dBA Leq)**

60.00 at 3 feet

**Decibel Addition**

$$=10*\text{LOG}(10^{(N1/10)}+10^{(N2/10)}+10^{(N3/10)})$$

**Decibel Attenuation**

$$=N1-(20.5*(\text{LOG}(D1/D2)))$$

Calculation Table

	at 100 feet
Ambient	36.6
Lawn Mower (1)	49.0
Humans (4)	33.6

**Appendix XX**  
**24 Hour Noise Modeling**  
 Model Input Sheet



**Project:** UTR Golf Course  
**Date:** June 30, 2009  
**Condition:** Existing

Hour	Leq	Lmax	L50	L90
12:00	36.6			
13:00	36.6			
14:00	36.6			
15:00	36.6			
16:00	36.6			
17:00	36.6			
18:00	36.6			
19:00	36.6			
20:00	36.6			
21:00	36.6			
22:00	36.6			
23:00	36.6			
0:00	36.6			
1:00	36.6			
2:00	36.6			
3:00	36.6			
4:00	36.6			
5:00	36.6			
6:00	36.6			
7:00	36.6			
8:00	36.6			
9:00	36.6			
10:00	36.6			
11:00	36.6			

Averages				
	Leq	Lmax	L50	L90
Daytime (7 a.m. - 7 p.m.)	36.6	-	-	-
Evening (7 p.m. - 9 p.m.)	36.6	-	-	-
Nighttime (9 p.m. - 7 a.m.)	36.6	-	-	-

Uppermost-Level				
	Leq	Lmax	L50	L90
Daytime (7 a.m. - 7 p.m.)	36.6	-	-	-
Evening (7 p.m. - 9 p.m.)	36.6	-	-	-
Nighttime (9 p.m. - 7 a.m.)	36.6	-	-	-

Percentage of Energy	
Daytime	50%
Evening	13%
Nighttime	38%

**Calculated CNEL, dBA**  


---

 43.3

**Appendix XX**  
**24 Hour Noise Modeling**  
 Model Input Sheet



**Project:** UTR Golf Course  
**Date:** June 30, 2009  
**Condition:** Existing + Lawn Mowers

<u>Hour</u>	<u>Leq</u>	<u>Lmax</u>	<u>L50</u>	<u>L90</u>	<b>Averages</b>			
					<u>Leq</u>	<u>Lmax</u>	<u>L50</u>	<u>L90</u>
12:00	36.6							
13:00	36.6							
14:00	36.6							
15:00	36.6							
16:00	36.6							
17:00	36.6							
18:00	36.6							
19:00	36.6							
20:00	36.6							
21:00	36.6							
22:00	36.6							
23:00	36.6							
0:00	36.6							
1:00	36.6							
2:00	36.6							
3:00	36.6							
4:00	36.6							
5:00	36.6							
6:00	36.6							
7:00	49.0							
8:00	49.0							
9:00	36.6							
10:00	36.6							
11:00	36.6							
					<b>Uppermost-Level</b>			
					<u>Leq</u>	<u>Lmax</u>	<u>L50</u>	<u>L90</u>
Daytime (7 a.m. - 7 p.m.)					42.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Evening (7 p.m. - 9 p.m.)					36.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
Nighttime (9 p.m. - 7 a.m.)					36.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
					<b>Percentage of Energy</b>			
Daytime							79%	
Evening							5%	
Nighttime							16%	
					<b>Calculated CNEL, dBA</b>			
					44.4			

**Appendix XX**  
**24 Hour Noise Modeling**  
 Model Input Sheet



**Project:** UTR Golf Course  
**Date:** June 30, 2009  
**Condition:** Existing + Lawn Mowers + Golfing

Hour	Leq	Lmax	L50	L90	
12:00	39.0				
13:00	39.0				Daytime (7 a.m. - 7 p.m.)
14:00	39.0				
15:00	39.0				
16:00	39.0				Evening (7 p.m. - 9 p.m.)
17:00	39.0				
18:00	39.0				
19:00	36.6				Nighttime (9 p.m. - 7 a.m.)
20:00	36.6				
21:00	36.6				
22:00	36.6				Daytime (7 a.m. - 7 p.m.)
23:00	36.6				
0:00	36.6				
1:00	36.6				Evening (7 p.m. - 9 p.m.)
2:00	36.6				
3:00	36.6				
4:00	36.6				Nighttime (9 p.m. - 7 a.m.)
5:00	36.6				
6:00	36.6				
7:00	49.0				
8:00	49.0				
9:00	39.0				
10:00	39.0				
11:00	39.0				

Averages				
Leq	Lmax	L50	L90	
43.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	Daytime (7 a.m. - 7 p.m.)
36.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	Evening (7 p.m. - 9 p.m.)
36.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	Nighttime (9 p.m. - 7 a.m.)

Uppermost-Level				
Leq	Lmax	L50	L90	
49.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	Daytime (7 a.m. - 7 p.m.)
36.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	Evening (7 p.m. - 9 p.m.)
36.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	Nighttime (9 p.m. - 7 a.m.)

Percentage of Energy	
Daytime	81%
Evening	5%
Nighttime	14%

Calculated CNEL, dBA
44.6

Appendix X2

**Project-Generated Construction Source Noise Prediction Model**

Upper Truckee River Restoration and Golf Course



Location	Distance to Nearest Receiver in feet	Combined Predicted Noise Level (L <sub>eq</sub> dBA)	Assumptions:	Reference Emission	Usage
				Noise Levels (L <sub>max</sub> ) at 50 feet <sup>1</sup>	Factor <sup>1</sup>
Threshold*	2,720	55.0	<b>Excavator</b>	85	0.4
	50	89.7	<b>Dozer</b>	85	0.4
	100	83.7	<b>Crane</b>	85	0.16
	150	80.2	<b>Impact Pile Driver</b>	95	0.2
	200	77.7			
	250	75.7			
	300	74.1			
	350	72.8	<b>Ground Type</b>	Hard	
	400	71.7	<b>Source Height</b>	8	
	450	70.6	<b>Receiver Height</b>	5	
	500	69.7	<b>Ground Factor</b>	0.00	
550	68.9				
600	68.1				
				<b>Predicted Noise Level <sup>2</sup></b>	<b>L<sub>eq</sub> dBA at 50 feet<sup>2</sup></b>
				<b>Excavator</b>	81.0
				<b>Dozer</b>	81.0
				<b>Crane</b>	77.0
				<b>Impact Pile Driver</b>	88.0
				<b>Combined Predicted Noise Level (L<sub>eq</sub> dBA at 50 feet)</b>	
				89.7	

Sources:

<sup>1</sup> Obtained from the FHWA Roadway Construction Noise Model, January 2006.

<sup>2</sup> Based on the following from the Federal Transit Noise and Vibration Impact Assessment, 2006.

$$L_{eq}(\text{equip}) = E.L. + 10 \cdot \log(\text{U.F.}) - 20 \cdot \log(D/50) - 10 \cdot G \cdot \log(D/50)$$

Where: E.L. = Emission Level;

U.F.= Usage Factor;

G = Constant that accounts for topography and ground effects; and

D = Distance from source to receiver.

\*Project specific threshold

**Appendix X2**  
**Project-Generated Construction Source Noise Prediction Model**

Upper Truckee River Restoration and Golf Course



Location	Distance to Nearest Receiver in feet	Combined Predicted Noise Level (L <sub>eq</sub> dBA)	Assumptions:	Reference Emission	Usage
				Noise Levels (L <sub>max</sub> ) at 50 feet <sup>1</sup>	Factor <sup>1</sup>
Threshold*	1,648	55.0	<b>Excavator</b>	85	0.4
	50	85.4	<b>Dozer</b>	85	0.4
	100	79.3	<b>Crane</b>	85	0.16
	150	75.8	<b>Front End Loader</b>	80	0.4
	200	73.3			
	250	71.4			
	300	69.8			
	350	68.5	<b>Ground Type</b>	Hard	
	400	67.3	<b>Source Height</b>	8	
	450	66.3	<b>Receiver Height</b>	5	
	500	65.4	<b>Ground Factor</b>	0.00	
	550	64.5			
	600	63.8			
				<b>Predicted Noise Level<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>L<sub>eq</sub> dBA at 50 feet<sup>2</sup></b>
				<b>Excavator</b>	81.0
				<b>Dozer</b>	81.0
				<b>Crane</b>	77.0
				<b>Front End Loader</b>	76.0

Sources:

<sup>1</sup> Obtained from the FHWA Roadway Construction Noise Model, January 2006.

<sup>2</sup> Based on the following from the Federal Transit Noise and Vibration Impact Assessment, 2006.

$$L_{eq}(\text{equip}) = E.L. + 10 \cdot \log(\text{U.F.}) - 20 \cdot \log(D/50) - 10 \cdot G \cdot \log(D/50)$$

Where: E.L. = Emission Level;

U.F. = Usage Factor;

G = Constant that accounts for topography and ground effects; and

D = Distance from source to receiver.

\*Project specific threshold

<b>Combined Predicted Noise Level (L<sub>eq</sub> dBA at 50 feet)</b>	
85.4	

**Appendix XX**  
**Traffic Noise Prediction Model, (FHWA RD-77-108)**  
**Model Input Sheet**

**Project Name :** UTRR and Golf Course  
**Project Number :** 5110049.01  
**Modeling Condition :** Existing  
**Ground Type :** Soft  
**Metric (L<sub>eq</sub>, L<sub>dn</sub>, CNEL) :** CNEL



**K Factor :**  
**Traffic Desc. (Peak or ADT) :** ADT

Segment	Roadway	Segment		Traffic Vol.	Speed (Mph)	Distance to CL	% Autos	%MT	% HT	Day %	Eve %	Night %	Offset (dB)
		From	To										
1	US 50	Pioneer Trail	Sawmill Road	13700	45	68	96.91	1.58	1.51	77.74	12.62	9.64	0
2	US 50	SR 89	Pioneer Trail	13600	45	76	96.91	1.58	1.51	77.74	12.62	9.64	0



**Appendix XX**  
**Traffic Noise Prediction Model, (FWHA RD-77-108)**  
**Predicted Noise Levels**

**Project Name :** UTRR and Golf Course  
**Project Number :** 5110049.01  
**Modeling Condition :** Existing  
**Metric (Leq, Ldn, CNEL) :** CNEL



Segment	Roadway	Segment		Noise Levels, dB CNEL				Distance to Traffic Noise Contours, Feet				
		From	To	Auto	MT	HT	Total	70 dB	65 dB	60 dB	55 dB	50 dB
1	US 50	Pioneer Trail	Sawmill Road	64.9	55.3	59.6	66.4	39	84	181	390	840
2	US 50	SR 89	Pioneer Trail	64.2	54.5	58.8	65.6	39	84	180	388	836