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Verbatim Transcript of

TRPA Governing Board
October 23, 2010 Meeting
Agenda Item VII A

VIIA. PUBLIC HEARINGS

A. Public Hearing for Comments on the Upper Truckee River Restoration and Golf Course Reconfiguration Project Draft Environmental Impact Report/Environmental Impact Statement/Environmental Impact Statement (DEIR/DEIS/DEIS), Lake Valley State Recreation Area and Washoe Meadows State Park, Meyers, California

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(**Note**: *If a portion of the recording could not be transcribed due to the quality of the recording or if the words could not be distinguished, this has been indicated as follows: "(Incomprehensible)".*)

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BIAGGI: What I'd like to do is open this up to the Board, but at this time I would really ask the Board to limit your questions and I'll open this up again after we hear public comment because we have a lot of folks here today. We have some students who would like to get back, I'm sure, to school just as quickly as they possibly can. And, ah, we've got a fairly long list and you know, people are taking time out of their day. So, I'd ask that the Board, you know, throw out some, some really critical questions that you have and then hopefully we can get back to this at some point after public comment. So, John, why don't you go ahead and start.

BRETERNITZ: I just want to make sure I understand the process. After the environmental work is done, does it go back to California Parks for them to select an alternative that's proposed to the TRPA or how does that work? PM2-1

RAY: (Incomprehensible)

BIAGGI: If you could turn your mic on and could you also identify yourself again Dan, even though I just did.

RAY: I, I'm Dan Ray. I'm the Chief of Planning for State Parks. At least, I think, since we're the property owner, and would be the ones who would need to initiate the project, I think, at the state side. We would certainly play the lead role in certifying the EIR. And, most if not all of the alternatives that are under consideration would require us to amend the general plan for the Lake Valley State Recreation Area. So, our Commission would need to approve that amendment. And, if we were to alter the boundaries between the recreation area and the state park at Washoe Meadows, they would need to be involved in that process as well. Now, the Bureau, of course, would need to take its own action. We would be coordinating with them, I'm sure, and with your staff. Clearly, we couldn't go ahead without a permit from you. But, the typical sequence would be we'd make a selection and then come to seek your

approval. But, we would obviously be in coordination with your staff in that process.

BRETERNITZ: The last sentence clarified it for me.

RAY: Thank you.

BIAGGI: Shelly.

ALDEAN: Dan, don't go away. Um, will, will the anal, will an analysis be done to determine the financial feasibility of undertaking this restoration work if the golf course is either reduced or decommissioned given the fact that it produces, what, $600,000 in revenue to the state parks? PM2-2

RAY: I think what would, there would be probably two steps to that. Um, one would be a judgment initially by our director about whether, you know, she is willing to forgo that revenue at this time. I mean, a no project alternative is always a possibility, and just let the current conditions remain until there's some reason to have to change. Um, I think the other possibility would be that we could open a wider exploration of other uses of the recreation area for golf courses and something that's, that people in the community want to see going ahead, but they want to see the restoration. Um, we have a lot of demand for camping and other outdoor recreation opportunities in the Basin. Our camping sites fill early, you know, and they're very difficult to get, and so I think we would be looking for ways we could meet that demand with properties we own in the Basin. Of course, we've already got an approved campground for the Burton Creek Site in our general plan for that area, so that's another piece that we put in the mix, but we certainly see the need for additional recreation facilities here in the Tahoe Basin.

ALDEAN: I guess my question, maybe I didn't, I framed it in artfully, um, is, are, do you have an identified source of funding for the restoration work, or would you be relying on the current income that the golf course generates to state parks to finance that? PM2-3

RAY: I think Cindy has been working with others in terms of restoration funding opportunities.

WALCK: Shelly right. Cindy Walck speaking again. Um, currently we have funding once we select an alternative to go through the planning and permitting process. We would then look for funding to do the restoration work. Um, because of the priorities in the Basin, restoration funding has been fairly easy to obtain. I've got a good track record of actually achieving other restoration projects. I'm confident we could fund restoration. I do not think we could come up with the same type of grant funding to do stabilization. That does not meet SEZ restoration goals, which are goals in most of these restoration

grants. The funding for golf course relocation would be part of our, um, our, as I said, our lease is up with American Golf. We're waiting to go to a new lease negotiation until we determine what alternative, we can't negotiate a 20 year lease and go, "Oops, sorry, you have a 9 hole golf course" or "We're closing the golf course". So, we're waiting for the outcome of this, but that would be part of the negotiations is funding for this. And, one of the questions I've been asked is, in this current economy, what if we can't get them to finance it? What I think we would do at that point is stay on a year-to-year contract and wait until the economy shifts to a point where we could negotiate for, um, funding of relocation.

BIAGGI: Okay, once again, we're trying to just do the critical questions here, so let's go with Byron, Norma and Jennifer.

SHER: Well, at one time in a previous life, I was Chair of the California Senate Budget Committee that had jurisdiction over the California State Parks. We used to review your budget annually, and I don't remember any discussion about golf courses and the reliance of the Parks and Recreation on the revenues from golf courses. So will you just remind, I think you said, is it, how many golf courses does our, exist on, in the state parks? PM2-4

RAY: We have two courses now. We have Moro Bay and this one.

SHER: Yeah, yeah, and do the revenues generated at the one here at Tahoe, are those monies used just within that, to maintain that park or are those monies shifted to support other activities of the state park?

RAY: Well, all the revenue we earn goes in our state park revolving fund, and it, together with the… PM2-5

SHER: So, so, but there, would you say there's a net profit from that, that, used for other purposes?

RAY: Well, I think if you really looked at the situation of parks here in Lake Tahoe, and also in the Sierra Basin, what really is happening is earned, revenue that's being earned in other parts of the state parks system, primarily probably at Southern California beaches, is being shifted here because statewide we earn about 40% of our revenue from fees. We've got Southern California districts that actually turn a surplus. Here we're only generating 30% of our local, of operating costs from revenue, and so there must be making up that difference by having funds shifted in from elsewhere to help carry out operations and maintenance here. If we earned less revenue here, it would actually pull other money, more money away from other parts of the state or else it would require us to reduce maintenance and services here even further.

SHER: If the current proposition that the voters will be acting on next week passes, you'll be swimming in money, won't you?

RAY: Well, you know, there's a lot of people have different points of view on that. That would certainly meet our operating needs and it would provide additional resources. It would be able for us to help address, what is a $1.2 billion dollar backlog in deferred maintenance. So, while we would have revenue we need to meet current needs, we still would, you know, need to be paying attention to what we can earn because we've got a very substantial backlog of deferred maintenance, natural culture resource protection, facility modernization, water and waste water systems, that is going to be well in excess of what they would, the initiative would generate.

SHER: One final question, the, the presentation shows they currently generate $800,000 annually from the golf course. PM2-6

RAY: That's what I understand.

SHER: And, have you done a calculation on if it were reduced to a nine hole golf course, what the projected revenues would be, taking into account what other kinds of revenues you might generate from camping and so forth if you actually do the restoration alternatives? PM2-7

RAY: Well, Cindy looked at that, 'cause it really, it would partly depend on what a concessionaire would be willing to bid on a 9 hole course. So, we can't completely estimate it, but they had done some evaluation of a 9 hole course.

WALCK: So, during the course of the EIR, we were asked to do an economic study. We hired an independent, economic, economonist, economist, economist to actually look at that. Um, during that study, it turned out that a 9 hole golf course is marginally, if at all feasible. Basically, in order to run that golf co, to run a 9 hole golf course, um, would operate in any but the rosiest scenario at a loss. (Incomprehensible) So we really couldn't get anyone to, to bid on that. When we went into this, we thought that would be an economically feasible alternative. But, basically, I actually asked the consultant to go back and look at rosier assumptions because they came back and said it's unfeasible. So we asked them to look at what if you had a higher price than anyone in the region charges for 9 holes, and you had someone starting every 3 to 5 minutes or whatever that a full golf course would be. And, only under those assumptions did it even begin to turn a profit. So, marginal on that.

SHER: Gotcha.

BIAGGI: Norma.

SANTIAGO: My questions are for Danielle. If you could please put up the slide that showed Alternative 3. During the course of your discussion, you mentioned some, um, accessib, I want to talk about accessibility to recreation, how Alternative 3 impacts accessibility to recreation, and also environmental PM2-8

improvements that are being evaluated in the EIS/EIR, EI whatever, EIO. I'm sorry, but, um, as far as, there are areas that you had said that are disturbed where the quarry is, and you said that there were not going to be any environmental improvements done in those areas. PM2-8 cont.

HUGHES: Yeah, under this alternative there's really no changes to Washoe Meadow State Park. Um, I mean, they, they have done some minor fill with, when was that, back in 2000?

WALCK: We worked on one of the quarry pits. We did the fill from the lower west side project to put 80,000 yards back in that, but there's still the adjacent quarry pits and roads. And, we've been working on pieces of Washoe Meadows State Park as we acquire funding, but they would not be part of this project under Alternative 3.

SANTIAGO: So when you look at the flood plain, and what we're trying to do with the flood plain, if I'm understanding this correctly, do we see on that lower reach some sort of impact because we have a quarry that's disturbed land, that as the waters rise in that area, there might be some issues with that sediment coming off of the quarry? I don't know if that's the right ques, I know what I'm trying to ask, but… PM2-9

HUGHES: Do you want to answer that (Incomprehensible)?

WALCK: Norma, let me, let me try and take this up for Danielle. One of the things you see as you go towards the southwest corner is the valley itself is narrowing and the flood plain is much narrower through there. So the quarry is on, what I would call, old glacial outwash sediments, on a high, much higher terrace. So, so the connectivity that you're seeing as far as erosion would be just upslope erosion and, and delivery to, to the, the river, but you're really not flooding that quarry area. It's, it's, you're going, again, uphill as you go away from the river. So, we do have a, problems with erosion on old roads, old logging roads, hill slopes, the quarry area, but they're not really in the flood plain.

SANTIAGO: Okay, so, okay then I'm going to relate that to a question with Alternative 2. Um, I better do that because, um, I'll forget it. So when you go to Alternative 2 and you're looking at, and I was trying to find that in the, in the Summary of Impacts and Mitigation Measures, in your table, and I couldn't quite get it. When you look at putting a golf course in that area, in terms of the environmental impacts of that golf course, given that you're saying that erosion goes uphill is it? PM2-10

WALCK: Downhill.

SANTIAGO: Downhill, well, you said it's, it's kind of on a higher elevation. So I want to understand the environmental impacts of that additional, you know, segment

of the golf course as your moving that versus what you're seeing in Alternative 3, where there's no development at all in that particular one. I was kind of hard, it's kind of hard to read me, to see it through the matrix that I was looking at. PM2-10 cont.

HUGHES: We've actually identified that as a benefit for upland erosion, so it's, it's actually not impact, because you're, for one we're putting in a drainage plan, you're, you have additional vegetation in that area, so it's actually a benefit to that area.

SANTIAGO: So the actual additional of the golf course is a benefit to that area in terms of what we're talking about, water quality and erosion control? PM2-11

HUGHES: Erosion control, specifically, is what we, we call it out in. But yes, the drainage plan will help with the water quality as well.

SANTIAGO: Okay and, okay, so we have three of the major things that we're trying to achieve as a result of that golf course being there. And then on the other side, because we're removing, um, which is also true in Alternative 3, we're getting away from the SEZ, what's where we have a major environmental benefit, is that correct? PM2-12

WALCK: (Incomprehensible) Sorry, I just want to get back to the map I had up. So just looking at this, um, the area where the relocation would be, again, is kind of outside that golden brown color, and the SEZ zone narrows as you go towards the south, southwest because the valley itself narrows. And, so yes, what that does is it takes golf course out of SEZ, out of the meander belt, out of flood plain and puts it on a little bit higher elevation and higher capability land.

SANTIAGO: Okay, and then again, if we can go back to Alt, and I appreciate your patience with me Board, if we can go back to Alternative 3, and so I want to talk about the threshold with regards to recreation and I believe that its also covered in the environmental document, An Accessibility to Recreation. Danielle, during the time that you spoke, you said that accessibility to other parts of the park as a result of this configuration were going to be limited, or…? PM2-13

HUGHES: No, what I said is there's no recreation changes within Washoe Meadows State Park under this alternative. The golf course bridges will be removed under this alternative. However, those are not available to the public currently. They actually require, it's only for golf course use. There's safety concerns because of the design of the golf course currently and, so they won't need them under this alternative, so they'll just remove them.

SANTIAGO: So in terms of access to recreation, um, through the golf course, you know, I'm not a golfer, God help me, God help the world if I ever become one, but, if I'm looking at Alternative 3, I'm doing a day of golfing, okay, and I now want to go out to the park, what would be the best way for me to get to the PM2-14

park? Would I then have to get into my car and move elsewhere, or, I'm talking about accessibility in terms of the bigger scope of this availability to recreation? PM2-14 cont.

WALCK: Guess I'm back on. Um, so, under Alternative 3, because all of the bridges are undersized, they'd be removed. So, you would not have a bridge to cross over. You'd have to go down, um, and access through the neighborhood, which is the current access for Washoe right now, so the southern end through, off the end of Chilcothe, the northern end off of Lake Tahoe Boulevard, which is actually off the top of the map, or through the neighborhood trails that border the west side of the park. So, um, but you wouldn't have a bridge under this alternative.

SANTIAGO: Okay, and then the bridges that were going to be removed, you'd have some bridges there, but on Alternative 2 are all those bridges, you said removal of six bridges, right? But I think that they, alternative, so you still have some bridges right? Am I seeing that in the photograph? PM2-15

WALCK: No, there's five bridges currently on the river now. Under Alternative 2, 3 and 5, all five of those bridges go away because, again, they're all undersized. Only under Alternative 2 is a new bridge constructed. Bridges now are about 60 feet long I believe. The new bridge would be about 150 feet long. It would be designed actually to span the entire flood plain so you didn't restrict flow. But, it could be designed such that the trails come around the northern side or on the southern side, skirt the edge of the golf course. The trails, public trails as well as golf course trails could use that bridge and then immediately the public trails would diverge on either side as they enter that golden zone, the golden zone, the golden SEZ zone on either side, and then tie into Country Club Corner or into the Salt Mill Bike Path. And you'd have those same trails on the south side of the river only under Alternative 3.

SANTIAGO: And if I understand correctly from the, from the document, by removal of those bridges, you're just further protecting those banks, or helping that flood plain, flood plain as the banks overflow, right? Because right now you have bridges that are undersized and they're further eroding the banks, right? PM2-16

HUGHES: Yes. There, so on this one too, you see some other bridges right here, those are existing bridges on a, it's a very small, unnamed drainage. They're not the same size of bridges that are on the upper Truckee River. Those are going to remain, so those won't be touched at all.

SANTIAGO: Okay, thank you.

BIAGGI: Jennifer.

MONTGOMERY: Thank you. Byron actually asked a couple of my questions, so you're off the hook on some of those. Um, you indicated that it, it's your belief that Alternative 2 actually has environmental benefits in terms of erosion and PM2-17

water quality over environment, Alternative 3. Have you quantified that amount?

HUGHES: No, it has not been quantified, and we're talking about upland erosion, specifically to this area that's previously disturbed. PM2-17 cont.

MONTGOMERY: Okay, so we don't really then know how many pounds would be changed under each scenario?

HUGHES: No.

MONTGOMERY: Okay. Um, Norma brought up the question of access if Alternative 3 were to be adopted. Um, my understanding now, however, is that the public can't go through the golf course to access the left hand side property. Sorry, I didn't get the names correct on that. So, the status quo really wouldn't change for the public. They would have the exact same access under Alternative 3 as they currently have, unless you're a golfer? PM2-18

WALCK: Yes, that's correct under, under… oh, go ahead.

HUGHES: Actually, there is a little bit of trail improvement occur…, with Alternative 3. You can see this trail, right here, that's running adjacent to the upper Truckee River and that actually will connect to the Saw Mill Bike Trail up here and Country Club Drive as well, so there is some.

WALCK: But no bridge access.

MONTGOMERY: Okay, but, but the general public then would actually have better access under Alternative 3 than currently exists today or under Alternative 2? PM2-19

SPEAKER: Yes.

WALCK: No, they would have better access compared to today under Alternative 3 because there would be a trail that parallels the river on the south side of the river. They would not have, however, the connectivity of a bridge which they do not have currently, nor would they have under Alternative 3. So only under Alternative 2 could we design a new long bridge that connects the two sides.

MONTGOMERY: And that new bridge would be available both to golfers and the public, or just to the golfers? PM2-20

WALCK: No, and that's part of…

RAY: Both to golfers and to the public, and that's one of the advantages in terms of providing broader recreation on the site under Alternative 2. We know, when you look at people's recreation patterns in terms of hiking, they're looking for short two, three mile loops they can do in about an hour, hour-and-a-half, and

so that's one of the advantages of putting the bridge in is that it opens more of our property in this area up to that kind of loop trail.

WALCK: So, so, just to look at the map. We can tie around this northern tip of the golf course. You can come behind the tees because people hopefully aren't shooting backwards, although, I guess if I tried to hit something I could hit someone behind me. Um, you can loop behind the tees and actually design so that the trails avoid safety issues. You can, um, fence off the bridge itself, and then as soon as you cross, that public trail would diverge, come through here, tie in here, diverge, tie in here and in here, it crosses through the golf course again through a gap that would be designed into the golf course so that people coming from Chilcothe following the river along the sewer line access road that, the sewer easement that comes through the park here, would be able to cross through the golf course or tie into the other side of the river.

MONTGOMERY: Okay, so just so I'm clear, under Alternative 2, both golfers and the public would be allowed to use the bridge, which they are not today. Under Alternative 3, there would not be a bridge, but the public would be allowed to use a new trail which does not exist today? PM2-21

WALCK: Both are correct.

MONTGOMERY: Okay, great! Thank you, two other just very quick questions. Um, I know that you looked at reducing it to 9 holes, did we look at, I know the old course at St. Andrews has 9 holes, but it's an out and back so it's 18. Did we look at that, did we analyze that sort of a use at the golf course? PM2-22

HUGHES: Yes, we did, was actually, the reduced play, there's an 18 hole option or, and that would be re-circulating that basically.

MONTGOMERY: I, sorry, I didn't understand, but you mean playing the 9 holes twice?

HUGHES: Yes.

WALCK: Yes, that's part of the analysis, yes.

MONTGOMERY: Yeah, and, and actually, at the, at the old course at St. Andrews, I'm not a golfer, I don't even know why I know this, they actually have 18 holes, it's not the same 9 holes, but it's the same land. You share the land coming and going with other golfers, which may require, you know, a level of golfing skill, but, I certainly don't have it. PM2-23

WALCK: Yeah, and I, I'm not quite sure how that works, but I can say that the reduction in area to make room for the river leaves room only for 9 holes however you want to play them, or it would leave roo, hol, room for an 18 hole executive course or a Par 3 course like is right across the street at, um, Tahoe Paradise.

MONTGOMERY: Okay, and then, my last question was, the term "resource preservation" came up as part of the state parks mission. When you say "resource preservation", is that specific to natural resource preservation or what, what do you mean by "resource preservation"?

RAY: Well, in a unit like this, you know, natural resource preservation is the primary opportunity. Obviously think about the other Tahoe units, you know, our role in maintaining some of the old mansions that are in Emerald Bay and at Sugar Pine Point. The old mines that we maintain, other historic sites, Sutter's Fort, you know, old missions, we do a variety of historic sites around the state as well as archeologically significant areas. PM2-24

MONTGOMERY: So natural resource and infrastructure resource?

RAY: Natural resources, I think of that as being natural resources and historic and other cultural resources, archaeological sites, other areas.

MONTGOMERY: Okay, thank you.

BIAGGI: Thank you Board. I'd like to move into public comment now, and two items before we start. It's very helpful if you can address your comments into the context of the draft EIS. That's why we're here today. Let us know what your, if you have issues with the draft EIS as it's prepared. How it can be, um, made better in order to address the alternatives. So, that would be very helpful both to the Board and for those who prepared the cont.., the draft EIS. And then secondly, I'd just like to thank all of you for your penmanship. I, I am actually able to read the list today and I don't think I'm going to embarrass myself too badly as I have in the past. So, with that I'd like to start with Kathy Strain, and again we're going to be using the timing system that we have previous and this is 3 minutes for individuals, 5 minutes for organizations and groups.

STRAIN: Hello, thank you and good morning. My name is Kathy Strain. I'm a Senior Science Specialist at Lake Tahoe Community College where I teach a variety of biology classes and also environmental science. Um, I'd like to start by saying that I whole heartedly and enthusiastically support Alternative No. 2. I think it epitomizes exactly what environmental projects should be about, working towards what's best for the environment while also keeping as many people engaged and involved in the process as possible so they'll be willing to participate again and work together in future environmental processes and projects. I think Alternative 2 is a win/win alternative. It's a win for Washoe Meadows State Parks because they're going to be training a very disturbed, common section of upland for a beautifully restored, rare piece of river habitat. It's a win for the wildlife because it's a creation of a continuous, healthy, riparian habitat corridor along the upper Truckee River. It's a win for water clarity with a slow down sinuous, curvy, functioning river that over- PM2-25

banks every few years to put clarity reducing sediments and nutrients that come from, not only their stream banks, but also from those upland areas, urban areas on to the meadow flood plain instead of Lake Tahoe. It's a win for the community of South Lake Tahoe with the preservation of local jobs and tourist dollars. Twenty thousand of those participants that come in to play golf are from out-of-town. Um, and it's also a win for outdoor recreation with the continuance of an affordable regulation size 18 hole golf course, and also those new hiking and biking trails along the restored upper Truckee River. And, it's also a win for the California State Parks system and for the many patrons of the California State Parks. I'd also like to say that I excited about the opportunity that Alternative 2 gives to improving Lake Tahoe Golf Course itself. The proposed new holes will be of a link style design where more native stands of trees and shrubs along within the course fairways will be offering greater wildlife corridors. There's also a plan to go back and rework those original 9 holes that can stay to make them also more of a links design. The idea of improving Lake Tahoe Golf Course is especially appealing to me. I've been working with the golf course since 2002 to improve their environmental practices. I began to work with them as part of my graduate work at the University of Nevada Reno and as a result of our efforts, the course became certified as an Audubon Cooperative Sanctuary through Audubon International in 2003. In order to be certified, we had to show improvements, environmental improvements with projects in a variety of different areas including water quality, water conservation, wildlife habitat management, chemical use reduction and safety and outreach in education. We continue to make improvements and we get re-certified every 2 years. Golf courses have dramatically changed in recent years. They're much more environmentally oriented than they used to be. With Alternative 2 and with more environmental projects, with our re-certifications, it could become a model for how golf courses can be integrated with environmental restoration projects. Um, I'd also like to just make a quick little comment. There was an article about the use of rodenticides at Lake Tahoe Golf Course. And, I just want to say that Lake Tahoe Golf Course does not use rodenticides, and, in fact, they have a long standing arrangement with Lake Tahoe Wildlife Care that any trapped rodents are actually delivered to them and used to feed their rehabilitated animals. And then, that's about it for me. Thank you very much. But, I'd also like to introduce some of these students. So, we have the next few speakers are students from 7th and 8th grade Civics and English class. Ms. Kanell's class at Saint Theresa's. Saint Theresa's has an annual fundraiser event at Lake Tahoe Golf Course every year, and their comments are part of a class assignment to voice their opinions on this project. Thank you.

PM2-25 cont.

BIAGGI: Great, thank you. With that, we'll move to Mikayla Heffner.

HEFFNER: For the Upper Truckee Restoration Project, I support Option #2. The following is why I support this option. First, Option #2 states the golf course will remain an 18 hole course. This would be good for the local economy by

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bringing in nearly $6 million dollars. Next, if the golf course remains as it is, it will retain 168 local jobs. Last, Option 2 will reduce fine sediment that is input in our lake. If this sediment continues to go into Lake Tahoe, our lake's clarity will go down. As the daughter of a small business owner in Meyers, I know how many tourists the golf course brings to Tahoe. I also realize how important this golf course is for other businesses in Lake Tahoe. Thank you for your attention and time on this important matter. PM2-26 cont.

BIAGGI: Well done. And just for the record, that was Mikayla Heffner. Cambria Kesler, and Cambria if you could just identify yourself when you start to talk, that would be great.

KESLER: Hi, I'm Cambria Kesler and I am an 8th grade student at Saint Theresa's school. When I say that Option 2 is the best option out of the 5 provided, I speak not only for myself, but for the majority of my class as well. I think this option is, I like this option the most because it is great compromise between both golfers and all the people who want to restore the river and ultimately help save our lake. With this plan, there will be no loss of any local jobs and the annual revenue of $6 million dollars will stay intact. As an addition to this, the local property value will improve. This way, the regulation 18 hole golf course can stay and we can help, and we can save our lake and restore the Truckee all at once. It is very important to keep the golf course because just the golf course alone provides 168 local jobs, either part time or full time, and $800,000 to help keep parks open. These are just some of the obvious reasons why Option 2 is the way to go. Thank you so much for your time. PM2-27

BIAGGI: Well done Cambria, thank you. Zack Fiston.

FISTON: Hello, I also support Number 2. It is my belief that a solution to the fine sediment problem is in Number 2. First, the Lake Tahoe Golf Course annually creates almost $6 million dollars for our local economy. It would be a major economic blow if we lost its revenue. Option 2 will allow the 18 hole course to remain and possibly make it better. Second, Lake Tahoe's clarity is rapidly declining. It is imperative we do something to decrease the river's speed and stabilize its banks. This way less fine sediment will flow into the lake. Option 2 will stabilize and restore over 37 acres of stream zone. Last, Option 2 will create many new recreational opportunities including a new foot path and a bridge connecting the southeast and west sides of the river. Thank you. PM2-28

BIAGGI: Thank you, Zack, and just for the record Judy, that's Zack Fiston. John Garofalos. John, I take it, you're not part of the Civics class here.

GAROFALOS: That is, that is correct.

BIAGGI: Assuming that we're done with the Civics class, I'd really like to thank all of you for taking the time to be here today and for your analysis and you did a great job talking today.

GAROFALOS: Okay, my name is John Garofalos and I am supporting Alternative 2. Um, the reason for that is basically we have recreation and we also have restoration. You currently have an 18 hole golf course which is making money for the state parks, which is a desirable event for the state parks. You have in the summer time in addition to golf, you have hiking, mountain biking, and mountain bike riding and people go out there and take photographs. In the winter time, there are people who go snowmobiling, cross-country skiing and snowshoeing. Um, what I would like to do now is specifically focus on the bridge 'cause I noticed it's come up a couple of times and I think we should focus on it a little bit more. Currently, there is a bridge that crosses the Truckee river that is used illegally by certain people who will remain anonymous for obvious legal reasons. Um, but this bridge is used summer, winter, spring and fall, and the golf course itself has taken to cutting off these bridges by putting in a barrier in the winter time. With opportunity that we have with Alternative 2 is we will have a access year around, so we will actually increase your recreational activities because people now in the winter time will be able to ski over these bridges. I don't know if they're allowed to snowmobile or not, but they will be able to go snowshoeing and hiking and you'll have a lot of activities that will be generated that are not generated now in the winter time. People cross those bridges that exist now illegally, and that is a very common activity. So I heard you refer to the public doesn't have access, well, technically no, but they're out there and they do it. So removing those bridges sited in Option 3 and Option 5 would be extremely unpopular for the loss of those recreational activities. Okay, that's all. Thank you. PM2-29

BIAGGI: Okay John. Wendy Shedadi.

SHEDADI: Good morning. My name's Wendy Shedadi. I currently, and have since 1976, live on the 5th tee at Lake Tahoe Golf Course, and I commend the golf course because we have been good neighbors all of that time. I'm here today to encourage you to accept and help develop, if you can, Alternative 2. I do feel that it is the best option for all of our neighborhood, as well as our community. I just wanted to say one little thing that I included in the letter to the Upper Truckee River Restoration System and the parks. Um, my husband is a golfer. I'm not, but we currently host a 3-day golf tournament annually. It's the tenth year this past summer of the golf tournament. It's just a little 3-dayer for, um, where we invite 30 golfers to come and play and most of them are from the Painted Desert Men's Club in Las Vegas. And, um, they come and bring their wives and play a couple of days at Lake Tahoe Golf Course. They have a barbeque at our house on one evening, but eat in local restaurants. The wives who don't golf, and some do, shop in the community. Um, it has been a fun thing for us to do and a way to bring some folks to the PM2-30

community that perhaps wouldn't come otherwise. They love that beautiful little basin and can't wait to come back every year. And so, um, that's just one of the small ways that the golf course is used. We, we strongly support the control of erosion and the change of design necessary for Alternative 2. We would go, of course, and support 4 if we can't find the money for 2, but encourage #2. Um, the number of people enjoying this recreation of golf as opposed to the number of people that are hiking and horseback riding in the proposed area of relocation of the 9 holes far out paces the latter, and the ripple effect on the economy should be reason enough. The bang for the buck in this state park is also compelling, and that should be an obligation it seems to us to this project. The area is also used in the winter time by walkers and some bike riders in the fall after the golf course is closed for the season and in the winter by cross-country skiers, which further enhances the public use. I hope you'll give serious consideration to our support for Alternatives 2 or 4 and make all the efforts that you can to get the funding to fully complete it as quickly as possible. Thanks for your attention.

PM2-30 cont.

BIAGGI: Thank you Wendy. Carl Fair. And after Carl will be Roger Pratt.

FAIR: Good morning. My name is Carl Fair. I have reviewed the draft of the environmental impact study, as well as other information put out by the project staff over the past few years on the proposed California State Parks project on the Upper Truckee River near the Lake Tahoe Golf Course. I urge you to listen to the quiet majority, of which I am one. Many of us support the project alternative that is going to be best for the river, the lake, and preserving local jobs, which I believe is Option #2. I am a Tahoe Paradise resident and business owner, and I'm also an avid golfer. I think Alternative 2 is the best way to improve Lake Tahoe Golf Course. I really like what Alternative, Alternative 2 proposes, moving 9 holes across the river. Although we loose 9 flat river holes, we will have the opportunity to enjoy 9 new interesting link style holes with elevation in the pines. We get to keep 18 holes of golf, the river gets an opportunity to return to its natural state, and this means trout and wildlife will have a healthier place to live. Clearly, Alternative 2 is a way to us to fix the erosion going into the river and the lake, improve the golf course and keep jobs, a pretty logical decision for me. Thanks.

PM2-31

BIAGGI: Thank you. Roger Pratt and then B. Gorman.

PRATT: I'm Roger Pratt. I'm an avid golfer. I'm also a local businessman, and I'm an environmentalist. Um, I lived in North Upper Truckee between 1999 and 2005. I've probably walked that meadow at least a thousand times with my dogs. Yesterday, I decided to go back and visit it again. And, leaving from the community, up above the meadow, I climbed the old trails that I had in the past that are severely eroded in the last five years. Most of these are stupid access to their sewer lines, but they're very eroded. They're flowing into the

PM2-32

meadow. I went to the quarry where there was a restoration project done. There's still plenty of building material there and there's erosion of a large pile of sand. So, things have not gotten much better in the last five years. If you go 200 yards above the golf course up the river, there's still increasing degradation of the river with banks falling in, so things haven't changed. Um, if you move across an Alternative B and put the golf course in there, the existing problems that are there will be mitigated. If you don't, they'll continue to be a problem for you. As an avid golfer, Alternative 1 is not satisfactory to me because the course is old and needs to be rebuilt anyway. It's kind of antiquated. There's golf holes like green #6, 16, and 17 that are way overdue to be over-built and they're right on the river, so you're gonna have some work to do there to keep it as a golf course. Alternatives 3, 4 and 5, obviously, as an avid golfer, I would even want to play the course. So, your revenue's gonna diminish. Alternative 2, after walking through the meadow again yesterday, would make an attractive addition to golfers and you'll probably increase golfing revenue because of the aesthetic benefits of the improvement. So, I really believe Alternative 2 is a win/win situation, not only for the environmentalists to protect the river, access to the community, and also golfers would have a better round of golf. So, thank you very much.

PM2-32 cont.

BIAGGI: Thank you. B. and then Scott Valentine.

GORMAN: Good morning Governing Board, Chair and Members. B. Gorman, President and CEO of TahoeChamber.org representing over 750 businesses. We have submitted a letter, which I will not bore you by reading. I'll forego that, you have it in the record. Just start by saying, it is in support of Alternative #2. Um, I wanted to just kind of share a thought that I've had recently. I attended a Sustainable Tourism Conference, and had the opportunity to hear Jim Moriarty speak. And, for those of you who don't know, Jim is the founder and the Executive Director of the Surf Rider Foundation. And, he spoke about two kinds of environmentalists, and I think that it, it touched me because it's so relevant to what we deal with here in the Basin all the time. He talked about the big "E" environmentalist, and his assessment was that those are the environmentalists who are professionals and that we should leave that level of dialog to the professionals. And, I think we've heard from those professionals this morning and they've done an admirable job of laying out the facts for us. And, therefore, I don't think it's appropriate for myself to comment on that. But then Jim spoke about the little "e" environmentalists and I love this term, and he called that a lifestyle environmentalist. And, I would propose that most of us in this room and in this Basin are probably the little "e" type of environmentalist. We're a lifestyle environmentalist. We do the right thing, we take our grocery bags to the grocery store, we recycle, we try to ride our bikes when we can, and we support whatever we can that protects this Basin. Um, and, I think that it's relevant because the Surf Rider Foundation says they want to use and protect the coastline. So, they're not trying to protect it so it never has any recreational use, but rather they're

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understand that most of these are comprised of complaints because people don't like or simply don't understand the benefit of change in their community. The number of complaints at public meetings typically outweighs the amount of support, which is misleading in a way in that it does not accurately represent the community voice. So I make it a point to show up to public meetings for projects that I support, as well as those that I don't. I have a degree in hydrology and I've worked on various river restoration projects with the US Forest Service in the past, and I fully understand the importance of river restoration and, um, what it means for Lake Tahoe. I've read and commented on the draft EIR and I feel that there is, or there will be, an observable and measurable improvement in water quality, riparian habitat and ecosystem connectivity if this river segment is restored. Given this, it would make sense for me as a restoration hydrologist and a non-golfer, to support the full restoration of the river corridor associated with Alternative 5. However, I also understand the social and economic significance the golf course has for Lake Tahoe and for state parks which is why I'm here in support of Alternative 2. Even though I live within the city limits, I regularly recreate within Washoe Meadows State Park. I do not play golf, but I understand the importance of this type of recreation. I feel that land swap associated with Alternative 2, that is moving the golf course out of the stream environment zone, and relocating it into the upland forest west of the river, is justified. The ecologic importance of the stream corridor and the adjacent meadow vastly outweighs that of the upland parcel in question, which is, in my professional opinion, is of poor quality, a poor quality habitat already degraded by the fact that it was historically disturbed and it has never fully recovered. Um, Cindy Walck, I think, pretty much shot down Alternative 3 saying that it was economically not very viable, and Alternative 4, accepting Alternative 4 would be absolutely ludicrous. This is an entirely too expensive option with little or no social or environmental benefit. There's an exorbitant amount of literature out there that shows that these type of band-aid methods as far as river restoration is concerned simply do not work. The TRPA is here to show us that people can live and find balance in their environment. Balancing social and economic and environmental goals is challenging, but it needs to be a priority. Project Alternative 2 is the only alternative that adequately does this, and it should be the only logical choice for the TRPA and for the community of South Lake Tahoe. Don't short change our future by settling for less desirable alternatives. Let's do something right the first time, rather than throw band-aids at our mistakes in the future. Please consider Alternative 2. Thank you.

PM2-34 cont.

BIAGGI: Thank you, Scott. Bob Anderson and then Lynne Paulson.

ANDERSON: I have some written copies of my statement so the Board can sing along. Good morning, I'm Bob Anderson. I'm here to represent the Tahoe Area Sierra Club today. First of all, we thank and compliment State Parks and its partner agencies for confronting a serious problem and for providing an

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environmental document that has a wealth of information. Such a wealth of information that it is very hard to absorb and get through it. This project really has two elements: there's river restoration and there's golf. And, we think that first of all the river should be restored, period. Doing so would have many benefits. It would be good for the river in its own right. It would be good for the state park, and it would be good for the clarity of Lake Tahoe. So we stand firmly in favor of river restoration, but golf is another matter. River restoration will require some changes to golf, as you well know, because golf encroaches on the river right now. Right now, Washoe Meadows State Park does not have a general plan, but Lake Valley State Recreation area, the golf course does. It also has a River Management Plan, and we like these plans. These Plans call for restoration of the river and reduction of the golf course area. These are Plans that are in place today, and we think that those Plans should be implemented. Then we come to golf. But, first let me talk about the absence of a state plan for Washoe Meadows State Park. Under state regulations, it's impermissible to permanently commit the resources of a state park unit without a general plan. Well, building a golf course and a bridge would do exactly that, permanently commit resources of the park. A general plan for the park must be completed before any proposal to build a golf course or any other use of the park. In other words, proceeding with Alternative 2 will only delay restoration of the river. On the other hand, Alternative 3 can be pursued, and that will provide for the most expeditious way not only to restore the river but also to pursue many of TRPA's thresholds. Now after a general planning process for Washoe Meadows State Park, if the results embrace expanded golf, then it could be legally pursued at that time. Now TRPA's responsibilities are about thresholds, a broad range of thresholds, and those nine were put up on the screen today and you're very familiar with them. TRPA's responsibility is not golf. It's not the economics or the politics of golf, and it's not the budget of state parks. TRPA should rank and consider the alternatives according to their environmental impacts. In other words, their pursuit of TRPA's thresholds. As described in the environmental document, Alternative 5, full river restoration with golf course removal, is the best environmental alternative. The next best environmental alternative is Alternative 3, full river restoration of golf reduced on the east side of the river. Alternative 2, we believe, is legally infeasible because: it does not comport with a mission of state parks; the settlement agreement and the statutes, state statutes leading to the acquisition of Washoe Meadow State Park; the adopted and published purpose of Washoe Meadow State Park; and, regulations that preclude the permanent commitment of park resources in the absence of a general plan. On the merits, Alternative 3 is superior to Alternative 2. In my statement, I've listed ten of these reasons, many of which relate to TRPA's thresholds. I'm not gonna go through each of these ten, but I'm gonna mention one of them. It's number six on my list. And this is about opportunity costs. There's been much said about how Alternative 2 would improve the situation on the west side of the river because part of it is a disturbed area. Well, that's comparing the wrong things. That disturbed zone ought to be

PM2-35 cont.

rehabilitated and restored and its erosion reduced in the absence of a golf course. It doesn't take Alternative 2 to fix whatever is wrong on the disturbed part of the park on the west side of the river.

BIAGGI: Bob, your time is up, is up. Can you wrap it up, please?

ANDERSON: Is this, do I have five minutes. This is an organization.

BIAGGI: Yes, you did.

ANDERSON: Alright, let me just wrap up. In conclusion, the Tahoe Area Sierra Club supportly, strongly opposes Alternative 2, supports Alternatives 3 and 5. We urge TRPA to find the EIS inadequate because Alternative 2 is legally infeasible. Only Alternatives 3 and 5 can lead to the expeditious restoration of the river. Alternative 5 is the best environmentally, but we think Alternative 3 is the best balance of all the interests. Thank you.

PM2-35 cont.

BIAGGI: Thank you, Bob. Lynne Paulson, and then Carol Daum after that.

PAULSON: My name is Lynne Paulson. I support river restoration, as well as preservation of the integrity of Washoe Meadows State Park, which faces devastation if Alternative 2 is chosen. Like the League to Save Lake Tahoe, I support Alternative 3 or a new alternative that combines river restoration with golf at another location other than the park. According to the Sacramento Bee on Sunday, October 17th, among the ten largest State Park Systems, only California and Massachusetts lack a dedicated funding source. The State Park System budget issues are at a huge scale beyond anything involving Washoe Meadows State Park and Lake Valley State Recreation area. Washoe Meadow State Park should not be held responsible for fixing much larger budget issues. The California State Park System's statistical report for 2008 and 2009, which is available on their website online, indicates that revenue from Lake Valley State Recreation Area was not in the top 5 or 10, but was 46th among California State Park System properties. The disconnect in ranking from what you heard previously is because that ranking of 5 only referred to concession revenue and parks actually get revenue from many other sources. So in that same statistical report, the revenue from state, Lake Valley State Recreation Area represents about a half of a percent of the $80 million dollar annual field revenue as reported in the actual column in the governor's budget. We really should not sacrifice Washoe Meadow State Park for such a trivial increase in revenues in the State Parks System. The economic analysis that is part of the draft EIR has many accounting illusions and inadequacies that are part of a pattern of biased analysis that narrows the scope and choices so that only Alternate 2 appears feasible. Significantly, the economic analysis doesn't address the reality of the current and predicted decline in golf as a recreational activity, and the continuing increase in lower impact and family friendly sports such as hiking, river rafting, bird-watching and enjoyment of nature. Some assumptions in economic analysis for estimates of Lake Tahoe Golf

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Course generated visitors are unsupportable. Even if the estimates are true, the supposed $6 million dollars per year of additional revenue would represent a miniscule amount of the $1.2 billion income owned by residents of Lake Tahoe region directly attributable to tourist expenditures. The California State Parks Foundation recently sent out a membership renewal notice. The envelope is stamped, "Our parks are not for sale." Please do not support the short-sited and self-serving project Alternative 2 that would in effect sell off Washoe Meadow State Park which is part of Tahoe's natural heritage and our children's legacy. As Governing Board members, the people of California and Nevada rely on your wisdom, judgment, and guidance to fulfill TRPA's mission to protect the Lake Tahoe environment in a way that benefits future generations of Tahoe visitors and residents. Thank you, and I have, like a copy of my statement passed out. PM2-36 cont.

BIAGGI: That's fine, thank you, Carol, and after that Patricia Handal. While Carol is coming up, I'd just like to remind everyone that the comment period is open until November 8th, and you're welcome to submit written comments as well that will be considered.

DAUM: Good morning. My name is Carol Daum. I was born here in South Lake Tahoe, and we are raising our children here. We love the lake. It was refreshing to attend a few of the EIP/950 CalParks presentations, realizing that they did their homework and see the big picture for Tahoe. It was, I was most impressed with the proactive approach in exposing the problem of dumping 16 dump truck loads of sediment into the lake annually, and finding solutions, including money. Alternative 2 is the most efficient solution to help the entire Basin, positively impacting our environment, our parks, recreation and the economy in a positive way, a quad triple bottom line. Please choose to be proactive, responsible and efficient and support Option 2. While we have the one time partial money available which would not support Alternative 3 or 5, if I understand it correctly, and it won't get the river restoration done in a more timely manner. Please restore the river and the golf course, both for Lake Tahoe. Thank you. PM2-37

BIAGGI: Thank you Patricia Handal and then Harold Anino.

HANDAL: Good day. My name is Patricia Handal, and I have a house on Mountain Meadow Drive which borders on Washoe Meadows State Park. Golfing is on the decline. To me the question should not be how to make the golf course better or attract more members, but what should we be doing with the property in the future for up and coming generations. In 2006 there was a community opposition to this project. Many good suggestions and alternatives were offered by community members. They were all discounted and ignored, but my scope is not to talk about or rehash these valid issues. I want to focus on the wildlife. First, a large area of the park was designated a wildlife refuge in 1984. Many species of animals call this their home. The park is surrounded by PM2-38

the area that was devastated by the Angora fire in 2007. Since that time, many animals were displaced, have now created their habitats in the park and they do call it home. I've lived in my house for coming upon 20 years, and I've observed many changes with the wildlife populations due to various factors. But, the most significant changes have occurred since the fire. Where bear visits were once every 2 to 3 weeks, the past 2 summers they have been 4 to 5 times a week. Um, in addition, there's been a resurgence of raccoons, deer, rabbits, and many types of birds that I've never seen before. If Alternative 2 is instituted, the wildlife habitats will be fragmented and disrupted. The animals that currently live in the park will be forced into the residential areas, possibly becoming threats, which ultimately could lead to their destruction. Eventually, as the Angora fire area recovers, many animals will again migrate back into that territory, but there will always be a population that calls Washoe Meadows State Park their home. My block has 10 houses on it. This year is the first time a house was sold since I've lived there, and we now have a new neighbor. We're a very close-knit, tight community. We watch out for each other. We watch out collectively for the forest and for the wildlife. If you've recently driven down Mountain Meadow Drive, Dixie Mountain or Little Bear, you will see signs like this posted on every single property as well as at the trailheads: "We oppose Alternative 2. We support restoration of the river, with another alternative". We started a petition campaign recently and I will not have all the petitions back until prior to November 8th, but here, this is just what I've collected, several hundred petitions. There's between 15 or 8 on each of these pages. So we've got several hundred right here in opposition to Alternative 2. I am speaking on behalf of myself and every resident on my block, which I have been authorized to do, and many others in the community.

PM2-38 cont.

BIAGGI: Patricia your time is up…

HANDAL: I will summarize.

BIAGGI: …could you wrap it up please.

HANDAL; We are 100% supposed, opposed to Alternative 2. Reconfiguration by definition means to change the shape or restructure, so by definition, Alternative 2 cannot even be considered because it involves enlarging the size of the golf course footprint. And, we who live adjacent to the park, we live in harmony with our surroundings, we are best qualified to be the stewards of the land and the animals and to speak on behalf of them. Alternative 2 is just plain wrong, and needs to be thrown out. Perhaps focusing on how to promote the wildlife refuge should be considered. In closing, if Alternative 2, there will be unattended, unintended consequences that cannot be undone. Please consider this information carefully and consider alternatives that do no increase the footprint of the golf course. And I do thank you for your time.

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BIAGGI: Thank you. Harold Anino and then Rick Hopkins after that.

HANDAL: Can I just hand out some of the posters that we have around town?

BIAGGI: Sure, you bet.

HANDAL: So, however you want to do it. (Incomprehensible) And the pictures of the bears were taken (Incomprehensible).

BIAGGI: Ma'am, okay, we, we're into another person now, so, thank you.

ANINO: Hi, I'm Harold Anino. I'm a local resident here, part of the community and I'm here to voice my opinion and in support of Alternative 2. I believe it is not only good for the lake, but for the river. It's good for the wildlife, um, and it also provides a great outlet for recreation. Probably one of several hundred golfers in the community, one of several thousand in our state, and to me, I play 80 to 100 rounds of golf each year, and the vast majority are on this golf course. It's a great recreation outlet. It's a great social outlet. It is important as is wildlife. The golf course is an integral part of our community. They raise, they raise funds for the local high school golf team. They support local businesses who host their tournaments there, and they provide jobs. I don't know if we're ever gonna have a convention center in this town, but if we do, one of the things that's gonna be critical to supporting that convention center is a golf course. I've spent 25 years in business, attended several meetings and every single one of them include a varied list of activities for participants in the meetings, but every single meeting included golf as one of the activities. Alternative 2 keeps the 18 hole golf course, provides hiking and biking opportunities, and it does help wildlife. The wildlife that migrated from the burn area can also migrate into the restored meadow area. So, um, I don't see that, that changing the golf course around would impact wildlife in any negative form. I think it would be a positive. As far as I'm concerned, Alternative 2 is kind of a win/win and it's been stated here, but I believe the impact of the golf course is a positive on our community. Thank you. PM2-40

BIAGGI: Thank you. Rick Hopkins and then Bill Yeats.

HOPKINS: Mr. Chairman and members of the Board, thank you for the ability to speak. I am Dr. Rick Hopkins, Principal and Senior Conservation Biologist for Live Oak Associates, Inc., an ecological consulting company with offices in San Jose, Oakhurst, and Bakersfield. I also own a home bordering the west boundary of Warsaw Meadow State Park, where I regularly hike, mountain bike and snowshoe. I also support full river restoration. While I've many concerns regarding the environmental document you are reviewing, I will provide those in written form. I wish to speak on only two issues today, that being the adverse effect that Alternative 2 will have on the fen or spring complexes on the west side of the river, and on the regional movement of various wildlife species along the west side of the river. Effects I might add are peculiar only to Alternative 2. As Alternative 3, 4 and 5 have no effects on PM2-41

the fen. And, Alternatives 3 and 5, and to a lesser extent 4, optimize wildlife movement along the restored river corridor and improve upland habitat, and the important upland habitat to the west of the river. While the EIR/EIS does note that Alternative 2 proposes to avoid direct effects on the spring complexes, it goes on further to say because there is no design to the golf course at this point, it cannot readily conclude that there will be no effect from design operation and maintenance to the golf course. The challenge for the fen by surrounding them as proposed may result in no feasible, feasible way to mitigate long term direct or indirect effects. Encircling a sensitive resource such as a fen, which is identified in TRPA's considerations, with human dominated landscapes almost never work, and at the very least degrades them from the baseline condition. The environmental document defers mitigation and suggests the golf course design accommodate the sensitivity of the fen habitat through design and avoidance measures, but the document provides no real understanding if this is even feasible. The golf course in the end might have to avoid constructing these four holes surrounding the fen to ensure that they do not result in long term significant, unavoidable impact, something not anticipated by this document. Over the years, I've specialized in conducting connectivity of movement studies, particularly over very large landscapes, up to 40,000 square kilometers using theoretically grounded and statistically robust spatial tools. It is naïve and overt, overly simplistic to suggest that riparian areas are the only place that wildlife movement occurs. Alternative 2, while it restores the river and increases the functioning of the riparian corridor, including facilitating regional movement of some wildlife species, it also constrains wildlife movement by expanding significant elements of golf play on both sides of the river, something Alternative 2 and 3, 2,3 and 5 do not do. The riparian areas provide important movement areas for the speci, for various species, but many wildlife species move in areas other than riparian areas. They, they actually prefer more open habitats or they prefer the mosaic of habitats that occur in the upland species, or the upland habitats.

PM2-41 cont.

BIAGGI: Rick, your time is up, can I ask you to wrap it up please.

HOPKINS: Yes, in summary, Alternative 2 has a much greater effect on important conservation values than does Alternative 3, 4, and 5, and, as such, I urge the TRPA to recognize that this Alternative is not consistent with their stewardship mission. Thank you.

BIAGGI: Bill. Bill, are you representing a group, um, the Tah, the Washoe Meadows community or are you here as an individual?

YEATS: Yes, I'm, I'm here, my name is Bill Yeats. I'm here with the law firm of Kennia Yeats …

BIAGGI: Okay.

YEATS: …and I'm here on behalf of the Washoe Meadows community.

BIAGGI: We'll give you five then, thank you.

YEATS: Thank you very much. Um, I guess I'd be remiss if I didn't encourage all California residents here, if they haven't already voted by mail, to certainly support Proposition 21 to help state parks. I think it's a very reasonable and feasible way to support um, um, the legacy that was established some 100 years ago almost to restore these unique areas in California. Now, in regards to the EIR/EIS/EIS and the unique kind of three-headed hydria you have here, because of the different laws involved and the unique position that TRPA sits in and its role and its enforcement of its environmental thresholds, you know, I'm having problems with what the document says and what you were, what you were presented with. Essentially you have five Alternatives, three of which they've, State Parks has said are infeasible which raises the question under the California Environmental Quality Act, well wait a minute, you're supposed to put forward, you know, a reasonable range of feasible alternatives. So if, in fact, Alternative 3 is not feasible because you really cannot find anyone to operate a 9 hole golf course, then you decision makers and we the public have wasted our time reviewing this matter because it's not feasible. Also, Alternative 4, because it really doesn't do what you want it to do, which is to restore the natural, morphology of the whole thing, then, then you won't get the necessary grant fund support for this project, so therefore it's not economically feasible. Alternative 5 for the reasons that it doesn't provide a golf course, even though it does all the things that your threshold and your policies and your plan encourage, which is the restoration of the Upper Truckee River, it's not feasible. So you're left with Alternative 1, which is the status quo base line conditions, and State Parks' proposal, which reminds me of my days when I used to be the lobbyist for the California Coastal Commission, about three decades ago when Dan Ray and I also worked for the Coastal Commission. Dan was in the north coast region and I was the state Commission's lobbyist. And, one of the problems we had immediately after the passage of the '76 Coastal Act was dealing with State Parks who historically placed most of their development on the seaward side of Highway 1. And, we had policies in the Coastal Act that simply discouraged development on the seaward side of Highway 1. And, I sat in many meetings of the State Director telling me how implementation of the State Coastal Zone policies would not work for State Parks. They had to have their parking, they had to have their camping, they had to have all the stuff on the seaward side because the public wouldn't take advantage of their state park if all that stuff was on the landward side of the road. Now our policies didn't give our Commission that much flexibility. They said "No, you're gonna have to adjust your development plans to deal with that". We were told it was infeasible. Yet, if you go to Salt Point in Sonoma County you'll find, if you can find a campsite through the reservation system, a very well operated facility that doesn't put all the development on the seaward side of Highway

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1. For the same reason, don't accept the project the project proponents' standpoint that you can't have a smaller golf course and have river restoration without adding additional development in Washoe State Park. And then, if you look, remember, look at that picture again of Alternative 2, that donut hole on one of their proposals, and then look back at the sensitive habitats, that uncommon plant communities that is also a threshold that you're supposed to protect. Those fens, well they wrap a golf course around it, and they don't describe well what's there, gonna be the consequence of that? There isn't a whole lot of information about the fens in this environmental document. The reason why is that even though they put this stuff on their map, they don't have anything other than a conceptual idea of where that golf course is gonna go. The details of where those holes are gonna go will be dealt with later. The environmental consequences of those uncommon plant communities will be addressed after you make your decision on which Alternative. To me, the best alternative that addresses your threshold capacities, addresses your plan for improving the natural morphology of the stream is Alternative 3 under your compact, under your regional plan in carrying out your threshold capacities. Please don't do (Incomprehensible) work for them. Do your job, protect Lake Tahoe. Thank you very much.

PM2-42 cont.

BIAGGI: Thank you Bill. Terry Daniels and then Casey Blann.

DANIELS: Good afternoon Mr. Chairman, Governing Board. My name is Terry Daniels and we do want to see the baseball game, so I will be very brief. I've, I've listened to this presentation twice now, I did have an opportunity to attend one of the outreach sessions, and I, I , I'm very impressed with the work that State Parks has done, I think Cindy has done a really amazing job on this. And, I also had an opportunity after listening to the presentation, to go for a walk in this area that we're talking about where the nine holes would be moved to. And, and I've lived here thirty some odd years, and I've done a lot of recreating in the Washoe Parks area and before it was State Park owned. Um, and, it's an old rock quarry, and it seems to me that rock quarries and dumps and, um, you know, old reclaimed lands like that are perfect places to put golf courses and it makes a lot of sense to me to restore the river. I think that, you know, we've spent millions and millions of dollars at East Cove. We've done a, a tremendous amount of work behind the airport, and these are all towards the mission of returning the river to it's natural state. It makes a lot of sense to me to, to continue down that path. Alternative 2, it just makes a lot of common sense to me that that's, that's the direction we should be looking at. It seems right for the economy. We don't want to loose this money. We don't want to loose these jobs. It's certainly right for the environment, and I think it's right for the quality of life that you've heard a lot of golfers here speak of. I'm a golfer. I use that area substantially. And, and, it's a wonderful golf course. Um, and I think moving it and following up with Alternative 2 makes a lot of sense to me. And, and I did just want to, um, offer my humble opinion on Alternative 3. You know, Alternative 3, moving this to a 9 hole golf

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course, we won't use it. You know, these, these golfers here, um, that's not a championship level golf course. It's not something that we would be interested in. We'll take, ah, we'll take our business to Genoa or Carson City or elsewhere. They will have a significant impact, and I, I think that they're very accurate in that it will not be feasible, Alternative 3 won't work. So, that's my opinion anyway. Thank you very much.

PM2-43 cont.

BIAGGI: Thank you. Casey, and then Andrew Strain.

BLANN: Good afternoon Board. It is afternoon now I realize. My name's Casey Blann, I'm a 29 year resident of Lake Tahoe, South Lake Tahoe and I'm here today to encourage you to support Alternative 2. Now, we all feel it's critical to support the environmental protection of this lake, and doing so through any of these projects makes great sense to me. So, totally in support of doing the right thing environmentally. I just want to speak to Alternative 2 is the only Alternative which provides a long term, sustainable solution, excuse me, for quality golf recreation. Lake Tahoe Golf Course currently fulfills a very unique niche in terms of golf recreation here. It sits between the Edgewood and Incline high ends, and the backyard or more city run courses in there and around the lake, which is an important fact. It is a diversified recreation use which does fulfill a very good point. We heard earlier that golf visits are down, and I just want to speak to something that the same was said of skiing many years ago. And, I just want to point out, I have firsthand knowledge that last year, skiing had it's second best season ever. So these are mainly cyclical things that do ebb and flow. In, finally, in supporting Alternative 2, it would be supportive, diversified recreational opportunities for the long term benefit of locals as well as tourists to the area. Thank you.

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BIAGGI: Thank you. Andrew and then Joanne Robbins.

STRAIN: Good afternoon Mr. Chairman, members of the Board. Thank you, I'm Andrew Strain from Heavenly Mountain Resort and fellow recreation provider. I'm glad that Supervisor Montgomery brought up the example of Saint Andrews and the link style course. I've been there a couple of times and I can't wait to go back, But, it does have actually shared greens on 14 of the 18 holes. They're double greens and they're about 2-3 acres in size, and they have separate fairways so that there is room for, you know, duffers like me that spray the ball and not sort of hit a Scotsman, which I'd rather not do. But the point is, it real, it was a good analogy, too, because the link style that's proposed for the new nine, link style designs tend to tread lightly on the landscape for many reasons. And, this is a great opportunity for us to be more like that under Alternative 2. The project itself represents a real opportunity for all of us. The title of the project, and I think it's properly named, is the Upper Truckee River Restoration and Golf Course Reconfiguration Project. It's not "or", it's "and". The type of benefits that this project offers are multiple, and there are multiple, as you've heard, threshold benefits including

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that. I believe that Alternative 2 is a well thought out design solution to a pretty complex design problem that we've got to deal with right now, and it will significantly improve it's environmental performance, similar to those links courses that Supervisor Montgomery mentioned. There's not an infinite amount of money to invest right now, we know that. Capital is scarce. This is a cost effective solution. I would also tell you from my experience here in helping to assemble the EIP in the '90's, this is exactly the type of project that the EIP had hoped will come along. The original name of the EIP was the IEIP, Integrated Environmental Improvement Program, and that's what this is. You've heard today about water quality benefits, stream zone benefits, wildlife benefits, recreation benefits, and also economic and community benefits. You have a willing project proponent. You've got willing partners, and you've got a regional EIP that places a high priority on this very specific project. We support Alternative 2. We hope that you will too. It will accomplish the greatest amount of good on the ground. Thank you.

PM2-45 cont.

BIAGGI: Thank you. Joanne and after that Dave Probert or Probeet.

ROBBINS: Good afternoon. My name is Joanne Robbins and I am a proud little "e". I have owned a home in South Lake Tahoe for thirty years and have been a permanent resident for twenty-six years. My husband and I left our careers to live where the air is pine-scented, the trees are majestic and the water is clear. We have lived in the neighborhood that will be most affected by Alternative 2 for seventeen years. My husband and I are in the state park most days of the year. We hike, ski, snowshoe and observe and photograph nature. If the golf course is relocated to the state park, it will bisect the park, and make it difficult for humans and animals to reach the river. According to the EIR, this area is where 71% of the low impact recreation in the park now occurs. On our nature walks, my husband and I have observed many species of birds and plants. We also have a family of bears that come to our yard from the park regularly. My husband even saw a mule deer there recently. These animals will all be affected by increased human activity. Relocation of the golf course will forever change the character of the neighborhoods. The noise from Highway 50 and Tahoe Paradise Park has increased after the last two tree thinning projects. If more than 2000 trees are removed, along with substantial grading of the hill, the noise will increase immensely. Instead of listening to bird songs, we'll hear the sound of balls being hit, golf carts whizzing by, groups of people talking and sprinklers going on during the night. Our view will also change from a beautiful forest to monoculture grass covering a hill once covered with lupine and other wild flowers. The natural springs that occur all over the park will also disappear. I can't express the joy that is found in discovering each wild flower as it appears in the spring or seeing a bird returning from its journey south. To me, this is quality recreation. If a golf course is put in this precious place, it means hundreds of people will need to get in their cars to go recreate in some other place. To say that this is an equal exchange of land is absurd. The Park Department's own document on Lake

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Valley State Recreations says that the recreation area is affected by noise and visual intrusions from Highway 50 and Lake Tahoe airport, and affects almost all areas potentially used for, useful for interpretation. It also states that Washoe Meadow State Park land is suitable for natural interpretation, nature study, hiking and similar uses. These activities are better suited for the park because of its relative distance from the golf course. The general plan also states that because of misdirected balls, golf course activities severely limits these types of activities. I'm also afraid some of these balls will make their way to fragile protected, "protected areas" of the park. For these reasons, I believe that Alternative 3 is a much better choice. It restores the river, preserves the precious resources in the park and still allows for golf on the east side of the river. This is the real win/win. Thank you. PM2-46 cont.

BIAGGI: Thank you. Dave Probert or Probeet and John Gooding. And just as a status update, we've got about 17 others that wish to speak today, so, Dave. Is Dave around? Alright, John.

GOODING: Good afternoon Board. Thank you for letting me speak. My name is John Gooding. I've been a resident of Lake Tahoe since, well for 36 years, since 1974. I played my first round of golf out at the course in 1971 and since then I've played hundreds of rounds there. The point I'd like to make though and my feelings are out of the five Alternatives that have been put up for discussion, I believe that Alternative 1, no action, no project, would be the best choice. It sounds, probably ridiculous, you know, just don't do anything and everything will be okay, but in reviewing these other Alternatives, 2, 3 and 5 idealistically and through noble and valiant efforts of many that want to restore things as they once were 80 years ago or 100 years ago, I don't see that the golf course has had any affect on this. The river, is it a golf course issue or a river issue? If it's, the golf course is just there, the land was there before, if it's a river issue, the meanderings and the straightening and the carrying on of debris and silt, let's say you're going to move it, divert the river back to the way it was. You're gonna disturb the river all over again, causing tons more of silt and debris to enter into the lake. And, how are you gonna change it? I mean, even if you make it this way, it already is this way, so you're just making it this way somewhere else that way. I don't see the benefit of moving the river, of accomplishing the desired results. The flood plain going from the course down through the airport all the way to the lake, there it is, your riparian habitat has not been disturbed there too much, other than the airport, I guess. But, you have flooding that could occur there and, and the flood plain there and that would help with the silt and all the other debris. I want to make a point that I believe the river is a dynamic, and I know Cindy believes this too, I believe. The hydrologists all believe this. A river has a dynamic, um, character of it's own. It, it, it has energy, it travels. It is naturally going to erode banks, river beds no matter who, who, who tries to change the flow of it, how, whatever we do, it's still going to happen naturally. So these sediments and other debris that falls from the sky, drops in, whatever is gonna PM2-47

be carried no matter what, no matter what man's disturbances are to make it perfect. I don't believe that can occur. I would, ah, so I'm against 2, 3, and 5. I don't see a need for it. The river's already, just let the river do what it does right now, naturally, and if it takes out part of the golf course, the superintendent of the golf course or something will change the golf course. And the bridges, the five bridges, they don't impact the flow of the river at all, they're on top, they're over it. Whether they're shorter or longer, I don't see that, I've played hundreds of rounds there, I don't see what affect it has on the river at all. I would, um, ….

BIAGGI: John, your, your time is up so…

PM2-47 cont.

GOODING: Could I just finish with one…

BIAGGI: You bet, sure.

GOODING: Two alternative, there could be many others. One alternative is, if you're worried about the clarity of the lake, build a plant closer down at the end of the river's run to filtrate the water. My other alternative is do nothing other than, no, change the course of the river, restore it, but leave the golf course as it is and just move it around wherever you think that around would help. Thank you.

BIAGGI: Thank you. Colleen Shade and then Greg Brown.

SHADE: Good afternoon. How are ya'll doing? Is this a shore zone hearing, no. I just have a couple, a couple of words because I don't want to be too redundant with what has already been stated. Vision for Lake Tahoe is a big picture, and that big picture is made up by all of these mosaic tiles. And, it's the detail of those tiles that, that help you to bring it back to that vision. And the vision for TRPA is guided by your threshold goals, and water quality is certainly one of those, those details that you need to pay attention to. And, people have talked about how restoring the river will provide the water quality benefits. You also have fishery benefits and wildlife benefits with the project, and I think even those that have been up here saying that you shouldn't move the golf course agree that there are those benefits. One of the things that has not been really talked about is another section of tiles and that's recreation. Recreation is identified as a threshold. It is identified as an important piece of that balance in the compact for the Lake Tahoe region. And it's not stated that it's recreation that is provided by just our open forest. That is part of the mosaic, but it's not the whole picture. Our recreation threshold talks about two things, one of it has to do with the recreation experience, quality recreation experience. My quality of recreation experience may be hiking to Upper Truckee Falls with nobody around, but somebody else's may be hanging out on Zepher Cove Beach on 4th of July. That is their quality experience, and the TRPA threshold does not distinguish between the two. It says that the plan will provide for quality recreational experiences. The second piece of the

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recreation threshold has to do with reserving capacity for recreation. And, the state parks, when they came into the Basin and had the opportunity to acquire lands, they were creating the opportunity in the future to provide for recreation. At that time it was not prescribed the type of recreation that was going to be provided. Alternative 2 goes, gives you the opportunity to address all of your thresholds including recreation and also providing the local economy with another, not all, but another piece to that picture, to that mosaic of sustaining these communities around Lake Tahoe, both environmentally, economically, socially and aesthetically. Thanks. PM2-48 cont.

BIAGGI: Thank you Colleen. Greg Brown; and after Greg, Laurie Brazil.

BROWN: Good afternoon. My name is Greg Brown, local resident, I'm a scientist, little "e" environmentalist and a very indifferent golfer. Lived in Tahoe about 4 years. Shortly after moving here, I was kayaking, came across the sediment plume of the Upper Truckee and was quite appalled actually. It was very distinct, very noticeable and my first thought was, "Where is the TRPA when you need them"? Because, by that time, I had heard many horror stories about what they did or didn't do and thought here's a perfect example of what they should be trying to take care of. Anyway, the economic situation of Tahoe is an extremely important consideration in evaluating the different Alternatives for several different reasons, mostly, because a financially strong community has the time, energy and money for future environmental projects. An economically strong community is undeniably desirable for a lot of other reasons: crime, drugs, prosperity, etc. But, with a financially prosperous town, we can afford to do progressively, environmentally good projects. That's one reason why I think keeping the golf course in this area is really important. It really affects the economics of the area. Meyers is a nice place, but driving through it, it does not look real prosperous. I think that moving the golf course there would be very detrimental to that whole area. I am very much in favor of, of Alternative 2, I think it has a mix of environmentally sound activities, restoring the river, reducing the sediment but also at the same time, helping to keep our community economically strong. There's been a lot of really good comments today. I've actually been very, um, surprised by the presentation by the staff today and by the community comments. I'll keep my comments, I'll stop my comments now so we know, I'll get out of here sooner. Thank you very much. PM2-49

BIAGGI: Thank you. Laurie and then Nicole Gergans.

BRAZIL: I guess it's good afternoon now, my name is Laurie Brazil and I've lived, worked and played at Lake Tahoe for 28 plus years besides visiting and camping here in my childhood. Recently I retired with 30 plus years in education as a reading specialist from Douglas County Schools. I know you're saying, "That can't be, she's way too young." and you would be correct, but I digress. As well as having been an employee of the California State Parks at Folsom Lake, Emerald Bay and D. L. Bliss and additionally, I had the PM2-50

privilege to live several seasons in Vikings home. Having been a member of the California State Parks Foundation, I was able to work on the Council with Dr. Helen Henry Smith and the recently passed Bill Lane, a devoted advocate for Lake Tahoe and the Founder of Sunset Magazine. I have deep roots and commitment to our environment and our lake, little "e" environmentalist. My involvement in Soroptimist International, Boys and Girls Club, our schools and several local charity fundraisers are testament to my dedication. My attendance at outreach meetings has assured me that the proposal that allows the holes to be moved to an area that will give Washoe Meadows State Park a better piece of land will, in addition restore the river's meanders and flood plain, provide a buffer zone for the river which will eliminate the impact from fertilizer run off and thereby significantly improve the stream, wildlife and meadow habitat, I feel that the best Alternative to the Upper Truckee River project would be the proposed Alternative No. 2 in which the existing course would be reconfigured to accommodate the Upper Truckee River and yet keep one of the Cal Parks highest revenue generating parks to co-exist with upgrades for Washoe Meadows. Not only are there direct jobs involved, but this course affects quite a number of people, importantly the children of this community. This course is the only affordable 18 hole championship one available to our students, and it's their home course for high school events as well as the site for Lake Tahoe Community College courses. As we continue to promote healthy lifestyles and support for our youth, it is imperative to keep this course in existence. Another major factor, of course, is that $6 million dollars is generated in supplementary income to our surrounding community from the visitors who play and stay locally. And, a renovation only adds additional interest to entice even more of the golfing community and a more sophisticated one probably as well. I come from an environmental background and having worked for the Cal Parks for several years, so my personal bent and professional one combined to make the only balanced decision and that dove tails with your mission would be a win, is the public, for the public is Prop. #2. Alternative #2, the best choice for our community, our economy, our environment, and most importantly our children. Thanks a lot.

PM2-50 cont.

BIAGGI: Thank you. Nicole and then Jenny Hatch after that. Good morning Nicole.

GERGANS: Good morning. (Incomprehensible) For the record, Nicole Gergans on behalf of the League to Save Lake Tahoe. Thank you for the opportunity to provide comments regarding the Upper Truckee River Restoration and Golf Course Reconfiguration Project. The efforts by California State Parks to restore a very important section of the Upper Truckee River are very commendable. The League is a major advocate for the restoration of stream environment zones and rivers as these ecosystems, when healthy, provide important water quality benefits, wildlife and sensitive species habitat and proper flood plain and hydrolic, hydrologic function. In addition to supporting the restoration of stream environment zones, the League is also a strong advocate for the

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conservation of upland park land which provides important wildlife habitat, low impact recreational opportunities, scenic values and proper soil function. Therefore the League is in strong support of Alternative 3, River Ecosystem Restoration With Reduced Golf Play. This is clearly the preferred environmental Alternative because it restores reaches of the Upper Truckee River without further degrading additional acres of park land. Alternative 3 remains environmentally superior to Alternative 2 because, while Alternative 2 does restore the river and SEZ, it will impact a significant amount of forested and sensitive land by relocating 9 holes into Washoe Meadows State Park. Alternative 2 actually increases the golf cart, course footprint by 23 acres from its current footprint, while Alternative 3 significantly reduces the golf course footprint. The size of the golf course footprint is important in relation to the water quality threshold as well as other thresholds. In Alternative 3, the flood plain will be more fully restored than Alternative 2 and the amount of SEZ land restored will be greater in Alternative 3. Alternative 3 does not require new wells, water storage or drainage ponds. In comparison, a 1.6 acre man-made pond will be created in Alternative 2 for irrigation, and a smaller amount of SEZ land will be restored in Alternative 2. Furthermore, Alternative 2 proposes activity adjacent to a large undisturbed fen, thereby creating disturbance in a sensitive habitat. Alternative 3 is also preferred because it does not reduce access from the neighboring communities to Washoe Meadows State Park as is the case with Alternative 2. In Alternative 2, the combination of reduced access along with a decrease in forested land will cause an impact to recreation uses. This is clearly a very well used area for low impact activity such as walking and wildlife viewing. The League is in full support of Alternative 3, which clearly stands out as the preferred environmental alternative by restoring reaches of the Upper Truckee River while conserving park land. Thank you.

PM2-51 cont.

BIAGGI: Thank you, and Nicole, I realize I mispronounced your name once again, and some day I'll learn.

GERGANS: You got two more chances I believe.

BIAGGI: I believe so. Jenny, welcome.

HATCH: Thank you. Good morning, my name is Jenny Hatch and I'm the Northern Sierra Regional Director for California Trout. We are a statewide non-profit, and I'm here representing our 7,000 members across the state. Our mission is to protect and restore wild trout, salmon, steelhead and their waters throughout California, and we've had an office here in Lake Tahoe for about a year-and-a-half. And, during that time, we have been really avid in joining the Upper Truckee River Working Advisory Group, we have taken on the Upper Truckee River Stewardship Group, we posted the Great Sierra River Cleanup on sites along the Upper Truckee and we have also been conducting citizen stream monitoring on a monthly basis for the last 2 years from May to

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September. In addition to that, we've been avidly protecting the Lahontan Cutthroat Trout that occupy the upper reaches of the river in Mice Meadows with the Forest Service in (Incomprehensible). So, just to cut to the chase, I'd like to tell you that we support Alternative 3, 5 and 2 officially, although there has been some debate about that in the community lately. We support Alternative 3 and 5, but if those are not found to be economically feasible, we also support Alternative 2 because we are supporting all Alternatives that basically support riparian and river restoration, full restoration. And we don't want to oppose an Alternative like 2 that would provide that. So, that's really cutting it to the chase, but I really wanted to mention as far as moving from the draft environmental docs to the final environmental docs, the one thing we would like to see considered or for altercation, is really, there's some comments and language in the report existing that basically calls out that they aren't expecting Lahontan Cutthroat Trout to occupy the stream reach. And, the recovery/implementation team that is looking at Lahontan Cutthroat Trout recovery in the Tahoe Basin right now is evaluating different sites for reintroduction, and one of those is the lower watershed of the Upper Truckee River. So, we would really like to see the project evaluated for the consideration of Lahontan Cutthroat Trout and native forest fish, and actually we've been actively working with State Parks to do that through a matrix that we're developing with UNR and UC Davis currently. So, um, and that's really basically what I wanted to say. Thank you very much.

PM2-52 cont.

BIAGGI: Okay, thank you. Gary Casteel and after Gary we'll do Donald Mayer.

CASTEEL: Good afternoon, Gary Casteel with Trans-Sierra Investments. I will be short because there's been so many other speakers that well articulated their view. Our company is in support and recommendation for adoption of Alternative 2 as well. We're a resort recreational destination market and economy. We are also competing with other resort markets across the country. Lake Tahoe, and South Shore in particular, has only about 3, just a few only, approximately 3 golf courses. Um, providing golf is an important part of being a recreation resort, and Alternative 2 facilitates the environmental needs while maintaining recreation and our economy. And, we appreciate your support in considering that. Thank you.

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BIAGGI: Thank you. Donald and then Carlos Leycum or Leyca.

MAYER: Good afternoon, my name is Donald Mayer. I'm on the Board of Directors of Lake Tahoe Golf Club with operates at the golf course and have been on the Board of Directors since the late 1980's. The Chair when we started these questions, this question, period out asked for information as it related to the document. Be honest, the document is some no, geologist or hydrologist and there's so many pages with that document that would be incredibly difficult for me to get through. The couple areas that I do believe might be deficient, although they could be buried in there somewhere, deal with the real cost, the

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economic cost of some of these Alternatives. For example, if we do build nine new golf holes, how much is that going to cost? Obviously the cost is going to be spread out over, perhaps, a new 20 year contract with a new concessionaire, but that cost has to be then probably put back to higher golf fees. But, there's a cost inherent with that. There's obviously a cost to Alternative 4 if we do a stabilization that is as comprehensive as Cindy is suggesting, but I'm not sure what that cost is. And, while she indicates that the funding for that may not be available, I wonder if there really has been a pursuit as to what potential funding might be available for that particular Alternative. Lake Tahoe Golf Course is the only 18 hole regulation golf course at the South Shore that's affordable. The only other 18 hole course is Edgewood, and that's really not a very affordable alternative for most of us. Being able to play 18 holes of regulation golf is important. There are other golfing alternatives in the South Shore such as Bijoux, which is a little 9 hole course with most holes being fairly short, and Tahoe Paradise which is an 18 hole course, a very nice one, but most are Par 3's and very short Par 4's. Having regulation golf I do believe is important, and while there are information in the document that talks about the benefits to the community of that particular golfing option at the South Shore, I'd probably like a little bit more information to just how much economic impact that truly does have. The only other thing I would like to say is that the 18 holes at Lake Tahoe Golf Course are beautiful golf holes. Unfortunately, the greatest or some of the best golf holes at that course, are the ones that are likely to be eliminated if we go through with the elimination. Not all golf holes are created equal, and it is a shame that we'd be loosing such a treasure of such great golf holes that are there now. Thank you.

PM2-54 cont.

BIAGGI: Thank you. Carlos and then Frank Piney or Peney. Carlos with South Lake Tahoe Golf Course or Lake Tahoe Golf Course. Oh, there you are.

LEYUA: Good morning. I think a lot of what I would, I had planned on saying today has already been spoken, probably several times, but I am Carlos Leyua, the General Manager at Lake Tahoe Golf Course representative for American Golf. Um, you know, we have been the concessionaire for Cal State Parks for over 20 years now, since 1989, and, you know, my purpose here is mostly threefold. You know, addressing the environmental aspects of the, the project here coming up, you know, community impacts as well as the business and economic impacts regarding both the company and the, and the, ah, community. Obviously, American Golf supports everything that State Parks does, um, to enhance the golf course as well as the project that's impending. I'm trying to find common ground between both the golfing community as well as environmental efforts. You know, we have been Audubon compliant as Kathy indicated earlier today, for quite some time and plan to do so into the future. We're also compliant with State Parks Regulations, no projectiles, no rodenticides, and again plan to do so moving forward as, as certainly those are, those are options that are available to other golf courses. And then you

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know, we also work closely with the Lahontan Water Quality Board and, you know, we've done things in the past also to help satisfy them to reduce some sediment into the, into the river including sediment basins along our golf course. Um, you know, as far as the community is concerned, you've heard the stats before already today, you know, over 30,000 rounds are played at Lake Tahoe Golf Course on an annual basis, over 4,000 of those rounds are tournament rounds which are typically tourist folks coming from San Francisco or San Jose, Sacramento that are coming up here, staying in the hotels, staying in the campgrounds, eating at our restaurants, using our gas stations. There's certainly economic impacts there. But we see, you know, for the community, both, um, you know, the tourist community as well as the, the, the, um, golfing community here, that an 18 hole championship golf course is necessary. First and foremost, full length golf courses is almost expected by the golfer. Something shorter than an executive or 9 hole option is really not, not, ah, attractive to the majority of the golfing population, and that will remain true into the future. Finally, business, obviously that's, that's what we are, we are a business. We're here for profit. Um, moving to a smaller golf course would affect our rounds as well as our revenue that we accumulate every year. Again that's gonna impact employment, both at our golf courses and the trickle down effect throughout the community. That, that, the smaller, the smaller golf would, of course, affect the revenues with the rest of the community also as far as folks looking for alternatives to play golf elsewhere, whether that be North Shore or, heck, somewhere else. Um, um, South Lake Tahoe would be affected by a small golf course. I guess in closing, on a purely business standpoint, Alternatives 1, 2, and 4 would probably satisfy American Golf as far as, you know, the financial aspect, but being in a partnership with Cal State Parks and understanding that there are environmental impacts with everything that we do, the only, only Alternative that really makes sense is Alternative 2.

PM2-55 cont.

BIAGGI: Thank you. Frank and then Correy Couch. Frank P-i-n-n-e-y, Pinney? Okay, Correy.

COUCH: Good afternoon, I'd like to thank the Board for allowing me to speak and all the presenters today, I think it was a great opportunity. By training, I'd call myself a biologist, by education at least, I'm a little "e" environmentalist. By interest, and I have taken a beginner golf course at the junior college here out at this golf course. I think everybody's pretty much touched on the areas that I have concern with. I'm strongly in support of Alternative No. 2, and I think that it's an integrated, cooperative approach to a, to a problem here. We have to do something about the river, and I think that that negates Alternatives 1 and 4. We have to do something comprehensive. I think in a community that finally came to grips with the airport situation, we saw the cooperation that came forward there, and the solution that's now a model for the rest of the United States, the FAA holds it up, AOPA holds that up as being a model that other airports could follow, I think we can take that same thing. This Board

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could look, go forward, reprimand, recommend #2 as the Alternative of choice because it meets everybody's needs. Everybody has to compromise slightly. And those bullets of your need to support recreation in the Tahoe Basin, I think it's, it's very important that we maintain that golf course. And, I have gone out and I've walked over that State Park and I've walked over the golf course, and I think that development on the west side of the river, if you've flown in and out of Tahoe, it's not very attractive from the air, you know those old quarries and things. It's hardly an environmentally sensitive area that we want to preserve. And although this is an unnatural restoration of that area, I think putting 9 holes of the golf course over there certainly can be done in a very environmentally sensitive manner. The designs that are appropriate nowadays, water, water quality considerations and certainly TRPA would put a certain design criteria onto that as they develop those holes. So, I want to go down as supporting strongly that Alternative #2 meets the needs of the community and the needs of Lake Tahoe and the needs of TRPA. It's a cooperative, integrated approach in a time where we see diversity and polarization in our society. I think it's time that this community comes together and, and follows something that serves us all very well and we have to preserve the lake. Thank you.

PM2-56 cont.

BIAGGI: Thank you. Kat Shumitzu and I apologize if I mispronounced a name here. Kat? Okay, I've got a couple of people who have signed up twice so I just want to double check to make sure that there's not an error here. Harold Anino I believe already talked. Joanne Robbins I believe already spoke. Bill Yeats I believe has already spoken. Is there any uh, am I mistaken there? Okay. Then, Lynne Paulson?

MONTGOMERY: She's spoken.

BIAGGI: She's spoken, as well? Alright. Patricia Handal, you've already spoken. Rick Hopkins or Hodgkins? Okay, already spoke. Claire Fortner.

FORTIER: Hi, I'm Claire Fortier, seventeen-year resident of South Lake Tahoe and I'm not a little e or a big E. I'm a double e, which is to say that I am an advocate of Alternative 2. At the Lake Tahoe forum for the first time in thirteen years, Senators Feinstein, Reed and Ensign all agreed that the economy was critically important for environmental restoration. I hope the TRPA Board sees it the same way and realizes this project not only is a great environmental fix, but preserves a critical aspect of our recreation economy. Thank you.

PM2-57

BIAGGI: Thank you and I apologize for mispronouncing your name. Tom Makris. How bad did I do on that one, Tom?

MAKRIS: You did real well.

BIAGGI: Excellent, thank you.

MAKRIS: Thank you very much, pleasure to be with you this afternoon. I'm not going to talk very long because most of what I had to say has been said. I'm a South Lake Tahoe resident. I'm an avid cross country skier, hiker, dog walker. I use the Washoe Meadow as well as the many other areas around South Lake that are available for those activities, also a golfer and one of the points that has been mentioned, but I think really needs to be driven home is that Lake Tahoe Golf Course is an absolutely unique resource currently in the South Tahoe area that has, there's simply nothing else that exists that can take its place. If the golf course ceases to be an affordable eighteen-hole regulation length golf course that will be an asset that the area simply loses. This has, in a way, been a wonderful meeting because there has been virtually no opposition to the concept that we need to do something to restore the river, that's great. The conflict is between two Alternatives. One allows us to preserve the eighteen-hole golf course and the other realistically does away with golf there, at minimum, does away with a regulation eighteen-hole golf course. If that happens, I don't believe that anybody is going to come forward with another proposal for an eighteen-hole regulation golf course that's affordable in a South Lake Tahoe area that will not have many more environmental and political and social problems and opposition than what we're looking at now, so we have here probably the only chance we're going to have to maintain what is a unique resource in this area. Again, four golf courses, two are little, tiny golf courses that don't attract serious golfers. One is absolutely unaffordable. And, then we've got Lake Tahoe Golf Course that occupies a unique niche. You can probably tell I'm for Alternative 2. The other thing I'd like to emphasize again and this was discussed earlier, Alternative 2 is the only Alternative that really focuses on improving access for the hikers, bikers, skiers by maintaining a bridge across the river, a bridge that's designed for non-golfer use so that the people that live on the Highway 50 side of the river and the people who come to the area from that side still have access and now legal access to the Washoe State Park area. So, for all those reasons, I urge support of Alternative 2. Thank you.

PM2-58

BIAGGI: Thank you. Doug Hazlett.

HAZLETT: Good afternoon. My comments are different than anybody's…

BIAGGI: Doug, could you just identify yourself for the record, please?

HAZLETT: Oh, I'm Doug Hazlett, local resident, local golfer, skier, outdoors person. I'm going to speak in support of number 4 and I'm gonna do that, not because nobody else did, but because I believe in it. But I can also tell you, as a golfer, and my connection with the golf course is also as an ambassador. Just about everybody I talk to likes number 4 and I'm gonna tell you why. Maybe I do need my glasses. There are some things that number 2 doesn't do. Number 4 keeps the Washoe State Park area across, you know, where the new nine holes

PM2-59

would be, in tact and I believe that number 4 would do what we want it to do environmentally in the holes number 6 and 7 and it still allows the horseback riders, the cross country skiers, the dog walkers, the hikers the ability to do that. Number 2 only has one bridge access and I'm also concerned about that in that now we've got recreational people other than golfers also sharing that area with the golfers and maybe somebody gets hit with a golf ball, you know, that's not a real good idea either, so my feeling is this is cost effective, wouldn't spend near as much money as we would on number 2, by rip-wrapping holes number 6 and 7 where the major problem is, we help the Lake and we also keep the meadow the way it is now. Thank you. PM2-59 cont.

BIAGGI: Thank you. I've exhausted my sign-in sheet, but is there anyone else who wished to speak? Alright.

WALLER: Good afternoon. Ellie Waller, Tahoe Vista resident. I didn't come here to make a comment today, but I do have a couple questions. Why wasn't a bridge or bridges considered in Alternative 3 and camping was mentioned early on as a potential for the meadow. None of the alternatives studied in-depth a camping alternative to go with the existing golf course. Thank you. PM2-60

BIAGGI: Thank you Ellie. Yes ma'am?

ENENEZ: Carla Enenez. Much has been said today about the $800,000 that would come into the state coffers, but once American Golf constructs the nine holes, they will diminish payments to the state for ten years or more. Golf fees would go up. Please elaborate on revenues, on how revenues would be reduced as tax payers in fact pay for the new nine holes. Thank you. PM2-61

BIAGGI: Thank you.

GARCIA: Hi, good afternoon. Susanne Garcia representing the Washoe Tribe of Nevada and California. I just wanted to bring up something that I brought up at the APC meeting. There's been a lot of talk about Alternative 2 being a win/win situation, but in fact, it would be a loss for the Tribe because there are cultural resources that would be affected, there's been mitigation measures that have been proposed and the draft EIS talks about those mitigation measures reducing the impact to less than significant, but in fact, those mitigation measures would destroy the Tribe's access to those sites. Now, I can't go into more detail about those sites because, unfortunately, when you do that on the record people go and loot the sites, so, but they're there and, you know, I think what the tribe would like is that in the EIS as it is right now, you know, call it what it is. It's a significant impact. It can't be mitigated and we hope that there would be a way to better protect those resources and better protect the Tribe's access to those resources. Thank you. PM2-62

BIAGGI: Thank you. Further public comment? Seeing none, I'll close public comment and I'll bring this back to the Board as I said I would. Are there any additional Board comments that someone would like to bring up at this time?

SANTIAGO: Just very quickly. Just some of the things that I noticed in the, and it's just kind of a follow-up on what Jennifer was talking about. When you talk about upland erosion and you're talking about how one alternative addresses the upland erosion better than the other, quantifiable data is important to support that statement. I think it should be included in the EIR. Again, you told me, what I heard, I was told and my understanding is that when you're looking at what is going to be developed where the quarry site is, that that is better environmentally than to leave it the way it is, so to know the specifics as to why that is better in terms of habitat particularly because I've heard contrary testimony as far as restoration of habitat. Yes, it is good for habitat. No, it's not good for habitat, so those habitat values I think need to be, again, there's a lot more work I need to do personally to delve into these environmental documents, but those are the things that are apparently are not bubbling up enough in terms of information as I look, I mean we're talking about this environmental document and the need to really further define those values. Oh and then, finally, I don't know, and maybe Nicole can help me with this. This letter that we received from the Sierra Club and it says that Alternative 2 is legally infeasible because it doesn't comport with the mission of the State Parks, the settlement agreement, and the statute leading to the acquisition of Washoe Meadow State Park, the adopted purposes of the park and the regulations that preclude the permanent commitment of the park's resources in the absence of a general plan. I don't know within the legal, within the environmental document if there is a legal threshold that has to be met with regards to these alternatives. I don't know what the question is, you know. Based upon what was said here, if it says it's legally infeasible, we need to address that, if that, you know, what that actually means.

PM2-63

RINKE: The grounds for legal infeasibility that are alleged in the letter go to State Parks and State Parks mission and State Parks requirements for the property, not to TRPA's threshold requirements, so any allegation, if true that it was somehow inconsistent with State Park's mandate, would be a State Parks issue and it is a joint document, so that would be evaluated through State Parks. I have looked at some of the items that are sited like the settlement agreement. I don't, in my opinion, believe that Alternative 2 or, is inconsistent with the settlement agreement, so I have looked at that. TRPA was a party to that settlement agreement, so I did consider that.

SANTIAGO: (Incomprehensible)

BIAGGI: Jennifer?

MONTGOMERY: Thank you Norma for bringing that up because that was going to be my first concern that I think needs to be addressed in the Final EIR is a quantitative

PM2-64

analysis of not just what's going to happen if we go in and we put nine holes in the quarry area, but the comparison between 2 and 3. How many pounds of sediment and run off are we going to present, excuse me, prevent from going into the Lake under the number, Alternative 2 scenario versus the Alternative 3 scenario? I understand that, you know, those numbers are somewhat speculative, but we should be able to quantify them to a certain extent, that would be a really critical piece for me to know and understand in order to evaluate. Is it really a better environmental decision to go with relocating the nine holes or is it better to say: "No. We're gonna only keep nine holes." Another analysis that I really think needs to be done and I think Ellie touched on this is we need to do that financial analysis that says: "Okay, if we're going to loose nine holes of golf, this is what we're going to loose economically." Now, if we're replacing it with a camp ground or something else, what are the revenues we're gonna get off of that? I think we need to, again, be able to understand what are the different economic results if we go to a different model of recreation and I'm not pre-supposing that there's one answer or another on top of that, but I think we need that in order to really make a valid decision. I do have some concerns about the issue that's been raised today by a couple of people that the conceptual plan for relocating the nine holes is just that. It's a conceptual plan. We don't really know where those nine holes are going to go. My concern is specific to the Fen. We have a Fen in the area where I live. They are unbelievably rare and unique vegetative and water…I'm not quite even sure how to describe them, resources, assets. I would be very uncomfortable even wrapping a golf course around a Fen. They are such complex ecosystems that it would really concern me to be anywhere near a Fen in terms of this and so I really want to see some detailed analysis of that when this comes back to us in the final plan, so I would say please make sure to cover that in the final and those were my only three questions. Thank you, or comments, I should say. PM2-64 cont.

BIAGGI: Shelly?

ALDEAN: Correct me if I'm wrong, but looking at these alternatives, I think that certainly an Alternative 3 and Alternative 4 and possibly Alternative 5 that nothing is planned for Washoe Meadows in terms of passive or active recreation. Is that correct? I mean, I, it states that there's a future planning effort maybe undertaken to allow for recreational development in Washoe Meadows, but… PM2-65

HUGHES: Yes, that's, that is correct.

ALDEAN: That is correct? So, when we're talking about potential revenue generation, there is nothing on the planning boards currently that would, that would basically translate an increase revenues because you're not proposing to actively develop that except under Alternative 2. PM2-66

WALCK: But there is consideration, I think under all of the alternatives except Alternative 1, correct me if I'm wrong, Danielle, and Alternative 5 actually because Alternative 5 sends us back to the drawing board to look at what do we do with both units, you know, whether it's camping, cabins, a lodge. Again, we're going to be looking at really what are the higher capability lands, what are the lands away from the river, really the same footprint that's being considered was originally considered under Alternative 2 that identify, you know when we look back at that constraints map, that identifies the usable land within the State Park area, but we are talking about under all the alternatives…okay, sorry, under Alternatives 2, 3 and 4 trying to do some kind of inner management plan for Washoe Meadow State Park to address some of the trails, maybe develop some trailheads, some signage in there, but not going through the full general plan process for that whether it's the reconfigured golf course or whether it's just the, the, the Washoe Meadow's as it is now.

ALDEAN: But I, I , my assumption, Cindy, is that we're not talking, we're talking about purely passive recreation, nothing that's gonna generate revenue per se, right? PM2-67

WALCK: Yes, yes, that would only be basically improving some of the trails in the park under those scenarios.

ALDEAN: Okay, okay, thank you.

BIAGGI: Further comments from the Board? Seeing none, I want to thank everyone for their very good comments today and remind you that the record will remain open until November 8th and you can still submit written comments until that time and they will be considered.

END OF AGENDA ITEM

PM2-1 The commenter asks about the next steps in the approval process. If Alternative 2 were selected, the park's boundary lines would be adjusted by the State Parks and Recreation Commission after conducting a public meeting to consider the action. The general plan would then be amended by the commission to reflect the boundary adjustment. The decision whether to carry out the project will be made by the Director or her delegate. The commission does not have jurisdiction over restoration or development projects, but is responsible for approval and amendment of general plans (California Public Resources Code, Sections 541 and 5002.2). If a project is chosen that does not need a general plan amendment, the general plan will not be amended. If the project chosen needs a general plan amendment, a proposed general plan amendment will be submitted to the commission. State Parks will also obtain approvals from TRPA and Reclamation.

PM2-2 The commenter asks whether an economic analysis will be done to determine the feasibility of implementing only the restoration. Additional economic analyses are not being proposed at this time. The cost of river and floodplain restoration would be approximately $6–8 million. See Master Response Section 3.7, "Economics" for additional detail regarding potential costs and funding associated with the proposed project.

PM2-3 The commenter asks about the source of funding for restoration. Grant funding for river and SEZ restoration may be acquired through a variety of sources, such as the Southern Nevada Public Lands Management Act, U.S. Bureau of Reclamation, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, and Lahontan RWQCB. See Master Response Section 3.7, "Economics," for more detail on costs of restoration and potential funding sources.

PM2-4 The commenter asks how many golf courses are under the jurisdiction of State Parks. Two golf courses are under State Parks' jurisdiction: the Lake Tahoe Golf Course and the Morro Bay SP Golf Course.

PM2-5 The commenter asks how revenue from the Lake Tahoe Golf Course is distributed by State Parks. Funds generated by the Lake Tahoe Golf Course contribute to the State Parks Revolving Fund. The budget for the Sierra District is determined based on contributions to the revolving fund and, therefore, are affected by revenue generated by the Lake Tahoe Golf Course. Revenue generated by the Sierra District covers only approximately 30% of the local operating costs; therefore, State funds are shifted from elsewhere in the State Parks budget to cover a portion of the operating costs in the district. See Master Response Section 3.7, "Economics," for more detail on revenue generated by the Lake Tahoe Golf Course.

PM2-6 The commenter correctly states that the Lake Tahoe Golf Course currently generates $800,000 annually. This comment does not raise issues regarding the adequacy, accuracy, or completeness of the draft EIR/EIS/EIS.

PM2-7 The commenter asks about considering a 9-hole course in addition to other potential revenue sources (e.g., camping). A 9-hole golf course was considered under Alternative 3. Although other potential sources of revenue were not analyzed as part of the project, as

described in Chapter 2, "Project Alternatives," of the draft EIR/EIS/EIS, State Parks would be able to embark on a new planning effort for the entire area at any time in the future when it wishes to consider developing permanent facilities. This effort could involve planning for the Washoe Meadows SP and Lake Valley SRA together or separately. It could involve reclassifying land and considering a variety of actions related to outdoor recreation and resource management (e.g., day use, picnicking, development of multiuse trails, overnight tent and RV camping, group camping, cabins).

PM2-8 The commenter asks about recreation access under Alternative 3 and potential environmental improvement to the quarry area of Washoe Meadows SP. See Master Response Section, 3.4 "Recreation." Access within Washoe Meadows SP under Alternative 3 would remain similar to existing conditions. Several golf course bridges would be removed under this alternative, but these bridges do not currently provide public access. The new trails within Washoe Meadows SP described under Alternative 2 would not be created under Alternative 3; however, a designated and maintained pedestrian trail would be established along the northern edge of the proposed reduced-play golf course. In addition, accessibility for water-related recreation would increase slightly under Alternative 3 in areas where the golf course would be removed. No modifications would occur in the quarry area under Alternative 3.

PM2-9 This commenter is concerned that the disturbed quarry could be affected by high water in that area (under stream restoration), resulting in increased erosion or sediment production. The quarry is on a higher elevation surface than the main floodplain, even under stream restoration (Alternative 2, 3, or 5), and would not have direct connectivity during floods. Also see Master Response 3.3, "Biological Resources," for more detail on potential impacts in the vicinity of the quarry.

PM2-10 The commenter requests clarification about the direction (uphill or downhill) of possible soil erosion under Alternative 2 west of the Upper Truckee River and any potential differences in upland erosion between Alternative 2 and the alternatives that do not place a portion of the golf course west of the river (i.e., Alternatives 3 and 5). The area west of the river drains primarily toward the river. The erosion control benefits described under Alternative 2 would not occur if Alternatives 3 or 5 were implemented. The benefit under Alternative 2 is limited in extent due to the distance of this area from the river; however, it is a benefit when compared to existing conditions where the area is currently disturbed and unstable. For additional clarification, the draft EIR/EIS/EIS did include quantitative and relative comparisons of the water quality benefits of the alternatives. These comparisons addressed both reductions in pollutant sources from channel erosion and sedimentation (see Impact 3.4-1 for all alternatives and Table 3.4-11) and improvements in retention of fine sediment and nutrients within the study area (see Impact 3.4-4 for all alternatives).

PM2-11 The commenter requests clarification about whether a benefit to water quality and erosion control would occur in the area west of the river. See response to comment PM2-10.

PM2-12 The commenter notes the SEZ benefits of Alternatives 2 and 3. For additional clarification, all of the stream restoration alternatives (Alternatives 2, 3, and 5) would provide benefits by reducing SEZ footprints, although the extent (area) and location of the specific benefit differ by alternative.

PM2-13 The commenter asks about recreation access being limited under Alternative 3. Access within Washoe Meadows SP under Alternative 3 would remain similar to existing

conditions. Several golf course bridges would be removed under this alternative, but these bridges do not currently provide public access. The new trails within Washoe Meadows SP described under Alternative 2 would not be created under Alternative 3; however, a designated and maintained pedestrian trail would be established along the northern edge of the proposed reduced-play golf course. In addition, accessibility for water-related recreation would increase slightly under Alternative 3 in areas where the golf course would be removed. No modifications would occur in the quarry area under Alternative 3.

PM2-14 The commenter asks how golfers would access Washoe Meadows SP under Alternative 3. Under Alternative 3, access to Washoe Meadows SP would be the same as under existing conditions. Informal access to Washoe Meadows SP would be provided via Chilicothe Street and Lake Tahoe Boulevard. The new bridge proposed under Alternative 2 would not be constructed under Alternative 3.

PM2-15 The commenter asks for clarification of the bridges to be removed and constructed under Alternatives 2 and 3. Under Alternatives 2, 3, and 5, all five of the existing bridges would be removed. Alternative 2 is the only alternative that would include a new bridge to provide public access through the reconfigured golf course. Alternative 4 would provide only golfer access over bridges and bridge at holes 6and 7 would be replaced by one longer bridge.

PM2-16 The commenter correctly states that removal of the existing golf course bridges is needed to allow the floodplain to function and reduce bank erosion. As discussed in Chapter 2, "Project Alternatives" in the draft EIR/EIS/EIS the existing bridges constrict the flow of the river through the study area, producing a high-velocity scour effect under the bridges and a low-velocity backwater and sedimentation effect upstream of the bridges.

PM2-17 The commenter asks whether the erosion control and water quality benefits of Alternative 2 versus Alternative 3 have been quantified. See response to comment PM2-10.

PM2-18 The commenter asks about recreation access under Alternative 3. Access within Washoe Meadows SP under Alternative 3 would remain similar to existing conditions. Several golf course bridges would be removed under this alternative, but these bridges do not currently provide public access. The new trails within Washoe Meadows SP described under Alternative 2 would not be created under Alternative 3; however, a designated and maintained pedestrian trail would be established along the northern edge of the proposed reduced-play golf course. In addition, accessibility for water-related recreation would increase slightly under Alternative 3 in areas where the golf course would be removed. No modifications would occur in the quarry area under Alternative 3.

PM2-19 The commenter asks about recreation access under Alternative 3 compared to existing conditions. Legal access would not change because no bridges would be included under Alternative 3, but trail improvements along the Upper Truckee River would be completed. See response to comment PM2-18.

PM2-20 The commenter asks whether the new bridge under Alternative 2 would be accessible to golfers and the public. The new bridge proposed by Alternative 2 would provide access to both golfers and the public.

PM2-21 The commenter correctly states that the new bridge proposed under Alternative 2 would provide access to both golfers and the public, and that a new trail is proposed under Alternative 3, but no new bridge would be constructed.

PM2-22 The commenter asks whether an executive golf course was considered. As described in Chapter 2, "Project Alternatives," of the draft EIR/EIS/EIS, Alternative 3 considered reconfiguring the golf course to either a 9-hole course or an executive course.

PM2-23 The commenter asks whether an 18-hole golf course similar to the St. Andrews Golf Course was considered. Removing the portion of golf course adjacent to the river under Alternative 3 would leave room for only 9 holes or an executive 18-hole golf course.

PM2-24 The commenter asks for clarification of "resource preservation" as described in State Parks' mission statement. Resource preservation includes preservation of natural, cultural, and historic resources.

PM2-25 The commenter's support for Alternative 2 and its environmental, economic, and recreation value is noted. The commenter clarifies that rodenticides are not used at the Lake Tahoe Golf Course. This comment does not raise issues regarding the adequacy, accuracy, or completeness of the draft EIR/EIS/EIS.

PM2-26 The commenter's support for Alternative 2 and its environmental, economic, and recreation value is noted. This comment does not raise issues regarding the adequacy, accuracy, or completeness of the draft EIR/EIS/EIS.

PM2-27 The commenter's support for Alternative 2 and its environmental, economic, and recreation value is noted. This comment does not raise issues regarding the adequacy, accuracy, or completeness of the draft EIR/EIS/EIS.

PM2-28 The commenter's support for Alternative 2 and its environmental, economic, and recreation value is noted. This comment does not raise issues regarding the adequacy, accuracy, or completeness of the draft EIR/EIS/EIS.

PM2-29 The commenter's support for Alternative 2 and opposition to Alternatives 3 and 5 because of the resulting loss in recreation is noted. This comment does not raise issues regarding the adequacy, accuracy, or completeness of the draft EIR/EIS/EIS.

PM2-30 The commenter's primary support for Alternative 2, followed by support for Alternative 4 if Alternative 2 cannot be funded, is noted. This comment does not raise issues regarding the adequacy, accuracy, or completeness of the draft EIR/EIS/EIS.

PM2-31 The commenter's support for Alternative 2 and its environmental, economic, and recreation value is noted. This comment does not raise issues regarding the adequacy, accuracy, or completeness of the draft EIR/EIS/EIS.

PM2-32 The commenter's support for Alternative 2 and opposition to Alternatives 1, 3, 4, and 5 is noted. This comment does not raise issues regarding the adequacy, accuracy, or completeness of the draft EIR/EIS/EIS.

PM2-33 The commenter's support for Alternative 2 and its environmental, economic, and recreation value is noted. This comment does not raise issues regarding the adequacy, accuracy, or completeness of the draft EIR/EIS/EIS.

PM2-34 The commenter's support for Alternative 2 and its recreation and environmental value is noted. This comment does not raise issues regarding the adequacy, accuracy, or completeness of the draft EIR/EIS/EIS.

PM2-35 The commenter's support for river restoration and Alternatives 3 and 5 is noted. The commenter states that Alternative 2 would be legally infeasible because it would be in conflict with State Parks' plans, policies, and regulations and TRPA's thresholds. See Master Response Section 3.2, "Land Use."

PM2-36 The commenter's support for Alternatives 3 and 5 and opposition to Alternative 2 are noted. The commenter correctly states that Lake Valley SRA is the 46th highest source of revenue among California State Park System properties, but it is also the fifth largest source of *concession revenue* for State Parks. The commenter states that the scope of the economic analysis is not adequate and should address the decline in golfing. See Master Response Section 3.7, "Economics." Appendix E, "Lake Tahoe Golf Course Economic Feasibility Analysis," of the draft EIR/EIS/EIS acknowledges that the Lake Tahoe Golf Course has experienced declining gross revenues since 1997.

PM2-37 The commenter's support for Alternative 2 and its environmental, economic, and recreation value is noted. This comment does not raise issues regarding the adequacy, accuracy, or completeness of the draft EIR/EIS/EIS.

PM2-38 The commenter states that suggestions made by community members were ignored. The commenter is concerned about potential impacts on wildlife. See response to comment AOB8-1 for a discussion of the public participation process. See Master Response Section 3.3, "Biological Resources," for a discussion of impacts on biological resources.

PM2-39 The commenter's opposition to Alternative 2 is noted. This comment does not raise issues regarding the adequacy, accuracy, or completeness of the draft EIR/EIS/EIS.

PM2-40 The commenter's support for Alternative 2 and its recreation, economic, and environmental value is noted. This comment does not raise issues regarding the adequacy, accuracy, or completeness of the draft EIR/EIS/EIS.

PM2-41 The commenter expresses concern about potential impacts on the fen/spring complex and movement of wildlife. See Master Response Section 3.3, "Biological Resources."

PM2-42 The commenter states that the EIR/EIS/EIS is required to present feasible alternatives and that Alternatives 3, 4, and 5 are not feasible. The commenter is concerned about potential impacts on fens within Washoe Meadows SP. See response to comment AOB8-1 for discussions of the alternatives analysis provided in the draft EIR/EIS/EIS and of the public participation process. Although the other alternatives are feasible, they do not meet as many objectives. See Master Response Section 3.3, "Biological Resources," for a discussion of impacts on biological resources.

PM2-43 The commenter's support for Alternative 2 and opposition to Alternative 3 is noted. This comment does not raise issues regarding the adequacy, accuracy, or completeness of the draft EIR/EIS/EIS.

PM2-44 The commenter's support for Alternative 2 is noted. This comment does not raise issues regarding the adequacy, accuracy, or completeness of the draft EIR/EIS/EIS.

PM2-45 The commenter's support for Alternative 2 and its economic, environmental, and recreation value is noted. This comment does not raise issues regarding the adequacy, accuracy, or completeness of the draft EIR/EIS/EIS.

PM2-46 The commenter's support for Alternative 3 and opposition to Alternative 2 is noted. The commenter is concerned about increases in noise levels associated with Alternative 2. Potential impacts on noise levels are discussed in Section 3.12, "Noise," of the draft EIR/EIS/EIS. See response to comment I160-1 for a discussion of noise impacts.

PM2-47 The commenter's support for Alternative 1 and opposition to Alternatives 2, 3, and 5 is noted. This comment does not raise issues regarding the adequacy, accuracy, or completeness of the draft EIR/EIS/EIS.

PM2-48 The commenter notes that TRPA thresholds do not distinguish between types of recreation, but provide for a quality recreation experience. The commenter notes that TRPA has thresholds for various resources areas (e.g., water quality, recreation, wildlife) that all need to be balanced. The commenter's support for Alternative 2 is noted. This comment does not raise issues regarding the adequacy, accuracy, or completeness of the draft EIR/EIS/EIS.

PM2-49 The commenter's support for Alternative 2 and its economic, environmental, and recreation value is noted. This comment does not raise issues regarding the adequacy, accuracy, or completeness of the draft EIR/EIS/EIS.

PM2-50 The commenter's support for Alternative 2 and its economic, environmental, and recreation value is noted. This comment does not raise issues regarding the adequacy, accuracy, or completeness of the draft EIR/EIS/EIS.

PM2-51 The commenter's support for Alternative 3 and the belief that Alternative 3 is environmentally superior to Alternative 2 is noted. See responses to comment letters AOB12 through AOB14.

PM2-52 The commenter's support for Alternatives 2, 3, and 5 and any alternative that supports riparian and full river restoration is noted. See response to comment letter AOB2 for a discussion of Lahontan cutthroat trout. This comment does not raise issues regarding the adequacy, accuracy, or completeness of the draft EIR/EIS/EIS.

PM2-53 The commenter's support for Alternative 2 and its economic, environmental, and recreation value is noted. This comment does not raise issues regarding the adequacy, accuracy, or completeness of the draft EIR/EIS/EIS.

PM2-54 The commenter asks about the cost of constructing the alternatives. See Master Response Section 3.7, "Economics," for a discussion of funding.

PM2-55 The commenter's support for Alternative 2 and its economic, environmental, and recreation value is noted. This comment does not raise issues regarding the adequacy, accuracy, or completeness of the draft EIR/EIS/EIS.

PM2-56 The commenter's support for Alternative 2 and opposition to Alternatives 1 and 4 is noted. This comment does not raise issues regarding the adequacy, accuracy, or completeness of the draft EIR/EIS/EIS.

PM2-57 The commenter's support for Alternative 2 and its environmental and recreation value is noted. This comment does not raise issues regarding the adequacy, accuracy, or completeness of the draft EIR/EIS/EIS.

PM2-58 The commenter's support for Alternative 2 and its economic, environmental, and recreation value is noted. This comment does not raise issues regarding the adequacy, accuracy, or completeness of the draft EIR/EIS/EIS.

PM2-59 The commenter's support for Alternative 4 is noted. This comment does not raise issues regarding the adequacy, accuracy, or completeness of the draft EIR/EIS/EIS.

PM2-60 The commenter asks why a bridge was not considered as part of Alternative 3 and why camping was not considered as part of any of the alternatives. Alternative 3 does not propose to locate any golf course holes across the river within Washoe Meadows SP; therefore, a bridge to allow access across the golf course would not be needed. Camping was not proposed as part of the project; however, it is one of a number of activities that would be considered through future planning efforts under Alternative 5.

PM2-61 The commenter asks for information on revenues and the cost to taxpayers. See Master Response Section 3.7, "Economics."

PM2-62 The commenter is concerned about impacts on cultural resources. See Master Response Section 3.6, "Cultural Resources."

PM2-63 The commenter requests that quantitative data related to upland erosion (under Alternative 2) be included in the final EIR/EIS/EIS. The commenter also asks whether Alternative 2 would be consistent with State Parks mission and other State Parks documents. See response to comment AOB5-8 for quantitative data included in the draft EIR/EIS/EIS, and see Master Response Section 3.2, "Land Use," for a discussion of the consistency of the proposed project with plans, policies, and regulations applicable to land use.

PM2-64 The commenter requests quantitative data on sediment reductions under Alternatives 2 and 3 and additional economic analysis for Alternative 3. See response to comment AOB5-8 for quantitative data included in the draft EIR/EIS/EIS. The commenter has concerns about impacts on the fen within Washoe Meadows SP. See the following master responses:

- Master Response Section 3.7, "Economics," for a discussion of the economic analysis; and
- Master Response Section 3.3, "Biological Resources," and Master Response Section 3.4, "Hydrology, Flooding, Geomorphology, and Water Quality," for a discussion of impacts on the fen.

PM2-65 The commenter correctly states that Alternatives 3 and 4 do not include plans for additional recreation development within Washoe Meadows SP. As described in Chapter 2, "Project Alternatives," of the draft EIR/EIS/EIS, if Alternative 5 were selected, State Parks would be able to embark on a new planning effort for the entire area at any time in the future when it wishes to consider developing permanent facilities. This effort could involve planning for the Washoe Meadows SP and Lake Valley SRA together or separately. It could involve reclassifying land and considering a variety of actions related to outdoor recreation and resource management (e.g., day use, picnicking, development of multiuse trails, overnight tent and RV camping, group camping, cabins). This comment does not raise issues regarding the adequacy, accuracy, or completeness of the draft EIR/EIS/EIS.

PM2-66 The commenter asks whether other plans for revenue have been considered by State Parks Although other potential sources of revenue were not analyzed as part of the project, as described in Chapter 2, "Project Alternatives," of the draft EIR/EIS/EIS, State Parks would be able to embark on a new planning effort for the entire area at any time in the future when it wishes to consider developing permanent facilities. This effort could involve planning for the Washoe Meadows SP and Lake Valley SRA together or separately. It could involve reclassifying land and considering a variety of actions related to outdoor recreation and resource management (e.g., day use, picnicking, development of multiuse trails, overnight tent and RV camping, group camping, cabins).

PM2-67 The commenter asks about considering other revenue sources. Although other potential sources of revenue were not analyzed as part of the project, as described in Chapter 2, "Project Alternatives," of the draft EIR/EIS/EIS, State Parks would be able to embark on a new planning effort for the entire area at any time in the future when it wishes to consider developing permanent facilities. This effort could involve planning for the Washoe Meadows SP and Lake Valley SRA together or separately. It could involve reclassifying land and considering a variety of actions related to outdoor recreation and resource management (e.g., day use, picnicking, development of multiuse trails, overnight tent and RV camping, group camping, cabins).

5 REVISIONS TO THE DRAFT EIR/EIS/EIS

This chapter includes revisions to the text to the 2010 draft EIR/EIS/EIS subsequent to publication and public review. The revisions have been made for one or more of the following reasons: in response to a comment on the draft EIR/EIS/EIS, for correction of an error, and/or in relation to a change initiated by State Parks staff as further clarification or explanation of the analysis. The changes are presented in the order in which they appear in the 2010 draft EIR/EIS/EIS and are identified by page number in the respective documents. Revisions are shown as excerpts from the 2010 draft EIR/EIS/EIS text, with strikethrough (~~strikethrough~~) text for deletions and underlined (<u>underlined</u>) text for additions. Because Chapter 2, "Project Alternatives" changes from the 2010 draft EIR/EIS/EIS are addressed in Chapter 2, "Project Description" in the final EIR/EIS/EIS, therefore, these changes are not presented below.

5.1 REVISIONS TO "EXECUTIVE SUMMARY"

PAGES ES-8 THROUGH ES-29

To correct an error in the footnotes listed in Table ES-1, "Summary of Impacts and Mitigation Measures," on pages ES-8 through ES-29 of the 2010 draft EIR/EIS/EIS, the table is hereby revised as follows:

Table ES-1
Summary of Impacts and Mitigation Measures

Resource Topic/Impact	Alt[1]	Impact Duration[2]	Quantification/Relative Magnitude of Impact[3]	LOS before Mitigation[3~~4~~]	Mitigation Measure	LOS after Mitigation[5]

Notes: 1 – Alt = Alternative
2 – NA = not applicable, ST (short-term) = construction-related or otherwise persisting from one to several years, LT (long-term) = persisting for years to decades
3 – LOS = level of significance, NI = No Impact, LTS = Less than significant, PS = Potentially Significant, S = Significant, B= Beneficial, TSMSC = Too Speculative for a Meaningful Significance Conclusion<u>.</u>
~~4 –~~SU = Significant Unavoidable

5.2 REVISIONS TO CHAPTER 1, "INTRODUCTION AND PURPOSE AND NEED"

PAGE 1-14

Section 1.7.5, "Regulatory Requirements, Permits, and Approvals," on page 1-14 of the 2010 draft EIR/EIS/EIS is hereby revised as follows:

- **U.S. Army Corps of Engineers:** Department of the Army permit under Section 404 of the Clean Water Act for discharges of dredge or fill material into waters of the United States ~~(Regional General Permit 16 and/or individual permit)~~.

PAGE 1-18

Section 1.10.1, "Standard Terminology," on page 1-18 of the 2010 draft EIR/EIS/EIS is hereby revised as follows:

- **Study Area** refers to all of the Lake Valley SRA, ~~and~~ the southern portion of the Washoe Meadows SP, and small adjacent parcels located within USFS and Conservancy lands within which all alternatives of the Upper Truckee River Restoration and Golf Course Reconfiguration are located.

5.3 REVISIONS TO CHAPTER 2, "PROJECT ALTERNATIVES"

Table 2-3, "Upper Truckee River Restoration and Golf Course Relocation Alternatives Comparison Table," on pages 2-25 and 2-26 of the 2010 draft EIR/EIS/EIS is hereby revised as follows:

Table 2-3
Upper Truckee River Restoration and Golf Course Relocation Alternatives Comparison Table

	Alternative 1	Alternative 2	Alternative 3	Alternative 4	Alternative 5
RIVER CHARACTERISTICS					
River treatment	None	Restore	Restore	Stabilize	Restore
Channel length total (feet)	11,840	13,430	13,430	11,840	13,430
Active (5yr) floodplain (acres)	36	77	77	36	77
Inset floodplain (acres)	0	1.7	1.7	0.4	1.7
Restored SEZ (acres)	0	32~~37~~	43	0	125~~123~~[2]
[1]Restored 100-year floodplain (acres)	0	20~~39~~	46	0	54[2]
Restored floodplain/meadow (acres)	0	97	112	0	132~~131.5~~[2]
Anchored High Gradient Riffle	NA	US and DS ends of project reach			
Boulder Steps	NA	1 (water intake)		13-15	0
Armored Riffles	NA	15-25	15-25	Optional	15-25
Reconnected Historic Meander	NA	2,490	2,490	0	2,490
Constructed New Channel	NA	1,700	1,700	0	1,700
Modified Existing Channel	NA	5,000	5,000	NA	5,000
Backfilled Existing Channel	NA	2,600	2,600	0	2,600
Rock Armor Bank Protection	NA	200	200	7,500 (Outside Bends)	200
Biotechnical Bank Treatment	NA	2,400	2,400	7,400 (Inside bends)	2,400
GOLF CHARACTERISTICS					
Golf Course Type	18 hole Regulation	18 hole Regulation	9 hole Regulation or 18 hole Executive	18 hole Regulation	None
Golf Course footprint (acres)	134~~133~~	~~155~~156	86	133	2.5
Golf course within SEZ (acres)	128~~123~~	96	85	128~~123~~	3~~0~~
Golf course within 100-year floodplain (acres)	56	36~~40~~	10	56	3~~0~~
Golf Course adjacent to the Upper Truckee River (linear feet)	6,382	850	0	6,382	0

Table 2-3
Upper Truckee River Restoration and Golf Course Relocation Alternatives Comparison Table

	Alternative 1	Alternative 2	Alternative 3	Alternative 4	Alternative 5
Intensively managed turf landscape (acres)	98~~103~~	85~~92~~	4~~55~~1	95~~102~~	0
Intensively managed facilities landscape (acres)[4]	6	7	6	7	2.5
Minimally managed landscape (acres)	23	~~44~~	24	24	0
Naturalized landscape (acres)	7	20	11	7	0
Bridges over Upper Truckee River	5	1	0	4	0
Bridges over Angora Creek	4	0	0	4	0
Bridges over unnamed creek	4	4	4	4	0
Additional Restroom	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
Paving of unpaved parking area	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES					
Total Number of Jobs	76	80	60 to 65	80	32
Change in Number of Jobs from Existing Conditions	0	+4	-11 to -16	+4	-44
OTHER RESTORATION					
Quarry Wetland Enhancement	No	Yes	No	No	No
RECREATION CHARACTERISTICS					
Upper Truckee Bridges Open to Public Access	No	~~One~~1	NA[3]	No	NA[3]
Trail along east side of river with Sawmill Bike Trail connection	No	Yes	Yes	No	No
Trail to corner of Country Club Drive	No	Yes	Yes	No	No
Improve/reroute trails on west side of river	No	Yes	No	No	No
Add minor access enhancement at public right(s)-of-way into Washoe Meadows SP (small parking area)	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
GENERAL PLAN CHARACTERISTICS					
Lake Valley SRA acreage	173	211	120	173	0
Washoe Meadows SP acreage	608	570	661	608	781

[1] Represents restored floodplain that was formerly golf course, but does not include increase in SEZ or floodplain due to restoration of improved function. Increase in total floodplain area discussed in Chapter 3, Section 3.3. "Hydrology and Flooding."
[2] Acreage proposed for full restoration but future planning efforts may allow for other compatible land uses.
[3] All bridges removed
[4] Intensively managed facilities include buildings, parking lots, and cart paths.
Source: Compiled by EDAW (now AECOM) and State Parks 2009

The revised acreages are also reflected in Table 2-1, Chapter 2, "Project Description," of this final EIR/EIS/EIS. The changes in acreages do not change the significance conclusions presented in the draft EIR/EIS/EIS.

5.4 REVISIONS TO SECTION 3.3, "HYDROLOGY AND FLOODING"

PAGES 3.3-34 AND 3.3-35

The portion of the "Water Supply and Use" section on pages 3.3-34 and 3.3-35 of the 2010 draft EIR/EIS/EIS is hereby revised as follows:

Water supply for the clubhouse, maintenance facilities, and all other potable uses in the study area is provided for fee by the South Tahoe Public Utility District. Only nonpotable uses are supplied from local surface water and groundwater sources (Stanowski, pers. comm., 2008).

Historically, a riparian surface water diversion (DWR #S015849) located near RS 2200 has been the primary source of golf course irrigation water. Only the first nine holes were irrigated during the first 5 years after construction; however, the entire 18-hole course has been irrigated for the past 43 years (Stanowski, pers. comm., 2008). The existing golf course has ~~a total irrigated area of 119 acres, including 96~~ 98~~104~~ acres of intensively managed turf and 6 acres of intensively managed facilities ~~landscape areas~~ (Table 3.3-4) and 23 acres of minimally managed landscape that receive~~s~~ irrigation more regularly than under the ideal definition due to the existing system conditions.

Table 3.3-4
Irrigated Areas at Lake Tahoe Golf Course

Landscaped Area*	Total (acres)
Intensively Managed*	~~96~~98
Minimally Managed*	23
Naturalized*	7
TOTAL	134~~126~~

Note:
* Intensively Managed areas include 98 acres of tees, greens, fairways, driving range, lawn, ~~and~~ rough; and 6 acres of facilities. Minimally managed and naturalized areas are inadvertently over irrigated compared to their ideal management (as defined in Chapter 2) because of the existing irrigation system equipment.
Source: Data provided by State Parks in ~~2009~~2011.

Channel conditions and shallow flow depths in the river have rendered surface water diversion difficult. During drought and/or some dry-season situations, a submersible pump is used to pull water from the Upper Truckee River during the day for temporary storage in the largest golf course pond (hole 9 pond) for irrigation distribution overnight (Stanowski, pers. comm., 2008). Non-potable water use, and therefore the quantity diverted from the Upper Truckee River, has ~~not~~ been documented ~~historically~~ in recent years and provided to the State Water Resources Control Board (LTGC 2003, 2009). The maximum capacity of the existing submersible pump rate is 1,000 gallons per minute (gpm). Recent irrigation practices range from as early as 6 p.m. to as late as 10 a.m. (16 hours per day), which would equate to a maximum daily irrigation use of 960,000 gallons per day (approximately 2.95 acre-feet per day). Typical operations during high season (June/July) are reported (Stanowski, pers. comm.., 2011) to be about 550,000 gallons per day, decreasing to half in August, further dropping to 30% of that by the end of September and to less than 20% of high season in October. The reported "typical" irrigation pattern represents a total annual water use of 194.0 acre-feet. The annual and monthly estimates (Stanowski, pers. comm.,

2011) are consistent with surface water diversions reported for operations during 2002, 2006, 2007, and 2008 to the State Water Resources Control Board (Table 3.3-5).

Table 3.3-5
Surface Water Diversion (Acre-Feet) at Lake Tahoe Golf Course

Month	2002	2006	2007	2008
January	NA	NA	NA	NA
February	NA	NA	NA	NA
March	NA	NA	NA	NA
April	2.5	NA	NA	NA
May	18.0	9.1	5.7	5.3
June	60.0	29.4	10.0	10.2
July	34.0	45.1	55.3	57.6
August	39.0	52.8	46.0	47.8
September	29.0	32.4	48.0	46.0
October	13.0	18.6	1.8	1.6
November	0.5	3.4	NA	NA
December	NA	NA	NA	NA
Annual	196.0	190.8	166.8	168.5

Sources: Lake Tahoe Golf Course "Statement of Water Diversion and Use" (April 14, 2003) and "Supplemental Statement of Water Diversion and Use (May 18, 2009) submitted to the California State Water Resources Control Board.
NA = Not Applicable

The irrigation system on the existing course is a combination of old pipes and lines that have been patched, repaired, and replaced as needed over the years (Stanowski, pers. comm., 2008). Irrigation lines within the front-nine greens have been repaired and replaced during the past decade; however, the remaining areas still have older lines with lower effectiveness and efficiency. Irrigation heads spray water a full 360 degrees with 90 foot throw distance, making it difficult to target water application (Walck, pers. comm.., 2009). Despite some of the system deficiencies, modern irrigation control and soil moisture monitoring are performed to help conserve water on the course (Lake Tahoe Golf Course and Restaurant 2000).

American Golf Corporation ~~is developing~~ has developed an alternative irrigation supply using a deep on-site well. The ~~intent would be to~~ well was planned to increase flexibility and maximum capacity while reducing the need to draw from the river under low-flow conditions. As of October 2008, the groundwater supply ~~has been~~ was tested, and the well began operation during the 2009 irrigation season. Test yields of approximately 400 gpm have been typical, with a maximum of 600 gpm. The desired yield would be in the range of 450–500 gpm (Stanowski, pers. comm., 2008). The irrigation supply well was completed to a depth of 295 feet below ground surface, and is only slotted from 195 feet below ground surface to the base of the well (State of California Well Completion Report No. 769329 filed 9/15/2008). The well log indicates that alluvial sand and gravel extends from the surface to a depth of 40 feet. These coarse materials comprise the shallow aquifer, and are underlain by about 150 feet of gray silt above the slotted interval of the well.

5.5 REVISIONS TO SECTION 3.4, "GEOMORPHOLOGY AND WATER QUALITY"

PAGES 3.4-1 AND 3.4-2

The portion of the "Regulatory Setting" section on pages 3.4-1 and 3.4-2 of the 2010 draft EIR/EIS/EIS is hereby revised as follows:

Federal

Clean Water Act

The Clean Water Act (CWA) (33 United States Code [USC] 1251 et seq.) provides the primary basis for Federal regulations affecting geomorphology and water quality. CWA Section 402 establishes the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit program to regulate discharges of pollutants into waters of the United States. A NPDES permit sets specific discharge limits for point sources discharging pollutants into waters of the United States and establishes monitoring and reporting requirements, as well as special conditions. Discharges of stormwater to surface waters associated with construction activity including clearing, grading, and excavation activities mush also obtain an NPDES permit and implement measures to reduce or eliminate stormwater pollution. The Federal government delegates water pollution control authority under Section 402 of the CWA to the states and the states oversee compliance.

Under Section 303(d) of the CWA, water quality limited segments are identified, and Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs) of pollutants to a water body listed as impaired pursuant to that section is required. Lake Tahoe is listed as impaired and the TMDL ~~is being~~ developed by California and Nevada to address pollutant loadings from all sources to achieve existing water quality objectives for deep water clarity and transparency (namely loadings of nitrogen, phosphorous, and fine sediment) has been adopted (~~California Water Boards and NDEP 2009~~Lahontan RWQCB 2011).

Section 404 of the CWA requires projects to receive authorization from the Secretary of the Army, acting through the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), to discharge dredged or fill material into waters of the United States, including wetlands, whether the discharge is temporary or permanent. Waters of the United States are generally defined as "…waters which are currently used, or were used in the past, or may be susceptible to use in interstate or foreign commerce, including all waters which are subject to the ebb and flow of the tide; territorial seas and tributaries to such waters." Section 404 is generally applicable to projects in which fill material would be placed within or below the ordinary high-water mark of a stream. USACE Regional General Permit 16, authorize~~s~~ing activities with minimal individual and cumulative impacts on waters of the United States, including wetlands, in the Tahoe Basin, ~~(USACE 2005). This regional General Permit will~~ expired September 30, 2010. ~~, but it is expected that t~~The USACE ~~will either extend the expiration date and/or~~ did not issue a replacement regional permit, so coverage via an appropriate Nationwide Permit (e.g., NWP 27 for aquatic habitat restoration, establishment, and enhancement activities) or an Individual Permit would be required~~effective as of that date~~. In conjunction with USACE's CWA Section 404 permits, CWA Section 401 requires that water quality certifications or waivers be issued by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), the states, or both (see below).

Before approval of detailed design used for project construction, a delineation of waters of the United States (including wetlands) that would be affected by project implementation would be conducted by a qualified biologist through the formal Section 404 wetland delineation process. The delineation would be submitted to and verified by the Sacramento District of USACE. Authorization for fill or reconstruction of jurisdictional waters of the United States, including wetlands, would be secured from the Sacramento District of USACE through the Section 404 permitting process. Section 404 permitting through either a nationwide or individual permit will likely require the following terms:

- determination of the volume and types of material to be placed into waters of the United States;
- determination of the total area of waters of the United States to be directly and indirectly affected;
- wetland delineation in accordance with the 1987 *Wetland Delineation Manual* and the *Western Mountain Regional Supplement* (USACE 1987, 2008) when wetlands are proposed for impacts;
- description of habitat, including plant communities, located in the study area;
- description of any environmental impacts that are expected to occur, including methods to avoid, minimize, or mitigate adverse impacts on water quality or aquatic functions at the project site;
- other information pertinent to the wetland, stream, or water body involved;
- for projects involving the restoration of greater than 3 acres of wetlands, evidence that USFWS has been provided with a courtesy copy of the project notification; and
- a copy of the Section 401 water quality certification or waiver issued for the project.

State Parks will coordinate with the Sacramento District of USACE to ascertain the appropriate CWA Section 404 permit for the project, develop and submit all application materials, and comply with permit requirements affecting final design, implementation, and/or monitoring and reporting. USACE would use this EIS as the basis for NEPA compliance related to approval of a Section 404 permit.

State

The Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act (California Water Code Section 13000 et seq.) requires establishment of water quality objectives and standards to protect water quality for beneficial uses. This act is implemented by the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) and nine regional water quality control boards (RWQCBs), which are responsible for preserving California's water quality. The SWRCB protects water quality by setting Statewide policy, coordinating and supporting RWQCB efforts, and reviewing petitions that contest RWQCB actions. The RWQCBs issue waste discharge permits, take enforcement action against violators, and monitor water quality for the protection of waters in their specified regions. The SWRCB and the RWQCBs jointly administer Federal and State laws related to water quality in coordination with EPA and USACE.

The study area is under the jurisdiction of the Lahontan RWQCB. The Lahontan RWQCB administers CWA Section 401 water quality certifications in conjunction with USACE's CWA Section 404 permit. In addition, the Lahontan RWQCB regulates discharge of stormwater from construction projects (as well as municipal and industrial stormwater) under the CWA Section 402 NPDES permit program. Because the project would disturb more than 1 acre of land, State Parks would need to obtain and comply with the Lahontan RWQCB's NPDES General Permit Number CAG616002 for discharge of stormwater runoff associated with construction activity. The SWRCB adopted a new statewide NPDES Construction General Permit Order 2009-0009-DWQ on September 2, 2009 that becomes effective July 1, 2010 (SWRCB 2010). This General Permit imposes more minimum BMPs and establishes three levels of risk-based requirements based on both sediment risk and receiving water risk. All dischargers are subject to narrative effluent limitations. Risk level 2 dischargers are subject to technology-based numeric action levels (NALs) for pH and turbidity. Risk level 3 dischargers are subject to NALs and numeric effluent limitations (NELs). Certain sites must develop and implement a Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) and Rain Event Action Plan (REAP) and all projects must perform effluent monitoring and reporting, along with receiving water monitoring and reporting for some Risk level 3 sites Key personnel (e.g., SWPPP preparers, inspectors, etc.) must have certifications to ensure their qualifications to design and evaluate project specifications that will meet the requirements. For projects commencing on or after July 1, 2010, the applicant must electronically submit Permit Registration Documents (PRDs) prior to commencement of construction activities including the Notice of Intent, Risk Assessment, Post-Construction Calculations, a Site

Map, the SWPPP, a signed certification statement by the Legally Responsible Person (LRP), and the first annual fee. The Lahontan RWQCB is responsible for enforcing the new statewide General Permit in its region and ~~is updating its~~ adopted a new regional General Permit for construction stormwater discharges within the Lake Tahoe hydrologic unit effective April 14, 2011 ~~to be as least as stringent as the statewide permit~~ (LRWQCB 2011~~Amorfini, pers. comm., 2010~~).

PAGE 3.4-10

The portion of the "Regulatory Setting" section on page 3.4-10 of the 2010 draft EIR/EIS/EIS is hereby revised as follows:

El Dorado County

The study area is located entirely in El Dorado County; therefore, the El Dorado County Grading Ordinance (Chapter 15.14) and the Tahoe Basin Special Conditions Section of the El Dorado County Grading Design Manual (El Dorado County 2007) are applicable, although State-owned land is not subject to local government ordinances. The project's required compliance with USACE, Lahontan RWCQB, and TRPA requirements related to water quality protection also would address the goals and objectives of the El Dorado County General Plan (El Dorado County 2004:44) and Grading Ordinance previously mentioned.

PAGE 3.4-30

Fertilizer use at the Lake Tahoe Golf Course is minimal~~,~~ and typically occurs ~~between~~ twice per year in May and October ~~November~~. The applications start after the soil temperature reaches 55ºF. They continue through the irrigation season (on greens and tees, to a lesser degree the fairways). Most fertilizers used are slow release but some are not. Use of slow-release fertilizer minimizes the amount of fertilizer free in the soil that could be leached. Fertilizers used on-site that are not slow release either are applied as spoon fed on greens only (on approximately 2 acres) or are applied in a manner which approximates a slow-release feeding in that they are applied in such small quantities (per acre) that they do not overwhelm the soil's ability to hold and then release them to the plant to match growth rates. Nitrates and soil are both negatively charged, which prevents the soil from holding on to excess nitrate. Whatever nitrate is not used by the plants could be lost to the groundwater; therefore, nitrates applied at the golf course are minimal and only included where they are secondary ingredient of other products (for example, calcium products). ~~No nitrates are applied, nitrates are negatively charged, as is the soil, have no holding ability in the soil therefore whatever the plant doesn't uptake or attach to its roots would be lost to the groundwater below.~~ Fertilizer use is focused on fairways, tees, and greens, and not within the rough or 'minimally managed' areas. Buffer zones are located along some fairways adjacent to creeks and ponds. However, some fairways located adjacent to the river currently have no buffer. Buffer zones are located along some fairways adjacent to creeks and ponds. However, some fairways located adjacent to the river currently have no buffer. Herbicides are used only in spot treatments and pesticide use is also very minimal.

5.6 REVISIONS TO SECTION 3.5, "BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES (FISHERIES AND AQUATIC RESOURCES, VEGETATION, AND WILDLIFE)"

PAGES 3.5-11 AND 3.5-12

The portion of the "Environmental Setting" section on pages 3.5-11 and 3.5-12 of the 2010 draft EIR/EIS/EIS is hereby revised as follows:

Vegetation

The study area is characterized by a continuum of plant associations and developed land cover types, ranging from golf course, meadow, and riparian areas along the Upper Truckee River to predominantly conifer forest at the highest elevations. Vegetation types in the study area were mapped and described by River Run Consulting in the *Riparian Ecosystem Restoration Feasibility Report* (2006). The vegetation map was verified by botanists during reconnaissance-level field surveys conducted on July 18 and 19, 2006. Additional vegetation surveys and mapping were conducted during 2008 and 2010, by botanists from Ecosynthesis, State Parks, California Native Plant Society, and the Tahoe Environmental Research Center.

The vegetation types, originally described by River Run Consulting (2006) and updated with information from 2010 surveys, are summarized below and illustrated in Exhibit 3.5-1. ~~The vegetation names are those used by River Run Consulting.~~

Vegetation in the study area is managed by State Parks for a variety of fuels management, forest health, and riparian/hardwood management goals. For example, as part of the Lake Sector Wildfire Management Plan, State Parks has treated much of the study area for fuels reduction. Additional treatments may be implemented in the future to further reduce fuels in some areas (Walck, pers. comm., 2010). Also, State Parks is currently implementing a Riparian Hardwood Restoration Project funded through a grant from the Reclamation on State Park land, including Washoe Meadows SP and Lake Valley SRA. The Riparian Hardwood Restoration Project involves removal of lodgepole pines along the maintenance road and adjacent to the Upper Truckee River; it should be completed within the study area prior to implementation of the proposed project.

Lodgepole Pine–Dry Type Forest and Lodgepole Pine–Mesic Type Forest

Lodgepole pine forest occupies approximately 185 acres of the study area. This vegetation type is dominated by lodgepole pine (*Pinus contorta* ssp. *murrayana*) with occasional white fir (*Abies concolor*) and Jeffrey pine (*P. jeffreyi*). The forest canopy structure ranges from open to dense. Where the canopy is more open, scattered shrubs are present. The cover and species composition of the herbaceous layer are highly variable. The distinction between lodgepole pine–dry type forest and lodgepole pine–mesic type forest is based on the shrub and herbaceous layers. The shrub layer of lodgepole pine–dry type forest usually is sparse and consists of upland species such as wax currant (*Ribes cereum*), mountain whitethorn (*Ceanothus cordulatus*), and mountain sagebrush (*Artemisia tridentata* ssp. *vaseyana*). In lodgepole pine–mesic type forest, the shrub layer may not be present and is limited to riparian species such as willow (*Salix* spp.) that persist along small, abandoned channels. The herbaceous layer of lodgepole pine–dry type forest is dominated by upland grasses such as blue wildrye (*Elymus glaucus*), Kentucky bluegrass (*Poa pratensis*), mountain brome (*Bromus carinatus)*, squirreltail (*Elymus elymoides*), and/or needlegrass (*Achnatherum* spp.). Nongrasses, such as Torrey's monkeyflower (*Mimulus torreyi*), Torrey's popcornflower (*Plagiobothrys torreyi* var. *diffusa*), and whiskerbrush (*Linanthus ciliatus*), also are present. The lodgepole pine–mesic type forest has an herbaceous layer dominated by nongrasses, such as fireweed (*Epilobium angustifolium*), cow parsnip (*Heracleum lanatum*), false Solomon's seal (*Smilacina stellata*), meadow-rue (*Thalictrum fendleri*), and corn lily (*Veratrum californicum*).

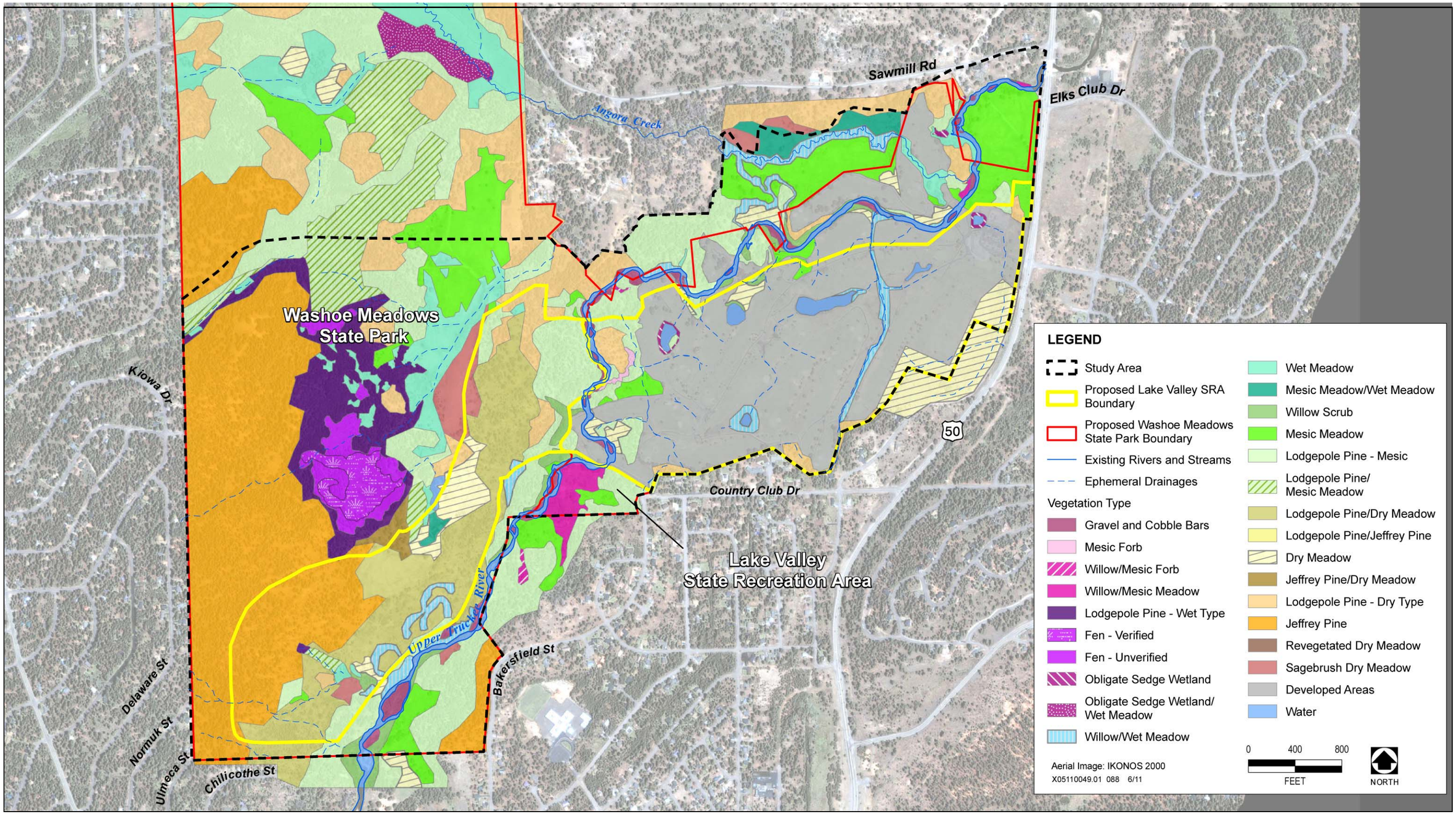
Jeffrey Pine Forest

Jeffrey pine forest occupies approximately ~~95~~99 acres of the study area. This vegetation type is present primarily in the western portion of the study area, away from the immediate vicinity of the Upper Truckee River. The forest canopy has variable-age pine trees, some exceeding 30 inches DBH. The majority of the canopy trees are Jeffrey pine; a small portion of the canopy is lodgepole pine and white fir. The boundary between the lodgepole pine–dry type forest (described above) and the Jeffrey pine forest is indistinct. Along the eastern edge of the area mapped as Jeffrey pine forest, the forest has a more significant lodgepole pine component. The subcanopy and understory of Jeffrey pine forest lacks the solid shrub layer that is seen in some other mixed coniferous forest communities in the Tahoe Basin. The Jeffrey pine forest herb layer also is sparse. Species composition of the shrub and

herbaceous understory layers is similar to that of the lodgepole pine–dry type forest (described above) and dry meadow (described below).

PAGE 3.5-13

Exhibit 3.5-1, "Vegetation Types in the Study Area," on page 3.5-13 of the 2010 draft EIR/EIS/EIS is hereby revised as shown on page 5-9.



Source: California State Parks 2011

Vegetation Types in the Study Area **Exhibit 3.5-1**

PAGES 3.5-16 AND 3.5-17

The portion of the "Environmental Setting" section on pages 3.5-16 and 3.5-17 of the 2010 draft EIR/EIS/EIS is hereby revised as follows:

Wet Meadow

Wet meadow occupies approximately 2.7 acres and is found in small patches throughout the study area. Wet meadow has higher vegetative cover than mesic meadow (95–100 percent). Consequently, this community has the highest erosion resistance of all herbaceous-dominated vegetation types in the study area. Wet meadow that is located away from the river channel is dominated by Nebraska sedge, Baltic rush, checkerbloom, tufted hairgrass (*Deschampsia caespitosa*), and meadow beardtongue. Wet meadow that is adjacent to the river channel is dominated by fowl bluegrass (*Poa palustris*) and Sierra rush (*Juncus nevadensis*). Most wet meadow also includes some proportion of one or more upland species, such as meadow foxtail (*Alopecurus pratensis*), Kentucky bluegrass, yarrow, dandelion (*Taraxacum officinale*), or Lemmon's yampah (*Perideridia lemmonii*).

The wet meadows include a spring and associated wetland vegetation at the south end of Washoe Meadows SP within the study area. This spring, which at one time had been improved by the placement of a wooden barrel (to provide a human or livestock water source), has a large swath of dead lodgepole pines downslope. These trees appear to have been killed by an increase in soil saturation, which may be the result of a fluctuating spring flow rate. The elevation and/or duration of soil saturation is too high for the survival of lodgepole pine. Future changes in flow rates in the springs can reasonably be anticipated to result in occasional and significant lateral and downslope enlargement of areas that are subject to long-duration surface water or near-surface saturation.

Obligate Sedge Wetland

Obligate sedge wetland occupies approximately 0.8 acre and is found in small patches throughout the study area. Obligate sedge wetland occurs primarily in depressions on floodplains or in areas where springs supply perennial surface saturation. Structurally almost identical to wet meadow, this vegetation type features a dense rhizome and root turf; it is distinguished from wet meadow by its much lower species diversity, typically dominated by beaked sedge (*Carex utriculata*), Nebraska sedge, water sedge (*C. aquatilis*), and/or blister sedge (*C. vesicaria*).

Gravel/Cobble Bar

Gravel and cobble bar vegetation is present on recently deposited sediment bars within the study area. The surface of the deposited sediment bar is covered by either cobble-sized particles or sand and gravel. Vegetation on the bars is variable. Species that may be present include Lemmon's and Geyer's willows, sedges, fowl bluegrass, Sierra rush, goldenrod (*Solidago canadensis*), dwarf lupine, and common pepperweed (*Lepidium densiflorum*).

~~*Spring Complexes (Including Fens)*~~

~~Four areas located in the southwest portion of the study area have been mapped as spring complexes. These complexes include: (1) a large undisturbed fen area within Washoe Meadows SP; (2) a groundwater-supported wetland mosaic in the old quarry (located on the quarry high wall and part of the pit floor on the west side of the quarry), adjacent to and east of the large fen; (3) a smaller fen located approximately 1,000 feet north of the large fen; and (4) a spring and associated wetland vegetation at the south end of the park within the study area. The wetland mosaic in the old quarry receives drainage from the large fen and groundwater to the west. This wetland mosaic apparently was created by an old borrow pit cut into the hillside intercepting the water table, which drains into the old pit floor. The wetlands that comprise this complex are distributed on both the quarry high wall and the disturbed pit floor. The disturbed wetlands on the pit floor also receive surface runoff directly from the large fen~~

~~to the west via a small rivulet. The vegetation type in this mosaic is a stable matrix of obligate sedge wetland, mesic forb, and lodgepole pine vegetation.~~

~~Areas mapped as spring complex are composed of wetlands that are supported by groundwater, where the groundwater is sufficiently significant to support distinctive vegetation communities. These areas are of particular biological importance for species diversity because they support a number of plant species that are not found in other wetland types within the study area, including some that are considered special-status species (see discussion of special-status species that follows).~~

Verified Fen

A large sloping fen occupies approximately 5.5 acres in the southwest portion of the study area and upslope of the project site. Sloping fens are the most common type of fen in the Sierra Nevada and are usually underlain by springs, or a complex of ground water discharge points (Weixelman and Cooper 2008). Fens support a diverse suite of vegetation including vascular plants and bryophytes capable of survival and reproduction in saturated organic soils, and which produce biomass that can be stored below ground to form peat (Cooper and Wolf 2006). Compared to other habitats, fens support a disproportionately large number of rare vascular and nonvascular plant species in the Sierra Nevada underscoring the importance of these habitats for regional biological diversity (Weixelman and Cooper 2008). Some of the plant species identified at the verified fen area include sundew (*Drosera* sp.), little leaf mountain laurel (*Kalmia microphylla*), western Labrador tea (*Ledum glandulosum*), blueberry (*Vaccinium uliginosum*), sedge species (including but not limited to *Carex capitata*, *C. limosa*, and *C. nebrascensis*, *C. utriculata*), *juncus* species, and moss species (including three-ranked hump moss, *Meesia traquetra*, and a rare moss in California called *Tomentypnum nitens*).

Unverified Fen

Approximately 7.5 acres of unverified fen also occur in the southwest portion of the study area and upslope of the project site. Probe measurements taken at these sites suggest peat, and vegetation types expected in a fen are present. Further surveys are needed to determine if the unverified fen locations have the 40 cm (or greater) of organic soils in the upper 80 cm of the soil profile, which is a necessary criterion to be considered verified fen(s).

Wetlands, such as the verified fen and unverified fen community types, are supported by groundwater and are, therefore, sufficiently important to support distinctive vegetation communities. These areas are of particular biological importance for species diversity because they support a number of plant species that are not found in other wetland types within the study area, including some that are considered special-status species (see discussion of special-status species that follows).

Lodgepole Pine-Wet Type Forest

A lodgepole pine-wet community type of approximately 20 acres surrounds the verified fen, unverified fen, and some of the wet meadows located in the southwest portion of the study area. The lodgepole pine wet community type is wetter than the lodgepole pine-dry type forest and lodgepole pine-mesic type forest. Lodgepole pine-wet is superficially similar to lodgepole pine-mesic, but distinguished by the presence of certain distinctive hydrophytes species that are indicative of longer duration near-surface saturation. Vegetation is dominated by lodgepole pine, but with unique associated species, one notable example being big-leaved avens (*Geum macrophyllum*), that are almost never found in riparian lodgepole pine–mesic type vegetation, but are common to scattered in the moist lodgepole pine vegetation within the lodgepole pine-wet community type.

Water Bodies

River

The area noted as river includes the bed of the low flow channel of the Upper Truckee River.

Golf Course Ponds

There are several human-made ponds, one of which acts as a sediment basin, located within the Lake Tahoe Golf Course. The total area of the ponds is approximately 2 acres, or about 1% of Lake Valley SRA. The substrate of the ponds is coarse granite sand, covered with a fine organic muck. The water is fairly clear in most of the ponds, but because they catch irrigation water, possibly containing herbicides, pesticides, and fertilizers from the golf course, the quality of the water is questionable (California Department of Parks and Recreation 1988, cited in Washoe State Parks Fen Information, 2010 [Appendix C]). The elevation of the water in the ponds is artificially maintained by the golf course concessionaire through a combination of pumping and filling. The shallower ponds probably freeze completely during the winter (California Department of Parks and Recreation 1988, cited in Washoe State Parks Fen Information, 2010[Appendix M]).

Ephemeral Water Body

An ephemeral water body, approximately 0.5 acre in size, is located at the base of the east lobe of the old quarry that receives drainage from the verified fen and groundwater to the west. This water body, and the surrounding wetland vegetation, was apparently created by an old borrow pit cut into the hillside. The borrow pit intercepted the water table, which now drains into the old pit floor and concentrates in lower areas. The wetlands that comprise this complex are distributed on both the quarry high wall and the disturbed pit floor. The disturbed wetland on the pit floor also receives surface runoff directly from the verified fen to the west via a small rivulet.

PAGES 3.5-33 AND 3.5-34

Table 3.5-4, "Special-Status Plant Species Evaluated for the Upper Truckee River Restoration and Golf Course Relocation Project," on pages 3.5-33 and 3.5-34 of the 2010 draft EIR/EIS/EIS is hereby revised as follows:

Table 3.5-4
Special-Status Plant Species Evaluated for the
Upper Truckee River Restoration and Golf Course Relocation Project

Common and Scientific Name	Regulatory Status[1]			Habitat and Flowering Period	Potential for Occurrence
	Federal	State	Local/CNPS		
Galena Creek rockcress *Arabis rigidissima* var. *demota*	FSS	–	TRPA CNPS List 1B	Fir–pine–quaking aspen associations, and meadow edges, usually on north-facing slopes and rocky outcrops; 7,021–10,020 ft. Blooms August.	**Not expected to occur.** No suitable forest habitat present in the study area. Closest occurrences are along the north shore of Lake Tahoe.
Upswept moonwort *Botrychium ascendens*	FSS	–	CNPS List 2	Grassy fields and lower montane coniferous forest near springs and creeks; 4,921–7,497 ft. Fertile in August.	**Could occur.** Suitable mesic habitats occur in the study area.
Scalloped moonwort *Botrychium crenulatum*	FSS	–		Bogs and fens, lower montane coniferous forest, meadows and seeps, freshwater marshes and swamps; 4,921–10,761 ft. Fertile July–August.	**Not expected to occur.** No suitable forest habitat in the study area, and elevations of known occurrences exceed those elevations in the study area.
Slender moonwort *Botrychium lineare*	FSS	–	–	Upper montane coniferous forest, often in disturbed areas; 8,530 ft. Fertile period not known.	**Not expected to occur.** No suitable forest habitat in the study area, and elevations of known occurrences exceed those elevations in the study area.

Table 3.5-4
Special-Status Plant Species Evaluated for the
Upper Truckee River Restoration and Golf Course Relocation Project

Common and Scientific Name	Regulatory Status[1]			Habitat and Flowering Period	Potential for Occurrence
	Federal	State	Local/CNPS		
Bolander's candle moss *Bruchia bolanderi*	FSS	–	–	Lower montane coniferous forest in mesic soils; 5,597–8,999 ft. Fertile period not specified.	**Could occur.** Suitable mesic habitats occur in the study area.
Shore sedge *Carex limosa*	–	–	CNPS List 2	Upper montane coniferous forest, lower montane coniferous forest, bogs and fens, meadows and seeps, marshes and swamps (in floating bogs and soggy meadows, often at edges of lakes); 3,697–9,104 ft. Blooms June–August.	**Observed in Study Area.** Observed within the ~~large undisturbed fen area~~ verified fen in Washoe Meadows SP in 2003 and 2006.
Tahoe draba *Draba asterophora* var. *asterophora*	FSS	–	TRPA CNPS List 1B	Alpine boulder and rock fell fields, subalpine coniferous forest, on open talus slopes or decomposed granite, outcrops; 8,202–11,499 ft. Blooms July–September.	**Not expected to occur.** No suitable subalpine habitat in the study area, and elevations of known occurrences exceed those elevations in the study area.
Cup Lake draba *Draba asterophora* var. *macrocarpa*	FSS	–	TRPA CNPS List 1B	Subalpine coniferous forest, usually in relatively deep soil in the shade of granitic rocks; 8,202–9,235 ft. Blooms July–August.	**Not expected to occur.** No suitable subalpine habitat in the study area, and elevations of known occurrences exceed those elevations in the study area.
Subalpine fireweed *Epilobium howellii*	FSS	–	–	Subalpine coniferous forest, meadows and seeps; 6,562–8,858 ft. Blooms July–August.	**Not expected to occur.** No occurrences known from the southern side of the Tahoe Basin.
Oregon fireweed *Epilobium oreganum*	–	–	CNPS List 1B	Upper montane coniferous forest, lower montane coniferous forest, in or near streams, bogs, or fens; 1,640–7,349 ft. Blooms June–September.	**Could occur.** Suitable mesic habitats occur in the study area. Only known from the northern end of Lake Tahoe.
Marsh willowherb *Epilobium palustre*	–	–	CNPS List 2	Bogs and fens, meadows, and seeps; 7,218 ft. Blooms July–August.	**Not expected to occur.** In California, known only in the Grass Lake area.
Starved daisy *Erigeron miser*	FSS	–	–	Upper montane coniferous forest in rocky soils; 6,036–8,596 ft. Blooms June–October.	**Not expected to occur.** No suitable coniferous forest habitat present in the study area, and no occurrences known from the southern side of the Tahoe Basin.
Donner Pass buckwheat *Eriogonum umbellatum* var. *torreyanum*	FSS	–	–	Rocky, volcanic substrate in meadows and upper montane coniferous forest. 6,086–8,596 ft. Blooms July–September.	**Not expected to occur.** No volcanic substrate and suitable forest habitat present in the study area.

Table 3.5-4
Special-Status Plant Species Evaluated for the
Upper Truckee River Restoration and Golf Course Relocation Project

Common and Scientific Name	Regulatory Status[1]			Habitat and Flowering Period	Potential for Occurrence
	Federal	State	Local/CNPS		
Short-leaved hulsea *Hulsea brevifolia*	FSS	–	CNPS List 1B	Lower and upper montane coniferous forest often on slate; 4,921–10,499 ft. Blooms May–August.	**Not expected to occur.** No suitable coniferous forest and substrate habitat present in the study area.
Long-petaled lewisia *Lewisia longipetala*	FSS	–	TRPA CNPS List 1B	Alpine boulder and rock field, subalpine coniferous forest; 8,202–9,596 ft. Blooms July–August.	**Not expected to occur.** No suitable subalpine habitat present in the study area, and elevations of known occurrences exceed those elevations in the study area.
Three-ranked hump moss *Meesia triquetra*	FSS	–	CNPS List 2	Bogs and fens, meadows and seeps, upper montane coniferous forest on mesic soil; 4,265–8,202 ft. Fertile period not specified.	**Observed in Study Area.** Observed in the ~~large undisturbed~~verified fen in Washoe Meadows SP in 2002 and 2003.
Broad-nerved hump moss *Meesia uliginosa*	FSS	–	CNPS List 2	Bogs and fens, meadows and seeps, upper montane coniferous forest on mesic soil; 4,265–8,202 ft. Fertile period not specified.	**Could occur.** Suitable mesic habitats occur in the study area.

PAGE 3.5-36

The portion of the "Special-Status Plants" section on page 3.5-36 of the 2010 draft EIR/EIS/EIS is hereby revised as follows:

Bolander's candle moss (*Bruchia bolanderi*), three-ranked hump-moss (*Meesia triquetra*), and broad-nerved hump-moss (*M. uliginosa*) are three mosses on the USFS Regional Forester's list of sensitive species. Bolander's candle moss is found on mesic soils in coniferous forests, and three-ranked hump-moss and broad-nerved hump-moss are found in bogs, fens, and wet meadows. Three-ranked hump-moss has been observed at Washoe Meadows SP in 2002 in the verified fen ~~undisturbed spring-fen complex area~~.

Shore sedge (*Carex limosa*) is a CNPS List 2 species. This perennial herbaceous member of the sedge family (*Cyperaceae*) blooms from June to August and can be found in bogs, fens, meadows, seeps, and other saturated settings. This species has been observed in Washoe Meadows SP in the ~~large undisturbed spring-fen complex area~~ verified fen.

PAGE 3.5-60

Impact 3.5-3 (Alt.1), "Short-Term, Construction-Related Disturbance or Loss of Sensitive Habitats (Jurisdictional Wetlands, Riparian Vegetation, Fens, and SEZ)," on page 3.5-60 of the 2010 draft EIR/EIS/EIS is hereby revised as follows:

IMPACT 3.5-3 (Alt. 1) Short-Term, Construction-Related Disturbance or Loss of Sensitive Habitats (Jurisdictional Wetlands, Riparian Vegetation, Fens, and SEZ). *Under Alternative 1, the river restoration and golf course reconfiguration would not be implemented and would not affect sensitive habitats. Eroding banks along the Upper Truckee River would continue to be periodically treated and maintained as necessary; some of these treatments could be implemented within or adjacent to sensitive habitats. However, the potential for and frequency of implementing these treatments would be the same as under current conditions. Any potential effects of ongoing maintenance of riverbanks on sensitive habitats would be* ***less than significant.***

Sensitive habitats in the study area include riparian vegetation along the Upper Truckee River, Angora Creek, and the unnamed creek; jurisdictional wetlands; SEZ; and ~~spring complexes (including fens)~~the verified and unverified fens west of the river. Under Alternative 1, no construction for river restoration or golf course reconfiguration would be implemented. It is anticipated that treatments may be applied to eroding banks periodically to prevent the loss of areas managed as golf course and to maintain the stability of structures (e.g., bridges), or bridges may be replaced, as needed. Repairs to existing bank stabilization, infrastructure, and additional spot stabilization would continue to occur in response to erosion, damage, or failure, as it does presently. These periodic treatments would also serve to retain vegetation within the riparian corridor and floodplain. Some of these treatments could be implemented within or adjacent to sensitive habitats along the Upper Truckee River. However, the potential for and general frequency of implementing these treatments would be the same as under current conditions; and the specific nature and extent of these potential activities are unknown and would not be a direct result of implementing Alternative 1. Therefore, any potential effects of ongoing treatment and maintenance of riverbanks on sensitive habitats under Alternative 1 would be less than significant. Riparian areas subject to continued treatment and maintenance activities under Alternative 1 are not in the vicinity of the verified and unverified fens ~~spring complexes (including fens)~~ west of the Upper Truckee River; these areas would not be affected.

PAGE 3.5-61

Impact 3.5-5 (Alt.1), "Long-Term Effects on Sensitive Habitats (Jurisdictional Wetlands, Riparian Vegetation, Fens and SEZ) and Special-Status Plant Species," on page 3.5-61 of the 2010 draft EIR/EIS/EIS is hereby revised as follows:

IMPACT 3.5-5 (Alt. 1) Long-Term Effects on Sensitive Habitats (Jurisdictional Wetlands, Riparian Vegetation, Fens and SEZ) and Special-Status Plant Species. *Under Alternative 1, the river restoration and golf course reconfiguration would not be implemented, and sensitive habitats and habitat for special-status plants would remain the same as under existing conditions. Streambanks within the study area are expected to continually erode, resulting in long-term degradation of riparian vegetation. Also, the 18-hole golf course would remain as it currently exists, much of which is adjacent to the Upper Truckee River. Although the adverse condition of riparian habitat degradation would continue, it would not be a change caused by the alternative; therefore, this impact would be* ***less than significant.***

Under Alternative 1, project-generated changes would not occur and the banks of the Upper Truckee River would continue to respond to past land uses through channel widening. Treatments may be applied to eroding banks periodically to prevent the loss of areas managed as golf course and to maintain the stability of structures (e.g., bridges), or bridges may be replaced, as needed. Repairs to existing bank stabilization, infrastructure, and additional spot stabilization would occur in response to erosion, damage, or failure, as it does presently. These periodic treatments would also serve to retain vegetation within the riparian corridor and floodplain; however, erosion of the unstable streambanks would continue degrading sensitive habitats within the riparian corridor and floodplain, including adjacent woody riparian vegetation along the riverbanks. This is an existing adverse condition that would continue unchanged under the alternative. Under Alternative 1, golf course use would continue adjacent to the Upper Truckee River, Angora Creek, and the unnamed creek and would occupy ~~123~~ 128

acres of SEZ, limiting available riparian function and habitat. Effects on sensitive habitats would be similar to existing and ongoing conditions.

Ongoing operational uses of the study area are not expected to result in substantial adverse impacts to special-status plant species because areas presently used for golf course activities are not considered suitable habitat for these species. Riparian zones in the study area (along the Upper Truckee River, Angora Creek, and the unnamed creek) provide suitable habitat for special-status plants, including marsh skullcap, Oregon fireweed, and Bolander's candle moss. As previously discussed, the quality of riparian habitat in the study area for these species could gradually become degraded in the long term with the continuation of streambank erosion; also, emergency or as-needed repair of riverbanks could result in some disturbance or loss of riparian vegetation. Disturbances associated with golf course use and operations (e.g., trampling of vegetation) would continue to limit riparian habitat functions along the Upper Truckee River, Angora Creek, and the unnamed creek.

The verified fen, unverified fen, and ephemeral water body would not be affected by Alternative 1. ~~The four spring complexes would not be affected by Alternative 1, including the previously disturbed wetland within the old quarry.~~

Although the adverse condition of riparian and special-status plant habitat degradation would continue, it would not be a change caused by Alternative 1. These effects are expected to be similar to existing and ongoing conditions. Therefore, this impact would be less than significant.

PAGES 3.5-69 THROUGH 3.5-72

Impact 3.5-3 (Alt. 2), "Short-Term, Construction-Related Disturbance or Loss of Sensitive Habitats (Jurisdictional Wetlands, Riparian Vegetation, Fens, and SEZ)," and Mitigation Measures 3.5-3A and 3.5-3C on pages 3.5-69 through 3.5-72 of the 2010 draft EIR/EIS/EIS are hereby revised as follows:

IMPACT 3.5-3 (Alt. 2) Short-Term, Construction-Related Disturbance or Loss of Sensitive Habitats (Jurisdictional Wetlands, Riparian Vegetation, Fens, and SEZ). *Implementing Alternative 2 would result in the removal of riparian and meadow vegetation along the Upper Truckee River and placement of fill into the active channel for geomorphic restoration of the river. Alternative 2 also includes golf course construction ~~and wetland restoration~~ in the vicinity of a spring ~~complexes~~ in Washoe Meadows SP and ~~including~~ wetland restoration in the old quarry adjacent to the ~~large~~ verified fen, and could potentially directly or indirectly affect ~~these complexes~~ either directly or by changing local hydrology. The locations of these ~~spring complexes~~ features are well-documented and Alternative 2 proposes to avoid these areas. However, because of the close proximity of the current conceptual design of golf course reconfiguration and quarry restoration these ~~complexes~~ features could be directly or indirectly affected by final project design, construction, and operation without more specific design parameters and measures to avoid direct or indirect effects on these sensitive resources. Because the likelihood and potential magnitude of these effects are presently unknown and Alternative 2 would result in disturbance within SEZ and jurisdictional wetlands this impact is considered significant.*

The stream channel's size, configuration, and floodplain connection would be directly modified throughout the study area under Alternative 2 by increasing channel length (adding 1,590 feet), elevating the streambed 2–4 feet in many locations, and reducing channel capacity in a majority of reaches. Modifications would also involve placing fill in approximately 2,600 feet of existing channel. Restoration would involve removing some existing riparian vegetation, but the riparian vegetation to be removed would be salvaged and used elsewhere to the extent feasible. Salvaged vegetation would consist of transplanted sod and shrubs, native sod revetments and native sod blankets, and woody debris brush boxes. Sod and shrub materials would be obtained from within the footprint of the new channels and salvaged from the bottom of reconnected meanders or from adjacent meadows (aside from

landscaped areas with nonnative sod). As part of project design, in all near-bank areas that would experience construction disturbance, protecting the existing bank vegetation would be emphasized.

Other improvements proposed under Alternative 2 include the area where the old quarry pit cut into the hillside intercepting subsurface water, which drains to the base of the slope and forms a small wetland on the disturbed topography of the old quarry floor. This small wetland is part of the mapped unverified fen on the wall and pit floor of the old quarry, located adjacent to and east of the ~~large~~ verified fen in Washoe Meadows SP. The drainage would be reconfigured to a more naturalized channel, and a wetland pond covering about 0.5 acre would be constructed to form a more natural habitat. This wetland pond would be outside of but adjacent to the golf course footprint. Drainage out of the pond would cross the golf course, requiring a small cart path bridge. The quarry restoration would require some disturbance to the existing wetlands, including hydrologic changes and vegetation disturbance. The existing disturbed wetland on the pit floor, which would be restored under Alternative 2, is hydrologically connected to and receives drainage from the ~~large~~ verified fen to the west via a small rivulet as well as being fed by groundwater. Although Alternative 2 proposes to avoid the fen, wetland restoration and drainage reconfiguration in the quarry could inadvertently alter the groundwater or surface water hydrology and availability for the fen upslope. A risk would exist that drainage from the fen could potentially increase and cause the fen to become drier if landscape alteration downslope of the fen modifies groundwater flow. Because the proposed restoration in the quarry is conceptual, the specific potential for and magnitude of this effect cannot presently be known.

The verified and unverified fen are located upslope and away from potential golf course features, and would not be hydrologically connected to any portion of the relocated golf course. These areas would not be affected directly or indirectly through altered hydrology or changes in water quality due to golf course reconfiguration; however; restoration of the quarry wetland could directly or indirectly affect hydrology. One spring (mapped as lodgepole pine wet type and wet meadow) and associated wetland vegetation at the south end of the park is ~~Two areas mapped as spring complexes are~~located adjacent to (and is surrounded by) ~~the location of~~the reconfigured golf course holes and fairways proposed under Alternative 2~~.: (1) the groundwater-supported wetland mosaic in the old quarry (located on the quarry high wall and part of the pit floor on the west side of the quarry), adjacent to and east of the large fen; and (2) the spring and associated wetland vegetation at the south end of the park. The wetland mosaic in the old quarry (which includes the small wetland that would be restored under Alternative 2, as previously discussed) is located adjacent to the proposed tee box, fairway, and green for hole 12. The~~ This spring and associated wetland vegetation at the south end of the park is adjacent to the proposed golf course holes 9, 10, and 11. Alternative 2 proposes to avoid direct effects on this spring ~~complexes~~ by designing the layout of the golf course around this area, and through mitigation of potential indirect effects by avoiding surface or groundwater interaction between the golf course and the natural habitat as required in Mitigation Measure 3.4-8 (Alt. 2). This mitigation measure would require the tees and green located upslope of this spring to be hydrologically independent from the spring through barriers or other design features, and would prevent indirect effects such as water quality alterations from golf course management or increased surface or groundwater flow from irrigation. this area, and through mitigation of potential indirect effects by avoiding surface or groundwater interaction between the golf course and the natural habitat as required in Mitigation Measure 3.4-8 (Alt.2). This mitigation measure would require the tees and green located upslope of this spring to be hydrologically independent from the spring through barriers or other design features, and would prevent indirect effects such as water quality alterations from golf course management or increased surface or groundwater flow from irrigation. Wetland habitat has been adequately identified for purposes of the EIR/EIS/EIS using vegetation as the primary indicator and hydrology, where it is apparent. While this approach would encompass all wetland areas ultimately confirmed to be protected under the CWA, a formal delineation of jurisdictional wetlands subject to USACE jurisdiction under Section 404 of the CWA (i.e., using vegetation, hydrology, and soils as indicators) would not be conducted until the permitting phase after selection of a preferred alternative. The Upper Truckee River is considered a water of the United States. As mentioned in the "Methods and Assumptions" section of this impact analysis, habitat types associated with the riparian corridor of the Upper Truckee River, Angora Creek, the other unnamed creek drainages within the study area, and potentially the quarry ponds are assumed to be considered jurisdictional wetlands, subject to USACE jurisdiction under CWA Section 404. These habitat types are also considered

habitats of special significance by TRPA. Deciduous riparian vegetation (willow scrub) and montane meadow vegetation are two of TRPA's threshold common vegetation types. Implementation of Alternative 2 would involve removing riparian vegetation and working within areas that would qualify as jurisdictional wetlands and other waters of the United States and SEZ. The project would require a CWA Section 404 permit from USACE ~~(i.e., Regional General Permit 16)~~, a CWA section 401 permit from the RWQCB, and streambed alteration agreement from CDFG for work on the streambed and banks of the Upper Truckee River, Angora Creek, and the other unnamed creek drainages within the study area. Geomorphic restoration under Alternative 2 would include placement of fill in the Upper Truckee River and removal of some adjacent woody riparian and meadow vegetation. This would result in the temporary disturbance of sensitive habitat types, including SEZ, and the placement of fill material into jurisdictional waters of the United States, including wetlands subject to USACE jurisdiction under CWA Section 404.

Because the likelihood and magnitude of the potential effects on the spring complex hydrology are presently unknown andAlternative 2 would result in disturbance within SEZ and jurisdictional wetland, this impact is considered significant.

Mitigation Measure 3.5-3A (Alt. 2): Conduct Delineation of Waters of the United States and Obtain Authorization for Fill and Required Permits.

Before approval of detailed design used for project construction, a delineation of waters of the United States, including wetlands that would be affected by project implementation, will be conducted by a qualified biologist through the formal Section 404 wetland delineation process. The delineation will be submitted to and verified by the Sacramento District of USACE. Authorization for fill or reconstruction of jurisdictional waters of the United States, including wetlands, will be secured from the Sacramento District of USACE through the Section 404 permitting process. Section 404 permitting through either a nationwide or individual permit that will likely require the following terms: ~~Because the project involves wetland and stream restoration activities in the Tahoe Basin, it is anticipated that the project would be authorized under Regional General Permit 16. This permit requires the following general permit terms:~~

- a determination of the volume and types of material to be placed into waters of the United States;
- a determination of the total area of waters of the United States to be directly and indirectly affected;
- a wetland delineation in accordance with the 1987 *Wetland Delineation Manual* and the *Western Mountain Regional Supplement* (USACE 2008) when wetlands are proposed for impacts;
- a description of habitat, including plant communities, located in the study area;
- a description of any environmental impacts that are expected to occur, including methods to avoid, minimize, or mitigate adverse impacts on water quality or aquatic functions at the study area;
- any other information pertinent to the wetland, stream or water body involved;
- for projects involving the restoration of greater than 3 acres of wetlands, evidence that USFWS has been provided with a courtesy copy of the project notification; and
- a copy of the 401 water quality certification or waiver issued for the project.

State Parks will coordinate with USACE as appropriate and obtain coverage under Regional General Permit 16 for the construction of all aspects of the project. All general terms required for permit compliance will be implemented.

In addition, implementation of Alternative 2 would require a streambed alteration agreement from CDFG for work on the bed and banks of the Upper Truckee River. State Parks will obtain the streambed alteration agreement from CDFG and implement all terms required for permit compliance.

Mitigation Measure 3.5-3C (Alt. 2): Avoid Effects on the ~~Spring Complexes (Including Fens)~~Verified Fen, Unverified Fen, Lodgepole Pine Wet, and Wet Meadow through Final Project Design and Implement Protection Measures During Project Construction.

To avoid potential adverse effects of golf course relocation and operation on the spring (mapped as lodgepole pine wet type and wet meadow, ~~complexes~~ west of the Upper Truckee River, and potential effects of quarry restoration on the large fen adjacent to and west of the quarry,the following mitigation measures will be implemented.

(1) State Parks will develop and implement specific parameters and measures in accordance with Mitigation Measure 3.4-8 (Alt. 2) to ensure that the final design, operation, and management of golf course holes 9, 10, 11, and 12 avoids potential direct and indirect impacts to the spring ~~complexes~~ in Washoe Meadows SP.

(2) Before construction, a qualified biologist will clearly identify the boundaries of the relevant spring in the field with flagging, and protective fencing will be placed around the features to protect them from project-related effects. No construction-related activities will be allowed within areas fenced for avoidance, and construction personnel will be briefed about the presence of this sensitive resource and the need to avoid impacts to it.

(3) The edges of the spring ~~complexes~~will be further protected from indirect effects of the managed turf by the "naturalized landscape" and "minimally managed landscape" buffer areas that are part of the project design. The latter, which will function as the ultimate buffer between the golf course and the adjacent native vegetation, will be areas of native vegetation within the golf course that are generally not mowed, irrigated, or fertilized. Vegetation height and structure may be managed (trim, thin, etc.) to enhance course playability, but in general these areas will serve to buffer the spring ~~complexes~~ from indirect effects of the golf course management.

(4) Proposed restoration of the quarry will be further designed to avoid potential direct or indirect effects on the verified fen west of the quarry. The plans and specifications will ensure that the groundwater and surface water hydrology that support the fen will not be adversely affected by the project.

With the measures described above, the locations of sensitive habitats would be identified, and the project would minimize effects of project construction and compensate for loss of sensitive habitats (jurisdictional wetlands, riparian vegetation, and SEZ); potential impacts to the spring ~~complexes~~ as a result of golf course relocation and operation would be avoided through final project design of the golf course holes, installation of protective fencing, and training of construction crews; and potential effects of quarry restoration on the large fen west of the quarry would be avoided through final restoration design that avoids potential hydrologic impacts to the fen.. Therefore, with implementation of Mitigation Measures 3.5-3A (Alt. 2), 3.5-3B (Alt. 2), and 3.5-3C (Alt. 2), Impact 3.5-3 (Alt. 2) would be less than significant.

Note: Under the proposed Preferred Alternative quarry restoration will not occur. See Chapter 2, "Project Description" for additional information on the Preferred Alternative.

PAGES 3.5-72 THROUGH 3.5-74

Impact 3.5-4 (Alt. 2), "Short-Term, Construction-Related Disturbance or Removal of Special-Status Plants," and Mitigation Measure 3.5-4 on pages 3.5-72 and 3.5-74 of the 2010 draft EIR/EIS/EIS are hereby revised as follows:

IMPACT 3.5-4 (Alt. 2) **Short-Term, Construction-Related Disturbance or Removal of Special-Status Plants.** *Alternative 2 would involve temporary disturbance and removal of plant communities that provide suitable habitat for several special-status plant species known to occur in the vicinity of the study area. While surveys to date have not detected these species in proposed construction areas, pre-construction, focused surveys would be conducted to confirm absence during the permitting phase. Because suitable habitat exists where ground disturbance is planned, if special-status plant species are found in follow-up, pre-construction surveys, then implementing Alternative 2 could result in their removal or disturbance. This impact would be* ***potentially significant****.*

Several special-status plant species are known to occur in and adjacent to the study area or have potential to occur in the study area. Suitable habitat for these species within the study area exists in mesic conditions along the Upper Truckee River and in the springs ~~complexes~~ west of the river. Some of these species, specifically shore sedge and three-ranked hump-moss, are known to occur in the ~~large~~ verified fen in Washoe Meadows SP. Shore sedge and three-ranked hump-moss could also occur in other springs ~~complexes~~ in the study area, including the small wetland in the old quarry that would be restored under Alternative 2. Two special-status vascular plant species, marsh skullcap and Oregon fireweed, and one special-status moss species, Bolander's candle moss, could occur in moist riparian habitats that are suitable for the species along the Upper Truckee River, Angora Creek, and the unnamed creek within the existing golf course, and in the springs ~~complexes~~ west of the river. Marsh skullcap has been documented just outside the study area in Washoe Meadows SP, where it is found along a creek channel in an open meadow growing with sedges and mint. Similar conditions and associated plant species occur along the Upper Truckee River and other drainages in the study area. Oregon fireweed and Bolander's candle moss have not been documented in the vicinity of the study area, but are known to occur under similar conditions elsewhere in the Tahoe Basin. Although special-status plant species have been documented or could occur in the study area, none have been identified during any vegetation monitoring or rare-plant surveys, or otherwise documented, within proposed construction areas to date. However, pre-construction, focused surveys would be conducted to confirm absence prior to implementation. Because suitable habitat exists in locations where ground-disturbing activities would be implemented, marsh skullcap, Oregon fireweed, Bolander's candle moss, shore sedge, three-ranked hump-moss could be found in proposed construction areas during follow-up, pre-construction surveys and adversely affected by implementation of Alternative 2.

Alternative 2 involves restoring a 13,430-foot stretch of the Upper Truckee River and adjoining floodplain, including the removal of the five existing bridges and the construction of one new, longer bridge. Activities associated with the geomorphic restoration would entail local, temporary disturbances to the existing vegetation to restore natural geomorphic processes. Also, the quarry wetland restoration and pond construction would require some vegetation disturbance and hydrologic changes to the existing wetlands (see Impact 3.5-3 [Alt.2] for further discussion), which provide suitable habitat for special-status plants. Under this alternative, 97 acres of floodplain and meadow would be restored, including 39 acres of the 100-year floodplain and 37 acres of SEZ, all of which could provide suitable habitat for marsh skullcap, Oregon fireweed, and Bolander's candle moss in the future. Where marsh skullcap occurs in Washoe Meadows SP, it has responded favorably to stream restoration along Angora Creek with an increase in growth after restoration; therefore, long-term effects of the project could be beneficial. However, if populations of these special-status species exist in portions of the Upper Truckee River riparian corridor or the quarry wetlands that would be disturbed during implementation of Alternative 2, construction activities could have a substantial short-term adverse effect on special-status species. This impact would be potentially significant.

Implementing Alternative 2 also involves reconfiguring the Lake Tahoe Golf Course by fully relocating seven golf course holes and partially relocating two holes to the west side of the Upper Truckee River. Vegetation within the conceptual golf course footprint is mapped primarily as lodgepole pine forest with a dry understory, Jeffrey pine forest, dry meadow, and sagebrush dry meadow. These habitat types are not considered suitable habitat for special-status plant species with potential to occur in the study area. In addition, the native vegetation in this portion of the relocated footprint has been disturbed and degraded by historic quarry mining activities. The ephemeral drainages in the southwest corner of the study area that would fall within the footprint of the

reconfigured golf course holes are also not considered habitat for these species because they do not convey perennial water and lack established riparian vegetation. Because these species are not expected to inhabit this portion of the study area, relocating the golf course holes is not expected to affect special-status plant species.

PAGE 3.5-92

Impact 3.5-3 (Alt. 3), "Short-Term, Construction-Related Disturbance or Loss of Sensitive Habitats (Jurisdictional Wetlands, Riparian Vegetation, Fens, and SEZ)," on page 3.5-92 of the 2010 draft EIR/EIS/EIS is hereby revised as follows:

IMPACT 3.5-3 (Alt. 3) Short-Term, Construction-Related Disturbance or Loss of Sensitive Habitats (Jurisdictional Wetlands, Riparian Vegetation, Fens, and SEZ). *Implementing Alternative 3 would result in the removal of riparian and meadow vegetation along the Upper Truckee River, and placement of fill into the active channel for geomorphic restoration of the river. This impact would be* ***significant****.*

Treatment for the Upper Truckee River under Alternative 3 would be the same as the river treatment under Alternative 2 except that Alternative 3 would not include any bridges over the river. Alternatives 2 and 3 would treat the lower portion of Angora Creek, the mouth of the unnamed creek, and restoration of adjoining floodplain and meadow similarly. Effects on sensitive habitats (jurisdictional wetlands, riparian vegetation, and SEZ) would be similar to those described in Impact 3.5-3 (Alt. 2) because these sensitive habitats occur primarily along the Upper Truckee River, Angora Creek, and the unnamed drainage in the golf course. Please refer to Impact 3.5-3 (Alt. 2) for a detailed description of the potential impact. Because the golf course would not be relocated west of the river and the quarry wetlands would not be restored under Alternative 3, the ~~spring complexes (including fens)~~ verified fen, unverified fen, lodgepole pine wet, and wet meadow and other sensitive habitats west of the Upper Truckee River riparian corridor and floodplain would not be affected. Under this alternative, sensitive habitat types, including SEZ, would be temporarily disturbed and fill material would be placed into jurisdictional waters of the United States, including wetlands subject to USACE jurisdiction under CWA Section 404. Therefore, this impact would be significant.

PAGE 3.5-93

Impact 3.5-5 (Alt. 3), "Long-Term Effects on Sensitive Habitats (Jurisdictional Wetlands, Riparian Vegetation, Fens and SEZ) and Special-Status Plant Species," on page 3.5-93 of the 2010 draft EIR/EIS/EIS is hereby revised as follows:

IMPACT 3.5-5 (Alt. 3) Long-Term Effects on Sensitive Habitats (Jurisdictional Wetlands, Riparian Vegetation, Fens and SEZ) and Special-Status Plant Species. *The long-term goal of the project under Alternative 3 is to minimize the footprint of the golf course within the SEZ, and increase floodplain meadow vegetation as well as wetland area and functions. Implementing Alternative 3 would restore approximately 112 acres of floodplain meadow vegetation and 43 acres of SEZ. This effect would be* ***beneficial****.*

Under Alternative 3, incompatible land uses associated with the golf course would be removed from areas adjacent to the Upper Truckee River and Angora Creek, and adjoining riparian vegetation communities would be restored. All five existing bridges over the Upper Truckee River and four cart path/pedestrian bridges over Angora Creek would be removed. Approximately 112 acres of floodplain and meadow would be restored. The golf course's footprint would be reduced to 86 acres, reducing the amount of SEZ occupied by the golf course by 43 acres. A net total of 43 acres of SEZ would be restored. In addition, as part of floodplain restoration, the 0.75-acre storm drainage pond by existing holes 14 and 15 would be reconfigured, designed as a wetland or oxbow feature, and revegetated. The approach to restoration is designed to reverse the negative trends of erosion caused by past channelization, existing infrastructure, and associated land uses. The increased area and improved ecosystem functions of SEZ, floodplain, and wetland communities would be beneficial because they would result

in a long-term net increase in the acreage of sensitive habitats. No construction disturbance related to golf course reconfiguration, quarry restoration~~,~~ or trail development would occur on the west side of the Upper Truckee River under this alternative; therefore, the ~~spring complexes (including fens)~~ verified fen, unverified fen, lodgepole pine wet, and wet meadow and other sensitive habitats west of the Upper Truckee River riparian corridor and floodplain would not be affected.

In addition, areas of restored SEZ and floodplain would increase the area of suitable habitat for special-status plant species that have potential to occur within the area. Marsh skullcap, Oregon fireweed, and Bolander's candle moss, discussed under Impact 3.5-4 (Alt. 2), have potential to occur in moist riparian habitats and would benefit from the long term increase in this habitat type. A nearby population of marsh skullcap in Washoe Meadows SP responded favorably to a restoration project along Angora Creek and grows vigorously along the newly created banks of that creek. The increased size of SEZ, floodplain meadow vegetation, and wetland communities could provide additional habitat for these species. This effect would be beneficial.

PAGE 3.5-100

Impact 3.5-3 (Alt. 4), "Short-Term, Construction-Related Effects on Sensitive Habitats (Jurisdictional Wetlands, Riparian Vegetation, Fens, and SEZ)," on page 3.5-100 of the 2010 draft EIR/EIS/EIS is hereby revised as follows:

IMPACT 3.5-3 (Alt. 4)	Short-Term, Construction-Related Effects on Sensitive Habitats (Jurisdictional Wetlands, Riparian Vegetation, Fens, and SEZ). *Implementing Alternative 4 would result in the removal of riparian and meadow vegetation along the Upper Truckee River and placement of fill into the active channel for stabilization of the river. This impact would be* ***potentially significant****.*

Under Alternative 4, streambank erosion throughout the treatment reach would be reduced by installing protection measures, generally featuring rock armor on outside bends and biotechnical measures on inside bends. Effects on sensitive habitats (jurisdictional wetlands, riparian vegetation, and SEZ) would be similar in type to those described under Impact 3.5-3 (Alt. 2) for Alternative 2, but would be less in extent because a smaller area would be affected by the activities. No changes are proposed on the west side of the Upper Truckee River outside of the historic meander belt, including no changes to the quarry ponds. Please refer to Impact 3.5-3 (Alt. 2) for a detailed description of potential effects.

Under Alternative 4, riverbank stabilization would be implemented along approximately 7,400 feet of stream channel, and the two golf course bridges at holes 6 and 7 would be removed and replaced by a single bridge as under Alternative 2. Because the golf course would not be relocated west of the river and the quarry wetlands would not be restored under Alternative 4, the ~~spring complexes (including fens)~~ verified fen, unverified fen, lodgepole pine wet, and wet meadow and other sensitive habitats west of the Upper Truckee River riparian corridor and floodplain would not be affected. Under this alternative, sensitive habitat types, including SEZ, would be temporarily disturbed and fill material would be placed into jurisdictional waters of the United States, including wetlands subject to USACE jurisdiction under CWA Section 404. This impact would be potentially significant. No project-related activities would occur west of the Upper Truckee River historic meander belt under Alternative 4, including areas near the ~~spring complexes (including fens)~~ verified fen, unverified fen, lodgepole pine wet, and wet meadow.

PAGE 3.5-101

Impact 3.5-5 (Alt. 4), "Long-Term Effects on Sensitive Habitats (Jurisdictional Wetlands, Riparian Vegetation, Fens and SEZ) and Special-Status Plant Species," on page 3.5-101 of the 2010 draft EIR/EIS/EIS is hereby revised as follows:

IMPACT 3.5-5 (Alt. 4) **Long-Term Effects on Sensitive Habitats (Jurisdictional Wetlands, Riparian Vegetation, Fens, and SEZ) and Special-Status Plant Species.** *Streambank stabilization and biotechnical treatments along 7,400 feet of channel are expected to reduce erosion of banks along the Upper Truckee River, which could allow for an eventual increase of riparian vegetation. Creating a small inset floodplain would also increase cover of riparian vegetation. This effect would be* ***beneficial****.*

Proposed river stabilization activities associated with Alternative 4 would not increase the length of the channel or the width of the riparian corridor, and would not restore natural geomorphic processes within the study area. However, the biotechnical measures would contribute to a small increase in riparian vegetation. The relatively small area of inset floodplain creation (0.4 acre) would result in an increase in the acreage of sensitive habitats. Although the magnitude of the increase would be relatively small, this would be a beneficial effect. No construction disturbance related to golf course reconfiguration, quarry restoration, or trail development would occur on the west side of the Upper Truckee River under this alternative; therefore, ~~spring complexes (including fens)~~ the verified fen, unverified fen, lodgepole pine wet, and wet meadow and other sensitive habitats west of the Upper Truckee River riparian corridor and floodplain would not be affected. The biotechnically treated areas and the small area of inset floodplain created has the potential to become suitable habitat for special-status plant species that have potential to occur within the area. Marsh skullcap, Oregon fireweed, and Bolander's candle moss, discussed under Impact 3.5-4 (Alt. 2), have potential to occur in moist riparian habitats and would benefit from the long-term increase in this habitat type. Although the effects would be considerably smaller than effects under Alternative 2, 3, or 5, this effect would be beneficial.

PAGE 3.5-108

Impact 3.5-3 (Alt. 5), "Short-Term, Construction-Related Effects on Sensitive Habitats (Jurisdictional Wetlands, Riparian Vegetation, Fens, and SEZ)," on page 3.5-108 of the 2010 draft EIR/EIS/EIS is hereby revised as follows:

IMPACT 3.5-3 (Alt. 5) **Short-Term, Construction-Related Disturbance or Loss of Sensitive Habitats (Jurisdictional Wetlands, Riparian Vegetation, Fens, and SEZ).** *Implementing Alternative 5 would result in the removal of riparian and meadow vegetation along the Upper Truckee River and placement of fill into the active channel. This impact would be* ***significant****.*

Alternative 5 would involve the same geomorphic restoration treatments as those described in Alternatives 2 and 3. Therefore, effects on sensitive habitats (jurisdictional wetlands, riparian vegetation, and SEZ) would be similar to those described in Impact 3.5-3 (Alt. 2) and Impact 3.5-3 (Alt. 3). Please refer to Impact 3.5-3 (Alt. 2) for a detailed description of potential effects. Alternative 5 would result in restoration of a larger area of SEZ. No construction disturbance related to golf course relocation, quarry restoration, or trail development would occur on the west side of the Upper Truckee River under this alternative; therefore, ~~spring complexes (including fens)~~ the verified fen, unverified fen, lodgepole pine wet, and wet meadow and other sensitive habitats west of the Upper Truckee River riparian corridor and floodplain would not be affected. Under this alternative, sensitive habitat types, including SEZ, would be temporarily disturbed and fill material would be placed into jurisdictional waters of the United States, including wetlands subject to USACE jurisdiction under CWA Section 404. This impact would be significant.

PAGE 3.5-109

Impact 3.5-5 (Alt.5), "Long-Term Effects on Sensitive Habitats (Jurisdictional Wetlands, Riparian Vegetation, Fens and SEZ) and Special-Status Plant Species," on page 3.5-109 of the 2010 draft EIR/EIS/EIS is hereby revised as follows:

IMPACT 3.5-5 (Alt. 5) **Long-Term Effects on Sensitive Habitats (Jurisdictional Wetlands, Riparian Vegetation, Fens and SEZ) and Special-Status Plant Species.** *The long-term goal of the project under Alternative 5 is to achieve a net increase of SEZ, floodplain meadow vegetation, and wetland area and functions. Alternative 5 would restore approximately 132~~1.5~~acres of floodplain meadow vegetation and 125~~3~~ acres of SEZ. This effect would be beneficial.*

Under Alternative 5, the existing golf course would be decommissioned and ecosystem processes along the Upper Truckee River would be restored in a manner similar to Alternatives 2 and 3. Approximately 131.5 acres of floodplain/meadow and 123 acres of SEZ would be restored. If economically feasible, a 9-hole golf course may remain in use while State Parks evaluates alternative uses of the SRA. If keeping the temporary 9-hole course in place during the additional planning process were found to be infeasible, the entire golf course would be removed and meadow and riparian habitat reestablished. Areas within the active floodplain that are currently disturbed by golf course infrastructure and associated use would be restored to riparian habitat, using the same approach as under Alternatives 2 and 3. The net increase of 125~~3~~ acres of restored SEZ and 132~~1.5~~ acres of restored floodplain and meadow vegetation would be greater than under Alternatives 2, 3, and 4. The increased size and improved ecosystem functions of SEZ, floodplain, and wetland communities would be beneficial because they would result in a long-term net increase of sensitive habitats (jurisdictional wetlands, riparian vegetation, and SEZ). No construction disturbance related to golf course relocation, quarry restoration, or trail development would occur on the west side of the Upper Truckee River under this alternative; therefore, ~~spring complexes (including fens)~~ the verified fen, unverified fen, lodgepole pine wet, and wet meadow and other sensitive habitats west of the Upper Truckee River riparian corridor and floodplain would not be affected. In addition, areas of restored SEZ and floodplain meadow vegetation would increase the area of suitable habitat for special-status plant species that have potential to occur within the area. Marsh skullcap, Oregon fireweed, and Bolander's candle moss, discussed under Impact 3.5-4 (Alt. 2), have potential to occur in moist riparian habitats and would benefit from the long term increase in this habitat type. A nearby population of marsh skullcap in Washoe Meadows SP responded favorably to a restoration project along Angora Creek and grows vigorously along the newly created banks of that creek. The increased size of SEZ, floodplain, and wetland communities could provide additional habitat for these species. This effect would be beneficial.

5.7 REVISIONS TO SECTION 3.6, "EARTH RESOURCES"

PAGE 3.6-15

The exhibit title for Exhibit 3.6-1 on page 3.6-15 of the 2010 draft EIR/EIS/EIS is hereby revised as follows:

Geologic Units in the Study Area **Exhibit 3.6-1**

PAGE 3.6-19

Second paragraph of section, "Land Capability and Coverage within the Study Area," and Table 3.6-4 on page 3.6-19 of the 2010 draft EIR/EIS/EIS is hereby revised as follows:

The TRPA developed a system for allowable coverage based on the Bailey system, which considers vegetation, soils, hydrology and slope to determine a "land capability class" for lands within the Tahoe Basin. These land capability classes have a percentage allowable coverage associated with them. State Parks worked with TRPA staff to verify the land capability within both park units and map the areas of coverage, including those that existed prior to 1972 (pre-Bailey system) that still exist or that have been removed and restored, as well as any coverage that has been added after 1972. The restored pre-1972 areas were banked for later use, after deducting any post 1972 coverage that had been added. Coverage within the Lake Tahoe Golf Course consists of the golf cart paths, the parking lot, unpaved parking area, service roads, and associated club house and maintenance

building as well as a small pump house and the golf course bridges. While the golf course landscaping is considered disturbance it is not considered coverage. Coverage within Washoe Meadows SP includes several trails, gravel and dirt service roads, and a barn. Most of t~~T~~he coverage in both units existed prior to acquisition by State Parks. A program has been implemented by State Parks to restore some of the disturbed areas of coverage both in Washoe Meadows SP and Lake Valley SRA and the restored pre-1972 coverage has been banked as mitigation. Tables 3.6-4 and 3.6-5 contain the distribution of land coverage per land class for both Washoe Meadows SP and Lake Valley SRA within the study area. An additional 3,312 square feet of pre-1972 coverage is located within the study area adjacent to Lake Valley SRA on Conservancy property.

Table 3.6-4
Existing Land Area, Land Capability, and Land Coverage Calculations for Portions of Washoe Meadows State Park within the Study Area (square feet)

Land Class	Gross Area	TRPA Allowable Base Coverage (%)	Base Coverage Allowed per the Bailey System	Existing Pre-1972 Coverage	Restored Pre-1972 Coverage	Total Pre-1972 Coverage	Coverage Added after 1972	Banked Coverage (TRPA Verified)	~~Existing TRPA Verified~~ Existing Coverage (TRPA Verified)	Total Coverage Allowable
1a	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	-
1b	5,039,839	1	50,398	126,648	35,983	162,632	3,484	30,757	130,133	160,889
1c	539,184	1	5,392	141,582	174,132	315,714	–	174,132	141,582	315,714
2	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	-
3	2,180,496	5	109,025	53,781	21,766	75,547	2,584	19,182	56,365	109,025
4	–	20	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
5	5,246,359	25	1,311,590	124,493	108,848	233,342	1,851	106,997	126,344	1,311,590
6	–	30	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	-
7	–	30	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	-
Totals	**13,005,878**	–	**1,476,405**	**446,504**	**340,729**	**787,235**	**7,919**	**331,068**	**454,424**	**1,897,218**

Notes: 3,312 sf of 1b pre-1972 hard coverage that is on Conservancy land is not included in the calculations above.
Although existing coverage in LCD 1b and 1c is above coverage allowed under the Bailey system, the coverage predates the TRPA and is thus "grandfathered" and considered legal.
Restored pre-1972 coverage in 1b and 1c has been banked, and some of that banked coverage has been used to offset coverage added post 1973.
TRPA verified legally existing coverage and banked coverage in 2010.
Source: Data provided by State Parks ~~2010~~ 2011

PAGE 3.6-21

Table 3.6-5 on page 3.6-21 of the 2010 draft EIR/EIS/EIS is hereby revised as follows:

Table 3.6-5
Existing Land Area, Land Capability, and Land Coverage Calculations for Portions of Lake Valley State Recreation Area within the Study Area (square feet)

Land Class	Gross Area	TRPA Allowable Base Coverage (%)	Base Coverage Allowed per the Bailey System	Existing Pre-1972 Coverage	Restored Pre-1972 Coverage	Total Pre-1972 Coverage	Coverage Added after 1972	Banked Coverage (TRPA Verified)	~~Existing TRPA Verified~~ Existing Coverage (TRPA Verified)	Total Coverage Allowable
1a	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1b	8,396,269	1	83,963	251,536	85,436	336,972	34,683	33,412	286,219	319,631
1c	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
2	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
3	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
4	–	20	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
5	868,343	25	217,086	12,747	5,964	18,711	838	5,126	13,585	217,086
6	75,197	30	22,559	–	–	–	–	–	–	22,559
7	–	30	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Totals	**9,339,809**	**–**	**323,608**	**264,283**	**91,400**	**355,683**	**35,521**	**38,538**	**299,804**	**559,276**

Notes: 3,312 sf of 1b pre-1972 hard coverage that is on Conservancy land is not included in the calculations above.
Although existing coverage in LCD 1b and 1c is above coverage allowed under the Bailey system, the coverage predates the TRPA and is thus "grandfathered" and considered legal.
Restored pre-1972 coverage in 1b and 1c has been banked, and some of that banked coverage has been used to offset coverage added post 1973.
TRPA verified legally existing coverage and banked coverage in 2010.
Allowable coverage is either that allowed by the Bailey system or total pre-1972 verified coverage (minus reductions previously used on-site), whichever is greater.
Source: Data provided by State Parks ~~2010~~ 2011

PAGE 3.6-23

The second paragraph of the "Methods and Assumptions" section on page 3.6-23 of the 2010 draft EIR/EIS/EIS is hereby revised as follows:

The verified TRPA coverage information and the TRPA Land Classification System (Tables 3.6~~5~~-2 through 3.6~~5~~-5) and coverage requirements were used to analyze potential impacts on sensitive slope, soils, and drainage conditions. Although coverage is presented separately for Washoe Meadows SP (parklands within the study area) and Lake Valley SRA to show relative changes between these areas, the coverage impacts are addressed as one contiguous area, as requested by TRPA. Allowable coverage for the project is either that allowed by the Bailey system or total pre-1972 verified coverage (minus reductions previously used onsite), whichever is greater. This method is described in Section 20.5 of the Code of Ordinances where the amount of land coverage existing prior

to the project in the project area exceeds the base land coverage for the project area prior to 1972 coverage is "grandfathered" in. Section 20.5.C discusses relocation of existing land coverage where relocation from one portion of a SEZ to another portion is allowed due to a net environmental benefit to the SEZ. Net environmental benefit to a SEZ is defined as an improvement in the functioning of the SEZ and includes, but is not limited to: (a) relocation of coverage from a less disturbed area to a more disturbed area or to an area further away from the stream channel; (b) retirement of land coverage in the affected SEZ in the amount of 1.5:1 of the amount of land coverage being relocated within a SEZ; or (c) for projects involving the relocation of more than 1000 square feet of land coverage within a SEZ, a finding, based on a report prepared by a qualified professional, that the relocation will improve the functioning of the SEZ and will not negatively affect the quality of existing habitats. Under the latter criterion, land coverage relocation in the affected SEZ can be at a 1:1 ratio (Gustafson, pers. comm., 2010). Relocation of the coverage farther away from the river that allows for a geomorphic restoration of the SEZ currently occupied by the golf course will improve the function of the SEZ and not negatively affect existing habitat.

PAGE 3.6-25

Tables 3.6-6 and 3.6-7 on page 3.6-25 of the 2010 draft EIR/EIS/EIS is hereby revised as follows:

Table 3.6-6
Alternative 1 Coverage Impacts Summary for Portions of Washoe Meadows State Park within the Study Area (square feet)

Land Class	Gross Area[1]	Hard~~/ Soft~~ Coverage Proposed	Soft Coverage Proposed	Base Coverage Allowed per the Bailey System	Existing Coverage (TRPA Verified)	Banked Coverage (TRPA Verified)	Total Coverage Allowed[2]	Excess Coverage Available[3]	LCD Coverage Mitigation	Impact on Land Coverage
1a	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1b	5,039,839	1,122 ~~/129,011~~	129,011	50,398	130,133	30,757	160,889	30,757	NR	NI
1c	539,184	~~–0/141,582~~	141,582	5,392	141,582	174,132	315,714	174,132	–	NI
2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
3	2,180,496	~~–0/56,365~~	56,365	109,025	56,365	19,182	109,025	52,660	–	NI
4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
5	5,246,359	~~–0/108,844~~	126,344	1,311,590	126,344	106,997	1,311,590	1,185,246	NR	NI
6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total	**13,005,878**	**~~0/435,802~~ 1,122**	**453,302**	**1,476,405**	**454,424**	**331,068**	**1,897,218**	**1,442,795**	**NR**	**NI**

[1] Gross area is defined as gross area of existing boundaries for Washoe Meadows SP and Lake Valley SRA located within the study area.
NR = none required.
NI = no impact.
[2] Total coverage allowed is the amount allowable under either Bailey system or pre-1972 grandfathered, whichever is greater.
[3] Excess coverage available is either that allowed by LCD or that allowed by grandfathered pre-1972 coverage, whichever is greater, and is coverage credit available for future use.
Source: Data provided by State Parks ~~2010~~ 2011

Table 3.6-7
Alternative 1 Coverage Impacts Summary for portions of Lake Valley State Recreation Area within the Study Area (square feet)

Land Class	Gross Area[1]	Hard/~~Soft~~ Coverage Proposed	Soft Coverage Proposed	Base Coverage Allowed per the Bailey System	Existing Coverage (TRPA Verified)	Banked Coverage (TRPA Verified)	Total Coverage Allowed[2]	Banked Coverage (TRPA Verified)	Excess Coverage Available[3]	LCD Coverage Mitigation	Impact on Land Coverage
1a	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1b	8,396,269	269,866 /~~16,354~~	16,354	83,963	286,219	33,412	319,631	33,412	33,412	NR	NI
1c[2]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
5	868,343	10,143 /~~3,443~~	3,443	217,086	13,585	5,126	217,086	5,126	203,500	NR	NI
6	75,197	–	–	22,559	–	–	22,559	–	22,559	–	–
7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total	**9,339,809**	**280,009 /~~19,797~~**	**19,797**	**323,608**	**299,804**	**38,538**	**559,276**	**38,538**	**259,471**	**NR**	**NI**

[1] Gross area is defined as gross area of existing boundaries for Washoe Meadows SP and Lake Valley SRA within the study area.
NR = none required.
NI = no impact.
[2] ~~Coverage estimate does not include 3,312 sf of existing pre-1972 golf course related coverage located on Conservancy property.~~ Total coverage allowed is the amount allowable under either Bailey system or pre-1972 grand-fathered, whichever is greater.
[3] Excess coverage available is either that allowed by LCD or that allowed by grandfathered pre-1972 coverage, whichever is greater, and is coverage credit available for future use.
Source: Data provided by State Parks ~~2010~~ 2011

PAGES 3.6-30 AND 3.6-31

Second and third paragraphs of Impact 3.6-3 (Alt. 2) and Tables 3.6-8 and 3.6-9 on pages 3.6-30 and 3.6-31 of the 2010 draft EIR/EIS/EIS is hereby revised as follows:

Coverage allowed is based on TRPA allowable base coverage or the pre-1972 "grandfathered" coverage (includes existing and banked pre-1972 coverage), whichever is greater. Coverage allowed within 1b in the study area (both units) is ~~480,521~~ 480,520 sf. Under Alternative 2, ~~378,499~~ 355,150 sf of coverage is proposed in LCD 1b, including cart paths, bridges, designated trails, parking area improvements, as well as other existing coverage that would not be modified. This is a decrease of ~~37,853~~ 61,202 sf from existing coverage (416, 352 sf) within LCD 1b. Coverage allowed within LCD 1c in the study area is 315,714 sf. Under Alternative 2, ~~55,020~~ 61.482 sf of coverage is proposed in LCD 1c, including cart paths, small bridges, designated trails, as well as other existing coverage that would not be modified. This is a decrease of ~~86,562~~ 60,999 sf from existing coverage (141,582 sf) within LCD 1c.

Coverage allowed within LCD 3 in the study area is 109,025 sf~~.~~. ~~No new coverage is proposed however~~ 56,365 sf of existing access roads and trail coverage would continue to be used in LCD 3 and 5,633 sf of hard coverage is proposed. Coverage proposed within LCD 3 does not exceed that allowed by TRPA. Coverage allowed within LCD 5 in the study area is 1,528,676 sf. Under Alternative 2, ~~150,659~~ 196,744 sf of coverage is proposed in LCD 5, including cart paths, designated trails, the restroom facility, some of the parking improvements, as well as other existing coverage that would not be modified. This is an increase in coverage by ~~10,730~~ 56,815 sf, however LCD 5 is higher capability land than lands previously discussed where coverage is being relocated from. Furthermore, coverage proposed within LCD 5 does not exceed that allowed by TRPA. Coverage allowed within LCD 6 in the study area is 22,559 sf. No coverage is proposed under Alternative 2 within LCD 6. There are no areas within the study area classified as LCD 1a or 7.

Table 3.6-8
Alternative 2 Coverage Impacts Summary for Portions of Washoe Meadows State Park within the Study Area (square feet)

Land Class	Gross Area[1]	Hard/ ~~Soft~~ Coverage Proposed	Soft Coverage Proposed	Base Coverage Allowed per the Bailey System	Existing ~~TRPA Verified Existing~~ Coverage (TRPA Verified)	Banked Coverage (TRPA Verified)	Total Coverage Allowed[2]	Excess Coverage Available[3]	LCD Coverage Mitigation	Impact on Land Coverage
1a	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1b	5,039,839	~~7,913~~ 11,754 ~~/126,401~~	~~126,401~~ 97,711	50,398	130,133	30,757	160,889	51,424	NR	Beneficial
1c	539,184	~~13,237~~ 16,600 ~~/41,783~~	~~41,783~~ 44,882	5,392	141,582	174,132	315,714	254,732	NR	Beneficial
2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
3	2,180,496	~~0/55,810~~	~~55,810~~ 56,365	109,025	56,365	19,182	109,025	52,660	NR	NI
4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
5	5,246,359	~~35,282~~ 47,800 ~~/100,042~~	~~100,042~~ 97,094	1,311,590	126,344	106,997	1,311,590	1,166,696	NR	NI
6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total	**13,005,878**	**76,154 ~~/324,036~~**	**296,052 ~~324,036~~**	**1,476,405**	**454,424**	**331,068**	**1,897,218**	**1,525,512**	**NR**	**Beneficial**

[1] Gross area is defined as gross area of existing boundaries for Washoe Meadows SP and Lake Valley SRA located within the study area.
NR = none required.
NI = no impact.
[2] Total coverage allowed is the amount allowable under either Bailey system or pre-1972 grand-fathered, whichever is greater.
[3] Excess coverage available is either that allowed by LCD or that allowed by grandfathered pre-1972 coverage, whichever is greater, and is coverage credit available for future use.
Source: Data provided by State Parks ~~2010~~ 2011

Table 3.6-9
Alternative 2 Coverage Impacts Summary for Portions of Lake Valley State Recreation Area within the Study Area (square feet)

Land Class	Gross Area[1]	Hard~~/ Soft~~ Coverage Proposed	Soft Coverage Proposed	Base Coverage Allowed per Bailey System	Existing ~~TRPA Verified Existing~~ Coverage (TRPA Verified)	Banked Coverage (TRPA Verified)	Total Coverage Allowed[2]	Excess Coverage Available[3]	LCD Coverage Mitigation	Impact on Land Coverage
1a	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1b	8,396,269	~~229,631~~ 231,131 ~~/14,554~~	14,554	83,963	286,219	33,412	319,631	73,946	NR	Beneficial
1c~~[2]~~	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
5	868,343	~~12,742~~ 49,287 ~~/2,593~~	2,593	217,086	13,585	5,126	217,086	165,206	NR	NI
6	75,197	–	–	22,559	–	–	22,559	22,559	NR	NI
7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total	**9,339,809**	**280,418 ~~242,373 /17,147~~**	**17,147**	**323,608**	**299,804**	**38,538**	**559,276**	**261,711**	**NR**	**Beneficial**

[1] Gross area is defined as gross area of existing boundaries for Washoe Meadows SP and Lake Valley SRA within the study area.
~~[2]Coverage estimate does not include 3,312 sf of existing pre-1972 golf course related coverage located on Conservancy property.~~
NR = none required.
NI = no impact.
[2] Total coverage allowed is the amount allowable under either Bailey system or pre-1972 grand-fathered, whichever is greater.
[3] Excess coverage available is either that allowed by LCD or that allowed by grandfathered pre-1972 coverage, whichever is greater, and is coverage credit available for future use.
Source: Data provided by State Parks ~~2010~~ 2011

PAGE 3.6-32

The second paragraph after Table 3.6-9 on page 3.6-32 of the 2010 draft EIR/EIS/EIS is hereby revised as follows:

Alternative 2 decreases coverage in LCDs 1b and 1c. Coverage within LCD 3 will ~~stay the same~~ increase and no coverage will be located in LCD 6, similar to existing conditions. Existing coverage within LCD 1b will be relocated to higher capability land (LCD 5) to allow for restoration of the river, floodplain and SEZ. Coverage relocated on-site is expected to occur at a 1:1 ratio as allowed for an EIP project per the Code of Ordinances (discussed in the Regulatory section above). Additional coverage not used for relocation would be banked by State Parks for potential use within the study area or on other State Parks land as appropriately allowed by TRPA. Overall, the proposed coverage reduction within LCD 1b, SEZ lands, the relocated coverage in higher capability (LCD 5) and previously disturbed lands, and restoration of floodplain currently occupied by golf course

landscaping and infrastructure adjacent to the Upper Truckee River would provide a net environmental benefit. For this reason, this would be a beneficial effect.

PAGE 3.6-34

The second paragraph of Impact 3.6-3 (Alt. 3) on page 3.6-34 of the 2010 draft EIR/EIS/EIS is hereby revised as follows:

Coverage allowed is based on TRPA allowable base coverage or the pre-1972 "grandfathered" coverage (includes existing and banked pre-1972 coverage), whichever is greater. Coverage allowed within 1b in the study area is ~~480,521~~ 480,520 sf. Under Alternative 3, 351,094 sf of coverage is proposed in LCD 1b, including cart paths, designated trails, as well as other existing coverage that would not be modified. This is a decrease of ~~65,259~~ 65,258 sf from existing coverage within LCD 1b. Coverage allowed within LCD 1c is 315,714 sf and within LCD 3 is 109,025 sf. While no new coverage is proposed, 141,582 sf of existing coverage within LCD 1c and 56,365 sf within LCD 3, including trails and access roads, will continue to be used under Alternative 3. Coverage allowed within LCD 5 in the study area is 1,528,676 sf. Under Alternative 3, 121,231 sf of coverage is proposed in LCD 5, including cart paths as well as other existing coverage that would not be modified. This is decrease in coverage by 18,698 sf. Coverage allowed within LCD 6 in the study area is 22,559 sf, no coverage is proposed under Alternative 3 within LCD 6. There are no areas within the study area classified as LCD 1a or 7.

PAGE 3.6-35

Tables 3.6-10 and 3.6-11 on page 3.6-35 of the 2010 draft EIR/EIS/EIS are hereby revised as follows:

Table 3.6-10
Alternative 3 Coverage Impacts Summary for Portions of Washoe Meadows State Park within the Study Area (square feet)

Land Class	Gross Area[1]	Hard/~~Soft~~ Coverage Proposed	Soft Coverage Proposed	Base Coverage Allowed per the Bailey System	Existing ~~TRPA Verified Existing~~ Coverage (TRPA Verified)	Banked Coverage (TRPA Verified)	Total Coverage Allowed[2]	Excess Coverage Available[3]	LCD Coverage Mitigation	Impact on Land Coverage
1a	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1b	5,039,839	1,122 ~~/129,011~~	129,011	50,398	130,133	30,757	160,889	30,757	NR	NI
1c	539,184	~~0/141,582~~	141,582	5,392	141,582	174,132	315,714	174,132	NR	NI
2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
3	2,180,496	~~0/56,365~~	56,365	109,025	56,365	19,182	109,025	52,660	NR	NI
4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
5	5,246,359	~~0/108,844~~	~~108,844~~ 126,344	1,311,590	126,344	106,997	1,311,590	1,185,246	NR	NI
6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total	**13,005,878**	**1,122 ~~/435,802~~**	**~~435,802~~ 453,302**	**1,476,405**	**454,424**	**331,068**	**1,897,218**	**1,442,795**	**NR**	**NI**

Table 3.6-10
Alternative 3 Coverage Impacts Summary for Portions of Washoe Meadows State Park within the Study Area (square feet)

Land Class	Gross Area[1]	Hard/~~Soft~~ Coverage Proposed	Soft Coverage Proposed	Base Coverage Allowed per the Bailey System	Existing ~~TRPA Verified Existing~~ Coverage (TRPA Verified)	Banked Coverage (TRPA Verified)	Total Coverage Allowed[2]	Excess Coverage Available[3]	LCD Coverage Mitigation	Impact on Land Coverage

[1] Gross area is defined as gross area within existing boundaries for Washoe Meadows SP and Lake Valley SRA located in the study area.
NR = none required.
NI = no impact.
[2] Total coverage allowed is the amount allowable under either Bailey system or pre-1972 grand-fathered, whichever is greater.
[3] Excess coverage available is either that allowed by LCD or that allowed by grandfathered pre-1972 coverage, whichever is greater, and is coverage credit available for future use.
Source: Data provided by State Parks ~~2010~~ 2011

Table 3.6-11
Alternative 3 Coverage Impacts Summary for Portions of Lake Valley State Recreation Area within the Study Area (square feet)

Land Class	Gross Area[1]	Hard/~~Soft~~ Coverage Proposed	Soft Coverage Proposed	Base Coverage Allowed per the Bailey System	Existing ~~TRPA Verified Existing~~ Coverage (TRPA Verified)	Banked Coverage (TRPA Verified)	Total Coverage Allowed[2]	Excess Coverage Available[3]	LCD Coverage Mitigation	Impact on Land Coverage
1a	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1b	8,396,269	206,356 /~~14,605~~	14,605	83,963	286,219	33,412	319,631	98,672	NR	Beneficial
1c[2]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
5	868,343	9,793 /~~2,594~~	2,594	217,086	13,585	5,126	217,086	204,701	NR	Beneficial
6	75,197	–	–	22,559	–	–	22,559	22,559	NR	NI
7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total	**9,339,809**	**216,149 /~~17,199~~**	**17,199**	**323,608**	**299,804**	**38,538**	**559,276**	**325,932**	**NR**	**Beneficial**

Table 3.6-11
Alternative 3 Coverage Impacts Summary for Portions of Lake Valley State Recreation Area within the Study Area (square feet)

Land Class	Gross Area[1]	Hard/~~Soft~~ Coverage Proposed	Soft Coverage Proposed	Base Coverage Allowed per the Bailey System	Existing ~~TRPA Verified Existing~~ Coverage (TRPA Verified)	Banked Coverage (TRPA Verified)	Total Coverage Allowed[2]	Excess Coverage Available[3]	LCD Coverage Mitigation	Impact on Land Coverage

[1] Gross area is defined as gross area of existing boundaries for Washoe Meadow SP and Lake Valley SRA within the study area and not proposed boundary changes.

~~[2] Coverage estimate does not include 3,312 sf of existing pre-1972 golf course related coverage located on Conservancy property.~~

NR = none required.

NI = no impact.

[2] Total coverage allowed is the amount allowable under either Bailey system or pre-1972 grand-fathered, whichever is greater for an alternative plus the excess coverage.

[3] Excess coverage available is either that allowed by LCD or that allowed by grandfathered pre-1972 coverage, whichever is greater, and is coverage credit available for future use.

Source: Data provided by State Parks ~~2010~~ 2011

PAGES 3.6-38 AND 3.6-39

Table 3.6-12 on page 3.6-38 and the following paragraph and Table 3.6-13 on page 3.6-39 of the 2010 draft EIR/EIS/EIS are hereby revised as follows:

Table 3.6-12
Alternative 4 Coverage Impacts Summary for Portions of Washoe Meadows State Park within the Study Area (square feet)

Land Class	Gross Area[1]	Hard/~~Soft~~ Coverage Proposed	Soft Coverage Proposed	Base Coverage Allowed per the Bailey System	Existing ~~TRPA Verified Existing~~ Coverage (TRPA Verified)	Banked Coverage (TRPA Verified)	Total Coverage Allowed	Excess Coverage Available[3]	LCD Coverage Mitigation	Impact on Land Coverage
1a	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1b	5,039,839	1,122 /~~129,011~~	129,011	50,398	130,133	30,757	160,889	30,757	NR	LTS
1c	539,184	~~0/141,582~~	141,582	5,392	141,582	174,132	315,714	174,132	NR	NI
2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
3	2,180,496	~~0/56,365~~	56,365	109,025	56,365	19,182	109,025	52,660	NR	NI
4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
5	5,246,359	~~0/108,844~~	126,344	1,311,590	126,344	106,997	1,311,590	1,185,246	NR	LTS
6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total	**13,005,878**	**1,122 /~~435,802~~**	**453,302**	**1,476,405**	**454,424**	**331,068**	**1,897,218**	**1,442,795**	**NR**	**LTS**

Table 3.6-12
Alternative 4 Coverage Impacts Summary for Portions of Washoe Meadows State Park within the Study Area (square feet)

Land Class	Gross Area[1]	Hard/~~Soft~~ Coverage Proposed	Soft Coverage Proposed	Base Coverage Allowed per the Bailey System	Existing ~~TRPA Verified Existing~~ Coverage (TRPA Verified)	Banked Coverage (TRPA Verified)	Total Coverage Allowed	Excess Coverage Available[3]	LCD Coverage Mitigation	Impact on Land Coverage

[1] Gross area is defined as gross area of existing boundaries for Washoe Meadows SP and Lake Valley SRA located within the study area.
NR = none required.
LTS = less than significant.
NI = no impact.
[2] Total coverage allowed is that the amount allowable under either Bailey system or pre-1972 grand-fathered, whichever is greater.
[3] Excess coverage available is either that allowed by LCD or that allowed by grandfathered pre-1972 coverage, whichever is greater, and is coverage credit available for future use.
Source: Data provided by State Parks ~~2010~~ 2011

Coverage allowed within 1b in the study area is 480,521 sf. Under Alternative 4, 423,768 sf of coverage is proposed in LCD 1b, including primarily existing infrastructure with some modified cart paths and removal of two bridges with one replacement bridge, a new restroom as well as other existing coverage that would not be modified. This is an increase of 7,416 sf from existing coverage within LCD 1b; however, it is still within coverage allowed by TRPA. Coverage proposed in 1c includes some cart path and parking modifications as well as existing coverage that would not be modified. Coverage allowed within LCD 1c is 315,714 sf and within LCD 3 is 109,025 sf. Under Alternative 4~~,~~ 141,582 sf of existing coverage ~~is~~ in LCD 1c and 56,365 sf of existing coverage in LCD 3, trails and access roads, will continue to be used. Coverage allowed within LCD 5 in the study area is 1,528,676 sf. Under Alternative 4, 156,174 sf of coverage is proposed in LCD 5, including cart paths and parking area improvements, as well as other existing coverage that would not be modified. This is an increase in coverage by 16,245 sf, however LCD 5 is high capability land and coverage proposed is still within that allowed by TRPA within LCD 5. Coverage allowed within LCD 6 in the study area is 22,559 sf; no coverage is proposed under Alternative 4. There are no areas within the study area classified as LCD 1a or 7.

Table 3.6-13
Alternative 4 Coverage Impacts Summary for Portions of Lake Valley State Recreation Area within the Study Area (square feet)

Land Class	Gross Area (sq. ft.)[1]	Hard/~~Soft~~ Coverage Proposed	Soft Coverage Proposed	Base Coverage Allowed per the Bailey System	Existing ~~TRPA Verified Existing~~ Coverage (TRPA Verified)	Banked Coverage (TRPA Verified)	Total Coverage Allowed[2]	Excess Coverage Available[3]	LCD Coverage Mitigation	Impact on Land Coverage
1a	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1b	8,396,269	277,281 /~~16,354~~	16,354	83,963	286,219	33,412	319,631	25,996	NR	LTS
1c~~2~~	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

Table 3.6-13
Alternative 4 Coverage Impacts Summary for Portions of Lake Valley State Recreation Area within the Study Area (square feet)

Land Class	Gross Area (sq. ft.)[1]	Hard/~~Soft~~ Coverage Proposed	Soft Coverage Proposed	Base Coverage Allowed per the Bailey System	Existing ~~TRPA Verified Existing~~ Coverage (TRPA Verified)	Banked Coverage (TRPA Verified)	Total Coverage Allowed[2]	Excess Coverage Available[3]	LCD Coverage Mitigation	Impact on Land Coverage
5	868,343	43,887 /~~3,443~~	3,443	217,086	13,585	5,126	217,086	169,756	NR	LTS
6	75,197	–	–	22,559	–	–	22,559	22,559	NR	NI
7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Totals	**9,339,809**	**321,168 /~~19,797~~**	**19,797**	**323,608**	**299,804**	**38,538**	**559,276**	**218,311**	**NR**	**LTS**

[1] Gross area is defined as gross area of existing boundaries for Washoe Meadow SP and Lake Valley SRA and not proposed boundary changes.

~~[2] Coverage estimate does not include 3,312 sf of existing pre-1972 golf course related coverage located on Conservancy property.~~

NR = none required.

LTS = less than significant

NI = no impact.

[2] Total coverage allowed is the amount allowable under either Bailey system or pre-1972 grand-fathered, whichever is greater.

[3] Excess coverage available is either that allowed by LCD or that allowed by grandfathered pre-1972 coverage, whichever is greater and is coverage credit available for future use.

Source: Data provided by State Parks ~~2010~~ 2011

PAGE 3.6-42

Table 3.6-14 and the following paragraph on page 3.6-42 of the 2010 draft EIR/EIS/EIS are hereby revised as follows:

Table 3.6-14
Alternative 5 Coverage Impacts Summary for Portions of Washoe Meadows State Park within the study area (square feet)

Land Class	Gross Area[1]	Hard/~~Soft~~ Coverage Proposed	Soft Coverage Proposed	Base Coverage Allowed per the Bailey System	Existing ~~TRPA Verified Existing~~ Coverage (TRPA Verified)	Banked Coverage (TRPA Verified)	Total Coverage Allowed[2]	Excess Coverage Available[3]	LCD Coverage Mitigation	Impact on Land Coverage
1a	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1b	5,039,839	1,122 /~~129,011~~	129,011	50,398	130,133	30,757	160,889	30,757	NR	NI
1c	539,184	~~–0/141,582~~	141,582	5,392	141,582	174,132	315,714	174,132	NR	NI
2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		–
3	2,180,496	~~–0/56,365~~	56,365	109,025	56,365	19,182	109,025	52,660	NR	NI
4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
5	5,246,359	~~–0/108,844~~	126,344	1,311,590	126,344	106,997	1,311,590	1,185,246	NR	NI

Table 3.6-14
Alternative 5 Coverage Impacts Summary for Portions of Washoe Meadows State Park within the study area (square feet)

Land Class	Gross Area[1]	Hard/~~Soft~~ Coverage Proposed	Soft Coverage Proposed	Base Coverage Allowed per the Bailey System	Existing ~~TRPA Verified Existing~~ Coverage (TRPA Verified)	Banked Coverage (TRPA Verified)	Total Coverage Allowed[2]	Excess Coverage Available[3]	LCD Coverage Mitigation	Impact on Land Coverage
6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total	**13,005,878**	**1,122 /~~335,802~~**	**453,302**	**1,476,405**	**454,424**	**331,068**	**1,897,218**	**1,442,795**	**NR**	**NI**

[1] Gross area is defined as gross area of existing boundaries for Washoe Meadows SP and Lake Valley SRA located within the study area.
NR = none required.
NI = no impact.
[2] Total coverage allowed is the amount allowable under either Bailey system or pre-1972 grand-fathered, whichever is greater.
[3] Excess coverage available is either that allowed by LCD or that allowed by grandfathered pre-1972 coverage, whichever is greater, and is coverage credit available for future use.
Source: Data provided by State Parks ~~2010~~ 2011

Coverage changes presented here are based on the end result of removing golf course infrastructure and landscaping while leaving the clubhouse, maintenance yard and parking area in place until alternative uses have been evaluated as part of a separate planning process. Coverage allowed within 1b in the study area is 480,521 sf. Under Alternative 5, ~~241,354~~ 241,352 sf of coverage is proposed in LCD 1b, including the pump station, clubhouse and other existing coverage that would not be modified. This is a decrease of ~~174,999~~ 175,000 sf from existing coverage within LCD 1b. Coverage allowed within LCD 1c is 315,714 sf and within LCD 3 is 109,025 sf. While no new coverage is proposed in LCDs 1c or 3, 141,582 sf within LCD 1c and 56,365 sf within LCD 3of existing coverage, including trails and access roads, will continue to be used under Alternative 5. Coverage allowed within LCD 5 in the study area is 1,528,676 sf. Under Alternative 5, ~~121,431~~ 121,429 sf of existing trails and access roads will continue to be used. Coverage within LCD 5 that is associated with cart paths will be removed. This will decrease coverage by ~~18,498~~ 18,500 sf. Coverage allowed within LCD 6 in the study area is 22,559 sf no coverage is proposed under Alternative 5 within LCD 6. There are no areas within the study area classified as LCD 1a or 7. No interim management plan would be prepared under Alternative 5, therefore no associated parking or trail improvements would be expected. All coverage removed under alternative 5 will be banked and can be sued for future development.

PAGE 3.6-43

Table 3.6-15 on page 3.6-43 of the 2010 draft EIR/EIS/EIS is hereby revised as follows:

Table 3.6-15
Alternative 5 Coverage Impacts Summary for Portions of Lake Valley State Recreation Area within the study area (square feet)

Land Class	Gross Area[1]	Hard/~~Soft~~ Coverage Proposed	Soft Coverage Proposed	Base Coverage Allowed per the Bailey System	Existing ~~TRPA Verified Existing~~ Coverage (TRPA Verified)	Banked Coverage (TRPA Verified)	Total Coverage Allowed[2]	Excess Coverage Available[3]	LCD Coverage Mitigation	Impact on Land Coverage
1a	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1b	8,396,269	102,866 /~~8,355~~	8,355	83,963	286,219	33,412	319,631	208,412	NR	NI
1c~~2~~	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
5	868,343	10,143 /~~2,444~~	2,444	217,086	13,585	5,126	217,086	204,501	NR	NI
6	75,197	–	–	22,559	–	–	22,559	22,559	NR	NI
7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total	**9,339,809**	**113,009 /~~10,799~~**	**10,799**	**323,608**	**299,804**	**38,538**	**559,276**	**435,472**	NR	NI

[1] Gross area is defined as gross area of existing boundaries for Washoe Meadow SP and Lake Valley SRA within the study area and not proposed boundary changes.

~~[2] Coverage estimate does not include 3,312 sf of existing pre-1972 golf course related coverage located on Conservancy property.~~

NR = none required.

NI = no impact.

[2] Total coverage allowed is the amount allowable under either Bailey system or pre-1972 grand-fathered, whichever is greater.

[3] Excess coverage available is either that allowed by LCD or that allowed by grandfathered pre-1972 coverage, whichever is greater, and is coverage credit available for future use.

Source: Data provided by State Parks ~~2010~~ 2011

5.8 REVISIONS TO SECTION 3.10, "TRANSPORTATION, PARKING, AND CIRCULATION"

PAGE 3.10-15

Section 3.10.2, "Impacts Found to Be Less than Significant and Not Discussed Further," on pages 3.10-15 of the 2010 draft EIR/EIS/EIS is hereby revised as follows:

Waterborne, rail, transit, or air traffic—No alternative would result in increasing or creating waterborne, rail, transit, or air traffic because none of the alternatives would change the level of use at the golf course such that there would be an increase in demand that would alter service levels for any of these methods of transportation.

Therefore, the proposed project alternatives would have no impact on such traffic, and these issues are not discussed further in the EIR/EIS/EIS.

5.9 REVISIONS TO CHAPTER 8, "REFERENCES CITED"

PAGE 8-4 AND 8-5

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8 EIR/EIS/EIS DISTRIBUTION LIST

Elected Officials and Representatives

U.S. House of Representatives

U.S. Government Departments and Agencies

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Service
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency – Region 9
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Services
U.S. Forest Service – Lake Tahoe Basin Management Unit
U.S. Geological Survey
U.S. Coast Guard

State Government Agencies

Assembly California Legislature
California Department of Fish and Game
California Department of Pesticide Regulation
California State Lands Commission
Department of Boating & Waterways
Department of General Services, Office of Real Estate Services Division
Lahontan Regional Water Quality Control Board
Office of the Attorney General
Caltrans, District 3 – Tahoe
California Tahoe Conservancy
State of Nevada, Department of Environmental Protection
Sierra Nevada Conservancy
Nevada Division of Environmental Protection

Local Government & Agencies

City of South Lake Tahoe
South Tahoe Chamber of Commerce
El Dorado County
- Board of Supervisors, District 5
- Department of Transportation
- Parks and Recreation Department
- Public Works

South Tahoe Public Utility District
Lake Tahoe Unified School District
Lake Valley Fire Protection District
Tahoe Resource Conservation District

Organizations, Businesses, and Individuals

All organizations, businesses, and individuals that have contacted State Parks about or commented on the project have been notified of the availability of the final EIR/EIS/EIS. See Chapter 4, Table 4-1 for the list of commenters on the draft EIR/EIS/EIS.