

CALIFORNIA TAHOE CONSERVANCY

ADA SELF-EVALUATION AND TRANSITION PLAN



7: BUILDING ENTRANCES AND EXITS

ITEM	EXISTING BARRIER	BARRIER REMOVAL METHOD	CORRECTIVE TIMELINE
PATTON LANDING			
7: Building Entrances and Exits			
7.A: Entrance Sign	The accessible entrance is not identified by an ISA.	Provide an ISA to designate the accessible entrances.	Short-term
7.B: Doors	At least one accessible door is not provided at each accessible entrance.	Address barrier issue 7.C to provide at least one accessible door at each accessible entrance.	Long-term
7.C: Door Operating Effort	Fifteen pounds of force is required to operate the door (exceeds the maximum 5 lbs (fire doors may have up to 15 lbs to achieve positive latching).	Adjust door closure or replace door to require no more than 5 lbs of force to operate the door.	Short-term
7.D: Rugs	Rugs are not firmly attached at building entrances.	Firmly attach rugs at entrances.	Short-term



Primary entrance lacks the International Symbol of Accessibility (ISA) sign.



The rug is not firmly attached and the door operating effort requires more than 5 lbs of force.

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8: ROOM SPACES

ITEM	EXISTING BARRIER	BARRIER REMOVAL METHOD	CORRECTIVE TIMELINE
PATTON LANDING			
8: Room Spaces			
8.A: Accessible Route	An accessible route of travel does not connect an accessible entrance to the room or space since no accessible entrance is signed or provide.	Provide an accessible entrance and an accessible route that connect the accessible entrance to the room.	Long-term
8.A: Accessible Route	Fifteen pounds of force is required to operate the door (exceeds the maximum 5 lbs (fire doors may have up to 15 lbs to achieve positive latching).	Adjust door closure or replace door to require no more than 5 lbs of force to operate the door.	Short-term
8.C: Aisles	When the facility was surveyed the tenant was in the process of small modifications. The space contained small retail displays and tables for dining but the modifications were not complete.	Ensure there is at least 36" between dining tables and retail aisles when serving cross aisles are on one side.	Short-term
8.D: U-Turn	When the facility was surveyed the tenant was in the process of small modifications. The space contained small retail displays and tables for dining but the modifications were not complete.	Ensure that where the accessible route of travel makes a U-turn around an obstacle which is less than 48" wide, the accessible route should be at least 42" wide o the approaches and 48" wide in the turn.	Short-term
8.E: Carpet	The rugs used at entries and exits were not firmly attached.	Firmly attach rugs.	Short-term
8.F: Level Changes	At the transition from concrete to tile entry a vertical change greater than ¼" exists.	Maintain an overall change less than ½" and provide an aluminum or rubber transition slip to bevel the transition with a slope no greater than 1:2.	Short-term
8.G: Fixed/Built-in Seating, Tables or Counters	Two counters exist with the top of the counter greater than 34" above finish floor. No lower counter or clear space for a wheelchair space is provided.	Provide a lower counter that meets accessibility requirements and provide a 30"X48" clear space which overlaps an accessible route of travel.	Short-term
8.H: Knee Space	No wheelchair accessible seating spaces exist.	Provide accessible seating space at counter areas. Provide tables with 30" wide clear spaces.	Short-term
8.I: Protruding Objects	Small dining tables and the condiment counter exist that protrude more than 4" from the wall.	Provide an end panel for can detection down to a minimum of 27" above the floor on both ends. The panel may extend lower; however, it may not be higher than 27".	Short-term
8.J: Controls	The self-serve shelf for condiments causes the condiments/drink dispensers to be over the allowed reach limits.	Ensure employees are always available to assist to allow for an exception to the variance.	Short-term
8.K: Kitchen Counter	A rental table located on the exterior with its top 41 ½" above finish floor, exceeding the 34" maximum.	Lower the rental table to 34" height or provide an accessible portion of the rental table at the appropriate height.	Short-term

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Counter height is greater than 34" with no lower accessible portion.



Table height of 31" meets requirements but the clear space between legs is only 29", less than the required minimum 30".



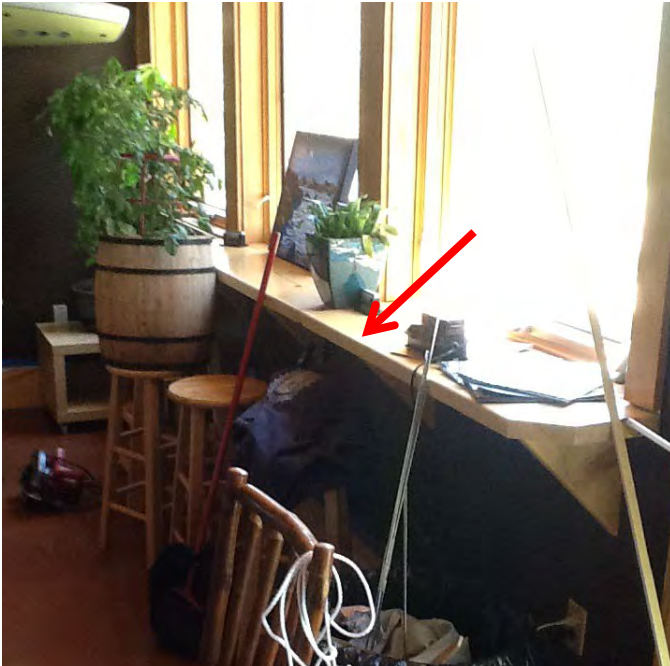
The counter is taller than 34" with no lower accessible portion. An end panel is required down to 27" above finish floor for cane detection. Shelving provides the cane detection on the far end.



Outdoor counter height is greater than 34" with no lower accessible portion.

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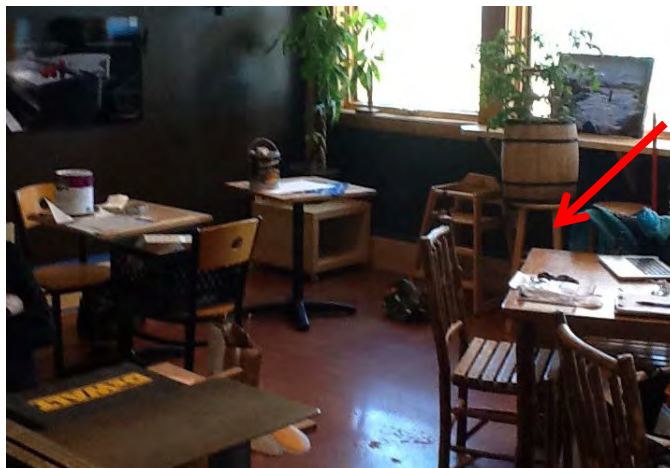
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The standing eating area does not provide a lower section (34" maximum height) for wheelchair users.



Rug is not firmly attached and no ISA is provided at the entry. A tactile and braille "EXIT" sign should be provided.



An aisle with 36" minimum clear width must be provided between tables.



The threshold's vertical change exceeds more than 1/2" overall. Provide a rubber or aluminum transition strip.

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9: RESTROOMS

ITEM	EXISTING BARRIER	BARRIER REMOVAL METHOD	CORRECTIVE TIMELINE
PATTON LANDING			
9: Restrooms			
9.A: Door Operating Effort	Sixteen pounds of force is required to operate the door (exceeds the maximum 5 lbs (fire doors may have up to 15 lbs to achieve positive latching).	Adjust door closure or replace door to require no more than 5 lbs of force to operate the door.	Short-term
9.B: Maneuvering Space	A potted plant was placed in the clear space, reducing required 28" width required for a side transfer to the water closet.	Remove the potted plant from the clear space.	Short-term
9.C: Water Closet Location	The centerline of the water closet is 19" from the wall, not the required 18".	Adjust water closet so that its centerline is 18" from the wall.	Short-term
9.D: Water Closet Flush Controls	The push button is centered behind the toilet and controls exceed 5 lbs. operating pressure.	Replace and relocate push button to meet accessibility requirements and be located on the wide side of the water closet where clear floor space is provided.	Short-term
9.E: Toilet Paper Dispenser	The center of the toilet dispenser is 29" above finish floor. (Note this requirement has changed in the 2013 CBC. 2010 standard was for dispenser to be centered at least 19" above finish floor. 2013 standard is for the dispenser to be below the grab bar, 19" minimum above the finish floor and not located behind the grab bar. The 2013 standard also now states the dispenser should also be 7" minimum and 9" maximum in front of the water closet.) The dispenser is 12" in front of the leading edge of the toilet.	Reinstall/replace toilet dispenser to meet accessibility requirements: distance from the front edge of the toilet to the centerline of the toilet paper dispenser is to be 7" minimum and 9" maximum. The outlet of the dispenser shall be below the grab bar, 19" minimum above the finish floor.	Short-term
9.F: Grab Bar Wall Clearance	The space between the grab bar and the wall is less than 1-1/2" where the toilet paper dispenser passes behind the grab bar.	Recess the toilet paper dispenser or replace with a unit that allows for 1-1/2" between the grab bar and the wall.	Short-term
9.G: Lavatory Knee Clearance	Knee clearance does not extend 8" from the front edge of the lavatory.	Replace lavatory or adjust stainless steel shroud over piping so that it allows for the required knee clearance.	Mid-term

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The flush controls are centered on the toilet instead of being located on the fixture's wide side. The potted plant should not be located in the fixture's clear space.



The toilet paper/seat cover dispenser reduces the clear space behind the grab bar to less than 1-1/2". The top roll of toilet paper is not compliant. Should the lower roll be empty, the upper roll would not comply.



The metal shroud invades the knee space so that the knee clearance does not extend 8" from the front edge of the lavatory.

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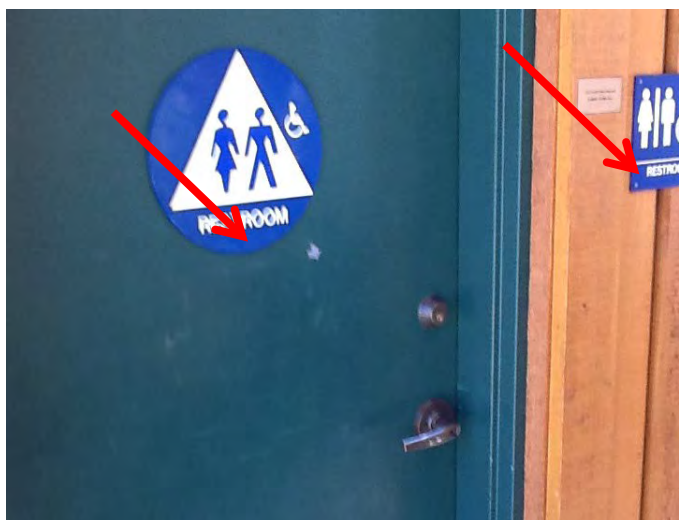


10: SIGNAGE

ITEM	EXISTING BARRIER	BARRIER REMOVAL METHOD	CORRECTIVE TIMELINE
PATTON LANDING			
10: Signage			
10.A: Directional and Informational Signs	No room signs exist other than the restroom signs.	Provide accessibility-compliant ISA room signs for concessionaire building.	Short-term
10.B: Exit Door Signs	No tactile/braille exit sign with the word "EXIT" exists at each grade level exterior exit door for the concessionaire building.	Provide tactile/braille EXIT sign for each grade level exterior exit door of the concessionaire building.	Short-term
10.C: Exit Door Signs	No tactile/braille exit sign with the words "EXIT ROUTE" exists at each exit access door from an interior room that is required to have a visual exit sign for the concessionaire building.	Provide tactile/braille EXIT ROUTE sign for the exit access door that is required to have a visual exit sign for the concessionaire building.	Short-term
10.D: Door Sign	Braille is located on the restroom door sign and should not be.	Remove or cover braille located on the door sign or replace door sign.	Short-term
10.E: Raised and Braille Characters	The Grade 2 braille translation is "Restroom". There is no indication of whether the restroom is unisex or otherwise.	Provide new Grade 2 braille translation that matches the door's identification text (Men's or Women's/Unisex).	Short-term
10.F: Pictograms	The pictogram indicates both men and women (unisex) facilities. The raised characters indicated "Restroom". Pictograms are not required, but if provided, the text must match the pictogram.	Provide new Grade 2 braille translation that matches the door's pictogram (Men's or Women's or Unisex).	Short-term
10.G: Tow-away Sign	A tow-away sign is not posted at the parking entry or adjacent and visible from each accessible stall.	Provide a tow-away sign with required language.	Short-term
10.H: Accessible Parking Signage	The sign lacks the minimum fine amount of \$250.	Add a minimum fee amount of \$250 to sign.	Short-term
10.I: Accessible Routes Signage	Signs are not provided at every major junction where the accessible route of travel diverges from the regular circulation path.	Provide appropriate accessibility signage to designate the accessible route of travel where it diverges from the regular circulation path.	Short-term
10.J: Directional Signage	Directional signage is not provided to indicate the accessible route to the accessible entries or accessible restrooms.	Provide directional signage to the accessible entries or accessible restrooms.	Short-term

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Braille should not be on door signs and the sign mounted on the side of the building should indicate "UNISEX" in raised characters and braille.

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11: SITE FURNISHINGS & AMENITIES, INCLUDING BUS SHELTER

ITEM	EXISTING BARRIER	BARRIER REMOVAL METHOD	CORRECTIVE TIMELINE
PATTON LANDING			
11: Site Furnishings & Amenities, Including Bus Shelter			
11.A: Bus Shelter Turning Area	The bus shelter does not allow for a 60" diameter turning radius for a wheelchair.	Remove bench from the bus shelter or replace bus shelter with a compliant features.	Long-term
11.B: Bus Shelter Bench	Bench does not have an accessible space provided to the side.	Replace or remove bench to allow for appropriate side clear space and appropriate 60" diameter wheelchair turning radius.	Long-term
11.C: Amenities on Accessible Routes	Picnic tables are not located on an accessible route.	Provide amenities along an accessible route of travel or provide an accessible route of travel to the amenities. Provide at least one accessible picnic table and one additional table for each 20 tables or fraction thereof. The number of overall tables should be separated by the type of experience. The table and accompanying amenities should be on an accessible route with appropriate clear space.	Long-term



The bus shelter's bench reduces the turning area inside the shelter to less than 60" and does not have an accessible space to the side.



Picnic tables are provided but none are located on an accessible route.

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VAN SICKLE BI-STATE PARK

FACILITY DESCRIPTION

Van Sickle Bi-State Park is the nation's first bi-state park and was made possible through a memorandum of understanding with the Nevada Division of State Parks (NDSP) and the Conservancy. Located in South Lake Tahoe, California near the Stateline casino core, it lies partly on Conservancy (State of California) property and partly on NDSP (State of Nevada) property.

The entrance to the facility is on Conservancy property and improvements on Conservancy lands include a day-use picnic area, an equestrian trailhead, improved parking and public restroom facilities. Facilities located on Nevada lands are the responsibility of NDSP.

Accessibility issues include but are not limited to the following areas:

1. Parking
2. Accessible routes of travel: public rights of way
3. Accessible routes of travel: on-site
4. Restroom modifications
5. Signage
6. Site furnishings and amenities



Location of Van Sickle Bi-State Park – California facilities

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1: PARKING

ITEM	EXISTING BARRIER	BARRIER REMOVAL METHOD	CORRECTIVE TIMELINE
VAN SICKLE BI-STATE PARK			
1: Parking			
1.A: Surface	The access aisle path is constructed of decomposed granite. No overall standards exist for this material type to confirm its ability to be firm and slip resistant.	Consider in additional design guidelines.	Long-term



Access path from parking is decomposed granite which has no overall standards to confirm its ability to be firm and slip resistant.

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2: ACCESSIBLE ROUTE OF TRAVEL – PUBLIC RIGHTS OF WAY

ITEM	EXISTING BARRIER	BARRIER REMOVAL METHOD	CORRECTIVE TIMELINE
VAN SICKLE BI-STATE PARK			
2: Accessible Route of Travel – Public Rights of Way			
2.A: Cross Slope	In one area of the concrete walk the cross slope is 2.9%.	Reconstruct walkway to not exceed 2% cross slope.	Long-term
2.B: Running Slope	The majority of the concrete walk exceeds 5%. Excessive slopes range from 5.1% to 10%.		Long-term
2.C: Changes in Level	A change in level greater than ¼" exists where the path transitions to decomposed granite.	Replace or reinstall the sections of walkway to provide transitions less than ¼".	Short-term
2.D: Detectable Warnings	Detectable warnings are not provided where walkway transitions to vehicular way.	Install appropriate detectable warnings on walkways that transition vehicular ways.	Mid-term



Site Plan – Accessible Routes



Running slopes exceed 5% and cross slope exceeds 1:48 (2%) in sections.



Truncated domes are not provided at flush transitions to vehicular ways.

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3: ACCESSIBLE ROUTE OF TRAVEL – ON-SITE

ITEM	EXISTING BARRIER	BARRIER REMOVAL METHOD	CORRECTIVE TIMELINE
VAN SICKLE BI-STATE PARK			
3: Accessible Route of Travel – On Site			
3.A: Route of Travel, Surface and Cross Slope	<p>The decomposed granite path between the site entrance at Lake Parkway and the day-use area was not surveyed due to the nature of the trail.</p> <p>No overall standards exist for this material type to confirm its ability to be firm and slip resistant and be considered an accessible route of travel that connects facilities.</p>	Consider in additional design guidelines.	Long-term
3.F: Detectable Warning	Detectable warnings are not provided where walkway transitions to vehicular way.	Install appropriate detectable warnings on walkways that transition vehicular ways.	Long-term



No overall standards exist for decomposed granite to confirm its ability to be firm and slip resistant.

VS-4

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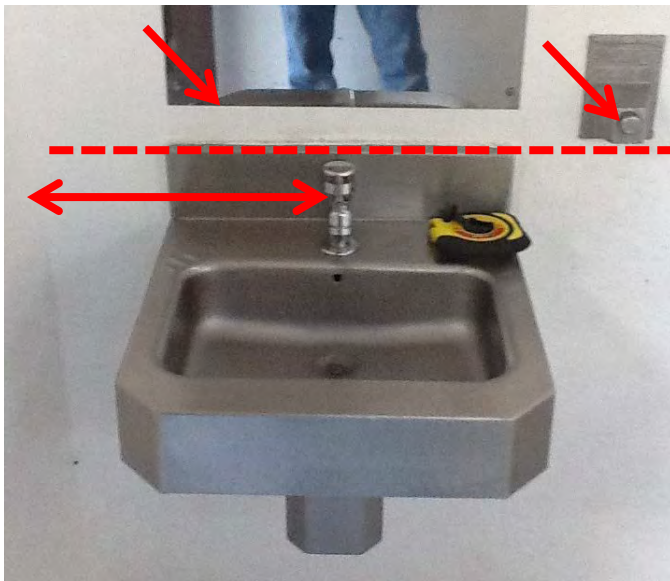


4: RESTROOMS

ITEM	EXISTING BARRIER	BARRIER REMOVAL METHOD	CORRECTIVE TIMELINE
VAN SICKLE BI-STATE PARK			
4: Restrooms			
4.A: Door Operating Effort	The force required to operate the door is greater than 5 lbs.	Adjust door closure or replace door to require no more than 5 lbs. of force to operate the door. (Fire doors may have up to 15 lbs. to achieve positive latching.)	Done
4.B: Toilet Paper Dispenser	The dispenser allows for multiple rolls and is mounted at 27½" above finish floor. The end of the roll is beyond the allowable horizontal reach for a toilet paper dispenser. (Note the requirements for toilet paper dispensers have changed in the 2013 CBC. 2010 standard was for dispenser to be centered at least 19" above finish floor. 2013 standard is for the dispenser to be below the grab bar, 19" minimum above the finish floor and not located behind the grab bar. The 2013 standard also now states the dispenser should also be 7" minimum and 9" maximum in front of the water closet.)	Reinstall/replace toilet dispenser to meet accessibility requirements: distance from the front edge of the toilet to the centerline of the toilet paper dispenser is to be 7" minimum and 9" maximum. The outlet of the dispenser shall be below the grab bar, 19" minimum above the finish floor.	Short-term
4.C: Seat Cover Dispenser	The seat cover dispenser is 48" above finish floor. It exceeds the maximum 40" limit.	Lower seat cover dispenser to be no higher than 40" above finish floor.	Short-term
4.D: Lavatory Knee Clearance	Knee clearance does not extend 8" from the front edge of the lavatory. It extends 7½".	Replace lavatory or adjust stainless steel shroud over piping so that it allows for the required knee clearance.	Long-term
4.E: Side Clearance of Lavatory	There is 16¼" to the wall from the centerline of the lavatory. A minimum of 18" is required.	Adjust lavatory so that the centerline of the fixture is a minimum of 18" from the nearest sidewall or partition. Ensure that other accessibility requirements are maintained.	Long-term
4.F: Mirror	The bottom edge of the mirror's reflecting surface is more than 40" above finish floor.	Lower mirror so the bottom edge of the reflecting surface is no more than 40" above finish floor.	Short-term
4.G: Dispensers Operating Height	The air hand dryer control is 41" above finish floor (greater than the maximum 40" standard).	Lower hand dryer so that control is a maximum of 40" above finish floor.	Long-term

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The air dryer operating mechanism and the bottom edge of the mirror exceed the maximum 40" allowed height above finish floor. The center of the lavatory is located less than the 18" minimum distance from the edge of wall.



The metal shroud is 7 1/2" from the leading edge of lavatory. An 8" minimum is allowed.



The dispenser allows for multiple rolls and is mounted at 27 1/2" above finish floor. The end of the roll is beyond the allowable horizontal reach for a toilet paper dispenser.

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5: SIGNAGE

ITEM	EXISTING BARRIER	BARRIER REMOVAL METHOD	CORRECTIVE TIMELINE
VAN SICKLE BI-STATE PARK			
5: Signage			
5.A: Identification Symbols	The unisex symbol does not provide appropriate alternating contrast. The triangle does not contrast with the circle and provide alternating contrast.	Replace symbol with appropriate contrasting symbol.	Short-term
5.B: Raised and Braille Characters	The Grade 2 braille translation is "Restroom". There is no indication of whether the restroom is unisex or otherwise.	Provide new Grade 2 braille translation that matches the door's identification text (Men's or Women's/Unisex).	Short-term
5.C: Pictograms	The pictogram indicates both men and women (unisex) facilities. The raised characters indicated "Restroom". Pictograms are not required, but if provided, the text must match the pictogram.	Provide new Grade 2 braille translation that matches the door's pictogram (Men's or Women's or Unisex).	Short-term
5.D: Tow-away Sign	A tow-away sign is not posted at the parking entry or adjacent and visible from each accessible stall.	Provide a tow-away sign with required language.	Short-term



Braille should not be included on door sign and the triangle does not contrast with the circle.



Raised characters must match the pictogram (e.g. "MEN'S OR WOMEN'S" or "UNISEX" and the braille must match the raised characters.

VS-7

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6: SITE FURNISHINGS & AMENITIES

ITEM	EXISTING BARRIER	BARRIER REMOVAL METHOD	CORRECTIVE TIMELINE
VAN SICKLE BI-STATE PARK			
6: Site Furnishings & Amenities			
6.A: Picnic Tables	Accessible picnic table does not provide 30"x48" wheelchair space nor the allowed knee space within those limits.	Replace picnic table with a table that meets accessibility requirements.	Short-term
6.B: Water Spigot	Water spigot location does not provide wheelchair access. Controls exceed 5 lbs. maximum operating pressure and would require tight grasping.	Replace water spigot with a unit that requires no more than 5 lbs. of pressure to operate and is within prescribed reach ranges. Provide a clear, stable, firm ground surface area for a forward approach.	Short-term
6.C: Animal Resistant Trash Receptacle	A person without hands may find the opening mechanism difficult or impossible to operate.	Consider in additional guidelines.	Long-term



An accessible picnic table must provide a 30"x48" wheelchair space, provide for the allowed knee space within those limits and be located on an accessible route.



Water spigot location does not provide wheelchair access. Controls exceed 5 lbs. maximum operating pressure and would require tight grasping.



A person without hands may find the opening mechanism difficult or impossible to operate.

ATTACHMENT 3

PUBLIC COMMENTS

(1)

Summary of verbal comment: Roy Tuscany, Founder and Chief Executive Officer of the High Fives Foundation, expressed general support for the Conservancy's Transition Plan and the Conservancy's effort to improve accessibility at its developed recreation sites.

(2)

From: [Matthew Wadsworth](#)
To: [Meyer, Nick@Tahoe](#)
Subject: Improving Accessibility in tahoe
Date: Wednesday, December 26, 2018 4:00:21 PM

Hello nick,

I applaud the efforts to improve accessibility to recreation sites in Tahoe. I have lived in south lake tahoe since 2009, when I first came to work at the ski mountains. During my time here I worked extensively in the outdoor adventure industry as an atv, snowmobile, and whitewater raft guide, as well as a ski instructor and lift operator. Since coming to tahoe I have developed a degenerative muscular dystrophy disorder and can no longer participate many of the outdoor recreational activities I once enjoyed. I am still a competent swimmer, however, I have great difficulty getting in and out of the lake. I would love to see something like the Seatrac installed at tahoe beaches. <https://m.youtube.com/watch?v=VkZ5ffRYK04&feature=youtu.be>. I encourage you to look into this piece of equipment that would help to make swimming in lake tahoe accessible to those with disabilities. I would love to hear your thoughts on this, and invite you to keep me up to date on the accessibility options that you are considering implementing, as well as any that are currently available that I may not be aware of.

Thank you for your time and for the work you are doing. Sincerely, Matthew Wadsworth

Sent from Yahoo Mail on Android

ATTACHMENT 4

NOTICE OF EXEMPTION

TO: Office of Planning and Research
1400 10th Street, Room 121
Sacramento, CA 95814

FROM: California Tahoe Conservancy
1061 Third Street
South Lake Tahoe, CA 96150

Project Title:

Americans with Disabilities Act Transition Plan Adoption

Project Location – Specific:

Multiple locations including: Kings Beach Plaza (8608 North Lake Blvd., Kings Beach, CA 96143), North Tahoe Beach (7860 North Lake Blvd., Kings Beach, CA 96143), Patton Landing (5188 North Lake Blvd., Carnelian Bay, CA 96140), Carnelian West (5074 North Lake Blvd., Carnelian Bay, CA 96140), and the California side of Van Sickle Bi-State Park (3828 Montreal Road, South Lake Tahoe, CA 96150).

Project Location City/County: City of South Lake Tahoe and County of El Dorado (California side of Van Sickle Bi-State Park); Placer County (Kings Beach Plaza; North Tahoe Beach; Patton Landing; and Carnelian West).

Description of Nature, Purpose, and Beneficiaries of Project:

The Conservancy intends to satisfy its mandate to comply with Title II of the Americans with Disabilities Act through the adoption and implementation of the Plan. Implementation of the Plan will involve removal of access barriers identified in the Plan, pursuant to methods described in the Plan. This will improve the accessibility of Conservancy facilities to individuals with disabilities.

Name of Public Agency Approving Project:

California Tahoe Conservancy (Conservancy meeting of 2/28/2019) (Agenda Item 9)

Name of Person or Agency Carrying Out Project:

California Tahoe Conservancy

Exempt Status:

- ☐ Ministerial (§ 15268)
 - ☐ Declared Emergency (§ 15269(a))
 - ☐ Emergency Project (§ 15269(b)(c))
 - ☒ Categorical Exemption – Class 1 (§ 15301 (Existing Facilities)) (See also Cal. Code Regs., tit. 14, § 12102.1)
-

Reasons Why Project is Exempt:

The project involves minor alterations to existing facilities involving negligible or no expansion of use.

Contact Person:

Nick Meyer

Telephone Number:

(530) 543-6073

Date Received for Filing:

Patrick Wright
Executive Director

California Tahoe Conservancy
Agenda Item 10
February 28, 2019

CAL FIRE AND STATE FOREST AND FIRE POLICY UPDATE

On his first full day in office, Governor Gavin Newsom visited a California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CAL FIRE) station and issued an Executive Order directing CAL FIRE to develop a set of recommendations within 45 days to accelerate the State's efforts to prevent and suppress destructive and deadly wildfires. Governor Newsom also noted that the State's Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund will provide \$1 billion over the next five years for active forest management.

Forests in the Lake Tahoe Basin (Basin) are extremely vulnerable to wildfires due to years of fire suppression, hazardous fuels accumulation, drought, and a warming climate. Fires throughout California are larger and more destructive, and suppression and recovery costs are dramatically increasing. Seven of the ten largest fires ever recorded in the Sierra Nevada burned in the last ten years, and unprecedented tree mortality further threatens forest health.

The 20 land management, fire protection, regulatory, and conservation agencies in the Basin partner through the Tahoe Fire and Fuels Team to create resilient landscapes and communities by collaboratively implementing the Basin's Multi-Jurisdictional Fuel Reduction and Wildfire Prevention Strategy. The partners work together across jurisdictions to build capacity for forest management, create efficiencies, and engage communities in solutions.

The California Tahoe Conservancy (Conservancy) plays multiple roles in the Basin's Forest Management Program, including funder, implementer, technical expert, and collaborative leader. The Conservancy's 2018-2023 Strategic Plan includes two goals closely related to the program: 1) steward Conservancy lands and protect Basin communities from wildfire, and 2) restore the resilience of Basin forests and watersheds. Specific actions include:

- The Conservancy takes a lead role in the Lake Tahoe West Restoration Partnership and Tahoe-Central Sierra Initiative, both of which integrate science, management, and policy, and which serve as State-wide models for building social-ecological resilience.

- The Conservancy works closely with CAL FIRE in implementing Statewide plans and executive orders in the Basin. Both agencies are using funding through the California Climate Investments Forest Health and Fire Prevention programs to conduct fuel reduction, biomass utilization, community outreach, and emergency preparedness. CAL FIRE coordinates crew and engine availability to support projects on State Responsibility Area lands, including those managed by the Conservancy and the California Department of Parks and Recreation. The Conservancy and CAL FIRE are also collaborating with the U.S. Forest Service (USFS) and Liberty Utilities to reduce the risk of ignitions originating from utility infrastructure, improve forest health, and provide greenhouse gas emissions reduction benefits.
- The Conservancy, with Basin partners, is implementing a comprehensive management strategy for community forests in the Basin. The treatments will be coordinated with defensible space assistance programs on private property, resulting in contiguous neighborhood areas where potential fire behavior is reduced, forest health is improved, and residents are better prepared for wildfire. The Conservancy and USFS are entering into a Good Neighbor Authority agreement to perform this work on National Forest System lands, which ensures seamless fuels reduction treatments across all jurisdictions.

Conservancy Staff Contacts

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Forest Schafer

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forest.schafer@tahoe.ca.gov

California Tahoe Conservancy
Agenda Item 11
February 28, 2019

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM UPDATE

The Environmental Improvement Program (EIP) serves as the signature program to restore and protect natural resources in the Lake Tahoe Basin (Basin). Since 1997, EIP partner agencies have invested over \$2 billion in over 600 projects to help attain the collective environmental goals of the region. More than fifty partners plan and implement these projects through a collaborative process overseen by the Tahoe Interagency Executives Steering Committee (TIE SC). Eleven work groups provide month-to-month coordination and guidance for project planning, implementation, and monitoring. The California Tahoe Conservancy (Conservancy) represents the California sector in the EIP and on the TIE SC. The State of California has invested over \$850 million in the EIP, including more than \$500 million from the Conservancy.

In 2008, the EIP partners updated the EIP goals, priorities, and strategies for ten years looking forward (2008-2018). They took the original list of projects and created six priority areas, with the last two supporting the entire program. These include:

1. Watersheds, Habitat, and Water Quality
2. Forest Management
3. Air Quality and Transportation
4. Recreation and Scenic Resources
5. Applied Science
6. Program Support

Each year the TIE SC reports on project and programmatic accomplishments. For example, signature accomplishments in 2017 included completing: the Angora Ridge bike trail; water quality improvements at Zephyr Cove; Snow Creek wetland restoration; Basinwide boat inspections to exclude new aquatic invasive species; and over 3,500 acres of hazardous fuels treatment. In 2018, accomplishments included: acquiring Johnson Meadow, the largest remaining private parcel along the Upper Truckee River; completing the Dollar Creek Shared-Use Trail; retrofitting Roundhill Pines Resort to prevent water quality degradation; and approving the Kings Beach Public Pier Rebuild project. The EIP partners also invest consistently in scientific research to advance program areas.

The Tahoe Regional Planning Agency's website and data platform (<https://laketahoeinfo.org/>) provides a one-stop shop for tracking EIP project implementation, lake clarity, Basin thresholds, sustainability measures, and other critical environmental information. The website improves Basinwide transparency and accountability for the use of public and private funds, and also aids future project planning.

In late 2018, the TIE SC initiated an update to the EIP to once again refresh and renew goals, priorities, and strategies for the future. The first phase involves reviewing the six priority areas and cross-cutting themes to ensure they align with the following: Basinwide trends in climate, visitation, and other drivers of change; revisions to major Basin plans, like the Regional Plan; and evolving state, federal, and local government priorities. The TIE SC will complete this first step before the annual Lake Tahoe Environmental Summit in August. The second phase involves strengthening the conceptual models that underlie EIP performance measures, and will take several more months. At its annual retreat in December, the TIE SC agreed to have the update look out over five years, instead of ten, to ensure the document stays current.

At the retreat, the TIE SC also had an initial discussion about modifying the priority areas, and tentatively suggested the following:

1. Lake Clarity
2. Forests and Watersheds
3. Transportation and Sustainable Recreation
4. The Built Environment (including repairing or replacing failing infrastructure)
5. Accountability, Applied Science, and Program Support

Cross-cutting themes could include topics such as climate change adaptation, landscape restoration, sustainable communities, air quality protection, scenic quality, resident quality of life, and visitor experience.

Next steps include an EIP Working Groups retreat at the end of March, TIE SC review of a draft update in May, and TIE SC approval of a final update in June.

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California Tahoe Conservancy
Agenda Item 12
February 28, 2019

TAHOE SCIENCE ADVISORY COUNCIL UPDATE

The Tahoe Science Advisory Council (Council) was established in December 2015 by a memorandum of understanding (MOU) between the Secretary of the California Natural Resources Agency (CNRA), and the Director of the Nevada Department of Conservation and Natural Resources (DCNR). The Council is an independent group of scientists who work together in an advisory capacity to promote and enhance the use of the best available scientific information on matters of interest to both the states of California and Nevada. The Council was authorized through Senate Bill 630 to fill the void when the Tahoe Science Consortium fell apart after federal funding support dropped off.

The Council is led by co-chairs of California and Nevada research institutions (currently University of California, Davis and Desert Research Institute) and has staff support through a CNRA Program Officer. Since 2015, the Council has provided scientific support to Lake Tahoe Basin (Basin) agencies, including: 1) research and analysis of the Tahoe Regional Planning Agency (TRPA) thresholds, as part of the TRPA Threshold Update Initiative; 2) development of a decision support framework for the Upper Truckee River watershed, which is partially funded by the California Tahoe Conservancy (Conservancy); and 3) a set of findings in response to the CNRA Secretary and DCNR Director on questions surrounding Lake Tahoe clarity trends and overall ecosystem health.

The Council develops an annual work plan that is approved by a Bi-State Executive Council, which includes the CNRA Secretary, DCNR Director, executives from federal and state research institutions, and the TRPA. This year the Council is developing a framework to advance science-based management for the Basin. Called "Linking Science to Action," it is anticipated this plan will help guide the Council's work to address Basin agency needs, most notably to respond to questions surrounding the worst-ever-measured Lake Tahoe clarity in 2017.

The Conservancy attends Council meetings and is working directly with Council members to support Conservancy project-level science and research needs, and to help guide overall Basin science efforts. With the recent retirement of the part-time Council

Program Officer, the Conservancy, CNRA, and DCNR have developed a full-time position to provide support to the Council and to manage the Conservancy's water quality program, including oversight of the Conservancy's policy and funding associated with aquatic invasive species control, nearshore water quality, and storm water treatment. The CNRA is leading the hiring process and will supervise the position that will be housed in the Basin.

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POTENTIAL AGENDA ITEMS FOR THE APRIL 18 BOARD MEETING

Staff is seeking input from the Board regarding the agenda items for the April 18, 2019 Board meeting.

A tentative list of agenda items beyond the normal standing items includes:

- Climate Change Panel Discussion (discussion only)
- Forest Health and Fire Panel Discussion (discussion only)
- Sustainable Communities Panel Discussion (discussion only)
- Draft Proposition 68 Grant Guidelines (discussion only)
- Senate Bill 630 Grant Award (resolution)
- Sierra Nevada Conservancy Proposition 68 Grant Acceptance (resolution)

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