

TAHOE REGIONAL PLANNING AGENCY
ADVISORY PLANNING COMMISSION
NOTICE OF MEETING

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the **Advisory Planning Commission** of the Tahoe Regional Planning Agency will conduct its regular meeting at **9:30 a.m.** on **Wednesday, November 9, 2016** at the **TRPA Offices**, located at **128 Market Street, Stateline, NV**. The agenda for the meeting is attached hereto and made a part of this notice.

November 2, 2016

A handwritten signature in blue ink, reading "Joanne S. Marchetta", with a long horizontal flourish extending to the right.

Joanne S. Marchetta
Executive Director

TAHOE REGIONAL PLANNING AGENCY
ADVISORY PLANNING COMMISSION

TRPA
Stateline, NV

November 9, 2016
9:30 a.m.

AGENDA

- I. CALL TO ORDER AND DETERMINATION OF QUORUM
- II. APPROVAL OF AGENDA
- III. PUBLIC INTEREST COMMENTS

Any member of the public wishing to address the Advisory Planning Commission on any item listed or not listed on the agenda may do so at this time. TRPA encourages public comment on items on the agenda to be presented at the time those agenda items are heard. Individuals or groups commenting on items listed on the agenda will be permitted to comment either at this time or when the matter is heard, but not both.

All public comments should be as brief and concise as possible so that all who wish to speak may do so; testimony should not be repeated. The Chair shall have the discretion to set appropriate time allotments for individual speakers (3 minutes for individuals and 5 minutes for group representatives as well as for the total time allotted to oral public comment for a specific agenda item). No extra time for speakers will be permitted by the ceding of time to others. Written comments of any length are always welcome. So that names may be accurately recorded in the minutes, persons who wish to comment are requested to sign in by Agenda Item on the sheets available at each meeting. In the interest of efficient meeting management, the Chair reserves the right to limit the duration of each public comment period to a total of 2 hours. In such an instance, names will be selected from the available sign-in sheet. Any individual or organization that is not selected or otherwise unable to present public comments during this period is encouraged to submit comments in writing to the Advisory Planning Commission. All such comments will be included as part of the public record.

NOTE: THE ADVISORY PLANNING COMMISSION IS PROHIBITED BY LAW FROM TAKING IMMEDIATE ACTION ON, OR DISCUSSING ISSUES RAISED BY THE PUBLIC THAT ARE NOT LISTED ON THIS AGENDA.

- IV. DISPOSITION OF MINUTES
- V. PUBLIC HEARINGS
 - A. Implementing Ordinance to Adopt Amendments to Code of Ordinances Chapter 84 for Essential Public Safety Facilities within the Shorezone

Recommendation **Page 1**

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> B. Proposed Amendments to Update Chapter 10, TRPA Regional Plan Maps, of the TRPA Code of Ordinances to integrate Geographic Information System (GIS) Mapping and Corresponding Technical Correction Updates to Chapters 11, 12, 14, 30, 60, 61, 62, 66, 67, 68, and 90 of the TRPA Code of Ordinances 	<p>Recommendation <u>Page 7</u></p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> VI. PLANNING MATTERS 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. Area Plan Status Report 	<p>Informational Only</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> B. Emerald Fire Update 	<p>Informational Only</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> VII. REPORTS 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. Executive Director 	<p>Informational Only</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1) 2016 Third Quarter Report, July – September 	<p>Informational Only <u>Page 119</u></p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2) Strategic Initiatives Monthly Status Report 	<p>Informational Only <u>Page 153</u></p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> B. General Counsel 	<p>Informational Only</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> C. APC Members 	<p>Informational Only</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> VIII. PUBLIC COMMENT 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> IX. ADJOURNMENT 	

TAHOE REGIONAL PLANNING AGENCY
ADVISORY PLANNING COMMISSION

TRPA
Stateline, NV

October 12, 2016

Meeting Minutes

I. CALL TO ORDER AND DETERMINATION OF QUORUM

Chair Mr. Teshara called the meeting to order at 9:32 a.m.

Members present: Ms. Brekke-Read, Ms. Carr, Mr. Drew, Mr. Esswein, Mr. Guevin, Ms. Hill, Mr. Hitchcock, Mr. Hymanson, Mr. Larsen, Mr. Lefevre, Mr. Patterson, Mr. Plemel, Mr. Teshara, Mr. Trout, Mr. Weavil

Members absent: Mr. Donohue, Ms. Krause, Mr. Riley, Washoe Tribe Representative

II. APPROVAL OF AGENDA

Mr. Larsen moved approval.
Mr. Esswein seconded the motion.
Motion carried unanimously.

III. PUBLIC INTEREST COMMENTS

None

IV. DISPOSITION OF MINUTES

Mr. Teshara said he provided his minor edits to Ms. Ambler.
Mr. Larsen moved approval of the August 10, 2016 minutes as amended.
Ms. Brekke-Read seconded the motion.
Mr. Drew and Mr. Hymanson abstained.
Motion carried.

V. PLANNING MATTERS

A. Informational briefing for the US 50 South Shore Community Revitalization Project and its relation to the TRPA Regional Plan, South Shore Area Plan, and Tourist Core Area Plan

TRPA team member Ms. Friedman said this project proposes to implement TRPA's Regional Plan, the City of South Lake Tahoe's Tourist Core Area Plan, and Douglas County's South Shore Area Plan. Some of the elements that this project will incorporate is bringing this area to a main street experience making it a safer for pedestrians and bicycles. The City's Tourist Core Area Plan encouraged mixed use

development enabling this project to incorporate mixed use development. The mixed use development will include land uses such as lodging, commercial uses, high density residential including affordable housing. The project includes multi modal transportation, it will implement multiple thresholds including transportation, air quality, water quality, and scenic resources. It is also a vision of TRPA's Compact calling for a regional transportation system that will consider a loop road.

Tahoe Transportation District, Manager Mr. Hasty provided an overview of the US 50 proposed project.

The proposed project will have the opportunity to create a gateway, provide recreation options, stimulate private-sector support, attract and maintain a quality workforce.

The proposed alignment goes around the mountainside, including a two-lane roundabout on the Nevada side. The areas included in the analysis are not a hard and fast footprint and are not necessarily the project proposals. This is conceptual and for the purposes of the environmental evaluation it is what is possible within these areas.

A lot of the housing stock in this area is very old and not to standards. Majority of the residents are renters and are eligible for the relocation assistance plan. The Tahoe Transportation District is looking at replacing the residential and development rights with multi-family housing within the project area as much as possible. There are many people sharing space and through the relocation process TTD must acquire more space to accommodate those same numbers of people.

In May 2016, the Tahoe Transportation District Board adopted these guiding principles; right-of-way, housing, road construction, assistance and support for affected businesses, and continued community involvement.

The housing needs to be addressed first and the right-of-way needs to be acquired. The housing is the lynch pin to this project. There is over \$6 million of funding available at this time for acquisition, project design, and construction. On the Nevada side, there is some right-of-way that needs to be acquired but there is no development that has to be acquired as a part of that. That may provide the opportunity to act on the road in advance but on the California side there are no plans to build the road until the housing is addressed. Relocation for businesses is also part of the cost and activity that would need to happen with some of the businesses affected by this project.

The goal is to have the environmental document released to the public before the end of October and November and December would be public hearings. The third and final public hearing on the environmental document would go to the TTD meeting in December wrapping up the 60-day public comment period before Christmas. The final environmental document would be available in February at the earliest.

Presentation can be viewed at:

<http://www.trpa.org/wp-content/uploads/Agenda-Item-No.-V.A-US-50-resentation.pptx>

Commission Comments & Questions

Mr. Trout asked for a summary of the environmental issues to be considered.

Mr. Hasty said from a National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) perspective, the areas through the acquisition in the residential areas are a potential environmental justice issue because of the income level.

Mr. Weavil asked what affordable means in the context of deed restricted affordable housing.

Mr. Hasty said it is a question of what qualifies as that. They have the median income as the benchmark; if it is a certain percentage below that benchmark then it qualifies as low income. TRPA's definition for deed restricted is 55-years. Once built, it needs to remain that way for at least that time period. Approximately 20 percent over the median qualifies for moderate income. There is a need for all types.

Mr. Larsen asked what they are looking at in respect to the balance between the reduction for complete streets versus the amount of what will be needed for the intersections. The available space in that area is constricted and highways are one of the higher pollutant land uses.

Mr. Hasty said the demands of the TMDL has the attention of the local governments. They are looking at if all the areas are being treated, what are the existing capacities for treatment and what else can be done to enhance that.

Mr. Larsen asked if their team has been using the modeling tools to consider the pre-and post project loads from the different alternatives.

Mr. Hasty said they have not done that kind of analysis with every alternative. It has been discussed but have not gone to that level of detail because they are not to that point in the design. That will be done once a preferred alternative is selected.

Ms. Friedman said that a lot of the existing development within the area does not have water quality treatment or any best management practices. The redevelopment aspect of this project, will be a benefit to water quality from the development standpoint.

Ms. Carr asked what file reviews have been done and or what contingency plans have been incorporated into this document if contaminated soil is encountered.

Mr. Hasty said the level development from a design perspective is limited to what they

would consider a 30 percent design phase. Once a preferred alternative is selected, then money will be spent on the geotechnical field analysis and other parameters of the right-of-way.

Ms. Brekke-Read asked if there is funding to do the project.

Mr. Hasty said yes there is funding. There are a variety of funding sources and they are now in the position to start to put together a tentative funding plan. If transit oriented development is going to happen in this community it needs a public champion and the Tahoe Transportation District is prepared to do that.

Ms. Brekke-Read asked if the Environmental Impact Report (EIR) and Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) is evaluating the housing redevelopment projects.

Mr. Hasty said yes.

Ms. Brekke-Read asked if the project approval would include entitlement to those sites.

Mr. Marshall said no it is not in TRPA's perspective.

Ms. Brekke-Read asked if there are any other entities that must approve this project.

Mr. Hasty said no for the environmental document preferred alternative but it will be required for the project elements. The City of South Lake Tahoe and Douglas County will need to consider relinquishment of local roads and acceptance of new, in relationship to this environmental document.

Mr. Hymanson asked what happens to the paved areas if the lanes are reduced, would it become wider walkways?

Mr. Hasty said currently it needs to be widened in that location.

Mr. Hymanson asked if any of the alternatives consider a transit only lane.

Mr. Hasty said no. Currently they are depicting a cycle track as an option through that core.

Mr. Hymanson suggested a ninety-day public review period.

Mr. Lefevre asked if there will be more environmental analysis done when the project is ready to be constructed.

Mr. Hasty said it will one thing to build the replacement housing, it is anticipated that will be a permit versus another environmental document. This is being done at the

programmatic level relevant to those three locations and looking at the maximum potential that could happen in there as a first step and opening the door to that private sector invitation. That would require further analysis depending on what is being proposed and then going through the permitting process with both TRPA and the City of South Lake Tahoe.

Mr. Marshall said the intent is to maximize, that the future environmental review can tier off of this document. There will be an environmental document with each subsequent decision; the housing and any redevelopment. Those might be able to tier off of or incorporate by reference. This programmatic document might lead to either an abbreviated document or can shorten up a longer document with some of the analysis that was included in this one.

Mr. Lefevre asked if it was correct that the deed restriction would be in place for all the properties available for development in the future.

Mr. Hasty said not all of them. The proposed action requires the acquisition of 76 residential units. Approximately 56 of those qualify under TRPA rules and would be required to be deed restricted affordable.

Mr. Lefevre asked if it will rely on the private sector to do any of the redevelopment building.

Mr. Hasty said it does not for the housing component. There is the possibility of having the private sector help fund some of the housing but they are not counting on that.

Mr. Lefevre asked what is the equation for the housing stock replacement.

Mr. Hasty said when the time comes they will have to go back out and do that inventory to make the determination of what that population is and how many residential units will be required.

Mr. Lefevre asked if it relies on the current population that resides there or the current structural.

Mr. Hasty said it is based on the current structural.

Mr. Marshall said there is the replacement of the units that are being lost and that comes through as mitigation. The relocation assistance isn't necessarily mitigation for the loss of the units. That is on more of a per capita basis than a unit basis.

Mr. Lefevre asked as the properties are acquired who manages these structures in the interim.

Mr. Hasty said it depends on how quickly they are acquired. Either way, the Tahoe Transportation District would temporarily be a landlord. There are other organizations to partner with who deal with these types of situations. TTD would be more of a broker.

Mr. Drew asked for clarification on the entitlement for the Environmental document.

Mr. Marshall said this document supports a potential range of future project level decisions. The major project that will come forward is the relocation of Highway 50. That will be part of the overall project that comes forward. It depends on what the Tahoe Transportation District is going to do when they bring the project approval forward. It may have specific housing components with it, but at a minimum the approval of the relocation will include obligations of TTD to provide replacement housing. How that is satisfied may be up to TTD in subsequent future project level decisions. The term entitlement will be that subsequent stage, not when the US 50 Community Revitalization project moves forward.

Mr. Hasty agreed with Mr. Marshall and said this gives the TTD their boundaries to do both the road part of the project and the offsets such as the housing. There are details in this that cannot be answered until they get to the project specifics. This would be used as a minimum to tier off of whatever that level of detail needs to be done.

Mr. Drew said it comes down to the idea of discretionary versus administrative approvals once this programmatic environmental document is approved. He suggested that there may need to be a separate process memo that TRPA puts together describing how the agency sees follow up approvals that will be necessary for any other associated projects. If we are going to be looking for a public private partnership, the difference between discretionary and administrative approvals become significantly important. The choice that a private entity will make as to whether they want to be involved in a project is going to weigh heavily on how much of the approvals are discretionary.

Mr. Marshall said the Advisory Planning Commission's responsibility will be to review the environmental document, the project will not go to the APC for recommendation. The process memo will set forth the programmatic nature and what that means for subsequent decision making. The project will be coming in pieces but that same environmental document can be used in different ways to support those subsequent decision making parts.

Mr. Drew said it would be helpful to have that process memo so the Advisory Planning Commission and Governing Board understand their roles, and the community understands what the roles of the APC and Governing Board is. In addition, what the subsequent actions will be so they do not get into discussions that are not appropriate.

Mr. Teshara said although the Advisory Planning Commission's role is to review the environmental portion, it shouldn't preclude this Commission from having suggestions

that relate to the project or implementation.

Ms. Hill asked if any of the properties are over 50 years old and of historic value.

Mr. Hasty said there are a number of them that are over 50 years old but none are determined to be historic.

Ms. Hill asked if it would then be considered a special use.

Mr. Hasty said he is unsure.

Ms. Hill asked if a historic determination must be done.

Mr. Hasty said yes they have gone through State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO).

Mr. Marshall said that section of the Draft Environmental Impact Statement is an impact that needs to be reviewed by the Advisory Planning Commission because that is a part of the disclosure of the environmental impact associated with the project.

Ms. Hill said this applies to how these projects would be reviewed. For example, if a developer wanted to demolish a house and build affordable housing and found that it was over 50 years old and therefore historic, a historic determination would have to be done. Regardless, it is a special use and must be heard by the Hearings Officer.

Mr. Hasty said that is one of the elements that has been addressed.

Ms. Hill said there will also probably be some lot line adjustments. Is the City of South Lake Tahoe going to ramp up their staff to handle this work?

Mr. Marshall said the Tahoe Transportation District and TRPA is using the environmental document to facilitate subsequent decision making. Any suggestions from the Advisory Planning Commission that facilitates subsequent decision making so it is more attractive to get the public private projects would be useful.

Mr. Teshara said when the Tahoe Transportation Districts acquires these properties the TTD will also acquire a number of development rights which could also help a private sector investor.

Mr. Hasty said yes that is correct.

Mr. Guevin said the redevelopment focus is also going to address a lot of public safety and health and welfare concerns with these older properties.

Mr. Hitchcock asked if this will require an amendment to the City of South Lake Tahoe's

Tourist Core Area Plan for boundaries.

Mr. Hasty said if the proposed alignment becomes the preferred alternative then they will need to determine if that boundary as it is located now is correct and should it be moved.

Mr. Hitchcock said it is not so much on the alignment itself but the land use and the subsequent projects that will follow that may trigger boundary line adjustments.

Mr. Hasty said including what they have so far starts to test the applicability of the local area plan and the boundaries.

Mr. Hitchcock asked if the 55-year deed restriction applies to units of use that are acquired and then deed restricted to affordable housing or is the 55-year time frame also applicable to TRPA bonus units.

Mr. Marshall said there is not a time limitation on bonus units, it is in perpetuity.

Public Comments & Questions

None

B. Presentation of the Draft 2015 Threshold Evaluation Report

TRPA team member Ms. Regan said this is the sixth Threshold Evaluation Report. Both California and Nevada supported this effort with special appropriations to produce the report and complete the peer review process.

TRPA team member Ms. McNamara provided a presentation on the background of the Threshold Evaluation.

The Compact directed TRPA to establish these standards in 1982; there were 150 standards adopted for environmental quality across nine threshold categories. The purpose of the report is to assess the status and trend for each of those 178 standards. The findings of the report are the basis to update the Regional Plan, its policies and the Environmental Improvement Program.

The methods were modeled after the last Threshold Evaluation in 2011. Each of the 178 standards were summarized at the highest level using dashboard icons. The 2011 Threshold Evaluation Report was the first to undergo an independent peer review. Conservation Science Partners (CSP) performed the peer review to ensure the rigor of the report. CSP had an independent group of experts to determine if appropriate methods were used such as best available science, and expected best practice in developing this report.

Comments were separated into two categories; the first are recommendations to the content of the report. The second type were those that recommended a change to specific standards. Those were not addressed in the report but will be advanced through the Threshold Update Initiative because they require a more comprehensive process.

TRPA team member Mr. Segan provided an overview of the findings for the Threshold Evaluation Report.

The report showed incremental improvement from the 2011 Threshold Evaluation Report. Of the 110 of 178 standards, 70 percent are in attainment and 30 percent are out of attainment. Trend shows that 31 percent of the indicators are showing improvement relative to their desired condition, three percent are declining, and 66 percent have little to no change. Non-change in environmental management is often a positive result.

Air Quality: Eighty percent of standards are in attainment.
20 Standards: 16 in attainment, 2 not in attainment, and 2 no status determination.

Water Quality: Nine percent of standards are in attainment.
54 Standards: 5 in attainment, 4 not in attainment, and 45 no status determination.

Soil Conservation: Sixty-nine percent of standards are in attainment.
13 Standards: 9 in attainment, 3 not in attainment, 1 no status determination.

Vegetation: Thirty-nine percent of standards are in attainment.
28 Standards: 11 in attainment, 12 not in attainment, 5 no status determination.

Fisheries: Seventy-one percent of standards are in attainment.
7 Standards: 5 in attainment and 2 not in attainment.

Wildlife: Eighty-one percent of standards are in attainment.
16 Standards: 13 in attainment, 1 not in attainment, 2 no status determination.

Scenic Resources: Ninety-three percent of standards are in attainment.
811 of 869 are in attainment; Roadway travel units – 63 percent in attainment; Shoreline travel units – 67 percent in attainment; Scenic resources – 95 percent in attainment; Public areas and bike trails – 98 percent in attainment, and seven percent not in attainment.

Noise: Thirty-one percent of standards are in attainment.
32 Standards: 10 in attainment, 9 not in attainment, and 13 no status determination.

Recreation: Two threshold standards that have been assessed as in attainment; one to ensure the quality of the recreational experience and a standard for the fair share of the distribution of the regions recreation capacity.

The intent of the peer review was to provide TRPA with input to improve their monitoring program. Conservation Science Partners (CSP) selected a panel of 15 scientists compared to seven scientists in the 2011 peer review.

The reviewers recommended that Fisheries, Noise, and Soil Conservation threshold standards be improved. Wildlife, Recreation, and Vegetation needed to have the threshold standards and monitoring readdressed. Only minor improvements were suggested for Scenic Resources, Water and Air Quality. Those three standards were found to be robust and the monitoring programs and evaluation used to assess those were also found to be relatively robust. They said that the standards should be more clearly linked to the objectives. The science needed to be better linked and continue to update the standards. In addition, focus more on drivers of change.

The improvements for the monitoring program included how much data is collected, where it is collected, how it is collected, when it is collected, and how the data is interpreted and presented for decision making.

Reviewers generally identified greater deficiencies in the threshold standards themselves than in the monitoring programs used to collect information and analyze them. Modifying those threshold standards will make it easier to improve the monitoring program that supports the entire evaluation report.

Presentation can be viewed at:

<http://www.trpa.org/wp-content/uploads/Agenda-Item-No.V.B-Threshold-Evaluation.pdf>

Commission Comments & Questions

Mr. Hymanson asked for more information on the end game for the threshold report.

Mr. Segan said staff will request that the Governing Board formally issue the report in December 2016. Staff will continue to work with the results and integrate the findings of the report into the programs and policies.

Mr. Hymanson asked if the Advisory Planning Commission will be part of the formal issuance process.

Mr. Marshall said yes, the Advisory Planning Commission will recommend to the Governing Board to formally issue the report.

Mr. Hymanson asked if this report is ready for issuance or are there critical flaws. If so, what are they and are they being addressed.

Mr. Segan said the information that Mr. Hymanson is asking for is in the executive summary. There are no fatal flaws in this report, but the peer review highlights a number of ways to improve the document and have been taken into consideration. Specifically, the comments in the Wildlife Chapter about using more robust techniques to analyze population trends. There is another set of larger recommendations that address the standards themselves. The peer review and the executive summary have targeted critiques about whether the information is sufficient. It will be part of the process for staff and Mr. Hymanson as his role as a Science Advisory Council Program Coordinator to address.

Mr. Hymanson said understands that in terms of the standards, this evaluation is not about modifying the standards. You have begun to give the information about this update initiative. It is the analysis and what is being identified as the monitoring program. He will review the individual comments and responses made by staff.

Mr. Segan suggested using the executive summary to the peer review as a guide, it goes through each threshold category and outlines reviewer concerns or major comments. It will show how those have been integrated or comments responded to and whether that is sufficient.

Mr. Hymanson said he read the executive summary and does not get the sense of any fatal flaws but there are a lot of criticisms.

Mr. Segan agreed that there are not fatal flaws, but a broad continuum of improvements that are suggested.

Mr. Hymanson said something the stakeholders are going to look at is where we are going with this threshold update. Is it going to be as protective as the system that is in place now? His concern is that some of the stakeholders may question whether we are backsliding and how do we provide assurances that we are not. And if we are, how do we show analysis that is supportable. Depending on where the Agency goes and the Board direction that could drive some of the analysis that needs to be done to evaluate threshold standards. Because some of the new ways of monitoring wildlife is not only scientifically rigorous and cost efficient, but it is also more protective than the standards that they have now. He encouraged staff to think about those ideas in terms of the update initiative and the kind of information the Governing Board will need when it comes to making a decision on change. In regards to the monitoring, there is a conflicting message in the presentation today. It refers to more robust monitoring and evaluation and on the other hand it states "the cost of comprehensive monitoring is beyond the resources of the Agency and its partners." There needs to be sideboards. Money is one of

the big constraints and feels it is incumbent on the agency to make the effort to get more funding.

Mr. Larsen said the peer reviewer comments are critical and honest and seem consistent with the previous peer review. He encouraged staff to find a way to address the information received from the peer review with the respect to the standards. It is clear that those need to be worked on in terms of better understanding how they are assessing environmental progress. We need to determine what is the problem that is trying to be solved and what are the issues. Once there is a better understanding of that then there will be a better understanding of what needs to be monitored, how we need to assess it, and how to solve the problem. Regarding slide 25, items one and two refer to two different ways of restoring the stream environmental zones. It refers to disturbed SEZ with one being developed and the other undeveloped. How can they can consider the Upper Truckee Marsh being developed, subdivided, or otherwise disturbed. He suggested that this needs to be looked at in how it is determined where a restoration project is placed.

Mr. Segan said the larger point of greater definitions being required for each of these terms is made in the report. The 25 percent restored is something the peer reviewers picked up on and what does it mean to restore a subdivided SEZ. Disturbed and developed is straightforward, but "subdivision" does not restore. Evaluating that was a challenge because since the standard was adopted, there has been over 1,000 acres of SEZ acquired. The actions in the "first one" to preserve naturally functioning SEZs also contribute to preservation of SEZ on subdivided lands. They have generally followed the protocols or assessment criteria in past evaluations in terms of which SEZ restoration projects they have included in the total tally. A comprehensive list of those are in the appendices of the report. They have not delved into the larger question of how these items relate to each other or what restoration means for disturbed, developed, or subdivided other than to highlight the inconsistency and say that further action is needed.

Mr. Marshall said it is the urban boundary that distinguishes it. If you are outside the urban boundary it is in the first category and if you are inside it would be in the second category.

Mr. Segan said the notion of the urban boundary in regards to this evaluation was introduced in the last evaluation. Many of the projects previously counted were outside the urban boundary, but because urban boundaries were drawn specifically to exclude undeveloped areas. The Upper Truckee Marsh is not inside the urban boundary; the urban boundaries specifically align on either side of it. This is true for many of the restoration projects that were considered urban in the past.

Mr. Larsen cautioned that this number has been put forward as part of a success story. The Upper Truckee Marsh is arguably a functioning wetland system and there will be

restoration activities and that function will improve by some degree. This paints a picture that there is going to be 592 acres of restored area. There has been a lot of SEZ function projects and improvement projects where there has been what one would consider as a disturbed SEZ. How we look at SEZ is a broader question.

Mr. Marshall said it is not be stated that they are done and there is nothing more to do. What is critical is if they put it in category number two and it is counted, then it is in attainment but there shouldn't be a stopping point. They next point is to look at what are SEZs and 1b thresholds and what should the appropriate standards be for both of those categories.

Mr. Larsen said the standards now do not adequately assess the questions of what is the problem and what is trying to be accomplished in respect to SEZs.

Mr. Patterson asked what it will take to update threshold standards and what is the timeframe.

Mr. Segan said the first step is to compare the formulation of the current standards against best practice for standard formulation which is the task that staff will be working with the Tahoe Science Advisory Council on over the next three to four months. They will start by flagging standards that there are significant issues and prioritize them. The strategic initiative has a five-year time frame but hopes to see progress before then.

Mr. Hester said the Governing Board identified seven strategic initiatives and directed staff to design a multi-year work program for these initiatives. What was presented today was the first step.

Ms. Regan said they have a new opportunity to work with the science council as an independent body and to work through tough issues that Mr. Hymanson has identified.

Mr. Teshara said the issue with the adaptive management process is that it is a long process. We need to look at what is the story is and have an explanation about how science has changed and what the Agency and its many partners are doing to update science in the context of the thresholds and the adaptive management.

Ms. Carr said in addition to the changing science there is also the changing regulatory environment and the changing environment itself. She asked how that changes the "picture" and how it plays into the changing science.

Mr. Hymanson said also changing societal values should be considered. In earlier science plans, society cared about the huge influx of vagrants and what that was going to do to conditions in the Basin. Today the attention is focused on AIS. The Tahoe Science Advisory Council has funding to work with TRPA staff to begin the process of an assessment and technical evaluation. It is a pilot effort because it will not have all of the

answers. It will take a subset of that assessment and the Science Council will help inform how the plan will work.

Public Comments & Questions

None

VI. REPORTS

A. Executive Director

Mr. Hester said the Governing Board approved the Public Health and Safety Code Amendments at their September 28, 2016 meeting. Staff is moving forward with an effort to create a road map for the due diligence process that involves all the jurisdictions. The Development Rights Working Group has approved a mission statement and scope of work. They will meet on October 25 and will review criteria on what is a successful development rights system. In addition, staff has a Request for Proposal out to find a consultant to assist the working group. They contacted the American Planning Association Planning Advisory Service to solicit input from graduate students on the Development Rights program. They just received a Strategic Growth Council grant to help with the fiscal analysis of this.

Mr. Trout suggested having conversations with other jurisdictions to see if there are any questions or concerns.

Mr. Teshara suggested adding a future agenda item for a report out on the Development Rights by Ms. Brekke-Read and Mr. Trout.

B. General Counsel

No report.

C. APC Members

Mr. Lefevre announced that the US Forest Service Lake Tahoe Basin Management Unit hired Teresa McClung as their new Deputy Forest Supervisor. Joseph Flower will also be joining them as a Presidential Management representative to work on initiatives to reduce the burden of the special use permits.

Mr. Hymanson said the Tahoe Science Advisory Council had their work plan approved. They also, have funding from the pier and buoy lease fees in California that has been allocated for Science Council work. TRPA has agreed to serve as the administrative and financial agency for the Council. They have begun to work with their staff to complete contracts to support the council's operations and begin work on the threshold update.

Ms. Carr said Kathy Sertic retired on October 3 and her replacement is Paul Comba. There are three inter local agreements with urban implementing partners on the Tahoe TMDL; two of those have been approved. Washoe County and Douglas County are on track to have their next five-year agreement in place and they finalizing their work with NDOT. The TMDL has an executive meeting next week where they are working on the “adjust” phase of their adaptive management process.

Ms. Brekke-Read said the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) contract was approved for Fanny Bridge. The Tahoe Basin Area Plan Final EIR is being prepared and is expected to be released in early November and will come to the Advisory Planning Commission in December. The new Community Development Director starts October 31, 2016. The Kings Beach Commercial Core Area improvements are wrapping up.

Mr. Plemel said the Downtown Carson City project of taking five lanes down to three lanes and bypass will be completed by the end of October.

Mr. Larsen said California is due for an update on their five-year permitting process that implements the TMDL and is scheduled for March 2017. He will be presenting to his Board next month to update the progress and schedule.

Mr. Teshara said the Nevada Oversight Committee meeting scheduled for tomorrow has been cancelled.

VII. PUBLIC COMMENT

None

VIII. ADJOURNMENT

Chair Mr. Teshara adjourned the meeting at 12:45 p.m.

Respectfully Submitted,



Marja Ambler
Clerk to the Board

The above meeting was taped in its entirety. Anyone wishing to listen to the tapes of the above mentioned meeting may call for an appointment at (775) 588-4547. In addition, written documents submitted at the meeting are available for review

MEMORANDUM

Date: November 2, 2016
To: TRPA Advisory Planning Commission
From: TRPA Staff
Subject: Implementing Ordinance to Adopt Amendments to Code of Ordinances Chapter 84 for Essential Public Safety Facilities within the Shorezone

Requested Action: Recommend approval of Ordinance 2016-___, formally adopting the proposed amendments to the Code of Ordinances Chapter 84 for Essential Public Safety Facilities within the Shorezone.

Staff Recommendation: Staff recommends that Advisory Planning Commission (APC) recommend adoption of the ordinance.

Project Description/Background: At their September 28, 2016 meeting, the TRPA Governing Board unanimously approved the proposed amendments to Chapter 84 of the Code based on the staff summary and the evidence in the record. The purpose of the recommended action is to formally adopt the Ordinance necessary to make effective the approved Code amendments, which was unintentionally excluded from the board packet. Additional project information is contained within the September 2016 Governing Board meeting materials.¹

Required Motions: To recommend approval of the requested action, APC must make the following motion, based on this staff summary and the evidence in the record:

- 1) A motion to recommend adoption of Ordinance 2016-___, amending Ordinance 87-9, as previously amended, to amend Code of Ordinances Chapter 84, as shown in Attachment A.

Contact Information: If you have any questions, please contact: Lucia Maloney, Senior Planner, at lmaloney@trpa.org or (775) 589-5324.

Attachments:

- A. Ordinance 2016-___ with Proposed Code Amendments

¹ <http://www.trpa.org/governing-board-documents-september-28-2016/>

Attachment A
Ordinance 2016-__ with Proposed Code Amendments

TAHOE REGIONAL PLANNING AGENCY

ORDINANCE 2016-

AN AMENDMENT TO ORDINANCE NO. 87-9, AS PREVIOUSLY AMENDED, TO AMEND THE TRPA CODE OF ORDINANCES, CHAPTER 84, TO: (1) ACCOMMODATE REGIONAL EMERGENCY RESPONSE LAKE ACCESS AND EGRESS NEEDS; AND (2) PROVIDE FOR OTHER MATTERS PROPERLY RELATED THERETO.

The Governing Board of the Tahoe Regional Planning Agency does ordain as follows:

Section 1.00 Findings

- 1.10 It is desirable to amend TRPA Ordinance 87-9, as amended, by amending the TRPA Code of Ordinances to further implement the Regional Plan pursuant to Article VI (a) and other applicable provisions of the Tahoe Regional Planning Compact.
- 1.20 The TRPA Code of Ordinances amendments were the subject of an Initial Environmental Checklist (IEC), which was processed in accordance with Chapter 3: *Environmental Documentation* of the TRPA Code of Ordinances and Article VI of the Rules of Procedure. The TRPA Code of Ordinances amendments have been determined not to have a significant effect on the environment, and are therefore exempt from the requirement of an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) pursuant to Article VII of the Compact.
- 1.30 The Advisory Planning Commission (APC) and the Governing Board have each conducted a noticed public hearing on the proposed TRPA Code of Ordinances amendments. The APC has recommended Governing Board adoption of the necessary findings and adopting ordinance. At these hearings, oral testimony and documentary evidence were received and considered.
- 1.40 The Governing Board finds that the TRPA Code of Ordinances amendments adopted hereby will continue to implement the Regional Plan, as amended, in a manner that achieves and maintains the adopted environmental threshold carrying capacities as required by Article V(c) of the Compact.
- 1.50 Prior to the adoption of this ordinance, the Governing Board made the findings required by Section 4.5 of the TRPA Code of Ordinances, and Article V(g) of the Compact.
- 1.60 Each of the foregoing findings is supported by substantial evidence in the record.

Section 2.00 TRPA Code of Ordinances Amendments

Subsection 6.10 of Ordinance 87-9, as amended, is hereby further amended by amending the TRPA Code of Ordinances, as shown below. Deletions are shown in ~~red~~ and additions are shown in blue.

84.10 ~~SAFETY AND NAVIGATION DEVICES~~ PUBLIC SAFETY

84.10.1 Safety and Navigation Devices

New safety and navigational structures may be permitted only upon the recommendation of the Army Corps of Engineers or the U.S. Coast Guard.

84.10.2 Essential Public Safety Facilities

Essential Public Safety facilities within the Shorezone provide lake access and egress for public safety and emergency response.

- A. One Essential Public Safety Facility in the Shorezone may be designated within each of El Dorado, Placer, Washoe, and Douglas Counties, and one for the U.S. Coast Guard.
- B. Essential Public Safety Facilities in the Shorezone shall comply with the location, design and construction standards set forth in subsections 84.5.1 and 84.5.2 for piers, subsections 84.6.1 and 84.6.2 for boat ramps, subsection 84.7.1 for mooring buoys, and subsections 84.8.1 and 84.8.2 for floating docks and platforms; except that a facility recognized by TRPA as an Essential Public Safety Facility pursuant to this subsection may deviate from location, design and construction standards set forth in the following subparagraphs, when necessary for functionality: 84.5.1.A, 84.5.1.D, 84.5.1.E, 84.5.2.A, 84.6.1.A, 84.6.1.C, 84.6.2.A, 84.7.1.A, 84.7.1.C, 84.8.1.A, 84.8.1.D, and 84.8.2.A.
- C. If an Essential Public Safety Facility ceases to be used for public service, any portion of the structure allowed to deviate from general location, design or construction standards pursuant to this subsection must be removed or brought into conformance with development standards.

Section 3.00 Interpretation and Severability

The provisions of this ordinance amending the TRPA Code of Ordinances adopted hereby shall be liberally construed to affect their purposes. If any section, clause, provision or portion thereof is declared unconstitutional or invalid by a court of competent jurisdiction, the remainder of this ordinance and the amendments to the Regional Plan Package shall not be affected thereby. For this purpose, the provisions of this ordinance and the amendments to the Regional Plan Package are hereby declared respectively severable.

Section 4.00 Effective Date

The provisions of this ordinance amending the TRPA Code of Ordinances shall become effective on January 16, 2016.

PASSED AND ADOPTED by the Governing Board of the Tahoe Regional Planning Agency at a regular meeting held on November 16, 2016, by the following vote:

- Ayes:
- Nays:
- Abstentions:
- Absent:

Casey Beyer, Chair
Tahoe Regional Planning Agency
Governing Board

MEMORANDUM

Date: November 2, 2016

To: TRPA Advisory Planning Commission

From: TRPA Staff

Subject: Proposed Amendments to Update Chapter 10, TRPA Regional Plan Maps, of the TRPA Code of Ordinances to integrate Geographic Information System Mapping and Corresponding Technical Correction Updates to Chapters 11, 12, 14, 30, 60, 61, 62, 66, 67, 68, and 90 of the TRPA Code of Ordinances

Requested Action: Provide a recommendation to the Governing Board regarding the proposed Tahoe Regional Planning Agency (TRPA) Code of Ordinances amendments.

Staff Recommendation: Staff recommends that the Advisory Planning Commission (APC) recommend approval of the proposed Code amendments to the Governing Board (GB). To recommend approval of the requested action, the APC should make the following motions:

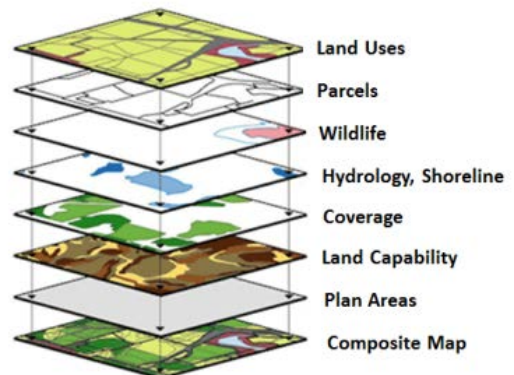
- 1) A motion to recommend approval of the required findings, including a finding of no significant effect, for adoption of the amendments to update Chapters 10, 11, 12, 14, 30, 60, 61, 62, 66, 67, 68, and 90 of the TRPA Code of Ordinances as provided in Attachments C and D hereto.
- 2) A motion to recommend adoption of Ordinance 2016-___, amending Ordinance 87-9, as previously amended, to amend Chapters 10, 11, 12, 14, 30, 60, 61, 62, 66, 67, 68, and 90 of the TRPA Code of Ordinances to integrate Geographic Information System mapping as provided in Attachment D hereto.

Background: TRPA staff is recommending updates to the TRPA Code of Ordinances to comprehensively integrate the advancements of GIS technologies into Regional Plan mapping. During past meetings, several APC and Governing Board members have requested updates and clarification on the use of GIS data for regulatory purposes. The main reasons for many of the proposed Chapter 10 Code amendments are:

- o To update the Code to reflect the contemporary usage of GIS technologies;
- o To clarify the “official” maps that require Governing Board approval, such as the Regional Land Use Map, in order to be amended; and
- o To clarify that “other” maps are to be maintained and updated by TRPA staff based on the best available information.

TRPA staff now uses GIS digital data which were previously provided only on hard-copy maps. Today, GIS is the industry standard method for mapping geographic information and the best available information pertaining to local and regional environmental resources and development regulations. Other agencies

have upgraded to GIS technologies and the data they produce (such as parcel and soils data) are primarily provided in a GIS digital data layer format. Consequently, TRPA geographic information must be in a matching GIS format to allow for integration, comparison, streamlined analysis, and improved compatibility with other data. Hard copy maps such as mylar overlays are typically no longer used since they are prone to damage and data loss; difficult to update and provide backup security; and the data analyses, information sharing, data comparison abilities, and customization for projects all are limited. As a result, TRPA staff recommends discontinuing the regular use of mylar overlays after this information is integrated electronically into the GIS database. GIS data, often referred to as GIS data layers can be used dynamically to create maps.



The graphic above illustrates how GIS streamlines the integration, comparison, and analysis of different GIS digital layers.

Consistent with other well-run organizations, standard operating procedures for GIS have already been established at TRPA in a regularly updated document referred to as, *The TRPA GIS Protocols, Rules and Procedures*. The purpose for these guidelines is to outline standards for TRPA staff or contractors to deliver consistent, standardized GIS data, maps, data analyses, and tools (such as online interactive mapping tools). These guidelines establish GIS data standards such as a specific geographic projection for GIS data (Universal Transverse Mercator North American Datum 1983, Zone 10 North); metadata documentation standards; map design; file saving guidelines to improve data retrieval, navigation, and backup; and best practices. TRPA provides various GIS data/map resources on the www.trpa.org/gis and <http://gis.trpa.org/> webpages. These webpages are updated regularly to provide new and improved resources and mapping tools.

In addition, staff recommends that Governing Board continue to review updates to “Official Regional Plan Maps and GIS Data Layers” such as Town Center, Area Plan or Basin boundaries as these are created through a discretionary action to implement the Regional Plan, primarily through regulatory processes. For non-regulatory data, staff recommends adding Code language to support regular updates to GIS data to promote the use of better quality, more accurate, current data provided by partner agencies or from TRPA field work. The non-regulatory GIS data targeted for these regular updates includes datasets such as special species needed for monitoring. These Code updates will help streamline the integration of GIS data quality improvements and remove unnecessary review.

Lake Tahoe Region Boundary Amendments

Along with the integration of GIS, staff recommends adding an applicant initiated process for amendment to regulatory jurisdictional boundaries for which TRPA is responsible (e.g. Lake Tahoe Region boundary). The guidelines for amending these boundaries are provided in Attachment A.

The most widely used example of a regulatory boundary that would be subject to this process is the Tahoe Region boundary. The origin and current status of the boundary is provided to illustrate the need.

When the Region boundary was originally delineated on the official maps of the agency, TRPA staff used hydrology and topography information from U.S. Forest Service maps and other maps created for the Regional Plan Map Series to delineate the Tahoe Region boundary (or the Lake Tahoe Region Jurisdictional Boundary). The Region boundary was primarily delineated according to the Lake Tahoe watershed or Basin

and this includes the area of land where all of the water that is under it or drains off of it goes into Lake Tahoe with an exception of a few boundary adjustments outlined in the Bi-State Compact (described in Attachment A). The entire “Region” boundary was never surveyed. More recently, TRPA staff used GIS software to digitize the Tahoe Region boundary, based on the boundary established on the original maps.

In general, the fact that the Tahoe Region boundary has never been surveyed has not been an issue because the majority of the boundary crosses public lands and will not be developed. In fact, TRPA staff was only able to identify 184 privately owned parcels that intersect with the Tahoe Region boundary. The owners of some of these privately owned parcels have expressed an interest in having the ability to have the Tahoe Region boundary line surveyed in order to precisely delineate the TRPA jurisdiction. A map showing where public and private lands intersect the Tahoe Region boundary is provided as Figure 2, in Attachment A. TRPA staff recommends amendments to Code Section 10.3.3 to clearly outline how TRPA jurisdictional boundary adjustment requests will be processed.

A general overview of proposed code amendments is described below:

- For most of the maps, TRPA staff proposes an update from the term “Overlay” to “Layer” to accurately describe these as GIS data layer updates vs. updates to mylar overlays. TRPA staff added definitions to improve understanding on GIS and different key GIS resources.
- TRPA staff proposes that the scale of the hard copy maps be removed from the code as they can be generated from a GIS at many different scales and the metadata typically will describe the level of accuracy. TRPA staff proposes a definition for “Official Regional Plan Maps and GIS Data Layers” that clarifies the intent for listing these resources. The definition of an official TRPA Regional Plan map/GIS data layer shall only be those that are both created and maintained by TRPA to provide boundaries for implementing TRPA policies and Code. Following this definition, TRPA proposes some modifications to the content listed in the “Official Regional Plan Maps and GIS Data Layers” (New Subsection 10.3.1) and “Other Maps” (New Subsection 10.3.2). The amendments include the addition of “regional land use classification boundaries”, “special planning districts (includes Town Centers)”, and “Area Plan zoning district boundaries” in Code Section 10.3.1A: Plan Area GIS Layers since these layers are regulatory. These layers are a part of Map 1: *Conceptual Regional Land Use* which was included in the 2012 Regional Plan Update (link to maps: www.trpa.org/wp-content/uploads/RP_Final_Adopted_Map_Packet_amended5_2014.pdf). Regional Plan Maps 2 through 5 are not included here since they include GIS data such as transit service that tends to be updated regularly.
- TRPA staff proposes an applicant initiated process for amendment to regulatory jurisdictional boundaries for which TRPA is responsible and has provided specific guidelines for amending the TRPA jurisdictional boundaries. These amendments should be consistent with the definition of “Region” in Article II. Definitions – in the Tahoe Regional Planning Compact and should be reviewed carefully for consistency with Figure 1 in the TRPA Regional Plan.¹ The survey used to delineate the

¹ The Tahoe Regional Planning Compact (Compact), Article II – Definitions (a), defines “Region” as including Lake Tahoe, the adjacent parts of Douglas and Washoe Counties and Carson City, which for the purposes of this compact shall be deemed a county, lying within the Tahoe Basin in the State of Nevada, and the adjacent parts of the counties of Placer and El Dorado lying within the Tahoe Basin in the State of California, and that additional and adjacent part of the county of Placer outside of the Tahoe Basin in the State of California which lies southward and eastward of a line starting at the intersection of the basin crestline and the north boundary of section 1, thence west to the northwest corner of section 3, thence south to the intersection of the basin crestline and the west boundary of section 10; all

TRPA jurisdictional boundary shall evaluate both the topography and hydrology of a site using the best available, most current, and accurate data. The proposed boundary should be submitted in a GIS compatible format. Certified Engineers and/or Surveyors must rely on the most current, more precise, and most comprehensively surveyed boundary information to indicate the reason the proposed boundary is a more accurate one.

TRPA staff has researched and provided a rationale for each recommended amendment (see Attachment B). Additional Chapter 10 Code amendments are expected at a later date for the Shoreline Planning Initiative (including the prime fish habitat, stream fish habitat quality, pierhead line, and shorezone tolerance district boundaries) and for the land capability overlay.

Environmental Review: The environmental effects of the proposed Code amendments were evaluated using an Initial Environmental Checklist (IEC), prepared pursuant to the provisions of the Tahoe Regional Planning Compact, Chapter 3: *Environmental Documentation* of the TRPA Code of Ordinances, and Article 6: *Environmental Impact Statements* and Rules of Procedure. The IEC found that the proposed amendments would have no significant effects on the environment (see Attachment E).

Contact Information: For questions or to provide additional input regarding this item, please contact Jennifer Cannon, AICP, GISP, Senior Planner, at (775) 589-5297 or JCannon@TRPA.org.

Attachments:

- A. Guidelines for Amending TRPA Jurisdictional Boundaries and Figures 1 and 2
- B. Code Corrections and Rationale
- C. Required Findings/Rationale
- D. Adopting Ordinance and Exhibit 1, Code Amendments
- E. Initial Environmental Checklist
- F. Compliance Measures and Threshold Indicators Checklist

sections referring to township 15 north, range 16 east, M.D. B. & M. The region defined and described herein shall be precisely delineated on the official maps of the agency.

Attachment A
Guidelines for Amending TRPA Jurisdictional Boundaries and Figures 1 and 2

Guidelines for Amending TRPA Jurisdictional Boundaries and Figures 1 and 2

Staff recommends the following applicant initiated process for amendment to regulatory jurisdictional boundaries for which TRPA is responsible (e.g. Lake Tahoe Region boundary).

- 1) Only proposed boundaries prepared by licensed engineers/surveyors will be considered. As shown in TRPA Regional Plan Figure 1 – Lake Tahoe Region, the Region boundary does not always follow the Basin boundary. A section is removed from Alpine County and a section is added near Tahoe City. These boundaries are not related to hydrology and the watershed. TRPA staff review of any proposed boundary must ensure compliance with these TRPA Regional Plan Figure 1 non-watershed boundaries.
- 2) Applicants will be required to submit the boundary amendment in a GIS compatible format.
- 3) Engineers/surveyors will be required to evaluate both the topography and hydrology of a site using best available, most current, more accurate information (e.g. site surveys, aerial maps, topographic maps, etc.) to delineate the boundary in question, and they must provide an explanation of the reason the data they used are superior to those used for any prior surveys of that portion of the boundary. TRPA staff has added an addendum to the Request for Qualifications (RFP) for Consultant Services that was issued on March 24, 2015 for engineering/surveying services in order to identify consultants that would be interested in performing this work.
- 4) TRPA staff will process applications for these amendments pursuant to Section 10.4.1 of TRPA Code.

Figure 1 – Lake Tahoe Region

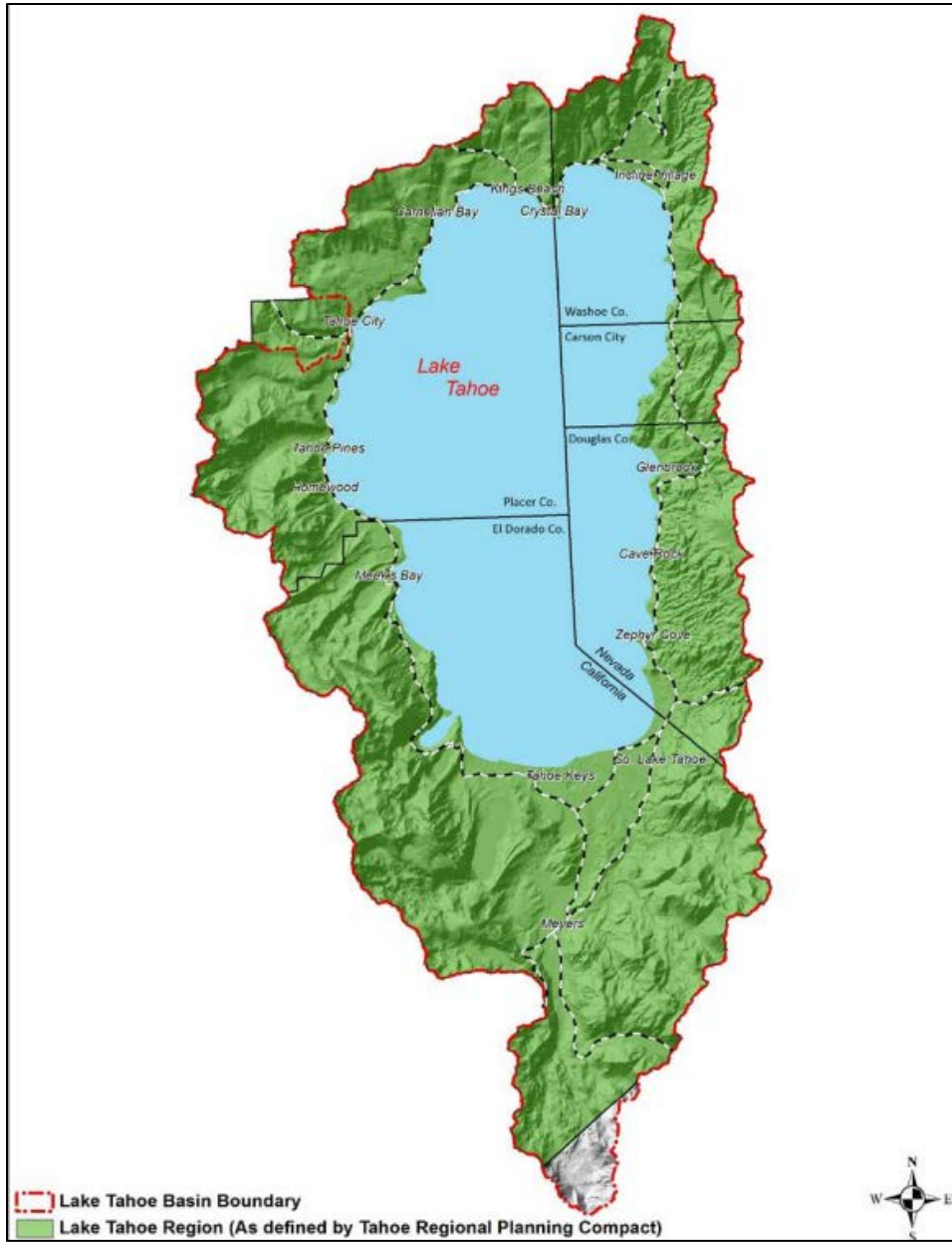
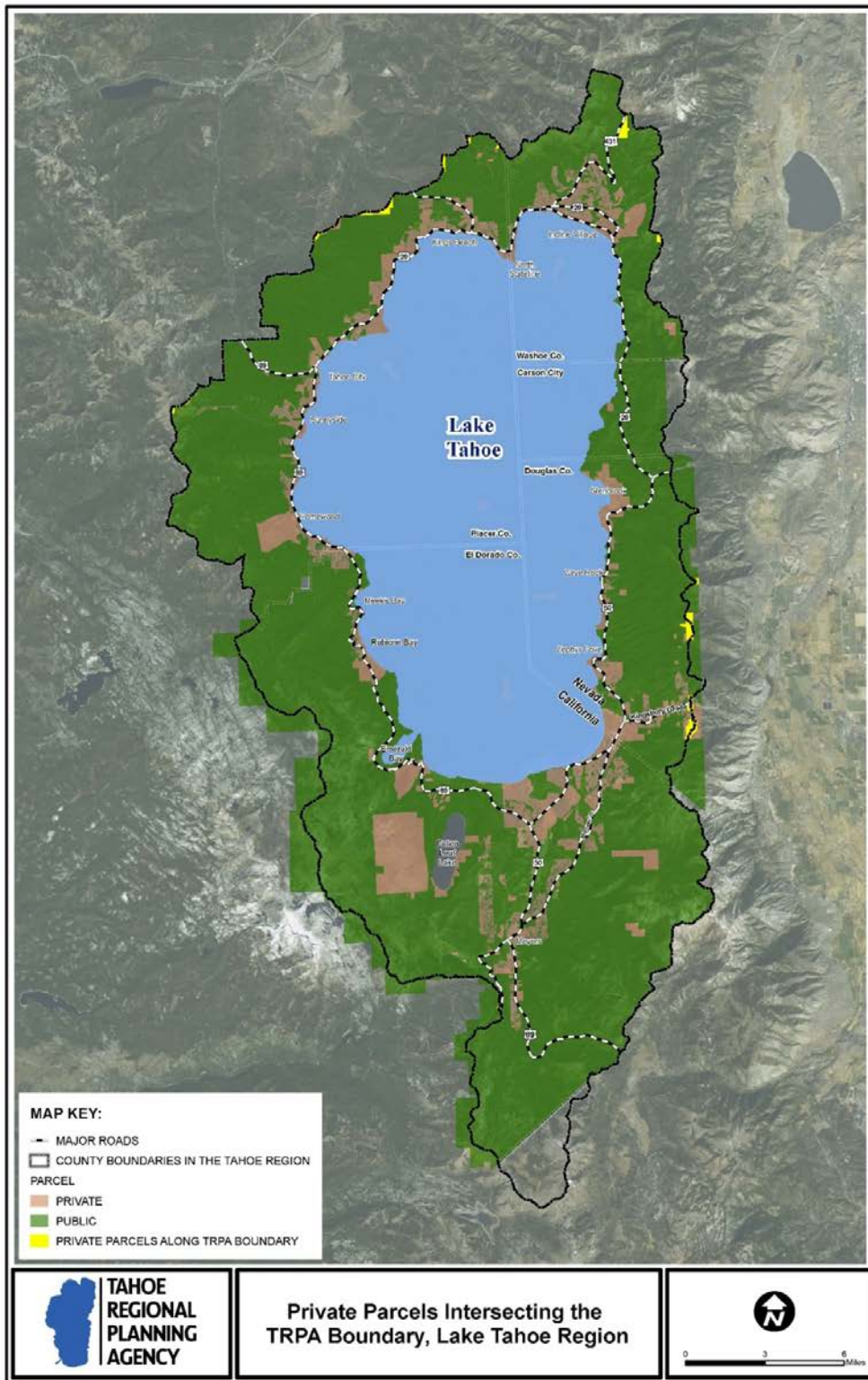


Figure 2 – Public and Private Parcels Along the TRPA Boundary



Attachment B
Code Corrections and Rationale

Code Corrections and Rationale

TRPA Code of Ordinances Corrections:

New language is in “blue” and underlined and deleted language is in “red” and ~~stricken~~ through. Note: In addition to the proposed Code changes within Attachment A, other formatting corrections are proposed as part of this Code update, including Table of Contents, Header, and Footer adjustments necessary due to the revisions proposed. Refer to the amended draft Code in Attachment E to review the formatting changes.

TABLE 1: PROPOSED CODE AMENDMENTS – PRIMARY CHAPTER 10 AMENDMENTS

TABLE 1: PROPOSED CODE AMENDMENTS – PRIMARY CHAPTER 10 AMENDMENTS			
The amendments in this table integrates digital-based Geographic Information System (GIS) mapping into regional plan mapping and discontinues the use of hard-copy overlays for most of the Code-referenced maps.			
Item #	Code Section	Amendment	Rationale
1.1	10.2	<p>Applicability Any map or Geographic Information System (GIS) data layer referenced by <u>Code Section 10.3.1</u> this Code shall be an official TRPA <u>Regional Plan</u> map or <u>official TRPA Regional Plan</u> GIS data layer. TRPA shall not approve any project or implement any program that is inconsistent with an official TRPA map or GIS dataset, unless otherwise provided by this Code.</p>	<p>This Code Section presents applicability of the Chapter 10 contents. The purpose of the amendments within this Section is to clarify specific applicability of official TRPA Regional Plan maps and GIS data layers.</p>

TABLE 1: PROPOSED CODE AMENDMENTS – PRIMARY CHAPTER 10 AMENDMENTS

The amendments in this table integrates digital-based Geographic Information System (GIS) mapping into regional plan mapping and discontinues the use of hard-copy overlays for most of the Code-referenced maps.

Item #	Code Section	Amendment	Rationale
1.2	10.3	<p>Establishment of Official TRPA Maps and GIS Data Layers The maps and GIS data layers listed below in Code Section 10.3.1 are established as the official TRPA Regional Plan maps and GIS data layers. The official TRPA Regional Plan Maps shall include mapped information and GIS data layers produced and maintained by TRPA that outline the boundaries for adopted TRPA goals, policies and Code. Official TRPA maps shall be certified by a signature block for the Governing Board Chair as official maps of the TRPA.</p>	<p>This Code Section establishes clear definitions for official TRPA Regional Plan maps and GIS data layers.</p> <p>This section defines an official TRPA Regional Plan map and GIS data layer as something that is both produced and maintained by TRPA. It has come to the attention of staff that as adopted, the Code does not specify which maps are “Official”, thus implying overly broad jurisdiction for map-keeping. This amendment corrects for that issue by clarifying that TRPA “official” map and layers shall be only those which are both produced and maintained by TRPA to provide boundaries for TRPA Code regulations and policies.</p> <p>The amendment in this section removes the requirement that official maps be certified by a signature block. Modern GIS technology no longer requires hard-copy mapping.</p> <p>During the drafting of the 1987 Regional Plan, mapping was conducted using hard copy overlays. Today, modern GIS technology uses GIS data layers to create maps needed for effective planning. As adopted the Code refers to “overlays”. The proposed amendments update the Code to “layers”, as that is the modern term used throughout the industry today.</p>

TABLE 1: PROPOSED CODE AMENDMENTS – PRIMARY CHAPTER 10 AMENDMENTS

The amendments in this table integrates digital-based Geographic Information System (GIS) mapping into regional plan mapping and discontinues the use of hard-copy overlays for most of the Code-referenced maps.

Item #	Code Section	Amendment	Rationale
1.3	10.3.1	10.3.1. Base Maps The base map is a reference map for all the overlays and indicates the location of existing features, roads, parcels, and other relevant information.	The amendment in this section removes Base Maps as Official TRPA maps. TRPA staff currently use GIS data layers to provide location reference information. The GIS data layers used for base map, reference purposes are typically produced and managed by other organizations such as state departments of transportation (roads) and local county jurisdictions (parcels). TRPA staff is not notified of changes to these data and modifications do occur regularly.

TABLE 1: PROPOSED CODE AMENDMENTS – PRIMARY CHAPTER 10 AMENDMENTS

The amendments in this table integrates digital-based Geographic Information System (GIS) mapping into regional plan mapping and discontinues the use of hard-copy overlays for most of the Code-referenced maps.

Item #	Code Section	Amendment	Rationale
1.4	10.3. 21	<p>10.3.21. Regional Plan Overlay Maps Layers The following series of geographic data layers overlay maps at a scale of 1" = 400' and 1" = 2,000' are the official TRPA Regional Plan GIS Data Layers and Overlay Maps.</p> <p>A. Plan Area GIS Layers Overlay The plan area GIS data layers overlay maps relate to the Plan Area Statements, Regional Plan Map 1: Conceptual Regional Land Use, Community Plans, and Area Plans and indicate plan area boundaries, special area boundaries, community plan boundaries, redevelopment and master plan boundaries, hydrologic related areas boundaries, regional land use classification boundaries, special planning districts (includes Town Centers), Area Plan zoning district boundaries, and other relevant information.</p> <p>B. Land Capability Overlay The land capability overlay maps indicate the boundaries of land capability districts, the boundaries of stream environment zones, the boundaries of shorezone tolerance districts, and other relevant information.</p> <p>C. Historic Resources Overlay The historic resources overlay maps indicate the location of archaeological and historic sites determined by TRPA to be significant.</p> <p>DC. Prime Fish Habitat GIS Layer Overlay The prime fish habitat overlay GIS data layer maps identifies the location of spawning areas and habitat of game and forage fish in Lake Tahoe. Spawning and habitat areas targeted for restoration are also identified.</p>	<p>Staff recommends removal of approximate scales from map descriptions, since digital maps in GIS can be refined to any desired scale. The amendments in this section also include the addition of “regional land use classification boundaries”, “special planning districts (includes Town Centers)”, and “Area Plan zoning district boundaries”. These layers tie directly with Regional Plan land use districts and they are a part of Map 1: <i>Conceptual Regional Land Use</i> which was included in the 2012 Regional Plan Update. Regional Plan Maps 2 through 5 are not included here since they include GIS data such as transit service that that tends to be updated regularly. Staff recommends that modifications and updates to the Official TRPA Regional Plan Maps/Layers undergo plan amendment procedures, while in contrast, modifications to the items listed under the Other Maps category does not require amendment procedures.</p> <p>Per the definition of “Official TRPA Regional Plan” map, as defined above, the Historic Resources Overlay has been removed and is defined in Chapter 67, <i>Historic Resource Protection</i>. The historic resources layers are subject to updates based on information provided from agencies other than TRPA. The designation of historically significant sites by TRPA will still require amendment review by the Governing Board.</p>

TABLE 1: PROPOSED CODE AMENDMENTS – PRIMARY CHAPTER 10 AMENDMENTS

The amendments in this table integrates digital-based Geographic Information System (GIS) mapping into regional plan mapping and discontinues the use of hard-copy overlays for most of the Code-referenced maps.

Item #	Code Section	Amendment	Rationale
1.5	10.3. 2 <u>1</u>	<p>D. Stream Habitat Quality GIS Layer Overlay The stream habitat quality overlay maps GIS data layer indicates the existing and potential quality (excellent, good, or marginal) of instream fish habitat.</p> <p>E. Pierhead Line GIS Layer Aerial Photograph Map</p> <p>E.— Special Species Overlay The special species overlay maps indicate the location of habitat for threatened, endangered, rare, and special interest species and where populations of sensitive or uncommon plants have been observed.</p>	<p>Per the definition of “Official TRPA Regional Plan” map, as defined above, the Special Species layers have been removed and is defined in Chapter 61, <i>Vegetation and Forest Health</i>. Staff regularly updates GIS data layers representing different key species habitat (such as goshawk, bald/golden eagle GIS data layers) based on the best available information from a variety of sources such as the US Forest Service GIS data layer.</p> <p>Per the definition of “Official TRPA Regional Plan” map, as defined above, the Pierhead Line Map has been moved to Section 10.3.1.</p>
1.6	10.3. 2 <u>1</u>	<p>F.— EIP Overlay The Environmental Improvement Program overlay maps indicate the type and locations for stream environment zone, water quality, transportation, and other environmental improvements.</p> <p>H.F. Scenic Units Overlay GIS Layers The scenic units GIS data layers overlay maps indicate the location of the roadway units, the shoreline units, the recreation areas, and the bicycle trails established by the scenic thresholds. Scenic highway corridors, including specific urban, transition and natural corridor designations are also identified.</p> <p>I.— Transportation Corridors CNEL Overlay The CNEL corridor overlay maps indicate the location of special noise corridors for highways and the South Lake Tahoe Airport. [To be drafted from Noise Subelement of the Regional Plan for the Lake Tahoe Basin: Goals and Policies.]</p>	<p>Per the definition of “Official TRPA Regional Plan” map, as defined above, the EIP layer has been removed and defined in Chapter 90, <i>Definitions</i> and the Transportation Corridors CNEL layer is defined in Chapter 68, <i>Noise Limitations</i>. The EIP project boundaries are modified regularly and these boundary modifications tend to be outside of TRPA’s purview. Likewise, amendments to the CNEL layer typically only occur through adoption or amendment of Area Plans.</p>

TABLE 1: PROPOSED CODE AMENDMENTS – PRIMARY CHAPTER 10 AMENDMENTS

The amendments in this table integrates digital-based Geographic Information System (GIS) mapping into regional plan mapping and discontinues the use of hard-copy overlays for most of the Code-referenced maps.

Item #	Code Section	Amendment	Rationale
1.7	10.3. 31 ³²	<p>Other Maps, <u>GIS Layers, and Data</u> <u>TRPA produces other maps and GIS data layers not listed above that are not</u> The following maps are official maps of the TRPA but shall not be included in the official TRPA Regional Plan <u>Overlay Maps</u> Maps and GIS data layers. Updates to the other official mapped information based on the better quality data and completed in compliance with this Code may be made regularly as a matter of day-to-day operations of the Agency.</p> <p>A. IPES Maps The IPES working maps include the Need for Water Quality Improvements (2" = 1 mile), Proximity to Lake Tahoe (1" = 2,000'), and Rainfall Factor (R) Map (2" = 1 mile).</p> <p>B. Geomorphic Unit Map The geomorphic unit map (1971) indicates the type and location of geomorphic units (2" = 1 mile).</p> <p>C. Natural Hazard Maps The natural hazard maps indicate locations of avalanche zones, earthquake zones, and flooding zones (1" = 2,000).</p>	<p>This Code Section establishes clear definitions for other non-official TRPA maps and GIS data layers and clarifies how updates to mapped information should be based on the better quality data or best available information.</p> <p>Per the definition of "Official TRPA Regional Plan" map, as defined above, the IPES, Geomorphic Units, and Natural Hazard Map layers have been removed and are defined in other sections of the Code. The IPES related mapping is described already in Chapter 53, <i>Individual Parcel Evaluation System</i> and Geomorphic Units and Natural Hazard Maps are defined in Chapter 90, <i>Definitions</i>.</p>
1.8	10.3. 32 ³²	<p>D. Pierhead Line Aerial Photographs Approximate scale 1" = 400'.</p> <p>E. Source Water Assessment Maps The Source Water Assessment Maps indicate the location of drinking water sources serving five or more user service connections in the Region, protection zones around each source, and uses with a higher propensity to contaminate source water. Approximate scale 1" = 2,000'.</p>	<p>The Piehead Line maps were moved to the "Official TRPA Regional Plan" to improve clarity.</p> <p>Per the definition of "Official TRPA Regional Plan" map, as defined above, the Source Water Assessment Maps have been removed since other agencies are involved with locating drinking water sources (wells). The TRPA Source Water Assessment map layers are now defined in Chapter 60, <i>Water Quality</i>.</p>

TABLE 1: PROPOSED CODE AMENDMENTS – PRIMARY CHAPTER 10 AMENDMENTS

The amendments in this table integrates digital-based Geographic Information System (GIS) mapping into regional plan mapping and discontinues the use of hard-copy overlays for most of the Code-referenced maps.

Item #	Code Section	Amendment	Rationale
1.9	10.3.32	F. Westside and Eastside Forest Type The Westside and Eastside Forest Types Maps delineate the eastside forest types and westside forest types in the region.	The removal of Westside and Eastside Forest Type Maps clarifies how updates to mapped information should be based on the better quality data. This map is defined in Chapter 90, <i>Definitions</i> .

TABLE 1: PROPOSED CODE AMENDMENTS – PRIMARY CHAPTER 10 AMENDMENTS

The amendments in this table integrates digital-based Geographic Information System (GIS) mapping into regional plan mapping and discontinues the use of hard-copy overlays for most of the Code-referenced maps.

Item #	Code Section	Amendment	Rationale
1.10	10.3.43	<p>Interim Maps The following maps are adopted Regional Plan Maps that have not been revised to fit into the Regional Plan Overlay Map System.</p> <p>A. Water Quality Capital Improvements Volume IV of the 1988 Water Quality Management Plan for the Lake Tahoe Region, as it may be amended.</p> <p>B. Transportation Capital Improvements Volume IV of the 1992 Regional Transportation Plan/Air Quality Plan, as it may be amended.</p> <p><u>TRPA Jurisdictional Boundary Amendments</u> <u>Amendments to the TRPA jurisdictional boundaries shall be based on a survey provided by a certified Engineer or Surveyor and reviewed by TRPA staff for consistency with the TRPA Regional Plan. The TRPA jurisdictional boundary should be consistent with the definition of “Region” in Article II. Definitions – in the Tahoe Regional Planning Compact. The survey used to delineate the TRPA jurisdictional boundary shall evaluate both the topography and hydrology of a site using the best available, most current, more accurate data and shall be submitted in a GIS compatible format. Certified Engineers and/or Surveyors must rely on the most current, more precise, and most comprehensively surveyed boundary information to indicate the reason the proposed boundary is a more accurate one. All proposals to change this boundary shall include an explanation of the reason the data they used are superior to those used for any prior surveys of that portion of the boundary.</u></p>	<p>Staff recommends removal of the “Interim Maps” section. At the time of adoption, these maps were intended to be revised. Since adoption, Water Quality Capital Improvements have been integrated into the EIP program, and the Transportation Capital Improvements are adopted as part of the Regional Transportation Plan.</p> <p>Staff recommends the addition of a clear, regional plan amendment procedure for amending the TRPA Jurisdictional boundary. The amendment will require the use of the best available information regarding topography and hydrology to ensure that the Lake Tahoe watershed is accurately captured.</p>

TABLE 1: PROPOSED CODE AMENDMENTS – PRIMARY CHAPTER 10 AMENDMENTS

The amendments in this table integrates digital-based Geographic Information System (GIS) mapping into regional plan mapping and discontinues the use of hard-copy overlays for most of the Code-referenced maps.

Item #	Code Section	Amendment	Rationale
1.11	10.4.1	<p>Procedure for Map <u>and GIS Layer</u> Amendment Amendments to Regional Plan Overlay Maps shall be processed as plan amendments pursuant to TRPA's Rules of Procedure. Amendments to the official <u>Regional Plan Maps and GIS Data Layers</u> identified in subsection 10.3.1 and 10.3.3 shall be processed as ordinance plan amendments pursuant to TRPA's Rules of Procedure. Base maps identified in subsection 10.3.1 shall be amended by resolution.</p>	<p>Staff recommends plan amendment procedures for the official TRPA Regional Plan map and GIS data layers since they are produced and maintained by TRPA for the implementation of regulations. Not requiring plan/ordinance amendment procedures for “Other Maps and Data” prevents overly broad jurisdiction for map-keeping and avoids cross-agency conflicts.</p>
1.12	10.4.2	<p>Notice of Map <u>and GIS Layer</u> Amendments Amendments to the official TRPA <u>GIS layers and maps</u> that substantially impact properties shall require notice given to affected property owners as provided in TRPA's Rules of Procedure.</p>	<p>The proposed amendments update the Code to “layers”, as that is the modern term used throughout the industry today.</p>

TABLE 2: PROPOSED CODE AMENDMENTS – SECONDARY AMENDMENTS

TABLE 2: PROPOSED CODE AMENDMENTS – SECONDARY AMENDMENTS			
The amendments in this table correct other Chapters and Sections within the Code in order to be consistent with the proposed amendments to Chapter 10 in Table 1, above.			
Item #	Code Section	Amendment	Rationale
2.1	11.3	The plan areas where and the related plan area statements apply are established as depicted on the Plan Area Map of the TRPA Regional Plan Overlay Maps, and in the document entitled “Regional Plan for the Lake Tahoe Basin, Plan Area Statements.”	The purpose of this amendment is to remove the term “overlay”, in order to be consistent with the proposed amendments to Chapter 10, within Table 1.
2.2	11.6.3	E. Scenic Restoration Areas The scenic restoration area designation indicates one or more highway units or shoreline units in the plan area that are not in compliance with the Scenic Threshold rating and are that this area is therefore subject to the scenic quality provisions of Chapter 66: Scenic Quality.	The purpose of this amendment is to add clearer language.

TABLE 2: PROPOSED CODE AMENDMENTS – SECONDARY AMENDMENTS

The amendments in this table correct other Chapters and Sections within the Code in order to be consistent with the proposed amendments to Chapter 10 in Table 1, above.

Item #	Code Section	Amendment	Rationale
2.3	11.6.3	<p>F. Town Center Overlay Town Centers contain most of the region’s non-residential services and have been identified as a significant source of sediments and other contaminants that continue to enter Lake Tahoe. Town Centers are targeted for redevelopment in a manner that improves environmental conditions, creates a more sustainable and less auto-dependent development pattern, and provides economic opportunities in the region.</p> <p>F. Regional Center Overlay The Regional Center includes a variety of land uses in the core of South Lake Tahoe, including the Gondola and base lodge facilities for Heavenly Ski Area. Development patterns in the Regional Center have been and should continue to be more intensive than Town Centers and less intensive than the High Density Tourist District. Older development within the Regional Center is a significant source of sediment and other water contaminants. The Regional Center is targeted for redevelopment in a manner that improves environmental conditions, creates a more sustainable and less auto-dependent development pattern, and provides economic opportunities in the region.</p> <p>G. High Density Tourist District Overlay The High Density Tourist District contains a concentration of hotel/casino towers and is targeted for redevelopment in a manner that improves environmental conditions, creates a more sustainable and less auto-dependent development pattern, and provides economic opportunities for local residents. The High Density Tourist District is the appropriate location for the region’s highest intensity development.</p>	The purpose of the modifications in these Sections is to increase consistency with other Sections of Chapter 10 by modernizing the language to exclude the “Overlay” references.

TABLE 2: PROPOSED CODE AMENDMENTS – SECONDARY AMENDMENTS

The amendments in this table correct other Chapters and Sections within the Code in order to be consistent with the proposed amendments to Chapter 10 in Table 1, above.

Item #	Code Section	Amendment	Rationale
2.4	11.7	<p>Plan Area Maps Plan area boundaries and other relevant information shall be depicted on the plan area maps. The plan area maps shall consist of the base map <u>information</u> and the plan area and land capability overlays, as described in Chapter 10: <i>TRPA Regional Plan Maps</i>.</p>	The purpose of this modification is to be consistent with “Base Map” modifications in Chapter 10 (please see Item #1.3).
2.5	12.3	<p>Establishment of Community Plans Community plans, upon adoption, shall be depicted<u>established</u> on the TRPA Plan Overlay-Maps and in the Regional Plan for the Lake Tahoe Basin, Special Plans.</p>	The purpose of this amendment is to remove the term “overlay”, in order to be consistent with the proposed amendments to Chapter 10, within Table 1.
2.6	14.3	<p>Establishment of Specific Plans or Master Plans The boundaries of specific or master plans, upon adoption, shall be depicted on the TRPA Plan Overlay-Maps pursuant to Chapter 10: <i>TRPA Regional Plan Maps</i>, and the adopted supporting documents shall be set forth in the Regional Plan for the Lake Tahoe Basin, Special Plans.</p>	The purpose of this amendment is to remove the term “overlay”, in order to be consistent with the proposed amendments to Chapter 10, within Table 1.
2.7	30.4.3.E	<p>Hydrologically Related Area Transfer Limitation For all land coverage transfers, the receiving parcel and the sending parcel shall be in the same hydrologically related area. The hydrologically related area boundaries are depicted in<u>upon</u> the TRPA Plan Area Layers<u>Overlays</u> and are incorporated herein. Transfer across said boundaries is prohibited. See, however, subparagraph 30.5.3.B for requirements regarding off-site restoration credits that may be used in different hydrologically related areas.</p>	The purpose of this amendment is to remove the term “overlay”, and replace it with “layers”, in order to be consistent with the proposed amendments to Chapter 10, within Table 1.

TABLE 2: PROPOSED CODE AMENDMENTS – SECONDARY AMENDMENTS

The amendments in this table correct other Chapters and Sections within the Code in order to be consistent with the proposed amendments to Chapter 10 in Table 1, above.

Item #	Code Section	Amendment	Rationale
2.8	60.3.3.C	<p>C. Source Water Protection Zone Defined A zone delineated around drinking water sources in the following manner as depicted on the TRPA Source Water Assessment maps. The TRPA Source Water Assessment Map layers indicate the location of drinking water sources serving five or more user service connections in the Region, protection zones around each source, and uses with a higher propensity to contaminate source water.</p>	<p>The purpose of this addition is to clarify and define Source Water Assessment Maps since this reference will be removed from Chapter 10.</p>
2.9	61.3.6.C	<p>Sensitive Plants and Uncommon Plant Communities Designation of plants for special significance is based on such values as scarcity and uniqueness. The following standards shall apply to all sensitive plants and uncommon plant communities referenced in the environmental thresholds, and to other plants or plant communities identified later for such distinction. The general locations of sensitive plant habitat and uncommon plant communities are depicted on the TRPA Special Species map layersoverlay. The special species map layers indicate the location of habitat for threatened, endangered, rare, and special interest species and where populations of sensitive or uncommon plants have been observed.</p>	<p>The purpose of this amendment is to remove the term “overlay”, and replace it with “layers”, in order to be consistent with the proposed amendments to Chapter 10, within Table 1. In addition, the definition addition for the TRPA Special Species map layer is needed since this reference will be removed from Chapter 10.</p>
2.10	62.4.1	<p>Disturbance Zones Perching sites and nesting trees of goshawks, peregrines, eagles, and osprey as shown inon the TRPA Regional Plan Overlay-Maps layers shall not be physically disturbed in any manner nor shall the habitat in the disturbance zone be manipulated in any manner unless such manipulation is necessary to enhance the quality of the habitat.</p>	<p>The purpose of this amendment is to remove the term “overlay”, in order to be consistent with the proposed amendments to Chapter 10, within Table 1.</p>

TABLE 2: PROPOSED CODE AMENDMENTS – SECONDARY AMENDMENTS

The amendments in this table correct other Chapters and Sections within the Code in order to be consistent with the proposed amendments to Chapter 10 in Table 1, above.

Item #	Code Section	Amendment	Rationale
2.11	66.2.3	A. [...] TRPA’s scenic units map layer overlay [...] B. [...] TRPA’s scenic units map layer overlay [...] C. [...] TRPA’s scenic units map layer overlay [...]	The purpose of this amendment is to remove the term “overlay”, and replace it with “layers”, in order to be consistent with the proposed amendments to Chapter 10, within Table 1.
2.12	67.5	<p>Designated Historic Resources Designated historic resources shall be shown in the TRPA Historic Resources MapLayersMap, except that locations of resources found by TRPA to be especially sensitive may be kept confidential in order to protect them from trespassers or vandalism. <u>The historic resources map layers indicate the location of archaeological and historic sites determined by TRPA to be significant.</u> Such locations shall be recorded in confidential reports or layersmaps of the TRPA. Resources shall be designated as historic according to the procedure provided below.</p>	The purpose of this amendment is to remove the term “map”, and replace it with “layers”, in order to be consistent with the proposed amendments to Chapter 10, within Table 1. In addition, the definition addition for the historic resources map layers is needed since this reference will be removed from Chapter 10.
2.13	68.4	<p>68.4 Community Noise Levels TRPA shall use community noise equivalent levels (CNELs) to measure community noise levels. The plan area statements shall set forth CNELs that shall not be exceeded by any one activity or combination of activities (See subsection 11.6.10). In addition, community noise levels shall not exceed levels existing on August 26, 1982, where such levels are known. The CNELs set forth in the plan area statements are based on the land use classification, the presence of transportation corridors, and the applicable threshold. TRPA maps, in accordance with Chapter 10: TRPA Regional Plan Maps, shall identify the boundaries of transportation corridors. <u>The CNEL Corridor GIS data layer indicates the location of special noise corridors for highways and the South Lake Tahoe Airport.</u></p>	The purpose of this addition is to clarify and define the TRPA CNEL Corridor map since this reference will be removed from Chapter 10.

TABLE 2: PROPOSED CODE AMENDMENTS – SECONDARY AMENDMENTS

The amendments in this table correct other Chapters and Sections within the Code in order to be consistent with the proposed amendments to Chapter 10 in Table 1, above.

Item #	Code Section	Amendment	Rationale
2.14	90.2	<p>90.2 Other Terms Defined</p> <p>Eastside Forest Type Those forests east of a line from Brockway Summit to and along the southern boundary between California and Nevada (see Westside and Eastside Forest Type Maps at <u>http://www.trpa.org/gis/12.C.6</u>). The TRPA Westside and Eastside Forest Types GIS data layer delineates the eastside forest types and westside forest types in the region.</p> <p>Environmental Improvement Program (EIP) GIS Layer The TRPA Environmental Improvement Program GIS data layer indicates the type and locations for stream environment zone, water quality, transportation, and other environmental improvements.</p> <p>Geographic Information System (GIS) A Geographic Information System (GIS) is a digital mapping tool designed to capture, store, analyze, and present spatial and geographic data. A GIS data layer is a visual representation of a single geographic dataset such as a feature in the natural or built environment or regulatory boundary in a digital map. Typically several GIS data layers are added to a map to compare features such as a road GIS data layer compared to a GIS data layer showing park areas.</p> <p>Geomorphic Unit A particular type of landform as described in the Bailey Report. The geomorphic unit map (1971) and geomorphic unit GIS data layer indicate the type and location of geomorphic units.</p> <p>Natural Hazard Maps and GIS Data Layers The natural hazard maps and GIS data layers indicate locations of avalanche zones, earthquake zones, and flooding zones.</p>	<p>The purpose of these additions is to clarify and define the TRPA Westside and Eastside Forest Types Map, the EIP Map, the geomorphic unit map layer, and natural hazards map layers since these references will be removed from Chapter 10. In addition, an incorrect reference was removed from the Westside and Eastside Forest Types definitions. Lastly, a definition for GIS was added to help broaden and enhance understanding for how it plays a role at TRPA.</p>

TABLE 2: PROPOSED CODE AMENDMENTS – SECONDARY AMENDMENTS

The amendments in this table correct other Chapters and Sections within the Code in order to be consistent with the proposed amendments to Chapter 10 in Table 1, above.

Item #	Code Section	Amendment	Rationale
2.15	90.2	<p>Scenic Units GIS Data Layers <u>The TRPA scenic units GIS datalayers indicate the location of the roadway units, the shoreline units, the recreation areas, and the bicycle trails established by the scenic thresholds. Scenic highway corridors, including specific urban, transition and natural corridor designations are also identified.</u></p> <p>Westside Forest Type Those forests west of a line from Brockway Summit to and along the southern boundary between California and Nevada (see Westside and Eastside Forest Type Maps <u>at http://www.trpa.org/gis/12.C.6</u>). <u>The TRPA Westside and Eastside Forest Types GIS data layer delineates the eastside forest types and westside forest types in the region.</u></p>	<p>The purpose of these additions is to clarify and define the TRPA Westside and Eastside Forest Types Map and the scenic unit map layers. The references to the Westside and Eastside Forest Types layers will be removed from Chapter 10, consequently defining it in Chapter 90 helps to retain a description of this mapping resource. In addition, an incorrect reference was removed from the Westside and Eastside Forest Types definitions.</p>

Attachment C
Required Findings/Rationale

Required Findings/Rationale

TRPA Code of Ordinances Section 3.3 – Determination of need to prepare Environmental Impact Statement

1. Finding: TRPA finds that the proposed code amendment will not have a significant effect on the environment and a finding of no significant effect has been prepared in accordance with Rules of Procedure Section 6.6.

Rationale: An Initial Environmental Checklist (IEC) has been prepared to evaluate the effects of the proposed Code amendments (see Attachment E). The IEC found that the proposed code amendments would not have a significant effect on the environment.

The proposed Code amendments are consistent with and will help implement threshold attainment strategies by providing more support in TRPA's use of the best available information pertaining to Geographic Information Systems (GIS) data and mapping.

The proposed amendments are to update the Code to integrate GIS mapping into Regional Plan mapping, the industry standard method for mapping geographic information. TRPA staff recommends discontinuing the regular use of mylar overlays after this information is integrated electronically into the GIS system or some other sustainable, compatible format. Today, GIS is the industry standard method for mapping geographic information and the best available information pertaining to local and regional environmental resources and development regulations tends to be in a GIS digital data layer format. In addition, staff recommends adding Code language to support regular updates to GIS data to promote the use of better quality, more accurate, current data provided by partner agencies or from TRPA field work.

Staff recommends amendments to clarify the definition of "Official Regional Plan Maps and GIS Data Layers" as being regulatory boundaries produced and maintained by TRPA such as Town Center or Area Plan boundaries and retains the requirement for ordinance review for these official maps and GIS data layers. The non-regulatory GIS data targeted for these regular updates include datasets in need of regular updates such as special species areas needed for monitoring and measuring threshold attainment. These Code updates will help streamline the integration of GIS data quality improvements and remove unnecessary review.

TRPA added an applicant initiated process for amendment to regulatory jurisdictional boundaries for which TRPA is responsible and provided specific guidelines for amending the TRPA jurisdictional boundaries. These amendments shall be consistent with the definition of "Region" in Article II. Definitions – in the Tahoe Regional Planning Compact and shall be reviewed carefully for consistency with Figure 1 in the TRPA Regional Plan.

It is important to recognize that the GIS mapping updates will not replace project

level survey requirements, including the environmental review associated with ordinance amendments required for the applicant initiated amendments to TRPA jurisdictional boundaries and for amendments to the official Regional Plan Maps and GIS Data Layers.

The proposed Code amendments are consistent with the assumptions and analysis supporting the 2012 Regional Plan Update EIS and Threshold findings. Much of the geographic analysis in the 2012 Regional Plan Update EIS and Threshold findings relied on GIS data analysis since this mapping tool provided the best available information. In addition, all of the TRPA Regional Plan Maps were created using GIS technologies. As demonstrated in the 2012 Regional Plan Update EIS and findings, implementation of the Regional Plan will not result in a significant impact on the environment or cause the environmental threshold carrying capacities to be exceeded.

TRPA Code of Ordinances Section 4.4 – Threshold Related Findings

1. Finding: The project (ordinance and associated Code amendments) is consistent with and will not adversely affect implementation of the Regional Plan, including all applicable Goals and Policies, plan area statements and maps, the Code, and other TRPA plans and programs.

Rationale: The proposed amendments to the Code do not propose any changes to any of the Regional Plan Maps (including the Conceptual Regional Land Use Map). As a part of the 2012 Regional Plan Update, all of the Regional Plan Maps were integrated into GIS-based mapping and the newly adopted Area Plans are all using GIS-based mapping. Specifically, the proposed amendments are consistent with LU-4.1 (Regional land use classifications), LU-4.8 (Area Plan requirements related to mapping), and Maps 1-6 since all of the Regional mapping including the Regional Plan Land Use Map 1 were created in GIS and the Area Plan requirements related to mapping are facilitated by the use of GIS technologies. The Code provisions are consistent with Regional Plan policies LU-1.2 since Town and Regional Center boundaries are already integrated into GIS. The proposed Code amendments better clarify that ordinance amendment review is required for mapping amendments associated with regional land use classification boundaries and special planning districts (including Town Centers). In the current Code, these boundaries are not specifically identified. The amendments support Regional Plan policies LU-3.3 – LU-3.7 since analysis of the preferred Center characteristics and development patterns and transfers is facilitated by the use of GIS. The proposed amendments complement and accelerate implementation of the Regional Plan and its objectives, and support the achievement and maintenance of Thresholds.

The proposed amendments facilitate the use of the best available, most current, accurate information and science related to mapping; consequently these amendments will advance the use of data that will more accurately measure outcomes related to many goals and are procedural in nature only. Today, all of the newly developed mapping at TRPA is completed using GIS resources and most of

the overlay mylar mapping has been integrated into GIS-based mapping. The Code provisions are consistent with Regional Land Use goals and policies and TRPA plans and programs since it clarifies GIS layers as the source of regulatory mapping information. In addition, the Code amendments support improved geographic or spatial measurement of compliance measures, Regional Plan Performance Measures, and threshold attainment. Lastly, the proposed amendments will help TRPA operate as a high performing organization and facilitate TRPA's use of the best available information and science that is related to mapping.

2. Finding: The project will not cause the environmental threshold carrying capacities to be exceeded.

Rationale: The proposed amendments are consistent with and will implement threshold attainment strategies in the 2012 Regional Plan. As demonstrated in the EIS and the findings for adoption of the updated Regional Plan, implementation of the Regional Plan will not cause the environmental threshold carrying capacities to be exceeded.

3. Finding: Wherever federal, state, or local air and water quality standards apply for the region, the strictest standards shall be attained, maintained, or exceeded pursuant to Article V(d) of the Tahoe Regional Planning Compact.

Rationale: The proposed code amendments will not affect any state, federal, or local standards. The amendments are intended to attain and maintain adopted standards, as described above.

TRPA Code of Ordinances Section 4.5 – Findings Necessary to Amend the Regional Plan, including the Goals and Policies and Plan Area Statements and Maps

4. Finding: The Regional Plan and all of its elements, as amended, achieves and maintains the thresholds.

Rationale: The proposed amendments to the Code do not propose any changes to any of the Regional Plan Maps (including the Conceptual Regional Land Use Map). As a part of the 2012 Regional Plan Update, all of the Regional Plan Maps were integrated into GIS-based mapping and the newly adopted Area Plans are all using GIS-based mapping. Specifically, the proposed amendments are consistent with LU-4.1 (Regional land use classifications), LU-4.8 (Area Plan requirements related to mapping), and Maps 1-6 since all of the Regional mapping including the Regional Plan Land Use Map 1 were created in GIS and the Area Plan requirements related to mapping are facilitated by the use of GIS technologies. The Code provisions are consistent with Regional Plan policies LU-1.2 since Town and Regional Center boundaries are already integrated into GIS. The amendments support Regional Plan policies LU-3.3 – LU-3.7 since analysis of the preferred Center characteristics and development patterns and transfers is facilitated by the use of GIS. The proposed amendments complement and accelerate implementation of the Regional Plan and

its objectives, and support the achievement and maintenance of Thresholds.

The proposed amendments facilitate the use of the best available, most current, accurate information and science related to mapping; consequently these amendments will advance the use of data that will more accurately measure outcomes related to many goals. Today, all of the newly developed mapping at TRPA is completed using GIS resources and most of the overlay mylar mapping has been integrated into GIS-based mapping. The Code provisions are consistent with Regional Land Use goals and policies and TRPA plans and programs since it clarifies GIS layers as the source of regulatory mapping information. The non-regulatory GIS data targeted for these regular updates include datasets in need of regular updates such as special species areas needed for monitoring and threshold attainment measurement. Specifically the updates will support the use of high quality, best available, current information for measuring Soil Conservation, Water Quality, Wildlife, and Scenic thresholds. These Code updates will help streamline the integration of GIS data quality improvements and remove unnecessary review. In addition, the Code amendments support improved geographic or spatial measurement of compliance measures, Regional Plan Performance Measures, and threshold attainment. Lastly, the proposed amendments will help TRPA operate as a high performing organization and facilitate TRPA's use of the best available information and science that is related to mapping. Therefore, TRPA found that the Regional Plan and all of its elements, as modified by the proposed Code, achieves and maintains the thresholds.

TRPA Code of Ordinances Section 4.6 –Findings Necessary to Amend or Adopt TRPA Ordinances, Rules, or Other TRPA Plans and Programs

1. Finding: The Regional Plan and all of its elements, as implemented through the Code, Rules, and other TRPA plans and programs, as amended, achieves and maintains thresholds.

Rationale: As demonstrated in Section 4.5 and 4.6 findings for adoption of the Regional Plan Update (see Attachment E-2 of December 12, 2012 Governing Board Packet) the amended Regional Plan will achieve and maintain thresholds. The proposed amendments to the Code of Ordinances will implement the Regional Plan.

These amendments will improve implementation of threshold attainment strategies in the Regional Plan. The Regional Plan as amended by the proposed amendments, and in combination with other regulatory and implementation programs will attain and maintain thresholds.

Attachment D
Adopting Ordinance

TAHOE REGIONAL PLANNING AGENCY
ORDINANCE 2016-

AN ORDINANCE AMENDING ORDINANCE 87-9, AS AMENDED, TO ADOPT AMENDMENTS TO CHAPTERS 10, 11, 12, 14, 30, 60, 61, 62, 66, 67, 68, AND 90 OF THE CODE OF ORDINANCES OF THE TAHOE REGIONAL PLANNING AGENCY (TRPA) TO INTEGRATE GEOGRAPHIC INFORMATION SYSTEM REGIONAL MAPPING, AND OTHER MATTERS RELATED THERETO.

The Governing Board of the Tahoe Regional Planning Agency does ordain as follows:

Section	Findings
1.00	
1.05	The Tahoe Regional Planning Compact (P. L. 96-551, 94 Stat. 3233, 1980) created the Tahoe Regional Planning Agency (TRPA) and empowered it to set forth environmental threshold carrying capacities (“threshold standards”) for the Tahoe Region.
1.10	The Compact directs TRPA to adopt and enforce a Regional Plan that, as implemented through agency ordinances, rules and regulations, will achieve and maintain such threshold standards while providing opportunities for orderly growth and development consistent with such thresholds.
1.15	The Compact further requires that the Regional Plan attain and maintain federal, state, or local air and water quality standards, whichever are strictest, in the respective portions of the region for which the standards are applicable.
1.20	Compact Art. V(c) states that the TRPA Governing Board and Advisory Planning Commission shall continuously review and maintain the Regional Plan.
1.25	In June 1987, the TRPA Governing Board adopted Ordinance 87-9, which established the Regional Plan and included, amongst other things, the Goals & Policies and the Code of Ordinances (“Code”).
1.30	It is necessary and desirable to amend TRPA Ordinance 87-9, as previously amended, as it relates to the Regional Plan of TRPA by amending the Regional Plan pursuant to Article VI(a) and other applicable provisions of the Tahoe Regional Planning Compact in order to accelerate attainment and ensure maintenance of the threshold standards.

- 1.35 TRPA has made the necessary findings required by Article V of the Compact, Chapter 4 of the Code, and all other applicable rules and regulations, and incorporates these findings fully herein.
- 1.45 The Advisory Planning Commission (APC) and Regional Plan Implementation Committee (RPIC) conducted public hearings on the amendments and issued a recommendation regarding the adoption of these amendments. The Governing Board has also conducted a noticed public hearing on the amendments. At the hearings, oral testimony and documentary evidence were received and considered.
- 1.50 The Governing Board finds that the amendments adopted here will continue to implement the Regional Plan, as amended, in a manner that will achieve and maintain the adopted environmental threshold carrying capacities as required by Article V(c) of the Compact.
- 1.55 Each of the foregoing findings is supported by substantial evidence in the record.

Section 2.00 **Amendment of TRPA Code of Ordinances**

2.10 The TRPA Code of Ordinances is hereby amended to include the amendments to Chapters 10, 11, 12, 14, 30, 60, 61, 62, 66, 67, 68, and 90 to integrate Geographic Information System regional mapping as shown in Exhibit 1.

Section 3.00 **Interpretation and Severability**

3.10 The provisions of this ordinance adopted hereby shall be liberally constructed to affect their purpose. If any section, clause, provision, or portion thereof is declared unconstitutional or invalid by a court of competent jurisdiction, the remainder of this ordinance shall not be affected thereby. For this purpose, the provisions of this ordinance are hereby declared respectively severable.

Section 4.00 **Effective Date**

4.10 The provisions of this ordinance shall be effective 60 days from Governing Board adoption.

PASSED AND ADOPTED by the Governing Board of the Tahoe Regional Planning Agency at a regular meeting held December 14, 2016, by the following vote:

Ayes:

Nays:

Abstain:

Casey Beyer, Governing Board Chair
Tahoe Regional Planning Agency

Exhibit 1

TRPA Code of Ordinances Amendments for Chapter 10: TRPA Regional Plan Maps and Corresponding
Technical Correction Amendments to Chapters 11, 12, 14, 30, 60, 61, 62, 66, 67, 68, and 90

10. TRPA REGIONAL PLAN MAPS

10.1 PURPOSE

This chapter establishes a coordinated mapping system for the official TRPA maps. This chapter identifies the official maps and sets forth provisions for the adoption and amendment of maps.

10.2 APPLICABILITY

Any map or Geographic Information System (GIS) data layer referenced by [Code Section 10.3.1](#) ~~this Code~~ shall be an official TRPA [Regional Plan](#) map or [an official TRPA Regional Plan](#) GIS data layer. TRPA shall not approve any project or implement any program that is inconsistent with an official TRPA map or GIS dataset, unless otherwise provided by this Code.

10.3 ESTABLISHMENT OF OFFICIAL TRPA MAPS AND GIS DATA LAYERS

The maps and GIS data layers listed below [in Code Section 10.3.1](#) are established as the official TRPA [Regional Plan](#) maps and GIS data layers. [The official TRPA Maps and GIS Data Layers shall include mapped information and GIS data layers produced and maintained by TRPA that outlines the boundaries for adopted TRPA goals, policies, and Code.](#) ~~Official TRPA maps shall be certified by a signature block for the Governing Board Chair as official maps of the TRPA.~~

~~10.3.1~~ ~~Base Maps~~

~~The base map is a reference map for all the overlays and indicates the location of existing features, roads, parcels, and other relevant information.~~

10.3.21 ~~Regional Plan~~ ~~Overlay~~ ~~Maps~~ ~~Layers~~

The following series of [geographic data layers](#) ~~overlay maps at a scale of 1" = 400' and 1" = 2,000'~~ are the [official TRPA](#) Regional Plan [GIS Data Layers and](#) ~~Overlay~~ Maps.

A. ~~Plan Area~~ ~~GIS Layers~~ ~~Overlay~~

The plan area [GIS data layers](#) ~~overlay maps~~ relate to the Plan Area Statements, [Regional Plan Map 1: *Conceptual Regional Land Use, Community Plans,*](#) and Area Plans and indicate plan area boundaries, special area boundaries, community plan boundaries, redevelopment and master plan boundaries, hydrologic related areas boundaries, [regional land use classification boundaries, special planning districts \(includes Town Centers\), Area Plan zoning district boundaries,](#) and other relevant information.

B. ~~Land Capability~~ ~~Overlay~~

The land capability overlay maps indicate the boundaries of land capability districts, the boundaries of stream environment zones, the boundaries of shorezone tolerance districts, and other relevant information.

~~C. Historic Resources Overlay~~

~~The historic resources overlay maps indicate the location of archaeological and historic sites determined by TRPA to be significant.~~

~~DC. Prime Fish Habitat GIS Layer Overlay~~

~~The prime fish habitat GIS data layer overlay maps identify the location of spawning areas and habitat of game and forage fish in Lake Tahoe. Spawning and habitat areas targeted for restoration are also identified.~~

~~ED. Stream Habitat Quality GIS Layer Overlay~~

~~The stream habitat quality GIS data layer overlay maps indicate the existing and potential quality (excellent, good, or marginal) of instream fish habitat.~~

~~E. Pierhead Line GIS Layer Aerial Photograph Map~~

~~Approximate scale 1" = 400'.~~

~~F. Special Species Overlay~~

~~The special species overlay maps indicate the location of habitat for threatened, endangered, rare, and special interest species and where populations of sensitive or uncommon plants have been observed.~~

~~G. EIP Overlay~~

~~The Environmental Improvement Program overlay maps indicate the type and locations for stream environment zone, water quality, transportation, and other environmental improvements.~~

~~FH. Scenic Units GIS Layers Overlay~~

~~The scenic units GIS data layers overlay maps indicate the location of the roadway units, the shoreline units, the recreation areas, and the bicycle trails established by the scenic thresholds. Scenic highway corridors, including specific urban, transition and natural corridor designations are also identified.~~

~~I. Transportation Corridors CNEL Overlay~~

~~The CNEL corridor overlay maps indicate the location of special noise corridors for highways and the South Lake Tahoe Airport. [To be drafted from Noise Subelement of the Regional Plan for the Lake Tahoe Basin: Goals and Policies.]~~

10.3.32 Other Maps, GIS Layers, and Data

TRPA produces other maps and GIS data layers not listed above, that are not ~~The~~ following maps are official maps of the TRPA but shall not be included in the official TRPA Regional Plan ~~Overlay~~ Maps and GIS data layers. Updates to other official mapped information based on the better quality data and completed in compliance with this Code may be made regularly as a mater of day-to day operations of the Agency.

A. ~~IPES Maps~~

~~The IPES working maps include the Need for Water Quality Improvements (2" = 1 mile), Proximity to Lake Tahoe (1" = 2,000'), and Rainfall Factor (R) Map (2" = 1 mile).~~

B. ~~Geomorphic Unit Map~~

~~The geomorphic unit map (1971) indicates the type and location of geomorphic units (2" = 1 mile).~~

C. ~~Natural Hazard Maps~~

~~The natural hazard maps indicate locations of avalanche zones, earthquake zones, and flooding zones (1" = 2,000).~~

D. ~~Pierhead Line Aerial Photographs~~

~~Approximate scale 1" = 400'.~~

E. ~~Source Water Assessment Maps~~

~~The Source Water Assessment Maps indicate the location of drinking water sources serving five or more user service connections in the Region, protection zones around each source, and uses with a higher propensity to contaminate source water. Approximate scale 1" = 2,000'.~~

F. ~~Westside and Eastside Forest Type Maps~~

~~The Westside and Eastside Forest Types Maps delineate the eastside forest types and westside forest types in the region.~~

10.3.4. ~~Interim Maps~~

~~The following maps are adopted Regional Plan Maps that have not been revised to fit into the Regional Plan Overlay Map system.~~

A. ~~Water Quality Capital Improvements~~

~~Volume IV of the 1988 Water Quality Management Plan for the Lake Tahoe Region, as it may be amended.~~

B. ~~Transportation Capital Improvements~~

~~Volume IV of the 1992 Regional Transportation Plan/Air Quality Plan, as it may be amended.~~

10.3.3 TRPA Jurisdictional Boundary Amendments

Amendments to the TRPA jurisdictional boundaries shall be based on a survey provided by a certified Engineer or Surveyor and reviewed by TRPA staff for consistency with the TRPA Regional Plan. The TRPA jurisdictional boundary should be consistent with the definition of "Region" in Article II. Definitions – in the Tahoe Regional Planning Compact. The survey used to delineate the TRPA jurisdictional boundary shall evaluate both the topography and hydrology of a site using the best available, most current, more accurate data and shall be submitted in a GIS compatible format. Certified Engineers and/or Surveyors must rely on the most current, more precise, and most comprehensively surveyed boundary information to

indicate the reason the proposed boundary is a more accurate one. All proposals to change this boundary shall include an explanation of the reason the data they used are superior to those used for any prior surveys of that portion of the boundary.

10.4 MAP AMENDMENT

10.4.1. Procedure for Map and GIS Layer Amendment

~~Amendments to Regional Plan Overlay Maps shall be processed as plan amendments pursuant to TRPA's Rules of Procedure.~~ Amendments to the official Regional Plan Maps and GIS Data Layers identified in subsection 10.3.1 and 10.3.3 shall be processed as ordinance plan amendments pursuant to TRPA's Rules of Procedure. ~~Base maps identified in subsection 10.3.1 shall be amended by resolution.~~

10.4.2. Notice of Map and GIS Layer Amendments

Amendments to the official TRPA GIS data layers and maps that substantially impact properties shall require notice given to affected property owners as provided in TRPA's Rules of Procedure.

CHAPTER 11: PLAN AREA STATEMENTS AND PLAN AREA MAPS

11.3. ESTABLISHMENT OF PLAN AREAS AND PLAN AREA STATEMENTS

The plan areas ~~where and the~~ related plan area statements ~~apply~~ are established as depicted on the Plan Area Map ~~included in~~ the TRPA Regional Plan ~~Overlay~~ Maps, and in the document entitled “Regional Plan for the Lake Tahoe Basin, Plan Area Statements.”

11.6. CONTENT OF PLAN AREA STATEMENTS

11.6.3. Special Designations

Eligibility for a specific planning program shall be limited to those plan area statements with the applicable special designations. Each plan area statement may include special designations for specific planning programs as follows:

A. Preliminary Community Plan Areas

Preliminary boundaries for community plans are set forth on the plan area maps. The areas within preliminary boundaries are eligible for community plans adopted pursuant to Chapter 12, and incentives pursuant to Chapter 50: *Allocation of Development*. The final boundaries of community plans shall be as prescribed by the adoptions.

B. Transfer of Development Rights (TDR) Receiving Areas

The following designations determine which plan areas, or portions thereof, are receiving areas for transfer of the development specified in Chapter 51: *Transfer of Development*:

C. Existing Development

The existing development designation determines which areas are eligible for the transfer of existing uses that are permissible uses in the plan area.

D. Multi-Residential Units

The multi-residential unit designation determines which areas are eligible for the transfer of residential development rights.

E. Scenic Restoration Areas

The scenic restoration area designation indicates one or more highway units or shoreline units in the plan area that are not in compliance with the Scenic Threshold rating and ~~are that this area~~ is therefore subject to the scenic quality provisions of Chapter 66: *Scenic Quality*.

F. Preferred Affordable Housing Areas

Plan areas with the preferred affordable housing area designation are preferred locations for affordable housing and are eligible for subdivision of post-1987 residential projects pursuant to subparagraph 39.2.5.F.

G. Preferred Industrial Areas

Plan areas with the preferred industrial area designation are eligible for the commercial allocation and transfer incentives pursuant to Chapters 50 and 51.

H. Town Center ~~Overlay~~

Town Centers contain most of the region's non-residential services and have been identified as a significant source of sediments and other contaminants that continue to enter Lake Tahoe. Town Centers are targeted for redevelopment in a manner that improves environmental conditions, creates a more sustainable and less auto-dependent development pattern, and provides economic opportunities in the region.

I. Regional Center ~~Overlay~~

The Regional Center includes a variety of land uses in the core of South Lake Tahoe, including the Gondola and base lodge facilities for Heavenly Ski Area. Development patterns in the Regional Center have been and should continue to be more intensive than Town Centers and less intensive than the High Density Tourist District. Older development within the Regional Center is a significant source of sediment and other water contaminants. The Regional Center is targeted for redevelopment in a manner that improves environmental conditions, creates a more sustainable and less auto-dependent development pattern, and provides economic opportunities in the region.

J. High Density Tourist District ~~Overlay~~

The High Density Tourist District contains a concentration of hotel/casino towers and is targeted for redevelopment in a manner that improves environmental conditions, creates a more sustainable and less auto-dependent development pattern, and provides economic opportunities for local residents. The High Density Tourist District is the appropriate location for the region's highest intensity development.

K. Stream Restoration Plan Area

Stream Restoration Plan Areas are Stream Environment Zones along major waterways that have been substantially degraded by prior development. Individual Restoration Plans should be developed for each Stream Restoration Plan Area in coordination with the applicable Local Government and property owners in the Plan area. Restoration Plans may be developed as a component of an Area Plan or as a separate document and should identify feasible opportunities for environmental restoration.

11.7 PLAN AREA MAPS

Plan area boundaries and other relevant information shall be depicted on the plan area maps. The plan area maps shall consist of ~~the~~ base map [information](#) and the plan area and land capability overlays, as described in Chapter 10: *TRPA Regional Plan Maps*.

CHAPTER 12: COMMUNITY PLANS

12.1. PURPOSE

This chapter sets forth the provisions for the development, adoption, and amendment of community plans pursuant to the Goals and Policies provided for in plan area statements.

12.2. APPLICABILITY

Community plans may be developed for areas designated in the Goals and Policies. Following adoption of a community plan, all projects within the community plan boundaries shall be consistent with the provisions of the community plan, as well as all applicable provisions of this Code. Approval of a community plan shall not be considered approval of any project included in the community plan.

12.3. ESTABLISHMENT OF COMMUNITY PLANS

Community plans, upon adoption, shall be ~~depicted~~**established** on the TRPA Plan-~~Overlay~~ Maps and in the Regional Plan for the Lake Tahoe Basin, Special Plans.

CHAPTER 14 : SPECIFIC AND MASTER PLANS

14.3 ESTABLISHMENT OF SPECIFIC PLANS OR MASTER PLANS

The boundaries of specific or master plans, upon adoption, shall be depicted on the TRPA Plan ~~Overlay~~ Maps pursuant to Chapter 10: *TRPA Regional Plan Maps*, and the adopted supporting documents shall be set forth in the Regional Plan for the Lake Tahoe Basin, Special Plans.

CHAPTER 30 LAND COVERAGE

30.4.3.E. Hydrologically Related Area Transfer Limitation

For all land coverage transfers, the receiving parcel and the sending parcel shall be in the same hydrologically related area except as allowed in subsection 30.4.3.B.6 above. The hydrologically related area boundaries are depicted ~~in~~^{upon} the TRPA Plan Area ~~Layers~~^{Overlays} and are incorporated herein. Transfer across said boundaries is prohibited except as allowed in subsection 30.4.3.B.6 above. See, however, subparagraph 30.5.3.B for requirements regarding off-site restoration credits that may be used in different hydrologically related areas.

CHAPTER 60: WATER QUALITY

60.3. SOURCE WATER PROTECTION

60.3.1. Purpose

This section contains regulations pertaining to recognition of source water, prevention of contamination to source water, and protection of public health relating to drinking water. It strengthens provisions of the Goals and Policies that address groundwater protection, and implements elements of the TRPA Source Water Protection Program.

60.3.2. Applicability

This chapter applies to projects that are identified as a possible contaminating activity located in identified source water protection zones as depicted on TRPA Source Water Assessment maps, and retrofit of existing development with Best Management Practices that identified source water protection zones as depicted on TRPA Source Water Assessment maps, and retrofit of existing development with Best Management Practices.

60.3.3. Source Water Protection Standards

To protect public health and to insure the availability of safe drinking water, TRPA shall review proposed projects identified as possible contaminating activities to source water that are located within a source water protection zone depicted on TRPA Source Water Assessment maps according to the following standards and procedures:

A. Source Water Defined

Water drawn to supply drinking water from an aquifer by a well or from a surface water body by an intake, regardless of whether such water is treated before distribution.

B. Possible Contaminating Activity Defined

Activities equivalent to TRPA primary uses identified by either the California Department of Public Health or the Nevada Bureau of Water Quality Planning, regardless of where the project is located, as having the potential to discharge contaminants to surface or groundwaters. Such uses are listed in subsection 60.3.5.

C. Source Water Protection Zone Defined

A zone delineated around drinking water sources in the following manner as depicted on the TRPA Source Water Assessment maps. [The TRPA Source Water Assessment Map layers indicate the location of drinking water sources serving five or more user service connections in the Region, protection zones around each source, and uses with a higher propensity to contaminate source water.](#)

1. Protection Zone

A protection zone consisting of a fixed 600 foot radius circle shall be identified around wells, lake intakes, and springs assessed by TRPA. Protection zones shall be delineated using the best available source water location data known to TRPA. Protection zones may

be located using the centroid of the parcel in which the well, lake intake, or spring is found. Protection zone delineations may be modified by TRPA as follows: Upon receipt of source water assessment information collected by the California Department of Public Health, the Nevada Bureau of Water Quality Planning, or other public agencies responsible for conducting drinking source water assessments in accordance with state Source Water Assessment and Protection Programs and if recommended by the California Department of Public Health or the Nevada Bureau of Water Quality Planning; or upon receipt of source water assessment information provided by the property owner in which the well, spring, or lake intake is located and if the California Department of Public Health or the Nevada Bureau of Water Quality Planning concurs with the new delineation.

CHAPTER 61 : VEGETATION AND FOREST HEALTH

61.3.6.C. Sensitive Plants and Uncommon Plant Communities

Designation of plants for special significance is based on such values as scarcity and uniqueness. The following standards shall apply to all sensitive plants and uncommon plant communities referenced in the environmental thresholds, and to other plants or plant communities identified later for such distinction. The general locations of sensitive plant habitat and uncommon plant communities are depicted on the TRPA Special Species map ~~layers~~overlay. The special species map layers indicate the location of habitat for threatened, endangered, rare, and special interest species and where populations of sensitive or uncommon plants have been observed.

CHAPTER 62 : WILDLIFE RESOURCES

62.4.1. Disturbance Zones

Perching sites and nesting trees of goshawks, peregrines, eagles, and osprey as shown ~~in~~ the TRPA Regional Plan-~~Overlay~~ Maps ~~layers~~ shall not be physically disturbed in any manner nor shall the habitat in the disturbance zone be manipulated in any manner unless such manipulation is necessary to enhance the quality of the habitat. The threshold shall apply not only to the number of known population sites but also to the disturbance and influence zone buffers to sites found in the future.

CHAPTER 66 SCENIC QUALITY

66.2. ESTABLISHMENT OF SCENIC HIGHWAY CORRIDORS

66.2.1. Purpose

TRPA and other public agencies within the Tahoe region shall maintain and enhance viewing opportunities, whenever feasible, by establishing scenic highway corridors. TRPA, through the project review process, shall ensure that viewsheds and view corridors along the scenic highway corridors are maintained and enhanced.

66.2.2. Designation of Scenic Highway Corridors

All federal and state highways that lie within the Tahoe region and Pioneer Trail are designated as scenic highways.

A. Urban Scenic Corridors

Urban scenic highway corridors are generally urbanized areas where man-made development is the dominant visual feature. When viewed from areas outside of the urban corridor, man-made developments shall blend into the natural environment. Those portions of federal and state highways and Pioneer Trail that lie within the urban areas as shown on TRPA's scenic units map [layer overlay](#) are designated as urban scenic highway corridors. The width of urban scenic highway corridors shall include the highway right-of-way and all properties or portions thereof up to 300 feet on either side of the highway right-of-way that are visible from the highway.

B. Transition Scenic Corridors

Transition scenic highway corridors shall be generally areas of transition between urban and natural areas where the built environment is not the dominant visual feature; rather it appears well integrated into and in balance with the natural elements of the landscape. When viewed from areas outside of the transition corridor, man-made developments shall blend into the natural environment. Those portions of federal and state highways and Pioneer Trail that lie within the transition areas as shown on TRPA's scenic units map [layer overlay](#) are designated as transition scenic highway corridors. The width of transition scenic highway corridors shall include the highway right-of-way and all properties or portions thereof up to 1000 feet on either side of the highway right-of-way that are visible from the highway.

C. Natural Scenic Corridors

Natural scenic highway corridors are generally those areas where natural landscape elements and processes are the dominant visual features. Those portions of federal and state highways that lie within the natural areas as shown on TRPA's scenic units map [layer overlay](#) are designated as natural scenic highway corridors. The width of natural scenic highway corridors shall include the highway right-of-way and all properties or portions thereof up to one-half mile on either side of the highway right-of-way that are visible from the highway.

CHAPTER 67: HISTORIC RESOURCE PROTECTION

67.5. DESIGNATED HISTORIC RESOURCES

Designated historic resources shall be shown ~~in~~ the TRPA Historic Resources ~~LayersMap~~, except that locations of resources found by TRPA to be especially sensitive may be kept confidential in order to protect them from trespassers or vandalism. [The historic resources map layers indicate the location of archaeological and historic sites determined by TRPA to be significant.](#) Such locations shall be recorded in confidential reports or ~~layersmaps~~ of the TRPA. Resources shall be designated as historic according to the procedure provided below.

CHAPTER 68: NOISE LIMITATIONS

68.4. COMMUNITY NOISE LEVELS

TRPA shall use community noise equivalent levels (CNELs) to measure community noise levels. The plan area statements shall set forth CNELs that shall not be exceeded by any one activity or combination of activities (See subsection 11.6.10). In addition, community noise levels shall not exceed levels existing on August 26, 1982, where such levels are known. The CNELs set forth in the plan area statements are based on the land use classification, the presence of transportation corridors, and the applicable threshold. ~~TRPA maps, in accordance with Chapter 10: TRPA Regional Plan Maps, shall identify the boundaries of transportation corridors.~~ [The CNEL Corridor GIS data layer indicates the location of special noise corridors for highways and the South Lake Tahoe Airport.](#)

CHAPTER 90: DEFINITIONS

90.2. OTHER TERMS DEFINED

Eastside Forest Type

Those forests east of a line from Brockway Summit to and along the southern boundary between California and Nevada (see Westside and Eastside Forest Type Maps [at http://www.trpa.org/gis/12.C.6](http://www.trpa.org/gis/12.C.6)). [The TRPA Westside and Eastside Forest Types GIS data layer delineates the eastside forest types and westside forest types in the region.](#)

Environmental Improvement Program (EIP) GIS Layer

[The TRPA Environmental Improvement Program GIS data layer indicates the type and locations for stream environment zone, water quality, transportation, and other environmental improvements.](#)

Geographic Information System (GIS)

[A Geographic Information System \(GIS\) is a digital mapping tool designed to capture, store, analyze, and present spatial and geographic data. A GIS data layer is a visual representation of a single geographic dataset such as a feature in the natural or built environment or regulatory boundary in a digital map. Typically several GIS data layers are added to a map to compare features such as a road GIS data layer compared to a GIS data layer showing park areas.](#)

Geomorphic Unit

A particular type of landform as described in the Bailey Report. [The geomorphic unit map \(1971\) and geomorphic unit GIS data layer indicate the type and location of geomorphic units.](#)

Natural Hazard Maps and GIS Data Layers

[The natural hazard maps and GIS data layers indicate locations of avalanche zones, earthquake zones, and flooding zones.](#)

Scenic Units GIS Data Layers

[The TRPA scenic units GIS data layers indicate the location of the roadway units, the shoreline units, the recreation areas, and the bicycle trails established by the scenic thresholds. Scenic highway corridors, including specific urban, transition and natural corridor designations are also identified.](#)

Westside Forest Type

Those forests west of a line from Brockway Summit to and along the southern boundary between California and Nevada (see Westside and Eastside Forest Type Maps [at http://www.trpa.org/gis/12.C.6](http://www.trpa.org/gis/12.C.6)). [The TRPA Westside and Eastside Forest Types GIS data layer delineates the eastside forest types and westside forest types in the region.](#)

Attachment E
Initial Environmental Checklist



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INITIAL DETERMINATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT CHECKLIST

Project Name: Geographic Information System (GIS) Mapping Code Updates

Project Description:

The project involves amending Chapter 10, TRPA Regional Plan Maps, of the TRPA Code of Ordinances to integrate Geographic Information System (GIS) mapping along with corresponding technical correction updates to Chapters 11, 12, 14, 30, 60, 61, 62, 66, 67, 68, and 90 of the TRPA Code of Ordinances as shown in Attachment B. In addition, TRPA added an applicant initiated process for amendment to regulatory jurisdictional boundaries for which TRPA is responsible and provided specific guidelines for amending the TRPA jurisdictional boundaries. These updates would comprehensively integrate the advancements of GIS technologies into Regional Plan mapping to better align TRPA Code with the industry standard for mapping and the contemporary usage of GIS technologies. In addition, these updates help to clarify the “official” maps that require Governing Board approval, such as the Regional Land Use Map, in order to be amended and the “other” maps that are maintained and updated by TRPA staff based on the best available information. These code changes are all procedural in nature and have no substantive effect.

Background:

TRPA staff now uses GIS digital data which were previously provided only on hard-copy maps. Today, GIS is the industry standard method for mapping geographic information and the best available information pertaining to local and regional environmental resources and development regulations. Other agencies have upgraded to GIS technologies and the data they produce (such as parcel and soils data) are primarily provided in a GIS digital data layer format. Consequently, TRPA geographic information must be in a matching GIS format to allow for integration, comparison, streamlined analysis, and improved compatibility with other data. Hard copy maps such as mylar overlays are typically no longer used since they are prone to damage and data loss; difficult to update and provide backup security; and the data analyses, information sharing, data comparison abilities, and customization for projects all are limited. As a result, TRPA staff recommends discontinuing the regular use of mylar overlays after this information is integrated electronically into the GIS database. GIS data, often referred to as GIS data layers can be used dynamically to create maps. Consistent with other well-run organizations, standard operating procedures for GIS have already been established at TRPA in a regularly updated document referred to as, *The TRPA GIS Protocols, Rules and Procedures*. The purpose for these guidelines is to outline standards for TRPA staff or contractors to deliver consistent, standardized GIS data, maps, data analyses, and tools (such as online interactive mapping tools). These guidelines establish GIS data standards such as a specific geographic projection for GIS data (Universal Transverse Mercator North American Datum 1983, Zone 10 North); metadata documentation standards; map design; file saving guidelines to improve data retrieval, navigation, and backup; and best practices. TRPA provides various GIS data/map resources on the www.trpa.org/gis and <http://gis.trpa.org/webpages>. These webpages are updated regularly to provide new and improved resources and mapping tools.

In addition, staff recommends that Governing Board continue to review updates to “Official Regional Plan Maps and GIS Data Layers” such as Town Center, Area Plan or Basin boundaries as these are created through a discretionary action to implement the Regional Plan, primarily through regulatory processes. For non-regulatory data, staff recommends adding Code language to support regular updates to GIS data to promote the use of better quality, more accurate, current data provided by partner agencies or from TRPA field work. The non-regulatory GIS data targeted for these regular updates includes datasets such as special species and scenic unit areas needed for monitoring. These Code updates will help streamline the integration of GIS data quality improvements and remove unnecessary review.

Along with the integration of GIS, staff recommends adding an applicant initiated process for amendment to regulatory jurisdictional boundaries for which TRPA is responsible (e.g. Lake Tahoe Region boundary). The guidelines for amending these boundaries are provided in Attachment A.

The most widely used example of a regulatory boundary that would be subject to this process is the Tahoe Region boundary. The origin and current status of the boundary is provided to illustrate the need.

When the Region boundary was originally delineated on the official maps of the agency, TRPA staff used hydrology and topography information from U.S. Forest Service maps and other maps created for the Regional Plan Map Series to delineate the Tahoe Region boundary (or the Lake Tahoe Region Jurisdictional Boundary). The Region boundary was primarily delineated according to the Lake Tahoe watershed or Basin and this includes the area of land where all of the water that is under it or drains off of it goes into Lake Tahoe with an exception of a few boundary adjustments outlined in the Bi-State Compact (described in Attachment A). The entire “Region” boundary was never surveyed. More recently, TRPA staff used GIS software to digitize the Tahoe Region boundary, based on the boundary established on the original maps.

In general, the fact that the Tahoe Region boundary has never been surveyed has not been an issue because the majority of the boundary crosses public lands and will not be developed. In fact, TRPA staff was only able to identify 184 privately owned parcels that intersect with the Tahoe Region boundary. The owners of some of these privately owned parcels have expressed an interest in having the ability to have the Tahoe Region boundary line surveyed in order to precisely delineate the TRPA jurisdiction. A map showing where public and private lands intersect the Tahoe Region boundary is provided as Figure 2, in Attachment A. TRPA staff recommends amendments to Code Section 10.3.3 to clearly outline how TRPA jurisdictional boundary adjustment requests will be processed.

TRPA staff recommends the following proposed Code Amendments:

- For most of the maps, TRPA staff proposes an update from the term “Overlay” to “Layer” to accurately describe these as GIS data layer updates vs. updates to mylar overlays. TRPA staff added definitions to improve understanding on GIS and different key GIS resources.
- TRPA staff proposes that the scale of the hard copy maps be removed from the code as they can be generated from a GIS at many different scales and the metadata typically will describe the level of accuracy. TRPA staff proposes a definition for “Official Regional Plan Maps and GIS Data Layers” that clarifies the intent for listing these resources. The definition of an official TRPA Regional Plan map/GIS data layer shall only be those that are both created and maintained by TRPA to provide boundaries for implementing TRPA policies and Code. Following this definition, TRPA proposes some modifications to the content listed in the “Official Regional Plan Maps and GIS Data Layers” (New Subsection 10.3.1) and “Other Maps” (New Subsection 10.3.2). The amendments include the addition of “regional land use classification boundaries”, “special planning districts (includes Town

Centers)”, and “Area Plan zoning district boundaries” in Code Section 10.3.1A: Plan Area GIS Layers since these layers are regulatory. These layers are a part of Map 1: *Conceptual Regional Land Use* which was included in the 2012 Regional Plan Update (link to maps: www.trpa.org/wp-content/uploads/RP_Final_Adopted_Map_Packet_amended5_2014.pdf). Regional Plan Maps 2 through 5 are not included here since they include GIS data such as transit service that tends to be updated regularly.

- TRPA staff proposes an applicant initiated process for amendment to regulatory jurisdictional boundaries for which TRPA is responsible and has provided specific guidelines for amending the TRPA jurisdictional boundaries. These amendments should be consistent with the definition of “Region” in Article II. Definitions – in the Tahoe Regional Planning Compact and should be reviewed carefully for consistency with Figure 1 in the TRPA Regional Plan.¹ The survey used to delineate the TRPA jurisdictional boundary shall evaluate both the topography and hydrology of a site using the best available, most current, and accurate data. The proposed boundary should be submitted in a GIS compatible format. Certified Engineers and/or Surveyors must rely on the most current, more precise, and most comprehensively surveyed boundary information to indicate the reason the proposed boundary is a more accurate one.

The GIS mapping Code updates would modify TRPA Code of Ordinances Chapter 10, TRPA Regional Plan Maps and would require technical correction updates to Chapters 11, 12, 14, 30, 60, 61, 62, 66, 67, 68, and 90 of the TRPA Code of Ordinances to support consistency with other Sections of Chapter 10 by for example, referring to “Overlays” as “Layers”, and help modernize the language used to discuss GIS data. GIS mapping is more commonly used for regional planning analysis and is not intended to replace parcel-level surveys. Consequently, it is important to recognize that the GIS mapping updates will not replace project level survey requirements, including the environmental review associated with ordinance amendments required for the applicant initiated amendments to TRPA jurisdictional boundaries and for amendments to the official Regional Plan Maps and GIS Data Layers.

The anticipated benefits of these amendments include: upgrades TRPA code to better integrate the industry standard (GIS); allows for a more sustainable and secure storage of TRPA mapping; better clarifies the use of GIS data for TRPA regulatory purposes; promotes the use of better quality, more accurate, current data; supports accurate measurement of thresholds; and allows for more streamlined and advanced data analyses.

Review:

The proposed amendments are consistent with and will implement threshold attainment strategies in the 2012 Regional Plan. The proposed amendments to the Code do not propose any substantive changes to any of the Regional Plan Maps (including the Conceptual Regional Land Use Map). As a part of the 2012 Regional Plan Update, all of the Regional Plan Maps were integrated into GIS-based mapping and the newly adopted Area Plans are all using GIS-based mapping. Specifically, the proposed amendments are

¹ The Tahoe Regional Planning Compact (Compact), Article II – Definitions (a), defines “Region” as including Lake Tahoe, the adjacent parts of Douglas and Washoe Counties and Carson City, which for the purposes of this compact shall be deemed a county, lying within the Tahoe Basin in the State of Nevada, and the adjacent parts of the counties of Placer and El Dorado lying within the Tahoe Basin in the State of California, and that additional and adjacent part of the county of Placer outside of the Tahoe Basin in the State of California which lies southward and eastward of a line starting at the intersection of the basin crestline and the north boundary of section 1, thence west to the northwest corner of section 3, thence south to the intersection of the basin crestline and the west boundary of section 10; all sections referring to township 15 north, range 16 east, M.D. B. & M. The region defined and described herein shall be precisely delineated on the official maps of the agency.

consistent with LU-4.1 (Regional land use classifications), LU-4.8 (Area Plan requirements related to mapping), and Maps 1-6 since all of the Regional mapping including the Regional Plan Land Use Map 1 were created in GIS and the Area Plan requirements related to mapping are facilitated by the use of GIS technologies. The Code provisions are consistent with Regional Plan policies LU-1.2 since Town and Regional Center boundaries are already integrated into GIS. The proposed Code amendments better clarify that ordinance amendment review is required for mapping amendments associated with regional land use classification boundaries and special planning districts (including Town Centers). In the current Code, these boundaries are not specifically identified. The amendments support Regional Plan policies LU-3.3 – LU-3.7 since analysis of the preferred Center characteristics and development patterns and transfers is facilitated by the use of GIS. In addition, the proposed amendments include guidelines for the applicant initiated modifications of TRPA regulatory jurisdictional boundaries. These guidelines require careful review by TRPA staff to ensure the amendments are consistent with the Regional Plan including *Figure 1 – Lake Tahoe Region*. The proposed amendments complement and accelerate implementation of the Regional Plan and its objectives, and support the achievement and maintenance of Thresholds.

The proposed amendments facilitate the use of the best available, most current, accurate information and science related to mapping; consequently these amendments will advance the use of data that will more accurately measure outcomes related to many goals. Today, all of the newly developed mapping at TRPA is completed using GIS resources and most of the overlay mylar mapping has been integrated into GIS-based mapping. The Code provisions are consistent with Regional Land Use goals and policies and TRPA plans and programs since it clarifies GIS layers as the source of regulatory mapping information. The non-regulatory GIS data targeted for these regular updates include datasets in need of regular updates such as special species needed for monitoring and threshold attainment measurement. Specifically the updates will support the use of high quality, best available, current information for measuring Soil Conservation, Water Quality, Wildlife, and Scenic thresholds. These Code updates will help streamline the integration of GIS data quality improvements and remove unnecessary review. In addition, the Code amendments support improved geographic or spatial measurement of compliance measures, Regional Plan Performance Measures, and threshold attainment. Lastly, the proposed amendments will help TRPA operate as a high performing organization and facilitate TRPA's use of the best available information and science that is related to mapping. Therefore, TRPA found that the Regional Plan and all of its elements, as modified by the proposed Code, achieves and maintains the thresholds.

GIS mapping is more commonly used for regional planning analysis and is not intended to replace parcel-level surveys. It is important to recognize that the GIS mapping updates will not replace project level survey requirements, including the environmental review associated with ordinance amendments required for the applicant initiated amendments to TRPA jurisdictional boundaries and for amendments to the official Regional Plan Maps and GIS Data Layers.

The proposed Code amendments are consistent with the assumptions and analysis supporting the 2012 Regional Plan Update EIS and Threshold findings. Much of the geographic analysis in the 2012 Regional Plan Update EIS and Threshold findings relied on GIS data analysis and mapping since this allowed for the use of the best available information. As demonstrated in the 2012 Regional Plan Update EIS and findings, implementation of the Regional Plan will not result in a significant impact on the environment or cause the environmental threshold carrying capacities to be exceeded. The proposed Code amendments are consistent with the assumptions and analysis incorporated into the Final EIS for the 2012 Regional Plan Update.

This IEC is a program-level environmental document. No specific development projects are proposed at this time or analyzed herein. All future development projects, project level survey requirements, and applicant initiated amendments to TRPA jurisdictional boundaries will be subject to project-level environmental review and permitting by TRPA and/or a local jurisdiction pursuant to an adopted Memorandum of Understanding, with the permitting agency determined based on the size, nature and location of the project. Project-level environmental documents would require identification of, and mitigation for any potentially significant environmental impacts.

The purpose of this document is to disclose to the public and decision makers the environmental consequences of implementing the purely procedural proposed amendments. Based on this IEC, it is anticipated that TRPA will be able to make the findings pursuant to Section 3.3.2(A) of the TRPA Code that the proposed project could not have a significant effect on the environment and that a finding of no significant effect (FONSE) will be prepared in accordance with Section 6.6 of the TRPA's Rules of Procedure.

The following questionnaire will be completed by the applicant based on evidence submitted with the application. All "Yes" and "No, With Mitigation" answers will require further written comments.

I. ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS:

1. Land

Will the proposal result in:

a. Compaction or covering of the soil beyond the limits allowed in the land capability or Individual Parcel Evaluation System (IPES)?

- Yes No
- No, With Mitigation Data Insufficient

b. A change in the topography or ground surface relief features of site inconsistent with the natural surrounding conditions?

- Yes No
- No, With Mitigation Data Insufficient

c. Unstable soil conditions during or after completion of the proposal?

- Yes No
- No, With Mitigation Data Insufficient

d. Changes in the undisturbed soil or native geologic substructures or grading in excess of 5 feet?

- Yes No
- No, With Mitigation Data Insufficient

e. The continuation of or increase in wind or water erosion of soils, either on or off the site?

- Yes No
- No, With Mitigation Data Insufficient

f. Changes in deposition or erosion of beach sand, or changes in siltation, deposition or erosion, including natural littoral processes, which may modify the channel of a river or stream or the bed of a lake?

- Yes No
- No, With Mitigation Data Insufficient

g. Exposure of people or property to geologic hazards such as earthquakes, landslides, backshore erosion, avalanches, mud slides, ground failure, or similar hazards?

- Yes No
- No, With Mitigation Data Insufficient

2. Air Quality

Will the proposal result in:

a. Substantial air pollutant emissions?

- Yes No
- No, With Mitigation Data Insufficient

b. Deterioration of ambient (existing) air quality?

- Yes No
- No, With Mitigation Data Insufficient

c. The creation of objectionable odors?

- Yes No
- No, With Mitigation Data Insufficient

d. Alteration of air movement, moisture or temperature, or any change in climate, either locally or regionally?

- Yes No
- No, With Mitigation Data Insufficient

e. Increased use of diesel fuel?

- Yes No
- No, With Mitigation Data Insufficient

3. Water Quality

Will the proposal result in:

a. Changes in currents, or the course or direction of water movements?

- Yes No
- No, With Mitigation Data Insufficient

b. Changes in absorption rates, drainage patterns, or the rate and amount of surface water runoff so that a 20 yr. 1 hr. storm runoff (approximately 1 inch per hour) cannot be contained on the site?

- Yes No
- No, With Mitigation Data Insufficient

c. Alterations to the course or flow of 100-yearflood waters?

- Yes No
- No, With Mitigation Data Insufficient

d. Change in the amount of surface water in any water body?

- Yes No
- No, With Mitigation Data Insufficient

e. Discharge into surface waters, or in any alteration of surface water quality, including but not limited to temperature, dissolved oxygen or turbidity?

- Yes No
- No, With Mitigation Data Insufficient

f. Alteration of the direction or rate of flow of ground water?

- Yes No
- No, With Mitigation Data Insufficient

g. Change in the quantity of groundwater, either through direct additions or withdrawals, or through interception of an aquifer by cuts or excavations?

- Yes No
- No, With Mitigation Data Insufficient

h. Substantial reduction in the amount of water otherwise available for public water supplies?

- Yes No
- No, With Mitigation Data Insufficient

i. Exposure of people or property to water related hazards such as flooding and/or wave action from 100-year storm occurrence or seiches?

- Yes No
- No, With Mitigation Data Insufficient

j. The potential discharge of contaminants to the groundwater or any alteration of groundwater quality?

- Yes No
- No, With Mitigation Data Insufficient

4. Vegetation

Will the proposal result in:

a. Removal of native vegetation in excess of the area utilized for the actual development permitted by the land capability/IPES system?

- Yes No

- | | | |
|---|--|--|
| | <input type="checkbox"/> No, With Mitigation | <input type="checkbox"/> Data Insufficient |
| b. Removal of riparian vegetation or other vegetation associated with critical wildlife habitat, either through direct removal or indirect lowering of the groundwater table? | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> No, With Mitigation | <input type="checkbox"/> Data Insufficient |
| c. Introduction of new vegetation that will require excessive fertilizer or water, or will provide a barrier to the normal replenishment of existing species? | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> No, With Mitigation | <input type="checkbox"/> Data Insufficient |
| d. Change in the diversity or distribution of species, or number of any species of plants (including trees, shrubs, grass, crops, micro flora and aquatic plants)? | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> No, With Mitigation | <input type="checkbox"/> Data Insufficient |
| e. Reduction of the numbers of any unique, rare or endangered species of plants? | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> No, With Mitigation | <input type="checkbox"/> Data Insufficient |
| f. Removal of stream bank and/or backshore vegetation, including woody vegetation such as willows? | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> No, With Mitigation | <input type="checkbox"/> Data Insufficient |
| g. Removal of any native live, dead or dying trees 30 inches or greater in diameter at breast height (dbh) within TRPA's Conservation or Recreation land use classifications? | | |

- Yes No
- No, With Mitigation Data Insufficient

h. A change in the natural functioning of an old growth ecosystem?

- Yes No
- No, With Mitigation Data Insufficient

5. Wildlife

Will the proposal result in:

a. Change in the diversity or distribution of species, or numbers of any species of animals (birds, land animals including reptiles, fish and shellfish, benthic organisms, insects, mammals, amphibians or microfauna)?

- Yes No
- No, With Mitigation Data Insufficient

b. Reduction of the number of any unique, rare or endangered species of animals?

- Yes No
- No, With Mitigation Data Insufficient

c. Introduction of new species of animals into an area, or result in a barrier to the migration or movement of animals?

- Yes No
- No, With Mitigation Data Insufficient

d. Deterioration of existing fish or wildlife habitat quantity or quality?

- Yes No
- No, With Mitigation Data Insufficient

6. Noise

Will the proposal result in:

a. Increases in existing Community Noise Equivalency Levels (CNEL) beyond those permitted in the applicable Area Plan, Plan Area Statement, Community Plan or Master Plan?

- Yes
- No
- No, With Mitigation
- Data Insufficient

b. Exposure of people to severe noise levels?

- Yes
- No
- No, With Mitigation
- Data Insufficient

c. Single event noise levels greater than those set forth in the TRPA Noise Environmental Threshold?

- Yes
- No
- No, With Mitigation
- Data Insufficient

d. The placement of residential or tourist accommodation uses in areas where the existing CNEL exceeds 60 dBA or is otherwise incompatible?

- Yes
- No
- No, With Mitigation
- Data Insufficient

e. The placement of uses that would generate an incompatible noise level in close proximity to existing residential or tourist accommodation uses?

- Yes
- No
- No, With Mitigation
- Data Insufficient

f. Exposure of existing structures to levels of ground vibration that could result in structural damage?

- Yes
- No

No, With Mitigation Data Insufficient

7. Light and Glare

Will the proposal:

- a. Include new or modified sources of exterior lighting?

Yes No
 No, With Mitigation Data Insufficient

- b. Create new illumination which is more substantial than other lighting, if any, within the surrounding area?

Yes No
 No, With Mitigation Data Insufficient

- c. Cause light from exterior sources to be cast off -site or onto public lands?

Yes No
 No, With Mitigation Data Insufficient

- d. Create new sources of glare through the siting of the improvements or through the use of reflective materials?

Yes No
 No, With Mitigation Data Insufficient

8. Land Use

Will the proposal:

- a. Include uses which are not listed as permissible uses in the applicable Plan Area Statement, adopted Community Plan, or Master Plan?

Yes No
 No, With Mitigation Data Insufficient

- b. Expand or intensify an existing non-conforming use?

- Yes No
- No, With Mitigation Data Insufficient

9. Natural Resources

Will the proposal result in:

- a. A substantial increase in the rate of use of any natural resources?

- Yes No
- No, With Mitigation Data Insufficient

- b. Substantial depletion of any non-renewable natural resource?

- Yes No
- No, With Mitigation Data Insufficient

10. Risk of Upset

Will the proposal:

- a. Involve a risk of an explosion or the release of hazardous substances including, but not limited to, oil, pesticides, chemicals, or radiation in the event of an accident or upset conditions?

- Yes No
- No, With Mitigation Data Insufficient

- b. Involve possible interference with an emergency evacuation plan?

- Yes No
- No, With Mitigation Data Insufficient

11. Population

Will the proposal:

- a. Alter the location, distribution, density, or growth rate of the human population planned for the Region?

- Yes No
- No, With Mitigation Data Insufficient

b. Include or result in the temporary or permanent displacement of residents?

- Yes No
- No, With Mitigation Data Insufficient

12. Housing

Will the proposal:

a. Affect existing housing, or create a demand for additional housing?

To determine if the proposal will affect existing housing or create a demand for additional housing, please answer the following questions:

(1) Will the proposal decrease the amount of housing in the Tahoe Region?

- Yes No
- No, With Mitigation Data Insufficient

(2) Will the proposal decrease the amount of housing in the Tahoe Region historically or currently being rented at rates affordable by lower and very-low-income households?

- Yes No
- No, With Mitigation Data Insufficient

Number of Existing Dwelling Units: _____

Number of Proposed Dwelling Units: _____

b. Will the proposal result in the loss of housing for lower-income and very-low-income households?

- Yes No
- No, With Mitigation Data Insufficient

13. Transportation/Circulation

Will the proposal result in:

- a. Generation of 100 or more new Daily Vehicle Trip Ends (DVTE)?

As required by Chapter 3: Environmental Documentation of the TRPA Code, Transportation/Circulation impacts will be analyzed for specific development projects during project permitting.

- Yes No
- No, With Mitigation Data Insufficient

- b. Changes to existing parking facilities, or demand for new parking?

- Yes No
- No, With Mitigation Data Insufficient

- c. Substantial impact upon existing transportation systems, including highway, transit, bicycle or pedestrian facilities?

- Yes No
- No, With Mitigation Data Insufficient

- d. Alterations to present patterns of circulation or movement of people and/or goods?

- Yes No
- No, With Mitigation Data Insufficient

- e. Alterations to waterborne, rail or air traffic?

- Yes No
- No, With Mitigation Data Insufficient

- f. Increase in traffic hazards to motor vehicles, bicyclists, or pedestrians?

- Yes No
- No, With Mitigation Data Insufficient

14. Public Services

Will the proposal have an unplanned effect upon, or result in a need for new or altered governmental services in any of the following areas?

As required by Chapter 3: Environmental Documentation of the TRPA Code, Public Service impacts will be analyzed for specific development projects during project permitting.

a. Fire protection?

- Yes No
- No, With Mitigation Data Insufficient

b. Police protection?

- Yes No
- No, With Mitigation Data Insufficient

c. Schools?

- Yes No
- No, With Mitigation Data Insufficient

d. Parks or other recreational facilities?

- Yes No
- No, With Mitigation Data Insufficient

e. Maintenance of public facilities, including roads?

- Yes No
- No, With Mitigation Data Insufficient

f. Other governmental services?

- Yes No
- No, With Mitigation Data Insufficient

15. Energy

Will the proposal result in:

a. Use of substantial amounts of fuel or energy?

- Yes No
- No, With Mitigation Data Insufficient

b. Substantial increase in demand upon existing sources of energy, or require the development of new sources of energy?

- Yes No
- No, With Mitigation Data Insufficient

16. Utilities

Except for planned improvements, will the proposal result in a need for new systems, or substantial alterations to the following utilities:

a. Power or natural gas?

- Yes No
- No, With Mitigation Data Insufficient

b. Communication systems?

- Yes No
- No, With Mitigation Data Insufficient

c. Utilize additional water which amount will exceed the maximum permitted capacity of the service provider?

- Yes No
- No, With Mitigation Data Insufficient

d. Utilize additional sewage treatment capacity which amount will exceed the maximum permitted capacity of the sewage treatment provider?

- Yes No
- No, With Mitigation Data Insufficient

e. Storm water drainage?

- Yes No
- No, With Mitigation Data Insufficient

f. Solid waste and disposal?

- Yes No
- No, With Mitigation Data Insufficient

17. Human Health

Will the proposal result in:

a. Creation of any health hazard or potential health hazard (excluding mental health)?

- Yes No
- No, With Mitigation Data Insufficient

b. Exposure of people to potential health hazards?

- Yes No
- No, With Mitigation Data Insufficient

18. Scenic Resources/Community Design

Will the proposal:

a. Be visible from any state or federal highway, Pioneer Trail or from Lake Tahoe?

- Yes No
- No, With Mitigation Data Insufficient

b. Be visible from any public recreation area or TRPA designated bicycle trail?

- Yes No
- No, With Mitigation Data Insufficient

c. Block or modify an existing view of Lake Tahoe or other scenic vista seen from a public road or other public area?

- Yes No
- No, With Mitigation Data Insufficient

d. Be inconsistent with the height and design standards required by the applicable ordinance or Community Plan?

- Yes No
- No, With Mitigation Data Insufficient

e. Be inconsistent with the TRPA Scenic Quality Improvement Program (SQIP) or Design Review Guidelines?

- Yes No
- No, With Mitigation Data Insufficient

19. Recreation

Does the proposal:

a. Create additional demand for recreation facilities?

- Yes No
- No, With Mitigation Data Insufficient

b. Create additional recreation capacity?

- Yes No
- No, With Mitigation Data Insufficient

c. Have the potential to create conflicts between recreation uses, either existing or proposed?

- Yes No
- No, With Mitigation Data Insufficient

d. Result in a decrease or loss of public access to any lake, waterway, or public lands?

- Yes No
- No, With Mitigation Data Insufficient

20. Archaeological/Historical

a. Will the proposal result in an alteration of or adverse physical or aesthetic effect to a significant archaeological or historical site, structure, object or building?

- Yes No
- No, With Mitigation Data Insufficient

b. Is the proposed project located on a property with any known cultural, historical, and/or archaeological resources, including resources on TRPA or other regulatory official maps or records?

The proposed amendments will facilitate regular upkeep of the mapping associated with any known cultural, historical, and/or archaeological resources since GIS allows for efficient updates and integration of other agency data.

- Yes No
- No, With Mitigation Data Insufficient

c. Is the property associated with any historically significant events and/or sites or persons?

- Yes No

No, With Mitigation Data Insufficient

d. Does the proposal have the potential to cause a physical change which would affect unique ethnic cultural values?

Yes No

No, With Mitigation Data Insufficient

e. Will the proposal restrict historic or pre-historic religious or sacred uses within the potential impact area?

Yes No

No, With Mitigation Data Insufficient

21. Findings of Significance.

a. Does the project have the potential to degrade the quality of the environment, substantially reduce the habitat of a fish population to drop below self-sustaining levels, threaten to eliminate a plant or animal community, reduce the number or restrict the range of a rare or endangered plant or animal or eliminate important examples of the major periods of California or Nevada history or prehistory?

Yes No

No, With Mitigation Data Insufficient

b. Does the project have the potential to achieve short-term, to the disadvantage of long-term, environmental goals? (A short-term impact on the environment is one which occurs in a relatively brief, definitive period of time, while long-term impacts will endure well into the future.)

Yes No

No, With Mitigation Data Insufficient

c. Does the project have impacts which are individually limited, but cumulatively considerable? (A project may impact on two or more separate resources where the impact on each resource is relatively small, but where the effect of the total of those impacts on the environmental is significant?)

Yes No

No, With Mitigation

Data Insufficient

d. Does the project have environmental impacts which will cause substantial adverse effects on human being, either directly or indirectly?

Yes

No

No, With Mitigation

Data Insufficient

Determination:

On the basis of this evaluation:

- a. The proposed project could not have a significant effect on the environment and a finding of no significant effect shall be prepared in accordance with TRPA's Rules of Procedure.

Yes No

- b. The proposed project could have a significant effect on the environment, but due to the listed mitigation measures which have been added to the project, could have no significant effect on the environment and a mitigated finding of no significant effect shall be prepared in accordance with TRPA's Rules and Procedures.

Yes No

- c. The proposed project may have a significant effect on the environment and an environmental impact statement shall be prepared in accordance with this chapter and TRPA's Rules of Procedure

Yes No



Signature of Evaluator

Date October 24, 2016

Jennifer Cannon, AICP, Senior Planner

Title of Evaluator

Attachment F
Compliance Measures and Threshold Indicators Checklist

Compliance Measures Affected by the Geographic Information System (GIS) Mapping Code Updates

Updated 10-18-2016

Tracking Number	Compliance Measure Description	Affected Threshold Categories	Affected by Action (Y/N)	Comments
WATER QUALITY/SEZ - IN PLACE				
1	BMP requirements, new development: <i>Code of Ordinances</i> Chapter 60	WQ, Soils/SEZ, Fish	Y	The proposed amendments do not change the BMP requirements in Chapter 60 of the TRPA Code of Ordinances. The proposed GIS mapping Code updates would modify TRPA Code of Ordinances Chapter 10, TRPA Regional Plan Maps and would require technical correction updates to Chapters 11, 12, 14, 30, 60, 61, 62, 66, 67, 68, and 90 of the TRPA Code of Ordinances to support consistency with other Sections of Chapter 10 by for example, referring to “Overlays” as “Layers”, and help modernize the language used to discuss GIS data. GIS mapping is more commonly used for regional planning analysis and is not intended to replace parcel-level surveys. Consequently, it is important to recognize that the GIS mapping updates will not replace project level survey requirements, including the environmental review associated with ordinance amendments required for the applicant initiated amendments to TRPA jurisdictional boundaries and for amendments to the official Regional Plan Maps and GIS Data Layers. The proposed amendments facilitate the use of the best available, most current, accurate information and science related to mapping; consequently these amendments will advance the use of data that will more accurately measure outcomes related to many goals. The anticipated benefits of these amendments include: updates TRPA code to better integrate the industry standard (GIS); allows for a more sustainable and secure storage of TRPA mapping; better clarifies the use of GIS data for TRPA regulatory purposes; promotes the use of better quality, more accurate, current data; supports accurate measurement of thresholds; and allows for more streamlined and advanced data analyses.
2	BMP implementation program -- existing streets and highways: <i>Code of Ordinances</i> Chapter 60	WQ, Soils/SEZ, Trans, Fish	Y	
3	BMP implementation program -- existing urban development: <i>Code of Ordinances</i> Chapter 60	WQ, Soils/SEZ, Fish	Y	
4	BMP implementation program -- existing urban drainage systems: <i>Code of Ordinances</i> Chapter 60	WQ, Soils/SEZ, Trans, Fish	Y	
5	Capital Improvements Program for Erosion and Runoff Control	WQ, Soils/SEZ, Trans, Fish	Y	

Compliance Measures Affected by the Geographic Information System (GIS) Mapping Code Updates

Updated 10-18-2016

Tracking Number	Compliance Measure Description	Affected Threshold Categories	Affected by Action (Y/N)	Comments
6	Excess land coverage mitigation program: <i>Code of Ordinances</i> Chapter 30	WQ, Soils/SEZ	Y	The proposed amendments will not change the Excess land coverage mitigation program.
7	Effluent (Discharge) limitations: California (SWRCB, Lahontan Board) and Nevada (NDEP): <i>Code of Ordinances</i> Chapter 60	WQ, Soils/SEZ, Fish	N	The effluent (discharge) limitations in Chapter 60 of the TRPA Code of Ordinances are not being modified.
8	Limitations on new subdivisions: (See the Goals and Policies: Land Use Element)	WQ, Soils/SEZ, Rec, Scenic	N	All new subdivisions will continue to be limited by the provisions in Chapter 39, Subdivision, of the TRPA Code of Ordinances.
9	Land use planning and controls: See the Goals and Policies: Land Use Element and Code of Ordinances Chapters 11, 12, 13, 14, and 21	WQ, Soils/SEZ, Trans, Scenic	N	The proposed amendments require technical correction updates to Chapters 11, 12, and 14 primarily to change references to "Overlays" to "Layers". Therefore, the proposed amendments will not impact or change existing requirements in Chapters 11, 12, 13, 14, and 21 of the TRPA Code of Ordinances. The proposed amendments to the Code do not propose any changes to any of the Regional Plan Maps. As a part of the 2012 Regional Plan Update, all of the Regional Plan Maps were integrated into GIS-based mapping and the newly adopted Area Plans are all using GIS-based mapping. Specifically, the proposed amendments are consistent with LU-4.1 (Regional land use classifications), LU-4.8 (Area Plan requirements related to mapping), and Maps 1-6 since all of the Regional mapping including the Regional Plan Land Use Map 1 were created in GIS and the Area Plan requirements related to mapping are facilitated by the use of GIS technologies. The Code provisions are consistent with Regional Plan policies LU-1.2 since Town and Regional Center boundaries are already integrated into GIS. The proposed amendments complement and accelerate implementation of the Regional Plan and its objectives.

Compliance Measures Affected by the Geographic Information System (GIS) Mapping Code Updates

Updated 10-18-2016

Tracking Number	Compliance Measure Description	Affected Threshold Categories	Affected by Action (Y/N)	Comments
10	Residential development priorities, The Individual Parcel Evaluation System (IPES): Goals and Policies: Implementation Element and Code of Ordinances Chapter 53	WQ, Soils/SEZ	N	The proposed amendments will not alter existing Growth Management regulations, Chapters 50 through 53 (IPES), of the TRPA Code of Ordinances. Thus, TRPA's Growth Management provisions will remain in effect.
11	Limits on land coverage for new development: Goals and Policies: Land Use Element and Code of Ordinances Chapter 30	WQ, Soils/SEZ, Scenic	Y	The proposed amendments require technical correction updates to Chapter 30 primarily to change references to "Overlays" to "Layers". The proposed amendments will not modify land coverage limitations in Chapter 30 of the TRPA Code of Ordinances and other applicable sections of the Code and Regional Plan.
12	Transfer of development: Goals and Policies: Land Use Element and Implementation Element	WQ, Soils/SEZ	Y	The proposed amendments do not impact Chapter 51, Transfer of Development.
13	Restrictions on SEZ encroachment and vegetation alteration: <i>Code of Ordinances Chapters 30 and 61</i>	WQ, Soils/SEZ, Veg, Wildlife, Fish, Rec, Scenic	N	The proposed amendments will not alter existing restrictions on SEZ encroachment and vegetation alteration.

Compliance Measures Affected by the Geographic Information System (GIS) Mapping Code Updates

Updated 10-18-2016

Tracking Number	Compliance Measure Description	Affected Threshold Categories	Affected by Action (Y/N)	Comments
14	SEZ restoration program: Environmental Improvement Program.	WQ, Soils/SEZ, Veg, Wildlife, Fish, Scenic	Y	The proposed amendments will not alter the SEZ restoration or Environmental Improvement Program.
15	SEZ setbacks: <i>Code of Ordinances</i> Chapter 53	WQ, Soils/SEZ, Veg, Wildlife, Fish	N	SEZ setback requirements in the TRPA Code of Ordinances, Chapter 53, Individual Parcel Evaluation System, Section 53.9, will not be altered by the proposed amendments.
16	Fertilizer reporting requirements: <i>Code of Ordinances</i> Chapter 60	WQ, Soils/SEZ, Fish, Rec	N	Minor technical corrections to Chapters 60, 61, 62, 66, 67, and 68 of the TRPA Code of Ordinances are included to support consistency with other Sections of Chapter 10 by for example, referring to "Overlays" as "Layers", and help modernize the language used to discuss GIS data. However, these amendments will not modify the Resource Management and Protection regulations, Chapters 60 through 68, of the TRPA Code of Ordinances. Thus, fertilizer reporting and water quality mitigation requirements will remain in effect.
17	Water quality mitigation: <i>Code of Ordinances</i> Chapter 60	WQ, Soils/SEZ	N	The amendments do not change the RPU's restrictions on the rate and amount of additional development.
18	Restrictions on rate and/or amount of additional development	WQ, Soils/SEZ, Wildlife, Scenic	N	See response to Compliance Measures 1 through 4.
19	Improved BMP implementation/enforcement program	WQ, Soils/SEZ	Y	The proposed amendments do not affect EIP funding.
20	Increased funding for EIP projects for erosion and runoff control	WQ, Soils/SEZ	Y	The proposed amendments include no changes to the artificial wetlands/runoff treatment program.
21	Artificial wetlands/runoff treatment program	WQ, Soils/SEZ	N	The proposed amendments do not impact Chapter 51, Transfer of Development.
22	Transfer of development from SEZs	WQ, Soils/SEZ, Scenic	Y	

Compliance Measures Affected by the Geographic Information System (GIS) Mapping Code Updates

Updated 10-18-2016

Tracking Number	Compliance Measure Description	Affected Threshold Categories	Affected by Action (Y/N)	Comments	
23	Improved mass transportation	WQ, Trans, Noise	N	The proposed amendments will not modify the adopted Mobility 2035: Lake Tahoe Regional Transportation Plan.	
24	Redevelopment and redirection of land use: Goals and Policies: Land Use Element and Code of Ordinances Chapter 13	WQ, Soils/SEZ, Scenic	Y	See response to Compliance Measure 12.	
25	Combustion heater rules, stationary source controls, and related rules: <i>Code of Ordinances</i> Chapter 65	WQ, AQ	N	No changes are being proposed that would impact these Compliance Measures. The existing TRPA Code of Ordinance provisions will remain in effect.	
26	Elimination of accidental sewage releases: Goals and Policies: Land Use Element	WQ, Soils/SEZ	N		
27	Reduction of sewer line exfiltration: Goals and Policies: Land Use Element	WQ, Soils/SEZ	N		
28	Effluent limitations	WQ, Soils/SEZ	N		
29	Regulation of wastewater disposal at sites not connected to sewers: <i>Code of Ordinances</i> Chapter 60	WQ, Soils/SEZ	N		
30	Prohibition on solid waste disposal: Goals and Policies: Land Use Element	WQ, Soils/SEZ	N		
31	Mandatory garbage pick-up: Goals and Policies: Public Service Element	WQ, Soils/SEZ, Wildlife	N		
32	Hazardous material/wastes programs: Goals and Policies: Land Use Element and Code of Ordinances Chapter 60	WQ, Soils/SEZ	N		
33	BMP implementation program, Snow and ice control practices: <i>Code of Ordinances</i> Chapter 60	WQ, Soils/SEZ, AQ	N		The amendments will not change BMP requirements. See response to Compliance Measures 1 through 4.

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Tracking Number	Compliance Measure Description	Affected Threshold Categories	Affected by Action (Y/N)	Comments
34	Reporting requirements, highway abrasives and deicers: Goals and Policies; Land Use Element and Code of Ordinances Chapter 60	WQ, Soils/SEZ, Fish	N	
35	BMP implementation program--roads, trails, skidding, logging practices: <i>Code of Ordinances</i> Chapter 60, Chapter 61	WQ, Soils/SEZ, Fish	N	
36	BMP implementation program--outdoor recreation: <i>Code of Ordinances</i> Chapter 60	WQ, Soils/SEZ, Fish, Rec	N	
37	BMP implementation program--livestock confinement and grazing: <i>Code of Ordinances</i> Chapter 21, Chapter 60, Chapter 64	WQ, Soils/SEZ, Veg, Wildlife, Fish	N	
38	BMP implementation program--pesticides	WQ, Soils/SEZ	N	
39	Land use planning and controls --timber harvesting: <i>Code of Ordinances</i> Chapter 21	WQ, Soils/SEZ, AQ, Wildlife, Fish, Scenic	N	The proposed amendments will not change timber harvesting and outdoor recreation provisions.
40	Land use planning and controls - outdoor recreation: <i>Code of Ordinances</i> Chapter 21	WQ, Soils/SEZ, Wildlife, Noise, Rec, Scenic	N	
41	Land use planning and controls--ORV use: Goals and Policies: Recreation Element	WQ, Soils/SEZ, AQ, Wildlife, Fish, Noise, Rec, Scenic	N	Regional Plan Policy R-1.5 states that "Off-road vehicle (ORV) use is prohibited in the Lake Tahoe Region except on specified roads, trails, or designated areas where the impacts can be mitigated." The amendments do not include the expansion of ORV use.
42	Control of encroachment and coverage in sensitive areas	WQ, Soils/SEZ, Wildlife, Rec, Scenic	N	No changes are being proposed that would impact this compliance measure. The existing TRPA Code of Ordinance provisions will remain in effect.
43	Control on shorezone encroachment and vegetation alteration: <i>Code of Ordinances</i> Chapter 83	WQ, Soils/SEZ, Scenic	N	TRPA will continue to be responsible for enforcing and implementing Shorezone regulations, Chapters 80 through 85, of the TRPA Code of Ordinances, as well as other code provisions applicable to projects within the Shorezone. No changes are being

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Tracking Number	Compliance Measure Description	Affected Threshold Categories	Affected by Action (Y/N)	Comments	
44	BMP implementation program--shorezone areas: <i>Code of Ordinances</i> Chapter 60	WQ, Soils/SEZ	N	proposed that would modify existing code provisions related to the Shorezone or that would impact these compliance measures.	
45	BMP implementation program--dredging and construction in Lake Tahoe: <i>Code of Ordinances</i> Chapter 60	WQ, Soils/SEZ	N		
46	Restrictions and conditions on filling and dredging: <i>Code of Ordinances</i> Chapter 84	WQ, Soils/SEZ, Fish	N		
47	Protection of stream deltas	WQ, Soils/SEZ, Wildlife, Fish, Scenic	N		
48	Marina master plans: <i>Code of Ordinances</i> Chapter 14	WQ, AQ/Trans, Fish, Scenic	N		
49	Additional pump-out facilities: <i>Code of Ordinances</i> Chapter 60	WQ, Soils/SEZ	N		
50	Controls on anti-fouling coatings: <i>Code of Ordinances</i> Chapter 60	WQ, Soils/SEZ, Fish	N		
51	Modifications to list of exempt activities	WQ, Soils/SEZ	N		The amendments will not alter the list of exempt activities.
WATER QUALITY/SEZ - SUPPLEMENTAL					
52	More stringent SEZ encroachment rules	WQ, Soils/SEZ, Wildlife, Fish	N		The amendments do not include any provisions that would impact Compliance Measures 52 though 61.
53	More stringent coverage transfer requirements	WQ, Soils/SEZ	N		
54	Modifications to IPES	WQ, Soils/SEZ	N		
55	Increased idling restrictions	WQ, Soils/SEZ, AQ	N		
56	Control of upwind pollutants	WQ, Soils/SEZ, AQ	N		
57	Additional controls on combustion heaters	WQ, Soils/SEZ, AQ	N		
58	Improved exfiltration control program	WQ, Soils/SEZ	N		
59	Improved infiltration control program	WQ, Soils/SEZ	N		

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Tracking Number	Compliance Measure Description	Affected Threshold Categories	Affected by Action (Y/N)	Comments
60	Water conservation/flow reduction program	WQ, Soils/SEZ, Fish	N	
61	Additional land use controls	WQ, Soils/SEZ, Wildlife	N	
AIR QUALITY/TRANSPORTATION - IN PLACE				
62	Fixed Route Transit - South Shore: STAGE	Trans, Rec	N	The amendments do not include any provisions that would impact the adopted Mobility 2035: Lake Tahoe Regional Transportation Plan, and Lake Tahoe Region Bicycle and Pedestrian Plan.
63	Fixed Route Transit - North Shore: TART	Trans, Rec	N	
64	Demand Responsive Transit - South Shore: Bus Plus, STAGE	Trans	N	
65	Seasonal Trolley Services - North and South Shores: South Shore TMA and Truckee-North Tahoe TMA	Trans, Rec	N	
66	Social Service Transportation	Trans	N	
67	Shuttle programs	Trans	N	
68	Ski shuttle services	Trans, Rec	N	
69	Intercity bus services	Trans	N	
70	Passenger Transit Facilities: South Y Transit Center	Trans	N	
71	Bikeways, Bike Trails	Trans, Noise, Rec, Scenic	Y	
72	Pedestrian facilities	Trans, Rec, Scenic	Y	
73	Wood heater controls: <i>Code of Ordinances</i> Chapter 65	WQ, AQ	N	The amendments do not include any provisions that would impact Code Chapter 65 or Compliance Measures 73 to 75.
74	Gas heater controls: <i>Code of Ordinances</i> Chapter 65	WQ, AQ	N	
75	Stationary source controls: <i>Code of Ordinances</i> Chapter 65	WQ, AQ	N	
76	U.S. Postal Service Mail Delivery	Trans	N	The amendments do not include any provisions that would impact U.S. Postal Service Delivery.
77	Indirect source review/air quality mitigation: <i>Code of Ordinances</i> Chapter 65	WQ, AQ	N	The amendments do not include any provisions that would impact Code Chapter 65 or Compliance Measures 77 and 78.
78	Idling Restrictions: <i>Code of Ordinances</i> Chapter 65	WQ, AQ	N	

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Tracking Number	Compliance Measure Description	Affected Threshold Categories	Affected by Action (Y/N)	Comments
79	Vehicle Emission Limitations(State/Federal)	WQ, AQ	N	The amendments do not include any provisions related to vehicle emission limitations established by the State/Federal Government.
80	Open Burning Controls: <i>Code of Ordinances</i> Chapters 61 and Chapter 65	WQ, AQ, Scenic	N	The amendments do not include any provisions that would change open burning controls.
81	BMP and Revegetation Practices	WQ, AQ, Wildlife, Fish	Y	See response to Compliance Measures 1 through 4.
82	Employer-based Trip Reduction Programs: <i>Code of Ordinances</i> Chapter 65	Trans	N	The amendments do not include any provisions that would impact parking, air quality, and transportation measures.
83	Vehicle rental programs: <i>Code of Ordinances</i> Chapter 65	Trans	N	
84	Parking Standards	Trans	N	
85	Parking Management Areas	Trans	N	
86	Parking Fees	Trans	N	
87	Parking Facilities	Trans	N	
88	Traffic Management Program - Tahoe City	Trans	N	
89	US 50 Traffic Signal Synchronization - South Shore	Trans	N	
90	General Aviation, The Lake Tahoe Airport	Trans, Noise	N	
91	Waterborne excursions	WQ, Trans, Rec	N	
92	Waterborne transit services	WQ, Trans, Scenic	N	
93	Air Quality Studies and Monitoring	WQ, AQ	N	
94	Alternate Fueled Vehicle - Public/Private Fleets and Infrastructure Improvements	Trans	N	
95	Demand Responsive Transit - North Shore	Trans	N	
96	Tahoe Area Regional Transit Maintenance Facility	Trans	N	
97	Heavenly Ski Resort Gondola	Trans	N	
AIR QUALITY/TRANSPORTATION - SUPPLEMENTAL				
98	Demand Responsive Transit - North Shore	Trans	N	The amendments do not include any provisions that would impact the adopted Mobility 2035: Lake Tahoe Regional Transportation Plan, and Lake Tahoe Region Bicycle and Pedestrian Plan.
99	Coordinated Transit System - South Shore	Trans	N	
100	Transit Passenger Facilities	Trans	N	
101	South Shore Transit Maintenance Facility - South Shore	Trans	N	

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Updated 10-18-2016

Tracking Number	Compliance Measure Description	Affected Threshold Categories	Affected by Action (Y/N)	Comments
102	Transit Service - Fallen Leaf Lake	WQ, Trans	N	
103	Transit Institutional Improvements	Trans	N	
104	Transit Capital and Operations Funding Acquisition	Trans	N	
105	Transit/Fixed Guideway Easements - South Shore	Trans	N	
106	Visitor Capture Program	Trans	N	
107	Pedestrian and Bicycle Facilities-- South Shore	Trans, Rec	N	
108	Pedestrian and Bicycle Facilities-- North Shore	Trans, Rec	N	
109	Parking Inventories and Studies Standards	Trans	N	
110	Parking Management Areas	Trans	N	
111	Parking Fees	Trans	N	
112	Establishment of Parking Task Force	Trans	N	
113	Construct parking facilities	Trans	N	
114	Intersection improvements--South Shore	Trans, Scenic	N	
115	Intersection improvements--North Shore	Trans, Scenic	N	
116	Roadway Improvements - South Shore	Trans, Scenic	N	
117	Roadway Improvements - North Shore	Trans, Scenic	N	
118	Loop Road - South Shore	Trans, Scenic	N	
119	Montreal Road Extension	Trans	N	
120	Kingsbury Connector	Trans	N	
121	Commercial Air Service: Part 132 commercial air service	Trans	N	
122	Commercial Air Service: commercial air service that does not require Part 132 certifications	Trans	N	
123	Expansion of waterborne excursion service	WQ, Trans	N	
124	Re-instate the oxygenated fuel program	WQ, AQ	N	
125	Management Programs	Trans	N	
126	Around the Lake Transit	Trans	N	
VEGETATION - IN PLACE				
127	Vegetation Protection During Construction: <i>Code of Ordinances</i> Chapter 33	WQ, AQ, Veg, Scenic	N	The amendments will not alter the provisions of Chapter 33 in the TRPA Code of Ordinances.

Compliance Measures Affected by the Geographic Information System (GIS) Mapping Code Updates

Updated 10-18-2016

Tracking Number	Compliance Measure Description	Affected Threshold Categories	Affected by Action (Y/N)	Comments
128	Tree Removal: <i>Code of Ordinances</i> Chapter 61	Veg, Wildlife, Scenic	N	The amendments will not alter the provisions of Chapter 61 in the TRPA Code of Ordinances.
129	Prescribed Burning: <i>Code of Ordinances</i> Chapter 61	WQ, AQ, Veg, Wildlife, Scenic	N	
130	Remedial Vegetation Management: <i>Code of Ordinances</i> Chapter 61	WQ, Veg, Wildlife	N	
131	Sensitive and Uncommon Plant Protection and Fire Hazard Reduction: <i>Code of Ordinances</i> Chapter 61	Veg, Wildlife, Scenic	N	
132	Revegetation: <i>Code of Ordinances</i> Chapter 61	WQ, Veg, Wildlife, Scenic	N	
133	Remedial Action Plans: <i>Code of Ordinances</i> Chapter 5	WQ, Veg	N	The amendments will not alter the Remedial Action Plans.
134	Handbook of Best Management Practices	WQ, Soils/SEZ, Veg, Fish	N	The Handbook of Best Management Practices will continue to be used to design and construct BMPs.
135	Shorezone protection	WQ, Soils/SEZ, Veg	N	No changes are proposed that would modify existing code provisions related to the Shorezone or impact these compliance measures.
136	Project Review	WQ, Veg	N	The amendments will not impact project review and compliance inspections.
137	Compliance inspections	Veg	N	
138	Development Standards in the Backshore	WQ, Soils/SEZ, Veg, Wildlife, Scenic	N	No changes are proposed that would modify existing backshore development standards.
139	Land Coverage Standards: <i>Code of Ordinances</i> Chapter 30	WQ, Veg, Wildlife, Fish, Scenic	Y	The proposed amendments will not modify land coverage standards in Chapter 30 of the TRPA Code of Ordinances. The proposed Code provisions for the pilot program will support Soil Conservation and Water Quality Threshold attainment.

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Tracking Number	Compliance Measure Description	Affected Threshold Categories	Affected by Action (Y/N)	Comments
140	Grass Lake, Research Natural Area	WQ, Veg, Wildlife, Fish, Scenic	N	N/A
141	Conservation Element, Vegetation Subelement: Goals and Policies	Veg, Wildlife, Fish	N	The amendments are consistent with the Conservation Element and Vegetation Subelement Goals and Policies in the Regional Plan.
142	Late Successional Old Growth (LSOG): <i>Code of Ordinances</i> Chapter 61	Veg, Wildlife, Fish	N	The pilot program and associated Code additions do not impact late successional old growth policies. The proposed amendments will benefit SEZ restoration through the requirement of restoration of SEZs on Sending Sites.
143	Stream Environment Zone Vegetation: <i>Code of Ordinances</i> Chapter 61	WQ, Veg, Wildlife, Fish	N	
144	Tahoe Yellow Cress Conservation Strategy	Veg	N	The amendments will not impact efforts to conserve the Tahoe Yellow Cress.
145	Control and/or Eliminate Noxious Weeds	Veg, Wildlife	N	The amendments will not impact efforts to control noxious (invasive) weeds.
146	Freel Peak Cushion Plant Community Protection	Veg	N	N/A
VEGETATION - SUPPLEMENTAL				
147	Deepwater Plant Protection	WQ, Veg	N	The amendments will not impact efforts to protect deepwater plants.
WILDLIFE - IN PLACE				
148	Wildlife Resources: <i>Code of Ordinances</i> Chapter 62	Wildlife, Noise	N	The amendments will not modify the Wildlife Resources Code Chapter 62.
149	Stream Restoration Program	WQ, Soils/SEZ, Veg, Wildlife, Fish, Rec, Scenic	N	The amendments do not include any changes to the Stream Restoration Program.
150	BMP and revegetation practices	WQ, Veg, Wildlife, Fish, Scenic	N	The amendments do not include any changes to existing BMP and revegetation requirements.
151	OHV limitations	WQ, Soils/SEZ, AQ, Wildlife, Noise, Rec	N	The amendments do not include any changes to OHV limitations.
152	Remedial Action Plans: <i>Code of Ordinances</i> Chapter 5	Wildlife	N	The amendments do not include any changes to requirements for Remedial Action Plans.
153	Project Review	Wildlife	N	The amendments will not impact project review and compliance inspections.
FISHERIES - IN PLACE				
156	Fish Resources: <i>Code of Ordinances</i> Chapter 63	WQ, Fish	N	The amendments will not modify the Resource Management and Protection regulations, Chapters 60 through 68, of the TRPA Code of Ordinances.

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Tracking Number	Compliance Measure Description	Affected Threshold Categories	Affected by Action (Y/N)	Comments
157	Tree Removal: <i>Code of Ordinances</i> Chapter 61	Wildlife, Fish	N	The amendments do not change tree removal provisions of Chapter 61. However, the proposed GIS mapping Code updates would require technical correction updates to Chapter 61 to support consistency with other Sections of Chapter 10 by for example, referring to "Overlays" as "Layers", and help modernize the language used to discuss GIS data.
158	Shorezone BMPs	WQ, Fish	N	See response to Compliance Measures 43 through 50.
159	Filling and Dredging: <i>Code of Ordinances</i> Chapter 84	WQ, Fish	N	
160	Location standards for structures in the shorezone: <i>Code of Ordinances</i> Chapter 84	WQ, Fish	N	
161	Restrictions on SEZ encroachment and vegetation alteration	WQ, Soils/SEZ, Fish	N	See response to Compliance Measures 156.
162	SEZ Restoration Program	WQ, Soils/SEZ, Fish	N	See response to Compliance Measure 14.
163	Stream restoration program	WQ, Soils/SEZ, Fish	N	See response to Compliance Measures 1-4 and 156.
164	Riparian restoration	WQ, Soils/SEZ, Fish	N	
165	Livestock: <i>Code of Ordinances</i> Chapter 64	WQ, Soils/SEZ, Fish	N	
166	BMP and revegetation practices	WQ, Fish	Y	
167	Fish habitat study	Fish	N	See response to Compliance Measures 16 and 17.
168	Remedial Action Plans: <i>Code of Ordinances</i> Chapter 5	Fish	N	The amendments will not alter the Remedial Action Plans.
169	Mitigation Fee Requirements: <i>Code of Ordinances</i> Chapter 86	Fish	N	The mitigation fee requirements in Chapter 86 of the TRPA Code of Ordinances are not being modified with the amendments.
170	Compliance inspection	Fish	N	The amendments do not modify existing compliance or inspection programs or provisions.
171	Public Education Program	Wildlife, Fish	N	N/A

NOISE - IN PLACE

Compliance Measures Affected by the Geographic Information System (GIS) Mapping Code Updates

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Tracking Number	Compliance Measure Description	Affected Threshold Categories	Affected by Action (Y/N)	Comments
172	Airport noise enforcement program	Wildlife, Fish	N	The amendments do not modify existing enforcement programs.
173	Boat noise enforcement program	Wildlife, Fish, Rec	N	
174	Motor vehicle/motorcycle noise enforcement program: <i>Code of Ordinances</i> Chapters 5 and 23	Wildlife, Fish	N	
175	ORV restrictions	AQ, Wildlife, Noise, Rec	N	The amendments do not modify existing ORV or snowmobile conditions.
176	Snowmobile Restrictions	WQ, Wildlife, Noise, Rec	N	
177	Land use planning and controls	Wildlife, Noise	N	See response to Compliance Measure 9.
178	Vehicle trip reduction programs	Trans, Noise	N	The amendments do not impact vehicle trip reduction programs.
179	Transportation corridor design criteria	Trans, Noise	N	N/A
180	Airport Master Plan South Lake Tahoe	Trans, Noise	N	N/A
181	Loudspeaker restrictions	Wildlife, Noise	N	The amendments do not modify loudspeaker restrictions.
182	Project Review	Noise	N	The amendments will not impact project review and compliance inspections.
183	Complaint system: <i>Code of Ordinances</i> Chapters 5 and 68	Noise	N	Existing compliant systems are not being modified.
184	Transportation corridor compliance program	Trans, Noise	N	None of these compliance measures will be modified, including programs to control noise levels in the EIP.
185	Exemptions to noise limitations	Noise	N	
186	TRPA's Environmental Improvement Program (EIP)	Noise	N	
187	Personal watercraft noise controls	Wildlife, Noise	N	
NOISE - SUPPLEMENTAL				
188	Create an interagency noise enforcement MOU for the Tahoe Region.	Noise	N	N/A
RECREATION - IN PLACE				
189	Allocation of Development: <i>Code of Ordinances</i> Chapter 50	Rec	N	See response to Compliance Measure 9 and 10.

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Tracking Number	Compliance Measure Description	Affected Threshold Categories	Affected by Action (Y/N)	Comments
190	Master Plan Guidelines: <i>Code of Ordinances</i> Chapter 14	Rec, Scenic	N	The proposed GIS mapping Code includes technical correction updates to Chapters 10 and 14 to support consistency and to modernize the language used to discuss GIS data by for example using the term "Layers" rather than "Overlays".
191	Permissible recreation uses in the shorezone and lake zone: <i>Code of Ordinances</i> Chapter 81	WQ, Noise, Rec	N	See response to Compliance Measures 43 through 50.
192	Public Outdoor recreation facilities in sensitive lands	WQ, Rec, Scenic	N	The amendments do not alter provisions regarding public outdoor recreation in sensitive lands.
193	Hiking and riding facilities	Rec	N	The amendments do not alter hiking and riding facility provisions.
194	Scenic quality of recreation facilities	Rec, Scenic	N	N/A
195	Density standards	Rec	N	The amendments do not modify density standard limits.
196	Bonus incentive program	Rec	N	The amendments do not alter existing bonus incentive programs.
197	Required Findings: <i>Code of Ordinances</i> Chapter 4	Rec	N	All applicable TRPA Code Of Ordinance findings will continue to have to be met with the future approval of projects using amended provisions.
198	Lake Tahoe Recreation Sign Guidelines	Rec, Scenic	N	N/A
199	Annual user surveys	Rec	N	N/A
RECREATION - SUPPLEMENTAL				
200	Regional recreational plan	Rec	N	The amendments do not impact the regional recreation plan and associated Goals and Policies.
201	Establish fairshare resource capacity estimates	Rec	N	N/A
202	Reserve additional resource capacity	Rec	N	
203	Economic Modeling	Rec	N	
SCENIC - IN PLACE				
204	Project Review and Exempt Activities: <i>Code of Ordinances</i> Chapter 2	Scenic	N	The amendments will not impact project review and compliance inspections.

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Tracking Number	Compliance Measure Description	Affected Threshold Categories	Affected by Action (Y/N)	Comments
205	Land Coverage Limitations: <i>Code of Ordinances</i> Chapter 30	WQ, Scenic	N	The proposed amendments will not modify land coverage limitations in Code Chapter 30. See compliance measure 11.
206	Height Standards: <i>Code of Ordinances</i> Chapter 37	Scenic	N	The amendments do not propose any changes to height standards.
207	Driveway and Parking Standards: <i>Code of Ordinances</i> Chapter 34	Trans, Scenic	N	The amendments do not propose any changes to driveway and parking standards.
208	Signs: <i>Code of Ordinances</i> Chapter 38	Scenic	N	The amendments do not propose any changes to sign standards.
209	Historic Resources: <i>Code of Ordinances</i> Chapter 67	Scenic	N	The proposed GIS mapping Code includes technical correction updates to Chapters 10 and 67 to support consistency and to modernize the language used to discuss GIS data by for example using the term "Layers" rather than "Overlays".
210	Design Standards: <i>Code of Ordinances</i> Chapter 36	Scenic	N	The amendments do not propose any changes to design standards.
211	Shorezone Tolerance Districts and Development Standards: <i>Code of Ordinances</i> Chapter 83	Scenic	N	See response to Compliance Measures 43 through 50.
212	Development Standards Lakeward of Highwater: <i>Code of Ordinances</i> Chapter 84	WQ, Scenic	N	
213	Grading Standards: <i>Code of Ordinances</i> Chapter 33	WQ, Scenic	N	Grading and vegetation protection during construction shall continue to meet the provisions of the TRPA Code of Ordinances, Chapter 33, Grading and Construction.
214	Vegetation Protection During Construction: <i>Code of Ordinances</i> Chapter 33	AQ, Veg, Scenic	N	
215	Revegetation: <i>Code of Ordinances</i> Chapter 61	Scenic	N	Minor technical corrections to Chapter 61 of the TRPA Code of Ordinances are included to support consistency with other Sections of Chapter 10 by for example, referring to "Overlays" as "Layers". This will help modernize the language used to discuss GIS data. However, the amendments will not modify the Resource Management and Protection regulations, Chapters 60 through 68, of the TRPA Code of Ordinances.
216	Design Review Guidelines	Scenic	N	N/A
217	Scenic Quality Improvement Program(SQIP)	Scenic	N	The amendments do not propose any changes to scenic quality improvement programs or standards.
218	Project Review Information Packet	Scenic	N	

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Updated 10-18-2016

Tracking Number	Compliance Measure Description	Affected Threshold Categories	Affected by Action (Y/N)	Comments
219	Scenic Quality Ratings, Features Visible from Bike Paths and Outdoor Recreation Areas Open to the General Public	Trans, Scenic	N	
220	Nevada-side Utility Line Undergrounding Program	Scenic	N	N/A
SCENIC - SUPPLEMENTAL				
221	Real Time Monitoring Program	Scenic	N	No changes to the real time monitoring program are being proposed.
222	Integrate project identified in SQIP	Scenic	N	The amendments do not address SQIP project implementation.

Threshold Indicators Affected by the Geographic Information System (GIS) Mapping Code Updates

Updated 10-18-16

ID	Threshold Category	TRPA 2006 Threshold Evaluation "Threshold Indicators"	Applicable Indicator Reporting Category	Name of Threshold Standard Addressed (see Resolution 82-11 for adopted standard)	Interim Target for 2016 (See 2011 Threshold Evaluation)	Status (2011)	Trend (2011)	Threshold Indicator	Unit of Measure	Addition Factors (i.e., alternative indicators used in 2011 Threshold Evaluation)	Source
1	Air Quality	AQ-1	Carbon Monoxide	Highest 1-hour Carbon Monoxide Concentration	N/A-Indicator already in attainment with standard	Considerably Better Than Standard	Rapid Improvement	Highest annual 1-hour concentration CO	ppm	Threshold indicator Used	2011 Threshold Evaluation
2	Air Quality	AQ-1	Carbon Monoxide	Highest 8-hour Carbon Monoxide Concentration	N/A-Indicator already in attainment with standard	Considerably Better Than Standard	Rapid Improvement	Highest annual 8-hour concentration CO	ppm	Threshold indicator Used	2011 Threshold Evaluation
3	Air Quality	AQ-2	Ozone	Highest 1-hour Ozone Concentration	N/A-Indicator already in attainment with standard	At or Better Than Target	Little or No Change	Ozone Concentration - highest 1-hour	ppm	Threshold indicator Used	2011 Threshold Evaluation
4	Air Quality	AQ-2	Ozone	Highest 8-hour Ozone Concentration	N/A-Indicator already in attainment with standard	At or Better Than Target	Little or No Change	Ozone Concentration - highest 8-hour	ppm	Threshold indicator Used	2011 Threshold Evaluation
5	Air Quality	AQ-3	Visibility	Annual Average PM ₁₀	Insufficient data to determine interim target	Unknown	Unknown	Annual Average Concentration of PM ₁₀	micrograms/cubic meter (ug/m ³)	Threshold indicator Used	2011 Threshold Evaluation
6	Air Quality	AQ-3	Visibility	Highest 24 hour PM ₁₀ Concentrations	59 ug/m ³ by 2016	Somewhat Worse Than Target	Moderate Improvement	Highest 24 hour PM ₁₀ concentration	microgram/cubic meter (ug/m ³)	Threshold indicator Used	2011 Threshold Evaluation
7	Air Quality	AQ-4	Visibility	Regional Visibility 50th percentile	N/A-Indicator already in attainment with standard	At or Better Than Target	Little or No Change	extinction coefficient - visibility	Mm ⁻¹	Threshold indicator Used	2011 Threshold Evaluation
8	Air Quality	AQ-4	Visibility	Regional Visibility 90th Percentile	N/A-Indicator already in attainment with standard	At or Better Than Target	Little or No Change	extinction coefficient - visibility	Mm ⁻¹	Threshold indicator Used	2011 Threshold Evaluation
9	Air Quality	AQ-4	Visibility	Sub-Regional Visibility 50th percentile	Insufficient data to determine interim target	Unknown	Unknown	extinction coefficient - visibility	Mm ⁻¹	Threshold indicator Used	2011 Threshold Evaluation
10	Air Quality	AQ-4	Visibility	Sub-Regional Visibility 90th Percentile	Insufficient data to determine interim target	Unknown	Unknown	extinction coefficient - visibility	Mm ⁻¹	Threshold indicator Used	2011 Threshold Evaluation
11	Air Quality	AQ-5	Carbon Monoxide	Winter Traffic Volume	N/A-Indicator already in attainment with standard	At or Better Than Target	Moderate Improvement	Volume of vehicle traffic measured on presidents weekend (Saturday) between 4pm and midnight	Number of Vehicles	Threshold indicator Used	2011 Threshold Evaluation

Threshold Indicators Affected by the Geographic Information System (GIS) Mapping Code Updates

Updated 10-18-16

ID	Threshold Category	TRPA 2006 Threshold Evaluation "Threshold Indicators"	Applicable Indicator Reporting Category	Name of Threshold Standard Addressed (see Resolution 82-11 for adopted standard)	Interim Target for 2016 (See 2011 Threshold Evaluation)	Status (2011)	Trend (2011)	Threshold Indicator	Unit of Measure	Addition Factors (i.e., alternative indicators used in 2011 Threshold Evaluation)	Source
12	Air Quality	AQ-7	Visibility	VMT	N/A-Indicator already in attainment with standard	At or Better Than Target	Moderate Improvement	VMT Estimated from Peak Traffic Volumes in 2nd weekend in August	Vehicle Mile Traveled	Ratio of current year VMT estimate to Traffic Volume was used as a constant to backcast historic annual VMT values	2011 Threshold Evaluation
13	Air Quality	AQ-8	Nitrate Deposition	Reduce external and In-Basin NOx emissions	N/A-Indicator already in attainment with standard	Implemented	N/A	Modeled NOx Emissions in Tons	Tons	Threshold indicator Used	2011 Threshold Evaluation
14	Air Quality	Not Addressed	Odor	Diesel Engine Emission Fumes	N/A-Indicator already in attainment with standard	Implemented	N/A	Evaluation Criteria and Evidence	Number of Evaluation Criteria Satisfied	Threshold indicator Used	2011 Threshold Evaluation
15	Air Quality	Not Addressed	Ozone	3-year Average of 4th Highest Concentration	N/A-Indicator already in attainment with standard	At or Better Than Target	Little or No Change	3-year average of the 4th highest Ozone Concentration	ppm	Threshold indicator Used	2011 Threshold Evaluation
16	Air Quality	Not Addressed	Ozone	Oxides of Nitrogen Emissions	N/A-Indicator already in attainment with standard	At or Better Than Target	Moderate Improvement	Average tons of NOx per day	Average tons/day	Threshold indicator Used	2011 Threshold Evaluation
17	Air Quality	Not Addressed	Visibility	3-year Average of the 98th percentile 24-hour PM _{2.5} Concentration	N/A-Indicator already in attainment with standard	Considerably Better Than Standard	Unknown	3-year average of the 98th percentile 24-hour PM _{2.5} concentration	microgram/cubic meter (ug/m ³)	Threshold indicator Used	2011 Threshold Evaluation
18	Air Quality	Not Addressed	Visibility	Highest 24-hour PM _{2.5} Concentration	Non established	Not yet evaluated	Not yet evaluated	24-hour PM _{2.5} Concentration	micrograms/cubic meter (ug/m ³)	Threshold, State or Federal indicator used	Not yet evaluated
19	Air Quality	Not Addressed	Visibility	Annual Average PM _{2.5}	N/A-Indicator already in attainment with standard	Considerably Better Than Standard	Little or No Change	Annual Average Concentration of PM _{2.5}	microgram/cubic meter (ug/m ³)	Threshold indicator Used	2011 Threshold Evaluation

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Impact of Project on Air Quality Indicators/Targets/Other Factors (Y/N)			N	Comments	The GIS mapping Code updates would modify TRPA Code of Ordinances Chapter 10, TRPA Regional Plan Maps and would require technical correction updates to Chapters 11, 12, 14, 30, 60, 61, 62, 66, 67, 68, and 90 of the TRPA Code of Ordinances to support consistency with other Sections of Chapter 10 by for example, referring to "Overlays" as "Layers", and help modernize the language used to discuss GIS data. GIS mapping is more commonly used for regional planning analysis and is not intended to replace parcel-level surveys. Consequently, it is important to recognize that the GIS mapping updates will not replace project level survey requirements, including the environmental review associated with ordinance amendments required for the applicant initiated amendments to TRPA jurisdictional boundaries and for amendments to the official Regional Plan Maps and GIS Data Layers. The GIS mapping Code updates and associated Code amendments (the Proposed Action) make no changes to regulations that affect air quality. As such, the Proposed Action will have no change on Air Quality Threshold Standards and Indicators. The proposed Code amendments are consistent with the assumptions and analysis supporting the 2012 Regional Plan Update EIS and Threshold findings. Much of the geographic analysis in the 2012 Regional Plan Update EIS and Threshold findings relied on GIS data analysis since this mapping tool provided the best available information. In addition, all of the TRPA Regional Plan Maps were created using GIS technologies. The proposed amendments facilitate the use of the best available, most current, accurate information and science related to mapping; consequently these amendments will advance the use of data that will more accurately measure outcomes related to many goals. The Code provisions are consistent with Regional Land Use goals and policies and TRPA plans and programs since it clarifies GIS layers as the source of regulatory mapping information. In addition, the Code amendments support improved geographic or spatial measurement of compliance measures, Regional Plan Performance Measures, and threshold attainment. The foreseeable benefits of these amendments include: updates TRPA code to better integrate the industry standard (GIS); allows for a more sustainable and secure storage of TRPA mapping; better clarifies the use of GIS data for TRPA regulatory purposes; promotes the use of better quality, more accurate, current data; supports accurate measurement of thresholds; and allows for more streamlined and advanced data analyses.						
20	Fisheries	F-1	Lake Habitat	Littoral Substrate	N/A-Indicator already in attainment with standard	At or Better Than Target	Unknown	Acres of "prime" habitat (rocky substrates in littoral zone)	Acres	Threshold indicator Used	2011 Threshold Evaluation
21	Fisheries	F-2	Stream Habitat	Stream Habitat Quality	Insufficient data to determine interim target	Unknown	Unknown	Miles of stream in "excellent" condition class	Miles	Benthic Macroinvertebrate O/E, Fish passage ratings	2011 Threshold Evaluation
22	Fisheries	F-2	Stream Habitat	Stream Habitat Quality	Insufficient data to determine interim target	Unknown	Unknown	Miles of stream in "good" condition class	Miles	Benthic Macroinvertebrate O/E, Fish passage ratings	2011 Threshold Evaluation
23	Fisheries	F-2	Stream Habitat	Stream Habitat Quality	Insufficient data to determine interim target	Unknown	Unknown	Miles of stream in "marginal" condition class	Miles	Benthic Macroinvertebrate O/E, Fish passage ratings	2011 Threshold Evaluation
24	Fisheries	F-3	Instream Flows	Stream Flow protection	N/A-Indicator already in attainment with standard	Implemented	N/A	Evaluation Criteria and Evidence	Number of criteria Satisfied	Evaluation Criteria and Evidence	2011 Threshold Evaluation
25	Fisheries	F-3	Instream Flows	Water Diversions	N/A-Indicator already in attainment with standard	Implemented	N/A	Evaluation Criteria and Evidence	Number of criteria Satisfied	Evaluation Criteria and Evidence	2011 Threshold Evaluation

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26	Fisheries	F-4	Lahontan Cutthroat Trout	Reintroduction	N/A-Indicator already in attainment with standard	Implemented	N/A	Evaluation Criteria and Evidence	Number of criteria Satisfied	Evaluation Criteria and Evidence	2011 Threshold Evaluation
Impact of Project on Fisheries Indicators/Targets/Other Factors (Y/N)			Y	Comments	The Proposed Action makes no changes to regulations that directly affect fisheries. As such, the Proposed Action will have no change on Fisheries Threshold Standards and Indicators.						
27	Noise	N-1	Single Event Noise	Aircraft 8am to 8pm	Trend expected to flatten then remain stable	Somewhat Worse Than Target	Moderate Decline	dBA Level and Number of Exceedances of Standard	decibels - dBA	Threshold indicator Used	2011 Threshold Evaluation
28	Noise	N-1	Single Event Noise	Aircraft 8pm to 8am	Insufficient data to determine interim target	Unknown	Unknown	dBA Level and Number of Exceedances of Standard	decibels - dBA	Threshold indicator Used	2011 Threshold Evaluation
29	Noise	N-2	Single Event Noise	Motor Vehicles Greater Than 6,000 GVW	Insufficient data to determine interim target	Unknown	Unknown	dBA Level and Number of Exceedances of Standard	decibels - dBA	Threshold indicator Used	2011 Threshold Evaluation
30	Noise	N-2	Single Event Noise	Motor Vehicles Less Than 6,000 GVW	Insufficient data to determine interim target	Unknown	Unknown	dBA Level and Number of Exceedances of Standard	decibels - dBA	Threshold indicator Used	2011 Threshold Evaluation
31	Noise	N-2	Single Event Noise	Motorcycles	Insufficient data to determine interim target	Unknown	Unknown	dBA Level and Number of Exceedances of Standard	decibels - dBA	Threshold indicator Used	2011 Threshold Evaluation
32	Noise	N-2	Single Event Noise	Off-Road Vehicles	Insufficient data to determine interim target	Unknown	Unknown	dBA Level and Number of Exceedances of Standard	decibels - dBA	Threshold indicator Used	2011 Threshold Evaluation
33	Noise	N-2	Single Event Noise	Snowmobiles	Insufficient data to determine interim target	Unknown	Unknown	dBA Level and Number of Exceedances of Standard	decibels - dBA	Threshold indicator Used	2011 Threshold Evaluation
34	Noise	N-2	Single Event Noise	Watercraft - Pass by	Insufficient data to determine interim target	Unknown	Unknown	dBA Level and Number of Exceedances of Standard	decibels - dBA	Threshold indicator Used	2011 Threshold Evaluation

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35	Noise	N-2	Single Event Noise	Watercraft - Shoreline	Insufficient data to determine interim target	Somewhat Worse Than Target	Unknown	dBA Level and Number of Exceedances of Standard	decibels - dBA	Threshold indicator Used	2011 Threshold Evaluation
36	Noise	N-2	Single Event Noise	Watercraft - Stationary	Insufficient data to determine interim target	Unknown	Unknown	dBA Level and Number of Exceedances of Standard	decibels - dBA	Threshold indicator Used	2011 Threshold Evaluation
37	Noise	N-3	Cumulative Noise Events	Commercial Areas	N/A-Indicator already in attainment with standard	At or Better Than Target	Little or No Change	Community Noise Equivalent Level (dBA) in designated zone	decibels - dBA	Threshold indicator Used	2011 Threshold Evaluation
38	Noise	N-3	Cumulative Noise Events	Critical Wildlife Habitat Areas	Insufficient data to determine interim target	Considerably Worse Than Target	Unknown	Community Noise Equivalent Level (dBA) in designated zone	decibels - dBA	Threshold indicator Used	2011 Threshold Evaluation
39	Noise	N-3	Cumulative Noise Events	High Density Residential Areas	Unable to be determined due to lack of trend	Somewhat Worse Than Target	Little or No Change	Community Noise Equivalent Level (dBA) in designated zone	decibels - dBA	Threshold indicator Used	2011 Threshold Evaluation
40	Noise	N-3	Cumulative Noise Events	Hotel/Motel Areas	N/A-Indicator already in attainment with standard	At or Better Than Target	Little or No Change	Community Noise Equivalent Level (dBA) in designated zone	decibels - dBA	Threshold indicator Used	2011 Threshold Evaluation
41	Noise	N-3	Cumulative Noise Events	Industrial Areas	N/A-Indicator already in attainment with standard	At or Better Than Target	Little or No Change	Community Noise Equivalent Level (dBA) in designated zone	decibels - dBA	Threshold indicator Used	2011 Threshold Evaluation
42	Noise	N-3	Cumulative Noise Events	Low Density Residential Areas	Unable to be determined due to lack of trend	Somewhat Worse Than Target	Little or No Change	Community Noise Equivalent Level (dBA) in designated zone	decibels - dBA	Threshold indicator Used	2011 Threshold Evaluation
43	Noise	N-3	Cumulative Noise Events	Rural Outdoor Recreation Areas	Unable to be determined due to lack of trend	Somewhat Worse Than Target	Little or No Change	Community Noise Equivalent Level (dBA) in designated zone	decibels - dBA	Threshold indicator Used	2011 Threshold Evaluation
44	Noise	N-3	Cumulative Noise Events	Transportation Corridors - Highway 50	N/A-Indicator already in attainment with standard	At or Better Than Target	Rapid Improvement	Community Noise Equivalent Level (dBA) in designated zone	decibels - dBA	Threshold indicator Used	2011 Threshold Evaluation
45	Noise	N-3	Cumulative Noise Events	Transportation Corridors - Highways 207	Unable to be determined due to lack of trend	Somewhat Worse Than Target	Little or No Change	Community Noise Equivalent Level (dBA) in designated zone	decibels - dBA	Threshold indicator Used	2011 Threshold Evaluation

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46	Noise	N-3	Cumulative Noise Events	Transportation Corridors - Highways 267	Unable to be determined due to lack of trend	Considerably Worse Than Target	Little or No Change	Community Noise Equivalent Level (dBA) in designated zone	decibels - dBA	Threshold indicator Used	2011 Threshold Evaluation
47	Noise	N-3	Cumulative Noise Events	Transportation Corridors - Highways 28	CNEL 62 dBA	Somewhat Worse Than Target	Little or No Change	Community Noise Equivalent Level (dBA) in designated zone	decibels - dBA	Threshold indicator Used	2011 Threshold Evaluation
48	Noise	N-3	Cumulative Noise Events	Transportation Corridors - Highways 431	CNEL 56 dBA	Somewhat Worse Than Target	Little or No Change	Community Noise Equivalent Level (dBA) in designated zone	decibels - dBA	Threshold indicator Used	2011 Threshold Evaluation
49	Noise	N-3	Cumulative Noise Events	Transportation Corridors - Highways 89	CNEL 59 dBA	Somewhat Worse Than Target	Little or No Change	Community Noise Equivalent Level (dBA) in designated zone	decibels - dBA	Threshold indicator Used	2011 Threshold Evaluation
50	Noise	N-3	Cumulative Noise Events	Transportation Corridors - South Lake Tahoe Airport	Insufficient data to determine interim target	Somewhat Worse Than Target	Unknown	Community Noise Equivalent Level (dBA) in designated zone	decibels - dBA	Threshold indicator Used	2011 Threshold Evaluation
51	Noise	N-3	Cumulative Noise Events	Urban Outdoor Recreation	Unable to be determined due to lack of trend	Somewhat Worse Than Target	Little or No Change	Community Noise Equivalent Level (dBA) in designated zone	decibels - dBA	Threshold indicator Used	2011 Threshold Evaluation
52	Noise	N-3	Cumulative Noise Events	Wilderness and Roadless Areas	N/A-Indicator already in attainment with standard	At or Better Than Target	Moderate Improvement	Community Noise Equivalent Level (dBA) in designated zone	decibels - dBA	Threshold indicator Used	2011 Threshold Evaluation
Impact of Project on Noise Indicators/Targets/Other Factors (Y/N)			N	Comments	The Proposed Action makes no changes to regulations that affect noise. As such, the Proposed Action will have no change on Noise Threshold Standards and Indicators.						
53	Recreation	R-1	High Quality Recreation Experience	High Quality Recreation Experience	N/A-Indicator already in attainment with standard	Implemented	N/A	Evaluation Criteria and Evidence	Number of criteria Satisfied	Evaluation Criteria and Evidence	2011 Threshold Evaluation
54	Recreation	R-2	Fair Share	Fair Share	N/A-Indicator already in attainment with standard	Implemented	N/A	Evaluation Criteria and Evidence	Number of criteria Satisfied	Threshold indicator Used	2011 Threshold Evaluation
Impact of Project on Recreation Indicators/Targets/Other Factors (Y/N)			N	Comments	The Proposed Action makes no changes to regulations that affect recreation. As such, the Proposed Action will have no change on Recreation Threshold Standards and Indicators.						
55	Scenic Resources	SR-1	Roadway and Shoreline Units	Roadway Travel Units	Increase the number of units meeting the minimum score by at least two by 2016	At or Better Than Target	Moderate Improvement	Average of unit composite scores	Composite Score	Evaluation Criteria and Evidence	2011 Threshold Evaluation

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56	Scenic Resources	SR-1	Roadway and Shoreline Units	Shoreline Travel Units	increase the number of units meeting the minimum score by at least one by 2016	At or Better Than Target	Little or No Change	Average of unit composite scores	Composite Score	Evaluation Criteria and Evidence	2011 Threshold Evaluation
57	Scenic Resources	SR-2	Roadway and Shoreline Units	Roadway Scenic Resources	N/A-Indicator already in attainment with standard	At or Better Than Target	Little or No Change	Average of unit composite scores	Composite Score	Evaluation Criteria and Evidence	2011 Threshold Evaluation
58	Scenic Resources	SR-2	Roadway and Shoreline Units	Shoreline Scenic Resources	N/A-Indicator already in attainment with standard	At or Better Than Target	Little or No Change	Average of unit composite scores	Composite Score	Evaluation Criteria and Evidence	2011 Threshold Evaluation
59	Scenic Resources	SR-3	Other Areas	Other Areas (Recreation Sites and Bike Trails)	N/A-Indicator already in attainment with standard	At or Better Than Target	Little or No Change	Average of unit composite scores	Composite Score	Evaluation Criteria and Evidence	2011 Threshold Evaluation
60	Scenic Resources	SR-4	Built Environment	Built Environment	N/A-Indicator already in attainment with standard	Implemented	N/A	Evaluation Criteria and Evidence	Number of criteria Satisfied	Evaluation Criteria and Evidence	2011 Threshold Evaluation
Impact of Project on Scenic Resources Indicators/Targets/Other Factors (Y/N)			Y	Comments	The Proposed Action makes no changes to regulations that affect scenic resources. As such, the Proposed Action will have no direct change on Scenic Threshold Standards and Indicators.						
61	Soil Conservation	SC-1	Impervious Cover	Bailey Land Coverage Coefficients – Class 1a (1%)	N/A-Indicator already in attainment with standard	Considerably Better Than Standard	Unknown	Percent impervious cover in land capability class	Percent (%)	Threshold indicator Used	2011 Threshold Evaluation
62	Soil Conservation	SC-1	Impervious Cover	Bailey Land Coverage Coefficients - Class 1b (1%)	Insufficient data to determine interim target	Considerably Worse Than Target	Unknown	Percent impervious cover in land capability class	Percent (%)	Threshold indicator Used	2011 Threshold Evaluation
63	Soil Conservation	SC-1	Impervious Cover	Bailey Land Coverage Coefficients - Class 1c (1%)	N/A-Indicator already in attainment with standard	At or Better Than Target	Unknown	Percent impervious cover in land capability class	Percent (%)	Threshold indicator Used	2011 Threshold Evaluation
64	Soil Conservation	SC-1	Impervious Cover	Bailey Land Coverage Coefficients - Class 2 (1%)	Insufficient data to determine interim target	Somewhat Worse Than Target	Unknown	Percent impervious cover in land capability class	Percent (%)	Threshold indicator Used	2011 Threshold Evaluation
65	Soil Conservation	SC-1	Impervious Cover	Bailey Land Coverage Coefficients - Class 3	N/A-Indicator already in attainment with standard	Considerably Better Than Standard	Unknown	Percent impervious cover in land capability class	Percent (%)	Threshold indicator Used	2011 Threshold Evaluation
66	Soil Conservation	SC-1	Impervious Cover	Bailey Land Coverage Coefficients - Class 4	N/A-Indicator already in attainment with standard	Considerably Better Than Standard	Unknown	Percent impervious cover in land capability class	Percent (%)	Threshold indicator Used	2011 Threshold Evaluation
67	Soil Conservation	SC-1	Impervious Cover	Bailey Land Coverage Coefficients - Class 5	N/A-Indicator already in attainment with standard	Considerably Better Than Standard	Unknown	Percent impervious cover in land capability class	Percent (%)	Threshold indicator Used	2011 Threshold Evaluation
68	Soil Conservation	SC-1	Impervious Cover	Bailey Land Coverage Coefficients - Class 6	N/A-Indicator already in attainment with standard	Considerably Better Than Standard	Unknown	Percent impervious cover in land capability class	Percent (%)	Threshold indicator Used	2011 Threshold Evaluation

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69	Soil Conservation	SC-1	Impervious Cover	Bailey Land Coverage Coefficients - Class 7	N/A-Indicator already in attainment with standard	At or Better Than Target	Unknown	Percent impervious cover in land capability class	Percent (%)	Threshold indicator Used	2011 Threshold Evaluation
70	Soil Conservation	SC-2	Stream Environment Zone	Stream Restoration, 1,100 acres restored	88 acres of SEZ restoration by 2016	Considerably Worse Than Target	Moderate Improvement	Acres (and percent) of SEZ Restored	Acres and percent (%)	Threshold indicator Used	2011 Threshold Evaluation
Impact of Project on Soil Conservation Indicators/Targets/Other Factors (Y/N)			Y	Comments	The Proposed Action makes no changes to regulations that affect soil conservation. As such, the Proposed Action will have no change on Soil Conservation Threshold Standards and Indicators.						
71	Vegetation Preservation	V-1	Common Vegetation	Appropriate Management Practices	N/A-Indicator already in attainment with standard	Implemented	N/A	Evaluation Criteria and Evidence	N/A	Evaluation Criteria and Evidence	2011 Threshold Evaluation
72	Vegetation Preservation	V-1	Common Vegetation	Land Capability to Support Native Vegetation	N/A-Indicator already in attainment with standard	Implemented	N/A	Evaluation Criteria and Evidence	N/A	Evaluation Criteria and Evidence	2011 Threshold Evaluation
73	Vegetation Preservation	V-1	Common Vegetation	Protect and Expand Riparian Vegetation	N/A-Indicator already in attainment with standard	Implemented	N/A	Evaluation Criteria and Evidence	N/A	Evaluation Criteria and Evidence	2011 Threshold Evaluation
74	Vegetation Preservation	V-1	Common Vegetation	Vegetation Pattern - Juxtaposition	N/A-Indicator already in attainment with standard	Implemented	N/A	Evaluation Criteria and Evidence	N/A	Evaluation Criteria and Evidence	2011 Threshold Evaluation
75	Vegetation Preservation	V-1	Common Vegetation	Relative Abundance - Deciduous Riparian Hardwoods	Increase total acreage by 2016	Considerably Worse Than Target	Unknown	Acres (and percent cover) of Riparian Deciduous Hardwoods	Acres and percent (%)	Threshold indicator Used	2011 Threshold Evaluation
76	Vegetation Preservation	V-1	Common Vegetation	Relative Abundance - Meadows and Wetlands	Increase total acreage by 2016	Somewhat Worse Than Target	Unknown	Acres (and percent cover) of vegetation types meeting meadow and wetland classification type	Acres and percent (%)	Threshold indicator Used	2011 Threshold Evaluation
77	Vegetation Preservation	V-1	Common Vegetation	Relative Abundance - Shrub	N/A-Indicator already in attainment with standard	Considerably Better Than Standard	Unknown	Acres (and percent cover) of vegetation types meeting shrub classification	Acres and percent (%)	Threshold indicator Used	2011 Threshold Evaluation
78	Vegetation Preservation	V-1	Common Vegetation	Relative Abundance - Small Diameter Red Fir	Insufficient data to determine interim target	Considerably Worse Than Target	Unknown	Acres (and percent cover) of vegetation types meeting small diameter (<10.9"dbh) red fir classification	Acres and percent (%)	Threshold indicator Used	2011 Threshold Evaluation

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79	Vegetation Preservation	V-1	Common Vegetation	Relative Abundance - Small Diameter Yellow Pine	Insufficient data to determine interim target	Considerably Worse Than Target	Unknown	Acres (and percent cover) of vegetation types meeting small diameter (<10.9"dbh) Jeffrey pine classification	Acres and percent (%)	Threshold indicator Used	2011 Threshold Evaluation
80	Vegetation Preservation	V-1	Common Vegetation	Vegetation Community Richness	N/A-Indicator already in attainment with standard	At or Better Than Target	Little or No Change	Number of different vegetation associated as defined in resolution 82-11	Number (#)	Threshold indicator Used	2011 Threshold Evaluation
81	Vegetation Preservation	V-2	Uncommon Plant Communities	Deep-water plants of Lake Tahoe	Insufficient data to determine interim target	Unknown	Unknown	Evaluation Criteria and Evidence as determined by Qualified Botanist/Ecologist	Presence/Absence	Literature referenced or reviewed and professional judgment	2011 Threshold Evaluation
82	Vegetation Preservation	V-2	Uncommon Plant Communities	Freel Peak Cushion Plant community	N/A-Indicator already in attainment with standard	At or Better Than Target	Little or No Change	Evaluation Criteria and Evidence as determined by Qualified Botanist/Ecologist	Presence/absences	Literature referenced or reviewed and professional judgment	2011 Threshold Evaluation
83	Vegetation Preservation	V-2	Uncommon Plant Communities	Grass Lake (sphagnum bog)	N/A-Indicator already in attainment with standard	At or Better Than Target	Little or No Change	Evaluation Criteria and Evidence as determined by Qualified Botanist/Ecologist	Presence/absences	Literature referenced or reviewed and professional judgment	2011 Threshold Evaluation
84	Vegetation Preservation	V-2	Uncommon Plant Communities	Hell Hole	N/A-Indicator already in attainment with standard	At or Better Than Target	Little or No Change	Evaluation Criteria and Evidence as determined by Qualified Botanist/Ecologist	Presence/absences	Literature referenced or reviewed and professional judgment	2011 Threshold Evaluation
85	Vegetation Preservation	V-2	Uncommon Plant Communities	Osgood swamp	Insufficient data to determine interim target	Somewhat Worse Than Target	Moderate Decline	Evaluation Criteria and Evidence as determined by Qualified Botanist/Ecologist	Presence/absences	Literature referenced or reviewed and professional judgment	2011 Threshold Evaluation
86	Vegetation Preservation	V-2	Uncommon Plant Communities	Pope Marsh	Unable to be determined due to lack of trend	At or Better Than Target	Little or No Change	Evaluation Criteria and Evidence as determined by Qualified Botanist/Ecologist	Presence/absences	Literature referenced or reviewed and professional judgment	2011 Threshold Evaluation

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87	Vegetation Preservation	V-2	Uncommon Plant Communities	Taylor Creek Marsh	N/A-Indicator already in attainment with standard	At or Better Than Target	Little or No Change	Evaluation Criteria and Evidence as determined by Qualified Botanist/Ecologist	Presence/absences	Literature referenced or reviewed and professional judgment	2011 Threshold Evaluation
88	Vegetation Preservation	V-2	Uncommon Plant Communities	Upper Truckee Marsh	Insufficient data to determine interim target	Somewhat Worse Than Target	Little or No Change	Evaluation Criteria and Evidence as determined by Qualified Botanist/Ecologist	Presence/absences	Literature referenced or reviewed and professional judgment	2011 Threshold Evaluation
89	Vegetation Preservation	V-3	Sensitive Plants	Galena Rock Cress - <i>Arabis rigidissima</i> v. <i>demote</i>	Insufficient data to determine interim target	Unknown	Unknown	Number of occupied sites	Number	Literature referenced or reviewed and professional judgment	2011 Threshold Evaluation
90	Vegetation Preservation	V-3	Sensitive Plants	Cup Lake Drabe - <i>Draba asterophora</i> v. <i>macrocarpa</i>	N/A-Indicator already in attainment with standard	Considerably Better Than Standard	Little or No Change	Number of occupied sites	Number	Threshold indicator Used	2011 Threshold Evaluation
91	Vegetation Preservation	V-3	Sensitive Plants	Long-petaled <i>Lewisia</i> - <i>Lewisia pygmaea longipetala</i>	N/A-Indicator already in attainment with standard	Considerably Better Than Standard	Little or No Change	Number of occupied sites	Number	Threshold indicator Used	2011 Threshold Evaluation
92	Vegetation Preservation	V-3	Sensitive Plants	Tahoe <i>Draba</i> - <i>Draba asterophora</i> v. <i>asterophora</i>	N/A-Indicator already in attainment with standard	Considerably Better Than Standard	Little or No Change	Number of occupied sites	Number	Threshold indicator Used	2011 Threshold Evaluation
93	Vegetation Preservation	V-3	Sensitive Plants	Tahoe Yellow Cress - <i>Rorippa subumbellata</i>	N/A-Indicator already in attainment with standard	Considerably Better Than Standard	Moderate	Number of occupied sites	Number	Threshold indicator Used	2011 Threshold Evaluation
94	Vegetation Preservation	V-4	Late Seral/Old Growth	Late Seral/Old Growth - Montane	Increase in percent cover of large diameter dominated stands by 2016	Considerably Worse Than Target	Unknown	Acres (and percent cover) of stands dominated by conifer trees > 24" dbh (relative abundance)	Acres and percent (%)	Threshold indicator Used	2011 Threshold Evaluation
95	Vegetation Preservation	V-4	Late Seral/Old Growth	Late Seral/Old Growth - Sub Alpine	Increase in percent cover of large diameter dominated stands by 2016	Considerably Worse Than Target	Unknown	Acres (and percent cover) of stands dominated by conifer trees > 24" dbh (relative abundance)	Acres and percent (%)	Threshold indicator Used	2011 Threshold Evaluation
96	Vegetation Preservation	V-4	Late Seral/Old Growth	Late Seral/Old Growth - Upper Montane	Increase in percent cover of large diameter dominated stands by 2016	Considerably Worse Than Target	Unknown	Acres (and percent cover) of stands dominated by conifer trees > 24" dbh (relative abundance)	Acres and percent (%)	Threshold indicator Used	2011 Threshold Evaluation

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ID	Threshold Category	TRPA 2006 Threshold Evaluation "Threshold Indicators"	Applicable Indicator Reporting Category	Name of Threshold Standard Addressed (see Resolution 82-11 for adopted standard)	Interim Target for 2016 (See 2011 Threshold Evaluation)	Status (2011)	Trend (2011)	Threshold Indicator	Unit of Measure	Addition Factors (i.e., alternative indicators used in 2011 Threshold Evaluation)	Source
Impact of Project on Vegetation Preservation Indicators/Targets/Other Factors (Y/N)			Y	Comments	The Proposed Action makes no changes to regulations that affect vegetation resources. As such, the Proposed Action will have no direct change on Vegetation Threshold Standards and Indicators. However, the proposed amendments facilitate the use of the best available, most current, accurate information and science related to mapping; consequently these amendments will advance the use of data that will more accurately measure outcomes related to vegetation preservation indicators and targets (such as the special species mapping).						
97	Water Quality	WQ-1	Littoral Lake Tahoe	Turbidity At Non-Stream Mouths (<1 NTU)	Insufficient data to determine interim target	Unknown	Unknown	Average turbidity measures at nearshore areas other than stream mouths	NTU	Literature referenced or reviewed and professional judgment	2011 Threshold Evaluation
98	Water Quality	WQ-1	Littoral Lake Tahoe	Turbidity At Stream Mouths (<3 NTU)	Insufficient data to determine interim target	Unknown	Unknown	Average turbidity measures at nearshore at than stream mouths	NTU	Literature referenced or reviewed and professional judgment	2011 Threshold Evaluation
99	Water Quality	Not Addressed	Littoral Lake Tahoe	Attached Algae		Not yet evaluated	Not yet evaluated				2011 Threshold Evaluation
100	Water Quality	Not Addressed	Littoral Lake Tahoe	Aquatic Invasive Species		Not yet evaluated	Not yet evaluated				2011 Threshold Evaluation
101	Water Quality	WQ-2	Pelagic Lake Tahoe	Annual Average Secchi Disk	23.8m or 78ft by 2016	Somewhat Worse Than Target	Moderate Decline	Annual Average Secchi Depth	meter and feet	Threshold indicator Used	2011 Threshold Evaluation
102	Water Quality	WQ-3	Pelagic Lake Tahoe	Primary Productivity	Predicted to be approximately 221 gC/m ² /yr in 2016	Considerably Worse Than Target	Rapid Decline	annual phytoplankton primary productivity	gC/m ² /year	Threshold indicator Used	2011 Threshold Evaluation
103	Water Quality	WQ-4	Tributaries	90% Percentile Suspended Sediment Concentrations (60mg/l)	N/A-Indicator already in attainment with standard	Somewhat Worse Than Target	Moderate Improvement	Suspended Sediment Concentration	mg/l and number of standard exceedances	Threshold indicator Used	2011 Threshold Evaluation
104	Water Quality	WQ-4	Tributaries	State Standard for DIN Concentration	Unable to be determined due to lack of trend	No Target Established	Little or No Change	Proportion of samples meeting State Total Nitrogen Concentration standard.	mg/l; and number and percent of standard exceedances	Threshold indicator Used	2011 Threshold Evaluation
105	Water Quality	WQ-4	Tributaries	State Standard for Dissolve Phosphorus	Unable to be determined due to lack of trend	No Target Established	Little or No Change	Annual Total Phosphorus Concentration	mg/l and number of standard exceedances	Threshold indicator Used	2011 Threshold Evaluation

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ID	Threshold Category	TRPA 2006 Threshold Evaluation "Threshold Indicators"	Applicable Indicator Reporting Category	Name of Threshold Standard Addressed (see Resolution 82-11 for adopted standard)	Interim Target for 2016 (See 2011 Threshold Evaluation)	Status (2011)	Trend (2011)	Threshold Indicator	Unit of Measure	Addition Factors (i.e., alternative indicators used in 2011 Threshold Evaluation)	Source
106	Water Quality	WQ-5	Surface Runoff	Discharge to Surface Water - Grease & Oil	Insufficient data to determine interim target	Unknown	Unknown	concentration of grease and oil	mg/l	Literature referenced or reviewed and professional judgment	2011 Threshold Evaluation
107	Water Quality	WQ-5	Surface Runoff	Discharge to Surface Water - Total Iron	Insufficient data to determine interim target	Unknown	Unknown	concentration of total iron	mg/l	Literature referenced or reviewed and professional judgment	2011 Threshold Evaluation
108	Water Quality	WQ-5	Surface Runoff	Discharge to Surface Water - Total Nitrogen as N	Insufficient data to determine interim target	Unknown	Unknown	concentration of total nitrogen	mg/l	Literature referenced or reviewed and professional judgment	2011 Threshold Evaluation
109	Water Quality	WQ-5	Surface Runoff	Discharge to Surface Water - Total Phosphate as P	Insufficient data to determine interim target	Unknown	Unknown	concentration of total phosphate	mg/l	Literature referenced or reviewed and professional judgment	2011 Threshold Evaluation
110	Water Quality	WQ-5	Surface Runoff	Discharge to Surface Water - Turbidity (not to exceed 20 NTU)	Insufficient data to determine interim target	Unknown	Unknown	Turbidity level	NTU	Literature referenced or reviewed and professional judgment	2011 Threshold Evaluation
111	Water Quality	WQ-6	Groundwater	Discharge to Ground Water - Grease & Oil	Insufficient data to determine interim target	Unknown	Unknown	Concentration of grease and oil	Visual Residue	Literature referenced or reviewed and professional judgment	2011 Threshold Evaluation
112	Water Quality	WQ-6	Groundwater	Discharge to Ground Water - Iron	Insufficient data to determine interim target	Unknown	Unknown	Concentration of total iron	mg/l	Literature referenced or reviewed and professional judgment	2011 Threshold Evaluation
113	Water Quality	WQ-6	Groundwater	Discharge to Ground Water - Total Nitrogen as N	Insufficient data to determine interim target	Unknown	Unknown	Concentration of total nitrogen	mg/l	Literature referenced or reviewed and professional judgment	2011 Threshold Evaluation

Threshold Indicators Affected by the Geographic Information System (GIS) Mapping Code Updates

Updated 10-18-16

ID	Threshold Category	TRPA 2006 Threshold Evaluation "Threshold Indicators"	Applicable Indicator Reporting Category	Name of Threshold Standard Addressed (see Resolution 82-11 for adopted standard)	Interim Target for 2016 (See 2011 Threshold Evaluation)	Status (2011)	Trend (2011)	Threshold Indicator	Unit of Measure	Addition Factors (i.e., alternative indicators used in 2011 Threshold Evaluation)	Source
114	Water Quality	WQ-6	Groundwater	Discharge to Ground Water - Total Phosphate	Insufficient data to determine interim target	Unknown	Unknown	Concentration of total phosphate	mg/l	Literature referenced or reviewed and professional judgment	2011 Threshold Evaluation
115	Water Quality	WQ-6	Groundwater	Discharge to Ground Water - Turbidity	Insufficient data to determine interim target	Unknown	Unknown	Turbidity level	NTU	Literature referenced or reviewed and professional judgment	2011 Threshold Evaluation
116	Water Quality	WQ-7	Other Lakes	Boron	Insufficient data to determine interim target	Unknown	Unknown	Concentration of Boron	mg/l	Literature referenced or reviewed and professional judgment	2011 Threshold Evaluation
117	Water Quality	WQ-7	Other Lakes	Chloride	Insufficient data to determine interim target	Unknown	Unknown	Concentration of Chloride	mg/l	Literature referenced or reviewed and professional judgment	2011 Threshold Evaluation
118	Water Quality	WQ-7	Other Lakes	Chlorophyll-a	Insufficient data to determine interim target	Unknown	Unknown	Concentration of Chlorophyll-a	gC/m ² /year	Literature referenced or reviewed and professional judgment	2011 Threshold Evaluation
119	Water Quality	WQ-7	Other Lakes	Dissolved Inorganic Nitrogen	Insufficient data to determine interim target	Unknown	Unknown	Concentration of Inorganic Nitrogen	mg/l	Literature referenced or reviewed and professional judgment	2011 Threshold Evaluation
120	Water Quality	WQ-7	Other Lakes	Dissolved Oxygen	Insufficient data to determine interim target	Unknown	Unknown	Concentration of Dissolved Oxygen	mg/l	Literature referenced or reviewed and professional judgment	2011 Threshold Evaluation
121	Water Quality	WQ-7	Other Lakes	pH	Insufficient data to determine interim target	Unknown	Unknown	pH level	pH	Literature referenced or reviewed and professional judgment	2011 Threshold Evaluation
122	Water Quality	WQ-7	Other Lakes	Phytoplankton cell counts	Insufficient data to determine interim target	Unknown	Unknown	Phytoplankton cell count	Number cells	Literature referenced or reviewed and professional judgment	2011 Threshold Evaluation

Threshold Indicators Affected by the Geographic Information System (GIS) Mapping Code Updates

Updated 10-18-16

ID	Threshold Category	TRPA 2006 Threshold Evaluation "Threshold Indicators"	Applicable Indicator Reporting Category	Name of Threshold Standard Addressed (see Resolution 82-11 for adopted standard)	Interim Target for 2016 (See 2011 Threshold Evaluation)	Status (2011)	Trend (2011)	Threshold Indicator	Unit of Measure	Addition Factors (i.e., alternative indicators used in 2011 Threshold Evaluation)	Source
123	Water Quality	WQ-7	Other Lakes	Secchi Disk	Insufficient data to determine interim target	Unknown	Unknown	Depth of Secchi Disk	meters or feet	Literature referenced or reviewed and professional judgment	2011 Threshold Evaluation
124	Water Quality	WQ-7	Other Lakes	Soluble Reactive Iron	Insufficient data to determine interim target	Unknown	Unknown	Concentration of Soluble Reactive Iron	mg/l	Literature referenced or reviewed and professional judgment	2011 Threshold Evaluation
125	Water Quality	WQ-7	Other Lakes	Soluble Reactive Phosphorus	Insufficient data to determine interim target	Unknown	Unknown	Concentration of SRP	mg/l	Literature referenced or reviewed and professional judgment	2011 Threshold Evaluation
126	Water Quality	WQ-7	Other Lakes	Sulfate	Insufficient data to determine interim target	Unknown	Unknown	Concentration of Sulfate	mg/l	Literature referenced or reviewed and professional judgment	2011 Threshold Evaluation
127	Water Quality	WQ-7	Other Lakes	Temperature	Insufficient data to determine interim target	Unknown	Unknown	Water temperature	Celsius	Literature referenced or reviewed and professional judgment	2011 Threshold Evaluation
128	Water Quality	WQ-7	Other Lakes	Total Dissolved Solids	Insufficient data to determine interim target	Unknown	Unknown	Concentration of TDS	mg/l	Literature referenced or reviewed and professional judgment	2011 Threshold Evaluation
129	Water Quality	WQ-7	Other Lakes	Total Nitrogen	Insufficient data to determine interim target	Unknown	Unknown	Concentration of TN	mg/l	Literature referenced or reviewed and professional judgment	2011 Threshold Evaluation
130	Water Quality	WQ-7	Other Lakes	Total Phosphorus	Insufficient data to determine interim target	Unknown	Unknown	Concentration of TP	mg/l	Literature referenced or reviewed and professional judgment	2011 Threshold Evaluation

ID	Threshold Category	TRPA 2006 Threshold Evaluation "Threshold Indicators"	Applicable Indicator Reporting Category	Name of Threshold Standard Addressed (see Resolution 82-11 for adopted standard)	Interim Target for 2016 (See 2011 Threshold Evaluation)	Status (2011)	Trend (2011)	Threshold Indicator	Unit of Measure	Addition Factors (i.e., alternative indicators used in 2011 Threshold Evaluation)	Source
131	Water Quality	WQ-7	Other Lakes	Total Reactive Iron	Insufficient data to determine interim target	Unknown	Unknown	Concentration of TRI	mg/l	Literature referenced or reviewed and professional judgment	2011 Threshold Evaluation
132	Water Quality	WQ-7	Other Lakes	Vertical Extinction Coefficient	Insufficient data to determine interim target	Unknown	Unknown	Vertical extinction	per meter vertical extinction coefficient	Literature referenced or reviewed and professional judgment	2011 Threshold Evaluation
133	Water Quality	Not Addressed	Tributaries	Reduce Dissolved Inorganic Nitrogen Load	at least one stream will attain adopted concentrations by 2016	Considerably Worse Than Target		Annual load of nitrogen (and nitrogen species)	MT/year or kg/year	Flow-weighted loads of N	2011 Threshold Evaluation
134	Water Quality	Not Addressed	Tributaries	Reduce Dissolved Phosphorus Load	3 of 10 monitored streams in compliance by 2016	Considerably Worse Than Target	Moderate Improvement	Annual load of total phosphorus (and phosphorus species)	MT/year or kg/year	Flow-weighted loads of P	2011 Threshold Evaluation
135	Water Quality	Not Addressed	Tributaries	Reduce Suspended Sediment Load	Unable to be determined due to lack of trend	No Target Established	Little or No Change	Annual load of suspended sediment from all monitored tributaries	MT/year or kg/year	Flow-weighted loads of Suspended Sediment	2011 Threshold Evaluation
136	Water Quality	Not Addressed	Tributaries	State Standard for Dissolve Iron Concentration	Insufficient data to determine interim target	Unknown	Unknown	Annual Dissolved Iron Concentration	mg/l and number of standard exceedances	Literature referenced or reviewed and professional judgment	2011 Threshold Evaluation
137	Water Quality	Not Addressed	Littoral and Pelagic Lake Tahoe	DIN Loading - Atmospheric Source (20% Reduction) 1973 to 1981 levels	Insufficient data to determine interim target	Unknown	Unknown	Metric tons of nutrients loaded via rain and snow deposition ("wet deposition") at Ward Creek site per year from atmospheric sources	g/hectare/year or MT/year	Threshold indicator Used	2011 Threshold Evaluation
138	Water Quality	Not Addressed	Littoral and Pelagic Lake Tahoe	DIN Loading - Groundwater Source (30% Reduction) 1973 to 1981 level	Insufficient data to determine interim target	Unknown	Unknown	Metric tons of DIN/year	MT/year	Threshold indicator Used	2011 Threshold Evaluation
139	Water Quality	Not Addressed	Littoral and Pelagic Lake Tahoe	DIN Loading - Surface Runoff Source (50% reduction) 1973 to 1981 level	Insufficient data to determine interim target	Unknown	Unknown	Metric tons of DIN/year	MT/year	Threshold indicator Used	2011 Threshold Evaluation
140	Water Quality	Not Addressed	Littoral and Pelagic Lake Tahoe	Reduce DIN Loading by 25% from all sources	Insufficient data to determine interim target	Unknown	Unknown	Annual DIN Load in metric tons/year or kg/year	kg/year	Threshold indicator Used	2011 Threshold Evaluation

ID	Threshold Category	TRPA 2006 Threshold Evaluation "Threshold Indicators"	Applicable Indicator Reporting Category	Name of Threshold Standard Addressed (see Resolution 82-11 for adopted standard)	Interim Target for 2016 (See 2011 Threshold Evaluation)	Status (2011)	Trend (2011)	Threshold Indicator	Unit of Measure	Addition Factors (i.e., alternative indicators used in 2011 Threshold Evaluation)	Source
141	Water Quality	Not Addressed	Littoral Lake Tahoe	Reduce DIN, DP, iron from all sources to meet the 1967-71 mean values	Insufficient data to determine interim target	Unknown	Unknown	Annual DIN, DP, Iron Load in metric tons/year or kg/year	kg/year	Threshold indicator Used	2011 Threshold Evaluation
Impact of Project on Water Quality Indicators/Targets/Other Factors (Y/N)			Y	Comments	The Proposed Action makes no changes to regulations that affect water resources. As such, the Proposed Action will have no direct change on Water Quality Threshold Standards and Indicators. However, the proposed amendments facilitate the use of the best available, most current, accurate information and science related to mapping; consequently these amendments will advance the use of data that will more accurately measure outcomes related to water quality indicators and targets (such as source water mapping).						
142	Wildlife	W-1	Special Interest Species	Disturbance Zones Management Standard	N/A-Indicator already in attainment with standard	Implemented	N/A	Road Density and Recreation disturbance within protected areas	Miles road/acre	Evaluation Criteria and Evidence	2011 Threshold Evaluation
143	Wildlife	W-1	Special Interest Species	Bald Eagle (Nesting, 1 site)	N/A-Indicator already in attainment with standard	At or Better Than Target	Little or No Change	Number of active nest sites	Number of Nests	Threshold indicator Used	2011 Threshold Evaluation
144	Wildlife	W-1	Special Interest Species	Bald Eagle (Winter, maintain 2 sites)	Maintain wintering sites	No Target Established	Moderate Improvement	Winter Bald Eagle Count	Number of individuals observed	Threshold indicator Used	2011 Threshold Evaluation
145	Wildlife	W-1	Special Interest Species	Deer (No Target)	increase in deer counts	No Target Established	Moderate Improvement	Annual NDOW deer counts	Number of individuals observed	Threshold indicator Used	2011 Threshold Evaluation
146	Wildlife	W-1	Special Interest Species	Golden Eagle (4 sites)	at least two active nests by 2016	Insufficient Information	Little or No Change	Number of active nest sites/year	Number of Nests	Threshold indicator Used	2011 Threshold Evaluation
147	Wildlife	W-1	Special Interest Species	Northern Goshawk (12 Sites)	4-8 reproductively active territories by 2016	Somewhat Worse Than Target	Little or No Change	Number of active nest sites/year	Number of Nests	Threshold indicator Used	2011 Threshold Evaluation
148	Wildlife	W-1	Special Interest Species	Osprey (4 Sites)	N/A-Indicator already in attainment with standard	Considerable Better Than Target	Moderate Improvement	Number of active nest sites/year	Number of Nests	Threshold indicator Used	2011 Threshold Evaluation
149	Wildlife	W-1	Special Interest Species	Peregrine (2 Sites)	N/A-Indicator already in attainment with standard	At or Better Than Target	Moderate Improvement	Number of active nest sites/year	Number of Nests	Threshold indicator Used	2011 Threshold Evaluation
150	Wildlife	W-1	Special Interest Species	Waterfowl (maintain 18 Sites)	Increase in the percentage of waterfowl relative to detrimental species	Somewhat Worse Than Target	Moderate Improvement	Evidence of nesting waterfowl and disturbance within protected areas	Disturbance rating	Threshold indicator Used	2012 Threshold Evaluation
151	Wildlife	W-2	Habitats of Special Significance	Riparian Habitat Protection	N/A-Indicator already in attainment with standard	Implemented	N/A	Implemented control measures and restoration effort	level of effort	Evaluation Criteria and Evidence	2013 Threshold Evaluation
Impact of Project on Wildlife Indicators/Targets/Other Factors (Y/N)			N	Comments	The Proposed Action makes no changes to regulations that affect wildlife resources. As such, the Proposed Action will have no direct change on Wildlife Threshold Standards and Indicators. However, the proposed amendments facilitate the use of the best available, most current, accurate information and science related to mapping; consequently these amendments will advance the use of data that will more accurately measure outcomes related to wildlife indicators and targets (such as special species mapping).						



2016 QUARTERLY REPORT

TAHOE REGIONAL PLANNING AGENCY
Third Quarter: July – September 2016

Lake Tahoe



45
YEARS
OF PROGRESS

TAHOE
REGIONAL
PLANNING
AGENCY

119

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TRPA STRATEGIC INITIATIVES

The Tahoe Regional Planning Agency (TRPA) is moving forward with strategic initiatives the Governing Board identified in 2015 as priorities over the next five years. These initiatives align directly with the four objectives in the agency's Strategic Plan. At a strategic planning retreat in March 2016, the Governing Board reaffirmed its support for these high-priority initiatives and reviewed work plans and timelines for their completion.

DEVELOPMENT RIGHTS STRATEGIC INITIATIVE

The systems for allocating development commodities and transferring development rights are central to the Tahoe Region's growth management system and an important strategy used to attain multiple environmental thresholds. TRPA's development rights (formerly commodities) initiative will re-examine the effectiveness of the regional development rights system in encouraging beneficial environmental redevelopment to accomplish Regional Plan goals. While retaining growth limits for Tahoe, the complex and confusing impediments that discourage needed environmental redevelopment will be identified and evaluated and possible alternatives will be considered. The initiative will also look at financing concepts and funding sources for buying-out excess development.

Strategic Initiative Desired Outcomes: Facilitate greater understanding of Tahoe's growth management system. Assess and update the commodities growth management system with the goal of encouraging environmentally beneficial redevelopment of legacy properties and removal of development from sensitive lands. Involve relevant stakeholders with the goal of mutual and inclusive engagement.

Development Rights Working Group Meeting

The Development Rights Working Group held its first meeting in September. The working group approved the mission and scope for this initiative and provided input for its next meeting in October. At that meeting the working group will select criteria for evaluating the current system, best practices, and other alternatives. Concurrently, TRPA staff have prepared web pages with the stakeholder assessment, approved the work program, factsheets, and other information; submitted a request for and received research assistance from the American Planning Association; have initiated a student competition with planning schools in California; and have issued a request for proposals for consultants. All work program tasks for the development rights strategic initiative are on schedule and within budget.

FOREST HEALTH STRATEGIC INITIATIVE

TRPA's forest health initiative includes two objectives consistent with the Lake Tahoe Basin Multi-Jurisdictional Fuel Reduction and Wildfire Prevention Strategy: Completing fuels reduction treatments in the wildland-urban interface by 2020 and extending forest management actions into the threat zone and general forest zone to accomplish watershed-scale, multi-benefit restoration through a collaborative multi-agency process.

Strategic Initiative Desired Outcomes: Reduced threat of fire in the wildland-urban interface and restore the forest beyond that into the threat zone.

The Tahoe Fire and Fuels Team SNPLMA (White Pine Bill) Round 16 Funding Awarded.

The continued success of the Tahoe Basin fuels reduction/forest health program depends on sustained funding. Eight requests from Tahoe Fire and Fuels Team partners totaling \$43,393,988 were submitted in April 2016 for funding from the Southern Nevada Public Land Management Act White Pine Bill. The requests ranged from wildland urban interface projects to Tahoe West large landscape project planning and development of fire adapted communities. Six of the eight projects were awarded funding with some projects receiving a reduced award from what was requested. The six successful projects were awarded a total of \$27,397,653 for fuels reduction work in the Tahoe Basin.

2016 Lake Tahoe Basin Tree Mortality Task Force Incident Action Plan

The Lake Tahoe Basin Tree Mortality Task Force Incident Action Plan was developed by the Tahoe Fire and Fuels Team, CAL FIRE, the U.S. Forest Service, and TRPA to address the developing tree mortality issue in the Tahoe Basin. Unprecedented drought and the resulting bark beetle infestations across large regions of the Sierra are posing a grave threat to the forests in the Lake Tahoe Basin. Basin organizations and stakeholders have formed the Lake Tahoe Basin Tree Mortality Task Force to implement measures to help prevent large-scale infestations and actively treat infested areas at risk of tree mortality.

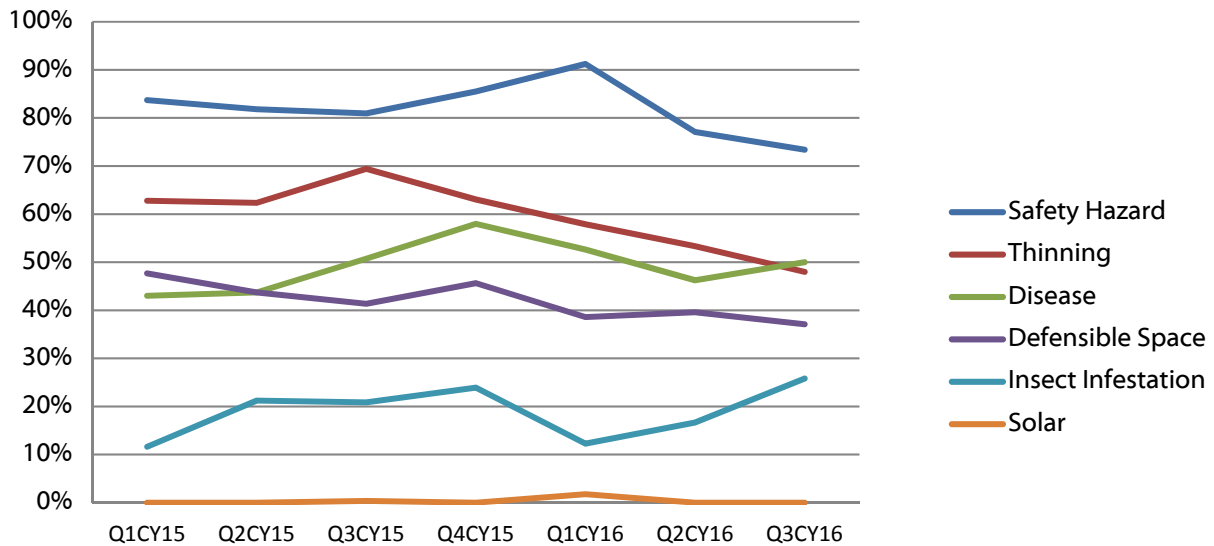
Urban Forestry/Tree Removal Permits

TRPA foresters provide expertise in tree risk assessment and serve the Tahoe Basin through thorough tree evaluations. The table below contains a summary of tree removal applications by quarter since the beginning of 2015. As shown in the table, during the third quarter of 2016, TRPA received 259 tree removal applications:

**Summary of TRPA Tree Removal Application and Permitting Activity
Q1 2015 through Q3 2016**

TRPA Tree Removal Applications, Q1 2015 - Q3 2016							
	Q1 CY15	Q2 CY15	Q3 CY15	Q4 CY15	Q1 CY16	Q2 CY16	Q3 CY16
Tree Removal Applications Received	86	232	287	138	57	243	259
Number of Trees Permitted for Removal	366	957	1,140	742	265	994	1,122
Percent Applications Submitted Online	58%	60%	55%	57%	58%	65%	59%
<u>Source:</u> TRPA Accela Permit Records							

Permitted Tree Removals: Reasons for Removal



Note: Tree Removal Permits may be issued for multiple reasons, and may include different reasons for individual trees on the property. Source: TRPA Accela Permit Records; Multiple Responses Allowed for Reasons for Approved Tree Removals.

AQUATIC INVASIVE SPECIES STRATEGIC INITIATIVE

Control of existing aquatic invasive species (AIS) is one of three core AIS programs, complementing the well-known prevention program as well as early detection/rapid response. Over the last year, TRPA set and met the goal of filling the AIS prevention program funding gap by securing stable funding from the two states to continue the boat inspection program. The primary need for the next five years is to secure AIS control program funding to prioritize and implement effective projects to push back existing populations of AIS.

Strategic Initiative Desired Outcomes: Secure funding for the AIS control program, establish an effective and prioritized implementation plan, and align control projects to reduce existing AIS. Control is important to enhance and restore Tahoe's unique ecosystem impacted by the introduction of invasive weeds, clams, and fish. In addition to environmental protection, the program protects Tahoe's recreation and tourist-based economy.

AIS Plant Control Projects

Aquatic invasive species such as Eurasian watermilfoil and curlyleaf pondweed are detrimental to Tahoe's environment and recreation based economy. Projects to control existing infestations of these plants during this past quarter were performed at Crystal Shores (Nevada), the Truckee River (California), and Lakeside Beach and Marina (California). Divers deployed mats and used suction to remove invasive plants from these locations. Retreatment of these locations will occur in 2017 as well.

Prevention Program Quality Assurance/Quality Control

Efficacy of the AIS prevention program is critical to ensure the goals and objectives of the program are being met. Quality control of the program was performed by an independent party during this

past quarter to ensure that inspection and decontamination protocols are being followed and that good customer service is being provided at the watercraft inspection stations, and that only sealed boats are launching at ramps and marinas. The results will be available in the next quarter and adjustments to the program will be made based on the results.

STORMWATER MANAGEMENT OPERATIONS & MAINTENANCE STRATEGIC INITIATIVE

TRPA's stormwater initiative will improve water quality and advance threshold attainment by supporting the establishment of a sustainable structure and funding source for operations and maintenance of parcel-level, area-wide, and transportation-related stormwater facilities and programs. It complements the ongoing U.S. Environmental Protection Agency-funded strategy being administered through the Tahoe Resource Conservation District (TRCD). TRCD's stakeholder assessment is being used to develop a financial outlook and unified action plan for California local governments to fund long-term stormwater operations and maintenance. TRPA is assisting stakeholders from Nevada that want to join the process.

Strategic Initiative Desired Outcomes: A sustainable structure and action plan to secure regional funding for stormwater management system operations and maintenance that will help to maintain threshold and federal water quality standards.

TRPA continues to work with partner agencies to pursue stable, long-term funding for stormwater operations and maintenance. Operations and maintenance is necessary to ensure stormwater infrastructure continues to reduce pollutant loads as originally designed. Draft voter surveys have been in development this quarter and are expected to be reviewed by the Road to Blue team in early October 2016. Because a number of local measures will be on the ballot in November, the team has decided to delay polling until after the election. This will help avoid community confusion about Road to Blue versus other initiatives happening this election year and potentially give the Road to Blue team valuable insight into voters' values.

BMP Certificates Issued

TRPA issues best management practices (BMP) certificates to recognize a parcel's compliance with BMP requirements pursuant to Section 60.4 of TRPA Code of Ordinances. The Stormwater Management Program targets properties for BMP compliance in coordination with the local jurisdictions to achieve the greatest pollutant load reduction. This includes focusing on commercial and large multi-family (six units or more) properties that the Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) Program shows generate more pollutant load compared to single family residential properties.

BMP certificates issued from January 1 to September 30, 2016					
California	Land Use	Total Certificates Issued Year to Date	Certificates Issued Through Permitted Projects	Certificates Issued Through Voluntary Compliance	Certificates Issued Through Enforced Compliance
	Single Family Residential	156	85	67	4
	Multi-Family Residential	65	32	33	0
	Commercial	7	4	3	0
	California Total	228	121	103	4
Nevada	Single Family Residential	60	16	32	12
	Multi-Family Residential	15	2	12	1
	Commercial	66	0	5	61
	Nevada Total	141	18	49	74
	Total Certificates Issued	360	139	152	78

Lake-Friendly Business Program

The Lake-Friendly Business Program encourages local businesses to install and maintain their BMPs, supporting local jurisdictions in achieving the TMDL load reduction requirements.

During this quarter, Stormwater Management Program staff focused on BMP maintenance outreach to Lake-Friendly Businesses and continued to assist these property owners with their maintenance projects.

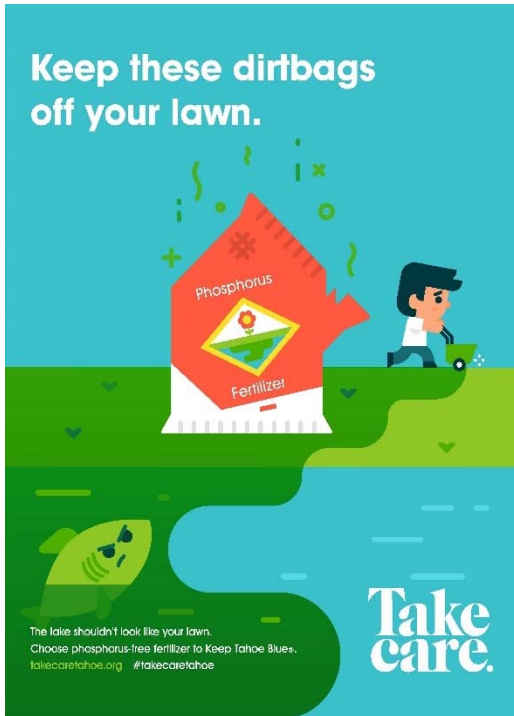
Advertisements for Lake-Friendly Businesses ran in the Tahoe Mountain News in July and August and in the North Lake Tahoe Bonanza for September. In addition, the program continues its presence on the TRPA Facebook page. Community awareness of the program increased through boost posts on the TRPA Facebook page. As of September 30, there are 57 Lake-Friendly Business members.

BMP Maintenance

Certified letters were sent to 519 commercial and multi-family properties in El Dorado and Douglas counties. Seven hundred and six responses were received for this quarter's letters, as well as from letters of previous quarters. Staff will continue to work with these property owners to ensure BMPs are maintained and functioning so they continue to provide the benefits to the Lake Tahoe watershed. Once commercial property owners complete their maintenance requirements they are invited to become a member of the Lake-Friendly Business Program.



Lake-Friendly Business advertisement that ran in local newspapers during the third quarter of 2016.



An example of Take Care Fertilizer campaign outreach materials.

Education and Outreach

BMP education and outreach informs the public of the importance of BMP installation and maintenance and its relation to protecting lake clarity. Outlined below are some of the education and outreach highlights from the third quarter of 2016:

- Take Care Fertilizer Campaign stickers were produced and distributed with other fertilizer campaign outreach materials to Lake Tahoe Basin retailers.
- On September 13, Stormwater Management Program staff met with the Tahoe Keys Property Owners Association to discuss BMP compliance. Specific site conditions within the Tahoe Keys were discussed along with how to increase compliance. BMP information and materials were distributed and questions answered.
- On August 25, staff presented “Low Impact Development Best Management Practices” at the Nevada Division of Environmental Protection - Bureau of Water Pollution Control summer training.

SHORELINE INITIATIVE

TRPA’s shoreline initiative is underway with important but distinct components:

1. The shorezone plan and code update will address the prohibition on new structures in fish habitat and policies governing access and recreation.
2. Nearshore water quality is also being assessed. Ongoing research and monitoring will enhance the understanding of the ecosystem dynamics of the nearshore needed in order to explore potential policy changes, especially given alternative climate change scenarios. TRPA is working with other nearshore agency and science working groups and will engage the new Bi-State Tahoe Science Advisory Council on nearshore science inquiries.



Baseline information on shoreline conditions is being gathered, including the most recent inventories of boat ramps, piers, buoys, permits, pier head line, dredging and related access data; climate change scenarios; and related information. The planning baseline information will be compiled through collaborative joint fact finding and will use existing data sources. This summer boating season, an updated buoy survey was completed with cooperation of the California State Lands Commission, Nevada Department of Wildlife, and TRPA.

Strategic Initiative Desired Outcomes: Updated policies and code to provide public access and an environmentally healthy nearshore under variable climate conditions.

Shoreline Public Outreach

To engage the public early in the planning process and identify policy issues that need consideration, TRPA launched a public outreach campaign this summer.

1. **Shoreline Plan Website:** The Shoreline Plan website (www.shorelineplan.org) has important information on the planning process, policy issues being addressed, committee membership, meeting packets, upcoming meetings and public engagement opportunities, and a link to the on-line interactive Shoreline Plan Map.
2. **Community Meetings:** TRPA attended wide ranging community meetings to inform and engage the public in the planning process.
3. **Shoreline Workshop Series:** In September, TRPA hosted the first of four community workshops to engage the public and identify policy issues that need consideration.



Flyer for the November 3 Shoreline Workshop.

Shoreline Steering Committee and Joint Fact Finding Committee

During the spring and summer, the Consensus Building Institute worked with the Shoreline Steering Committee to identify policy issues and begin developing a policy framework. Policy issues are summarized on the Shoreline Plan website in the following shoreline policy memos:

- Boating Facilities
- Access Issues
- Marina Issues
- Pier Issues
- Low Lake Level Adaptation

The Joint Fact Finding Committee also began working to identify the best available information and science on which to base the Shoreline Plan. All studies identified by the committee have been posted on the TRPA website at <http://www.trpa.org/programs/shorezone/>.

This fall, the Steering Committee will be working on establishing a plan and policy framework and the Joint Fact Finding Committee will continue to work to identify the best available information and science to use in the Shoreline Plan. TRPA will also be working with other permitting agencies to identify opportunities for streamlining the shorezone permitting process.

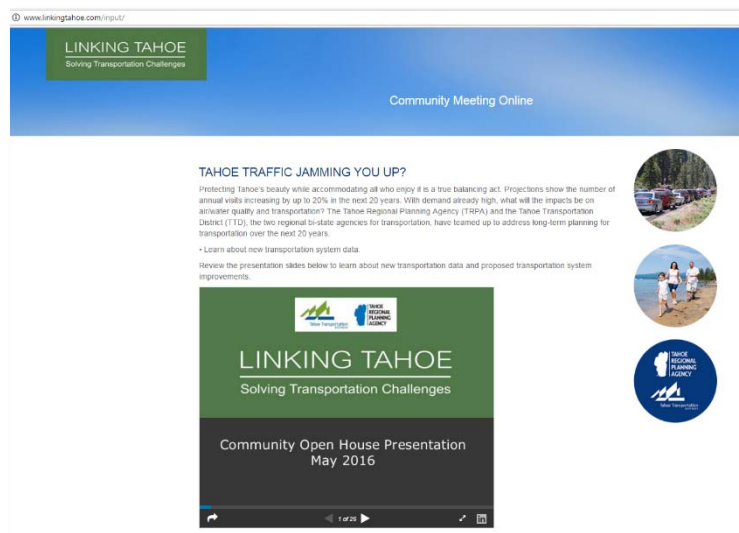
TRANSPORTATION UPDATES

TRPA's transportation initiative involves completing the 2016 Regional Transportation Plan, Linking Tahoe, and enhancing Lake Tahoe's transportation system with improved trails, transit, and technology.

Strategic Initiative Desired Outcomes: Accelerated threshold attainment by implementing the Regional Transportation Plan, and as a result reducing air pollution, improving water quality and enhancing recreational opportunities and mobility, and achieving a specific modal shift to biking, walking, and transit use.

Online Community Meeting on Regional Transportation Plan, Corridor Strategies, and Visitor Data

The Regional Transportation Plan lays out the transportation system needed to help the Lake Tahoe Region meet regional and community goals over the next 20 years. Public input ensures the plan captures current community challenges and needs. TRPA and the Tahoe Transportation District jointly launched an online version of the community open houses presented in May. Over 300 people provided input through the online survey, including 100 responses in Spanish. This was in addition to feedback received from the 150 people who attended the North Shore and South Shore open houses. The online meeting focused on visitor and resident travel and proposed transportation system strategies, and allowed respondents to identify needed improvements to the system and provide input on transportation goals.



Screenshot from linkingtahoe.com where the online community meetings are held.

Tahoe-Truckee Plug-in Electric Vehicle Alternative Fuel Readiness Assessment Report Completed

The report establishes the existing conditions and identifies the key needs in the Tahoe-Truckee region to prepare for and coordinate plug-in electric vehicle (PEV) infrastructure deployment.

An assessment report was completed during this past quarter. The assessment provides an overview of the current PEV ecosystem in the area and identifies key needs to prepare for and coordinate PEV infrastructure deployment. This report focuses on two broad aspects of the PEV ecosystem: 1) current regional PEV use and charging infrastructure availability, and 2) a review of regional policies and programs relevant to PEVs and charging infrastructure.



The assessment report is a key deliverable toward the development of a regional and comprehensive strategic readiness plan that addresses the immediate needs as well as long-term planning objectives for Truckee-Tahoe to be a PEV destination, corridor, and gateway. The final report is online at

http://www.trpa.org/wp-content/uploads/TahoeTruckee_PEVReadiness_ExistingConditions_6.20.2016_Draft.pdf

THRESHOLDS UPDATE STRATEGIC INITIATIVE

The majority of the threshold standards TRPA adopted in 1982 are based on science that is now over 30 years old. In addition, even with fiscal year 2015-16 budget enhancements, the cost of fully and consistently monitoring and measuring the existing threshold system has proved unsustainable. A broad bi-state consensus supports considering updates to the thresholds and monitoring systems. TRPA is working with the new Bi-State Tahoe Science Advisory Council and science community to create a sustainable, prioritized, and relevant monitoring plan, and to review and consider modifying the threshold standards to reflect the latest science and the significant values in the Lake Tahoe Region.

Strategic Initiative Desired Outcomes: Relevant and scientifically rigorous threshold standards and a cost-efficient, feasible, and informative comprehensive monitoring and evaluation plan.

Draft 2015 Threshold Evaluation Report Released

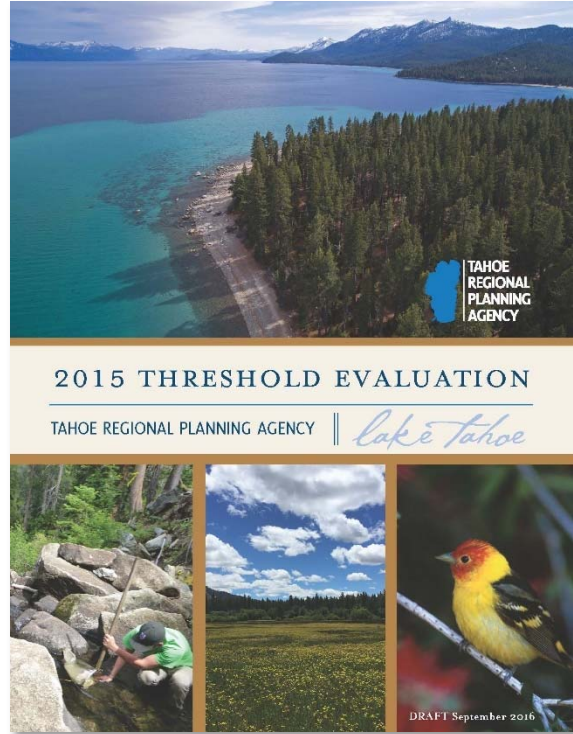
A draft of the 2015 Threshold Evaluation Report was released this past quarter. The report offers a detailed assessment of the health of Lake Tahoe and its treasured natural environment as indicated by 178 threshold standards in nine categories: Air quality, water quality, soil conservation, vegetation, fisheries, wildlife, scenic resources, noise, and recreation. TRPA leads the development of a threshold evaluation report every four years to examine the health of Lake Tahoe's environment and help inform future program and policy decisions.

More than 60 people from 25 organizations contributed data, time, or analysis to the 2015 Threshold Evaluation Report. This report also marks the second evaluation to undergo an independent scientific peer review. Fifteen scientists examined the report’s findings, analysis, and conclusions; found them to be sound; and offered suggestions to improve the threshold standards and their monitoring and evaluation.

The 2015 evaluation was able to make status determinations for 110 of the 178 threshold standards. It found 77 of the standards to be in attainment, either at or better than target, or considerably better than target. That’s up from 58 standards found to be in attainment by the 2011 evaluation.

Only two threshold standards—cushion plant communities on Freel Peak and open water productivity (algal growth)—were found to be in a declining trend compared to the last threshold evaluation.

The 2015 threshold evaluation contains a new analysis of Lake Tahoe’s streams. It found that pollution from non-urban upland streams is decreasing as the 500-square-mile watershed recovers from the historic impacts of grazing, logging, and other activities. This improvement is critical in the ongoing work to restore Lake Tahoe’s famous water clarity, which is projected to take several decades.



Most of the threshold standards have not been updated since they were adopted in the 1980s with the first Regional Plan. The update initiative, undertaken with the Bi-State Tahoe Science Advisory Council and many other partners in the Lake Tahoe Basin, will focus on making sure standards are measurable, scientifically sound, and provide the information needed to assess Lake Tahoe’s environmental health and ensure programs and projects are as effective as possible.

The draft 2015 Threshold Evaluation Report is available online at <http://www.trpa.org/regional-plan/threshold-evaluation/>. The TRPA Governing Board is scheduled to consider the final report at its meeting in December 2016.

ONGOING INITIATIVES AND ANNUAL ACTIVITIES

LONG RANGE PLANNING DIVISION

Long range planning priorities are established by TRPA's Governing Board annually and reviewed based on evaluations every four years of progress toward achieving and maintaining environmental threshold standards.

Public Comment Period Concludes for the Draft Environmental Document for the Placer County Tahoe Basin Area Plan and Tahoe City Lodge Project

The Draft EIR/EIS for the Placer County Tahoe Basin Area Plan and Tahoe City Lodge Project was released on June 15 for a 60-day public comment period which closed during this past quarter. Written comments on the adequacy of the environmental analysis were received, and oral comments were received at each of the July Advisory Planning Commission, Regional Plan Implementation Committee, and Governing Board public hearings. TRPA and Placer County are now preparing a final environmental document that will include responses to all relevant comments received during the comment period. TRPA action on the project, including certification of the final environmental document by the Governing Board, is tentatively scheduled for January 2017.

Code Amendments for Essential Public Safety Facilities Within the Shorezone

TRPA has been working to address the needs of law enforcement, fire, and Coast Guard emergency first responders for suitable and reliable lake access for almost a decade. At its September 2016 meeting, the TRPA Governing Board unanimously approved amendments to the TRPA Code of Ordinances that address these needs.

Throughout a series of TRPA-hosted public health and safety meetings over the past two boating seasons, first responders expressed an increased concern about lake access and egress for emergency response and public safety from prolonged drought. These informational briefings focused on the Region's need for short- and long-term public safety facilities in order to maintain acceptable emergency response level of service during low-water years, including for fire suppression, rescue, and hazardous materials spills.

These amendments will allow additional length for certain piers, enabling them to reach navigable water in drought conditions; a second boatlift to accommodate both sheriff and fire; and pier head modifications to facilitate ingress and egress. TRPA worked with first responders to geographically distribute the designated essential public safety facilities to each quadrant of the lake and to consolidate the facilities into one non-federal facility per county.

CURRENT PLANNING DIVISION

The Current Planning Division implements the 2012 Regional Plan by providing timely and consistent review of project applications to achieve environmental improvement and economic investment consistent with the Regional Plan and TRPA Code of Ordinances. The division supports local governments and other public and quasi-public entities to implement the Regional Plan and facilitate removal of development and development rights from sensitive and remote lands through a system of transferring and retiring development commodities.

The following table is a status report on applications received by quarter. The number of applications received during this past quarter is up when compared to the same quarter in 2015.

Many of the applications received during this past quarter are for verifications and banking of existing development rights on a parcel. This type of application is generally the first step of a development project or a transfer off of the property.

**Summary of TRPA Application and Permitting Activity
Q1 2015 through Q3 2016**

Table 1. TRPA Project Applications, Q1 2015 – Q3 2016							
	Q1 CY15	Q2 CY15	Q3 CY15	Q4 CY15	Q1 CY 16	Q2 CY16	Q3 CY16
Applications Received¹	174	197	214	151	164	229	290
Residential Projects ²	47	33	32	22	37	38	45
Commercial Projects ²	2	4	3	1	2	2	3
Recreation/Public Service Projects ²	8	9	8	6	16	10	9
Shorezone/Lakezone Projects ²	8	2	8	4	2	14	6
Grading Projects	4	8	9	5	4	14	18
Verifications and Banking ³	83	107	117	92	78	116	166
Transfers of Development	11	10	7	1	6	20	25
Other ⁴	11	24	30	20	19	15	18
<p><u>Notes:</u> 1 Does not include Exempt or Qualified Exempt declarations or other Administrative applications, Tree Removal applications or Environmental Improvement Project applications. 2 Includes New Development and Additions/Modification 3 Includes Soils/Hydrology Verifications, IPES, Land Capability Verifications, Land Capability Challenges, Verifications of Coverage, Verifications of Uses, Site Assessments and Standalone Banking Applications 4 Includes Historic, Lot Line Adjustments, Temporary, Scenic, Underground Tank Removal, Subdivision of Existing Uses, Sign, Allocation Assignments, and other miscellaneous project types</p> <p><u>Source:</u> TRPA Accela Permit Records</p>							

Permitting Assistance/Welcome Mat Development

The Current Planning Division launched the permitting assistance “Welcome Mat” initiative in the fall of 2015. This important initiative aims to promote coordinated customer service and permitting across the Lake Tahoe Basin. Streamlined permitting is not only good business, it also helps to get environmentally beneficial projects on the ground and spur our local economies.

The Welcome Mat initiative aims to promote permitting processes that are consistent, predictable, and streamlined with our partner agencies. The Current Planning Division formed an interdisciplinary team to implement improvements in six core focal areas. Projects within each of these focal areas are currently underway. The Current Planning Division views this initiative as an

iterative process where staff will continue to identify needed improvements, prioritize and refine solutions, and implement projects to reach our goals.

Welcome Mat projects and improvements ongoing or accomplished during the last quarter include:

- Initiated bi-monthly workshops with local jurisdictions to better coordinate process improvements and streamlining efforts.
- Provided online access to land capability and parcel records through LakeTahoeinfo.org.
- Partnered with a community volunteer group, HackTahoe, to develop innovative and user-friendly permitting software applications.
- Launched a permitting process mapping workshop to pinpoint inefficiencies.
- Continuing “Tahoe Talks” community forum on permitting FAQs for residential property owners.
- Gathering customer service information through our front counter digital sign-in platform to better serve the needs of our customers.
- Researching permitting and streamlining best practices across the western United States.
- Developing instructional “how-to” videos.

CODE COMPLIANCE

It has been another successful season by the TRPA watercraft program. The 2016 TRPA watercraft team consists of returning members Ted Truscott, Kristian Moorehead, and Jeff Miller. The watercraft team started in mid-May this year and is expected to run through October 14, 2016.

The primary responsibility of the seasonal watercraft crew is educating the public, assisting in monitoring, and enforcing the TRPA Code of Ordinances related to watercraft use on the lakes of the Tahoe Region. Some of the daily duties of the watercraft team include assisting in wildlife and water quality monitoring, public education and enforcement of the carbureted two-stroke engine prohibition, watercraft noise ordinances, shorezone regulations, and the 600-foot no-wake zone. Additional duties include other TRPA shorezone compliance issues such as monitoring of moorings and other shorezone structures and activities. The team also educates boaters about aquatic invasive species issues as they pertain to boaters.

There is no better way to educate, monitor, or discuss issues regarding Lake Tahoe than being right on the lake. During the 2016 boating season, the watercraft team educated over 300 boaters on TRPA boating rules, led 20 educational tours, conducted four separate water quality tests, and assisted the TRPA Long Range Planning Division with a buoy survey.

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM ADMINISTRATION

The Environmental Improvement Division leads and coordinates implementation of the Tahoe ecosystem restoration, the Environmental Improvement Program (EIP). The division provides leadership within the EIP partnership to develop new financing strategies for future projects and programs and sets priorities so that limited funding is applied to achieve maximum threshold gain. The division also identifies and builds new associations beyond the Tahoe Region to strategically leverage new funding sources. External Affairs works with EIP staff to secure new funds for high priority programs.

The Lake Tahoe Federal Summit

Numerous accomplishments under the EIP were highlighted at the 2016 Lake Tahoe Summit, including:

- A recent award of approximately \$27 million for forest health projects through the White Pine category of the Southern Nevada Public Lands Management Act
- Progress on development and passage of the Lake Tahoe Restoration Act

The EIP Coordinating Committee worked together with the Tahoe Interagency Executives Steering Committee to collaboratively develop Summit fact sheets summarizing all EIP accomplishments over the last 20 years, which are attached in the appendix of this report.

Ground-Breaking for Two Highly Anticipated EIP Projects:

- Nevada to Nevada Stateline Bikeway Incline Village to Sand Harbor Project: The Incline Village to Sand Harbor bike trail marks a major connector for the Lake Tahoe Trail adding a 3-mile shared-use path along the East Shore. This is a multi-benefit project that includes stormwater and safety improvements along the State Route 28 corridor while adding a major recreational benefit for Tahoe residents and visitors. Construction is anticipated to be complete in 2018.
- Burke Creek Highway 50 Crossing and Realignment Project: After more than five years of planning and interagency collaboration, construction began to remove a portion of a parking lot to realign and restore Burke Creek. This project will implement a more natural alignment to the creek, which will flow underneath U.S. Highway 50 to be treated on U.S. Forest Service land before entering the lake. Construction will be complete this season.



Burke Creek realignment project before (left) and just after realignment (right).

RESEARCH & ANALYSIS DIVISION

To continually assess progress and effectiveness of regional partners, TRPA is charged with monitoring and measuring hundreds of threshold standards, Regional Plan performance measures, and management actions at a regional cost of millions of dollars. The Research and Analysis Division brings all data systems and monitoring, evaluation, and reporting resources together for more efficient response to continually growing information needs for decision making. The division

manages both internal and external coordination among TRPA, partner agencies, and the scientific community on applied research, status and trend monitoring related to TRPA standards, and partner agency data needs.



Front page of a card to be distributed around Tahoe to promote awareness of Lake Tahoe Info and the Parcel Tracker.

Parcel Tracker

TRPA released a new application, the Parcel Tracker, on LakeTahoeinfo.org to connect residents, stakeholders, decision makers, and agency staff with information to improve decision-making and promote environmentally beneficial projects. Using the site, <https://parcels.laketahoeinfo.org>, people can get information about a property, including verified land capability, TRPA permit history, existing and available development rights, and where transfers or allocations are occurring. The site features a simple interface, easy-to-use maps, and downloadable property fact sheets.

Updates to Accela

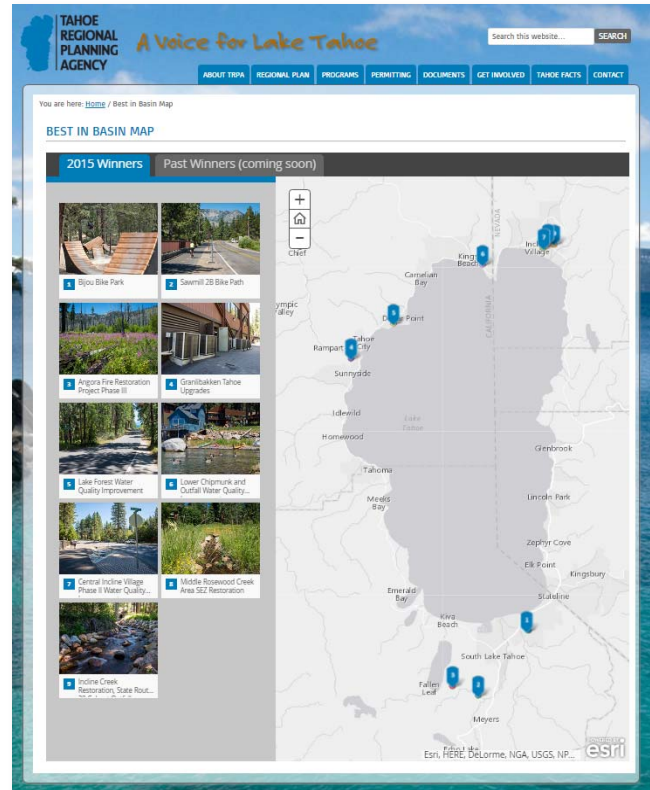
Accela, TRPA’s permitting software, was updated during the past quarter. The upgrade improved the user interface and functionality for users inside the agency and for those who access it from outside the agency. The inspector application was improved, enabling the TRPA forester to work 100 percent paperless for all tree removal applications that are applied for online. This upgrade will allow TRPA to move forward with putting more permits online and streamline those processes.

Interactive Maps Updated

TRPA’s geographic information systems (GIS) team continued to enhance the publicly available tools for creating maps and visualizing data in the Tahoe Region. Recently, TRPA introduced three new interactive maps:

- Active Transportation Map: <http://gis.trpa.org/bikemap/> This tool allows users to view existing and proposed bike routes, dirt trails, and special assessment districts.

- Shoreline Map: <http://gis.trpa.org/ShorelineMap/>
 This map provides a current inventory of shoreline structures such as marinas and boat ramps, natural features, and environmental constraints. This tool supports the examination of different areas along the 72 miles of Lake Tahoe shoreline. This information is provided to inform shoreline policy discussions.
- Best in Basin Map: <http://www.trpa.org/best-in-basin-map/> Now in its 26th year, TRPA's Best in Basin program recognizes and showcases projects that demonstrate exceptional planning, implementation and compatibility with Lake Tahoe's environment and communities. This map illustrates the 2015 Best in Basin award winners and includes project descriptions, locations, and photos of projects.



Screenshot of the Best in Basin Map interactive map on TRPA's website.

In addition, <http://www.trpa.org/gis/> has been updated with additional maps and resources to help inform the public of all available GIS resources.

Annual Field Monitoring

The Research and Analysis Field Team just completed its annual monitoring season. This year marked one of the busiest monitoring seasons. Among its highlights:

- Completed 38 stream "bioassessment" sites across Tahoe's tributaries. This program documents the status and trend of biotic integrity in streams throughout the Tahoe Basin and the impact of water quality, forest health, and stream restoration projects on Tahoe tributaries.
- Completed 40 stream environment zone (SEZ) assessments using the newly developed program for assessing the health of wetlands across California, the California Rapid Assessment Method (CRAM). TRPA's monitoring program documents the overall integrity of Tahoe's wetlands, with a special focus on urban SEZs. This program, in combination with wetland monitoring by the U.S. Forest Service, California Tahoe Conservancy, and other partners, provides scientifically-defensible information on the overall health of the basin's SEZs and the impact of policies and programs put in place to protect and enhance SEZ areas.

- Completed noise monitoring for 34 plan area statements. Past efforts have monitored only a fraction of the basin's plan areas. Based on noise experts who reviewed the 2011 Threshold Evaluation and recommended increasing the number of sites monitored, 34 plan areas are now monitored on a four-year rotating schedule, for a total of 136 plan areas monitored every four years. This increased monitoring allows TRPA to better understand areas in the basin that may be exceeding noise thresholds.
- Completed noise monitoring at eight transportation corridor sites. In the past, highway noise monitoring has relied on consultants. Beginning in 2016, transportation corridor noise monitoring has been spread out over four years (eight sites every year for a total of 32 sites every four years) to allow TRPA to do the monitoring in-house at a reduced cost.
- Completed shorezone noise monitoring at nine sites. To help inform the decision making process of the shoreline initiative, boat traffic noise was monitored around Lake Tahoe during the peak boating season.
- In partnership with the U.S. Forest Service, Nevada Department of Wildlife, and California State Parks, TRPA completed the annual osprey breeding surveys for the Lake Tahoe Basin. Lake Tahoe osprey populations continue to appear healthy and have increased dramatically since 1982.
- In partnership with Nevada Department of Wildlife, TRPA completed surveys of known peregrine falcon nests in the Tahoe Basin. U.S. Forest Service budget reductions did not allow them to complete their regular monitoring of peregrine falcon nests, but Nevada Department of Wildlife and TRPA were able to step in to keep this important monitoring going. For the second consecutive year, a record four peregrine falcon nests were confirmed active, a great sign of progress after no nesting birds were found in the Tahoe Basin up until 2006.
- Completed regular maintenance and upkeep of TRPA's visibility and air quality monitoring stations at DL Bliss State Park, Lake Tahoe Community College, and the TRPA building in Stateline, Nevada.

FINANCE, INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY, HUMAN RESOURCES, & FACILITIES UPDATE

TRPA's support departments – Finance, Information Technology, Human Resources, and Facilities Management – work continuously to assure the availability of adequate funding, systems, and facilities to accomplish the Bi-State Compact's mission.

Finance Update

TRPA continues to work with the states of California and Nevada to prepare budgets for the upcoming fiscal year. Budget requests were submitted to both states in August. Staff met with the Nevada Department of Administration Budget Division in September to discuss TRPA's Nevada budget request. The priority for the upcoming budget is to fund the shoreline initiative.

TRPA's Finance Department completed all fiscal year quarter four invoices and status reports for grantors. Preliminary support work for the annual independent financial audit is underway. The

audit will be completed in the fourth quarter of the calendar year with submission to the Governing Board in December.

TRPA has now fully leased surplus space in its headquarters building and BMP maintenance projects for this year have been completed. TRPA uses solar electricity to reduce its greenhouse gas emissions. Year to date, this system has avoided over 239 tons of carbon emissions.

TRPA completed the process of transitioning outsourced IT support from the initial contractor to a new vendor. Information Technology continues migrating key TRPA services to cloud-based systems. Email, HR/payroll, and the accounting systems have been fully transitioned to cloud suppliers. TRPA's primary website, trpa.org, is also hosted externally.

Human Resources Update

TRPA was pleased to welcome and onboard Adam Jensen as TRPA's new environmental education specialist, replacing Devin Middlebrook in that role. A new GIS analyst, Mason Bindl, was also hired and started work early October.

Key staff development events included a leadership workshop on conflict and negotiation skills, and a working session on a leadership skills model. The model will be used to develop skills of individual managers and serve as the foundation for a manager/leader curriculum. Staff pay scales are actively under review. A workshop on pay and job design was held as the kickoff to create updated pay ranges for specific job families. A job family to capture the career progression of planners, environmental specialists, and analysts was built and validated by incumbents.

We are updating the employee policy manual. The Governing Board Operations Committee was briefed on the initiative during the past quarter and gave its support to move forward.

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

TRPA supports a culture committed to public education, outreach, and community engagement to implement the 2012 Regional Plan. The External Affairs team leads public engagement initiatives in collaboration with a wide variety of agency and nonprofit stakeholders. During this past quarter, TRPA continued ongoing education and outreach in the Lake Tahoe Region to raise public awareness about issues at Lake Tahoe and improve public understanding about the role of TRPA.

Legislative Affairs

- **Senate Passes Lake Tahoe Restoration Act:** The U.S. Senate passed its \$415 million version of the Lake Tahoe Restoration Act during this past quarter as part of a vote to adopt the \$10 billion Water Resources Development Act of 2016, a national water infrastructure bill for the next two years. This milestone marks the first time that legislation to reauthorize Lake Tahoe Restoration Act has cleared the full Senate, having been stopped in the process after succeeding at the committee level several times over the last decade.

The bipartisan Lake Tahoe Restoration Act, sponsored by Senators Dean Heller (R-Nevada), Harry Reid (D-Nevada), Dianne Feinstein (D-California), and Barbara Boxer (D-California), would authorize up to \$415 million in federal funding over 10 years for federal, state, and local partners in the Tahoe Basin to continue their work to reduce wildfire threats, improve water clarity, jumpstart innovative infrastructure projects, combat aquatic invasive species, and reintroduce the Lahontan cutthroat trout. The House of Representatives is anticipated to consider its version of the Water Resources Development Act soon.

Environmental Education

External Affairs participated in Wonders of Water Expanded Edition events at each South Shore elementary school as part of its involvement in the South Tahoe Environmental Education Coalition. Approximately 1,000 students were involved in these events. Topics covered during the events included Lake Tahoe Basin wildlife, aquatic invasive species, and water quality testing.

Public Outreach

- **AIS Outreach:** TRPA participated in an all-day AIS retreat to prioritize tasks for upcoming years and strengthen the agency's partnership with the Tahoe Resource Conservation District. Staff completed a three-day photoshoot in preparation for the 2017 watercraft inspection season.

- **Transportation Outreach:** TRPA managed a photoshoot to capture transportation outreach imagery that included redevelopment, transit, traffic congestion, and economic vitality in Tahoe Basin communities.



- **Think First:** Working with the Tahoe Fire and Fuels Team, TRPA helped launch and run the Think First wildfire awareness campaign from June to October 2016. Funded by CAL FIRE, the outreach campaign (www.ThinkFirstTahoe.org) reminded visitors to Lake Tahoe that they are in a wildfire prone area and need to help prevent wildfire ignitions. The campaign also worked with Tahoe residents, to remind them that they need to be prepared now for the next wildfire by creating defensible space on their properties and having an evacuation plan ready. The campaign reached thousands of people through advertising, news stories, social media pages, and outreach at local events.

The External Affairs team represented TRPA at the 20th Annual Lake Tahoe Summit at an education booth; the team also sponsored multiple field and lake tours over the course of Summit week for visiting legislative and administration officials.

- **Fire Fest 2016:** TRPA participated in Fire Fest 2016 at the Hard Rock Hotel and Casino in September, joining with dozens of agency partners to help raise awareness about wildfire prevention and preparedness and home fire safety. An estimated 750 people attended the annual event.
- **Society of Environmental Journalists:** Two dozen members of the Society of Environmental Journalists toured Lake Tahoe in September to learn more about environmental issues facing the lake and the work that is being done to conserve and restore Tahoe's unique natural environment. Working with University of Nevada, Reno and University of California,

Davis, TRPA led the journalists on a boat tour to learn more about Lake Tahoe and the work TRPA does.

- **Best in Basin:** The External Affairs team presented the 2015 Best in the Basin Awards to the TRPA Governing Board in September. TRPA recognized nine projects that made exceptional contributions to Lake Tahoe's environment and communities with awards through this program, now in its 26th year.



2015 Best in Basin Awards Winners

- Granlibakken Energy Upgrades (Granlibakken Tahoe, Sierra Business Council, & Placer County)
- Bijou Bike Park (City of South Lake Tahoe, Tahoe Area Mountain Biking Association)
- Central Incline Village Phase II Water Quality Improvement Project (Washoe County)
- Sawmill 2B Bike Path & Erosion Control Project (El Dorado County)
- Middle Rosewood Creek Area A Stream Environment Zone Restoration (Nevada Tahoe Conservation District)
- Lower Chipmunk & Outfall Water Quality Improvement Project (Placer County)
- Incline Creek Restoration, State Route 28 Culvert (Incline Village General Improvement District)
- Lake Forest Water Quality Improvement Project (Placer County)
- Angora Burn Area Restoration Phase III (U.S. Forest Service, Lake Tahoe Basin Management Unit)

Special Summit Edition of Tahoe In Depth Published

With President Barack Obama visiting Lake Tahoe for the landmark 20th annual Lake Tahoe Summit in August, TRPA published a special summit edition of Tahoe in Depth. This special edition of the award-winning newspaper tells the story of 20 years of summits at Lake Tahoe—from the organization and importance of the first-ever summit to the successful work it sparked and major issues such as climate change that will confront the Tahoe Region in the decades to come.

Stories in this edition of Tahoe In Depth highlight some of the Tahoe Region's biggest environmental challenges and its work to address them, from lake clarity to forest health, invasive species, conservation, and environmental restoration and basin-wide collaboration among federal, state, and local agencies, nonprofit groups, and private sector partners through the Lake Tahoe Environmental Improvement Program. This special edition was distributed around the lake, handed out at the 2016 Lake Tahoe Summit, and is available online at http://www.trpa.org/wp-content/uploads/Summit2016_FINAL_sml.pdf.



NEW TRPA STAFF



Adam Jensen, External Affairs

Adam Jensen started with the TRPA in August, joining the External Affairs team, where he will lead a variety of education projects and outreach initiatives. Adam is a native of Modesto, California, but has lived in South Lake Tahoe for the past 10 years. He comes to TRPA from Swift Communications, where he worked as an environmental reporter for the Tahoe Daily Tribune and as editor of Lake Tahoe Action. Adam is a graduate of California Polytechnic State University, San Luis Obispo, with a degree in ecology and systematic biology. He has previously worked with threatened species for California State Parks and on Owens Valley water issues with the Inyo County Water Department. Adam will work with the External Affairs team to ensure effective communication continues with the public and TRPA's many partner agencies.

APPENDIX A

**Environmental Improvement Program Handouts
from the 2016 Lake Tahoe Summit**

celebrating 20 *years*
OF LAKE TAHOE RESTORATION



Photo by Jarvis Photography

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM
AUGUST 2016



ENVIRONMENTAL
IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM

AGENDA ITEM NO. VII.A.1

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM

Tahoe's Turning Point

In 1997, at the first Presidential Tahoe Forum, the driving consensus was that Lake Tahoe was a national treasure in trouble. The lake's famous water clarity, once measuring 100 feet, hit an all-time low of 64 feet that year. Researchers predicted clarity would continue to worsen without immediate intervention. Stormwater pollution from roads and urban areas threatened the lake's clarity and health. Forests were overgrown and choked with brush. And solutions to broad environmental problems were challenging to implement across two states, with federal, state, local, and private land ownership intertwined throughout the Tahoe Basin. Local, state, and federal agencies, private interests, and the Washoe Tribe committed to working together through the Environmental Improvement Program (EIP) to not only restore Lake Tahoe's water clarity, but also improve its air quality, forest health, fish and wildlife habitat, and public recreation.

Twenty years later, EIP partners have completed nearly 500 projects to improve the environmental quality of the Tahoe Basin. These investments are critical to building resiliency in the Tahoe Basin and preparing for new threats posed by climate change, prolonged droughts, and invasive species.

EIP ACCOMPLISHMENTS: 1997-2015

16,343

acres of **wildlife habitat** restored

1,558

acres of **stream environment zone*** restored

2,770

feet of **shoreline** made public



729

miles of **roadway** upgraded to reduce erosion and stormwater pollution

46,853

boats inspected for **aquatic invasive species**

23,502

boats **decontaminated**

41

acres of treatments for **invasive clams and plants**

152

miles of **bike and pedestrian routes** constructed



39

transit facilities updated

The collective impact of these actions has stopped the decline in Tahoe's water clarity. Clarity has stabilized and the annual average is 73 feet, according to UC Davis data from 2015.

144

* This includes the 592 acres of the Upper Truckee River Marsh Restoration Project which is currently in the planning phase. The project will be one of the largest SEZ restorations undertaken at Lake Tahoe. The Upper Truckee River watershed is the largest contributor of fine sediment to the lake.

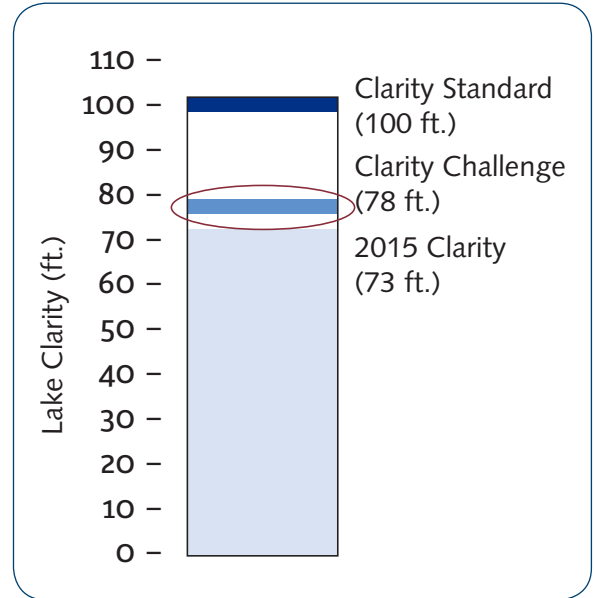
AGENDA ITEM NO. VII.A.1

PRIORITIES FOR THE NEXT 20 YEARS

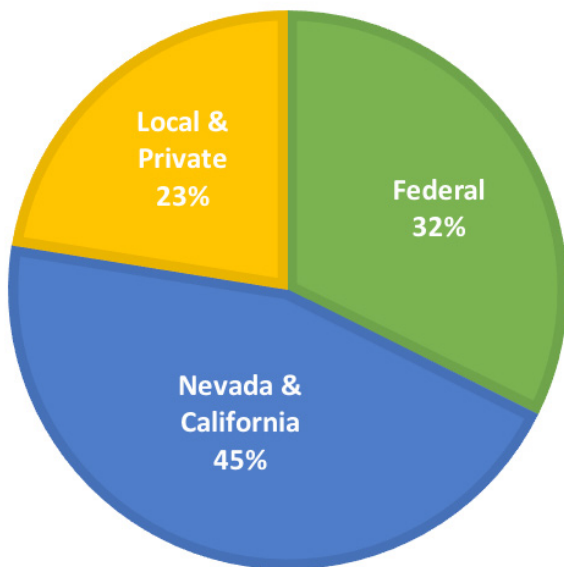
- Continue to improve lake clarity and achieve the “Clarity Challenge” of 78 feet by 2026
- Continue to prevent new introductions of aquatic invasive species at Lake Tahoe and manage existing invasive populations
- Complete initial forest thinning in the wildland urban interface and move into large landscape treatment approaches in the forest upland areas
- Complete the basin-wide bike path network
- Continue streamlining regulations to increase the pace and scale of environmental restoration projects
- Update environmental threshold standards to incorporate the best available science and new threats to Lake Tahoe’s health
- Link science with land management through the bi-state Tahoe Science Advisory Council
- Facilitate new environmental redevelopment projects by the private sector
- Establish sustainable funding to continue implementing the EIP and maintain past investments

THE CLARITY CHALLENGE

The Clarity Challenge has unified the Tahoe Basin around one common goal: to reduce the flow of fine sediments and nutrients into Lake Tahoe and to restore lake clarity to 78 feet by 2026.



EIP INVESTMENT BY SECTOR: 1997-2015



FUNDING PRIORITIES

- **Federal:** Reauthorize the Lake Tahoe Restoration Act for \$415 million in federal funding and seek additional funding from all applicable federal programs
- **Nevada:** Access remainder of \$105 million in authorized bond funding
- **California:** Seek \$200 million from bonds and other sources
- **Local:** Increase commitments for operation and maintenance
- **Private:** Increase private sector contributions through investments, partnerships, and philanthropy

celebrating
20
years



WATER QUALITY AND CLARITY

Lake Tahoe's clear and stunningly blue water is one of the first things that comes to mind when people think about the Tahoe Region. In 1997, the region faced many environmental issues that a development boom in previous decades had imposed on the lake and its watershed, threatening its famous water clarity. Stormwater runoff from roads, parking lots, and other developed areas, as well as erosion from streams damaged by historic logging, cattle grazing, and development, was delivering large amounts of fine sediment pollution into the lake. People once could see as much as 100 feet down into Lake Tahoe's clear, blue waters. But between 1968 and 2000, approximately one-third of that water clarity was lost.

Tahoe's water clarity has been measured regularly since 1968, when the UC Davis first started lowering a white Secchi disk into the lake and recording the depth to which it remained visible. In 2011, the Lake Tahoe Total Maximum Daily Load Program was established, with specific targets to reduce the amount of fine sediment pollution washing into the lake. In 2015, the five-year average Secchi depth was 73.1 feet—about 18 feet greater than was forecast back in 2000.

20-YEAR ACCOMPLISHMENTS

- Created and implemented the Total Maximum Daily Load Program, the science-based plan to reduce fine sediment pollution and restore Tahoe's clarity
- Upgraded 729 miles of roadways with measures to reduce erosion and stormwater pollution

- Completed major restoration projects on Blackwood Creek, Third/Rosewood and Incline Creek watersheds, and the Upper Truckee River
- Completed major area-wide stormwater pollution projects such as Bijou Erosion Control, Harrison Avenue Streetscape Improvement, and Kings Beach Commercial Core Improvement
- Became a national leader in low-impact development
- Completed major public land acquisitions to improve water quality and protect sensitive habitats
- Completed innovative water quality projects such as Central Incline Village Phases I and II

PRIORITIES AND CHALLENGES

- Continue making progress on the Clarity Challenge
- Continue to research and improve understanding of nearshore water quality conditions
- Prioritize the next generation of projects to reduce erosion and stormwater pollution through science-based processes and restore streams and habitats
- Complete watershed restoration projects and key acquisitions, including those in the Upper Truckee River Watershed





AIR QUALITY AND TRANSPORTATION

Motor vehicles are one of the most significant sources of air pollution at Lake Tahoe. In 1997, visitors and residents had few transportation options other than their cars. Bike paths were sparse and disconnected. Transit services were limited. And town centers around the lake suffered from severe traffic congestion.

Since then, agency partners have built 152 miles of new bike and pedestrian paths and invested in coordinated transit systems to help get residents and visitors out of their cars. Agencies are providing incentives to develop pedestrian-friendly streetscapes that link residents and visitors to retail, commercial, lodging, and recreation areas. Transit, trails, and technology are the focus areas of the Lake Tahoe Regional Transportation Plan 2016 update to further improve mobility and reduce vehicle miles traveled and greenhouse gas emissions.

20-YEAR ACCOMPLISHMENTS

- Developed a basin-wide trail network plan
- Completed 152 miles of new bike and pedestrian routes and completed three of five high-priority transportation projects, including the Kings Beach Commercial Core Improvement Project
- Attained the threshold standard for reduction of vehicle miles traveled
- Built the Tahoe City Transit Center and upgraded 39 transit facilities
- Completed the roundabout connecting State Routes 28 and 431 for improved traffic flow

- Secured transportation funding from federal, state, local, and private sources. Importantly, the Tahoe Basin secured language in the federal Fixing America's Surface Transportation Act in 2015 that will fund future transportation improvements.

PRIORITIES AND CHALLENGES

- Complete buildout of the trail network including the Lake Tahoe Bikeway, a premier separated bikeway circling Lake Tahoe
- Complete corridor-level planning for the Lake Tahoe Region and implement identified revitalization projects that support multiple modes of transportation, provide environmental gains, and support economic vitality
- Manage the visitor traffic influx through integration of new technologies and better transit services to move people throughout the Lake Tahoe Region more effectively and reduce dependence on personal vehicles to reduce vehicle miles traveled and greenhouse gas emissions
- Meet regional greenhouse gas reduction targets through transportation planning and project implementation along Highway 50 and other areas. Establish cross-lake ferry service to help reduce traffic congestion and improve mobility





AQUATIC INVASIVE SPECIES

In 1997, aquatic invasive species were barely on the radar screen as an environmental threat at Lake Tahoe. While invasive plants had been detected in the lake, species such as the quagga mussel had not yet been discovered in the western United States. When quagga mussels found in Lake Mead in 2007, Lake Tahoe officials recognized the immediate threat to the lake and economy and acted swiftly to prevent introductions of harmful aquatic invasive species. Through the collaborative partnership established by the EIP, a full boat inspection program was put into place for 2009 requiring all boats to be inspected and potentially decontaminated before entering Lake Tahoe. Now in operation for seven years, the boat inspection program has successfully prevented any new introductions of aquatic invasive species.

10-YEAR ACCOMPLISHMENTS

- Inspected 46,853 motorized watercraft
- Decontaminated 23,502 high-risk watercraft
- Intercepted hundreds of boats carrying aquatic invasive species
- Established sustainable funding sources for aquatic invasive species prevention from both states and the boating public
- Became a leader in national policy on aquatic invasive species
- Successfully treated Emerald Bay for invasive plants

- Conducted more than 41 acres of treatments for invasive plants and clams
- Implemented citizen-science programs such as Eyes on the Lake to enhance monitoring
- Established the Tahoe Keepers non-motorized stewardship group. Membership is 3,100 volunteers.

PRIORITIES AND CHALLENGES

The EIP has identified controlling existing populations of invasive plants and warm water fish as imperative to continue to improve water quality and native habitat.

- Implement the Aquatic Invasive Species Implementation Plan, a science-based strategic guide for control projects
- Establish sustainable funding for control projects, monitoring, and research and rapid response to new threats
- Research and implement techniques to treat invasive milfoil and pondweed in the Tahoe Keys and keep it from spreading to other parts of the lake
- Continue the successful implementation of the boat inspection program to prevent invasions of quagga mussel and other aquatic invasive species
- Seek innovative approaches to control and prevent aquatic invasive species





FOREST HEALTH AND FUELS REDUCTION

Intense logging during the Comstock era in the late 1800s clear cut almost the entire Lake Tahoe Basin and left the forest decimated. While the forests grew back over the next 100 years, they grew back in an unnaturally thick and even-aged state. By 1997, Tahoe's forests were in a state of emergency. Years of fire suppression and hazardous fuels accumulation had left Tahoe's forest extremely vulnerable to catastrophic wildfire, with no natural fire breaks and long periods of drought. The Angora Fire in 2007 burned more than 3,000 acres and destroyed more than 250 homes, raising critical awareness about the need to thin and treat forested areas in the wildland urban interface (WUI) where our forests and communities meet.

20-YEAR ACCOMPLISHMENTS

- Achieved collaboration throughout the Tahoe Region with more than 18 partner agencies working as the Tahoe Fire and Fuels Team to reduce wildfire risk and create fire adapted communities. This collaboration has resulted in 65,380 acres of forest fuels treatments in the highest-priority WUI areas—about 56 percent of the WUI.
- Updated the Community Wildfire Protection Plans and the 10-year Multi-Jurisdictional Fuel Reduction and Wildfire Prevention Strategy. These documents provide a road map for implementing projects to improve forest health and reduce wildfire risk.

- Restored and enhanced 16,343 acres of habitat
- Completed all major Angora Fire restoration projects, including 1,100 acres of reforestation and 2,000 feet of stream channel restoration

PRIORITIES AND CHALLENGES

- Implement a landscape-scale approach to forest restoration and watershed health
- Complete initial treatment of the WUI while maintaining effectiveness of previous treatments
- Continue streamlining regulations across jurisdictions to increase the pace and scale of projects that strengthen our forest's resilience to wildfire, climate change, drought, insects, and disease
- Monitor forest conditions and develop a strategy to address drought-related mortality
- Increase resources and support biomass facilities to handle material from tree-thinning projects





SUSTAINABILITY, CLIMATE CHANGE, AND ENVIRONMENTAL REDEVELOPMENT

In 1997, legacy development in Lake Tahoe communities was aged, blighted, and a major source of stormwater pollution. Communities were not pedestrian friendly. The region needed an overarching, long-term plan to spur and guide redevelopment to rebuild the economy and restore the environment. Years of negotiations produced that blueprint, the 2012 Regional Plan, as well as a recommitment by California, Nevada, and local jurisdictions to work together and with the private sector. The Regional Plan offers new incentives for redevelopment projects that strengthen Tahoe’s town centers, restore Tahoe’s environment, and provide improved transit services and bicycle and pedestrian infrastructure.

20-YEAR ACCOMPLISHMENTS

- Completed the collaboratively developed 2012 Regional Plan Update, the road map for Tahoe’s environmental and economic renaissance
- Developed the nationally-recognized Lake Tahoe Sustainability Action Plan
- Certified three local area plans that include incentives for environmentally beneficial redevelopment

ENVIRONMENTAL REDEVELOPMENT PROJECTS

- Heavenly Gondola
- Heavenly Village
- Ski Run Boulevard

- Tahoe City Streetscape and Commons Beach
- Harrison Avenue Streetscape
- Kings Beach Commercial Core
- Edgewood Lodge (opening 2017)

PRIORITIES AND CHALLENGES

- Update Lake Tahoe’s complex development rights system to accelerate environmentally-beneficial redevelopment
- Support local government plans for improved affordable housing
- Continue to engage the private sector to invest in redevelopment projects and diversify the economy
- Work with jurisdictions to finalize local area plans and implement projects
- Coordinate implementation of the Regional Plan and Sustainability Action Plan to bring climate change resiliency to the Lake Tahoe Region
- Meet state and federal greenhouse gas reduction targets





RECREATION

For decades, gaming and casinos drove the tourism engine bringing millions of visitors to Lake Tahoe. By 1997, that industry was in decline and being surpassed by a new generation of visitors coming to Tahoe for outdoor recreation. While recreation opportunities existed, access to the lake was limited. EIP partners recognized that recreation was a growing economic driver for the region’s \$5 billion economy, and that projects to improve recreation could be packaged with projects to conserve and restore Lake Tahoe’s unique natural environment.

20-YEAR ACCOMPLISHMENTS

- Made public 2,770 feet of shoreline
- Built popular lake access facilities such as Commons Beach and Lakeview Commons
- Opened Van Sickle Bi-State Park
- Completed comprehensive upgrades to Sand Harbor public beach including improved lake access, facilities, and trails
- Built 152 miles of new bicycle and pedestrian routes including Lakeside Trail in Tahoe City, South Tahoe Greenway Trail (Phase I), and the trail connecting Kahle Drive to Roundhill Pines Beach
- Completed the Tahoe Rim Trail
- Completed the Lake Tahoe Water Trail
- Opened interpretive centers, including the University of California, Davis fish hatchery,

Sand Harbor Visitor Center, and Explore Tahoe

- Built the Bijou Bike Park in South Lake Tahoe
- Started construction on another 3-mile segment of the Lake Tahoe Bikeway from Incline Village to Sand Harbor State Park

PRIORITIES AND CHALLENGES

- Manage the growing visitor population to improve access, reduce congestion, and enhance the overall recreational experience at Lake Tahoe
- Complete a collaborative planning process to update the lake’s shoreline ordinances to enhance access and protect the lake’s shoreline scenery
- Integrated planning to manage growing recreation demands and protect the natural environment
- Complete the Kings Beach Pier Reconstruction Project
- Complete the Nevada Stateline-to-Stateline Trail, the Dollar Point Shared-Use Trail, and the South Tahoe Greenway Bike Trail
- Implement the Heavenly Epic Discovery Project
- Expand trail network working with groups like the Tahoe Area Mountain Biking Association



Strategic Initiatives Monthly Report – November 2016

Strategic Initiatives	Status
1. Development Rights	<p>Progress/Accomplishments:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Held second working group meeting and defined criteria and goals for evaluating alternatives • Posted request for proposals to hire a consultant team to help with best practices research and alternative development • Awarded technical assistance grant from the California Strategic Growth Council to gain an assessment of fiscal impacts associated with different land use scenarios
	<p>Future Focus:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Research and summarize best practices related to the scope of work
	<p>Team Lead: Jennifer Cannon, Senior Planner, (775) 589-5297 or jcannon@trpa.org</p>
2. Forest Health & Fuels Management	<p>Progress/Accomplishments:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • TRPA joined the core team for the Lake Tahoe West Collaborative project • Six of the Tahoe Forest Fuels Team (TFFT) coordinated SNPLMA proposals were awarded a total \$27,397,653 • Mike Vollmer was named the Task Leader for the Tahoe Basin Tree Mortality Task Force and will be leading this effort going forward
	<p>Future Focus:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Lake Tahoe West Collaborative core team is moving forward under the direction of the new Project Coordinator • The TFFT will be strategizing for the next round of SNPLMA (White Pine Bill) funding at their annual winter retreat this February • TRPA will continue to work with partners toward a sustainable forestry program for the Tahoe Basin through coordination among partners and development of working groups as needed to develop and implement process improvements
	<p>Team Lead: Mike Vollmer, Environmental Improvement Program Manager, (775) 589-5268 or mvollmer@trpa.org</p>

Strategic Initiatives	Status
<p>3. Aquatic Invasive Species Control</p>	<p>Progress/Accomplishments:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Funding from the following sources has been awarded to AIS Program partners: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ SB 630 (CTC) ○ Prop 1 (CTC) ○ License Plate (NDSL) ○ USFWS ○ Truckee River Fund ○ Tahoe Fund ○ Integrated Regional Water Management (CA DWW) <p>Total funding awarded is approximately \$1.3 million.</p>
	<p>Future Focus:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continue to pursue funds through the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Bureau of Reclamation ○ US Army Corps of Engineers ○ NDEP • TRPA, Lahontan and other stakeholders continue to work with the Tahoe Keys POA on their efforts to control invasive aquatic weeds in the lagoons and channels • USFWS funds awarded to TRPA for AIS control in the Tahoe Keys (West Channel) was approved to be used to reimburse costs associated with “Boat Back-up Stations” (intended to remove plants from props prior to leaving entering the Lake proper), plant fragment collection trials and sampling. These efforts were approximately \$48,000. • AIS Control projects implemented by Tahoe RCD in 2016 include the following locations, treating a total of 4.5 acres: Lakeside marina and swim area, Truckee River, Fleur de Lac, and Crystal Shores Condominiums
	<p>Team Lead: Dennis Zabaglo, Aquatic Resources Program Manager, (775) 589-5255 or dzabaglo@trpa.org</p>
<p>4. Stormwater Management Operations & Maintenance</p>	<p>Progress/Accomplishments:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Concluded Phase I of the Strategic Initiative • Commenced Phase II to draft the Survey Instrument
	<p>Future Focus:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consulting team to address agency and local government comments from October 28, 2016 Stormwater Funding Partnership meeting and finalize the draft survey instrument. • The next phases of the initiative involve administering the survey, analyzing the data to evaluate public support for potential revenue options and seeking stakeholder input following results.
	<p>Team Lead: Shay Navarro, Stormwater Program Manager, (775) 589-5282 or snavarro@trpa.org</p>

Strategic Initiatives	Status
5. Shoreline	Progress/Accomplishments: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hosted public workshops on 9/21 on the North Shore and 11/3 on the South Shore • Worked with the Joint Fact Finding Committee to identify best available information and science to use in the Shoreline Plan • Worked with the Shoreline Steering Committee to develop policy recommendations
	Focus: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Present Steering Committee policy recommendations at RPIC Working Sessions in November and December
	Team Lead: Brandy McMahon, Principal Planner, (775) 589-5274 or bmcMahon@trpa.org
6. Transportation	Progress/Accomplishments: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • First administrative draft of Regional Transportation Plan (RTP) complete
	Future Focus: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Release Public Draft RTP on December 14, 2016 • Present Draft RTP at multiple association meetings, GB, TTC, and APC
	Team Lead: Morgan Beryl, Senior Transportation Planner, (775) 589-5208 or mberyl@trpa.org
7. Streamline Monitoring & Update Thresholds	Progress/Accomplishments: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Draft 2015 Threshold Evaluation Report released 10/3
	Future Focus: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continue to work with the Tahoe Science Advisory Council to refine the work plan • Tahoe Science Advisory Council meeting to discuss threshold assessment on 11/18
	Team Lead: Dan Segan, Principal Natural Resource Analyst, (775) 589-5233 or dsegan@trpa.org

