

Draft
CEQA Initial Study/Mitigated Negative
Declaration and
TRPA Initial Environmental Checklist



Prepared by
Hauge Brueck & Associates
www.haugebrueck.com

September 2026

▲ Contents

1.0	INTRODUCTION.....	1-1
1.1	INITIAL STUDY / INITIAL ENVIRONMENTAL CHECKLIST SCOPE.....	1-1
1.2	BACKGROUND	1-1
1.3	PROJECT LOCATION	1-1
1.4	PROJECT OBJECTIVES/PURPOSE AND NEED	1-2
1.5	PERMITS AND APPROVALS.....	1-2
1.6	DOCUMENT ORGANIZATION	1-3
2.0	DESCRIPTION OF PROPOSED PROJECT AND ALTERNATIVES	2-1
2.1	PROJECT LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION	2-1
2.2	SECLINE BEACH ENHANCEMENTS	2-1
2.3	CALIFORNIA TAHOE CONSERVANCY LAND EXCHANGE.....	2-3
2.4	REGULATORY COMPLIANCE MEASURES	2-9
3.0	ENVIRONMENTAL CHECKLIST AND IMPACT ANALYSIS.....	3-1
3.1	ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS POTENTIALLY AFFECTED.....	3-2
3.2	CEQA ENVIRONMENTAL DETERMINATION	3-3
3.3	TRPA ENVIRONMENTAL DETERMINATION (TO BE COMPLETED BY TRPA).....	3-4
3.4	EVALUATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS	3-5
3.4.1	CEQA.....	3-5
3.4.2	TRPA	3-5
3.4.3	Aesthetics, Scenic Resources/Community Design and Light and Glare	3-7
3.4.4	Agriculture and Forestry Resources	3-19
3.4.5	Air Quality	3-22
3.4.6	Biological Resources (SEZ, Wetlands, Wildlife and Vegetation)	3-28
3.4.7	Cultural Resources (CEQA) and Archaeological/Historical (TRPA)	3-50
3.4.8	Energy (CEQA/TRPA)	3-57
3.4.9	Geology and Soils (CEQA) and Land (TRPA)	3-59
3.4.10	Greenhouse Gas Emissions (CEQA) and Air Quality (TRPA)	3-74
3.4.11	Hazards and Hazardous Materials and Risk of Upset and Human Health	3-76
3.4.12	Hydrology and Water Quality	3-82
3.4.13	Land Use and Planning.....	3-100
3.4.14	Mineral Resources (CEQA) and Natural Resources (TRPA).....	3-104
3.4.15	Noise.....	3-106
3.4.16	Population and Housing.....	3-112
3.4.17	Public Services	3-115
3.4.18	Recreation.....	3-120
3.4.19	Transportation (CEQA) and Traffic and Circulation (TRPA)	3-123
3.4.20	Tribal Cultural Resources (CEQA) and Archaeological/Historical (TRPA)	3-130
3.4.21	Utilities and Service Systems (CEQA) and Utilities (TRPA)	3-134
3.4.22	Wildfire (CEQA)	3-141
3.4.23	Mandatory Findings of Significance	3-144
3.5	CERTIFICATION [TRPA ONLY]	3-151
3.6	REFERENCES.....	3-152
	APPENDIX A – SECLINE BEACH ENHANCEMENT PLAN SHEETS.....	A-1

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 INITIAL STUDY / INITIAL ENVIRONMENTAL CHECKLIST SCOPE

This Initial Study/Initial Environmental Checklist (IS/IEC) has been prepared to address the potential environmental effects of the North Tahoe Public Utility District (NTPUD or District) Secline Beach Enhancement Project (Project) located at the south end of Secline Street next to the District's sewer lift station in Kings Beach, California. An Initial Study (IS) is a preliminary environmental analysis that is used by the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) lead agency as a basis for determining whether an EIR, a Mitigated Negative Declaration, or a Negative Declaration is required for a project under CEQA guidelines. An Initial Environmental Checklist (IEC) is a preliminary environmental analysis that is used for determining whether an Environmental Assessment (EA) or an EIS is required. The Tahoe Regional Planning Agency environmental analysis will be the bases for the Mitigated Finding of No Significant Effect, or a Finding of No Significant Effect is required for a project under TRPA Rules of Procedure.

The IS/IEC contains a project description, description of environmental setting, identification and explanation of environmental effects, discussion of mitigation for potentially significant environmental effects, and the names of persons who prepared the study. This IS/IEC evaluates the NTPUD Secline Beach Enhancement Project and provides information needed to support the TRPA Recreation permit application. NTPUD and the two other owners of parcels where Secline Beach is located (California Tahoe Conservancy and Placer County), wish to construct a suite of amenity, access and circulation improvements at the existing Beach. The primary objective of the Project is to retain the existing character of the beach while providing enhanced facilities for beachgoers.

The IS has been prepared pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) of 1970, Cal. Pub. Res. Code §21000 et seq. The NTPUD is the CEQA lead agency for this project. The IEC has been prepared pursuant to the requirements of Article VI of the TRPA Rules of Procedures and Chapter 3 of TRPA's Code of Ordinances. TRPA serves as lead agency pursuant to its own regulations.

1.2 BACKGROUND

Secline Beach is in Kings Beach, part of Placer County that was developed in the 20th century by local pioneer Joe King. The beach has historically functioned as a small, quiet, and undeveloped local escape nestled in the middle of town. The beach is jointly owned by NTPUD (the eastern parcel where the sandy beach is located), the California Tahoe Conservancy (the central parcel) and Placer County (the western parcel where Griff Creek is located). Operation and maintenance of the NTPUD and Placer County parcels are overseen by the NTPUD. California State Parks oversees operation and maintenance of the Conservancy central parcel. To combat runoff and help restore Lake Tahoe's historic clarity, Placer County completed the Lower Secline Water Quality Improvement Project in late 2023. This initiative paved existing dirt roads, stabilized road shoulders, added sidewalks, and formalized parking for Secline beachgoers while protecting the watershed. To balance continuing environmental conservation with public recreation access, the NTPUD launched the first phase of community outreach for improvements at Secline Beach in 2024. The design concepts that have been put forth for study focus on adding sustainable, low-key amenities to protect the unique environment while benefiting locals and visitors.

1.3 PROJECT LOCATION

The NTPUD Secline beach facilities are located at the terminus of Secline Street in Kings Beach, CA (Figure 1-1). The approximately 1.34-acre site is on the north shore of the Lake Tahoe Basin of the Sierra

Nevada Mountains, within the Kings Beach Town Center of the Placer County Tahoe Basin Area Plan. The Project area is bound by a gas station, State Route 28 (SR 28) and Brockway Vista Drive to the north, residential homes to the west and east, and Lake Tahoe to the south. Vehicle and pedestrian access to the Project area is via SR 28 and Secline Street from the north. Chapter 2 contains a detailed description of the location, project components, and figures to illustrate the NTPUD Secline Beach project area and facility components.

As described later in this chapter under the header “California Tahoe Conservancy Land Exchange,” in Section 2.3, “Land Exchange,” implementation of the proposed Project would require development of a portion of the Secline Beach enhancements on property currently owned by the California Tahoe Conservancy (CTC or Conservancy). Under Concept A (see Section 2.2 below), the affected parcel is part of a land exchange being contemplated by NTPUD and the Conservancy. Although Concept B would also include minor improvements to the parcel currently owned by the Conservancy, this option would not include a land exchange.

1.4 PROJECT OBJECTIVES/PURPOSE AND NEED

During the fall and winter of 2024, the NTPUD launched a first phase of community outreach to better understand what improvements locals and visitors would like to see at Secline Beach. More than 250 residents, visitors, and other stakeholders took part through pop-up events, small group conversations, and an online survey to identify what makes Secline Beach special and what changes, if any, would make it better. The Secline Beach Enhancement Project proposes a suite of amenity, access, and circulation improvements to Secline Beach, with a primary objective of retaining the existing character of the beach while providing enhanced facilities for beachgoers. The improvements are included in the TRPA Environmental Improvement Program as Project number 03.01.02.0139. In addition, the proposed shared-use trail that would cross the site to connect the Beach uses to SR 28 and Brockway Vista are listed in both the Kings Beach Visioning Plan and Placer County Tahoe Basin Area Plan.

The improvements included in the Project require new land coverage and permanent disturbance in TRPA stream environment zone (SEZ or land capability district 1b) and 100-year floodplain boundaries on publicly owned lands to establish permanent restroom facilities (including waste disposal and drinking water) for beach users as documented in the Lahontan Regional Board’s Stipulated Order R6-2025-0020. The Project also proposes improved onsite walkways and a shared-use trail connection from SR 28 to Brockway Vista Drive, along with a formal and secured boat/kayak storage facility for beach users to encourage non-auto transportation to and from the site. Users are more likely to arrive and depart the beach by foot or bike if they can securely store their non-motorized watercraft at the Beach site. As a linear public facility, the shared-use trail would cross the Griff Creek channel and SEZ to achieve the goal of connecting the beach site to both SR 28 and a future trail corridor along Brockway Trail as envisioned in the King Beach Town Center Visioning Plans.

1.5 PERMITS AND APPROVALS

This environmental document and findings must be adopted by the NTPUD (CEQA lead agency) and the Tahoe Regional Planning Agency as part of their permitting review. The Project must be consistent with the codes, regulations and policies that include, but are not limited to the following list.

Tahoe Regional Planning Agency

- Tahoe Regional Planning Compact (PL 96-551 94 Statute 3233); and
- Regional Plan for the Lake Tahoe Basin;
 - Goals and Policies;

- Code of Ordinances (Code);
- Rules of Procedure;
- Environmental Thresholds Carrying Capacities;
- Plan Area Statements, Community Plans, and Area Plans (e.g., Tahoe Basin Area Plan);
- Bi-State 208 Water Quality Plan;
- Regional Transportation Plan; and
- Environmental Improvement Program.

Federal

- Endangered Species Act - United States Fish and Wildlife Service;
- Clean Water Act - Environmental Protection Agency; and
- National Historic Preservation Act.

State of California

- Water Quality Control Plan for the Lahontan Region (Basin Plan);
- California Endangered Species Act (CESA);
- State Vehicle Emissions Controls; and
- State Historic Preservation Act.

Placer County

- Health Department Regulations; and
- Air Quality Management District Regulations.

Permits

- TRPA Recreation Permit;
- NTPUD Water/Sewer Connections
- Placer County right-of-way encroachment;
- California Department of Fish and Wildlife Lake and Streambed Alteration;
- California Department of Transportation right-of-way encroachment;
- California Regional Water Quality Control Board-Lahontan Region, NPDES permit; and
- FEMA National Flood Insurance Program floodplain elevation certificate.

1.6 DOCUMENT ORGANIZATION

This IS/IEC includes the standard content for environmental documents under CEQA and TRPA Code of Ordinances and Rules of Procedures. An EIR/EIS was determined to be unnecessary, as there are no potentially significant environmental effects associated with the implementation of proposed Project that cannot be mitigated. This IS/IEC is a full disclosure document, describing the Project and its environmental effects in sufficient detail to aid decision-making.

Chapter 1 includes a description of the IS/IEC process and scope, project background and objectives, the general location of the Project and surrounding land uses, and a list of permits and approvals.

Chapter 2 contains a detailed project location and characteristics description, and a description of the Project components, including the proposed bathroom facility, access improvements, standup paddleboard/kayak storage, utility connections, and regulatory compliance measures to be implemented as the Project is constructed.

Chapter 3 contains environmental settings, a detailed analysis of the environmental effects and necessary mitigation measures if applicable.

2.0 DESCRIPTION OF PROPOSED PROJECT

2.1 PROJECT LOCATION

The approximately 1.34-acre TRPA Project area is within the north shore of the Lake Tahoe Basin of the Sierra Nevada Mountains, in the Kings Beach Town Center of the Placer County Tahoe Basin Area Plan. The Project area includes three (3) parcels of varying sizes, including NTPUD APN 090-073-001, CTC APN 117-180-011, and Placer County APN 117-180-027. Figure 1-1 provides the Project location and existing land uses within the vicinity. Table 2-1 lists the Project area parcels, parcel area and TRPA and Placer County Zoning.

Table 2-1

Project Area Assessor Parcel Numbers and Existing Zoning

Parcel Owner	APN	County and TRPA Zoning	Plan Area Name or Number	Area (acres)
NTPUD	090-073-001	Kings Beach Town Center – Waterfront Recreation (MU-WREC)	Placer County Tahoe Basin Area Plan	0.21
CTC	117-180-011	Same	Same	0.29
Placer County	117-180-027	Same	Same	0.84
Total	--	--	--	1.34

2.2 SECLINE BEACH ENHANCEMENTS

The Secline Beach Enhancement Project proposes a suite of amenities, access, and pedestrian/bike circulation improvements to Secline Beach, with a primary objective of retaining the existing character of the beach while providing enhanced facilities for beachgoers. These improvements are included in the TRPA Environmental Improvement Program as project number 03.01.02.0139 (Secline Beach Enhancement Project). Another objective is to establish permanent restroom facilities (including waste disposal and drinking water) for Secline beach users as documented in the Lahontan Regional Board's Stipulated Order R6-2025-0020. All improvements have been designed with Griff Creek 100-year flood projections in consideration. Since the NTPUD does not currently own each of the three parcels within the Secline Beach project area (see Figure 1-1), two Concepts have been developed for analysis in this environmental document. While CTC Board approval would still be needed for proposed improvements on the CTC parcel under Concept B, the restroom facility on the NTPUD parcel would not require CTC approval and could be implemented without CTC Board approval to meet timelines agreed upon by Lahontan and NTPUD.

Concept A – With CTC Land Exchange

Concept A places most of the proposed amenities on the CTC parcel (central parcel west of Secline Street) in order to preserve existing beach space on the North Tahoe Public Utility District (NTPUD) parcel and to avoid further encroachment into the Lake Tahoe backshore area (Figure 2-1). Restroom facilities consist of multiple-occupant, ADA-compliant bathrooms for men and women in a wood-sided structure. Placement on the CTC parcel situates the restroom structure within the 0.5- to 1.0-foot 100-year flood depth zone,

requiring the structure to be raised 1 foot 1 inch above natural grade. This location also provides existing visual screening from Lake Tahoe viewpoints. An outdoor pedestal shower is proposed immediately adjacent to the restroom facilities. Construction of Concept A requires a land exchange between the CTC and NTPUD so that the District would have ownership authority to construct and operate the restroom structure at the Beach. The proposed land exchange is described in greater detail below.

Stand-up paddleboard (SUP) and kayak storage racks are proposed at the northern end of the CTC parcel. Standard racks provide capacity for up to 60 SUPs and kayaks, supplemented by an ADA-accessible rack with capacity for 14 SUPs/kayaks. The racks are constructed from welded frames designed to minimize ground disturbance and will not result in the creation of impervious surfaces. The proposed storage racks will replace equipment used by an existing SUP/Kayak concessionaire who rents out equipment to visitors but does not allow overnight storage of user's personal equipment. The proposed storage will be available for beach visitors to securely store their equipment so they don't have to regularly drive to the beach, drop off their equipment, drive back to their home or park, etc. The result should be a benefit to local traffic congestion and a reduction to vehicle miles traveled by beach users.

An outdoor classroom is proposed on the eastern side of Griff Creek, intended to serve school groups and other educational organizations in a flexible learning environment. The classroom structures will be constructed from native, on-site materials to minimize environmental disturbance. Trees removed to accommodate the shared-use path and restroom improvements will be repurposed on-site as mulch and informal log seating. Additional movable, non-permanent wood picnic tables are proposed to match tables currently provided at the beach.

Access improvements include a removable ADA beach access mat to facilitate wheelchair access to the water's edge, an ADA-accessible SUP storage rack with a paved connection to the sidewalk, and an ADA-compliant picnic table on a concrete pad. A concrete all-weather SUP/kayak loading and unloading zone is proposed at the end of Secline Street on the NTPUD parcel. Slope stabilization at the end of Secline Street will be improved through the strategic placement of natural boulders that serve the dual purpose of water quality shore stabilization and improved stepped beach access for visitors.

No changes to existing parking or vehicle circulation are proposed. A 10-foot-wide shared-use path through the forested Placer County and CTC parcels will provide a more peaceful pedestrian approach to the beach. A pedestrian bridge is proposed along the shared-use path to facilitate the Griff Creek crossing. Bicycle parking will be provided via two sets of five bike racks on the central CTC parcel—one set adjacent to the shared-use path near the restroom structure, and a second set in the southeastern corner of the parcel closer to the beach. Each bike rack can accommodate two bikes, so the total bike rack capacity equals 20 bikes.

Waste management improvements include the installation of eight 80-gallon bear-proof trash receptacles dispersed throughout the site, replacing an existing dumpster that currently blocks views to the beach and Lake Tahoe. Additional improvements include replacement of existing fencing to screen views of the adjacent gas station and residential uses to the east.

Finally, along with the proposed beach enhancements, NTPUD's intention is to complete forest management and vegetation thinning within the project area to improve defensible space, tree health and site security. Removing selected trees in the vicinity of Griff Creek on the Placer County parcel would enhance safety for beach guests by eliminating dense, view-obstructing overgrowth in the picnic areas near Griff Creek. This proactive measure deters criminal concealment and expands natural surveillance through the community picnic spaces but maintains existing vegetation/tree screening on the CTC and NTPUD parcels where proposed man-made facilities would be located.

Concept B – Without CTC Land Exchange

Concept B proposes a similar suite of improvements to Secline Beach as Concept A, with the same overarching objectives of preserving the existing beach character, improving access and amenities for beachgoers, and designing improvements in consideration of 100-year flood projections (Figure 2-2). The primary distinction between the two concepts is the location of the restroom and bicycle parking facilities. Under Concept B, the multiple-occupant, ADA-compliant bathrooms for men and women are located on the NTPUD-owned parcel rather than the CTC parcel, in case the proposed land exchange with the CTC is not approved. Concept B situates the restroom structure within the 2- to 3-foot 100-year flood depth zone, requiring the structure to be raised 3 feet 1 inch above natural grade—requiring more imported fill than under Concept A. An outdoor pedestal shower is proposed adjacent to the restroom facilities.

SUP/kayak storage is proposed at the northern end of the CTC parcel, consistent with Concept A. Under Concept B, standard racks provide a slightly larger capacity of 74 SUPs/kayaks with the relocation of the restroom facility, with the ADA-accessible rack retaining capacity for 14 SUPs/kayaks. Rack construction utilizes welded frames with minimal ground disturbance, resulting in no impervious coverage. Like Concept A, an outdoor classroom is proposed on the eastern side of Griff Creek and additional movable, non-permanent picnic tables are also proposed to match tables currently provided at the beach.

Access improvements mirror those of Concept A and include a removable ADA beach access mat, an ADA-accessible SUP rack with paved sidewalk connectivity, an ADA-compliant picnic table on a concrete pad, and a concrete all-weather SUP/kayak loading and unloading zone at the end of Secline Street. Slope stabilization at the end of Secline Street will similarly employ natural boulders configured to provide water quality benefits and stepped beach access for visitors.

No changes to existing parking or vehicle circulation are proposed. Using the same alignment as Concept A, a 10-foot-wide shared-use path through the forested Placer County and CTC parcels will offer an improved pedestrian approach to the beach, with a pedestrian bridge over Griff Creek. Under Concept B, bicycle parking consists of two sets of five bike racks, one being located on the CTC parcel adjacent to the sidewalk and the other located on the NTPUD parcel in proximity to the restroom and beach picnic area. As with Concept A, the 10 bike racks would accommodate up to 20 bikes.

Waste management improvements are identical to Concept A, with eight 80-gallon bear-proof trash receptacles replacing the existing dumpster. Fencing replacement to screen the adjacent gas station and residential uses to the east is also provided. Forest management and vegetation thinning would also be proposed as described under Concept A.

2.3 CALIFORNIA TAHOE CONSERVANCY LAND EXCHANGE

Implementation of the Project would require development on a portion of the Beach property currently owned by the Conservancy (APN 117-180-011). As discussed above under Section 2.2 (Secline Beach Enhancements), two Concept options have been developed to provide for the necessary enhancements at the Beach. Concept A requires a land exchange between the Conservancy and NTPUD so that the District would have ownership authority to construct and operate the restroom structure at the Beach. Concept B would place the restroom structure on the District-owned parcel and only includes minor improvements consistent with current use on the Conservancy parcel. Therefore, Concept B would be selected for implementation if the proposed land exchange does not get approved.

The affected Conservancy parcel (APN 117-180-011) is part of a land exchange being contemplated by the NTPUD and the Conservancy, the purpose of which is to consolidate ownership and increase land management efficiencies for the agencies. These types of land exchanges, for consolidation and

management efficiencies, have been completed by both agencies in the past, and the land exchange could be completed even if the proposed Secline Beach enhancement Project does not move forward for some reason. Creating land management efficiencies through this land exchange is important to each agency for several reasons: (1) it better consolidates the Secline Beach properties into NTPUD ownership for the District's management of the beach and public lake access; (2) it provides NTPUD flexibility to more easily maintain District-owned, and currently established, recreational infrastructure on the Secline Beach properties; and (3) consolidates Conservancy assets and allows for the efficient management of both natural resources and passive recreation.

The land exchange would result in the Conservancy gaining forested acreage that it would manage for recreational, habitat, and open space values. The parcel currently owned by NTPUD consists of approximately 10.2 acres of undeveloped land northwest of Kings Beach and immediately east of State Route 267 (SR 267). The Secline Beach parcel (currently owned by the Conservancy) consists of approximately 0.29 acres of land located on the shoreline of Lake Tahoe used for active recreation. Figure 1-1 shows the location of the Conservancy Secline Beach parcel relative to the two other publicly owned parcels that together form the Secline Beach project area. Figure 2-3 shows the location of the NTPUD parcel relative to Kings Beach and the Secline Beach project area. Because the land exchange would result in a net increase of lands owned by the Conservancy, the exchange would result in net wildlife habitat, recreation, and open space benefits.

The parcel owned by NTPUD (APN 111-010-005) is located just northwest of Kings Beach and totals approximately 10.2 acres (Figure 2-3). The parcel is located at the north end of Stewart Way and enjoys reasonably good access as it is located approximately 300 feet north of SR 267, a primary thoroughfare serving the area. All utilities are available at the end of Stewart Way. The topography is basically level to gently sloping and the property enjoys a pleasing forest setting, along with mountain views. The NTPUD parcel is desirable to the Conservancy in that it is currently undeveloped and provides an opportunity for passive recreation, quality wildlife habitat, and open space. The land would be maintained and used as it is currently by NTPUD; no change in use or maintenance activities or policies are proposed.

It is anticipated that any formal action related to the land exchange would occur following completion of the environmental review and consideration of approval of the Secline Beach Enhancement Project by the NTPUD Board of Directors. The action would be completed through an inter-governmental land exchange and would be subject to final approval by the Conservancy Board and NTPUD Board of Directors.

Reservations in the title of all parcels affected by the proposed Project would allow the Project to be constructed as evaluated in this environmental document. Therefore, the land exchange (or some portion thereof) is necessary for Concept A to move forward if approved (i.e., Concept A is dependent on the outcome of the land exchange). The land exchange is not necessary for implementation of Concept B but could still occur with that option. Aside from the physical improvements associated with the proposed Project on Conservancy APN 117-180-011, the land exchange constitutes a change in ownership, not a change in use. There are no other physical improvements proposed and no potential for adverse physical impacts to the NTPUD APN 111-010-005 property as a result of the land exchange by itself. Land exchanges, such as the one contemplated by NTPUD and the Conservancy, are normally exempt from CEQA when they are executed alone and not part of another project. However, as mentioned above, a portion of the Conservancy parcel serves as the location for the proposed Project; therefore, this environmental document serves as the environmental clearance needed to proceed with the land exchange. While the evaluation of potential impacts herein constitutes the environmental review for the land exchange, the analysis focuses on the environmental effects associated with the proposed Secline Beach Enhancement Project on Conservancy APN 117-180-011 and the adjacent NTPUD and Placer County parcels, the only location where physical improvements would occur.

Figure 2-1. Secline Beach Enhancement Project Site Plan (Concept A – With CTC Land Exchange)



Figure 2-2. Secline Beach Enhancement Project Site Plan (Concept B – Without CTC Land Exchange)



SECLINE BEACH ENHANCEMENT PROJECT KINGS BEACH, CALIFORNIA

NORTH TAHOE PUBLIC UTILITY DISTRICT

CONCEPT B (Restroom Location: NTPUD North Parcel)



5/27/2026

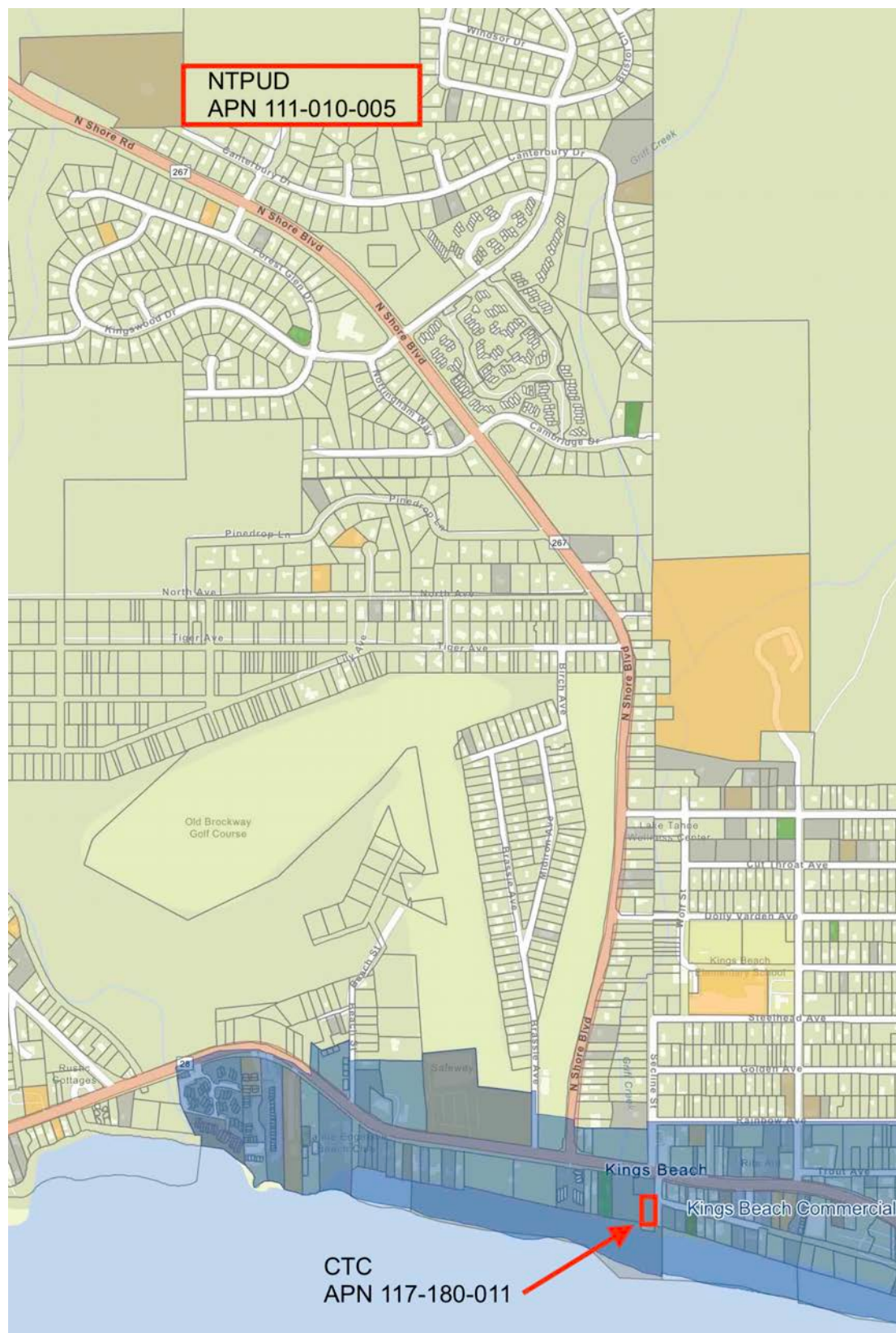
Figure 2-3. California Tahoe Conservancy/NTPUD Land Exchange Exhibit

Figure 2-4. Project Details

Example of Restroom Structure design (Figure 2-1 and 2-2 Project number 4)



Example of Connector Truss Bridge for the shared-use trail crossing at Griff Creek (Figure 2-1 and 2-2 Pedestrian Bridge)



Example of Kayak/SUP Storage Racks (Figure 2-1 and 2-2 Project numbers 11 and 12)



Example of rock rip rap to be applied to end of Secline Street above the Lake Tahoe high water line (Figure 2-1 and 2-2 Project number 9)

2.4 REGULATORY COMPLIANCE MEASURES

Regulatory compliance measures are included in the description of the Project to minimize potentially significant environmental impacts. Regulatory compliance measures include measures such as installation of BMPs for Lahontan and the TRPA, agency permit requirements, and air quality protection measures and are considered part of the Project under TRPA and CEQA processes because compliance is required to permit, construct and operate the Project. The environmental documentation may identify additional mitigation measures when compliance with codified regulation is determined to be inadequate to eliminate potential environmental impacts. Where necessary, resource impact analyses identify the required compliance measures as linked to a potential impact with a clear description of why and how the compliance measure will reduce the impact to a less than significant level. Regulatory compliance measures of the Project are discussed in the sub-sections below.

2.4.1 TRPA Traffic and Air Quality Mitigation Program Fees

The Secline Beach Enhancement Project will not add new parking spaces or generate new vehicle trips on an ongoing basis. The Project is designed to improve conditions for existing beach visitors and does not add parking capacity to the recreational site. Additional visitors to the beach would need to arrive by non-auto modes of transportation using existing and proposed walkways. As such, NTPUD will not be required to pay air quality mitigation fees in accordance with Chapter 65.2—Traffic and Air Quality Mitigation Program of the TRPA Code of Ordinances.

2.4.2 Time of Day Construction Restrictions

This compliance measure restricts construction activities to between the hours of 8:00 AM and 6:30 PM to minimize noise impacts to sensitive receptors. TRPA Code of Ordinances §68.9 exempts construction noise between 8:00 AM and 6:30 PM. Construction activities before or after the time restriction may occur but must be consistent with CNEL limits imposed for the applicable TRPA Plan Area and County noise ordinance. The Project area is in the Placer County Tahoe Basin Area Plan boundary. The noise threshold for the Kings Beach Town Center is 60 dB CNEL.

2.4.3 Construction Equipment Muffling and Fugitive Dust

This compliance measure requires shrouding or shielding of impact tools and muffling or shielding intake and exhaust ports on construction equipment.

2.4.4 Air Quality/Fugitive Dust

The Placer County Air Pollution Control District (PCAPCD) Rule 228 includes requirements for construction projects. Control measures for construction and other earth moving activities must follow the standards presented Section 400. These requirements include, but are not limited to, creation and implementation of a Fugitive Dust Plan, track out management practices at the construction site, visible emissions limitation, vehicle speed limitations, material handling, and control for stockpiles and disturbed areas.

2.4.5 Utility Relocation and Construction Avoidance

Coordination will occur with utility providers prior to construction regarding the exact location of each underground utility line known to occur on the site. Utility service providers include the North Tahoe Public Utility District (NTPUD), Liberty Utilities, Southwest Gas Corporation, and AT&T. Underground and overhead lines will be shown on project construction specifications within the civil engineering plans.

Construction contractors will contact Underground Service Alert (USA 811/1-800-227-2600) to ensure buried lines are properly marked and located. Utility companies will be provided with an accurate schedule noting when construction occurs near their facilities. Utility facilities will be identified on construction specifications. If grading or excavation is needed in these areas, the Project engineer will work with the utility companies to identify depth to conduit, pipeline, or other facility.

2.4.6 Impact Fees and Design Approval

The County of Placer requires design review for projects consistent with the Tahoe Basin Area Plan. Major design review is required for all new non-residential development and total tear down and rebuilds and multi-family residential development with five or more units. In addition, the North Tahoe Fire Protection District will review and approve fire protection systems needed for the Project, determine if a fire suppression and management plan (e.g., fire precautions, pre-suppression and suppression measures, and equipment) is required for construction, and determine whether Project construction may impact emergency vehicle access routes in the Project area. TRPA also collects application and mitigation fees, as needed, based on the type and extent of the project.

The County, TRPA, and fire protection district shall review Project designs, building materials, landscaping, and vegetation clearance for compliance with TRPA Code of Ordinances, and current building codes.

2.4.7 TRPA Erosion and Sediment Control Plan

As required by TRPA Codes, the NTPUD will implement a site-specific Erosion and Sediment Control Plan to further define and map temporary BMPs for the control of erosion and runoff from ground disturbing activities. BMPs as outlined in the plan sheets (e.g., see BMP sheets in Appendix A) will be installed in accordance with TRPA Code of Ordinances §22.7.3, §33.5, and §60.4 and are considered part of the Project. An Erosion and Sediment Control Plan is required by TRPA and the County for project permitting. TRPA's BMP requirements are outlined in the Handbook of Best Management Practices (TRPA 1988).

2.4.8 Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan

Ground disturbance within the Project area will not exceed one acre but may be subject to the construction stormwater quality permit requirements of a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) program. If required, the NTPUD must obtain this permit from Lahontan and provide evidence of a state-

issued WDID number or filing of a Notice of Intent (NOI) and fees prior to start of ground disturbing construction.

A SWPPP is required under Board Order No. R6T-2005-007 (General Permit No. CAG616002) for discharges of stormwater runoff associated with construction activity involving land disturbance in the Lake Tahoe hydrologic unit. The SWPPP will be designed to address the following objectives:

1. All pollutants and their sources, including sources of sediment associated with construction, construction site erosion and all other activities associated with construction activity are controlled;
2. Where not otherwise required to be under a Lahontan permit, all non-storm water discharges are identified and either eliminated, controlled, or treated;
3. Site BMPs are effective and result in the reduction or elimination of pollutants in storm water discharges and authorized non-storm water discharges from construction activity to the Best Available Technology Economically Achievable (BAT)/Best Conventional Pollutant Control Technology (BCT) standard;
4. Calculations and design details as well as BMP controls for site run-on are complete and correct, and
5. Stabilization BMPs installed to reduce or eliminate pollutants after construction are completed.
6. To demonstrate compliance with requirements of the NPDES permit, the Qualified SWPPP Developer will include information in the SWPPP that supports the conclusions, selections, use, and maintenance of BMPs.
7. The discharger will make the SWPPP available at the construction site during working hours while construction is occurring and shall be made available upon request by a State or Municipal inspector. When the original SWPPP is retained by a crewmember in a construction vehicle and is not currently at the construction site, current copies of the BMPs and map/drawing will be left with the field crew and the original SWPPP shall be made available via a request by radio/telephone.

2.4.9 Minimize Offsite Glare

The Project Design plans shall comply with TRPA Design Guidelines and Code Chapter 36 and Tahoe Basin Area Plan standards, and County Lighting Standards to minimize night lighting and potential glare onto adjacent parcels.

2.4.10 Tree Removal and Replacement

Tree removal shall comply with Chapters 33.6 and 61.1.4.C of the TRPA Code of Ordinances.

2.4.11 Biological Resources Protection

The project is required to implement the following applicable TRPA Code of Ordinance standards which protect biological resources:

- Vegetation shall not be disturbed, injured, or removed except in accordance with the Code or conditions of project approval. All trees, major roots, and other vegetation not specifically designated and approved for removal in connection with a project shall be protected according to methods approved by TRPA. All vegetation outside the construction site boundary, as well as other vegetation designated on the approved plans, shall be protected by installing temporary fencing pursuant to subsections 33.6.9 and 33.6.10. Disturbed areas shall be revegetated pursuant to 33.6.8.

- All erosion control mats, seed, pine needles, mulch or other material used for erosion control or landscaping shall be free of noxious weed seeds and propagules.
- All equipment brought to a project site for construction shall be thoroughly cleaned of all dirt and vegetation prior to entering the site to prevent importing noxious weeds.
- All materials brought to a project site, including rock, gravel, road base, sand, and topsoil, shall be free of noxious weed seeds and propagules.
- The property owner shall maintain and implement an effective program for the monitoring and control of noxious weeds.

2.4.12 Cultural Resources Protection

The Project is subject to the regulations and standards established in The National Historic Preservation Act, the California Register of Historical Resources (PRC § 5024.1(a)), Public Resources Code §5097.5, and the TRPA Code of Ordinances. The project is required to implement the following applicable regulations and standards which protect cultural resources:

- TRPA Code of Ordinances (Historic Resource Protection) Section 67.3 – Resource Protection outlines requirements for the accidental discovery of resources during construction (subsection 67.3.1), requirements for site survey and consultation with the Washoe Tribe (subsection 67.3.2), and requirements for protection of known resources. Therefore, the following measures are integrated into the Project implementation plan as regulatory compliance measures.

If, during project construction or activity, a potential archaeological, cultural, or historical resource is discovered, all operations shall stop until a qualified archaeologist has evaluated the potential for significance of the resource. In the event inadvertent cultural resources are discovered as a result of project activities, the Washoe Tribe will be notified.

- Should human remains be uncovered, the statutes of State of California Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 must be followed. The County Coroner must be notified of the find immediately, and no further disturbance shall occur until the County Coroner has made a determination of origin and disposition pursuant to PRC Section 5097.98. If the human remains are determined to be prehistoric, the Coroner will notify the NAHC, which will determine and notify a Most Likely Descendent. The Most Likely Descendent shall complete their inspection of the site and make recommendations or preferences for treatment within 48 hours of being granted access to the site and may recommend scientific removal and nondestructive analysis of human remains and items associated with Native American burials.

3.0 ENVIRONMENTAL CHECKLIST AND IMPACT ANALYSIS

1. Project title: NTPUD Secline Beach Enhancement Project

2. Lead agency name and address:

The North Tahoe Public Utility District is the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) lead agency responsible for preparing an Initial Study/Negative Declaration (IS/ND) and the Tahoe Regional Planning Agency (TRPA) will serve as the lead agency for the Initial Environmental Checklist (IEC) under the Tahoe Regional Planning Compact.

North Tahoe Public Utility District
P.O. Box 139
Tahoe Vista, California 96148

Tahoe Regional Planning Agency
P.O. Box 5310
Stateline, Nevada 89449

3. Contact person(s) and phone number(s):

NTPUD: Nathan Chorey, (530) 553-5424, nchorey@ntpud.org

4. Project location:

The Secline Beach parcels are located within the Kings Beach Town Center, south of State Route 28 at the terminus of Secline Street as shown on Figure 1-1.

5. Project sponsor's name and address:

North Tahoe Public Utility District
P.O. Box 139
Tahoe Vista, California 96148

6. General Plan designation: Town Center

7. Zoning: Mixed-Use Waterfront Recreation (MU-WREC)

8. Description of project: Refer to Chapter 2 of this document.

9. Surrounding land uses and setting: Refer to Chapters 1 and 2 of this document.

10. Other public agencies whose approval is required (e.g., permits, financing approval, or participation agreement):

The project requires the NTPUD Board of Directors, Conservancy Board, and TRPA Governing Board approval. Placer County and TRPA land development and construction permits and approvals would

be needed. Lahontan Regional Water Quality Control Board (Lahontan) National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) and Clean Water Act §401 water quality certification permits.

11. Have California Native American tribes traditionally and culturally affiliated with the project area requested consultation pursuant to Public Resources Code section 21080.3.1? If so, is there a plan for consultation that includes, for example, the determination of significance of impacts to tribal cultural resources, procedures regarding confidentiality, etc.

The Washoe Tribe of Nevada and California was first contacted by letter dated October 7, 2025 to request a sacred lands file search for the Project. Follow up emails were sent to the tribe's contact on January 28, 2026 and May 14, 2026. The NTPUD sent AB 52 notifications letters to six tribes on the official tribal list provided by the NAHC on July 10, 2026, and the Washoe Tribe responded on August 25, 2026 to request consultation. Consultation efforts with the Washoe Tribe will continue through hearings on the Project approvals. The Washoe Tribe of Nevada and California is traditionally and culturally affiliated with the project area.

3.1 ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS POTENTIALLY AFFECTED

If environmental factors are checked below, there would be at least one impact that is a "Potentially Significant Impact" as indicated by the checklist on the following pages. In addition to the mitigation measures identified for potential significant Project impacts, applicable mitigation measures for general and cumulative impacts associated with the TRPA RPU and Tahoe Basin Area Plan are incorporated into the project approval.

☒ Aesthetics	☐ Agriculture/Forest Resources	☐ Air Quality
☒ Biological Resources	☒ Cultural Resources	☐ Energy
☐ Geology Resources	☐ Greenhouse Gas Emissions	☐ Hazards/Hazardous Materials
☒ Hydrology/Water Quality	☐ Land Use/Planning	☐ Mineral Resources
☐ Noise	☐ Population/Housing	☐ Public Services
☐ Recreation	☐ Transportation/Traffic	☒ Tribal Cultural Resources
☐ Utilities/Service Systems	☒ Wildfire	☒ Mandatory Findings of Significance
	☐ None	☒ None with Mitigation Incorporated

3.2 CEQA ENVIRONMENTAL DETERMINATION

On the basis of this Initial Study:

- ☐ I find that the proposed project COULD NOT have a significant effect on the environment, and a NEGATIVE DECLARATION will be prepared.
- ☒ I find that although the proposed project could have a significant effect on the environment, there will not be a significant effect in this case because revisions in the project have been made by or agreed to by the project proponent. A MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION will be prepared.
- ☐ I find that the proposed project MAY have a significant effect on the environment, and an ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT is required.
- ☐ I find that the proposed project MAY have a "potentially significant impact" or "potentially significant unless mitigated" impact on the environment, but at least one effect 1) has been adequately analyzed in an earlier document pursuant to applicable legal standards, and 2) has been addressed by mitigation measures based on the earlier analysis as described on attached sheets. An ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT is required, but it must analyze only the effects that remain to be addressed.

Name, Title
North Tahoe Public Utility District

Date

3.3 TRPA ENVIRONMENTAL DETERMINATION (TO BE COMPLETED BY TRPA)

On the basis of this TRPA Initial Environmental Checklist:

- | | | | | |
|---|-------------------------------------|-----|-------------------------------------|----|
| 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 Procedures | ☐ | 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 of 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 Procedures. | ☐ | Yes | ☒ | No |

Signature of Evaluator

Date

Title of Evaluator

3.4 EVALUATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS

The following environmental analysis has been prepared using the CEQA Guidelines Appendix G: Environmental Checklist Form to complete an Initial Study (IS). This checklist also includes analysis of environmental impacts required in the TRPA Initial Environmental Checklist (IEC) found at: http://www.trpa.org/wp-content/uploads/Initial_Environmental_Checklist.pdf.

3.4.1 CEQA

CEQA requires a brief explanation for answers to the Appendix G: Environmental Checklist except "No Impact" responses that are adequately supported by noted information sources (see Table 3-1). Answers must take account of the whole action involved, including off-site as well as on-site, cumulative as well as project-level, indirect as well as direct, and construction as well as operational impacts.

Table 3-1: CEQA Defined Levels of Impact Significance	
Impact Severity	Definition
No Impact	A "No Impact" answer is adequately supported if the referenced information sources show that the impact simply does not apply to projects like the one involved (e.g., the project falls outside a fault rupture zone). A "No Impact" answer should be explained where it is based on project-specific factors as well as general standards (e.g., the project will not expose sensitive receptors to pollutants, based on a project-specific screening analysis).
Less than Significant Impact	"Less than Significant Impact" applies where the Project's impact creates no significant impacts based on the criterion or criteria that sets the level of impact to a resource and require no mitigation to avoid or reduce impacts.
Less than Significant Impact after Mitigation	"Less than Significant Impact after Mitigation" applies where the incorporation of mitigation measures has reduced an effect from potentially "Significant Impact" to a "Less Than Significant Impact." The lead agency must describe the mitigation measures, and briefly explain how they reduce the effect to a less than significant level.
Significant Impact	"Significant Impact" is appropriate if there is substantial evidence that an effect is potentially significant, as based on the criterion or criteria that sets the level of impact to a resource. If there are one or more "Potentially Significant Impact" entries when the determination is made, an EIR is required.
Source: CEQA Appendix G Environmental Checklist Form 2018	

3.4.2 TRPA

Article VI of the TRPA Rules of Procedures presents the rules governing the preparation and processing of environmental documents pursuant to Article VII of the Compact and Chapter 3 of the Revised TRPA Code of Ordinances.

TRPA uses an IEC, in conjunction with other available information, to determine whether an EIS will be prepared for a project or other matter. This could include preparation of an Environmental Assessment, in accordance with Section 3.4 of the TRPA revised Code, when TRPA determines that an IEC will not provide sufficient information to make the necessary findings for a project.

The IEC includes a series of questions categorized by and pertaining to resources regulated by TRPA. Each checklist item requires a checked response of "Yes," "No," "No, with Mitigation," or "Data Insufficient." A checked response of "Data Insufficient" or a determination that a project may have a significant effect on the environment (Section 3.3.2 of the TRPA Code) indicates that additional environmental review in the

form of an Environmental Assessment (EA) or Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) would be required. The IEC form indicates that all “Yes” and “No, with Mitigation” responses require written explanations. This IEC provides supporting narrative for all responses. Where a checked response may not be intuitive or easily understood by the reader, that response has been marked with an asterisk (*) and a brief clarifying statement supporting the rationale for the checked response is included. Based on an initial review of the Project, TRPA and NTPUD staff determined that an IEC would provide sufficient information regarding the Project to make one of the findings below. As set forth in Code Subsection 3.3.1, based on the information submitted in the IEC, and other information known to TRPA, TRPA shall make one of the following findings and take the identified action:

1. 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.
2. 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 of Procedure.
3. 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.

When completed, TRPA reviews the IEC to determine the adequacy and objectivity of the responses. When appropriate, TRPA consults informally with federal, state, or local agencies with jurisdiction over the project or with special expertise on applicable environmental impacts.

3.4.3 Aesthetics (CEQA), Scenic Resources/Community Design and Light and Glare (TRPA)

This section presents the analyses for potential impacts to aesthetics, scenic resources/community design and light and glare. Table 3-2 identifies the applicable impacts, anticipated level of impact, and whether mitigation measures are required to reduce impacts to a less than significant level.

Environmental Setting

The project area is accessed from SR 28 (North Lake Boulevard), adjacent to existing paved residential neighborhood streets (Secline Street and Brockway Vista Drive) and comprised of the three publicly owned parcels on the Lake Tahoe shoreline. This area includes improved recreational amenities, such as public beach access, picnic areas, portable restrooms, kayak/standup paddleboard rentals, informational signage, and undeveloped lands around Griff Creek. Some on street parking is located along Secline Street between SR 28 and its terminus at the beach. SR 28 is a designated scenic roadway under the Tahoe Basin Area Plan, and the Project area is visible from both the highway and Lake Tahoe. Lake Tahoe is the dominant visual resource in the Project area. Photo-documentation of the project area is provided in this section, which assesses the potential impacts of the Project.

The Secline Beach and adjacent parcels are characterized with a mix of natural forested landscapes, public roadways, and other nearby urban development (e.g., residential structures and the gas station at SR 28 and Secline Street). From viewpoints at SR 28/Secline Street and Lake Tahoe, on street parking, portable restrooms, garbage containers, and picnic tables are visible.

Table 3-2: Aesthetics, Scenic Resources/Community Design and Light and Glare				
CEQA Environmental Checklist Item	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Measures	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
3.4.3-1. Have a substantial adverse effect on a scenic vista? (CEQA Ia)		X		
3.4.3-2. Substantially damage scenic resources, including, but not limited to, trees, rock outcroppings, and historic buildings, within a state scenic highway? (CEQA Ib)			X	
3.4.3-3. Substantially degrade the existing visual character or quality of the site and its surroundings? (CEQA Ic)		X		
3.4.3-4. Create a new source of substantial light or glare, which would adversely affect day or nighttime views in the area? (CEQA Id)			X	

TRPA Initial Environmental Checklist Item	Yes	No, With Mitigation	Data Insufficient	No
3.4.3-5. Be visible from any state or federal highway, Pioneer Trail or from Lake Tahoe? (TRPA item 18a)		X		
3.4.3-6. Be visible from any public recreation area or TRPA designated bicycle trail? (TRPA item 18b)				X
3.4.3-7. Block or modify an existing view of Lake Tahoe or other scenic vista seen from a public road or other public area? (TRPA item 18c)		X		
3.4.3-8. Be inconsistent with the height and design standards required by the applicable ordinance or Community Plan? (TRPA item 18d)				X
3.4.3-9. Be inconsistent with the TRPA Scenic Quality Improvement Program (SQIP) or Design Review Guidelines? (TRPA item 18e)				X
3.4.3-10. Include new or modified sources of exterior lighting? (TRPA item 7a)				X
3.4.3-11. Create new illumination which is more substantial than other lighting, if any, within the surrounding area? (TRPA item 7b)				X
3.4.3-12. Cause light from exterior sources to be cast off-site or onto public lands? (TRPA item 7c)				X
3.4.3-13. Create new sources of glare through the siting of the improvements or through the use of reflective materials? (TRPA item 7d)				X

3.4.3-1. Would the Project have a substantial adverse effect on a scenic vista? (CEQA Ia)

Standard of Significance: Creating visually dominant features that are out of scale with the surrounding landscape constitutes a significant impact to scenic vistas under CEQA. Points of significance include: 1) creation of strong visual contrast; 2) reduction in scenic vista area; and/or 3) non-compliance with scenic resource goals, policies or standards of federal, state or local agencies. CEQA relies on local policies to define scenic vistas.

Environmental Analysis: *Less than Significant Impact with Mitigation Measures.*

Many of the proposed beach enhancement projects (e.g., loading/unloading zones immediately adjacent to Secline Street pavement, outdoor classroom, most of the shared-use trail and Griff Creek bridge crossing, and kayak/SUP storage behind the gas station) would not be noticeable off-site as no perceptible change

would occur from off-site viewing locations. Likewise, the proposed water quality improvements at the end of Secline Street to enhanced pedestrian access with shore stabilization would not be perceptible from off-site locations.

Restroom facility construction requires grading and the removal of trees within the excavation limits for the structure and adjacent access pathways. Under Concept A, the restroom facility is located immediately south of the existing gas station and upgraded property line fencing and would be largely screened from all offsite viewpoints by existing vegetation. Under Concept B, the restroom facility is located at the corner of Secline Street and Brockway Vista Drive and would be visible from SR 28 and Lake Tahoe viewpoints (see viewpoints 1 and 2 in Figure 3.4.3-1). Plan sheets in Appendix A identify the locations of the restroom facility under both options and identify where tree removal would occur. Under Concept A, most of the seven trees to be removed would be located within the shared-used trail corridor near the creek crossing, with only two trees removed for the construction of the restroom facility. Under Concept B, seven trees would be removed for the restroom facility and access pathways as well as the five trees to be removed for the shared-used trail corridor.

Tree removal and construction of the Concept B restroom facility will create a noticeable deviation to the existing landscape character of Secline Beach from both onsite and offsite viewpoints (see Figure 3.4.3-2 Concept B) by modifying existing vegetation patterns, line, color and form; the vertical restroom facility would stand out compared to the existing mostly unaltered landscape character of the beach and would be evident but not dominant in degree of change. The restroom structure would increase the presence of man-made features that currently include several picnic tables, bear boxes, property line fencing, user-created foot trails, and offsite features that include the NTPUD pump station and Secline Street. The change created by construction of the proposed Concept B restroom facility would increase the visibility of man-made features from roadway unit 20 (Tahoe Vista) and shoreline unit 21 (Agate Bay) but would mimic built elements similar to those currently located in the vicinity (e.g., beach and utility facilities, gas station structure, residential structures and Secline Street improvements).

Visibility of the Concept B restroom facility would be limited to the immediate area in which viewers are located (e.g., motorists traveling on SR 28 looking north at the Secline Street intersection and boaters on Lake Tahoe immediately off the shoreline) and obscured from other locations by topography, retained trees, and other ground vegetation. For onsite Secline beach users, the restroom structure would not be out of place in the landscape as similar facilities are located at most urban beach locations (e.g., Kings Beach State Rec Area, North Tahoe Beach, Carnelian West Beach). However, to reduce potential impacts to roadway and Lake Tahoe scenic vistas under Concept B, measures are required in the design of the restroom structure to reduce the amount of deviation to the landscape by including lower profile accessible walkway guard rail design, natural appearing building materials and colors consistent with adjacent landscape. Use of a low-profile railing with horizontal cabling rather than solid steel tubing, natural and darker paint colors, and retention of existing boulders, groundcover and shrubs/small trees in the restroom vicinity ensures that the proposed restroom structure would not be visually out of place with the adjacent landscape character when compared to other similar public recreational uses in the project vicinity.

Required Mitigation: VIS-1: Concept B Restroom Design Elements

- a) The restroom structure shall include design elements to reduce visual deviation with the existing landscape and better blend the structure with the existing background.
- b) The accessible walkway railing shall have a low profile using horizontal cabling instead of larger steel tubing.

- c) Existing pine trees (4) in the vicinity of the restroom structure shall be protected during construction and considered in final design plans to ensure they are not impacted by changes to contours, infiltration, etc.
- d) Other trees outside of the restroom facility footprint on the NTPUD parcel (APN 090-073-001) shall be retained to maintain screening from Lake Tahoe viewpoints.

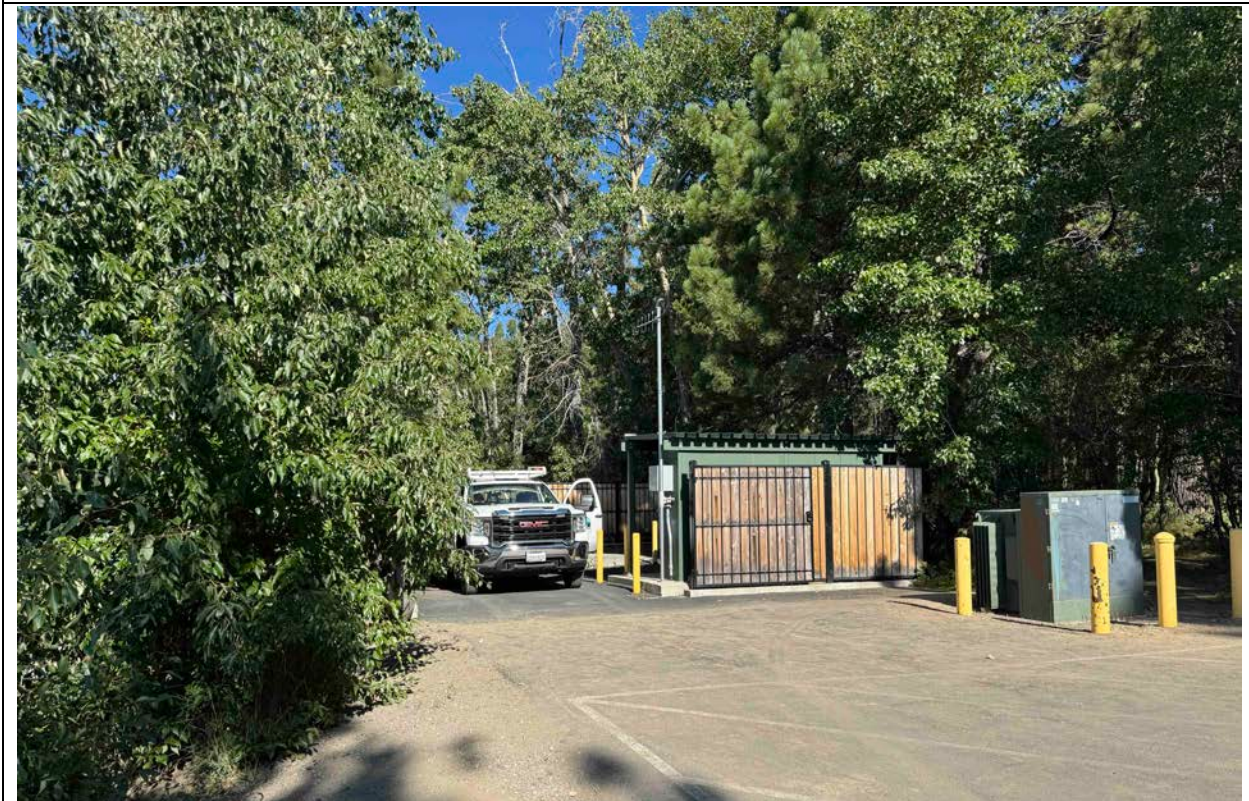
Figure 3.4.3-1. Views of the Secline Beach Project Area



1. View of Lake Tahoe toward existing Secline Beach facilities and proposed beach enhancement project area from SR 28 (North Lake Boulevard) at its intersection with Secline Street.



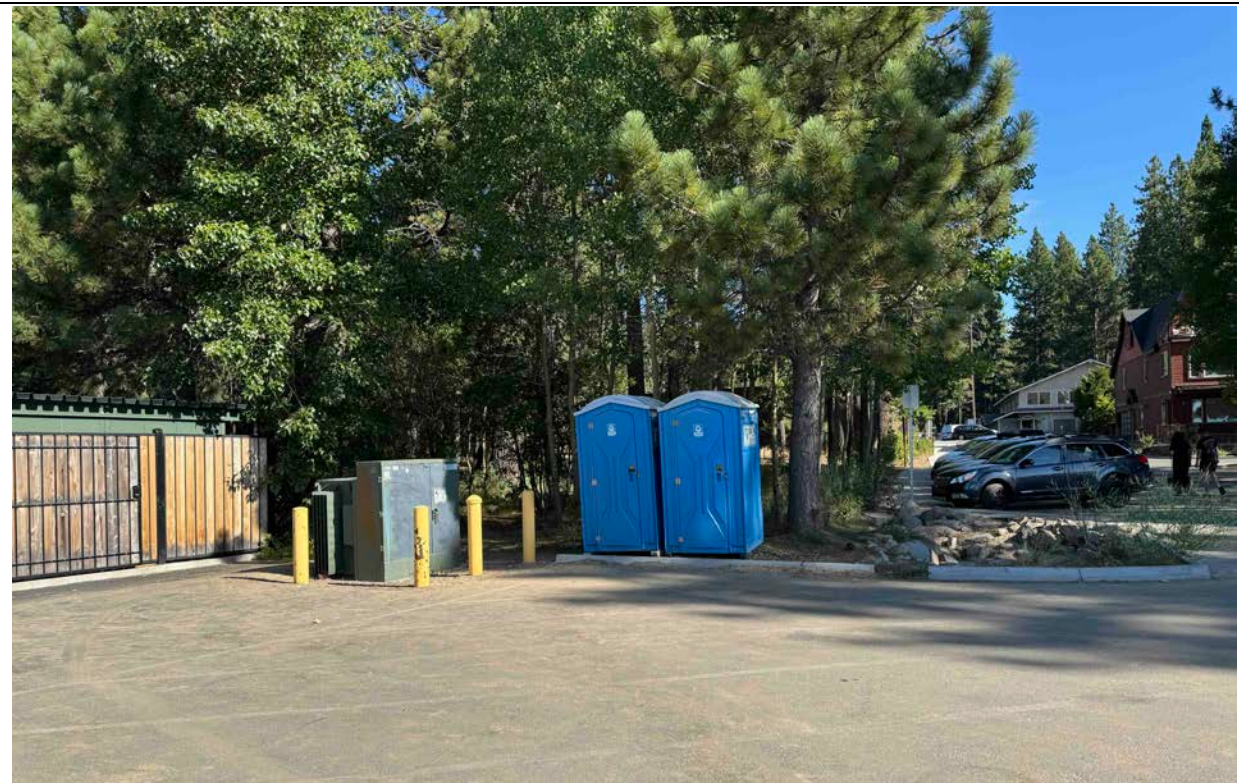
2. View of existing Secline Beach facilities from Lake Tahoe.



3. View of NTPUD pump station and adjacent vegetation located west of Secline Street terminus and south of the Conservancy parcel.



4. View to north from existing picnic area east of Griff Creek towards the shared use trail corridor, Concept A restroom structure location, kayak/SUP storage area, and fencing replacement between gas station and beach project area.



5. View to north from end of Secline Street towards the shared use trail corridor, Concept A restroom structure location, kayak/SUP storage area, and fencing replacement between gas station and beach project area.



6. View to northeast from end of Secline Street towards the Concept B restroom structure location, bike parking, accessible picnic table.



7. View to southeast from Secline Street/Brockway Vista Drive intersection towards the Concept B restroom structure location.

Figure 3.4.3-2. Restroom Facility Location - Concepts A and B



Concept A – view from Secline Street looking west



Concept A – view from proposed shared-use trail looking east



Concept B – view from Secline Street looking south towards Lake Tahoe



Concept B – view from Secline Street looking north towards SR 28

3.4.3-2. Would the Project substantially damage scenic resources, including, but not limited to, trees, rock outcroppings, and historic buildings within a state scenic highway? (CEQA Ib)

Standard of Significance: See criteria listed for 3.4.3-1.

Environmental Analysis: *Less than Significant Impact.*

No rock outcroppings or historic buildings would be affected by the Secline Beach project, and no substantial changes would be visible from SR 28. Up to 12 trees would be removed during construction of the Secline Beach enhancements (Concept B), plus any trees selected for removal following consultation with the forester to improve defensible space and boost forest health. As such, trees selected for removal are either located in the footprint of the proposed improvements (Figures 2-1 and 2-2) or being thinned out to improve the growth, vigor, and wildfire resilience of the remaining stand. Most of the proposed fuels reduction would be on the Placer County parcel outside of the Griff Creek channel. However, to maintain the forested environment, a majority of existing trees would be retained onsite in areas surrounding the beach enhancements. Therefore, the overall scenic quality would be retained, and the Project would not substantially damage scenic resources.

Required Mitigation: None.

3.4.3-3. Would the Project substantially degrade the existing visual character or quality of the site and its surroundings? (CEQA Ic)

Standard of Significance: Degradation in visual quality or elimination of a specific scenic resource results in a significant impact to scenic resources.

Environmental Analysis: *Less than Significant Impact with Mitigation Measures.*

Impacts to the visual character of the Secline beach area are discussed in Question 3.4.3-1. The visual character of the site is a mixture of native vegetation, including mature trees, existing beach facilities, and surrounding urban development. Under Concept B, the restroom structure would be located on the NTPUD parcel at the intersection of Secline Street and Brockway Vista Drive and visible from SR 28 and Lake Tahoe viewpoints. The Concept B enhancements would affect the visual character of the site by partially blocking existing views to Lake Tahoe from the intersection of SR 28 and Secline Street. Although the nearby visual quality includes commercial and residential structures, it is recommended that the landscape views remain the prominent visual feature in the area. Building design elements that reduce the prominence of the structure and better blend it into the surrounding area would reduce this impact to less than significant and help maintain the character of the site.

Required Mitigation: **VIS-1: Concept B Restroom Design Elements** - see description above.

3.4.3-4. Would the Project create a new source of substantial light or glare, which would adversely affect day or nighttime views in the area? (CEQA Id)

Standard of Significance: An increase in night lighting or glare sufficient to enter adjacent residences constitutes a significant impact on day or nighttime views in the project area.

Environmental Analysis: *Less than Significant Impact.*

Restroom building lighting is proposed for public safety, convenience and facility security. Lights would be located at the restroom entrances and would be shielded and directed downwards, consistent with dark

sky guidelines/requirements. The potential impact is considered less than significant since the proposed lighting would not increase night lighting at nearby residences. Under Concept A, the lighting would be located on the south side of the restroom building and partially screened from offsite locations by existing vegetation to the south of the building. Under Concept B, the lighting would be located on the west side of the building, thereby shielded from offsite residential uses to the east.

Required Mitigation: None.

3.4.3-5. Would the Project be visible from any state or federal highway, Pioneer Trail or from Lake Tahoe? (TRPA 18a)

Standard of Significance: A degradation of adopted TRPA scenic thresholds including scenic travel route or scenic quality ratings constitutes a significant impact on scenic resources

Environmental Analysis: *Less than Significant Impact with Mitigation Measures.*

As documented in Question 3.4.3-1, under Concept B, the restroom structure would be visible from SR 28 and Lake Tahoe viewpoints. To maintain TRPA scenic threshold scores from nearby SR 28 and Lake Tahoe viewpoints, mitigation is proposed to ensure that the restroom structure blends in with the adjacent landscape character.

Required Mitigation: **VIS-1: Concept B Restroom Design Elements** - see description above.

3.4.3-6. Would the Project be visible from any public recreation area or TRPA designated bicycle trail? (TRPA 18b)

Standard of Significance: A reduction in scenic vista area viewed from foreground or middleground from a public recreation area/trail or degradation in visual quality or elimination of a TRPA designated scenic resource constitutes a significant impact to scenic resources.

Environmental Analysis: *No.*

The Project is not visible from TRPA designated public recreation area or bicycle trails analyzed in the 1993 Scenic Resource Evaluation. However, as discussed above in Question 3.4.3-1 (CEQA Checklist 1a), the beach enhancements are visible from the existing Secline Beach public recreation area (not an official threshold location). The proposed beach enhancements, as viewed from the Lake Tahoe shoreline through intervening vegetation buffers, would not significantly change the character of the existing views from the beach; therefore, the change in the view would not conflict with scenic thresholds and results in no impact.

Required Mitigation: None.

3.4.3-7. Would the Project block or modify an existing view of Lake Tahoe or other scenic vista seen from a public road or other public area? (TRPA 18c)

Standard of Significance: Creating visually dominant features that are out of scale with the surrounding landscape constitutes a significant impact to Lake Tahoe or other scenic vistas. Points of significance include: 1) creation of strong visual contrast; 2) reduction in scenic vista area viewed from foreground or middleground; and/or 3) non-compliance with scenic resource goals, policies or standards of federal, state or local agencies.

Environmental Analysis: *Less than Significant Impact with Mitigation Measures.*

As discussed above in Question 3.4.3-1 (CEQA Checklist 1a), Secline Beach is visible from Lake Tahoe and a lack of existing development at the beach provides views through the beach to Lake Tahoe from SR 28 at its intersection with Secline Street. While the Concept A placement of the restroom structure behind the existing gas station would not result in any modifications to scenic vistas, the Concept B restroom facility location would modify the existing view of Lake Tahoe from the SR 28/Secline Street intersection. Implementation of Mitigation Measure VIS-1 would ensure that the changes under Concept B would not be visually dominant or out of scale with the surrounding beach landscape.

Required Mitigation: **VIS-1: Concept B Restroom Design Elements** - see description above.

3.4.3-8. Would the Project be inconsistent with the height and design standards required by the applicable ordinance or Community Plan? (TRPA 18d)

Standard of Significance: The TRPA Regional Plan and Code of Ordinances provide standards that are applicable to the Project. Specifically, TRPA Code Chapter 37 sets forth standards for building height. TRPA Code Chapters 36 (Design Standards) and 66 (Scenic Quality) set forth standards to ensure projects are designed and constructed consistent with Community Design Subelement of the Regional Plan Land Use Element. An inconsistency with these standards would result in a significant impact.

Environmental Analysis: *No Impact.*

The Project includes enhancements to the existing beach facilities plus a new restroom structure that meets TRPA Code Chapter 37 height standards. The restroom building includes a 3:12 roof pitch and measures approximately 12 feet, 6 inches from the base of the foundation to the roof peak. As measured from low point of natural grade, the building would be 13 feet, 7 inches for Concept A and 15 feet, 7 inches for Concept B. Based on Table 37.4.1-1 from TRPA Code Chapter 37, the maximum allowable height for a building with a 3:12 roof pitch is 27 feet, 7 inches on a level building site. Therefore, the proposed building height meets applicable height and design standards. Materials for the proposed restroom building consist of natural stone and wood siding to be painted with TRPA approved color palette. As such, the proposed beach enhancements are consistent with height and design standards.

Required Mitigation: None.

3.4.3-9. Would the Project be inconsistent with the TRPA Scenic Quality Improvement Program (SQIP) or Design Review Guidelines? (TRPA 18e)

Standard of Significance: The SQIP requires that scenic roadway unit ratings be maintained. Six criteria define the ratings: 1) manmade features; 2) roadway physical distractions; 3) road structure; 4) views of Lake Tahoe; 5) landscape views; and 6) variety. Impacts to these criteria may decrease scenic quality rating. The TRPA SQIP presents the prescriptions for scenic restoration required to attain and maintain the scenic quality thresholds. The program includes design review guidelines and development standards for different visual environments, assigns implementation responsibilities, and identifies potential funding sources.

Environmental Analysis: *No Impact.*

The project area is not included in SQIP recommendations to improve scenic quality in the Kings Beach community. Recommended design review guidelines and development standards of the TRPA Regional Plan and Tahoe Basin Area Plan are incorporated into the restroom structure, trail and bridge design.

Required Mitigation: None.

3.4.3-10. Would the Project include new or modified sources of exterior lighting? (TRPA 7a)

Standard of Significance: An increase in night lighting or glare sufficient to enter adjacent land uses.

Environmental Analysis: *No Impact.*

See discussion and analysis for Question 3.4.3-4, which concludes the Project will have a less than significant impact.

Required Mitigation: None.

3.4.3-11. Would the Project create new illumination, which is more substantial than other lighting, if any, within the surrounding area? (TRPA 7b)

Standard of Significance: An increase in lighting intensity greater than the existing condition so as to alter views or redirect the visual focus of the area.

Environmental Analysis: *No Impact.*

See discussions and analysis and for Question 3.4.3-4, which concludes the Project will have a less than significant impact.

Required Mitigation: None.

3.4.3-12. Would the Project cause light from exterior sources to be cast off-site or onto public lands? (TRPA 7c)

Standard of Significance: An increase in night lighting or glare sufficient to enter adjacent public lands beyond the area intended for illumination.

Environmental Analysis: *No Impact.*

See discussion and analysis for Question 3.4.3-4, which concludes the Project will have a less than significant impact.

Required Mitigation: None.

3.4.3-13 Would the Project create new sources of glare through the siting of the improvements or through the use of reflective materials? (TRPA 7d)

Standard of Significance: An increase in glare from new structural elements sufficient to enter adjacent land uses or alter views constitutes a significant impact.

Environmental Analysis: *No Impact.*

See discussion and analysis for Question 3.4.3-4, which concludes the Project will have a less than significant impact.

Required Mitigation: None.

3.4.4 Agriculture and Forestry Resources

This section presents the analyses for potential impacts to agriculture and forestry resources. Some TRPA checklist items concern impacts to vegetation, which are addressed in Section 3.4.6, Biological Resources. Table 3-3 identifies the applicable impacts, anticipated level of impact, and whether mitigation measures are required to reduce impacts to a less than significant level.

Environmental Setting

The project area contains no lands identified as Prime Farmland, Unique Farmland, or Farmland of Statewide Importance (Farmland), as shown on the maps prepared pursuant to the Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program of the California Resources Agency, zoned for agricultural use, or a Williamson Act contract. The project area contains forestland, or timberlands, as defined by Public Resource Code (PRC) Section 4526. The project area contains no timberland or timberland zoned Timberland Production, as defined by Government Code Section 51104(g). Since the Secline Beach property is an active recreational facility, there are no active timber production activities on the site, and the property is not managed for timber operations.

Table 3-3: Agriculture and Forestry Resources

CEQA Environmental Checklist Item	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Measures	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
3.4.4-1. Convert Prime Farmland, Unique Farmland, or Farmland of Statewide Importance, as shown on the maps prepared pursuant to the Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program of the CA Resources Agency, to a non-agricultural use? (CEQA IIa)				X
3.4.4-2. Conflict with existing zoning for agricultural use, or a Williamson Act contract? (CEQA IIb)				X
3.4.4-3. Conflict with existing zoning for, or cause rezoning of, forest land (as defined in Public Resource Code section 12220(g), timberland (as defined by Public Resource Code section 4526) or timberland zoned Timberland Production (as defined by Government Code section 51104(g))? (CEQA IIc)				X
3.4.4-4. Result in the loss of forest land or conversion of forest land to non-forest use? (CEQA IId)				X

3.4.4-5. Involve other changes in the existing environment which, due to their location or nature, could result in conversion of Farmland, to non-agricultural use or conversion of forest land to non-forest use? (CEQA IIe)				X
---	--	--	--	---

3.4.4-1. Would the Project convert Prime Farmland, Unique Farmland, or Farmland of Statewide Importance (Farmland), as shown on the maps prepared pursuant to the Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program of the California Resources Agency, to a non-agricultural use? (CEQA IIa)

Standard of Significance: Conversion of Prime Farmland, Unique Farmland or Farmland of Statewide importance (i.e., Farmland) to a non-agricultural use constitutes a significant impact.

Environmental Analysis: *No Impact.*

The Project is not located in an area identified as Prime Farmland, Unique Farmland, or Farmland of Statewide Importance (Farmland), as shown on the maps prepared pursuant to the Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program of the California Resources Agency, and therefore poses no impact to such lands.

Required Mitigation: None.

3.4.4-2. Would the Project conflict with existing zoning for agricultural use, or a Williamson Act contract? (CEQA IIb)

Standard of Significance: A conflict with areas zones for agricultural use under a Williamson Act contract constitutes a significant impact.

Environmental Analysis: *No Impact.*

No conflicts with zoning for agricultural use or a Williamson Act contract would occur because no contracts exist within the Project area.

Required Mitigation: None.

3.4.4-3. Would the Project conflict with existing zoning for, or cause rezoning of, forest land (as defined in Public Resource Code section 12220(g), timberland (as defined by Public Resource Code section 4526) or timberland zoned Timberland Production (as defined by Government Code section 51104(g))? (CEQA IIc)

Standard of Significance: A conflict with existing zoning for forest land or timberland creates a significant impact. PRC Section 12220, Article 3 (g) defines "Forest land" as land that can support 10-percent native tree cover of any species, including hardwoods, under natural conditions, and that allows for management of one or more forest resources, including timber, aesthetics, fish and wildlife, biodiversity, water quality, recreation, and other public benefits. PRC Section 4526 defines "Timberland" as land, other than land owned by the federal government and land designated by the board as experimental forestland, which is available for, and capable of, growing a crop of tree of any commercial species used to produce lumber and other forest products, including Christmas trees.

Environmental Analysis: *No Impact.*

The Project conflicts with no existing zoning and causes no rezoning of forest land, timberland or timberland zoned Timberland Production. The portion of the Project requiring tree removal is a small subset of the total project area and tree removal is not concentrated but instead spread out within the Project area and along the shared-use trail corridor, which does not conflict with the underlying zoning.

Required Mitigation: None.

3.4.4-4. Would the Project result in the loss of forest land or conversion of forest land to non-forest use? (CEQA II d)

Standard of Significance: The loss of substantial forest land, defined above for Question 3.4.4-3, or conversion of forest land to non-forest use creates a significant impact if appropriate permits are not obtained.

Environmental Analysis: *No Impact*

The Project is located within an existing beach setting with moderately forested lands that provides access to the public, but results in no loss of areas designated as forest land, nor results in conversion of forest land to non-forest use, as Secline Beach has occupied the site since 1995. The Project affects less than an acre of land, the majority of which is within the footprint of existing beach uses; therefore, a Public Agency Right-of-Way exemption with CalFire is not required.

Required Mitigation: None.

3.4.4-5. Would the Project involve other changes in the existing environment which, due to their location or nature, could result in conversion of Farmland, to non-agricultural use or conversion of forest land to non-forest use? (CEQA II e)

Environmental Analysis: *No Impact.*

See discussions and analyses for Questions 3.4.4-1 through 3.4.4-4 which conclude no significant impacts to farmland or forest land.

Required Mitigation: None.

3.4.5 Air Quality

This section presents the analyses for potential impacts to air quality. Table 3-5 identifies the applicable impacts, anticipated level of impact, and whether mitigation measures are required to reduce impacts to a less than significant level.

Environmental Setting

The United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) established National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) for ozone (O₃), nitrogen dioxide (NO₂), carbon monoxide (CO), sulfur dioxide (SO₂), respirable particulate matter (with aerodynamic diameter less than or equal to a nominal 10 micrometers, PM₁₀), fine particulate matter (with aerodynamic diameter less than or equal to a nominal 2.5 micrometers, PM_{2.5}), and airborne lead. The NAAQS are of two types: primary and secondary. Primary standards are designed to protect human health, including the health of "sensitive" populations, such as asthmatics, children, and the elderly, with an adequate margin of safety. Secondary standards are designed to protect public welfare, including protection against decreased visibility and harm to animals, crops, vegetation, and buildings. The EPA can designate areas with air pollution concentrations above these standards as "nonattainment areas" subject to planning and pollution control requirements.

The California Air Resources Board (CARB) established California ambient air quality standards (CAAQS) for ozone, CO, NO₂, SO₂, sulfates, PM₁₀, PM_{2.5}, airborne lead, hydrogen sulfide, and vinyl chloride at levels designed to protect the most sensitive members of the population, particularly children, the elderly, and people who suffer from lung or heart diseases.

The Secline Beach is located within the Placer County Air Pollution Control District (PCAPCD). The Tahoe Air Basin is currently classified by the US EPA as an attainment/unclassified area for all federal criteria air pollutants, including ozone and particulate matter. However, the Placer County portion of the Tahoe Air Basin is classified as a nonattainment area for stricter state of California Ozone and PM₁₀ standards as presented in Table 3-4. A significant cumulative impact results if the Project causes a considerable increase in Ozone or PM₁₀.

Table 3-4: Federal and State Attainment Status for the Lake Tahoe Air Basin

Pollutant	CA Status	Federal Status
1-Hour Ozone	Nonattainment-Transitional	--
8-Hour Ozone	Nonattainment-Transitional	Attainment/Unclassified
PM ₁₀	Nonattainment	Attainment/Unclassified
PM _{2.5}	Attainment	Attainment/Unclassified
CO	Attainment	Attainment/Unclassified
NO ₂	Attainment	Attainment/Unclassified
SO ₂	Attainment	Attainment/Unclassified
All Others	Attainment (Sulfates/Lead)/Unclassified (Hydrogen Sulfide and Visibility Reducing Particles)	--

Source: CARB 2023 (<https://ww2.arb.ca.gov/resources/documents/maps-state-and-federal-area-designations>) and US EPA 2025 (<https://www.epa.gov/green-book>)

PCAPCD established a project-level average daily pollutant emission significance threshold of 82 lbs/day for PM₁₀, NO_x and ROG emitted by any combination of construction equipment. Construction emissions of CO should not violate ambient air quality standards (9 ppm for CO 8-hour or 20 ppm for CO 1-hour).

Heavy-duty Diesel-fueled mobile pieces of equipment are the dominant sources of criteria pollutant emissions generated by construction. For operation of a proposed project, the project-level average daily significance threshold of 55 lbs/day was set by the District for NO_x or ROG emissions from all sources, and 82 lbs/day for PM₁₀.

Table 3-5: Air Quality				
CEQA Environmental Checklist Item	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Measures	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
3.4.5-1. Conflict with or obstruct implementation of the applicable air quality plan? (CEQA IIIa)				X
3.4.5-2. Result in a cumulatively considerable net increase of any criteria pollutant for which the project region is non-attainment under applicable federal or state ambient air quality standards? (CEQA IIIb)				X
3.4.5-3. Expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations? (CEQA IIIc)				X
3.4.5-4. Result in other emissions, such as objectionable odors, adversely affecting a substantial number of people? (CEQA IIId)				X
TRPA Initial Environmental Checklist Item	Yes	No, With Mitigation	Data Insufficient	No
3.4.5-5. Substantial air pollutant emissions? (TRPA 2a)				X
3.4.5-6. Deterioration of ambient (existing) air quality? (TRPA 2b)				X
3.4.5-7. Creation of objectionable odors? (TRPA 2c)				X

3.4.5-1. Would the Project conflict with or obstruct implementation of the applicable air quality plan? (CEQA IIIa)

Standard of Significance: A significant impact occurs if the Project conflicts with standards identified by the PCAPCD or in the 2025 TRPA Connections 2050: Regional Transportation Plan/Sustainable Communities Strategy (RTP/SCS).

Environmental Analysis: *Less than Significant Impact.*

The Project would construct beach enhancements designed to better serve visitors to the existing recreational facility. Proposed storage racks for kayaks and stand up paddleboards will enable visitors to leave their equipment at the beach and subsequently reduce vehicle trips required to haul equipment to and from the beach. For the proposed shared-use trail, it is likely that part of the trail and bridge funding will be sourced from TRPA Mobility Mitigation Funds and funds from the Congestion Mitigation and Air Quality (CMAQ) Program, as the trail connection has the potential to improve air quality in the area when individual motorized vehicle trips are replaced with bicycle and pedestrian trips. The Project supports the 2025 RTP/SCS by proposing to construct a shared-use trail segment envisioned in the Kings Beach Vision Plan and Tahoe Basin Area Plan to better serve pedestrians and bicycles than the existing walkways along SR 28.

The segment of shared-use trail included in the Secline Beach enhancement project is listed in the 2025 RTP/SCS as a regionally significant project (#03.02.02.0125 SR 28 Bicycle and Ped Improvements) and an unnumbered project called Kings Beach Shared Use Path-Remaining Segments. TRPA's 2025 RTP includes an analysis of its conformity with the California State Implementation Plan to ensure that the RTP remains consistent with State and local air quality planning work to achieve and/or maintain the national ambient air quality standards (NAAQS). The Project would not alter or revise the regulations pertaining to air quality.

The Lake Tahoe Region is in attainment or designated as unclassified/attainment for all National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) and is designated nonattainment for the Ozone and PM₁₀ California ambient air quality standards (CAAQS). The Project has the potential to produce air pollutant emissions during project construction but also has the potential to reduce area emissions during operations by helping to facilitate more non-motorized trips to and from Secline Beach.

Short-Term Construction Emissions

Construction emissions are described as short-term or temporary in duration. Reactive Organic Gases (ROG), Carbon Monoxide (CO) and Nitrogen Oxides (NOx) (ozone precursors) emissions are primarily associated with gas and diesel equipment exhaust and the application of architectural coatings. Fugitive dust emissions (PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5}) are primarily associated with site preparation and vary as a function of such parameters as soil silt content, soil moisture, wind speed, acreage or disturbance area, and vehicle travel by construction vehicles on- and off-site.

Construction activities would result in the temporary generation of ozone precursor and fugitive dust emissions from site preparation; off-road equipment, material import/export, worker commute exhaust emissions; paving; and other miscellaneous activities. Typical construction equipment includes dozers, graders, excavators, loaders, and trucks. Emissions of airborne particulate matter are largely dependent on the amount of ground disturbance associated with site preparation activities.

As part of the TRPA RPU mitigation to reduce construction-generated emissions, TRPA adopted additional best construction practices policies. In Section 65.1.8.A. (Air Quality/Transportation, Idling Restrictions) of the TRPA Code of Ordinances, a subsection was added that limits construction vehicle idling time to 15 minutes in Nevada and 5 minutes in California (previous restriction was 30 minutes). In addition to reduced idling time policies, the TRPA Standard Conditions of Approval for Grading Projects (TRPA Permit Attachment Q) includes construction provisions that call for the use of existing power sources (e.g. power poles) or clean-fuel generators rather than temporary diesel power generators wherever feasible, location of construction staging areas as far as feasible from sensitive air pollution receptors (e.g. schools or hospitals), closure of engine doors during operation except for engine maintenance, location of stationary equipment (e.g. generators or pumps) as far as feasible from noise-sensitive receptors and residential areas, installation of temporary sound barriers for stationary equipment, and use of sonic pile driving instead of

impact pile driving, wherever feasible. As identified in Section 2.4.4 above, best management practices will be required to comply with PCAPCD rules including, but not limited to, the following:

- Implement measures recommended by the Placer County Air Pollution Control District.
- Prohibit open burning of debris from site clearing unless involved with fuels reduction project.
- Utilize low emission construction equipment and/or fuels and use existing power sources (e.g., power poles), wherever feasible.
- Restriction of idling of construction equipment and vehicles.
- Apply water to control dust as needed to prevent dust impacts offsite.

Long-Term Operational Emissions

Although periodic maintenance will be required for enhanced beach facilities (including the shared-use trail), visitor's use of the enhanced beach facilities would not result in long-term operational emissions and has the potential to reduce area-wide vehicular air emissions by replacing motorized vehicle trips with bicycle and pedestrian trips. Finally, replacement of existing unpaved beach trails with paved walkways has the potential to reduce fugitive dust generated by visitor use of the onsite trails.

Required Mitigation: None.

3.4.5-2. Would the Project result in a cumulatively considerable net increase of any criteria pollutant for which the project region is non-attainment under applicable federal or state ambient air quality standards (including releasing emissions which exceed quantitative thresholds for ozone precursors)? (CEQA IIIb)

Standard of Significance: A significant long-term (e.g. operational) impact results if the Project causes violations of air quality standards or contributes substantially to an existing or projected air quality violation. As identified by CARB, the PCAPCD, and TRPA, a significant short-term (e.g., construction related) air quality impact results if construction-generated emissions of ROG, NO_x, PM₁₀ (particulate matter less than 10 microns in size), or SO₂ exceed mass emissions of 82 lb/day, or construction-generated emissions of CO (carbon monoxide) that exceed state and federal ambient standards.

Environmental Analysis: *Less than Significant Impact.*

The Tahoe Air Basin is designated non-attainment for California Ozone and PM₁₀ standards as presented in Table 3-4. A significant cumulative impact results if the Project causes a considerable increase in Ozone or PM₁₀. In the project area, these pollutants relate to automobile use and potential impacts measured with VMT calculations and wood burning fireplaces and stoves. No single project is sufficient in size, by itself, to result in nonattainment of ambient air quality standards. Instead, a project's individual emissions contribute to existing cumulatively significant adverse air quality impacts. There is potential for fugitive dust to be created during facility (e.g., restroom and trail) construction and some mobile emissions would occur during construction from the use of equipment such as pavers, graders, and other mechanical devices. While a temporary increase in PM₁₀ emissions is possible during construction, the paved trails included in the beach enhancement project will reduce operational PM₁₀ emissions caused by use of unpaved trails through the beach property.

The PCAPCD Rule 228 includes requirements for construction projects, which the Project would implement, as discussed in Section 2.4.4 of this IS/IEC. Control measures for construction and other earth moving activities must follow the standards included in Section 400 of Rule 228. These requirements include, but are not limited to, creation and implementation of a Fugitive Dust Control Plan, track out management practices at the construction site, visible emissions limitation, vehicle speed limitations,

material handling, and control for stockpiles and disturbed areas. Since these BMPs would be implemented during construction, no significant impact would occur.

Operation of the proposed kayak/SUP storage racks and shared-use trail would result in no additional emissions and may result in a beneficial impact by reducing individual vehicle trips and replacing them with non-motorized pedestrian and bicycle trips that do not produce emissions. As such, the project is consistent with the Regional Plan and Tahoe Basin Area Plan, and implementation of the onsite kayak/SUP storage and shared-use trail connections may result in a long-term reduction in emissions of ozone precursors. Because the temporary increase in emissions of PM₁₀ associated with construction would be below the project-level increment considered significant by the County and TRPA (82 lb/day), the beach enhancements would not lead to nonattainment of air quality standards.

Required Mitigation: None.

3.4.5-3. Would the Project expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations? (CEQA IIIc)

Standard of Significance: A sensitive receptor defines a location where human populations, especially children, seniors, and sick persons are found with a reasonable expectation of continuous human exposure according to the averaging period for ambient air quality standards. Typical sensitive receptors include residences, hospitals, and schools. A significant impact results from increases in CO that cause exceedance of NAASQS and CAAQS and diesel exhaust emissions identified as diesel particulate matter (DPM) (note that there is no quantitative threshold for DPM).

Environmental Analysis: *Less than Significant Impact.*

The nearest sensitive receptors to this Project are residences located immediately to the west and east of the three publicly owned beach parcels. The Kings Beach Elementary School is located approximately 1,000 feet to the north of Secline Beach.

Short-term. Construction of the Project results in short-term emissions of air pollutants from temporary ground disturbance associated with site excavation, grading, paving, construction equipment exhaust operating at the construction site, construction worker vehicles and supply trucks, and from traffic impacts resulting from construction worker vehicle and construction equipment movements along streets. These emissions are temporary and localized and cease once construction activities have been completed in the specific project area location. Construction creates short-term DPM, which are toxic air contaminants (TACs), from on-site heavy-duty equipment. Project construction generates DPM emissions from the use of off-road diesel equipment required for construction activities (e.g., excavators for site preparation and trucks delivering fill for the restroom structure).

Exposure of sensitive receptors is the primary factor used to determine health risk. Exposure is a function of the concentration of a substance or substances in the environment and the extent of exposure that person has with the substance. A longer exposure period results in a higher exposure level. Thus, the risks estimated for a maximally exposed individual are higher if a fixed exposure occurs over a longer period of time. According to the Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment (OEHHA), health risk assessments, which determine the exposure of sensitive receptors to toxic emissions, should be based on a 70-year exposure period; however, such assessments should be limited to the period/duration of activities associated with the Project. Thus, the duration of the proposed construction activities (approximately 4 months for the initial phase of enhancements – restroom building and associated drinking fountain and outdoor shower) constitutes a small percentage of the total 70-year exposure period. Because of the short construction duration and the limited amount of heavy diesel-powered equipment needed, DPM from construction

activities are not anticipated to result in the exposure of sensitive receptors to levels that exceed applicable standards and it is not anticipated that the construction of the Project results in significant short-term impacts to sensitive receptors.

Long-term. The Project, as an enhancement of existing facilities at an existing beach, introduces no new emission sources associated with use of the beach and thus creates no impact to sensitive receptors. Implementation of the Project results in no new vehicle delay or queuing and has the potential to reduce vehicle traffic in the area (with the addition of secure onsite kayak/SUP storage), thereby resulting in a beneficial impact. The long-term operation of the Project results in no sources of toxic air emissions and no increase in existing 24-hour air quality emissions. As a result, the Project will not expose sensitive receptors to substantial TAC emissions, and the impact is less than significant.

Required Mitigation: None.

3.4.5-4. Would the Project result in other emissions, such as objectionable odors, adversely affecting a substantial number of people? (CEQA IIId)

Standard of Significance: A significant impact results if Project construction or operation creates objectionable odors affecting a substantial number of people.

Environmental Analysis: *Less than Significant Impact.*

The occurrence and severity of odor effects depend on the nature, frequency, and intensity of the odor source, wind speed and direction, and the presence of sensitive receptors. Offensive odors rarely cause physical harm, but odors can be unpleasant and generate citizen complaints to regulatory agencies and local governments. Typical sensitive receptors include residences, hospitals, and schools. There are no hospitals located within the area; however, residences are located immediately west and east of the beach, and a school is located approximately 1,000 feet to the north.

As a general matter, the types of land use development that pose potential odor problems include wastewater treatment plants, refineries, landfills, composting facilities and transfer stations, none of which are proposed or located in the Project area.

In the short-term, odor impacts associated with Secline enhancements occur from the use of diesel engines and asphalt concrete paving during construction of paved trails and walkways. These odors are both temporary and localized, affecting only the area immediately adjacent to the active construction area. Diesel exhaust emissions and asphalt concrete paving odors dissipate rapidly away from the source and cease upon completion of construction activities and would be addressed by the TRPA Code of Ordinances Chapter 65 (Air Quality/Transportation) idling restrictions. In the long-term, the potential for existing odor impacts associated with portable restrooms will be eliminated with the construction of the proposed restroom facility. Implementation of the Project would not result in substantial direct or indirect exposure of sensitive receptors to offensive odors.

Required Mitigation: None.

3.4.5-5. Would the Project result in substantial air pollutant emissions? (TRPA 2a)

3.4.5-6. Would the Project result in deterioration of ambient (existing) air quality? (TRPA 2b)

Environmental Analysis: *No Impact.*

See analyses for Questions 3.4.5-1 and 3.4.5-2.

Required Mitigation: None.

3.4.5-7. Would the Project result in creation of objectionable odors? (TRPA 2c)

Environmental Analysis: *No Impact.*

See analysis for Question 3.4.5-4.

Required Mitigation: None.

3.4.6 Biological Resources (Stream Environment Zones, Wetlands, Wildlife and Vegetation)

This section presents the analyses for potential impacts to biological resources, including impacts to SEZs, wetlands, wildlife and vegetation. Table 3-8 identifies the applicable impacts, anticipated level of impact, and whether mitigation measures are required to reduce impacts to a less than significant level.

Environmental Setting:

The primary provisions protecting botanical and plant species within the Tahoe Regional Planning Agency (TRPA) framework are located in Chapter 61 (Vegetation and Forest Health) of the TRPA Code of Ordinances. Code sections that apply to the Project include:

- Section 61.1 (Tree Removal): Regulates forest resources to maintain structural and species diversity, protecting native canopy and old-growth specimens;
- Section 61.3 (Vegetation Protection and Management): Contains core protections for sensitive, uncommon, and old-growth plant communities.
- Section 61.3.6 (Sensitive and Uncommon Plant Protections and Fire Hazard Reduction): Specifically addresses the identification, avoidance, and preservation of rare or sensitive botanical species (such as Tahoe yellow cress) and vegetation management to prevent the spread of wildfire within the Tahoe Basin.

The primary provisions protecting wildlife habitats, special-interest species and migrations corridors within the Tahoe Regional Planning Agency (TRPA) framework are located in Chapter 62 (Wildlife Resources) of the TRPA Code of Ordinances. Code sections that apply to the Project include:

Section 62.3.2.A (Deer Migration Areas): Requires projects near SEZ to be managed, in part, for use by wildlife as movement corridors. Structures, such as bridges, proposed within these movement corridors shall be designed to not impede the movement of wildlife.

Section 62.3.3.B (Habitats of Special Significance): Prohibits any project or activity from threatening, damaging, or destroying the fawning habitat of deer, or the nesting habitat of waterfowl and raptors.

Subsection 62.3.4 (Snag Retention): Mandates the retention of standing dead or partially dead trees (snags) to support wildlife foraging and nesting.

Section 62.4 (Special Interest, Threatened, Endangered, and Rare Species): Special interest species that are locally important because of rarity or other public interest, and threatened, endangered, or rare species as designated under state and federal endangered species acts shall be protected from habitat disturbance from conflicting land uses. These special interest species include: goshawk, osprey, bald eagle, golden eagle, peregrine, water fowl, and deer.

HBA conducted a literature and database review to identify existing biological and botanical information within and adjacent to the project area in support of this Initial Study/IEC. The purpose of the literature search was to identify a list of potential special status species (SSS) and critical habitat occurring within the project area and additional one-mile radius around the project area (herein referred to as biological survey area, or BSA). Special status species include all listed biological or botanical species with special protection or consideration under federal, state, and local regulatory policies.

HBA scientists conducted a reconnaissance-level survey to inventory habitats, SSS, and non-SSS. Results of the literature search are presented in the following subsections.

Botanical Resources

The project area contains areas of existing developed roadway access to Secline Beach, a NTPUD Wastewater Treatment Pump Station, public picnic tables, informal pathways and a wooden pedestrian bridge that crosses Griff Creek. Areas of natural vegetation and stream environment associated with Griff Creek are located between Lake Tahoe and State Route 28. Vegetation communities present within the project area are primarily Jeffrey pine and Montane Riparian along the margins of Griff Creek and the backshore of Lake Tahoe.

One special status plant species was identified within the Kings Beach USGS Quad search in the vicinity of the project area based on the California Natural Diversity Database and the California Native Plant Society's Rare Plant Inventory (Table 3-6). Tahoe yellow cress (TYC) has potential to occur within the project area due to the presence of suitable habitat.

A Tahoe yellow-cress (*Rorippa subumbellata*) survey was performed on 27 May 2026 with no stems or TYC populations observed within the project area.

Table 3-6: Special Status Botanical Species

Species	Status	Habitat	Habitat Present?	Species Present?	Comments
Fish:					
<i>Rorippa subumbellata</i> Tahoe yellow cress	Federal Species of Concern State Endangered	Tahoe yellow cress grows in open sandy beach, backshore, dune, stream-inlet, and lake-margin habitats along Lake Tahoe. The species occupies a narrow and dynamic shoreline band influenced by lake level, wave action, erosion, sediment movement, and recreational disturbance. Known in	Yes	No	Suitable habitat exists along the shoreline of Lake Tahoe. No stems or TYC populations were observed during field survey.

Table 3-6: Special Status Botanical Species

Species	Status	Habitat	Habitat Present?	Species Present?	Comments
	TRPA Sensitive Plant	CA from fewer than ten extant occurrence around Lake Tahoe. Elevational range 1,895-1,900m.			
Source: HBA, 2026					

Wildlife

Special status species databases were reviewed to determine the potential for special status wildlife to occur within the area. The following site-specific references and background information was reviewed:

- California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDDB). 2026. California Department of Fish and Wildlife, Sacramento, CA. Accessed online.
- Information for Planning and Conservation (IPaC). 2026. United States Fish and Wildlife Service. Accessed online.

The database review identified a total of 8 wildlife special status species with the potential to occur within the BSA. Table 3-7 lists the special status species that have potential to occur within the BSA as well as a brief rationale as to the possible presence or absence of the species within the project area. It was determined based on a review of habitat present within the project area that suitable habitat exists for the yellow warbler (*Setophaga petechia*), a CDFW Species of Special Concern.

Table 3-7: Special Status Wildlife Species

Species	Status	Habitat	Habitat Present?	Species Present?	Comments
Fish:					
<i>Oncorhynchus clarkii henshawi</i> Lahontan cutthroat trout	Federally Threatened	Historically occurred in all accessible cold waters of the Lahontan Basin in a wide variety of water temps and conditions. Cannot tolerate presence of other salmonids. Gravel riffles in streams required for breeding.	Yes	No	Griff Creek has been included in general fisheries survey and fish-passage/habitat planning efforts, but there is no public record confirming Lahontan cutthroat trout occurrence in Griff Creek; the species should be considered historically possible within the Lake Tahoe/Truckee River basin but not currently known from Griff Creek

Table 3-7: Special Status Wildlife Species

Species	Status	Habitat	Habitat Present?	Species Present?	Comments
Wildlife:					
<i>Gulo gulo luscus</i> North American wolverine	Federally Proposed Threatened	Wolverines do not appear to require specific habitats but instead select cold areas that reliably maintain deep persistent snow late into the warm season. Wolverines are opportunistic feeders and therefore, require a lot of space. The availability and distribution of food is likely the primary factor in determining wolverine movements and home range size.	No	No	There are no records of detections in the Lake Tahoe Basin. High levels of existing human presence and activity are not suitable for wolverine.
<i>Vulpes vulpes necator</i> Sierra Nevada red fox	Federally Endangered	Sierra Nevada red fox sightings have consistently occurred in subalpine habitat from 8,100 to 11,608 feet. Subalpine habitat is characterized by a mosaic of high-elevation meadows, rocky areas, scrub vegetation, and relatively open and patchy conifer forest.	No	No	Project activities will occur in the project site at low elevation (6,229'-6,236') that does not provide suitable habitat for this species.
<i>Canis latrans</i> Gray wolf	Federally Endangered	General habitat for gray wolves includes a mix of forested, mountainous, and open landscapes. The key habitat characteristics are: Montane and Coniferous Forests – Found in the Sierra Nevada, Cascades, and Klamath Mountains, these forests provide cover and abundant prey such as deer and elk. Grasslands and Meadows – Open meadows and grasslands in mountainous regions serve as important hunting and foraging areas. Sagebrush-Steppe and Shrublands – Particularly in northeastern California, wolves use	No	No	No suitable habitat present as project area is within areas of high human activity and residential structures together with roadway infrastructure. The closest known occurrence of gray wolves is the Long Valley Pack area in southern Plumas County approximately 25 miles to the north of the project area.

Table 3-7: Special Status Wildlife Species

Species	Status	Habitat	Habitat Present?	Species Present?	Comments
		these habitats for movement and hunting. Riparian Zones – River valleys and wetland areas offer water sources and travel corridors.			
<i>Strix occidentalis occidentalis</i> California spotted owl	Federally Proposed Threatened	Spotted owls in the Sierra Nevada often reside in late seral mixed conifer stands that include very large old trees and multiple canopy layers.	No	No	Project activities are limited to the Secline Beach Parcels where no late seral forest habitat is present. No spotted owls are known to occur within the BSA.
<i>Setophaga petechia</i> Yellow warbler	California Species of Concern	Yellow warbler occupy riparian vegetation close to water, including streamside willow thickets, cottonwood-willow woodland, alder, wet meadow edges, and other deciduous riparian shrubs	Yes	No	Moderate suitable habitat is present along the banks of Griff Creek.
<i>Danaus plexippus</i> monarch butterfly	Federal Candidate	Monarchs lay their eggs on their obligate host plant, primarily milkweeds (<i>Asclepias spp.</i>). Their life cycle varies by geographic location. In many regions monarchs breed year-round, but many individuals in western North America fly south and west to overwintering groves along the California coast into northern Baja California.	Yes	No	There is moderate potential foraging habitat for monarch within the project area in the form of flowering plants.
<i>Actinemys marmorata</i> Western pond turtle	Proposed Threatened	This aquatic turtle lives in streams, ponds, lakes, and permanent and ephemeral wetlands. Pond turtles spend most of their lives in water, but they also require terrestrial habitats for nesting.	No	No	There is no suitable habitat as this species is not known to occur in the Lake Tahoe Basin.
Source: HBA, 2026					

Species Accounts

Gray Wolf (*Canis lupus*)

Range, Distribution, and Status: The gray wolf is a wide-ranging carnivore that historically occurred in California but was extirpated from the state by the early twentieth century. Wolves have naturally recolonized portions of California through dispersal from source populations in adjacent states. The species is listed as endangered under the federal Endangered Species Act and the California Endangered Species Act in California. The IPaC resource list for the Kings Beach/Placer County project area identifies gray wolf as an endangered species potentially affected by activities in the area (USFWS 2026a, 2026b; CDFW 2026b).

Habitat Requirements and Natural History: Gray wolves are habitat generalists capable of using a wide variety of landscapes, including montane forests, shrublands, meadows, and open rangelands, provided that adequate prey, cover, and connectivity are present. In California, suitable habitat is generally associated with large blocks of relatively undeveloped forested or montane terrain that support deer or other ungulate prey and allow movement across broad territories (USFWS 2026b; CDFW 2026b).

Potential for Occurrence in the Project Area: The Tahoe Basin contains extensive forested uplands and landscape connections to larger Sierra Nevada and northeastern California wildland areas that could be used by dispersing wolves. However, the developed lakeshore environment near Kings Beach provides relatively low-quality habitat because of human activity, roads, residential development, and limited prey security. Occurrence in the immediate developed lakeshore/project area would be expected to be unlikely except for a transient dispersing individual. No suitable habitat exists within the Project Area.

Sierra Nevada Red Fox (*Vulpes vulpes necator*)

Range, Distribution, and Status: The Sierra Nevada red fox is a rare montane subspecies historically associated with the high Sierra Nevada and southern Cascade Range. The Sierra Nevada distinct population segment is federally listed as endangered, and the species is protected in California as threatened under the California Endangered Species Act. The IPaC resource list identifies Sierra Nevada red fox as an endangered species potentially affected by activities in the Kings Beach/Placer County area, although no critical habitat has been designated for the species (USFWS 2026a, 2026c; CDFW 2026c).

Habitat Requirements and Natural History: Sierra Nevada red fox is generally associated with high-elevation subalpine and upper montane habitats, including red fir, lodgepole pine, whitebark pine, mountain hemlock, alpine and subalpine meadows, talus, and sparsely forested ridgelines. Individuals use large home ranges and may travel across snow-covered landscapes, foraging on small mammals, birds, carrion, and seasonally available foods (USFWS 2026c; CDFW 2026c).

Potential for Occurrence in the Project Area: Suitable habitat may occur in higher-elevation portions of the Tahoe Basin and surrounding Sierra Nevada crest or rim areas where subalpine forest, meadow, and open montane habitats are present. The developed lower-elevation lakeshore environment near Kings Beach is not typical breeding or denning habitat and would provide low potential for occurrence. The species would be expected only as a rare transient in the immediate project vicinity unless the site is near higher-elevation forested or subalpine habitat. No suitable habitat exists within the Project Area.

California Spotted Owl (*Strix occidentalis occidentalis*)

Range, Distribution, and Status: California spotted owl occurs in the Sierra Nevada, portions of coastal and southern California mountain ranges, and adjacent suitable forested habitats. The Sierra Nevada population

was identified in the IPaC resource list as proposed threatened, and the IPaC report notes that no critical habitat has been designated for this species at the project location (USFWS 2026a, 2026d).

Habitat Requirements and Natural History: California spotted owls are strongly associated with mature, structurally complex conifer and mixed-conifer forests. Suitable nesting and roosting habitat generally include high canopy closure, large trees, multiple canopy layers, large snags, downed woody material, and relatively cool, shaded microsites. Foraging habitat may include mature forest as well as adjacent forest stands that support woodrats and other prey species (USFWS 2026d; Gutiérrez et al. 2017).

Potential for Occurrence in the Project Area: The Tahoe Basin contains mixed-conifer, Jeffrey pine, white fir, red fir, and other forest types that may provide suitable nesting, roosting, or foraging habitat where stands are mature and structurally complex. Potential in developed or highly fragmented lakeshore areas is low, but suitable habitat may occur in adjacent forested uplands where large trees, dense canopy, and nesting structures are present. No suitable habitat exists within the Project Area.

Northwestern Pond Turtle (*Actinemys marmorata*)

Range, Distribution, and Status: Northwestern pond turtle occurs in western North America, including California, Oregon, Washington, and parts of Nevada. The species is identified in the IPaC resource list as proposed threatened, with no critical habitat designated at the project location (USFWS 2026a, 2026e).

Habitat Requirements and Natural History: Northwestern pond turtles use ponds, lakes, marshes, slow-moving streams, backwaters, and other aquatic habitats with basking sites, aquatic refugia, and access to adjacent upland nesting areas. Suitable habitat typically includes exposed logs, rocks, or banks for basking; aquatic vegetation or undercut banks for cover; and open, well-drained uplands for egg laying. Movements between aquatic and upland habitats can occur seasonally, particularly during nesting or dispersal (USFWS 2026e).

Potential for Occurrence in the Project Area: In the Tahoe Basin, potential habitat would be associated with ponds, marshes, slow-water stream reaches, backwaters, wetlands, and protected lake or lagoon margins with basking structures and nearby nesting habitat. Fast, cold, shaded, or highly channelized stream reaches generally provide lower habitat value. In the Kings Beach/Griff Creek area, occurrence would depend on the presence of slow-water aquatic habitat, basking sites, low disturbance, and accessible upland nesting areas. No suitable habitat exists within the Project Area.

Sierra Nevada Yellow-legged Frog (*Rana sierrae*)

Range, Distribution, and Status: Sierra Nevada yellow-legged frog is endemic to the Sierra Nevada and historically occurred in high-elevation lakes, ponds, wet meadows, and stream systems. The species is federally listed as endangered and state listed as threatened in California. The IPaC resource list identifies the species as endangered and notes that final critical habitat exists for the species, but the Kings Beach/Placer County project location does not overlap designated critical habitat. The CNDDB Kings Beach quad summary lists one Sierra Nevada yellow-legged frog element occurrence in the quad as historic and possibly extirpated (USFWS 2026a, 2026f; CDFW 2026a).

Habitat Requirements and Natural History: Sierra Nevada yellow-legged frogs use perennial aquatic habitats, including high-elevation lakes, ponds, meadow streams, pools, and lake margins. Breeding and larval development require persistent water because tadpoles typically overwinter before metamorphosis. Suitable habitat is often associated with fishless or low-predator aquatic systems, abundant sun exposure, and adjacent wet meadow or shoreline habitat. Major threats include introduced trout, chytrid fungus, habitat alteration, and hydrologic changes (USFWS 2026f; CDFW 2026d).

Potential for Occurrence in the Project Area: The Tahoe Basin contains historical and potentially suitable high-elevation aquatic habitats for the species, particularly in perennial lakes, ponds, and meadow-stream complexes with limited introduced fish. The immediate Kings Beach lakeshore and lower Griff Creek area are unlikely to provide high-quality habitat if aquatic conditions are developed, channelized, fish-occupied, or subject to high disturbance. Based on the CNDDDB summary, the species has been recorded historically in the Kings Beach quad but is not documented as a recent extant occurrence in that query area.

A Visual Encounter Surveys (VES) was performed by an HBA biologist along the shoreline of Lake Tahoe and the banks of Griff Creek between SR 28 and Lake Tahoe where potential suitable habitat exists for the species, and where the bridge structure is proposed. The creek channel and adjacent shallow areas were also scanned for the presence of any individuals. While the Griff Creek and nearly all wet areas in the Lake Tahoe basin have been identified as suitable habitat for SNYLF, no SNYLF were observed following the visual encounter survey.

Lahontan Cutthroat Trout (*Oncorhynchus clarkii henshawi*)

Range, Distribution, and Status: Lahontan cutthroat trout is native to the Lahontan Basin, including the Truckee River/Lake Tahoe system. The species is federally listed as threatened. The IPaC resource list identifies Lahontan cutthroat trout as threatened and notes that no critical habitat has been designated for the species at the project location (USFWS 2026a, 2026g).

Habitat Requirements and Natural History: Lahontan cutthroat trout use cold, clean lakes, rivers, and streams with adequate dissolved oxygen, suitable temperature regimes, and access to spawning habitat. Stream-spawning habitat generally includes perennial flow, clean gravels, riffle-pool structure, and connectivity between lake or river habitats and spawning tributaries. Major stressors include barriers to migration, nonnative trout competition and hybridization, altered hydrology, habitat degradation, and loss of access to historical spawning areas (USFWS 2019; USFWS 2026g).

Potential for Occurrence in the Tahoe Basin: The Tahoe Basin is within the historical range of Lahontan cutthroat trout, and recovery efforts in the basin focus on restoring suitable lake and tributary habitats where feasible. Potential occurrence is highest where cold perennial stream habitat remains connected to Lake Tahoe or other occupied waters and provides suitable spawning or rearing conditions. Small, urbanized, channelized, intermittent, or fish-passage-limited tributaries would provide lower habitat value.

Griff Creek has been included in fisheries survey efforts in the Lake Tahoe Basin. The Placer County Tahoe Basin Area Plan states that the Lake Tahoe Basin Management Unit Fisheries Department conducted non-game native fish surveys in California-side Lake Tahoe streams in 2007 and 2008, including Griff Creek, and reported speckled dace, Tahoe sucker, tui chub, brook trout, brown trout, and rainbow trout from Griff Creek; however, the same table notes that Lahontan cutthroat trout and mountain whitefish were not sampled as part of that study (Placer County 2016). Current Lake Tahoe Basin LCT recovery information identifies active or potential LCT recovery/monitoring populations in the Upper Truckee River/Meiss Meadows area, Fallen Leaf Lake/Glen Alpine Creek system, and Lake Tahoe reintroduction efforts, but does not identify Griff Creek as an occupied, monitored, or reintroduction stream (TRPA 2015; Lake Tahoe Info 2026; Lahontan Cutthroat Trout Recovery Program 2026). Griff Creek has also been evaluated for fish passage and habitat improvements as part of the Kings Beach Water Quality and Stream Environment Zone Improvement Project, which proposed culvert replacement and in-channel habitat improvements, but that documentation does not report LCT occurrence in Griff Creek (Placer County 2008). Therefore, based on publicly available information, Griff Creek has been included in general fisheries survey and fish-passage/habitat planning efforts, but there is no public record confirming Lahontan cutthroat trout occurrence in Griff Creek; the species should be considered historically possible within the Lake Tahoe/Truckee River basin but not currently known from Griff Creek.

Monarch Butterfly (*Danaus plexippus*)

Range, Distribution, and Status: Monarch butterfly is a migratory species that occurs across much of North America. The IPaC resource list identifies monarch butterfly as proposed threatened and states that proposed critical habitat exists for the species but does not overlap the Kings Beach/Placer County project location (USFWS 2026a, 2026h).

Habitat Requirements and Natural History: Monarchs require milkweed species for egg laying and larval development and use a variety of flowering plants for adult nectar. In California, monarch habitat includes breeding and migratory stopover areas with milkweed and abundant nectar sources, as well as coastal overwintering groves outside the Tahoe Basin. In montane settings, monarchs may use meadows, riparian corridors, roadsides, disturbed open areas, and native or landscaped areas where milkweed and flowering forbs are present (USFWS 2026h).

Potential for Occurrence in the Project Area: The Tahoe Basin does not provide coastal overwintering habitat, but monarchs may occur seasonally during migration or breeding periods if milkweed and nectar plants are present. Suitable habitat in the Kings Beach area would be limited to open meadow, riparian, disturbed, or landscaped habitats supporting milkweed and flowering nectar plants. Areas lacking milkweed or seasonal nectar resources would provide low potential for use. Portions of the project area that contain flowering plants may provide suitable foraging habitat.

Yellow Warbler (*Setophaga petechia*)

Range, Distribution, and Status: Yellow warbler is a migratory songbird that breeds widely in North America and is a California Bird Species of Special Concern for nesting populations. In California, the species breeds in riparian and wetland-associated habitats, including portions of the Cascade Range and Sierra Nevada. Records and surveys referenced in the California species account indicate that yellow warblers occur in the northern Sierra and are more numerous in riparian habitats near the Truckee region, including Perazzo Meadows and the Upper Truckee River system (Heath 2008; CDFW 2026f).

Habitat Requirements and Natural History: Yellow warblers generally occupy riparian vegetation close to water, including streamside willow thickets, cottonwood-willow woodland, alder, wet meadow edges, and other deciduous riparian shrubs. Nesting typically occurs in dense shrubs or small trees, often in willows or other riparian vegetation. The species is vulnerable to loss and degradation of riparian habitat, vegetation clearing during the breeding season, hydrologic alteration, and nest parasitism by brown-headed cowbirds (Heath 2008).

Potential for Occurrence in the Tahoe Basin: In the Tahoe Basin, yellow warbler has potential to occur in willow-dominated riparian corridors, wet meadows, stream environment zones, and lake-margin shrub habitats. In the Kings Beach/Griff Creek area, marginal suitable nesting habitat is present in the form of willow, alder, cottonwood, or other riparian shrub vegetation that occurs along Griff Creek. Yellow warbler was not observed during the reconnaissance-level surveys.

Tahoe Yellow Cress (*Rorippa subumbellata*)

Range, Distribution, and Status: Tahoe yellow cress is a rare perennial plant endemic to the shore zone of Lake Tahoe in California and Nevada. It is state listed as endangered in California, ranked G1/S1 by CNDDDB, and assigned California Rare Plant Rank 1B.1. The CNDDDB Kings Beach quad summary identifies Tahoe yellow cress as present in the quad, with three extant occurrences and recent records reported in the query results (CDFW 2026a, 2026e; CNPS 2026).

Habitat Requirements and Natural History: Tahoe yellow cress grows in open sandy beach, backshore, dune, stream-inlet, and lake-margin habitats along Lake Tahoe. The species occupies a narrow and dynamic shoreline band influenced by lake level, wave action, erosion, sediment movement, and recreational disturbance. It flowers mainly from late spring through early fall, depending on lake level and precipitation, and persists through a metapopulation strategy in which colonies expand, contract, colonize, and recolonize suitable shoreline habitat over time (CDFW 2026e; CNPS 2026; Lake Tahoe Info 2026).

Potential for Occurrence in the Project Area: Because the species is endemic to Lake Tahoe's shorezone, any sandy or open backshore habitat, beach margin, stream-inlet area, or shoreline disturbance area within the project site may provide potentially suitable habitat. Tahoe yellow cress is unlikely in upland, paved, developed, densely vegetated, or shaded habitats outside the active lake-margin/backshore environment. A Tahoe yellow-cress (*Rorippa subumbellata*) survey was performed on 27 May 2026 with no stems or TYC populations observed within the project area.

Wildlife Corridors

A wildlife corridor is an area of habitat connecting wildlife populations and larger areas of similar wildlife habitat. These corridors generally consist of native vegetation and allow wildlife species to find water, food, shelter, and potential mates. Corridors enable the movement of animals and the continuation of viable populations, thus playing a role in the maintenance of biodiversity.

Griff Creek is a potential corridor for two federally listed species, including the federally threatened Lahontan cutthroat trout (LCT) and the federally endangered Sierra Nevada yellow-legged frog (SNYLF).

Stream Environment Zones (SEZ)

The TRPA Code of Ordinances defines SEZ as "Generally an area that owes its biological and physical characteristics to the presence of surface or ground water." This definition includes perennial, intermittent, and ephemeral streams; wet meadows, marshes, and other wetlands; riparian areas, beaches, and other areas expressing the presence or influence of surface or ground water. The TRPA regulates SEZ within the Tahoe Basin under the Clean Water Act's 208 Plan program.

The project area is mapped by TRPA as SEZ (TRPA Land Capability Class 1b)); including riparian areas adjacent to Griff Creek as well as Backshore along the Lake Tahoe shoreline. The SEZ and backshore areas are heavily disturbed from human presence and trampling.

Regulatory Setting

Special Status Species

State and federal "endangered species" legislation provides the CDFW and the USFWS with a mechanism for conserving and protecting plant and animal species of limited distribution and/or low or declining populations. Species listed as threatened or endangered under provisions of the state and federal endangered species acts, candidate species for such listing, state species of special concern, and some plants listed as endangered by the California Native Plant Society are collectively referred to as "species of special status."

Permits may be required from both the CDFW and USFWS if activities associated with a proposed project will result in the "take" of a listed species, including migratory birds. "Take" is defined by the state of California as "to hunt, pursue, catch, capture, or kill, or attempt to hunt, pursue, catch, capture or kill" (California Fish and Game Code, Section 86). "Take" is more broadly defined by the federal Endangered Species Act to include "harm" (16 United States Code [U.S.C.], Section 1532(19), 50 CFR, Section 17.3).

Furthermore, the CDFW and the USFWS are Trustee agencies under CEQA. Both agencies review CEQA documents to determine the adequacy of their treatment of endangered species issues and to make project-specific recommendations for their conservation.

Special Status Habitats

Federal

The Clean Water Act (CWA), passed in 1972, regulates and protects surface water quality across the United States. Sections 401 and 404 relate directly to local agency planning. Section 401 of the CWA requires a State Water Quality Certification for all federal permit or license applications for any activity that may result in a discharge to a water body to ensure compliance with state water quality standards. Most Certifications are issued in connection with section 404 permits for dredge and fill discharges (City of Richmond 2012).

The USACE regulates dredge and fill activities within waters of the United States, including wetlands (WOUS) under the CWA Section 404 program. The extent of jurisdiction within drainage channels is defined by the “ordinary high-water mark” on opposing channel banks. All activities that involve the discharge of fill into jurisdictional waters are subject to the permit requirements of the USACE. This program requires that all projects impacting jurisdictional WOUS incorporate mitigation to result in ‘no net loss’ of size, function, and values of the aquatic resource.

State

Any entity applying for a Federal Section 404 permit must also comply with Section 401 of the CWA, requiring the applicant to receive certification from the State Water Board that the actions will comply with state water quality standards.

The CDFW is responsible for protecting and conserving fish and wildlife resources, and the habitats upon which they depend. Section 16002 of the California Fish and Game Code requires that the CDFW review any project that may do one or more of the following:

- Divert or obstruct the natural flow of any river, stream, or lake;
- Change the bed, channel, or bank of any river, stream, or lake;
- Use material from any river, stream, or lake; or
- Deposit or dispose of material into any river, stream, or lake.

Under the Lake and Streambed Alteration (LSA) Program, entities are required to notify the CDFW of proposed impacts through an LSA Notification. If it is determined by the CDFW that the activity, as described in an LSA Notification, will substantially alter a river, stream, or lake, and may substantially adversely affect existing fish or wildlife resources, then an LSA Agreement must be prepared. The LSA Agreement includes necessary mitigation measures to protect fish and wildlife resources from significant impacts.

Local – Tree Removal

The TRPA Code of Ordinance regulates the removal of trees under Code Section 33.6.5. The Code also provides requirements for retained tree protection during construction, soil and vegetation

protection standards during tree removal, and prevents tree removal within SEZ unless certain conditions are met.

Table 3-8: Biological Resources

CEQA Environmental Checklist Item	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Measures	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
3.4.6-1. Have a substantial adverse effect, either directly or through habitat modifications, on any species identified as a candidate, sensitive, or special status species in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations, or by the California Department of Fish and Game or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service? (CEQA IVa)		X		
3.4.6-2. Have a substantial adverse effect on any riparian habitat or other sensitive natural community identified in local or regional plans, policies, regulations or by the California Department of Fish and Game or US Fish and Wildlife Service? (CEQA IVb)		X		
3.4.6-3. Have a substantial adverse effect on federally protected wetlands (including, but not limited to, marsh, vernal pool, coastal, etc.) through direct removal, filling, hydrological interruption, or other means? (CEQA IVc)		X		
3.4.6-4. Interfere substantially with the movement of any native resident or migratory fish or wildlife species or with established native resident or migratory wildlife corridors, or impede the use of native wildlife nursery sites? (CEQA IVd)			X	
3.4.6-5. Conflict with any local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources, such as tree preservation policy or ordinance? (CEQA IVe)			X	

CEQA Environmental Checklist Item	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Measures	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
3.4.6-6. Conflict with the provisions of an adopted Habitat Conservation Plan, Natural Community Conservation Plan, or other approved local, regional, or state habitat conservation plan? (CEQA IVf)				X
TRPA Initial Environmental Checklist Item	Yes	No, With Mitigation	Data Insufficient	No
3.4.6-7. Removal of native vegetation in excess of the area utilized for the actual development permitted by the land capability/IPES system? (TRPA 4a)				X
3.4.6-8. Removal of riparian vegetation or other vegetation associated with critical wildlife habitat, either through direct removal or indirect lowering of the groundwater table? (TRPA 4b)				X
3.4.6-9. Introduction of new vegetation that will require excessive fertilizer or water, or will provide a barrier to the normal replenishment of existing species? (TRPA 4c)				X
3.4.6-10. 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)? (TRPA 4d)				X
3.4.6-11. Reduction of the numbers of any unique, rare or endangered species of plants? (TRPA 4e)		X		
3.4.6-12. Removal of streambank and/or backshore vegetation, including woody vegetation such as willows? (TRPA 4f)				X
3.4.6-13. 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? (TRPA 4g)				X

TRPA Initial Environmental Checklist Item	Yes	No, With Mitigation	Data Insufficient	No
3.4.6-14. A change in the natural functioning of an old growth ecosystem? (TRPA 4h)				X
3.4.6-15. 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)? (TRPA 5a)		X		
3.4.6-16. Reduction of the number of any unique, rare or endangered species of animals? (TRPA 5b)		X		
3.4.6-17. Introduction of new species of animals into an area, or result in a barrier to the migration or movement of animals? (TRPA 5c)				X
3.4.6-18. Deterioration of existing fish or wildlife habitat quantity or quality? (TRPA 5d)				X

3.4.6-1. Would the Project have a substantial adverse effect, either directly or through habitat modifications, on any species identified as a candidate, sensitive, or special status species in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations, or by the California Department of Fish and Game or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service? (CEQA IVa)

Standard of Significance: The loss of greater than zero endangered, threatened, or rare fish or wildlife individuals or disturbance of greater than zero acres of occupied or designed critical habitat constitute a significant impact as defined by CEQA Article 5, Section 15065, CESA Sections 2062 and 2067, CDFG Code Sections 1900-1913, and TRPA Thresholds; or a substantial adverse effect, either directly or through habitat modifications, on any species identified as a candidate, sensitive, or special status species in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations, or by the CDFW or USFWS.

Environmental Analysis: *Less than Significant Impact with Mitigation.*

As discussed in the Environmental Settings section, the project area was assessed for the presence of threatened, endangered, or special status species that may occur in the project area.

Wildlife

All species protected under the TRPA, USFS, USFWS, and the CDFW were evaluated for the project area using CNDDDB, additional background research, and on-site investigations. As discussed in the Environmental Setting, Griff Creek supports potential suitable habitat for the yellow warbler, SNYLF and the LCT. Activities associated with the project occurring near potential suitable habitat for these species includes construction of the proposed bridge structure over Griff Creek, and the pathway approaching the bridge. However, the bridge structure (including required abutments and support footing) and approaches have been designed specifically to avoid impacting the bed, banks, or channel of the creek.

Sierra Nevada Yellow Legged Frog: The project proposes to construct a bridge structure across Griff Creek in an area mapped by the USFS as suitable habitat for SNYLF. The project area is outside of USFWS designated critical habitat area for the species.

Based on results of the SNYLF Site Assessment, field survey, and habitat assessment, SNYLF is not anticipated to occur within the project area. As discussed in the Environmental Setting section, no SNYLF were identified during the field investigation. Based on the heavy human disturbance in the area along the banks of Griff Creek, the habitat cannot support this species within the project area.

Because Griff Creek does not support suitable habitat for the species, and the project has been designed such that the bridge structure would avoid directly impacting the Griff Creek banks and channel, the project is anticipated to have no impact on SNYLF.

Lahontan Cutthroat Trout: As discussed in the Environmental Setting, Griff Creek contains potential habitat for LCT. However as noted in the species account above, the species is not known to occur in Griff Creek.

Griff Creek contains predatory, non-native species that are highly predatory on young LCT, making their reproductive success extremely difficult. Also absent from the project area are key habitat factors including available cover, velocity breaks, and well-vegetated stable stream banks (partly due to existing human disturbance).

Based on habitat assessment and the bridge being specifically designed to avoid placement of footings or abutments within the creek channel, the project is anticipated to have no impact on LCT.

Avian Species and Migratory Birds

As discussed in the Environmental Setting, yellow warbler has potential to occur within the project area due to the presence of suitable habitat. None were observed during the reconnaissance survey; however, noise and vibration associated with general construction activities, and tree removal, could result in potentially significant impacts to special status avian (including migratory bird) species should they be present during construction.

The Migratory Bird Treaty Act makes it unlawful to take, possess, import, export, transport, sell, purchase, barter, or offer for sale, purchase, or barter, any migratory bird, or the parts, nests, or eggs of such a bird except under the terms of a valid Federal permit. California Fish and Game Code Section 3500 also prohibits the destruction of any nest, egg, or nestling.

Implementation of Mitigation Measure BIO-1 would reduce the potential impact to special status avian species (including migratory birds) to less than significant by requiring pre-construction surveys and establishing appropriate construction avoidance buffer zones, if required to protect identified nesting avian species.

Insects

No known occurrences of milkweed species were observed during reconnaissance surveys and therefore the proposed project will not impact monarch reproduction. As milkweed is absent from the Project Area, the project would be unlikely to affect monarch breeding habitat, although transient adult passage could still occur. There will be no effect to monarch butterfly from project activities.

Botanical Resources

As discussed in the Environmental Setting, no special status botanical species were identified during the reconnaissance survey. Since the project does not disturb suitable Tahoe yellow cress habitat along the shoreline of Lake Tahoe, no impact to Tahoe yellow cress is anticipated as a result of project implementation. However, due to timing of the May 2026 survey and high lake levels during the survey (approximately 6228.5' elevation) a follow-up survey should be performed prior to construction disturbance to ensure TYC are not present.

Required Mitigation: **BIO-1: Pre-Construction Avian Survey**

The NTPUD shall retain a qualified biologist, as determined by TRPA or CDFW, to conduct a pre-construction survey of the project area to include a 100-foot buffer, as access is available, to locate active bird nests, identify measures to protect the nests, and locate any other special status species. The pre-construction survey shall be conducted no more than 14 days prior to the implementation of construction activities (including staging and equipment storage). Any special status species identified during the surveys shall not be disturbed unless under the direction provided by a qualified biologist. If an active nest is found during construction, disturbance should not occur until young have fledged or under the direction provided by a qualified biologist.

Required Mitigation: **BIO-2: Pre-Construction Tahoe Yellow Cress Survey**

To avoid potential impacts to TYC, a focused botanical survey should be conducted before construction disturbance and during the appropriate flowering/identification period where suitable shoreline habitat occurs. The survey should be conducted between June 15 and Sept 30 before construction within the mapped backshore and suitable habitat. If TYC is present during the survey, an avoidance plan shall be prepared with TRPA coordination to avoid impacts to stems and populations.

3.4.6-2. Would the Project have a substantial adverse effect on any riparian habitat or other sensitive natural community identified in local or regional plans, policies, regulations or by the California Department of Fish and Game or US Fish and Wildlife Service? (CEQA IVb)

Standard of Significance: Direct or indirect impact greater than zero acres for State or Federal sensitive natural communities, and direct or indirect impact greater than zero acres to SEZ including riparian habitat constitute a significant impact.

Environmental Analysis: *Less than Significant Impact with Mitigation.*

As discussed in the Environmental Setting, the only riparian vegetation present within the project area is an isolated patch of willow and alder shrubs that occur on the bank of Griff Creek, surrounded by upland habitats.

Trimming of the existing shrubs in this location may occur to allow for construction of the shared-use trail bridge span and footing placement. The project does not propose to remove willow or alder species, and the most direct alignment from SR 28 to the intersection of Secline Street and Brockway Vista Drive was selected for the shared-use trail. As discussed in Question 3.4.6-1 above, Mitigation measure BIO-1 would ensure that impacts to any potential nesting birds will be avoided. Additionally, the bridge has been specifically designed to span the width of the Griff Creek channel and adjacent riparian habitat; therefore, potential impact to riparian habitat would be less than significant and would not require permitting or mitigation of impacts under Section 1602 of the CDFG Code.

Required Mitigation: **BIO-1. Pre-Construction Avian Survey and BIO-2: Pre-Construction Tahoe Yellow Cress Survey.**

3.4.6-3. Would the Project have a substantial adverse effect on federally protected wetlands (including, but not limited to, marsh, vernal pool, coastal, etc.) through direct removal, filling, hydrological interruption, or other means? (CEQA IVc)

Standard of Significance: Greater than zero acres and/or zero linear feet of disturbance or discharge to wetlands as defined by Section 404 of the CWA through direct removal, filling, hydrologic interruption or other means constitutes a significant impact as defined by the USACE jurisdictional waters regulations, 404 CFR 230 Section 404(b)(1), CDFG Section 1600 et seq, and USEPA and State of California no net loss policies.

Environmental Analysis: *Less Than Significant Impact with Mitigation.*

An aquatic resources delineation was not conducted for the project area. However, potential jurisdictional drainages (Griff Creek) under Section 404 of the Clean Water Act (CWA) are likely present in the project area within the Griff Creek drainage. The project does not include bridge footings or support features within the creek channel. However, without a jurisdictional determination it is difficult to determine whether wetlands and/or waters of the US would be impacted.

With implementation of Mitigation Measure BIO-3, which outlines requirements for obtaining applicable permits pertaining to impact of waters of the US and State of California, the impact would be mitigated to less than significant.

Required Mitigation: **BIO-3: Section 404/401 Permit Compliance**

Prior to construction, NTPUD shall conduct appropriate studies to determine the presence or absence of federal or state protected aquatic resources. Should aquatic resources be identified within the boundaries of proposed shared-use trail bridge construction, NTPUD shall apply for and obtain a U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Section 404 CWA permit for proposed impacts to a water of the U.S., including applicable permits from the state of California, including a Section 401 permit from the Lahontan Regional Water Quality Control Board and California Department of Fish and Game Code Section 1602 (Lake or Streambed Alteration Agreement), if applicable. These permit applications establish appropriate mitigation measures that protect against long-term significant impacts to waters of the U.S., waters of the State, and their associated habitats.

3.4.6-4. Would the Project interfere substantially with the movement of any native resident or migratory fish or wildlife species or with established native resident or migratory wildlife corridors, or impede the use of native wildlife nursery sites? (CEQA IVd)

Standard of Significance: A significant impact results from the blockage, disruption or impedance of use of greater than zero wildlife or fish corridors or native wildlife nursery sites, as defined by TRPA Code Chapters 62 and 63.

Environmental Analysis: *Less than Significant Impact.*

As discussed in the Environmental Setting, the project area contains Griff Creek. As discussed in Question 3.4.6-1, it has been determined through field reconnaissance within the project area, that Griff Creek does not contain suitable habitat for either the SNYLF or LCT and neither have been detected. The project would

not adversely affect fish passage in Griff Creek as the bridge is designed specifically to avoid construction within the creek channel.

Additionally, it is possible for migratory species such as birds and mammals to passively use the area. Though restroom facilities and associated pathways and kayak/SUP storage are proposed for previously disturbed areas within the project area; the project does not propose to modify any undeveloped land areas or install structures in a manner that would impede potential migration of mammals. The shared-use trail and Griff Creek bridge crossing would not put up a barrier to wildlife movement. As provided in Mitigation Measure BIO-1, the project will be surveyed for migratory birds nesting in the project area prior to construction to prevent significant impacts to a migratory bird species during construction; therefore, additional mitigation for migratory birds would not be required and impacts would be less than significant.

Required Mitigation: None.

3.4.6-5. Would the Project conflict with any local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources, such as tree preservation policy or ordinance? (CEQA IVe)

Standard of Significance: If the Project conflicts with goals and policies outlined in the conservation element of the TRPA Regional Plan for vegetation, wildlife and/or fisheries a significant impact results to biological resources.

Environmental Analysis: *Less than Significant Impact.*

Within the project area, approximately 7 Jeffrey pine trees, ranging from 6 to 18-inches in diameter at breast height (dbh), would be removed during construction of the path and restroom facility for Concept A and 6 aspen and 6 Jeffrey pine trees for Concept B.

Tree protection will follow the standards in TRPA Code of Ordinances Section 33.6.10. Tree removal activities will be conducted in accordance with TRPA Code of Ordinances Section 61.1.6., particularly TRPA Code Section 61.1.6C *Tree Cutting within Stream Environment Zones*: tree cutting within SEZs may be permitted to allow for early successional stage vegetation management, sanitation salvage cuts, fuels management for fire hazard reduction, restoration or enhancement of ecosystem health and diversity, and fish and wildlife habitat improvement projects, in accordance with the standards provided in the Code Section. The project would be subject to the following requirements associated with tree removal within SEZ:

1. Vehicle Restrictions: All vehicles shall be restricted to areas outside of the SEZ.
2. Soil Conditions: All work within SEZs shall be limited to times of the year when soil conditions are dry and stable, or when conditions are adequate for over-snow tree removal operations without causing significant soil disturbance and/or significant vegetation damage.
3. Trees and Debris Kept from Streams: Felled trees and harvest debris shall be kept out of all perennial or intermittent streams. If deposited in the stream, the material shall be removed unless it is determined that such logs and woody material add structural diversity pursuant to fish and wildlife habitat improvements in accordance with Chapter 62: Wildlife Resources, and Chapter 63: Fish Resources. This determination shall be approved by TRPA.

Because the project is required to comply with the TRPA Code pertaining to tree removal within SEZ, including implementation of required protection controls, impacts would from tree removal would remain less than significant. Trees proposed for removal to construct the restroom facility and shared-use trail will

be used onsite for the proposed outdoor classroom in the upland areas near Griff Creek. No tree removal is proposed for the shared-use trail or bridge crossing within the Griff Creek riparian habitat. The project additionally would not conflict with TRPA Code pertaining to the protection of wildlife, vegetation, or fisheries as the project incorporates avoidance measures or mitigation where appropriate to comply with Code requirements.

Required Mitigation: None.

3.4.6-6. Would the Project conflict with the provisions of an adopted Habitat Conservation Plan, Natural Community Conservation Plan, or other approved local, regional, or state habitat conservation plan? (CEQA IVf)

Standard of Significance: If the Project conflicts with the provisions of an adopted Habitat Conservation Plan, Natural Community Conservation Plan or other approved habitat conservation plan, a significant impact results.

Environmental Analysis: *No Impact.*

The Project does not conflict with the provisions of an adopted Habitat Conservation Plan, Natural Community Conservation Plan, or other approved local, regional, or state habitat conservation plan because no such plans exist for the project area.

Required Mitigation: None.

3.4.6-7. Would the Project result in removal of native vegetation in excess of the area utilized for the actual development permitted by the land capability/IPES system? (TRPA 4a)

Standard of Significance: Removal of greater than zero acres of native vegetation in excess of the area utilized for the actual development permitted by the TRPA land capability system results in a significant impact as defined by TRPA Code Chapters 30 and 33.

Environmental Analysis: *No Impact.*

New disturbance and land coverage are necessary within the mapped LCD 1b (SEZ) to construct recreational beach enhancement projects including the restroom facility, associated walkways, shared-use trail and bridge. The project must comply with TRPA vegetation protection controls during construction and would only remove vegetation necessary for project implementation. Findings required for TRPA and Lahontan to permit land coverage within the SEZ are included in Section 3.4.9 (Geology and Soils and Land).

Required Mitigation: None.

3.4.6-8. Would the Project result in removal of riparian vegetation other vegetation associated with critical wildlife habitat, either through direct removal or indirect lowering of the groundwater table? (TRPA 4b)

Standard of Significance: The direct removal or indirect lowering of the groundwater table during Project construction or long-term operations that causes loss of riparian vegetation or other vegetation associated with critical wildlife habitat constitutes a significant impact as defined by TRPA Code Chapter 61.

Environmental Analysis: *No Impact.*

As described in the response to Question 3.4.6-2, the project incorporates design features that reduce disturbance and the effects of disturbance, including use of a bridge span to avoid disturbance within the Griff Creek channel or associated riparian habitat. Additionally, riparian vegetation in the project area is limited. Only potential pruning/trimming would occur; no removal of riparian vegetation is proposed. If necessary for the bridge footings, the project would be required to implement a Dewatering Plan as part of the Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) to protect against SEZ impacts including those to riparian vegetation.

Required Mitigation: None.

3.4.6-9. Would the Project result in introduction of new vegetation that will require excessive fertilizer or water, or will provide a barrier to the normal replenishment of existing species? (TRPA 4c)

Standard of Significance: The introduction of noxious species or the introduction of new vegetation that requires excessive fertilizer or water constitutes a significant impact as defined by TRPA Code Chapter 61.

Environmental Analysis: *No Impact.*

As discussed in the Environmental Setting section (and regulatory compliance measures section 2.4.11), BMPs would be implemented to prevent the spread of invasive and noxious weeds during construction. The use of BMPs would address the risk of spread or introduction of invasive species, and additional mitigation would not be required.

The project does not propose to introduce new vegetation that would require fertilizer or water or provide a barrier to the normal replenishment of existing species.

Required Mitigation: None.

3.4.6-10. Would the Project result in 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)? (TRPA 4d)

Standard of Significance: A change in diversity or distribution of species or number of species of plants resulting from Project construction or operations constitutes a significant impact as defined by TRPA Code Chapter 33 and 62 and 63.

Environmental Analysis: *No Impact.*

No special status plant species were identified within the project area. The project is required to comply with TRPA Code provisions for vegetation removal, tree removal, and revegetation. The project would therefore comply with requirements to preserve and protect existing vegetation where tree removal is not proposed. Much of the shared-use trail alignment east of Griff Creek would be constructed in existing disturbance areas where vegetation is not present. Therefore, the project would not result in a change in diversity or distribution of plants.

Required Mitigation: None

3.4.6-11. Would the Project result in reduction of the numbers of any unique, rare or endangered species of plants? (TRPA 4e)

Standard of Significance: The reduction of the number of any unique, rare or endangered species of plants as a result of Project construction and operations constitutes a significant impact as defined by TRPA Code Chapter 61.

Environmental Analysis: *No, with Mitigation.*

As described in the Environmental Setting, no special status plant species (including TRPA special interest species) were identified within the project area during the reconnaissance surveys. Based on the urbanized nature and history of ground disturbance within the Secline Beach project area, it is unlikely that any special status plant species (e.g., Tahoe yellow cress) would occur within or adjacent to the project area. Though it can grow along a majority of the Lake Tahoe shoreline, habitat is primarily limited to the open sandy beach portion of the Project area within the NTPUD owned parcel on the east end of the beach. Because of the existing NTPUD sewer pump station at the end of Secline Street, and the lack of a flat unvegetated open beach, habitat is less suitable within the CTC and Placer County parcels within the project area. Finally, no stems or TYC populations were observed during the Tahoe yellow-cress (*Rorippa subumbelatta*) survey performed on 27 May 2026. However, due to timing of the May 2026 survey and high lake levels during the survey (approximately 6228.5' elevation) a follow-up survey should be performed prior to construction disturbance to ensure TYC are not present.

Required Mitigation: **BIO-2: Pre-Construction Tahoe Yellow Cress Survey.**

3.4.6-12. Would the Project result in removal of streambank and/or backshore vegetation, including woody vegetation such as willows? (TRPA 4f)

Standard of Significance: TRPA revised Code Subsection 61.3.3 prohibits the removal of SEZ vegetation except as allowed by other Code provisions. Loss of riparian vegetation results in a significant impact.

Environmental Analysis: *No Impact.*

Minimal removal of riparian species would occur. The riparian vegetation along the banks of Griff Creek at the location of the proposed bridge crossing will be protected where possible and trimmed as needed for construction of the bridge abutments/foundation. This removal will be the minimal necessary for construction. Impacts would be temporary, and the vegetation would be allowed to regrow after construction of the proposed bridge span design.

Required Mitigation: None

3.4.6-13. Would the Project result in 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? (TRPA 4g)

Standard of Significance: TRPA Code Subsection 61.1.4 prohibits the removal of trees larger than 30-inches dbh for west side forest types in lands that are in conservation or recreation plan areas except under specific Project conditions. Tree removal that does not meet findings outlined in Code Subsection 61.1.4 results in a significant impact within TRPA Conservation or Recreation land use areas.

Environmental Analysis: *No Impact.*

Though used as a public beach, the Project area is not located within a TRPA conservation or recreation land use area. No trees larger than 30-inches dbh would be removed as part of the project; as such there would be no impact.

Required Mitigation: None.

3.4.6-14. Would the Project result in a change in the natural functioning of an old growth ecosystem? (TRPA 4h)

Standard of Significance: A change in the natural functioning of an old growth ecosystem constitutes a significant impact as determined by TRPA Code Chapter 61 and Goals and Policies.

Environmental Analysis: *No Impact.*

See discussion and analysis for Question 3.4.6-13 above. The project area does not contain any ecosystems delineated as old growth. The project will not impact or change the natural functioning of old growth ecosystems.

Required Mitigation: None.

3.4.6-15. Would the Project result in 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)? (TRPA 5a)

Standard of Significance: A change in the diversity or distribution of species, or numbers of any species of animals resulting from Project construction or operations constitutes a significant impact to TRPA Thresholds and TRPA goals and policies pertaining to wildlife fisheries.

Environmental Analysis: *No, with Mitigation*

Refer to discussion and analysis for Question 3.4.6-1. With mitigation, the project would have a less than significant impact on the distribution or numbers of species from construction and operational impacts.

Required Mitigation: **Mitigation Measures BIO-1: Pre-Construction Avian Survey and BIO-2: Pre-Construction Tahoe Yellow Cress Survey.**

3.4.6-16. Would the Project result in reduction of the number of any unique, rare or endangered species of animals? (TRPA 5b)

Standard of Significance: A significant impact occurs if the project results in the reduction of any TRPA designated, state, or federal special status species.

Environmental Analysis: *No, with Mitigation.*

See discussion and analyses for Question 3.4.6-1. Implementation of Mitigation Measure BIO-1 is required to ensure project impacts to special status avian species are reduced to less than significant.

Required Mitigation: **Mitigation Measures BIO-1: Pre-Construction Avian Survey.**

3.4.6-17. Would the Project result in introduction of new species of animals into an area, or result in a barrier to the migration or movement of animals? (TRPA 5c)

Standard of Significance: The introduction of new species into the project area or the blockage or disruption of fish or wildlife corridors constitutes a significant impact by the Project to the migration or movement of animals.

Environmental Analysis: *No Impact*

See discussion and analysis for Question 3.4.6-4 above. No new species of animals are proposed for introduction into the project area as a result of the Project. No animals, insects or invertebrate species will be introduced.

Required Mitigation: None.

3.4.6-18. Would the Project result in deterioration of existing fish or wildlife habitat quantity or quality? (TRPA 5d)

Standard of Significance: Deterioration of existing fish or wildlife habitat quantity or quality from construction and operations of the Project constitutes a significant impact to these habitats as defined in TRPA Code Chapters 62 and 63.

Environmental Analysis: *No Impact.*

Refer to Questions 3.4.6-1 and 3.4.6-4. The project area is located within an existing public beach access/recreation area and is characterized by existing human presence and use. The project does not impact wildlife corridors, and because of existing disturbance from beach visitors, suitable habitat for SSS is poor and would not be worsened. The design of the project avoids impacts to potential habitat where possible by minimizing impacts associated with the proposed bridge span structure. The minimal vegetation and tree removal proposed under either Concept A or B reduces the potential impact to wildlife habitat to a level of less than significant.

Required Mitigation: None.

3.4.7 Cultural Resources (CEQA) and Archaeological/Historical (TRPA)

This section presents the analyses for potential impacts to cultural, archaeological and historical resources, discussing the Project impacts on cultural resources related to the disturbance of archaeological, historical, architectural, and Native American/traditional heritage resources. The section also addresses disturbance of unknown archaeological resources, as well as paleontological resources (fossils). Table 3-9 identifies the applicable impacts, anticipated level of impact, and whether mitigation measures are required to reduce impacts to a less than significant level.

Environmental Setting:

A Cultural Resource study was completed in June 2026 for the Secline Beach Enhancement Project, along with efforts to consult with the Washoe Tribe under California AB 52 beginning in October 2025. Following the October 2025 request for tribal consultation, follow up emails were sent to the Washoe Tribe in January 2026 and again in May 2026. To date, the Washoe Tribe have not replied to identify any tribal resources within the APE.

A records search was conducted at the North Central Information Center (NCIC) of the California Historical Resources Information System at California State University, Sacramento, Sacramento, California in February 2026. The area reviewed consisted of a ¼-mile radius beyond the boundaries of the Secline Beach parcels also known as the area of potential effect (APE).

The following local, state, and federal cultural resource inventories were reviewed:

- Directory of Properties in the Historic Property Directory for Placer County (February 2026), which includes properties evaluated for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR), and various other state and local registers;
- The California Historic Resources Inventory (February 2026);
- Historic American Building Survey (February 2026);
- Five Views: An Ethnic Sites Survey for California (1988);
- California Historical Landmarks (1996); and
- Historic Spots in California (1990).

The literature review identified 19 previously completed studies within 1/4 mile of the Project Property. The studies span dates from 1991 to 2020 with most of the work completed between 2004 and 2020. The list of studies is provided in the Cultural Resources Study (Table 1).

The records search identified 25 previously recorded cultural resources within 1/4 mile of the APE. The resources are listed in the Cultural Resources Study (Table 2). The recorded archaeological sites consist of both prehistoric archaeological and historic archeological components. The properties have not been evaluated for inclusion in the NRHP or CRHR. The properties were identified during pedestrian surveys and may meet significance criteria. The Cultural Resource Study identified one previously recorded resource within the project area (P-31-001601, Isolated bedrock mortar milling feature). This single bedrock milling feature consists of a smoothed grinding surface on a small granite bedrock in the existing picnic area.

Table 3-9: Cultural Resources and Archaeological/Historical				
CEQA Environmental Checklist Item	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Measures	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
3.4.7-1. Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource as defined in §15064.5? (CEQA Va)				X
3.4.7-2. Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource pursuant to §15064.5? (CEQA Vb)		X		

3.4.7-3. Disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries? (CEQA Vc)				X
TRPA Initial Environmental Checklist Item	Yes	No, With Mitigation	Data Insufficient	No
3.4.7-4. 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? (TRPA 20a)		X		
3.4.7-5. 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? (TRPA 20b)		X		
3.4.7-6. Is the property associated with any historically significant events and/or sites or persons? (TRPA 20c)		X		

3.4.7-1. Would the Project cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource as defined in §15064.5? (CEQA Va)

Standard of Significance: If the Project adversely affects important examples of major periods of California history or pre-history, a significant impact results to historical resources. Impacts to eligible or potentially eligible resources include those resulting from construction, operation, or maintenance activities that adversely impact the integrity of historic resources and are unavoidable based on the Project placement.

Environmental Analysis: Less than Significant Impact.

As discussed in the Environmental Setting, a Cultural Resources Study was prepared for the project to document project impacts to potential cultural and historic resources of significance within the project area. Results of the efforts indicate that there are no known historic resources of concern within the project area. The historic maps and aerial imagery reviewed did not show historic roads or other features over 50 years old within the APE. Additionally, it was determined through the archival research that the potential for previously undiscovered subsurface historic resources to exist within the APE is low.

Implementation of federal and state regulations, Caltrans policy, TRPA Code (Chapter 67) and General Plan policies address protection of historic, cultural, and archaeological resources and provide processes to protect against significant impacts to these resources. Therefore, any potential impacts would remain less than significant and additional mitigation would not be required.

Required Mitigation: None.

3.4.7-2. Would the Project cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource pursuant to §15064.5? (CEQA Vb)

Standard of Significance: If the Project causes “a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource” (i.e. physical demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration of the resource or its immediate surroundings) pursuant to PRC Section 15064.5, a significant impact results to archaeological resources.

Environmental Analysis: Less than Significant Impact with Mitigation.

As described in the Environmental Setting, one site (P-31-001601 - Isolated bedrock mortar milling feature), was encountered and recorded during previous survey of the Secline Beach project area. Site P-31-001601 was not evaluated for the CRHR; however, it will be assumed to be a tribal cultural resource for the purposes of this IS/IEC. Site P-31-001601 is located within the Placer County parcel and located near the intersection of the proposed shared-use trail and restroom facilities access pathway under Concept A. Construction (excavation, tree removal and paving) of the two paved trails/pathways could potentially directly impact the bedrock mortar and therefore this impact is considered significant. Under Concept B, the restroom facility and associated access pathways are relocated to the NTPUD parcel, but grading and paving for the location of the shared-use trail alignment is identical to Concept A, and as such, grading required for the shared-use trail would potentially directly impact the bedrock mortar and therefore, this impact is also considered significant for Concept B.

The NTPUD sent AB 52 notifications letters to six tribes on the official tribal list provided by the NAHC on July 10, 2026, and the Washoe Tribe responded on August 25, 2026 to request consultation. Consultation efforts will be initiated between the Tribe and NTPUD with the goal of outlining measures for tribal monitoring during construction and for the Washoe Tribe to be involved in the development of interpretive elements related to Site P-31-001601. In addition to efforts to address the known resource, there is potential for ground disturbance activities during project construction to encounter previously undiscovered tribal cultural resources. These activities could damage or destroy tribal cultural resources, and this would be a potentially significant impact. Implementation of Mitigation Measure CULT-1, would reduce impacts associated with cultural resources to a less-than-significant level by continuing consultation with the Washoe Tribe to avoid impacts to a presumed tribal cultural resource, requiring the installation of an interpretive panel that acknowledges the Washoe Tribe’s history and ancestral homelands, providing an opportunity for a tribal monitor during ground disturbing construction activities, and by requiring the appropriate treatment and proper care of any tribal cultural resources discovered during construction and determined to be significant resources.

Required Mitigation: CULT-1: Consult with the Washoe Tribe of Nevada and California and Relocate Trail Alignment(s) to Avoid Recorded Cultural Resource.

Prior to construction of the Secline Beach Enhancement Project Shared-Use Path and Concept A pathway from the Shared-Use Path to the restroom facility, NTPUD shall consult with the Washoe Tribe of Nevada and California to establish whether site P-31-001601 (Isolated bedrock mortar milling feature) is a tribal cultural resources, to precisely map its location, and to determine if the site may warrant additional study and recordation. Consultation with the Washoe Tribe will be used to determine if the feature is significant by meeting one of the four criteria established in the National Register of Historic Places or the California Register of Historical Resources, or if the feature is considered a protected Tribal Cultural Resource to the Washoe Tribe.

If the site is determined not to be significant through consultation with the Washoe Tribe, then any physical disturbance to the feature will be considered as having no effect to historical properties or Tribal Cultural Resources, and no further action is required.

If the known feature is determined to be a protected resource under state, federal or Tribal standards, efforts outlined below to mitigate impacts to the feature and from potential discovery of unknown resources will be undertaken.

- To protect the integrity of the identified bedrock mortar feature located within the APE, the project will be redesigned to avoid direct impact to the feature. For Concept A, the western most restroom facility access pathway intersection with the shared-use trail alignment will be relocated approximately 10 feet further to the west – or a distance determined necessary through tribal consultation to avoid direct impact to the bedrock mortar from construction grading or trail paving. For Concept B, the shared-use trail alignment will be relocated further west and south to avoid direct impact to the bedrock mortar from construction grading or trail paving.
- Prior to project operation, the NTPUD shall develop and install an interpretive panel(s) next to feature P-31-001601 to convey information about the cultural, historical, and/or archaeological context of the project area. The interpretive panel(s) shall be designed in consultation with the Washoe Tribe. Panel content shall acknowledge the Washoe Tribe's history and affirm the park as part of the Tribe's ancestral and present-day homelands. The location, design, and installation of the interpretive panel(s) shall be coordinated with the NTPUD and Washoe Tribe to ensure protection and respectful interpretation of tribal cultural resources and raise awareness through the inclusion of the Washoe language.
- Prior to the start of facility construction, a tribal cultural specialist will fence the feature to create a buffer of at least 5 feet during construction. The temporary fencing may be removed after adjacent site construction has been completed, and once permanent protection measures (e.g., fencing/vegetative buffers) and interpretive panels are in place. Details for the protection measures shall be included in the final civil plans for the Project. No track-mounted or heavy-wheeled vehicles will be allowed within the fenced protection area.
- The NTPUD shall contact the Washoe Tribe at least one month prior to project ground-disturbing activities to retain the services of the Washoe Tribe, or its designee, for tribal monitoring during ground-disturbing activities. The duration of the construction schedule and tribal monitoring shall be determined at this time. The NTPUD shall contact the tribal representative a minimum of 7 days before beginning earthwork or other ground-disturbing activities. The tribal monitor will be invited to be present on-site during all construction phases that involve ground-disturbing activities, including tree removal, boring, excavation, drilling, and trenching. In the event the tribal monitor does not report to the job site at the scheduled time after receiving proper notice, activities may proceed without monitoring, and construction workers shall comply with TCR-1c if any potential resources are observed.

Should the tribal monitor be present the NTPUD may request copies of complete daily monitoring logs from the Tribal Historical Preservation Office that provide details on each day's activities, including construction activities, locations, soil, and any cultural materials that were identified. However, it will be at the discretion of the Tribal Historic Preservation Office to determine what information related to cultural materials from the daily logs may be shared. The on-site monitoring shall end when the site grading and excavation activities are completed or when the Washoe Tribe has indicated, in writing, that the remaining construction has a low potential for affecting Tribal cultural resources.

- Prior to the start of ground disturbing activities, the NTPUD will give the tribal monitor an opportunity to train construction personnel to identify potential cultural resources and how to protect those resources until they can be inspected by the tribal cultural specialist/tribal monitor.

- During ground-disturbing construction activities, if any suspected tribal cultural resources or resources of cultural significance to the Washoe Tribe, including but not limited to features, anthropogenic/cultural soils, cultural belongings or objects (artifacts), shell, bone, shaped stones or bone, or ash/charcoal deposits are discovered by any person during construction activities including ground disturbing activities, all work shall pause immediately within 100 feet of the find, or an agreed-upon distance based on the project area and nature of the find. Work shall cease in and within the immediate vicinity of the find regardless of whether the construction is being actively monitored by a tribal monitor, cultural resources specialist, or professional archaeologist who meets the secretary of the Interior's professional qualifications. The NTPUD shall implement measures deemed necessary by the Washoe Tribe for the protection of the tribal cultural resource, with preservation in place being the preferred treatment. The contractor shall not resume work in the area of the discovery until directed to do so by the NTPUD, in coordination with the Washoe Tribe, but in no case shall the construction be halted for more than 5 consecutive days.
- If the tribal monitor has not reported to the job site, the construction manager shall photo-document ground disturbing activities in the vicinity of the isolated bedrock feature before, during, and at the conclusion of earth moving activities, and the photos will be retained in the project record.

3.4.7-3. Would the Project disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries? (CEQA Vc)

Standard of Significance: A significant impact results if the Project affects human remains.

Environmental Analysis: *Less Than Significant Impact.*

Based on the prehistoric and historic uses of the area and the prior ground disturbance of the project area, human remains are not expected to be discovered during construction activities. However, as with most Projects that include ground disturbing actions, the potential for adverse impact to human remains exists should they be encountered during construction (Section 7050.5 of the California Health and Safety Code states that it is a misdemeanor to knowingly disturb a human grave).

Section 7050.5(b) of the California Health and Safety Code and Section 5097.98 of the State Public Resources Code specify required protocol to implement when human remains are discovered. If human remains are discovered, the Codes require work to cease within the immediate area and notification of the County Coroner. If the remains are determined to be Native American, the coroner will notify the Native American Heritage Commission, and the procedures outlined in CEQA Section 15064.5(d) and (e) shall be followed including notification of the Washoe tribe.

Because the project is required to comply with these requirements to implement controls to protect human remains against significant impact during ground-disturbance activities, the project would not alter or adversely affect or result in the loss of these resources and their associated ethnic and cultural values. Therefore, potential impacts to human remains would remain less than significant.

Required Mitigation: None.

3.4.7-4. Will the Project result in an alteration of or adverse physical or aesthetic effect to a significant archaeological or historical site, structure, object or building? (TRPA 20a)

Standard of Significance: A significant impact occurs if the Project adversely affects significant historical or archaeological resources in violation of Section 67 of the TRPA Code of Ordinances.

Environmental Analysis: *No Impact with Mitigation.*

See discussion in Questions 3.4.7-1 and 3.4.7-2 above. Mitigation is required to protect one identified archaeological resource located within the Project APE. Relocation of Project trail features to avoid the resource would reduce the potential impact to a less than significant level.

Required Mitigation: **CULT-1: Consult with the Washoe Tribe of Nevada and California and Relocate Trail Alignment(s) to Avoid Recorded Cultural Resource.**

3.4.7-5. Is the 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? (TRPA 20b)

Standard of Significance: A significant impact occurs if the Project adversely affects significant historical or archaeological resources in violation of Section 67 of the TRPA Code of Ordinances.

Environmental Analysis: *No Impact with Mitigation.*

See discussion in Questions 3.4.7-1 and 3.4.7-2 above. Mitigation is required to protect one identified archaeological resource located within the Project APE. Relocation of Project trail features to avoid the resource would reduce the potential impact to a less than significant level.

Required Mitigation: **CULT-1: Consult with the Washoe Tribe of Nevada and California and Relocate Trail Alignment(s) to Avoid Recorded Cultural Resource.**

3.4.7-6. Is the Project associated with any historically significant events and/or sites or persons? (TRPA 20c)

Standard of Significance: A significant impact occurs if the Project adversely affects significant historical or archaeological resources in violation of Section 67 of the TRPA Code of Ordinances.

Environmental Analysis: *No Impact with Mitigation.*

As documented in greater detail in the Cultural Resources Study (see discussion in Question 3.4.7-2), no historically significant events, sites or persons are associated with the Secline Beach Project site. However, a likely tribal cultural resource has been identified within the project area. As such, mitigation is required to protect the identified archaeological resource located within the Project APE. Relocation of Project trail features to avoid the resource would reduce the potential impact to a less than significant level.

Required Mitigation: **CULT-1: Consult with the Washoe Tribe of Nevada and California and Relocate Trail Alignment(s) to Avoid Recorded Cultural Resource.**

3.4.8 Energy (CEQA/TRPA)

This section presents the analyses for potential impacts to energy. Table 3-10 identifies the applicable impacts, anticipated level of impact, and whether mitigation measures are required to reduce impacts to a less than significant level.

Environmental Setting:

The Project Area consists of three publicly owned parcels on the shores of Lake Tahoe, currently operated as a public beach with residential land uses west and east, and commercial land uses north along the SR 28 corridor through Kings Beach. Immediately adjacent to the beach is a NTPUD sewer pump station that operates as part of the District's sewer collection and distribution system. Since the beach is located within an urban area, there are energy sources in the vicinity to serve urban uses, including overhead power lines. Energy used in the area includes electricity, natural gas, gasoline and diesel fuel, plus limited renewable energies.

Table 3-10: Energy				
CEQA Environmental Checklist Item	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Measures	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
3.4.8-1. Result in potentially significant environmental impact due to wasteful, inefficient, or unnecessary consumption of energy resources, during project construction or operation? (CEQA VIa)				X
3.4.8-2. Conflict with or obstruct a state or local plan for renewable energy or energy efficiency? (CEQA VIb)				X
TRPA Initial Environmental Checklist Item	Yes	No, With Mitigation	Data Insufficient	No
3.4.8-3. Use of substantial amounts of fuel or energy? (TRPA 15a)				X
3.4.8-4. Substantial increase in demand upon existing sources of energy, or require the development of new sources of energy? (TRPA 15b)				X

3.4.8-1. Would the Project result in potentially significant environmental impact due to wasteful, inefficient, or unnecessary consumption of energy resources, during project construction or operation? (CEQA VIa)

Standard of Significance: A significant impact occurs if Project construction or operations uses a quantity of fuel greater than average for a use of this type or that proposes to consume large quantities of energy.

Environmental Analysis: *Less than Significant Impact.*

The Project includes several beach enhancements (e.g., shared-use trail, walkways, picnic areas, kayak/SUP storage, bike parking, and outdoor classroom area) that would not require the long-term use of energy resources and has the potential to reduce automobile fuel consumption by providing secure onsite storage for visitor's watercraft and access and connection to other trail systems for increased pedestrian and bicycle travel. The Project will also replace existing portable restroom facilities with a permanent restroom building. However, the energy needed to operate the restroom facility will be minimal, as the only power requirement is for lighting and freeze protection heating elements. No changes to electrical power infrastructure will be required except for the power drop at the local utility pole. Non-renewable energy resources such as gasoline and diesel are consumed during the construction process. Because construction would be limited and would not require quantities of energy resources beyond those of typical construction processes, and since the Project has the potential to reduce automotive trips in the area on an operational basis, the Project would not result in substantial depletion or wasteful use of energy resources during construction or operation.

Required Mitigation: None.

3.4.8-2. Would the Project conflict with or obstruct a state or local plan for renewable energy or energy efficiency? (CEQA VIb)

Standard of Significance: A significant impact would occur if a conflict with renewable energy policies or programs occurs or if policies and programs regarding energy efficiency are violated.

Environmental Analysis: *No Impact.*

The Project would partially implement a program in the 2025 RTP/SCS to improve non-auto transportation options (shared-use trail connection from SR 28 to Brockway Vista Drive) and reduces fuel consumption by providing secure onsite kayak/SUP storage to replace automotive trips with pedestrian and bicycle trips. Minimal lighting and freeze protection heating elements are proposed for the Project's restroom facility, and no other energy use is required daily following the initial construction process. Therefore, the Project actively supports plans for energy efficiency and would not obstruct plans to develop or expand renewable energy or energy efficiency programs in the future at Secline Beach.

Required Mitigation: None.

3.4.8-3. Would the Project use substantial amounts of fuel or energy? (TRPA 15a)

Standard of Significance: Significant impacts occur if Project features or components use large quantities of fuel above the volume required for such operations.

Environmental Analysis: *No Impact.*

Refer to Question 3.4.8-1. Project operations would not require fuel consumption outside of regular maintenance activities that already occur in the area. Construction would require fuel consumption; however, no fuels would be consumed at a higher rate than average and standard idling and equipment use restrictions would prevent wasteful use of fuel.

Required Mitigation: None.

3.4.8-4. Will the Project substantially increase the demand upon existing sources of energy, or require the development of new sources of energy? (TRPA 15b)

Standard of Significance: A significant impact occurs if the use proposed results in an increase in demand such that current supply cannot be met or additional energy sources are required.

Environmental Analysis: *No Impact.*

The Project would not consume large quantities of construction fuel that could not be supplied or that would require new energy development. Operations of the beach facilities include no features besides restroom lighting and freeze protection heating elements that would regularly consume energy or fuel.

Required Mitigation: None.

3.4.9 Geology and Soils (CEQA) and Land (TRPA)

This section presents the analyses for potential impacts to geology, soils and land. Table 3-11 identifies the applicable impacts, anticipated level of impact, and whether mitigation measures are required to reduce impacts to a less than significant level.

Environmental Setting:

The most significant geologic hazards associated with the Project area are from seismic activity and the associated effects. These hazards include surface fault rupture, ground shaking, liquefaction, subsidence, landslides, and seiche potential. The nearest Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zone is located approximately 20 miles to the south and there are no known faults within the Project area; therefore, damage to structures in the Project area from fault rupture is unlikely (CA Geological Survey). According to the California Building Code (CBC), the Project area is located in Seismic Zone D, a region of relatively high seismicity, and has the potential to experience strong ground shaking from earthquakes. As such, all structures must be designed to meet the regulations and standards associated with Zone D hazards as set forth in the CBC. The Project area is relatively level therefore landslides are not a threat to facility structures. The Project area is immediately on the lake shore; so a potential impact from a seiche would be likely should one occur. Older, well-consolidated, well-graded soils and the relative lack of shallow groundwater where restroom facilities are proposed make failure from liquefaction unlikely, but under the right hydrologic conditions, this unit might be susceptible to liquefaction during seismic events.

Though no excavation is proposed that would exceed 5 feet of depth, a geotechnical investigation has not been completed for the site and so it is assumed that groundwater is shallow in the project area. A geotechnical investigation will be required before construction to confirm whether groundwater is present in the bridge footing locations and to ensure groundwater interception is avoided.

The TRPA established a land capability system based upon the Bailey Land Classification System methodology (Bailey 1974). Land capability classification delineates the amount of impermeable development coverage (e.g. base allowable land coverage) that may exist within a land capability district (LCD). LCDs 1 to 3 are more sensitive to development, with LCD 1 being the most environmentally fragile. LCD 1b (also referred to as Stream Environment Zones or SEZ) is assigned whenever land is influenced by a stream or high groundwater. TRPA land capability mapping shows the entire project area as Class 1b (SEZ). There is no formally verified land coverage within the Project area as existing beach uses include kayak storage racks, picnic tables and informal dirt walkways/trails. Two of the publicly owned parcels include banked land coverage from former residential uses.

Table 3-11: Geology and Soils and Land

CEQA Environmental Checklist Item	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Measures	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
3.4.9-1. Directly or indirectly cause potential substantial adverse effects, including the risk of loss, injury, or death involving: i) Rupture of a known earthquake fault, as delineated on the most recent Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zoning Map issued by the State Geologist for the area or based on other substantial evidence of a known fault? Refer to Division of Mines and Geology Special Publication 42? ii) Strong seismic ground shaking? iii) Seismic-related ground failure, including liquefaction? iv) Landslides? (CEQA VIIa)			X	
3.4.9-2. Result in substantial soil erosion or the loss of topsoil? (CEQA VIIb)			X	
3.4.9-3. Be located on a geologic unit or soil that is unstable, or that would become unstable as a result of the project, and potentially result in on- or off-site landslide, lateral spreading, subsidence, liquefaction or collapse? (CEQA VIIc)			X	
3.4.9-4. Be located on expansive soil, as defined in Table 18-1-B of the Uniform Building Code (1994), creating substantial risks to life or property? (CEQA VIId)			X	

3.4.9-5. Have soils incapable of adequately supporting the use of septic tanks or alternative waste water disposal systems where sewers are not available for the disposal of waste water? (CEQA VIIe)				X
3.4.9-6. Directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geologic feature? (CEQA VIII f)				X
TRPA Initial Environmental Checklist Item	Yes	No, With Mitigation	Data Insufficient	No
3.4.9-7. Compaction or covering of the soil beyond the limits allowed in the land capability or Individual Parcel Evaluation System (IPES)? (TRPA 1a)				X
3.4.9-8. A change in the topography or ground surface relief features of site inconsistent with the natural surrounding conditions? (TRPA 1b)				X
3.4.9-9. Unstable soil conditions during or after completion of the proposal? (TRPA 1c)				X
3.4.9-10. Changes in the undisturbed soil or native geologic substructures or grading in excess of 5 feet? (TRPA 1d)				X
3.4.9-11. The continuation of or increase in wind or water erosion of soils, either on or off the site? (TRPA 1e)				X
3.4.9-12. 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? (TRPA 1f)				X
3.4.9-13. Exposure of people or property to geologic hazards such as earthquakes, landslides, backshore erosion, avalanches, mud slides, ground failure, or similar hazards? (TRPA 1g)				X

3.4.9-1. Would the Project expose people or structures to potential substantial adverse effects, including the risk of loss, injury, or death involving:

3.4.9-1.i) Rupture of a known earthquake fault, as delineated on the most recent Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zoning Map issued by the State Geologist for the area or based on other substantial evidence of a known fault? Refer to Division of Mines and Geology Special Publication 42? (CEQA VIIa).

Standard of Significance: For Question 3.4.9-1i through iv, the location of facilities within an Alquist-Priolo earthquake fault zone or known active fault zone or the location of facilities within areas of unstable soil without appropriate design features or construction controls constitutes a significant impact.

Environmental Analysis: *Less than Significant Impact.*

The Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zoning Act of 1972 was implemented to regulate development near active faults and to prevent construction of buildings for human occupancy on or near active faults (i.e., that have ruptured within the past 11,000 years). The designated zone extends from 200 to 500 feet on both sides of known active fault traces. Under the Act, no buildings intended for human occupancy may be constructed on or within fifty feet of an active fault trace. The Project area is located within the Sierra Nevada-Great Basin seismic belt. Based on the Division of Mines and Geology Special Publication 42 and the Index to Official Maps of Earthquake Fault Zones (Hart and Bryant 1997), the beach is not located in the Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zone. The closest Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zone is the Genoa fault located southeast of the area and outside the Lake Tahoe Basin. Therefore, there is no expected adverse effect on people or structures with regard to earthquake rupture as a result of implementation of this Project. The risk of fault rupture is a less than significant impact based on existing published data of officially recognized faults and proximity of the project area to such faults.

Required Mitigation: None.

3.4.9-1.ii) Strong seismic ground shaking?

Environmental Analysis: *Less than Significant Impact.*

See discussion and analysis for Question 3.4.9-1.i above.

Required Mitigation: None.

3.4.9-1.iii) Seismic-related ground failure, including liquefaction?

Environmental Analysis: *Less than Significant Impact.*

The California Department of Conservation and California Geological Survey maps do not identify the Project area as prone to liquefaction or landslides. The shared-use trail and Griff Creek bridge structure would be engineered to Caltrans and CBC requirements.

Required Mitigation: None.

3.4.9-1.iv) Landslides?

Environmental Analysis: *Less than Significant Impact.*

The Project area is relatively flat, with gentle slopes falling off towards the Lake Tahoe shoreline. Steeper slopes exist on either side of Griff Creek in areas with little existing public use. The shared-use trail would cross the Creek and would include a bridge crossing for the channel and steeply sloped banks. Based on the narrow width of the Creek at the crossing location and the presence of no nearby cliffs or areas of steep slopes in which a landslide could occur, the possibility of landslides and seismically induced slope instability is considered very low. As such, this impact is considered less than significant.

Required Mitigation: None.

3.4.9-2. Would the Project result in substantial soil erosion or the loss of topsoil? (CEQA VIIb)

Standard of Significance: Significant impacts result from non-compliance with TRPA Code Chapters 30, 33 and 60, the 208 Plan, the Lahontan Basin Plan (Chapter 5) or construction permit conditions requirements for the control of erosion on and off-site and the stabilization of soils during and upon completion of excavation, grading and fill activities.

Environmental Analysis: *Less than Significant Impact.*

See discussions and analyses for Questions 3.4.9-8, 3.4.9-9 and 3.4.9-10 below.

Required Mitigation: None.

3.4.9-3. Would the Project be located on a geologic unit or soil that is unstable, or that would become unstable as a result of the Project, and potentially result in on- or off-site landslide, lateral spreading, subsidence, liquefaction or collapse? (CEQA VIIc)

Standard of Significance: The location of new structures of facilities within areas subject to unstable soil conditions resulting from grading, excavation or fill constitutes a significant impact.

Environmental Analysis: *Less than Significant Impact.*

See discussions and analyses for Questions 3.4.9-1.i through 3.4.9-1.iv above and Question 3.4.9-4 below.

Required Mitigation: None.

3.4.9-4. Would the Project be located on expansive soil, as defined in Table 18-1-B of the Uniform Building Code (1994), creating substantial risks to life or property? (CEQA VIId)

Standard of Significance: Significant impacts result if the Project locates facilities within areas of moderate to high soil risk potential identified by geotechnical assessments, of unstable soils, or of expansive or corrosive soils without appropriate geotechnical and engineering measures.

Environmental Analysis: *Less than Significant Impact.*

According to the Swelling Clays Map of The Conterminous United States, the Tahoe Basin Region falls within an area that is underlain with little to no clays with swelling potential (USGS 1989). The native soils in the Lake Tahoe Basin and Secline Beach area are considered well-consolidated and are not prone to collapse. Frost heave is most common in silty soils and clays (Zhang 2013). The soil map units in the Project area include: 7011 (beaches), 7161 (Kingsbeach stony sandy loam) and 9011 Oxyaquic Cryorthents-Aquic Xerorthents-Tahoe complex) making the site less susceptible to movement from frost heave. The local soils are not considered corrosive or expansive and therefore corrosion impacts to concrete structures would not

occur to newly constructed equipment pads or bridge embankments. The restroom structure, shared-use trail and bridge crossing would be engineered per the California Building Code standards to avoid risks to persons using the restroom, trail and bridge or damage to the trail or bridge during a seismic event.

Required Mitigation: None.

3.4.9-5. Would the Project have soils incapable of adequately supporting the use of septic tanks or alternative wastewater disposal systems where sewers are not available for the disposal of wastewater? (CEQA VIIe)

Standard of Significance: Development of septic systems or alternative wastewater disposal systems in areas of soils that are inadequate of support such a use results in a significant impact.

Environmental Analysis: *No Impact.*

The Porter-Cologne Water Quality Act requires all sewage and wastewater to be disposed of outside the Lake Tahoe Basin. Therefore, use of septic tanks or alternative wastewater disposal are prohibited in the Lake Tahoe Region. The restroom facility will connect to existing NTPUD sewer collection and treatment systems.

Required Mitigation: None.

3.4.9-6. Would the Project directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geologic feature? (CEQA VIIIf)

Standard of Significance: A significant effect on the environment occurs if the project has the potential to pose a significant impact to paleontological resources identified during construction related ground disturbing activities, if any paleontological resources are identified during construction, as provided in PRC Section 5097.98, or if the project directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geologic feature. The significance of paleontological resources is determined in part by compliance with the Antiquities Act of 1906. Fossil remains of vertebrates are considered significant resources.

Environmental Analysis: *No Impact.*

The Project area contains no known unique paleontological resources or fossiliferous geologic features, and therefore, no paleontological resources or unique geologic features will be directly or indirectly destroyed by the Project. However, in the event of inadvertent discovery during construction, NTPUD is required to implement procedures to comply with state and federal law pertaining to the protection of resources.

Required Mitigation: None.

3.4.9-7. Would the Project result in compaction or covering of the soil beyond the limits allowed in the land capability or Individual Parcel Evaluation System (IPES)? (TRPA 1a)

Standard of Significance: Project proposals that do not comply with provisions of TRPA Code Section 30.4 for maximum land coverage (note: maximum land coverage for recreational facilities equals the minimum amount necessary to achieve the public purpose), Section 30.5 for additional coverage in low capability lands, or Section 30.6 for existing excess coverage create a significant impact.

Environmental Analysis: *No Impact.*

Tahoe Regional Planning Agency

TRPA Code Chapter 30 contains the criteria pertinent to land coverage for the project area. The Project proposal includes new land coverage and disturbance of SEZs (LCD 1b) for each of the proposed beach enhancements that include impervious surfaces (e.g., the restroom, restroom platform/stairs/ramps, pathways, bike parking and linear public facility). Each of the proposed enhancements are located within the 100-year floodplain but by following FEMA requirements and the Caltrans design standards for bridge structures within floodplains, will not adversely affect floodplain function. Analysis of the biological and hydrological impacts from SEZ and floodplain disturbance are not repeated in this section.

The Project requires relocation of existing verified and banked land coverage within the project area to accommodate new land coverage proposed for the restroom facility with supporting amenities, pathways, trash enclosures, and the shared use trail (linear public facility). As documented in the Coverage sheets for Concepts A and B in Appendix A, the Project would relocate existing verified (banked) land coverage within the project area to accommodate the new land coverage required for the beach enhancements, all located in land capability district (LCD) 1b. For Concept A, land coverage required for proposed beach enhancements totals 2,376 square feet. With mitigation added (0.5 square feet for every square foot of proposed land coverage relocation), 3,564 square feet of the banked project area land coverage (7,201 square feet) is required for the Project. For Concept B, land coverage required for proposed beach enhancements totals 2,580 square feet. With mitigation added (0.5 square feet for every square foot of proposed land coverage relocation), 3,870 square feet of the banked project area land coverage (7,201 square feet) is required for the Project. Under Concepts A and B, the land coverage required to construct the shared-use trail and bridge crossing at Griff Creek would require 2,671 (Concept B) to 2,742 (Concept A) square feet of land coverage exemptions.

TRPA Code Subsection 30.4.4 (Relocation of TRPA-Verified Existing Land Coverage) requires that land coverage relocation within the same parcel or project area meet the following findings:

A. The relocation is to an equal or superior portion of the parcel or project area, as determined by reference to the following factors:

- (1) Whether the area of relocation already has been disturbed;

The project area is currently disturbed by existing public uses, including Secline Street and parking areas, the NTPUD sewage lift station, and informal compacted walkways and trails and picnic areas associated with Secline Beach. Land coverage relocation is proposed in LCD 1b to construct beach enhancements under two different Concept plans. Concept A would include a new restroom facility and associated pathways and bike parking on the existing CTC parcel. Concept B would include a new restroom facility and associated pathways and bike parking on the NTPUD parcel. Concept B would also include a second location for bike parking on the CTC parcel. Each of these proposed enhancements would be placed in the location of former residential home sites where land coverage was removed and banked. Both Concepts A and B would include a shared-use trail and bridge crossing of Griff Creek that would cross the Placer County and existing CTC parcels to connect SR 28 to the intersection of Secline Street and Brockway Vista Drive. Land coverage for the new uses would come from land coverage banked after the removal of former residential home sites. No land coverage is required for the shared-use trail (linear public facility) since it qualifies for land coverage exemptions under Code Section 30.4.6.D.3 (Non-Motorized Public Trails).

(2) The slope of and natural vegetation on the area of relocation;

Slope is a factor of land capability. As such land coverage relocated in conformance with TRPA standards requiring relocation from equal or lower capability LCDs to higher ones generally avoids greater impacts related to slope. Native vegetation within the project area is variable, yet the riparian vegetation community types most sensitive to disturbance exist along Griff Creek and within the Lake Tahoe backshore. Vegetation removal in these locations would be avoided by implementation of the Project. The banked land coverage to be relocated for the beach enhancement facilities comes from previous residential uses at the site. It is reasonable to conclude that future trail design development can demonstrate relocation of land coverage from an area of sensitive natural vegetation to an area of equally or less sensitive natural vegetation, given that the Griff Creek bridge span is considered to be land coverage while avoiding removal of SEZ/riparian vegetation within the creek channel.

(3) The fragility of the soil on the area of relocation;

Land capability designation generally represents soil fragility; soils more sensitive to disturbance are grouped in lower capability LCDs. Because land coverage will be relocated from one LCD 1b area to another LCD 1b area, an equal or superior relationship to fragile soils is expected.

(4) Whether the area of relocation appropriately fits the scheme of use of the property;

Section 3.2.10, Land Use and Planning, concludes that the Project appropriately fits the scheme of use of the project area. Construction of facilities to support the public beach (e.g., restrooms, pathways, bike parking, and trash enclosures) and a segment of the Kings Beach shared-use trail corridor are permissible uses within the project area, continuing similar recreation and access uses found in the project area under existing conditions. The relocated land coverage comes from the elimination and successful restoration of former land uses (i.e., residential home sites), which represent urban land uses that are similar to the Project's recreational improvement goals.

(5) The relocation does not further encroach into a stream environment zone, backshore, or the setbacks established in the Code for the protection of stream environment zones or backshore;

The relocation is entirely located in LCD 1b but minimizes encroachment into sensitive SEZ habitat (e.g., riparian habitat along Griff Creek) and the setbacks established in the TRPA Code for the protection of SEZs to the greatest extent feasible by using a bridge to span the riparian habitat at the Griff Creek crossing for the shared-use trail. Similarly, the proposed beach enhancements will be primarily located outside of the mapped Lake Tahoe backshore, only located therein where access is provided for ADA purposes.

(6) The project otherwise complies with the land coverage mitigation program set forth in Section 30.6 (Excess Land Coverage Mitigation Program);

The Project is a recreational facility and is therefore subject to the excess land coverage mitigation program set forth in TRPA revised Code Section 30.6. Land coverage banked from the removal of the former residential home sites in excess of the base allowable land coverage for LCD 1b would require mitigation as part of the proposed beach enhancements. However, the shared-use trail (e.g., linear public facility exempt from land coverage requirements) would not require mitigation under this Code Section.

B. The area from which the land coverage was removed for relocation is restored in accordance with Subsection 30.5.3.

The Project relocates banked LCD 1b land coverage associated with former residential home sites within the project area that were previously restored in accordance with TRPA Code Subsection 30.5.3.

C. The relocation is not to Land Capability Districts 1a, 1b, 1c, 2 or 3, from any higher numbered land capability district.

The LCD 1b project area contains adequate TRPA banked land coverage eligible for relocation within the project area. The Project will relocate land coverage in excess of the calculated need for the facility foundations to meet the 1.5:1 offset described in finding 30.4.4.D.2 below.

D. If the relocation is from one portion of a stream environment zone to another portion, there is a net environmental benefit to the stream environment zone. "Net environmental benefit to a stream environment zone" is defined as an improvement in the functioning of the stream environment zone and includes, but is not limited to:

1. Relocation of coverage from a less disturbed area to a more disturbed area or to an area further away from the stream channel or water body, as applicable;

The project area includes banked land coverage from former residential home sites and is currently disturbed by existing beach uses, including public roadway and parking areas, NTPUD sewage pump station, unpaved walkways and trails, and picnic areas. Land coverage relocation is proposed in LCD 1b to offset new land coverage needed for the restroom facility with supporting amenities, bike parking, accessible picnic table, and trash enclosures. No land coverage relocation would be required for the shared-use trail and bridge span crossing the Griff Creek channel and SEZ with land coverage exemptions available for linear public facilities. It is reasonable to conclude that the relocation of banked LCD 1b land coverage will result in a net environmental benefit given that the proposed land coverage is located further away from Lake Tahoe than the restored and banked land coverage from the former residential home sites.

2. Retirement of land coverage in the affected stream environment zone in the amount of 1.5:1 of the amount of land coverage being relocated within a stream environment zone; or

Land coverage retirement amounts proposed by the project (See plan sheets with land coverage calculations in Appendix A) demonstrate compliance with the requirements of permanent retirement of 0.5 square feet of SEZ for every square foot of new encroachment.

3. For projects involving the relocation of more than 1,000 square feet of land coverage within a stream environment zone, a finding, based on a report prepared by a qualified professional, that the relocation will improve the functioning of the stream environment zone and will not negatively affect the quality of existing habitats, considering factors such as, but not limited to, soil function, hydrologic function, vegetation, and wildlife habitat.

The Project involves relocation of more than 1,000 square feet of LCD 1b land coverage to meet the project objectives outlined in Section 2. The banked land coverage available for use in the Project Area is a result of the removal of two former residences and driveways/decks on the Conservancy and NTPUD parcels. The new LCD 1b land coverage proposed for the Project includes the restroom facility, associated accessible pathways and picnic pad, bike parking, and the shared-use trail that connects the existing beach property to SR 28 and Secline Street by way of a Griff Creek bridge crossing. A majority of the Project area consists of heavily disturbed upland areas adjacent to the Griff Creek riparian corridor. The Project includes two design details intended to ensure there are no impacts to riparian areas. The project would construct a bridge that spans the Griff Creek channel to maintain existing

riparian habitat and hydrology below the bridge structure, and drainage design features to offset potential impacts of new paved land coverage associated with the restroom facility, pathways, and shared-use trail segment. These drainage facilities consist of infiltration channels/swales, rock slope protection and rock dissipators and would be installed, where required, to slow runoff, capture runoff, and allow for infiltration of surface runoff to groundwater. These actions avoid dewatering the downslope soils with the attendant potential for effect to riparian vegetation. As outlined above, the Project includes the permanent retirement of banked Class 1b land coverage in the amount of 0.5 square feet of land coverage for every square foot of land coverage approved for the Secline Beach Enhancements. Finally, the Project intends to improve forest health and potential riparian habitat along Griff Creek by selectively thinning trees within an overgrown forested area along the Griff Creek drainage. The combined results of these efforts will improve the riparian habitat along Griff Creek and maintain the quality of existing upland SEZ habitats throughout the rest of the beach project area.

As mentioned above, TRPA Code section 30.4.6.D.3 allows exemption from general SEZ disturbance prohibitions and land coverage requirements for shared use trail projects which meet certain criteria. The following discussion documents how the proposed shared-use trail alignment meets these criteria:

- a. Accessibility. The Secline beach shared-use trail will be a public trail that will improve non-auto access for beach visitors.
- b. Trail Route Design. The proposed shared-use trail is the most direct trail alignment between SR 28 and the Secline Street/Brockway Vista Drive intersection that minimizes disturbance to sensitive lands, riparian vegetation, and large trees while providing a new non-auto access opportunity to beach visitors. The proposed shared-use trail alignment is the first segment of the larger Kings Beach commercial corridor trail envisioned in the Kings Beach Vision Plan and TRPA EIP to provide safer pedestrian and bike access through the Kings Beach community.
- c. Trail Design. The shared-use trail alignment was selected to avoid tree removal to the greatest extent possible and to protect the wettest soils and most sensitive creek habitat using a bridge span over the sensitive riparian habitat. The project also incorporates drainage design features to offset potential impacts of new paved coverage associated with the shared-use trail segment. These drainage facilities consist of infiltration channels/swales, rock slope protection and rock dissipators and would be installed, where required, to slow runoff, capture runoff, and allow for infiltration of surface runoff to groundwater. The Project would also avoid removal of riparian vegetation as discussed in Section 3.4.6, which would only be pruned. Tree removal would also be minimized, and tree removal protection measures would be implemented.
- d. Limit on Exemption. The Secline Beach shared-use trail segment is identified in the Lake Tahoe Regions transportation and recreational planning documents (e.g., Environmental Improvement Program and 2025 TRPA Connections 2050: RTP/SCS) and therefore qualifies for the exemption.

Based on this review, the Secline Beach shared-use trail segment will likely be exempt from the calculation of land coverage requirements under TRPA Code section 30.4.6.D.3. However, as described below, the project must still permanently retire SEZ to offset the new beach enhancement projects (1.5 to 1) and mitigate excess land coverage that remains as banked land coverage within the project area. To offset excess Class 1b land coverage (banked on NTPUD and CTC parcels) that exceeded allowable limits (1 percent), the Secline Beach enhancement Project will pay excess land coverage mitigation fees based on formulas in TRPA Code Section 30.6.

Lahontan Basin Plan

Lahontan adopted Basin Plan amendments in 2014 (Lahontan, 2014) which include prohibitions for discharge in SEZ and 100-year floodplains (Prohibitions 5.2 and 5.3) as well as possible exceptions to those prohibitions for outdoor recreation projects. The Regional Board may grant exemptions from Prohibitions 5.2 and 5.3 under the following circumstances:

- (a) The project by its nature must be sited in a Stream Environment Zone (in making this determination the Regional Board should use the criteria in Table 5.7-3).

Basin Plan Table 5.7-3 provides guidelines regarding public outdoor recreation facilities and activities that create additional land coverage or permanent disturbance and which, by their very nature need not be sited on sensitive land. Prohibited activities or facilities are identified as parking areas, base lodge facilities and offices, and retail shops, unless there is no feasible non-sensitive site pursuant to a TRPA-approved and Forest Service-accepted master plan.

The Secline Beach Project requires land coverage disturbance in LCD 1b on Publicly owned lands to establish permanent restroom facilities (including waste disposal and drinking water) and associated pathways for beach users as documented in the Regional Board's Stipulated Order R6-2025-0020. The Project also proposes disturbance to provide a formal and secured boat/kayak storage facility for beach users to encourage non-auto transportation to and from the site. Users are more likely to arrive and depart the beach by foot or bike if they can securely store their non-motorized watercraft at the Beach site. Finally, as a linear public facility, the shared-use trail must cross the Griff Creek SEZ to achieve the goal of connecting the beach site to both SR 28 and a future trail corridor to be located along Brockway Vista Drive as envisioned in the King Beach Town Center Visioning Plans.

By their very nature, roads, trails, and utilities traverse large areas of the landscape, following an alignment chosen to connect different locations (Siller Ranch Resolution No. R6T-2006-0021, page 6). The bowl-like nature of the Tahoe Region in Kings Beach creates drainages with their attendant soil types that travel from the surrounding mountains to Lake Tahoe; creating a non-motorized transportation network within this context cannot avoid surface waters and associated SEZ. Therefore, such features by their very nature interact with SEZs in areas where crossings are necessary.

- (b) There is no feasible alternative which would reduce the extent of encroachment within the 100-year floodplain, or within the SEZ.

Proposed beach facilities primarily provide services to the summer-use beach guest and must be located nearby to the existing beach parcels and roadside parking, and within publicly owned lands managed by NTPUD for the recreational uses. Design features that reduce encroachment include placement of restroom facilities close to existing public roadways, placement of the proposed boat/kayak storage facility adjacent to and behind the existing gas station, and placement of the proposed shared-use trail and Griff Creek bridge crossing closer to SR 28 and farther away from the Creek's confluence with Lake Tahoe.

Alternatives for the restroom facility were analyzed by the NTPUD, and two sites were selected for evaluation in this environmental document. The two locations were selected based on current land ownership – one central location on the CTC parcel and a second location on the parcel already owned by NTPUD. Both concepts place the restroom structure at the northern end of the CTC (Concept A) and NTPUD (Concept B) parcels, farthest away from Lake Tahoe and within the lowest flood elevations for each respective parcel.

(c) Impacts are fully mitigated.

The application of temporary BMPs during construction and permanent stormwater BMPs and design features incorporated into project component design plans would mitigate impacts of new land coverage and permanent disturbance within the SEZ. The proposed shared-use trail would cross Griff creek at a location farthest away from Lake Tahoe and close to the existing disturbance associated with SR 28. The bridge crossing would be designed to span the 100-year floodplain elevation to maintain existing habitats and hydrology. The project incorporates drainage design features to offset potential impacts of new paved coverage associated with the restroom facility, pathways and shared-use trail segment. These drainage facilities consist of infiltration channels/swales, rock slope protection and rock dissipators and would be installed, where required, to slow runoff, capture runoff, and allow for infiltration of surface runoff to groundwater.

(d) SEZs are restored in an amount 1.5 times the area of SEZ disturbed or developed for the project.

The relocated land coverage proposed for the beach enhancements was removed, restored, and verified by TRPA as banked land coverage as part of the past demolition and restoration of residential home sites on the NTPUD and CTC parcels at Secline Beach. Project facilities that disturb SEZs would include land coverage relocation that includes land coverage retirement at a ratio of 1.5:1. As such, NTPUD will permanently retire 0.5 square feet of Class 1b land coverage for every square foot of land coverage relocated within the SEZ for the proposed facilities. In addition, excess land coverage will be mitigated with the issuance of a TRPA permit for the beach enhancements as required in TRPA Code Section 30.6.

The Project proposal, including the provisions for relocated land coverage, BMPs and mitigation of excess land coverage, meets the findings necessary to avoid significant impact from Secline Beach enhancements in low capability lands. Standard TRPA regulatory measures described above require the mitigation of excess land coverage and land coverage retirement for construction of new land coverage in land capability class 1b (SEZ).

Required Mitigation: None.

3.4.9-8. Will the Project result in a change in the topography or ground surface relief features of site inconsistent with the natural surrounding conditions? (TRPA 1b)

Standard of Significance: Changes in topographic features of the project area that are inconsistent with the surrounding conditions results in a significant impact to topography or ground surface relief features.

Environmental Analysis: *No Impact.*

Field evaluations identify no unique geologic or physical features within the project area that could be destroyed, covered or modified.

The Project proposal complies with the TPRA Code Site Development Provisions and Grading and Construction Provisions, creates no impact to native geologic substructures, and minimizes changes in topography. The proposal locates the restroom facility and associated pathways, and shared-use trail in areas of moderate slope – no portion of trail grades exceed 5 percent. Excavation for the bridge abutments do not exceed 5 feet bgs, and minimal cut and fill slopes along the shared-use bike trail alignment do not exceed 5 feet in depth below existing grades.

Required Mitigation: None.

3.4.9-9. Will the Project result in unstable soil conditions during or after completion of the proposal? (TRPA 1c)

Standard of Significance: Significant impacts result from non-compliance with TRPA Code Chapters 30, 33 and 60, the 208 Plan and the Lahontan Basin Plan (Chapter 5), which require the control of erosion on and off-site and the stabilization of soils during and upon completion of excavation, grading and fill activities.

Environmental Analysis: *No Impact.*

The project description in Chapter 2 includes provisions to prevent short-term erosion from construction impacts and long-term erosion from operational and maintenance activities (also see BMP sheets for Concepts A and B in Appendix A).

Short-Term. The potential for erosion is greatest during the construction period and prior to establishment of revegetation plantings. Construction of the Project involves soil disturbance and vegetation removal from clearing and grubbing activities, grading for cut and fill slopes necessary to provide a level foundation for the restroom facility and achieve final shared-use trail grades and the actual construction of the trail and bridge. Construction activities could cause temporary, short-term increases in runoff, soil erosion, wind erosion and sedimentation within and down gradient of the project area. When disturbed sites are not adequately stabilized and revegetated, wind can dislodge soil particles and make them airborne. When runoff bypasses natural processes, this water is not infiltrated and filtered by soils to provide contribution to local groundwater supplies. Excess runoff can overwhelm stream channels with increased water volumes and pollutant concentrations and result in stream bank erosion, loss of vegetation, and reductions in functional aquatic habitat and SEZ.

The facility features and construction controls incorporated into the Project proposal to reduce short-term erosion potential include construction phasing to limit the duration of construction and extent of disturbance present at one time and temporary BMPs. Temporary BMPs provide dust control, protect and stabilize stored materials, define work zones, staging and access areas to limit disturbance, slow runoff velocity and intercept sediment during storm events, and stabilize slopes during Project construction and initial vegetation establishment periods.

Because of a lack of steep slopes and the presence of fertile soils with effective ground cover, the project area would not have site challenges to construction that could limit the effectiveness of standard construction controls and facility features.

Long-term. The Project proposal includes hydrologic source controls to infiltrate runoff from the trail surface into the adjacent clear zones and avoid off-site impacts to soils. The Project stabilizes and revegetates areas disturbed during construction and maintains these areas as detailed in the project description. Long-term maintenance of these areas minimizes long-term effects to soils. The Project proposal minimizes soil disturbance and loss of topsoil through:

- Revegetation specifications that respond to site-specific conditions;
- Stabilization of cut and fill slopes;
- Adequate cross drainage;
- Bridge span to avoid Griff Creek channel and associated floodplain; and

In addition to long-term controls of stormwater runoff for the restroom, pathways and the shared-use trail, the Project also proposes enhanced pedestrian access with shore stabilization at the end of Secline Street where existing beach visitors have accessed Lake Tahoe and created unvegetated soils. Permanent treatment of this area with rock rip rap as documented in Figure 2-4 will reduce sediment transport and improve water quality.

This evaluation concludes that the Project proposal includes facility features and construction controls that are appropriate and adequate to minimize erosion on and off-site and stabilize soils during and upon completion of excavation, grading and fill activities. The Project conforms to federal, regional, State and local codified regulations for the control of soil erosion, thereby reducing potential impacts to a level of less than significant.

Required Mitigation: None.

3.4.9-10. Will the Project result in changes in the undisturbed soil or native geologic substructures or grading in excess of 5 feet? (TRPA 1d)

Standard of Significance: TRPA Code Subsection 33.3.6 prohibits excavation in excess of 5 feet in depth or where there exists a reasonable possibility of interference or interception of a water table except under defined and permitted conditions. If groundwater interception or interference will occur as demonstrated by a soils hydrologic report, excavations can be made and significant impacts avoided through inclusion of facility measures to protect groundwater flows to avoid adverse impacts to SEZ vegetation, if any would be affected, and to prevent groundwater or subsurface water from leaving the project area as surface flow.

Environmental Analysis: *No Impact.*

Preliminary field evaluations identified no severe soil constraints that preclude grading and construction activities with the exception of areas of potential shallow groundwater immediately adjacent to Griff Creek near the proposed bridge abutments. The Project proposal addresses these geotechnical constraints by placing a bridge span over the Griff Creek channel and floodplain.

As documented in Appendix A Cut and Fill diagrams for Concepts A and B, Project construction requires very little excavation or importation of fill materials, as the proposal utilizes relatively flat areas in the project area, with transportation of minimal fill materials from an off-site location to be identified during Project permitting. Because the Project will be phased and not constructed all at once (e.g., the restroom facility and associated pathways will be constructed in phase 1 and subsequent enhancements will be constructed in future phases), no more than two to three truckloads (up to 20 cubic yard capacity) of material would be hauled on-site daily.

TRPA prohibits excavations deeper than five feet because of the potential for groundwater interception or interference, except under defined and permitted conditions. The Project anticipates no cuts greater than five (5) feet in depth for the two bridge abutments. Prior to construction of the shared-use trail and bridge crossing, a soils hydrology report will be required and will include measures to protect groundwater quality if needed. Compliance with TRPA Code Subsection 33.3.6 reduces the potential impacts from excavations to a level of less than significant through conformance with codified regulations and groundwater protections.

Required Mitigation: None.

3.4.9-11. Will the Project result in the continuation of or increase in wind or water erosion of soils, either on or off the site? (TRPA 1e)

Standard of Significance: A significant impact occurs if the Project causes a continuation of or increase in wind erosion or water erosion of soils, either on or off-site, creating non-compliance with TRPA Code Chapters 30, 33 and 60, the 208 Plan and the Lahontan Basin Plan (Chapter 5), which require the control of erosion on and off-site and the stabilization of soils during and upon completion of excavation, grading and fill activities.

Environmental Analysis: *No Impact.*

See discussion and analysis for Question 3.4.9-9 above.

Required Mitigation: None.

3.4.9-12. Will the Project result in 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? (TRPA 1f)

Standard of Significance: Effects that modify the channel of a river or stream or the bed of a lake create a significant impact.

Environmental Analysis: *No Impact.*

The project area does not include any permanent development below the Lake Tahoe high water line. Temporary summer use ADA beach access mats are proposed to provide water access for visitors with mobility issues. Permanent pathways are proposed within the Lake Tahoe backshore boundary to provide accessible picnic table and access to the seasonal ADA beach access mat. Concept B would require a greater amount of land coverage within the backshore boundary because of the need to connect the restroom facility to the shoreline access pathways. Both Project Concepts A and B avoid encroachments to the Griff Creek channel below its 100-year floodplain at the bridge span, and therefore, creates no significant impacts to river or creek channels.

Required Mitigation: None.

3.4.9-13. Will the Project result in exposure of people or property to geologic hazards such as earthquakes, landslides, backshore erosion, avalanches, mudslides, ground failure, or similar hazards? (TRPA 1g)

Standard of Significance: The location of facilities within an Alquist-Priolo earthquake fault zone or known active fault zone or the location of facilities within areas of unstable soil without appropriate design features or construction controls constitutes a significant impact.

Environmental Analysis: *No Impact.*

See analysis for Question 3.4.9-1, which addresses CEQA checklist item VIIa and concludes potential impacts from hazardous conditions to be less than significant.

Required Mitigation: None.

3.4.10 Greenhouse Gas Emissions (CEQA) and Air Quality (TRPA)

This section presents the analyses for potential impacts to greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. Table 3-12 identifies the applicable impacts, anticipated level of impact, and whether mitigation measures are required to reduce impacts to a less than significant level.

Environmental Setting:

GHGs are a set of compounds in the atmosphere that absorb more of the outgoing long-wave radiation from the surface of the earth than incoming short-wave solar radiation. Therefore, GHGs in the atmosphere affect the global energy balance of the atmosphere-ocean-land system and thereby affect climate. California regulated GHGs are carbon dioxide (CO₂), methane (CH₄), nitrous oxide (N₂O), sulfur hexafluoride (SF₆), hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), and perfluorocarbons (PFCs). Other GHGs, such as water vapor, are not regulated.

GHG planning guidance for the Lake Tahoe Basin is outlined in the Tahoe Metropolitan Planning Organization (TMPO) Connections 2050: Regional Transportation Plan (RTP)/Sustainable Communities Strategy (SCS) which includes projects and programs to meet GHG reduction targets of eight percent by 2020 and five percent by 2035, based on 2005 emission levels. Strategies in the RTP/SCS include transit programs (free-to-the-user transit, transit priority access, transit schedule coordination, etc.), parking management, and others, one of which is proposed by this project (shared-use trail segment).

Table 3-12: Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Air Quality

CEQA Environmental Checklist Item	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Measures	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
3.4.10-1. Greenhouse gas emissions, either directly or indirectly, that may have a significant impact on the environment? (CEQA VIIIa)			X	
3.4.10-2. Conflict with an applicable plan, policy or regulation adopted for the purpose of reducing the emissions of greenhouse gases? (CEQA VIIIb)				X
TRPA Initial Environmental Checklist Item	Yes	No, With Mitigation	Data Insufficient	No
3.4.10-3. Alteration of air movement, moisture or temperature, or any change in climate, either locally or regionally? (TRPA 2d)				X
3.4.10-4. Increased use of diesel fuel? (TRPA 2e)				X

3.4.10-1. Would the Project generate greenhouse gas emissions, either directly or indirectly, that may have a significant impact on the environment? (CEQA VIIIa)

Standard of Significance: An increase in greenhouse gas emissions would be considered significant if the project would obstruct implementation of any applicable plan, policy, or regulation of an agency adopted for the purpose of reducing GHG emissions.

Environmental Analysis: *Less than Significant Impact.*

The Project would have a beneficial impact on greenhouse gas emissions by improving opportunities for non-motorized transportation (pedestrian and bicycle use), which may reduce vehicle dependence and associated mobile emissions.

Project construction will result in short term GHG emissions from construction equipment emissions and emissions from workers' vehicles traveling to and from the construction sites. Construction phase emissions cease at the completion of construction. Due to the small size of the project facilities (e.g., restroom structure, pathways, bike parking, shared-use trail, etc.) and the plan for phased construction, construction related emissions would not exceed GHG thresholds. Since the Project promotes a shift in visitor transportation modes from autos to more non-motorized users (onsite kayak/SUP storage, segment of the Kings beach shared-use trail) and does not increase the size or capacity of the existing beach, it supports a finding of no net increase to regional VMT. Therefore, the operational phase of the project may result in a small beneficial effect on long-term vehicle-related GHG emissions and climate change.

Required Mitigation: None.

3.4.10-2. Would the Project conflict with an applicable plan, policy or regulation adopted for the purpose of reducing the emissions of greenhouse gases? (CEQA VIIIb)

Standard of Significance: A significant impact occurs if the project conflicts with the TMPO Connections 2050: RTP/SCS or with PCAPCD regulations.

Environmental Analysis: *No Impact.*

The Project's shared-use trail component is included within the TRPA EIP, TMPO Connections 2050: RTP/SCS and other local planning guidance documents (e.g., Kings Beach Vision Plan) to reduce dependence on private automotive travel, reduce VMT, and improve air emission levels. Therefore, the Project supports and implements adopted plans that reduce greenhouse gas emissions.

Required Mitigation: None.

3.4.10-3. Would the Project result in alteration of air movement, moisture or temperature, or any change in climate, either locally or regionally? (TRPA 2d)

Standard of Significance: A significant impact occurs if project facilities or emissions alter the movement of air or change the ambient moisture or temperature levels.

Environmental Analysis: *No Impact.*

The Project has the potential to result in a beneficial impact by replacing private automotive trips with pedestrian and bicycle trips where a decline in emissions may occur. Although some emissions would occur during construction, they would not alter air movement, temperature or moisture levels such that localized

climate change would occur. Construction activities would take place over several phased, 4-month periods, scheduled during summer or early Fall. With Project implementation, operations at the existing beach have the potential to result in long-term decreases in emissions that affect climate.

Required Mitigation: None.

3.4.10-4. Would the Project result in increased use of diesel fuel? (TRPA 2e)

Standard of Significance: A significant impact would occur if the Project resulted in long-term increases in diesel fuel consumption.

Environmental Analysis: *No Impact.*

The Project is proposed within the TMPO Connections 2050: RTP/SCS to reduce dependence on automotive travel, reduce VMT, and improve air emissions levels. The project would help to reduce long-term diesel fuel use by improving connectivity for pedestrian and bicycle transportation. Although some diesel fuel would be consumed during construction, this temporary use of fuel would be offset by the long-term beneficial decrease in automotive dependency for beach visitors.

Required Mitigation: None.

3.4.11 Hazards and Hazardous Materials (CEQA) and Risk of Upset and Human Health (TRPA)

This section presents the analyses for potential impacts to hazards and hazardous materials and risk of upset and human health. Table 3-13 identifies the applicable impacts, anticipated level of impact, and whether mitigation measures are required to reduce impacts to a less than significant level.

Environmental Setting

The Project area includes the Kings Beach neighborhood streets of Secline Street and Brockway Vista Drive, and an NTPUD sewer pump station immediately south of one of the beach parcels. Project actions include construction of a new permanent restroom facility, onsite paved pathways, and a segment of a new Class 1 bike trail that connects SR 28 to the intersection of Secline Street/Brockway Vista Drive, crossing Griff Creek and its associated floodplain. The shared-use trail includes a paved travel way on both sides of the Griff Creek, and a low-profile bridge crossing the creek below SR 28.

Hazardous Materials. According to the Department of Toxic Substances Control, no existing hazardous waste facilities or contaminated sites are identified within the construction area or trail alignment (EnviroStor and GeoTracker, accessed June 2026). One leaking underground storage tank (LUST) site associated with the adjacent gas station (formerly called Beacon) was opened in the 1980s and following remediation and site assessments completed 1998 through 2005, was closed in 2010.

Airports and Schools. The Kings Beach Elementary School is located approximately 1,000 feet to the north of the beach. No airports are within the vicinity of the Project, the nearest airport, Truckee Tahoe Airport is located approximately 8 miles northwest of the Project area. The Project area is located well outside the airport Safety zones as mapped in the 2016 Truckee Tahoe Airport Land Use Compatibility Plan.

Fire. Kings Beach and the project area is mapped in a Local Responsibility Area (LRA) within a “Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zone” based on California Department of Forestry (CalFire) mapping. The LRA is managed locally by the North Tahoe Fire Protection District.

Table 3-13: Hazards and Hazardous Materials and Risk of Upset and Human Health				
CEQA Environmental Checklist Item	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Measures	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
3.4.11-1. Create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through the routine transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials? (CEQA IXa)			X	
3.4.11-2. Create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through reasonably foreseeable upset and accident conditions involving the release of hazardous materials into the environment? (CEQA IXb)			X	
3.4.11-3. Emit hazardous emissions or handle hazardous or acutely hazardous materials, substances, or waste within one-quarter mile of an existing or proposed school? (CEQA IXc)			X	
3.4.11-4. Be located on a site which is included on a list of hazardous materials sites compiled pursuant to Government Code Section 65962.5 and, as a result, would it create a significant hazard to the public or the environment? (CEQA IXd)				X
3.4.11-5. For a Project located within an airport land use plan or, where such a plan has not been adopted, within two miles of a public airport or public use airport, would the project result in a safety hazard or excessive noise for people residing or working in the project area? (CEQA IXe)				X
3.4.11-6. Impair implementation of or physically interfere with an adopted emergency response plan				X

or emergency evacuation plan? (CEQA VIII f)				
3.4.11-7. Expose people or structures, either directly or indirectly, to a significant risk of loss, injury or death involving wildland fires? (CEQA IX g)			X	
TRPA Initial Environmental Checklist Item	Yes	No, With Mitigation	Data Insufficient	No
3.4.11-8. 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? (TRPA 10a)				X
3.4.11-9. Involve possible interference with an emergency evacuation plan? (TRPA 10b)				X
3.4.11-10. Creation of any health hazard or potential health hazard (excluding mental health)? (TRPA 17a)				X
3.4.11-11. Exposure of people to potential health hazards? (TRPA 17b)				X

3.4.11-1. Would the Project create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through the routine transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials? (CEQA IXa)

Standard of Significance: Non-compliance with state and federal standards for transport and use of hazardous materials during construction or operation of the Project constitutes a significant impact. The Federal Hazardous Materials Transportation Act, California Health and Safety Code Division 20, and California Code of Regulations Titles 8 and 19 determine the regulatory standards.

Environmental Analysis: *Less than Significant Impact.*

No hazardous materials would be used or generated by Project operations. Construction activities may use fuels, lubricants, oils and other fluids to operate machinery. Generally, these materials would be stored within the paved staging areas and within the construction equipment. Hazardous materials used during construction would be transported, stored, and used in accordance with federal, state, and local regulations (e.g., CAA, CWA, Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act and the Toxic Substances Control Act). To minimize potential impact resulting from accidental spills or release, preparation of a Spill Response Plan, which is a required component of construction and operational SWPPPs, is required as discussed in the regulatory protection measures of the Project Description (Section 2.4).

Required Mitigation: None.

3.4.11-2. Would the Project create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through reasonably foreseeable upset and accident conditions involving the release of hazardous materials into the environment? (CEQA IXb)

Standard of Significance: Non-compliance with state and federal standards for transport and use of hazardous materials during construction or operation of the Project constitutes a significant impact. The Federal Hazardous Materials Transportation Act, California Health and Safety Code Division 20, and California Code of Regulations Titles 8 and 19 determine the regulatory standards.

Environmental Analysis: *Less than Significant Impact.*

Project design and committed practices and compliance with federal and state regulations and permit programs avoid and minimize hazards to the public or the environment involving the release of hazardous materials into the environment. No hazardous materials would be present during operations and construction materials, and equipment would be confined to the construction and staging area (paved end of Secline Street adjacent to the NTPUD sewer pump station) and removed following trail completion. As discussed in Question 3.4.11-1, the required spill response plan and SWPPP would ensure no hazardous release occurs.

Required Mitigation: None.

3.4.11-3. Would the Project emit hazardous emissions or handle hazardous or acutely hazardous materials, substances, or waste within one-quarter mile of an existing or proposed school? (CEQA IXc)

Standard of Significance: The transport or use of hazardous materials within one-quarter mile of a school constitutes a significant impact if the Project includes no measures ensuring public health and safety.

Environmental Analysis: *Less than Significant Impact.*

The Kings Beach Elementary School is located approximately 1,000 feet from Secline Beach. The project proposes to construct permanent restroom facilities, pathways, and kayak/SUP storage. No hazardous materials, with the exception of cleaning products, would be used during normal day to day beach operations. While construction may use fuels, lubricants, oils, and other fluids used to operate machinery, Project operations would not emit or handle such materials. Regulatory compliance, as discussed in the Project Description, would ensure hazardous materials used during construction are not released and are handled properly.

Required Mitigation: None.

3.4.11-4. Would the Project be located on a site which is included on a list of hazardous materials sites compiled pursuant to Government Code Section 65962.5 and, as a result, would it create a significant hazard to the public or the environment? (CEQA IXd)

Standard of Significance: Project location on a site that is included on a list of hazardous materials sites compiled pursuant to Government Code Section 65962.5 creates a significant hazard to the public or the environment.

Environmental Analysis: *No Impact.*

No hazardous waste facilities or contaminated sites are identified within the project construction area (EnviroStor and GeoTracker, June 2026).

Required Mitigation: None.

3.4.11-5. For a Project located within an airport land use plan or, where such a plan has not been adopted, within two miles of a public airport or public use airport, would the Project result in a safety hazard or excessive noise for people residing or working in the project area? (CEQA IXe)

Standard of Significance: Creation of a safety hazard to people residing or working in the vicinity of a private airstrip or public airport, or within the Truckee Tahoe Airport Land Use Compatibility Plan results in a significant impact.

Environmental Analysis: *No Impact.*

The Truckee Tahoe Airport is located northwest of the Project area. The Project area is over 8 miles from the airport and is located completely outside the airport safety zones and noise impact areas as mapped in the airport's 2016 Airport Land Use Compatibility Plan (ALUCP).

Required Mitigation: None.

3.4.11-6. Would the Project impair implementation of or physically interfere with an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan? (CEQA IXf)

Standard of Significance: If impediments to emergency response or evacuation routes occur or response times fall below emergency response plan standards because of Project construction or operations, a significant impact occurs.

Environmental Analysis: *No Impact.*

The Project would construct permanent restroom facilities to replace portable restrooms, kayak/SUP storage racks, onsite pathways and a shared-use trail connection to SR 28 that would improve non-auto opportunities for visitor access to the existing beach. The beach enhancements are designed to improve the visitor experience at the existing beach and will not increase recreational capacity or parking supply. Construction activities would not interfere with emergency response or evacuation as the enhancements would be located within existing beach parcels and construction staging and storage would be located at the end of Secline Street next to Lake Tahoe and the existing NTPUD sewer pump station, outside of roadways used for neighborhood access to SR 28.

Required Mitigation: None.

3.4.11-7. Would the Project expose people or structures, either directly or indirectly, to a significant risk of loss, injury or death involving wildland fires? (CEQA IXg)

Standard of Significance: Project exposure of people or structures to a significant risk of loss, injury or death involving wildland fires, including where wildlands are adjacent to urbanized areas or where residences are intermixed with wildlands a creates significant impact.

Environmental Analysis: *Less than Significant Impact.*

The Project does not propose new homes or habitable structures that would expose persons to increased wildfire risk. Development of the restroom facility, kayak/SUP storage, pathways and shared-use trail for the existing beach would not increase the wildfire risk for adjacent residences and commercial uses in the area. The restroom facility would add a water supply to the beach that would be available for emergency responders should a small wildland fire ignite at the existing beach.

Required Mitigation: None.

3.4.11-8. Will the Project 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? (TRPA 10a)

Standard of Significance: Non-compliance with local, state and federal standards for transport and use of hazardous materials during construction or operation of the Project constitutes a significant impact. The Federal Hazardous Materials Transportation Act, California Health and Safety Code Division 20, and California Code of Regulations Titles 8 and 19 determine the regulatory standards. The County General Plan sets forth the goals, policies, and implementation plans related to public safety and hazards associated with hazardous materials that are applicable to the Project. Lahontan Board Order No. R6T-2016-0010 also outlines requirements for storage and handling of hazardous substances for construction projects within the California portion of the Lake Tahoe Basin.

Environmental Analysis: *No Impact.*

Construction of the Project involves the short-term use and storage of hazardous materials typical of a small public service building, pathways and shared-use trail construction project (e.g., clean fill material, adhesives, asphalt concrete, oils, fuel, and paint). Materials will be used, stored, and disposed of in accordance with applicable federal, state, and local laws including Cal-OSHA, and Lahontan NPDES construction permit conditions and manufacturer's instructions. For transport to the project area, the CHP regulates transportation of hazardous materials on area roadways. The NPDES construction permit includes preparation of a site-specific spill prevention plan that addresses hazardous materials use, storage, transport, and disposal and management and containment of hazardous materials in the event of a spill. Compliance with future NPDES construction permit requirements is sufficient to minimize risks associated with hazardous materials use.

Required Mitigation: None.

3.4.11-9. Will the Project involve possible interference with an emergency evacuation plan? (TRPA 10b)

Standard of Significance: If impediments to emergency response or evacuation routes occur or response times fall below emergency agency standards because of Project construction or operations, a significant impact occurs.

Environmental Analysis: *No Impact.*

See discussion and analysis for Question 3.4.11-6 above that concludes that implementation of the Project will not impact existing emergency evacuation plans.

Required Mitigation: None.

3.4.11-10. Will the Project result in creation of any health hazard or potential health hazard (excluding mental health)? (TRPA 17a)**3.4.11-11. Will the Project result in exposure of people to potential health hazards? (TRPA 17b)**

Standard of Significance: Non-compliance with state and federal standards for transport and use of hazardous materials during construction or operation of the Project constitutes a significant impact. The Federal Hazardous Materials Transportation Act, California Health and Safety Code Division 20, and California Code of Regulations Titles 8 and 19 determine the regulatory standards.

Environmental Analysis: *No Impact.*

See discussions and analyses for Questions 3.4.11-1 through 3.4.11-4 above.

Required Mitigation: None.

3.4.12 Hydrology and Water Quality

This section presents the analyses for potential impacts to hydrology and water quality. Table 3-14 identifies the applicable impacts, anticipated level of impact, and whether mitigation measures are required to reduce impacts to a less than significant level.

Environmental Setting

The project area is located within the Griff Creek watershed in the Lake Tahoe Basin. The Griff Creek watershed is approximately 4.6 square miles with headwaters that start on the ridgeline between Martis Peak and Mount Baldy and an outflow to Lake Tahoe at Secline Beach. In general, the watershed consists of forested mountainous terrain within the unincorporated area of Placer County at elevation ranges from 6,230 feet to 9,280 feet. The banks of Griff Creek appear to be stable and well vegetated throughout the project area. In addition to Griff Creek, the project area contains two storm drains that capture road runoff from Highway 28 and Secline Street that outlet into Griff Creek.

The project is within the jurisdictional limits of the State of California, Lahontan Regional Water Quality Control Board (Lahontan). Lahontan uses the Water Quality Control Plan for the Lahontan Region (Basin Plan) as its regulating document. Lahontan identifies beneficial uses for Griff Creek in Table 2-1 in the Basin Plan as: municipal and domestic supply, groundwater recharge, water contact recreation and noncontact recreation, commercial and sport fishing, cold freshwater habitat, wildlife habitat, spawning, reproduction, and development of fish and wildlife.

The Project area is contained within the Tahoe Valley North Groundwater Sub-Basin (TVGB), which is one of the three sub-basins comprising the greater North Lahontan Basin. The TVGB is located within the larger structural feature referred to as the Lake Tahoe Basin. The TVGB occupies a roughly triangular area and is bound on the southwest and southeast by the Sierra Nevada, on the north by the southern shore of Lake Tahoe, and to the northeast by the California-Nevada state line. The Tahoe Valley North subbasin lies in the northern portion of the Tahoe Valley Groundwater Basin. The subbasin occupies a triangular area along the north shore of Lake Tahoe. The basin boundaries approximate an area in which basin-fill deposits have accumulated. From the southern boundary of Lake Tahoe, the subbasin extends north about 2 miles

to the triangular apex. The triangular base is about 2.5 wide miles and lies within the area approximated by the north shore of Agate Bay. Elevations within the subbasin range from 6,225 feet at lake level to 6,500 feet in the north. Griff Creek flows through the subbasin where it empties into the Lake near Kings Beach State Recreation Area. The towns of Tahoe Vista and Kings Beach lie within the subbasin. Average annual precipitation in the subbasin ranges from 23 inches to 40 inches, increasing from south to north.

NTPUD supplies water to the area through surface water intake from Lake Tahoe and groundwater. Generally, the surface water and groundwater quality of the area is excellent, with a few historical remediation locations (e.g., the gas station at Secline Street and SR 28) requiring treatment.

Groundwater recharge in the study area is primarily from infiltration of precipitation into faults and fractures in bedrock, into the soil and decomposed granite that overlies much of the bedrock, and into unconsolidated basin-fill deposits. Groundwater is recharged over the entire extent of the flow path, except where the land surface is impermeable or where the groundwater table coincides with land surface. Stream flow also recharges ground water when the water-table altitude is lower than the water-surface altitude of the stream (Thodal 1997).

Hydrologic Conditions

The Preliminary Flood Insurance Study (FIS) Number 06061CV001B prepared by FEMA (revised December 10, 2025) identified the following flows and water surface elevations along Griff Creek downstream of State Route 28 ('Highway Crossing' in Preliminary FIS):

Return Period (flood frequency)	Peak Flow (cfs)*	Water Surface Elevation (feet)
50-year	1,812	6,242.5
100-year	2,239	6,243.1

*cfs: cubic feet per second

There are varying regulatory requirements associated with bridge design for freeboard between water surface elevation and bridge elevation (discussed in Regulatory Environment below).

Floodplain and Regulatory Flood Zones

The project area is shown on FEMA Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) Number 06061C0360H (effective November 2, 2018) to be within a Zone A Special Flood Hazard Area (SFHA) for Griff Creek (Figure 3.4.12-1). The Zone A SFHA designation indicates that the flood hazard has been determined by approximate methods, and no Base Flood Elevation (BFE) has been determined. A preliminary FIRM map panel, 06061C0357J (issue date April 12, 2024), shows the project area to be within a Zone AE SFHA and includes a Regulatory Floodway (Figure 3.4.12-2). The bridge structure, abutments and footing, and shared-use path approach are proposed within Zone AE in the preliminary map (06061C0357J), and portions of the Regulatory Floodway for Griff Creek. An area designated Zone A or AE is considered high-risk and represents a 1% annual chance of flooding, with estimated base flood elevations provided for Zone AE. A small portion of the project area is designated as Zone X, which is between the limits of the 100-year and 500-year flood. Zone X is the 0.2% annual chance (or 500-year) flood hazard, including areas of 1% annual chance (or 100-year) flood with average depth less than one foot or with drainage areas of less than one square mile. Zone X is considered a 'moderate' flood hazard area.

Federal Emergency Management Agency

FEMA implements the National Flood Insurance Program. Per Section 60.3(d)(3) of the National Flood Insurance Program regulations regarding floodplain management, the placement of fill, new construction, substantial improvements, and other development within the adopted regulatory floodway cannot result in any increase in flood levels during occurrence of the base flood discharge (100-year event).

State of California

The project site is within the jurisdictional limits of the State of California, Lahontan Regional Water Quality Control Board. Lahontan uses the Water Quality Control Plan for the Lahontan Region (Basin Plan) as its regulating document. The Basin Plan sets forth water quality standards for the surface and ground waters of the Region.

The project is subject to Order No. R6T-2017-0010 which renewed the updated waste discharge requirements and National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Permit (No. CAG616001) for stormwater and urban runoff discharges from portions of Placer County lying within the Lake Tahoe Hydrologic Unit. Under this order, Placer County is required as a 'permittee' to develop and implement a Stormwater Management Plan (SWMP) to minimize water quality impacts resulting from various municipal activities.

The Lahontan Water Board is no longer requiring enrollment under Board Order No. R6T-2003-0004 (Small Construction Permit) for small construction projects (involving less than one acre of soil disturbance) within the Truckee River watershed portion of Placer County. The Water Board has found Placer County's Small Construction Project Regulatory Program (required by the State Water Resources Control Board's Small Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System General Permit) to be acceptable. Permits for storm water and other construction waste discharges from these projects will now be issued and overseen by Placer County. The one exception to this change in project oversight will be for projects, regardless of size, that involve disturbance to surface waters, including wetlands, or within the 100-year floodplain of the Truckee River or its tributaries. Project applicants must still obtain a written prohibition exemption from the Water Board prior to disturbing any of these features.

Tahoe Regional Planning Agency

The TRPA Code of Ordinances contains requirements and standards intended to achieve water quality thresholds, goals, and policies. TRPA Code Chapter 60 - *Water Quality*, includes requirements for installation of best management practices (BMPs) and standards for grading and excavation. The following TRPA water quality standards that apply to the project are as follows: Section 60.4 – runoff shall be controlled with implementation of BMPs; Chapter 35 – regulations pertaining to development, grading or filling of lands within 100-year floodplains, recognition of natural hazards including development within floodplains (with certain exceptions for public service projects); Chapter 33.3 – standards for grading and excavation, including requirement of grading to take place between May 1 and October 15.

Figure 3.4.12-1. Flood Hazard Mapping for Griff Creek

National Flood Hazard Layer FIRMette

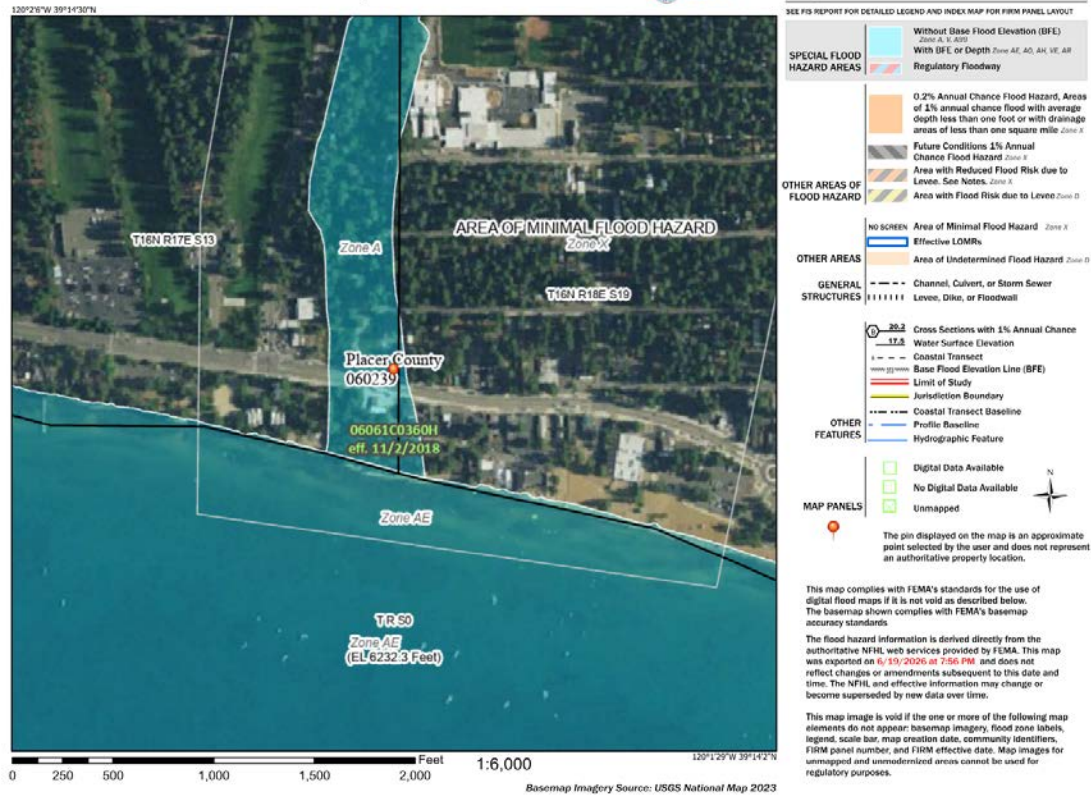


Figure 3.4.12-2. Preliminary Flood Hazard Mapping for Griff Creek

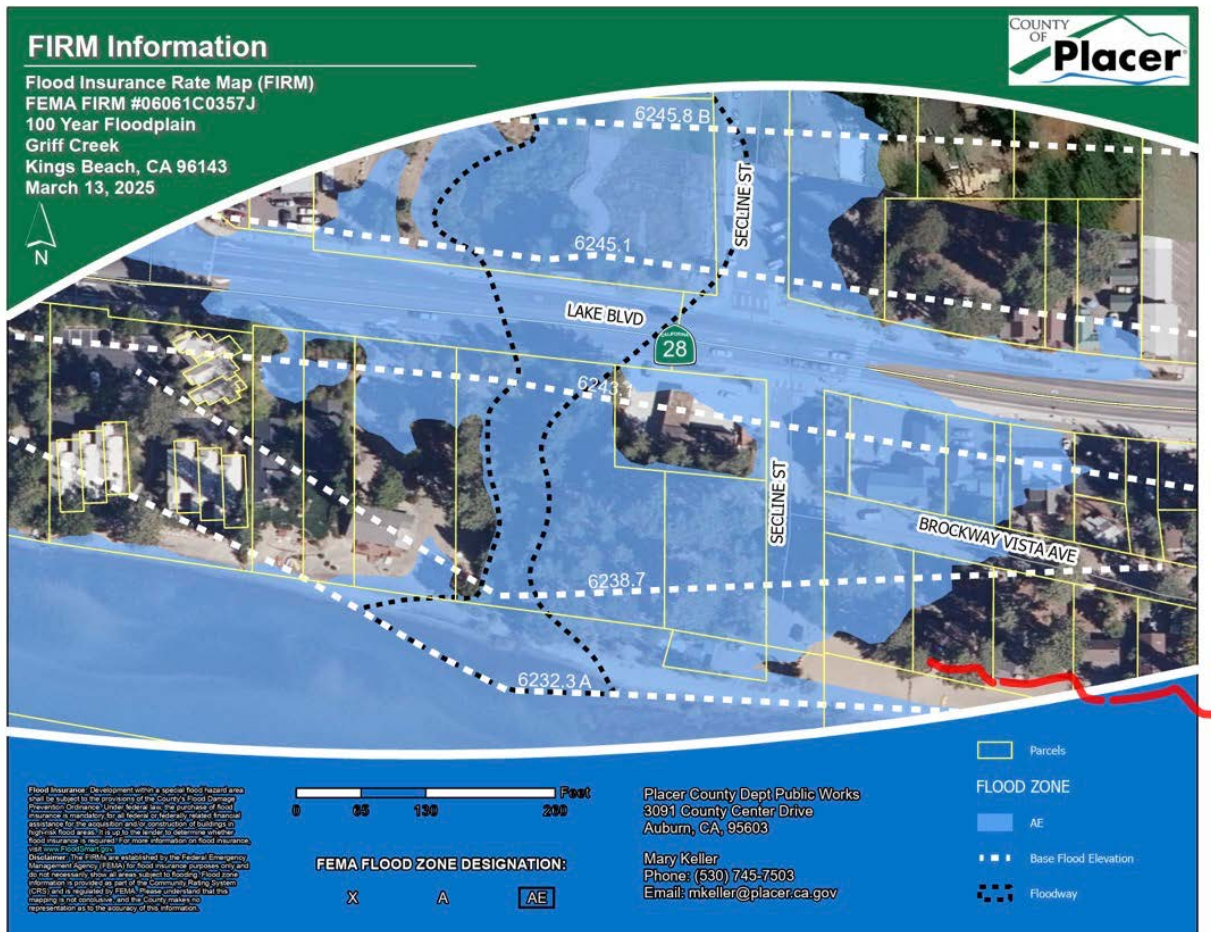


Table 3-14: Hydrology and Water Quality

CEQA Environmental Checklist Item	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Measures	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
3.4.12-1. Violate any water quality standards or waste discharge requirements or otherwise substantially degrade surface or groundwater quality? (CEQA Xa)		X		
3.4.12-2. Substantially decrease groundwater supplies or interfere substantially with groundwater recharge such that the project may impede sustainable groundwater			X	

management of the basin? (CEQA Xb)				
3.4.12-3. Substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through the alteration of the course of a stream or river or through the addition of impervious surfaces, in a manner which would i) Result in substantial erosion or siltation on- or off-site; ii) Substantially increase the rate or amount of surface runoff in a manner which would result in flooding on- or off-site; iii) Create or contribute runoff water which would exceed the capacity of existing or planned stormwater drainage systems or provide substantial additional sources of polluted runoff; or iv) Impede or redirect flood flows? (CEQA Xc)		X		
3.4.12-4. In flood hazard, tsunami, or seiche zones, risk release of pollutants due to project inundation? (CEQA Xd)			X	
3.4.12-5. Conflict with or obstruct implementation of a water quality control plan or sustainable groundwater management plan? (CEQA Xe)				X
TRPA Initial Environmental Checklist Item	Yes	No, With Mitigation	Data Insufficient	No
3.4.12-6. Changes in currents, or the course or direction of water movements? (TRPA 3a)				X
3.4.12-7. 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? (TRPA 3b)				X
3.4.12-8. Alterations to the course or flow of 100-year flood waters? (TRPA 3c)		X		

3.4.12-9. Change in the amount of surface water in any water body? (TRPA 3d)				X
3.4.12-10. Discharge into surface waters, or in any alteration of surface water quality, including but not limited to temperature, dissolved oxygen or turbidity? (TRPA 3e)		X		
3.4.12-11. Alteration of the direction or rate of flow of ground water? (TRPA 3f)				X
3.4.12-12. Change in the quantity of groundwater, either through direct additions or withdrawals, or through interception of an aquifer by cuts or excavations? (TRPA 3g)		X		
3.4.12-13. Substantial reduction in the amount of water otherwise available for public water supplies? (TRPA 3h)				X
3.4.12-14. Exposure of people or property to water related hazards such as flooding and/or wave action from 100-year storm occurrence or seiches? (TRPA 3i)		X		
3.4.12-15. The potential discharge of contaminants to the groundwater or any alteration of groundwater quality? (TRPA 3j)		X		
3.4.12-16. Is the Project located within 600 feet of a drinking water source? (TRPA 3k)				X

3.4.12-1. Would the Project violate any water quality standards or waste discharge requirements or otherwise substantially degrade surface or groundwater quality? (CEQA Xa)

Standard of Significance: A significant impact results if the project results in a violation of any water quality standards or waste discharge requirements or otherwise substantially degrade surface or ground water quality.

Environmental Analysis: *Less than Significant Impact with Mitigation*

Grading, excavation and general ground disturbance associated with construction of the project may have the potential to cause direct and indirect short-term impacts to surface water and beneficial uses and contribute to polluted stormwater runoff discharging to Griff Creek and Lake Tahoe. For the proposed shared-use trail bridge, shallow groundwater associated with the Griff Creek drainage and associated SEZ

may be encountered during installation of abutments and pier footings, requiring dewatering during construction.

As a water quality protection design feature, the project proposes to install drainage facilities as needed for the shared-use path, restroom facilities, and other access improvements to slow, treat, or infiltrate runoff. Facilities would consist of infiltration trenches, stormwater basins, and slope protection at the end of Secline Street to enhance stabilization and beach access. The facilities would capture runoff and allow for infiltration to prevent sediment transport to either Griff Creek or Lake Tahoe; therefore, concentrated runoff above current levels from modified impervious surfaces and slopes associated with construction of the shared-use path, restroom facilities, and ADA-accessible picnic table and paved connection to SUP storage rack is not anticipated and there would be no long-term impacts to water quality once constructed.

As discussed in the Regulatory Environment, the project may require the NTPUD to prepare and submit a SWPPP to Lahontan to comply with the Stormwater General Permit. SWPPP documentation is required for projects over 1 acre in size and for other smaller projects that have potential impacts to floodplains. The purpose of the SWPPP is to protect soil and water resources from impacts during construction, including groundwater. Protection of soil and water resources during construction would protect the beneficial uses of Griff Creek and Lake Tahoe. As part of the SWPPP, the contractor will be required to prepare and adhere to a Temporary BMP Plan, a Spill Contingency Plan, and a Dewatering Plan that will be approved by NTPUD/Placer County. The plan would designate BMPs to minimize impact from erosion and sedimentation. Construction site stormwater BMPs would follow the Caltrans Construction Site BMPs Manual (Caltrans 2017) and the TRPA BMP Handbook (TRPA 2014) to control and minimize the impacts of construction related activities to water quality. Design features and construction controls have been incorporated into the project during planning and design and are intended to avoid, reduce and minimize potential effects to surface water quality and beneficial uses.

The following controls, at a minimum, would be required at the site during construction:

- Temporary erosion and sediment control BMPs to prevent the transport of earthen materials and other construction waste materials from disturbed land areas, stockpiles, and staging areas during periods of precipitation or runoff (such as silt fence, erosion control fabric, fiber rolls).
- Tracking controls (such as designated ingress and egress areas) and designated staging areas outside of drainage, swale, and SEZ areas. Staging area to be restored in accordance with TRPA Code Section 61.4 (Revegetation).
- Temporary BMPs to prevent wind erosion and sediment transport of disturbed areas, such as use of water for dust control and covering of stockpiles.
- Limit grading to May 1 through October 15, unless an exemption is granted by TRPA, and a variance from the LRWQCB. At the end of the grading season or before completion of the project, all surplus or waste earthen materials from the project site would be removed and disposed of at a TRPA approved disposal site or stabilized on-site in accordance with TRPA and Lahontan regulations.
- Include a Spill Prevention Plan as part of the SWPPP to plan for responding to and avoiding accidental spills during construction. Project contractors would be responsible for storing on-site materials and temporary BMPs capable of capturing and containing pollutants.
- If needed, develop and implement a Dewatering Plan as a SWPPP component.

- Use of vegetation protection fencing to prevent damage to trees or other vegetation where possible.
- Use of construction boundary fencing to limit land disturbance to areas not planned for construction.

Because the project must comply with requirements to implement a project specific SWPPP or site specific temporary and permanent BMPs required by TRPA, potential construction related impacts to surface water quality and beneficial uses of the Griff Creek and Lake Tahoe would be less than significant.

For groundwater resources, the project would require placement of support abutments/footings for the shared-use bridge approximately 5 feet in depth below ground surface in a confined area. Groundwater interception during construction is possible, however, the impacts would be limited due to the size and duration of the necessary bridge abutment excavation. It is unlikely that excavation for the bridge footings would impact regional groundwater patterns although project specific geotechnical investigation may be required.

According to the TRPA Code of Ordinances, excavations over 5 feet in depth or that may interfere with groundwater is prohibited unless the following findings can be made (TRPA Code subsection 33.3.6B):

- A soils/hydrologic report has been prepared and approved by TRPA, and demonstrates that no interference or interception of groundwater will occur as a result of project excavation; and
- The excavation is designed such that no tree removal occurs to mature trees, except where tree removal is allowed pursuant to Subsection 33.6.5: Tree Removal, including root systems and hydrologic conditions of the soil. To ensure the protection of vegetation necessary for screening, a special vegetation protection report shall be prepared by a qualified professional identifying measures necessary to ensure damage will not occur as a result of the excavation; and
- Excavated material is disposed of pursuant to subsection 33.3.4: Disposal of Materials, and the project area's natural topography is maintained. If groundwater interception or interference will occur as demonstrated by a soils/hydrologic report, then the excavation can be made as an exception provided that measures are included in the project to maintain groundwater flows to avoid adverse impacts to SEZ vegetation and to prevent any groundwater or subsurface water flow from leaving the project area as surface flow.

The project design element directly addresses and minimizes impacts from excavation, grading or filling to reduce potential impacts to soils and will continue to do so as part of the final design. For construction of the bridge and shared-use path approach structures within SEZ, additional measures would be implemented to avoid water quality impacts from interception of groundwater. These measures include defining specific work zones and protection for existing vegetation through measures such as dry-season construction and protection of existing vegetation. Excavation for the bridge abutment and support footing may encounter groundwater. If required, a dewatering Plan, a SWPPP component, requires project features to include capture, storage, and appropriate discharge for intercepted groundwater.

Components of the Dewatering Plan would require that excavation sites be protected with sandbags, water berms, siltation fences, or other Lahontan approved techniques. Localized pumping shall clear the construction area of turbid standing water. Pumped water could be used to irrigate planted vegetation, sprayed on uplands to allow infiltration within the project area, held in Baker Tanks, or otherwise treated to remove suspended sediment to comply with the requirements of Board Order No. R6T-2017-0010.

Additionally, as part of the final project approvals, the NTPUD is required to obtain a TRPA Soils/Hydrologic report (TRPA Code subsection 33.3.6B). The report includes a summary of the geologic, soil, and hydrologic conditions expected to be encountered within the project corridor and the qualifications of the personnel conducting the soil/hydrologic investigation. The report would also be required to include measures to ensure groundwater flows are maintained to avoid impact to SEZ vegetation and to prevent groundwater from leaving the site as surface water. Compliance with TRPA Code subsection 33.3.6B would ensure groundwater quality, movement, and SEZ vegetation is minimized during construction.

Because the project is required to comply with local, state, and federal requirements for protection of surface and groundwater quality during construction, implementation of the required controls would ensure that the project would not result in a violation of any water quality standards or waste discharge requirements or otherwise substantially degrade surface or ground water quality.

Required Mitigation: **Regulatory Compliance Measures 2.4.7 (Erosion Control Plan) and 2.4.8 (SWPPP) in Chapter 2.**

3.4.12-2. Would the Project substantially deplete groundwater supplies or interfere substantially with groundwater recharge such that the project may impede sustainable groundwater management of the basin? (CEQA Xb)

Standard of Significance: A significant impact results if the Project installs improvements that intercept groundwater or otherwise cause substantial changes in existing groundwater quality, quantity, elevations or movement; requires excavations greater than five (5) feet that will intercept groundwater; or fails to comply with Lahontan requirements for disposal of groundwater during construction, as outlined in TRPA revised Code Chapters 33 and 60, Lahontan Basin Plan Chapter 5.7 and Lahontan Board Order No R6T-2011-0101.

Environmental Analysis: *Less than Significant Impact.*

As discussed in the Environmental Setting and Question 3.4.12-1, the project area may contain shallow groundwater. Construction of bridge abutments and support footing could intercept groundwater for a period during construction, affecting both groundwater quantity and movement. The project will address this effect, if necessary, by constructing during the driest conditions possible, and by implementing a Dewatering Plan that reduces short-term impacts. Once constructed, the project would have no effect on groundwater quantity.

As part of project design, groundwater infiltration of surface runoff is accommodated along the length of the shared-use trail alignment. Drainage design elements, including the installation of drainage facilities to infiltrate runoff along the path, would capture and allow for infiltration. These drainage features, in addition to the Dewatering Plan (if necessary) implemented during construction, would maintain the existing direction and rate of groundwater.

Implementation of the Dewatering Plan and design drainage features of the trail ensures compliance with requirements for protection of groundwater during construction as outlined in TRPA Code 33 and Lahontan Basin Plan Chapter 5.7 and Board Order No. R6T-2017-0010.

Required Mitigation: None.

3.4.12-3. Would the Project substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through the alteration of the course of a stream or river or through the addition of impervious surfaces, in a manner which would (CEQA Xc):

3.4.12-3.i) Result in substantial erosion or siltation on- or off-site?

Standard of Significance: A significant impact occurs if the project results in alteration to existing drainage patterns, including addition of impervious surface, in a manner that results in substantial erosion or siltation.

Environmental Analysis: *Less than Significant Impact with Mitigation*

Potential impacts within Griff Creek's channel would be limited to excavation to construct bridge abutments and footings which would be stabilized with boulder slope protection.

The project proposes new land coverage consisting of a multiple-occupant, ADA-compliant bathroom with connecting paths, paving the shared-use path connecting the pedestrian bridge over Griff Creek to Secline Street, and paving an ADA-compliant picnic table pad. The share-use path would begin at SR 28/North Lake Boulevard to the west of Griff Creek bridge for a length of approximately 50 feet, ending at the proposed pedestrian bridge. The proposed bridge spans approximately 55 feet over Griff Creek. The paved share-use path would continue from the east side of the bridge for approximately 250 feet to the connection with the existing sidewalk on Secline Street. An approximately 320 square foot (Concept A) or 190 square foot (Concept B) area will be paved for the ADA-compliant picnic table pad. Paved pathways between the restrooms and for ADA-compliant beach access will be approximately 450 square feet for Concept A or 480 square feet for Concept B. The restroom structure will result in the addition of approximately 1,050 square feet (Concept A) or 1,300 square feet (Concept B) of impervious surface.

To address the land coverage associated with the beach enhancements, the project includes treatment for sediment sources and other pollutants of primary concern. To address potential issues associated with addition of impervious surface, the project proposes drainage design features which would slow, capture, and infiltrate potential sediment laden runoff and prevent an increase in runoff volumes which have potential to cause erosion (see BMP sheets in Appendix A). Therefore, once the project is constructed, it would not result in substantial erosion or siltation on or off site and would correct existing areas of erosion at the end of Secline Street, thereby creating a beneficial impact.

During construction, implementation of TRPA required BMPs and the SWPPP and Dewatering Plan (if necessary) would ensure construction activities would not result in an increase in erosion or siltation on or off site.

Required Mitigation: **Regulatory Compliance Measures 2.4.7 (Erosion Control Plan) and 2.4.8 (SWPPP) in Chapter 2.**

3.4.12-3.ii) Substantially increase the rate or amount of surface runoff in a manner which would result in flooding on- or off-site?

Standard of Significance: A significant impact occurs if the project results in alteration to existing drainage patterns, including addition of impervious surface, in a manner that results in on or off-site flooding.

Environmental Analysis: *Less than Significant Impact with Mitigation.*

The project proposes to provide drainage design features, where required, to slow, capture, and infiltrate runoff from relocated land coverage to prevent runoff from leaving the project area as surface flow and

discharging to Griff Creek and Lake Tahoe. These drainage features may include infiltration trenches or basins and boulder slope protection (see BMP sheets in Appendix A). These design features address potential risk of flooding on or off site by capturing runoff from modified impervious surfaces and allowing for infiltration. Therefore, once the project is constructed, an improved storm water system would be in place, surface flows and volumes would likely be reduced from their existing condition, and significant impact would not occur as a result of the project.

Required Mitigation: **Regulatory Compliance Measures 2.4.7 (Erosion Control Plan) and 2.4.8 (SWPPP) in Chapter 2.**

3.4.12-3.iii) Create or contribute runoff water which would exceed the capacity of existing or planned stormwater drainage systems or provide substantial additional sources of polluted runoff?

Standard of Significance: A significant impact occurs if the project results in alteration to existing drainage patterns, including addition of impervious surface, in a manner that results in substantial runoff that exceeds system capacity or creates polluted runoff.

Environmental Analysis: *Less than Significant Impact with Mitigation*

Refer to discussion for Question 3.4.12-3.ii above. The project proposes drainage design features to accommodate surface runoff from the restroom facility and associated pathways, and along the length of the shared-use path alignment to prevent significant runoff from modified impervious areas. The project also proposes to address existing unvegetated soil compaction at the end of Secline Street by installing rip rap shore stabilization. The drainage facilities proposed for new impervious cover would capture runoff, allow for infiltration, reduce volume of flow leaving the project site, and would ultimately improve quality of water entering the Griff Creek or Lake Tahoe consistent with the water quality goals and objectives of the NTPUD and other public landowners. Therefore, the project would not contribute to runoff in a manner which would exceed the capacity of existing or proposed stormwater drainage systems.

As noted in Question 3.4.12-3.i above, grading and excavation would take place during construction that may have the potential to cause erosion. However, implementation of the required water quality construction controls, including use of erosion and sediment BMPs, SWPPP and Dewatering Plan (if necessary) would ensure potential impacts resulting from erosion and sediment transport during construction are less than significant.

Required Mitigation: **Regulatory Compliance Measures 2.4.7 (Erosion Control Plan) and 2.4.8 (SWPPP) in Chapter 2.**

3.4.12-3.iv) Impede or redirect flood flows?

Standard of Significance: If the Project places structures that impede or redirect 100-year flood flows, a significant impact results.

Environmental Analysis: *Less than Significant Impact with Mitigation.*

The project proposes to construct a bridge structure, shared-used path approach, and restroom facilities and associated pathways that requires placement of structures and fill within the FEMA designated 100-year flood zone depicted in Figures 3.4.12-1 and 3.4.12-2.

Based on preliminary hydraulic analysis, the proposed project would not alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area in a manner which would impede or redirect flood flows in a significant manner. Final

design and approval of the project will require a detailed hydraulic analysis performed by an engineer licensed in the State of California to document impacts to the 100-year floodplain. The analysis will require review and approval by the Placer County Flood Control District and/or FEMA. In consultation with Placer County, NTPUD has determined that compliance with the Placer County Flood Control Ordinance and federal requirements is sufficient to avoid potentially significant impacts to the existing drainage pattern.

The TRPA prohibits additional development, grading, and filling of lands within the 100-year floodplain except under conditioned project approvals that support the findings outlined in TRPA Code Subsection 35.4.2, which are presented as follows for proposed project:

TRPA Code Subsection 35.4.2.A: Public Outdoor Recreation Facilities

TRPA may permit additional outdoor recreation facilities within the 100-year floodplain if TRPA finds that:

1. The project is a necessary part of a public agency's long-range plans for public outdoor recreation;

Response: The proposed improvements for Secline Beach are included in the TRPA Environmental Improvement Program as Project number 03.01.02.0139. In addition, the proposed shared-use trail that would cross the site to connect the Beach uses to SR 28 and Brockway Vista is included in the Kings Beach Visioning Plan and Placer County Tahoe Basin Area Plan.

2. The project is consistent with the Recreation Element of the Regional Plan;

Response: The Project helps TRPA attain and maintain the Recreation Threshold by improving threshold indicators for both quantity of recreational opportunities and quality of the recreation experience. Improvements to the existing Beach will maintain recreational capacity in the Kings Beach community and improve access and experience for the user.

3. The project by its very nature must be sited in a floodplain and is in accordance with the Guidelines Regarding Public Outdoor Recreation Facilities and Activities Which Create Additional Land Coverage or Permanent Disturbance and Which By Their Very Nature Need Not Be Sited in Sensitive Lands (1a, 1b, 1c, 2, 3 or SEZs), Water Quality Management Plan for the Lake Tahoe Region, Volume I, Table 16, dated November 1988;

Response: Please refer to findings for TRPA Code Chapter 30.4.4 provided in the geology and soils/land analysis for TRPA land coverage relocation in Question 3.4.9-7.

4. There is no feasible alternative that would reduce the extent of encroachment in a floodplain; and

Response: Proposed beach facilities primarily provide services to the summer-use beach guest and must be located nearby to the existing beach use and parking, and within publicly owned lands managed by NTPUD for the recreational uses.

5. The impacts on the floodplain are minimized.

Response: Design features that reduce encroachment include placement of restroom facilities close by to existing public roadways, placement of the proposed boat/kayak storage facility adjacent to and behind the existing gas station at Secline/N Lake Blvd, and placement of the proposed shared-use trail and Griff Creek bridge crossing closer to SR 28 and farther away from the Creek's confluence with Lake Tahoe.

As discussed throughout, the project proposes design features specific to reducing impact to the floodplain, SEZ, and avoids direct impact to the Griff Creek channel. The shared-use trail and bridge structure must be located within the floodplain to connect SR 28 to Secline Street as there are no other alternatives other than removing the shared-use trail from the Project. Further, the shared-use trail and bridge is designed to span the width of the active channel (e.g., regulatory floodway) and to convey the 100-year flood event. The proposed restroom facilities are located within the 100-year floodplain under both Concept A (CTC parcel just south of the existing gas station) and Concept B (NTPUD parcel immediately adjacent to the Secline Street/Brockway Vista Drive intersection) as there are no locations available outside the floodplain and within the Secline Beach project area. As mentioned above, to address the potential changes to flood flows and reduce the impact to less than significant, the Griff Creek bridge crossing and restroom facility grading must be designed to provide an alternate flow path where flood flows are impeded.

Required Mitigation: HYDRO-1: Document Changes to, and Protect Structures from Flood Flows

Mitigation measures to protect the project and adjacent parcels from flood flows may include elevating structures to be above the published base flood elevation, floodproofing structures within the floodplain, and/or providing required flood vents within the proposed restroom facility to ensure that hydrostatic forces are equalized across a structure located within the regulated floodplain.

Mitigation measures documenting changes to flood flows are regulated through the Placer County Flood Control District and FEMA. Within a regulated floodway FEMA requires that a no-rise certification be prepared by a licensed professional engineer documenting that the proposed project will cause a 0.00-foot increase in base flood elevations during a 100-year event. This requirement is typically implemented through review by the Placer County Flood Control District. Within a regulated floodplain, development is less restrictive. However, any development that adjusts the established floodplain and/or base flood elevations is required to formally revise published flood maps through a Conditional Letter of Map Revision (CLOMR) which is prepared and reviewed by FEMA during the design phase. Following construction, a formal Letter of Map Revision (LOMR) would be issued to acknowledge changes to the floodplain resulting from the project. The purpose of this review is to understand any potential upstream or downstream flood affects resulting from encroachments within the floodway and/or floodplain.

3.4.12-4. Would the Project in flood hazard, tsunami, or seiche zones, risk release of pollutants due to project inundation? (CEQA Xd)

Standard of Significance: An increased risk of pollutant release during inundation as a result of Project installation constitutes a significant impact.

Environmental Analysis: Less than Significant Impact.

As discussed in the Environmental Setting and Question 3.4.12-3, the project area is within Special Flood Hazard Zone A, associated with the Griff Creek floodplain. The project does not propose to construct features, which once in place, would have potential to release pollutants in the event of flooding. As a permanent BMP drainage feature, paved trail segments would include newly constructed drainage facilities as needed to slow and capture runoff for infiltration; therefore, in the event of flooding, sediment would not be carried as a pollutant to Griff Creek or Lake Tahoe.

Implementation of the project SWPPP (if necessary), including the Spill Prevention Plan and Dewatering Plan, and use of required TRPA erosion and sediment BMPs would prevent the risk of pollutants being released during construction.

Required Mitigation: None.

3.4.12-5. Would the Project conflict with or obstruct implementation of a water quality control plan or sustainable groundwater management plan? (CEQA Xe)

Standard of Significance. A significant impact would occur if the project conflicts with or obstructs implementation of a water quality control plan or sustainable groundwater management plan.

Environmental Analysis: *No Impact.*

The Project would not violate, alter, or revise the regulations pertaining to water quality control plans or sustainable groundwater management plans applicable to the area. The Lahontan Basin Plan sets forth water quality standards for the surface and ground waters of the Region. As discussed in Question 3.4.12-1, the proposed project would not result in a violation of the applicable water quality standards and therefore would comply with the Basin Plan. Additionally, the project would comply with Chapter 60 of the TRPA Code of Ordinances (Water Quality) which includes standards for discharge limits to surface and ground waters by implementing a project SWPPP (if necessary), including a Dewatering Plan, and BMPs/permanent drainage design features to comply with TRPA discharge limits. The TRPA Lake Tahoe Water Quality Management Plan (208 Plan) would continue to apply to the area, and the project proposes no changes to this plan.

Required Mitigation: None.

3.4.12-6. Will the Project result in changes in currents, or the course or direction of water movements? (TRPA 3a)

Standard of Significance. *A significant impact occurs if the Project reroutes water movements such that new channels are formed or flow rates increase.*

Environmental Analysis: *No Impact.*

Refer to the discussion and analysis for Question 3.4.12-3ii. The Project does not propose features which have potential to result in change to currents, or the course or direction of water movements. There are no proposed impacts to the Griff Creek channel.

Required Mitigation: None.

3.4.12-7. Will the Project result in 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? (TRPA 3b)

Standard of Significance: A significant impact to surface water occurs if the Project results in increases in runoff from disturbed area because of compaction, vegetation removal and impervious surfaces such that the 20-year, 1-hour storm volume cannot be captured by existing or proposed stormwater drainage systems, as defined by TRPA Code Chapter 60. TRPA Code Subsection 60.4.6 requires infiltration facilities to discharge runoff to groundwater except as provided in Subsection 60.4.8, which allows for approval of alternative BMPs to meet water quality standards under special circumstances that include bike trails and other outdoor recreation facilities.

Environmental Analysis: *No Impact.*

See discussions and analyses for Question 3.4.12-3. Drainage design features would be constructed as part of the project to ensure the 20 yr. 1 hr. storm runoff (approximately 1 inch per hour) is contained on site. The project would comply with TRPA Code Chapter 60.

Required Mitigation: None.

3.4.12-8. Will the Project result in alterations to the course or flow of 100-year floodwaters? (TRPA 3c)

Standard of Significance. See Question 3.4.12-3.iv

Environmental Analysis: *No with Mitigation.*

See discussions and analysis for Question 3.4.12-3.iv that concludes the proposed pedestrian bridge and shared-use path approach structures and restroom facilities would likely impede or redirect 100-yr floodwaters. Mitigation is proposed to ensure potential changes to floodwaters meet regulatory requirements. The project is anticipated to meet the TRPA Code exemption requirements for filling within 100-year floodplain per subsection 35.4.2.A – *Public Outdoor Recreation Facilities*.

Required Mitigation: **HYDRO-1: Document Changes to, and Protect Structures from Flood Flows**

Refer to Question 3.4.12-3.iv for details of the required mitigation measure.

3.4.12-9. Will the Project result in change in the amount of surface water in any water body? (TRPA 3d)

Standard of Significance: If the Project results in a change in the amount of surface water in a water body, a significant impact results as defined by TRPA Code Chapter 60.

Environmental Analysis: *No Impact.*

The project proposes to implement a bridge span and approach and drainage features associated with the paved path segments to avoid interruption of existing surface water and groundwater movement towards the Creek and associated SEZ.

Required Mitigation: None.

3.4.12-10. Will the Project result in discharge into surface waters, or in any alteration of surface water quality, including but not limited to temperature, dissolved oxygen or turbidity? (TRPA 3e)

Standard of Significance. See Question 3.4.12-1.

Environmental Analysis: *No with Mitigation.*

See discussions and analysis for Question 3.4.12-1 above which concludes the level of impact to surface water quality and beneficial uses is less than significant with standard regulatory compliance. Construction and operation of the project would not cause alternation to surface water quality nor contribute towards non-attainment of TRPA Thresholds.

Required Mitigation: **Regulatory Compliance Measures 2.4.7 (Erosion Control Plan) and 2.4.8 (SWPPP) in Chapter 2.**

3.4.12-11. Will the Project result in alteration of the direction or rate of flow of ground water? (TRPA 3f)

Standard of Significance: See Question 3.4.12-2.

Environmental Analysis: *No Impact.*

See analysis for Question 3.4.12-2, which concludes the level of impact to groundwater movement is less than significant.

Required Mitigation: None.

3.4.12-12. Will the Project result in change in the quantity of groundwater, either through direct additions or withdrawals, or through interception of an aquifer by cuts or excavations? (TRPA 3g)

Standard of Significance. See Questions 3.4.12-1 and 3.4.12-2.

Environmental Analysis: *No with Mitigation.*

See discussions and analyses for Questions 3.4.12-1 and 3.4.12-2 which conclude the level of impact to groundwater quantity is less than significant with mitigation.

Required Mitigation: **Regulatory Compliance Measures 2.4.7 (Erosion Control Plan) and 2.4.8 (SWPPP) in Chapter 2.**

3.4.12-13. Will the Project result in substantial reduction in the amount of water otherwise available for public water supplies? (TRPA 3h)

Standard of Significance: If the Project creates a demand that exceeds available water supplies, a significant impact to source water occurs as defined in TRPA Code Chapter 60.

Environmental Analysis: *No Impact.*

The project includes a permanent restroom structure and associated facilities (e.g., water fountain, outdoor shower/foot wash) that will increase water use at the beach, as no existing water supply is available. However, the Project does not propose facilities which would result in new or expanded water supplies; therefore, there is no impact.

Required Mitigation: None.

3.4.12-14. Will the Project result in exposure of people or property to water related hazards such as flooding and/or wave action from 100-year storm occurrence or seiches? (TRPA 3i)

Standard of Significance: See Question 3.4.12-3iv

Environmental Analysis: *No with Mitigation.*

See discussion and analysis for Question 3.4.12-3iv, which concludes that the project, with mitigation, would not result in the creation of significant hazards associated with the 100-year storm occurrence.

The project does not increase exposure of people or property to other significant water related hazards such as wave action or seiches, as there are no changes to the use of existing publicly owned beach parcels for outdoor recreation.

Required Mitigation: **HYDRO-1: Document Changes to, and Protect Structures from Flood Flows**

Refer to Question 3.4.12-3.iv for details of the required mitigation measure.

3.4.12-15. Will the Project result in potential discharge of contaminants to the groundwater or any alteration of groundwater quality? (TRPA 3j)

Standard of Significance: See Questions 3.4.12-1 and 3.4.12-2.

Environmental Analysis: *No with Mitigation.*

See discussions and analyses for Questions 3.4.12-1 and 3.4.12-2 above. Potential project impacts to groundwater would be less than significant with standard regulatory measures.

Required Mitigation: **Regulatory Compliance Measures 2.4.7 (Erosion Control Plan) and 2.4.8 (SWPPP) in Chapter 2.**

3.4.12-16. Is the Project located within 600 feet of a drinking water source? (TRPA 3k)

Standard of Significance: A contaminating land use within 600 feet of a drinking water source identified on TRPA Source Water Assessment Maps constitutes a significant impact as defined by TRPA Code Section 60.3.

The project area is not located within 600 feet of drinking water sources and is outside the mapped source water protection zones for existing wells.

Environmental Analysis: *No Impact.*

Required Mitigation: None.

3.4.13 Land Use and Planning

This section presents the analyses for potential impacts to land use and planning. Table 3-15 identifies the applicable impacts, anticipated level of impact, and whether mitigation measures are required to reduce impacts to a less than significant level.

Environmental Setting

Kings Beach is located around the intersection of Highways 28 and 267. The land use pattern includes commercial and tourist accommodation uses along Highway 28, residential uses extending upslope in a grid pattern, and light industrial uses near the top of the “grid”. Most of Kings Beach was subdivided in 1926 as part of the “Brockway Vista” subdivision. The residential area north of Highway 28 was subdivided into rectangular lots 125 feet deep and as narrow as 25 feet. Many of the lots are 50 or 75 feet wide. The small lot sizes have constrained redevelopment in Kings Beach. Many of the Secline Beach visitors originate from these residential areas north of SR 28.

The Secline Beach property is located within the Kings Beach Commercial Town Center of the Placer County Tahoe Basin Area Plan (TBAP). Town Centers include zoning districts for Mixed Use, Residential and Recreation areas. Zoning for the project area is Mixed-Use Waterfront Recreation (MU-WREC). Day use areas and Beach recreation are allowed uses within the MU-WREC subdistrict. Mixed-use areas are urban areas that have been designated to provide a mix of commercial, public services, light industrial, office, and residential uses to the Region or have the potential to provide future commercial, public service, light industrial, office, and residential uses. The purpose of this classification is to concentrate higher intensity land uses for public convenience, and enhanced sustainability.

Beach recreation is also an allowed use within the TRPA mapped shorezone tolerance districts, which include the Secline Beach site. TRPA divides Lake Tahoe's shoreline into eight Shorezone Tolerance Districts, ranging from District 1 (most sensitive) to District 8 (least sensitive). These districts dictate the types of permissible shorezone structures and environmental mitigation requirements for a given littoral parcel. The Secline Beach is within shorezone tolerance district 7, which allows development such as piers, buoys, boat ramps, shoreline protective structures and breakwaters or jetties.

The TBAP implements new site and building design standards for Town Centers and other Mixed-Use areas, including lot standards, building placement standards, building height and form standards, and site design standards. Standards address all TRPA Regional Plan requirements and focus on improving scenic conditions and enhancing pedestrian facilities. The standards incorporate, modernize and supplement existing provisions of the Placer County Standards and Guidelines for Signage, Parking, and Design. Implementation of the TBAP will improve scenic quality and promote alternative modes of transportation.

Design standards for the MU-WREC subdistrict are provided in Table 2.04.B-2 of the TBAP Implementing Regulations. Many of the standards apply to residential, tourist and commercial development. Additional developed outdoor recreation (up to 750 additional summer day use PAOTs) may be granted by TRPA in the Kings Beach Town Center. A PAOT is a unit of measurement used by TRPA to provide additional capacity for recreational use at summer day use facilities like beaches and marinas.

Table 3-15: Land Use and Planning				
CEQA Environmental Checklist Item	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Measures	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
3.4.13-1. Physically divide an established community? (CEQA XIa)				X
3.4.13-2. Cause a significant environmental impact due to a conflict with any land use plan, policy, or regulation adopted for the purpose of avoiding or mitigating an environmental effect? (CEQA XIb)			X	
TRPA Initial Environmental Checklist Item	Yes	No, With Mitigation	Data Insufficient	No
3.4.13-3. Include uses which are not listed as permissible uses in the applicable Plan Area Statement, adopted Community Plan, or Master Plan? (TRPA 8a)				X
3.4.13-4. Expand or intensify an existing non-conforming use? (TRPA 8b)				X

3.4.13-1. Would the Project physically divide an established community? (CEQA XIa)

Standard of Significance: A significant impact results if the Project installs a structural impediment to vehicle or pedestrian movement in the community. The TRPA Regional Plan, Plan Area Statements/Area Plans and Code, and County General Plans determine this level of impact significance.

Environmental Analysis: *No Impact.*

The Project constructs a permanent restroom facility on previously developed publicly owned land (CTC or NTPUD), depending on the selected Concept Plan. Under Concept B, the restroom facility would be located on the NTPUD parcel, located adjacent to a residential parcel to the east. However, the location of the proposed restroom facility is a publicly owned parcel, used by existing visitors to Secline Beach. Under Concept B, the restroom facility has been located on the northwest corner of the NTPUD owned parcel, farthest away from the residential land uses to the east as possible. As such, the proposed restroom facility does not physically divide an established neighborhood.

The project also includes a shared-use class 1 trail across Griff Creek through currently undeveloped publicly owned land (Placer County), joining residential neighborhoods to the east of Secline Beach with commercial and community services located along SR 28 north and west of the beach. Neither development of the permanent restroom facilities, kayak/SUP storage, pathways or shared-use trail would result in a community division as the publicly owned parcels are already used for formal beach recreation. Since the

Project provides a new non-auto connection from the beach and nearby residential neighborhood to services along SR 28, it does not divide the established community. Rather it provides greater opportunities for movement to and from the existing recreational facility.

Required Mitigation: None.

3.4.13-2. Would the Project cause a significant environmental impact due to a conflict with any land use plan, policy, or regulation adopted for the purpose of avoiding or mitigating an environmental effect? (CEQA X1b)

Standard of Significance: A significant impact results from non-compliance of the Project with land use plans, goals, policies, regulations or provisions as established by the TRPA Regional Plan Element and Code Chapter 21, Area Plans, and the County General Plan.

Environmental Analysis: *Less than Significant Impact.*

The Project supports an existing recreation (Secline Beach) land use by enhancing facilities for visitors, a key goal of applicable land use plans. By providing a permanent restroom facility to replace the portable restrooms currently in use, the project supports existing land use plans, policies and regulations adopted to meet recreational thresholds and avoid environmental impacts.

The following table (Table 3-16) addresses each proposed use in regard to land use compatibility within the Kings Beach Commercial Town Center (Mixed-Use Waterfront Recreation Zoning) of the Placer County Tahoe Basin Area Plan (TBAP):

Table 3-16

Secline Beach Land Use Compatibility Analysis

Use or Action	Compatibility Analysis
Restroom Facility	Accessory to the Primary Recreation use. This project does not result in a new recreation land use; it supports the existing Secline Beach.
Kayak/SUP Storage	Allowed. Supports the primary use.
Bike Parking	Allowed. Supports the primary use.
Shared-Use Trail	Allowed. Supports the primary use.
ADA access improvements	Allowed. Supports the primary use.

Enhancement of the Secline Beach property with new facilities that benefit existing recreation land use is consistent with the TBAP, County General Plan and TRPA Regional Plan. Connections 2050: RTP/SCS lists the shared-use trail within the implementation program to reduce environmental effects of air emissions and associated VMT. The RTP also includes several relevant policies such as:

Policy 3.8: Develop and maintain an active transportation plan as part of the Regional Transportation Plan. Include policies, a project list of existing and proposed bicycle and pedestrian facilities, strategies, and programs for implementation of the Active Transportation Plan.

Policy 3.9: Encourage collaboration between public land managers, state departments of transportation, transit providers, and other regional partners to support destination stewardship, sustainable recreation, and multi-modal access to recreation sites.

Policy 6.5: Support parking management programs that incentivize non-auto modes and discourage private automobile use.

The TBAP includes policies which support Transportation and Recreation development found within the Secline Beach Enhancement Project:

Policy T-P-1: Encourage use of non-auto modes of transportation by incorporating public transit, bicycle, and pedestrian travel amenities in transportation projects and other projects that impact or connect to the transportation network.

Policy T-P-19: Require, as appropriate, bus turnouts, shelters, park and ride lots, planned bicycle and pedestrian facilities, bicycle parking, and other related facilities or programs as conditions of approval for projects.

Policy T-P-23: Create bicycle- and pedestrian-oriented facilities and street designs to provide safe travel throughout the Plan area.

Policy T-P-24: Require installation of bicycle racks or secured lockers as a condition of approval for projects and encourage transit providers to offer bicycle racks on their buses.

Policy T-P-26: In the design of projects, provide pedestrian and bicycle connections to adjoining properties and nearby attractions where feasible.

Policy R-P-1: Continue to manage recreation facilities and uses in accordance with the Regional Plan.

Policy R-P-2: Continue to enhance recreation facilities through coordinated interagency planning and funding programs.

Therefore, the Project would support existing plans and the projects within the plan to reduce environmental effects.

Required Mitigation: None

3.4.13-3. Will the Project include uses which are not listed as permissible uses in the applicable Plan Area Statement, adopted Community Plan, or Master Plan? (TRPA 8a)

Standard of Significance: A significant impact results from inconsistency with permissible land uses established in the TBAP, TRPA Regional Plan, and County General Plan.

Environmental Analysis: *No Impact.*

See response to Question 3.4.13-2.

Required Mitigation: None.

3.4.13-4. Will the Project expand or intensify an existing non-conforming use? (TRPA 8b)

Standard of Significance: A significant impact results from expansion of an existing non-conforming use that conflicts with permissible land uses as established in TRPA Plan Area Statements or Area Plan.

Environmental Analysis: *No Impact.*

Construction of beach enhancement facilities (e.g., restroom facility, pathways, bike parking, shared-use trail), will not expand or intensify an existing non-conforming use because the Project is not an existing non-conforming use.

Required Mitigation: None.

3.4.14 Mineral Resources (CEQA) and Natural Resources (TRPA)

This section presents the analyses for potential impacts to mineral resources and natural resources. Table 3-17 identifies the applicable impacts, anticipated level of impact, and whether mitigation measures are required to reduce impacts to a less than significant level.

Environmental Setting

Mineral resources are aggregate resources, which consist of sand, gravel and crushed rock. The State Mining and Geology Board classifies mineral deposits through maps and reports at: <http://www.conservation.ca.gov/cgs/minerals/mlc/Pages/Index.aspx>. The map and accompanying text provide general information about the current availability of California's permitted aggregate resources. There are currently no important mineral resources identified on the Secline Beach property.

Table 3-17: Mineral Resources and Natural Resources				
CEQA Environmental Checklist Item	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Measures	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
3.4.14-1. Result in the loss of availability of a known mineral resource that would be of value to the region and the residents of the state? (CEQA XIIa)				X
3.4.14-2. Result in the loss of availability of a locally-important mineral resource recovery site delineated on a local general plan, specific plan or other land use plan? (CEQA XIIb)				X

TRPA Initial Environmental Checklist Item	Yes	No, With Mitigation	Data Insufficient	No
3.4.14-3. A substantial increase in the rate of use of any natural resources? (TRPA 9a)				X
3.4.14-4. Substantial depletion of any non-renewable natural resource? (TRPA 9b)				X

3.4.14-1. Would the Project result in the loss of availability of a known mineral resource that would be of value to the region and the residents of the state? (CEQA XIIa)

Standard of Significance: A significant impact occurs if the Project creates a loss of availability of mineral resources that are valuable to the region.

Environmental Analysis: *No Impact.*

As documented in the setting section above, the project area contains no mineral resources areas, and therefore, the Project creates no impact to such resources.

Required Mitigation: None.

3.4.14-2. Would the Project result in the loss of availability of a locally-important mineral resource recovery site delineated on a local general plan, specific plan or other land use plan? (CEQA XIIb)

Standard of Significance: A significant impact occurs if the Project creates a loss of availability of locally important mineral resource recovery sites.

Environmental Analysis: *No Impact.*

The project area contains no mineral resource recovery sites, and therefore, the Project creates no impact to such sites.

Required Mitigation: None.

3.4.14-3. Will the Project result in a substantial increase in the rate of use of any natural resources? (TRPA 9a)

Standard of Significance: A significant impact occurs if the Project creates a substantial increase in the rate of use of natural resources.

Environmental Analysis: *No Impact.*

The Project does not create population increases or facilities that could substantially increase the rate of use of natural resources and thus creates no impact to such resources. The project provides enhanced facilities for visitors to the existing beach.

Required Mitigation: None.

3.4.14-4. Will the Project result in a substantial depletion of any non-renewable natural resource? (TRPA 9b)

Standard of Significance: A significant impact occurs if the Project creates a substantial depletion of non-renewable resources.

Environmental Analysis: *No Impact.*

The Project does not include facilities or actions that cause substantial depletion of non-renewable natural resources and thus creates no impact to such resources.

Required Mitigation: None.

3.4.15 Noise

This section presents the analyses for potential impacts related to noise. Table 3-18 identifies the applicable impacts, anticipated level of impact, and whether mitigation measures are required to reduce impacts to a less than significant level.

Environmental Setting

Land uses in the project area include recreation, open space, and residential uses. The main sources of noise are from vehicular traffic along residential roadways and park events.

Noise. *Sound* is mechanical energy transmitted by pressure waves in a compressible medium such as air. *Noise* can be defined as unwanted sound. Sound is characterized by various parameters that include the rate of oscillation of sound waves (frequency), the speed of propagation, and the pressure level or energy content (amplitude). In particular, the sound pressure level is the most common descriptor used to characterize the loudness of an ambient sound level. The decibel (dB) scale is used to quantify sound intensity. Because sound pressure can vary enormously within the range of human hearing, a logarithmic loudness scale is used to keep sound intensity numbers at a convenient and manageable level. The human ear is not equally sensitive to all frequencies in the entire spectrum, so noise measurements are weighted more heavily for frequencies to which humans are sensitive in a process called *A-weighting*, which is written “dBA.” In general, human sound perception is such that a change in sound level of 3 dB is just noticeable; a change of 5 dB is clearly noticeable; and a change of 10 dB is perceived as doubling or halving sound level.

Noise Sources. Noise sources in the area include noise from traffic traveling on roadways and recreational activities at the existing beach.

Noise Sensitive Land Uses. Noise sensitive land uses are generally defined as locations where people reside or where the presence of noise could adversely affect the use of the land. Typical noise-sensitive land uses include residences schools, hospitals, and parks. Recreational activities found in the project area are not considered to be noise-sensitive land uses because they are transitory in nature with exposure of users typically being less than one hour. Noise-sensitive land uses in the project area that could be affected by the project include adjacent residences.

Vibration. Operation of heavy construction equipment is not anticipated for construction of the beach enhancements. However, if needed, pile driving and other impact devices, such as pavement breakers, create seismic waves that radiate along the surface of the earth and downward into the earth. These surface waves can be felt as ground vibration. Vibration from operation of this equipment can result in effects ranging from annoyance of people to damage of structures. Varying geology and distance will result in different vibration levels containing different frequencies and displacements. In all cases, vibration amplitudes will decrease with increasing distance. Perceptible ground-borne vibration is generally limited to areas within a few hundred feet of construction activities. As seismic waves travel outward from a vibration source, they excite the particles of rock and soil through which they pass and cause them to oscillate. The actual distance that these particles move is usually only a few ten-thousandths to a few thousandths of an inch. The rate or velocity (in inches per second) at which these particles move is the commonly accepted descriptor of the vibration amplitude, referred to as the peak particle velocity (PPV).

State, TRPA and County Noise Regulations. There are no applicable state regulations that pertain to noise in the project area.

The 1987 Regional Plan for the Lake Tahoe Basin provides for the achievement and maintenance of the adopted environmental threshold carrying capacities (thresholds) while providing opportunities for orderly growth and development. TRPA noise thresholds are contained in the Land Use Element of Regional Plan. Noise thresholds have been established for aircraft noise sources; single-event noise sources (i.e., noise from boats, motor vehicles, motorcycles, off-road vehicles, and snowmobiles that occur in a nonregular or nonrepetitive manner); and community noise levels, which are used to determine land use compatibility. The TRPA community noise threshold for the mixed-use area that comprises the site of Secline Beach, an outdoor public recreation area, is 55 dBA. TRPA and the County adopted outdoor CNEL standards for the TBAP (55 dBA for the Mixed-Use Waterfront Recreation District within the Kings Beach Town Center).

Chapter 68 (Noise Limitations) from the TRPA Code establishes noise limitations for areas within TRPA's jurisdiction. Section 68.9 stipulates that TRPA-approved construction or maintenance projects, or the demolition of structures, are exempt from TRPA's Code of Ordinances Noise Limitations if the activities occur between the hours 8:00 a.m. and 6:30 p.m.

Placer County's General Plan noise policies (9.A-2 and 9.A-5) provide protection from noise by requiring noise analysis and mitigation when proposed uses are likely to exceed established noise limits. The analysis will address the potential for adverse noise levels based on the criteria contained in the County's General Plan (Table 9-1: Placer County Allowable Ldn Noise Levels within Specified Zone Districts Applicable to New Projects Affected by or Including Non-Transportation Noise Levels). The Secline Beach Enhancement Project does not create a new source of noise.

Table 3-18: Noise

CEQA Environmental Checklist Item	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Measures	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
3.4.15-1. Generation of a substantial temporary or permanent increase in ambient noise levels in the vicinity of the Project in excess of standards established in the local general plan or noise ordinance, or other applicable local,			X	

state, or federal standards? (CEQA XIIIa)				
3.4.15-2. Generation of excessive groundborne vibration or groundborne noise levels? (CEQA XIIIb)			X	
3.4.15-3. For a Project located within the vicinity of a private airstrip or an airport land use plan or, where such a plan has not been adopted, within two miles of a public airport or public use airport, would the Project expose people residing or working in the project area to excessive noise levels? (CEQA XIIIc)				X
TRPA Initial Environmental Checklist Item	Yes	No, With Mitigation	Data Insufficient	No
3.4.15-4. Increases in existing Community Noise Equivalency Levels (CNEL) beyond those permitted in the applicable Plan Area Statement, Community Plan or Master Plan? (TRPA 6a)				X
3.4.15-5. Exposure of people to severe noise levels? (TRPA 6b)				X
3.4.15-6. Single event noise levels greater than those set forth in the TRPA Noise Environmental Threshold? (TRPA 6c)				X
3.4.15-7. The placement of residential or tourist accommodation uses in areas where the existing CNEL exceeds 60 dBA or is otherwise incompatible? (TRPA 6d)				X
3.4.15-8. The placement of uses that would generate an incompatible noise level in close proximity to existing residential or tourist accommodation uses? (TRPA 6e)				X
3.4.15-9. Exposure of existing structures to levels of ground vibration that could result in structural damage? (TRPA 6f)				X

3.4.15-1. Would the Project generate a substantial temporary or permanent increase in ambient noise levels in the vicinity of the Project in excess of standards established in the local general plan or noise ordinance, or other applicable local, state, or federal standards? (CEQA XIIIa)

Standard of Significance: Exceedance of CNEL limits stated in project area PASs and Regional and County noise ordinances constitutes a significant noise impact.

Environmental Analysis: *Less than Significant Impact.*

The Project includes permanent restroom facilities, associated pathways, kayak/SUP storage, bike parking, expanded picnic areas, and a shared-use trail through the Placer County and CTC parcels. Even the busiest shared-use trails in the United States are extremely quiet, with little noise created other than the occasional low volume conversation, barely audible beyond 10 or 20 feet of the trail edge. Walking, running, dog walking, and bicycling, by their nature, generate virtually no noise. Potential sources of greater volumes, such as platoons of bicyclists or congregating teenagers, are occasional and sporadic and would be very unlikely on the proposed shared-use trail within Secline Beach based on the short length of the trail. Operation of the Class 1 shared-use trail would not result in an increase in ambient noise levels as the trails would be used for non-motorized pedestrian and bicycle access. Noise levels from beach visitors would remain essentially the same. The Project can reduce motorized vehicle noise by replacing individual auto trips with pedestrian and bicycle trips as a result of onsite kayak/SUP storage and expansion of non-auto trail access.

Construction would result in noise producing activities, representing a short-term impact at any one location. Based on standard equipment noise levels, noise levels at 50 feet from individual pieces of equipment would typically range from between 83 to 96 dBA for the project (US Environmental Protection Agency, 1991). Along the Class 1 shared-use trail corridor, in which heavy construction equipment would be used, nearby residences are located approximately 100 feet west of the trail origination at SR 28. Other nearby residences are at least 150 feet from the shared-use trail connection at Secline Street. Based on a typical noise-attenuation rate of 6 dBA per doubling of distance, noise levels at the typical sensitive receptor (residences west of Griff Creek and homes along Brockway Vista Drive) would be less than 55 dBA. Project compliance measures place noise controls on construction equipment, locate construction equipment and staging areas to minimize noise effects, restrict construction vehicle idling during periods of non-use, and restrict noise-generating construction activities to the hours between 8:00 a.m. and 6:30 p.m., Monday through Saturday, during which such activities are exempt from the TRPA and County noise standards. Compliance with standard noise control measures would reduce construction noise impacts to a less than significant level.

Required Mitigation: None.

3.4.15-2. Would the Project generate excessive groundborne vibration or groundborne noise levels? (CEQA XIIIb)

Standard of Significance: 30 CFR Part 816 defines a significant impact as a vibrational increase greater than 1 inch/second peak particle velocity, as based on typical characteristics of Project equipment and materials.

Environmental Analysis: *Less than Significant Impact.*

Use of permanent restroom facilities and associated pathways, kayak/SUP storage, bike parking, and shared-use trails do not create groundborne vibration. Construction activities associated with the operation of heavy equipment during construction could generate localized groundborne vibration. Vibration from non-impact construction activity is typically below the threshold of perception when the activity is more than 50 feet from the receptor. Additionally, vibration from these activities is of limited duration and ends when construction is completed. The beach enhancements are located nearby residences just west of Griff Creek and east of the project area along Brockway Vista Drive; however, in these areas, construction would be limited to minimal grading, fill import, paving and onsite assembly of the pre-manufactured restroom building. Construction groundborne vibration will be temporary and intermittent.

Vibration and airblast could occur if blasting techniques are used for the bridge abutments. Based on desktop soil analyses for the proposed bridge location, the need for blasting is unlikely and more likely, heavy equipment may be needed to relocate boulders along the creek bank. Blasting requirements depends on the soundness of the rock. Human response to blast vibration and airblast is difficult to quantify. Vibration and airblast can be felt or heard well below the levels that produce any damage to structures. The duration of the event has an effect on human response, as does blast frequency. Blast events are relatively short on the order of several seconds for sequentially delayed blasts. Generally, as blast duration and vibration frequency increase, the potential for adverse human response increases. Areas of trail that may require blasting would include the two bridge abutments (approximately 100 feet from the nearest residential building) such that the potential for impacts to structures or residences from groundbourne vibration is reduced to a level of less than significant.

Required Mitigation: None.

3.4.15-3. For a Project located within the vicinity of a private airstrip or an airport land use plan or, where such a plan has not been adopted, within two miles of a public airport or public use airport, would the Project expose people residing or working in the project area to excessive noise levels? (CEQA XIIIc)

Standard of Significance: Exposure of people residing or working in the project area to excessive noise levels from aircraft results in a significant impact.

Environmental Analysis: *No Impact.*

The Truckee Tahoe Airport is located northwest of the Project area. The Project area is over 8 miles from the airport and is located completely outside the airport safety zones and noise impact area as mapped in the airport's 2016 Airport Land Use Compatibility Plan (ALUCP).

Required Mitigation: None.

3.4.15-4. Would the Project result in increases in existing Community Noise Equivalency Levels (CNEL) beyond those permitted in the applicable Plan Area Statement, Community Plan or Master Plan? (TRPA 6a)

Standard of Significance: Exceedance of CNEL limits stated in project area PASs, Area Plan, and Regional noise ordinances constitute a significant noise impact.

Environmental Analysis: *No Impact.*

See the response to Question 3.4.15-1.

Required Mitigation: None.

3.4.15-5. Would the Project result in exposure of people to severe noise levels? (TRPA 6b)

Standard of Significance: Exceedance of CNEL limits stated in project area PASs, Area Plan, and Regional noise ordinances constitute a significant noise impact.

Environmental Analysis: *No Impact.*

See the response to Question 3.4.15-1. TRPA adopted (November 20, 2013) additional best construction practices policies regarding noise generation. The TRPA Standard Conditions of Approval for Grading Projects (TRPA Permit Attachment Q) include new construction provisions that call for the location of

construction staging areas as far as feasible from sensitive air pollution receptors (e.g. schools or hospitals), closure of engine doors during operation except for engine maintenance, location of stationary equipment (e.g. generators or pumps) as far as feasible from noise-sensitive receptors and residential areas, installation of temporary sound barriers for stationary equipment, and use of sonic pile driving instead of impact pile driving, wherever feasible.

Project operations of the restroom facilities, kayak/SUP storage, picnic areas, shared-use trail would not result in severe noise events. Therefore, the Project would not result in a significant impact.

Required Mitigation: None.

3.4.15-6. Will the Project result in single event noise levels greater than those set forth in the TRPA Noise Environmental Threshold? (TRPA 6c)

Standard of Significance: Exceedance of CNEL limits stated in project area PASs, Area Plan, and Regional noise ordinances constitute a significant noise impact.

Environmental Analysis: *No Impact.*

See Question 3.4.15-2. It would be highly unlikely that blasting would be required. If needed, it would be located immediately adjacent to Griff Creek for the shared-use trail crossing, approximately 100 feet from the nearest sensitive receptors. Noise experienced in the surrounding neighborhoods during construction would not exceed noise thresholds.

Required Mitigation: None.

3.4.15-7. Will the Project result in the placement of residential or tourist accommodation uses in areas where the existing CNEL exceeds 60 dBA or is otherwise incompatible? (TRPA 6d)

Standard of Significance: A significant impact occurs if residential or tourist accommodations are in an area where the existing ambient noise level exceeds 60 dBA.

Environmental Analysis: *No Impact.*

The Project does not propose new residential or tourist accommodations.

Required Mitigation: None.

3.4.15-8. Will the Project result in the placement of uses that would generate an incompatible noise level in close proximity to existing residential or tourist accommodation uses? (TRPA 6e)

Standard of Significance: A significant impact occurs if trail use generates noise levels above 60 dBA in areas of residential or tourist accommodation uses.

Environmental Analysis: *No Impact.*

See Question 3.4.15-1. Operation and use of the restroom facility, kayak/SUP storage, bike parking or shared-use trail would not generate noise such that ambient noise levels would rise above existing conditions.

Required Mitigation: None.

3.4.15-9. Will the Project expose existing structures to levels of ground vibration that could result in structural damage? (TRPA 6f)

Standard of Significance: 30 CFR Part 816 defines a significant impact as a vibrational increase greater than 1 inch/second peak particle velocity, as based on typical characteristics of Project equipment and materials.

Environmental Analysis: *No Impact.*

See the response to Question 3.4.15-2.

Required Mitigation: None.

3.4.16 Population and Housing

This section presents the analyses for potential impacts to population and housing. Table 3-19 identifies the applicable impacts, anticipated level of impact, and whether mitigation measures are required to reduce impacts to a less than significant level.

Environmental Setting

The Project is in Placer County in the unincorporated community of Kings Beach. The population in Kings Beach is approximately 2,493 persons (2023 ACS estimate; 3,563 per the 2020 Census), comprising roughly 1,417 households. There are approximately 2,372 housing units in the area, of which roughly 40% are resident (owner) occupied. According to recent statistics, approximately 281 people live below the poverty line (11.3% of the population), with the median household income at \$53,964 (2023 US Census American Community Survey).

No housing is currently provided within the Secline Beach project area. Two former residences, located on the CTC and NTPUD parcels, were removed and banked in the 1990s. The banked residential unit of use on the CTC parcel was transferred to a receiving parcel on the west shore of Lake Tahoe in 2006. Nearby residential homes are located to the west and east of the beach, and larger residential neighborhoods are located to the north of SR 28 and east of the Kings Beach commercial core.

Table 3-19: Population and Housing				
CEQA Environmental Checklist Item	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Measures	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
3.4.16-1. Induce substantial unplanned population growth in an area, either directly (for example, by proposing new homes and businesses) or indirectly (for example, through extension of roads			X	

or other infrastructure)? (CEQA XIVa)				
3.4.16-2. Displace substantial numbers of existing people or housing, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere? (CEQA XIVb)				X
TRPA Initial Environmental Checklist Item	Yes	No, With Mitigation	Data Insufficient	No
3.4.16-3. Alter the location, distribution, density, or growth rate of the human population planned for the Region? (TRPA 11a)				X
3.4.16-4. Include or result in the temporary or permanent displacement of residents? (TRPA 11b)				X
3.4.16-5. 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? (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? (TRPA 12a)				X
3.4.16-6. Will the proposal result in the loss of housing for lower-income and very-low-income households? (TRPA 12b)				X

3.4.16-1. Would the Project induce substantial unplanned population growth in an area, either directly (for example, by proposing new homes and businesses) or indirectly (for example, through extension of roads or other infrastructure)? (CEQA XIVa)

Standard of Significance: A significant impact results from direct and indirect population growth in excess of the growth anticipated in the TRPA Regional Plan, as disclosed in the Land Use Element and PASs.

Environmental Analysis: *Less than Significant Impact.*

The Project enhances recreational facilities for visitors to the existing Secline Beach but proposes no new homes or businesses. A temporary increase in area population for construction of the enhancements would not occur as the construction would most likely be completed by the existing labor pool in the area.

The Project's recreational enhancements for the existing Secline Beach will provide a benefit to the nearby community and may increase the desirability of the adjacent neighborhoods. However, the Project proposal provides for no long-term employment, educational opportunities, or other population-generating features known to increase local populations.

Required Mitigation: None.

3.4.16-2. Would the Project displace substantial numbers of existing people or housing, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere? (CEQA XIVb)

Standard of Significance: Displacement of substantial numbers of people or housing that necessitates construction of replacement housing elsewhere creates a significant impact.

Environmental Analysis: *No Impact.*

The Project does not displace people or housing and thus creates no impact.

Required Mitigation: None.

3.4.16-3. Will the Project alter the location, distribution, density, or growth rate of the human population planned for the Region? (TRPA 11a)

Standard of Significance: Alteration to land use patterns not envisioned by the Regional Plan or County General Plan constitutes a significant impact to human population planned for the Region.

Environmental Analysis: *No Impact.*

The Project creates no new housing units or permanent employment opportunities. Because the Project enhances existing Secline Beach facilities and provides a new non-motorized access between SR 28 and the existing neighborhoods and community facilities to the east along Brockway Vista Drive, the desirability of nearby residential neighborhoods may increase. However, no overall change in housing density or availability will occur as a result of Project implementation, because housing is regulated and limited by TRPA growth management regulations. With no residential displacement, permanent employment opportunities or new housing developments, the Project results in no alteration of the location, distribution, density, or growth rate of the human population planned for the Region beyond that envisioned by the Regional Plan.

Required Mitigation: None.

3.4.16-4. Will the Project include or result in the temporary or permanent displacement of residents? (TRPA 11b)

Standard of Significance: Significant temporary or permanent displacement of residents results in a significant impact.

Environmental Analysis: *No Impact.*

See discussion and analysis for Questions 3.4.16-1 and 3.4.16-2 above.

Required Mitigation: None.

3.4.16-5. Will the Project affect existing housing, or create a demand for additional housing?

(1) Will the proposal decrease the amount of housing in the Tahoe Region? (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? (TRPA 12a)

Standard of Significance: A significant impact occurs if the project results in a reduction in housing units, particularly affordable housing units.

Environmental Analysis: *No Impact.*

- (1) No decrease in housing is proposed.
- (2) There are no homes located in the Project area. Construction of the Secline Beach enhancements would not affect existing or future housing, or housing rented at affordable rates.

Required Mitigation: None.

3.4.16-6. Will the Project result in the loss of housing for lower-income and very-low-income households? (TRPA 12b)

Standard of Significance: A significant impact occurs if the project results in a reduction in housing units for lower- or very low-income households.

Environmental Analysis: *No Impact.*

See discussion and analysis for Question 3.4.16-5 above.

Required Mitigation: None.

3.4.17 Public Services

This section presents the analyses for potential impacts to public services. Table 3-20 identifies the applicable impacts, anticipated level of impact, and whether mitigation measures are required to reduce impacts to a less than significant level.

Environmental Setting

Law Enforcement: The Placer County Sheriff's Office provides law enforcement services within the project area, operating out of the Tahoe Substation, located about 1½ miles east of Tahoe City on Highway 28, as well as a Kings Beach Service Center on Lake Boulevard in Kings Beach. The California Highway Patrol (CHP) Valley Division, which consists of the greater Sacramento area and the Sierra Nevada foothills to the west, is responsible for all traffic-related incidents and assists the Placer County Sheriff's Office when necessary. The CHP Truckee Area Office serves Kings Beach and is responsible for state highways including SR-267 and SR-28, as well as county-maintained roadways in the area. The Placer County General Plan public service policies ensure that the County would provide adequate law enforcement

services and the necessary funding to ensure adequate law enforcement services and future facilities to meet demands.

Fire Protection: The North Tahoe Fire Protection District (NTFPD) is a municipal fire district that is primarily organized, equipped, and trained to perform fire suppression duties in structural firefighting, initial attack wildland firefighting, and vehicular fires for the Secline Beach area. NTFPD also provides emergency medical services. The District operates Station 52 in Kings Beach, located at 288 North Shore Boulevard, which is staffed full-time. In addition, NTFPD maintains mutual aid agreements with other fire and emergency response agencies in the Tahoe Region, including Placer County Fire, CalFire, and the U.S. Forest Service, providing for area-wide fire response and ambulance services both in and outside the community. The District protects an area of approximately 32 square miles on the north and west shores of Lake Tahoe through six fire stations, including Kings Beach, Tahoe City, Carnelian Bay, Dollar Point, Homewood, and Alpine Meadows. A memorandum of understanding (MOU) between the fire protection agencies provides mutual aid and assistance to suppress wildfires and protect structures. Initial wildfire suppression responsibilities are divided into three categories based on land ownership or MOUs: Local Responsibility Areas (LRAs) include County areas, State Responsibility Areas (SRAs) include State lands, and Federal Responsibility Areas (FRAs) include nearby LTBMU lands.

Schools: The Tahoe Truckee Unified School District (TTUSD) serves the Kings Beach community. TTUSD operates Kings Beach Elementary School, a TK–5 dual-language immersion school located at 8125 Steelhead Avenue just north of the Project area, serving approximately 360 to 380 students annually. Students in higher grades attend North Tahoe School and North Tahoe High School, both located in Tahoe City.

Parks: The Project is located within the service area of the North Tahoe Public Utility District (NTPUD), which manages recreation and parks facilities for the community. Kings Beach State Recreation Area, operated by California State Parks, is located approximately 700 feet east of Secline Beach along the North Shore of Lake Tahoe and includes approximately 1,000 to 1,700 feet of sandy beach frontage, picnic areas, a playground, and a boat ramp. The North Tahoe Event Center, also operated by the NTPUD, is adjacent to the beach. The California Tahoe Conservancy owns several public-access parcels in the Kings Beach area, including Kings Beach Plaza, Coon Street, North Tahoe Beach, Moon Dunes Beach, Secline Beach, and Sandy Beach. North Tahoe Regional Park, a 124-acre facility with sport courts, ball fields, trails, and a dog park, is located approximately 2 miles west of Secline Beach in nearby Tahoe Vista.

Other Government Facilities: The Project area is served by Placer County for services like roadway maintenance, drainage, and land use permitting. There are numerous public service facilities in the Kings Beach community, including the Kings Beach Post Office; the North Tahoe Public Utility District office, which provides water, sewer, and recreation services; the North Tahoe Fire Protection District Station 52; the Placer County Sheriff's Office Kings Beach Service Center; and the North Tahoe Family Resource Center, which provides community and social services support.

The Kings Beach Library is located at 301 Secline Street, north of SR 28 and operates Tuesdays through Saturdays. The library offers books of various types, e-books, various types of media, meeting room, and access to computer, printing, and copying services. The U.S. Post Office is located north of SR 28 in the center of the Kings Beach commercial core at 8669 Salmon Avenue.

Table 3-20: Public Services

CEQA Environmental Checklist Item	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Measures	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
3.4.17-1. Would the Project result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered governmental facilities, or the need for new or physically altered governmental facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental impacts, in order to maintain acceptable service ratios, response times or other performance objectives for any of the public services:				
Fire protection?			X	
Police protection?			X	
Schools?			X	
Parks?			X	
Other public facilities? (CEQA XVa)			X	
TRPA Initial Environmental Checklist Item	Yes	No, With Mitigation	Data Insufficient	No
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?				
3.4.17-2. Fire protection? (TRPA 14a)				X
3.4.17-3. Police protection? (TRPA 14b)				X
3.4.17-4. Schools? (TRPA 14c)				X
3.4.17-5. Parks or other recreational facilities? (TRPA 14d)				X
3.4.17-6. Maintenance of public facilities, including roads? (TRPA 14e)				X
3.4.17-7. Other governmental services? (TRPA 14f)				X

3.4.17-1. Would the Project result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered governmental facilities, need for new or physically altered governmental facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental impacts, in order to maintain acceptable service ratios, response times or other performance objectives for any of the public services: Fire protection? Police protection? Schools? Parks? Other public facilities? (CEQA XVa)

Standard of Significance: A significant impact results to governmental and public services if the Project causes an increase demand for personnel, equipment or infrastructure beyond that planned by public service entities, the TRPA Regional Plan or County General Plan.

Environmental Analysis: *Less than Significant Impact.*

Demand for fire protection could increase during construction. Construction equipment operation potentially increases fire risk, particularly in areas of brush or other ground-level fuel. The project includes a regulatory compliance measure (2.4.6) for development and implementation of a Fire Suppression and Management Plan to avoid impacts associated with potential construction-related fire events. The North Tahoe Fire Protection District will determine the requirements for the Fire Control Plan, which often includes fire precaution, pre-suppression and suppression measures and requirements for on-site provision of equipment devices such as spark arrestors and fire extinguishers.

Beach enhancement projects will not require any full road closures, allowing for continued emergency vehicle and general circulation during construction. Demand for fire and police protection will remain at existing levels following construction of the project, as the proposal includes enhancements for the existing beach and does not increase beach capacity or visitation. The proposed pathways and shared-use trail connection to SR 28 improves non-vehicular access for a wide diversity of beach visitors.

See discussion and analysis in Question 3.4.17-5, below, for parks and recreation impacts.

Although maintenance of the beach enhancements would increase the need for government services, facility maintenance is planned by the NTPUD as part of their existing operations and would not require new government personnel. No other impact to government services would occur.

Required Mitigation: None.

3.4.17-2. Will the Project have an unplanned effect upon, or result in a need for new or altered governmental services: fire protection? (TRPA 14a)

3.4.17-3. Will the Project have an unplanned effect upon, or result in a need for new or altered governmental services: police protection? (TRPA 14b)

3.4.17-4. Will the Project have an unplanned effect upon, or result in a need for new or altered governmental services: schools? (TRPA 14c)

Standard of Significance: A significant impact results if the Project causes an increase demand for personnel, equipment or infrastructure beyond that which is planned.

Environmental Analysis: *No Impact.*

See discussion and analysis for Question 3.4.17-1.

Required Mitigation: None.

3.4.17-5. Will the Project have an unplanned effect upon, or result in a need for new or altered governmental services: parks or other recreational facilities? (TRPA 14d)

Standard of Significance: A significant impact results if the Project causes an increase demand for personnel, equipment or infrastructure beyond that which is planned.

The Project objectives are to enhance facilities for existing visitors to the Secline Beach, and to increase public access to Lake Tahoe for a wider range of visitors (e.g., paved drop off, paved pathway to ADA picnic table, and ADA accessible restroom facilities). Since the Project replaces existing beach facilities with enhanced structures and equipment, it does not result in an increase to demand.

Environmental Analysis: *No Impact.*

Required Mitigation: None.

3.4.17-6. Will the Project have an unplanned effect upon, or result in a need for new or altered governmental services in maintenance of public facilities, including roads? (TRPA 14e)

Standard of Significance: If the Project creates new or altered unplanned effects to governmental services in maintenance of roads, a significant impact results.

Environmental Analysis: *No Impact.*

See discussion and analysis for Question 3.4.17-1 above.

Required Mitigation: None.

3.4.17-7. Will the Project have an unplanned effect upon, or result in a need for new or altered governmental services in other governmental services? (TRPA 14f)

Standard of Significance: A significant impact results if the Project causes an increase demand for personnel, equipment or infrastructure beyond that which is planned.

Environmental Analysis: *No Impact.*

Outside of increased NTPUD facility maintenance requirements following construction of Secline Beach enhancement projects (e.g., restroom facility), which will be budgeted when the project enhancements are authorized for future permitting, the Project would not affect any other government services.

Required Mitigation: None.

3.4.18 Recreation

This section presents the analyses for potential impacts to recreation. Table 3-21 identifies the applicable impacts, anticipated level of impact, and whether mitigation measures are required to reduce impacts to a less than significant level.

Environmental Setting

The North Lake Tahoe area is a major recreation destination, with a variety of opportunities including alpine and Nordic skiing, water sports, hiking, beaches, camping, mountain biking, and many other types of recreation. Nearby facilities include Kings Beach State Recreation Area, North Tahoe Regional Park, and the North Tahoe Bike Trail and Chipmunk-to-Secline Bike Path, among other multi-use trail improvements planned or in place in the area. The Project area is part of the Kings Beach Town Center in the Placer County Tahoe Basin Area Plan, which includes permissible land use classifications for recreation. The project site is owned by the North Tahoe Public Utility District (NTPUD) and would continue operating for recreational use in the future given its location immediately adjacent to the Lake Tahoe shoreline.

Table 3-21: Recreation				
CEQA Environmental Checklist Item	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Measures	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
3.4.18-1. Increase the use of existing neighborhood and regional parks or other recreational facilities such that substantial physical deterioration of the facility would occur or be accelerated? (CEQA XVIa)			X	
3.4.18-2. Include recreational facilities or require the construction or expansion of recreational facilities which might have an adverse physical effect on the environment? (CEQA XVIb)			X	
TRPA Initial Environmental Checklist Item	Yes	No, With Mitigation	Data Insufficient	No
3.4.18-3. Create additional demand for recreation facilities? (TRPA 19a)				X
3.4.18-4. Create additional recreation capacity? TRPA 19b)				X
3.4.18-5. Have the potential to create conflicts between recreation uses, either existing or proposed? (TRPA 19c)				X

3.4.18-6. Result in a decrease or loss of public access to any lake, waterway, or public lands? (TRPA 19d)				X
--	--	--	--	---

3.4.18-1. Would the Project increase the use of existing neighborhood and regional parks or other recreational facilities such that substantial physical deterioration of the facility would occur or be accelerated? (CEQA XVIa)

Standard of Significance: A significant impact results if the Project improves access to recreation facilities or public lands used for recreation by numbers sufficient to create new and uncontrolled disturbance.

Environmental Analysis: *Less than Significant Impact.*

Although the Secline Beach enhancements and new shared-use trail connection to SR 28 would improve neighborhood connections and connection through Secline Beach by non-motorized traffic, visitor access to the beach lands already exists. By increasing non-motorized access, visitors may be encouraged to access these recreation areas by foot or bicycle rather than by motorized choices. Therefore, while facilities and access would be improved, visitation to the beach is expected to remain unchanged. No physical deterioration of the parks would occur as a result of the project.

Required Mitigation: None.

3.4.18-2. Would the Project include recreational facilities or require the construction or expansion of recreational facilities which might have an adverse physical effect on the environment? (CEQA XVIb)

Standard of Significance: A significant impact results if the Project requires the construction or expansion of recreational facilities that cause an adverse physical effect on the environment. The TRPA Regional Plan Recreation Element, PASSs or Area Plans, and environmental thresholds determine this level of impact significance.

Environmental Analysis: *Less than Significant Impact.*

The Project facilities and shared-use trail are proposed to enhance the visitor experience at an existing recreational beach facility. Impacts to the physical environment from the proposed enhancements and shared-use trail are analyzed in each subsection of Chapter 3 and appropriate mitigation measures are proposed as needed to reduce potential impacts to a less than significant level.

Required Mitigation: None.

3.4.18-3. Will the Project create additional demand for recreation facilities? (TRPA 19a)

Standard of Significance: A significant impact results if the Project creates additional recreation demand without providing improvements to recreational facilities.

Environmental Analysis: *No Impact.*

Secline Beach enhancements will improve the recreational experience for visitors to an existing recreational facility. The newly proposed Class 1 shared-use trail connection between SR 28 and Brockway Vista Drive will provide a new access point to Secline Beach and another recreation experience for beach visitors.

Trails create inexpensive and safe opportunities for outdoor exercise and healthy lifestyles, including the opportunity for people to integrate exercise into their daily activity. Trails also create opportunities for personal interaction, neighborhood socialization, and community unity that do not occur when people travel in their cars. Since the Project provides enhanced recreational facilities and access improvements, and does not increase population, demand for new recreation facilities does not result.

Required Mitigation: None.

3.4.18-4. Will the Project create additional recreation capacity? (TRPA 19b)

Standard of Significance: Recreation capacity at Lake Tahoe is measured by TRPA with the allocation of Persons at One Time (PAOTs). A significant impact occurs if PAOTs are needed but not available for a proposed recreational use.

Environmental Analysis: *No Impact.*

Summer day use PAOTs are not required to enhance existing facilities at a beach. Further, TRPA does not assign summer day use PAOTs to new transportation facilities, such as the shared-use trail (TRPA Code Subsection 50.8.3.A.1). As such, the Project does not create additional recreation capacity.

Required Mitigation: None.

3.4.18-5. Will the Project have the potential to create conflicts between recreation uses, either existing or proposed? (TRPA 19c)

Standard of Significance: Elimination of or decreased viability of an existing or proposed recreation use caused by the construction and operation of the Project constitutes a significant impact.

Environmental Analysis: *No Impact.*

Recreational conflicts intensify when an increasingly diverse mix of social, cultural, and political interest groups make claim to what they perceive to be their fair share of a public resource. This can be due to perceived dissimilarity of attitudes and values associated to activities of different user groups. Four major factors have the potential to produce conflict when there is social contact between recreational users: activity style, resource specificity, mode of experience, and lifestyle tolerance. The Project includes enhancement of existing beach facilities (e.g., restrooms, kayak/SUP storage, access pathways, picnic areas) and a new Class 1 trail segment for improved visitor access that promotes shared use by providing adequate width and acceptable grades capable of allowing different users simultaneous access without conflict. No conflict would occur between the use of the shared-use trail and other existing beach facilities.

Required Mitigation: None.

3.4.18-6. Will the Project result in a decrease or loss of public access to any lake, waterway, or public lands? (TRPA 19d)

Standard of Significance: A decrease or loss of public access to lakes, waterways or public lands as a result of Project construction and operation constitutes a significant impact.

Environmental Analysis: *No Impact.*

Project construction results in temporary (early or late summer months) restricted access within the beach and along the proposed shared-use trail segment for purposes of public health and safety. Construction will not decrease public access to existing beach areas outside of the active construction areas. Secline Beach enhancements will be phased over several years, and so temporary access restrictions will be short in duration.

Project enhancements and eventual shared-use trail construction would lead to an increase of non-motorized, public access to public lands and to the lake through non-motorized means, thereby supporting TRPA Recreation Threshold R-1. The Project connects with existing roadways/pathways and supports eventual connections to nearby neighborhoods and other existing bike trails.

Required Mitigation: None.

3.4.19 Transportation (CEQA) and Traffic and Circulation (TRPA)

This section presents the analyses for potential impacts to transportation, traffic and circulation. Table 3-22 identifies the applicable impacts, anticipated level of impact, and whether mitigation measures are required to reduce impacts to a less than significant level.

Environmental Setting

The Project is in Kings Beach, CA at the south end of Secline Street within the Kings Beach Town Center of the Placer County Tahoe Basin Area Plan on land jointly owned by NTPUD, CTC and Placer County. The site is situated on the north shore of Lake Tahoe, sloping gradually from State Route 28 southward to the lake shoreline. Griff Creek runs along west edge of the project site before discharging to Lake Tahoe.

Limited picnic tables exist throughout the project site, and portable toilets are currently provided. SUP and kayak storage racks are currently located at the site and operated by a concessionaire for rental equipment. No ADA-accessible restroom facilities or ADA-accessible beach access currently exist at the site. Limited public parking is currently provided along Secline Street and along Brockway Vista Drive.

Existing bike lanes are located along SR 28 (Class 2) north of the Project. Bike parking is currently located at North Tahoe Beach or at commercial locations such as outside of Rite Aid, outside of Java Hut and at the North Tahoe Event Center. No formal bike parking currently exists at the project site. An existing footbridge crossing Griff Creek is located adjacent to the Lake Tahoe shoreline at the southeast corner of the project area.

The TRPA Environmental Improvement Program identifies the project under the Sustainable Recreation and Transportation projects, and the Placer County Tahoe Basin Area Plan has the following Transportation and the Recreation Policies:

Policy T-P-1: Encourage use of non-auto modes of transportation by incorporating public transit, bicycle, and pedestrian travel amenities in transportation projects and other projects that impact or connect to the transportation network.

Policy T-P-19: Require, as appropriate, bus turnouts, shelters, park and ride lots, planned bicycle and pedestrian facilities, bicycle parking, and other related facilities or programs as conditions of approval for projects.

Policy T-P-23: Create bicycle- and pedestrian-oriented facilities and street designs to provide safe travel throughout the Plan area.

Policy T-P-24: Require installation of bicycle racks or secured lockers as a condition of approval for projects and encourage transit providers to offer bicycle racks on their buses.

Policy T-P-26: In the design of projects, provide pedestrian and bicycle connections to adjoining properties and nearby attractions where feasible.

Policy R-P-1: Continue to manage recreation facilities and uses in accordance with the Regional Plan

Policy R-P-2: Continue to enhance recreation facilities through coordinated interagency planning and funding programs.

Policy R-P-4: Support the funding, construction, and maintenance of the multi-use bike trails identified in the Plan area.

TRPA is the designated Metropolitan Planning Organization (TMPO) and Regional Transportation Planning Agency in the Lake Tahoe Region and has an established policy on Level of Service (LOS) standards for roadways and intersections and Vehicle Miles of Travel (VMT) standards. TRPA and TMPO administer regional programs to reduce VMT and achieve regional VMT standards in the Tahoe Basin. The effect of daily trip generation is important as it relates to region-wide VMT. VMT is dependent on the origin and destination of persons traveling to and from uses within the area and the net increase in region-wide trips after accounting for transferred development. VMT is a measure of automobile travel within the transportation system, and an indicator of the degree of integration between the transportation system and planned uses (i.e., a lower VMT indicates greater beneficial integration of transportation systems and land uses to reduce personal vehicle travel). VMT is also a proxy for regional traffic congestion, as well as for air quality. In 2021 the TRPA VMT threshold was revised and replaced with a new mobility-related threshold “TSC1 – Reduce Annual Daily Average VMT Per Capita by 6.8% from 12.48, the 2018 baseline, to 11.63 in 2045”.

Applicable TRPA RTP policies for the proposed enhancements to Secline Beach mobility projects include:

Policy 3.8: Develop and maintain an active transportation plan as part of the Regional Transportation Plan. Include policies, a project list of existing and proposed bicycle and pedestrian facilities, strategies, and programs for implementation of the Active Transportation Plan.

Policy 3.9: Encourage collaboration between public land managers, state departments of transportation, transit providers, and other regional partners to support destination stewardship, sustainable recreation, and multi-modal access to recreation sites.

Policy 6.5: Support parking management programs that incentivize non-auto modes and discourage private automobile use.

Table 3-22: Transportation, Traffic and Circulation

CEQA Environmental Checklist Item	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Measures	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
3.4.19-1. Conflict with a program, plan, ordinance or policy addressing the circulation system, including transit, roadway, bicycle, and pedestrian facilities? (CEQA XVIIa)				X
3.4.19-2. Conflict with or be inconsistent with CEQA Guidelines section 15064.3, subdivision (b)? (CEQA XVIIb)			X	
3.4.19-3. Substantially increase hazards due to a design feature (e.g., sharp curves or dangerous intersections) or incompatible uses (e.g., farm equipment)? (CEQA XVIIc)				X
3.4.19-4. Result in inadequate emergency access? (CEQA XVIIId)			X	
TRPA Initial Environmental Checklist Item	Yes	No, With Mitigation	Data Insufficient	No
3.4.19-5. Generation of 100 or more new Daily Vehicle Trip Ends (DVTE)? (TRPA 13a)				X
3.4.19-6. Changes to existing parking facilities, or demand for new parking? (TRPA 13b)				X
3.4.19-7. Substantial impact upon existing transportation systems, including highway, transit, bicycle or pedestrian facilities? (TRPA 13c)				X
3.4.19-8. Alterations to present patterns of circulation or movement of people and/or goods? (TRPA 13d)				X
3.4.19-9. Alterations to waterborne, rail or air traffic? (TRPA 13e)				X
3.4.19-10. Increase in traffic hazards to motor vehicles, bicyclists, or pedestrians? (TRPA 13f)				X

3.4.19-1. Would the Project conflict with a program, plan, ordinance or policy addressing the circulation system, including transit, roadway, bicycle, and pedestrian facilities? (CEQA XVIIa)

Standard of Significance: Project conflicts with applicable plans, ordinances or policies regarding the circulation system.

Environmental Analysis: *No Impact.*

The Project is consistent with the Placer County Tahoe Basin Area Plan transportation and recreation policies identified in the Environmental Setting above. Specifically, the provision of formal on-site bicycle parking is consistent with Policies T-P-24 and T-P-19; the shared-use path connecting SR 28 to Secline Street through the project site supports Policies T-P-1, T-P-23, and T-P-26 by providing pedestrian and bicycle connections to the beach and adjoining properties; and the overall enhancement of recreation facilities through coordinated interagency planning among NTPUD, CTC, and Placer County is consistent with Policies R-P-2 and R-P-4. The Project supports rather than conflicts with applicable circulation system plans, ordinances, and policies.

Required Mitigation: None.

3.4.19-2. Would the Project conflict with or be inconsistent with CEQA Guidelines section 15064.3, subdivision (b)? (CEQA XVIIb)

Standard of Significance: An impact would occur if the Project caused a net increase in vehicle miles traveled (VMT) conflicting with adopted VMT thresholds.

Environmental Analysis: *Less than Significant Impact.*

The Project does not introduce new land uses or intensify existing uses in a manner that would generate net new vehicle trips. No changes to the existing parking or vehicle circulation are proposed. The Project instead proposes a series of beach enhancements designed to encourage non-automotive modes of travel. A new shared-use trail will connect SR 28 to the Secline Street/Brockway Vista Drive intersection through the project site, crossing Griff Creek via a new bridge, improving active transportation connectivity to the beach. Formal on-site bike parking for up to 20 bikes will further support bicycle access. The Project will not increase the primary draws of travel to the site, specifically the size of the beach available for public access and the size of the areas available for picnic/recreational amenities.

The transition of the existing SUP and kayak storage from concessionaire-operated rental racks to NTPUD-managed racks available for personal equipment storage is also expected to help reduce existing VMT. Currently, visitors who wish to use personal watercraft must travel to the site to rent equipment or drive to the site to drop off their equipment then look for a parking spot. Under the project, local residents who own their own equipment will be able to use one round trip to drop off their equipment then subsequently walk or bike to the beach while storing their equipment on-site, reducing the need to regularly transport equipment by vehicle and increasing the ability of the user base to use non-auto modes. This proposal is consistent with the existing SUP/kayak storage managed by NTPUD at the Tahoe Vista Recreation Area, where SUP/kayak storage racks include the total proposed for Secline Beach, and available bike racks total nine, accommodating up to 18 bikes.

Formal permanent restrooms and a beach shower will also be provided, reducing the need for visitors to leave the site and return, further supporting longer non-auto visits. Together, these improvements could result in a net decrease in existing VMT for operation of the beach. The Project would not conflict with any applicable congestion management program, including level of service standards, travel demand measures,

or other standards established by the congestion management agency for designated roads or highways. Improving bicycle facilities and connectivity would result in beneficial transportation impacts. As documented above, no increase to beach related VMT is anticipated; therefore, potential impacts related to the VMT standard are considered less than significant.

Required Mitigation: None.

3.4.19-3. Would the Project substantially increase hazards due to a design feature (e.g., sharp curves or dangerous intersections) or incompatible uses (e.g., farm equipment)? (CEQA XVIIc)

Standard of Significance: Substantial increases in hazards resulting from the Project proposal or incompatible uses create a significant impact.

Environmental Analysis: *No Impact.*

No sharp curves or dangerous intersections are proposed. Rather than introducing hazards, the Project improves site safety and accessibility. Access improvements include a removable ADA beach access mat to facilitate wheelchair access to the water's edge, an ADA-accessible SUP storage rack with a paved connection to the sidewalk, an ADA-compliant picnic table on a concrete pad, and a concrete all-weather loading and unloading zone at the end of Secline Drive. Slope stabilization at the end of Secline Drive will be achieved through the strategic placement of natural rock/boulders, which serve the dual purpose of providing stepped beach access for visitors. Collectively, these improvements reduce existing site hazards and increase accessibility rather than creating new ones. No incompatible uses are proposed as part of the Project.

Required Mitigation: None.

3.4.19-4. Would the Project result in inadequate emergency access? (CEQA XVIIId)

Standard of Significance: Inadequate access for emergency responders during Project construction and operations constitutes a significant impact.

Environmental Analysis: *Less than Significant Impact.*

See discussion and analysis for Questions 3.4.11-6 and 3.4.17-1 above that conclude that implementation of the Project will not impact emergency evacuation plans or access.

Required Mitigation: None.

3.4.19-5. Will the Project result in generation of 650 or more new average daily Vehicle Miles Travelled (VMT)? (TRPA 13a)

Standard of Significance: If the Project results in the generation of 650 or more new average daily VMT a significant impact results.

Environmental Analysis: *No Impact.*

The Project does not introduce new land uses or intensify existing uses in a manner that would generate net new vehicle trips. Secline Beach is an existing public recreation site, and the proposed improvements are limited to amenity, access, and circulation enhancements that do not change the fundamental nature or intensity of use at the site. As discussed in Question 3.4.19-2, the Project has the potential to reduce vehicle

trips and their corresponding VMT by encouraging non-auto modes of travel. Neither construction nor operation of the Project would result in the generation of additional traffic above the 650 VMT threshold for this location.

Required Mitigation: None.

3.4.19-6. Will the Project result in changes to existing parking facilities, or demand for new parking? (TRPA 13b)

Standard of Significance: Change in use of existing parking facilities that create an unmet demand for new parking as a result of Project operations constitutes a significant impact.

Environmental Analysis: *No Impact.*

No changes are proposed to the existing parking or vehicle circulation. The Project would have no significant increase in trip generation/VMT and has the potential to promote greater pedestrian and non-auto access, potentially resulting in beneficial impacts to existing parking demand. By improving access by means of a shared-use path and providing storage for bicycles and personal non-motorized watercraft equipment, the demand for parking may decrease as vehicle trips are replaced with pedestrian and bicycle trips. In addition, existing bus stops are available for beach visitors one block north of the beach at SR 28 just east of the Secline Street intersection. The Project also includes an outdoor classroom intended to serve school groups and educational organizations, which typically arrive by transit or chartered vehicle rather than individual automobiles, further limiting any potential increase in parking demand.

Required Mitigation: None.

3.4.19-7. Will the Project result in substantial impact upon existing transportation systems, including highway, transit, bicycle or pedestrian facilities? (TRPA 13c)

Standard of Significance: If the Project causes delay which degrades level of service on roadways to LOS E for more than four hours/day impacting vehicles and transit, or hinders pedestrian or bicycle travel, a significant impact results.

Environmental Analysis: *No Impact.*

See discussions and analyses for Questions 3.4.19-3, 3.4.19-5, 3.4.19-6, 3.4.19-8, 3.4.19-9 and 3.4.19-10. The Project would support the transportation system and improve bicycle and pedestrian facilities. The Project implements the programs and policies in area planning and transportation plans.

Required Mitigation: None.

3.4.19-8. Will the Project result in alterations to present patterns of circulation or movement of people and/or goods? (TRPA 13d)

Standard of Significance: If the Project results in an alteration to present patterns so that circulation is substantially disrupted and/or public access cannot be met, a significant impact results.

Environmental Analysis: *No Impact.*

As discussed in Question 3.4.19-2, no increase in trip generation or VMT would result from Project implementation. The Project may reduce trips along SR 28 by improving pedestrian and bicycle access. Residents storing non-motorized watercraft may travel by foot or bicycle rather than by individual vehicle

currently needed to transport watercraft, potentially reducing traffic on SR 28 and Secline Street and associated VMT. Additionally, the shared-use path positively alters circulation patterns within the site by providing a dedicated off-street pedestrian route from SR 28 to the beach, improving both the safety and quality of the pedestrian experience without disrupting existing access or circulation on the surrounding roadway network.

Required Mitigation: None.

3.4.19-9. Will the Project result in alterations to waterborne, rail or air traffic? (TRPA 13e)

Standard of Significance: Alterations to waterborne, rail or air traffic by Project construction or operations that result in service disruptions.

Environmental Analysis: *No Impact.*

No alterations to waterborne, rail or air traffic are proposed or would occur as a result of the Project.

Required Mitigation: None.

3.4.19-10. Will the Project result in increase in traffic hazards to motor vehicles, bicyclists, or pedestrians? (TRPA 13f)

Standard of Significance: Increases to traffic hazards.

Environmental Analysis: *No Impact.*

See Questions 3.4.19-1, 3.4.19-3, and 3.4.19-4. The Project does not propose any changes to existing parking or vehicle circulation and introduces no new conflict points between motor vehicles, bicyclists, or pedestrians. To the contrary, the Project has the potential to reduce existing traffic hazards by providing a designated ADA-compliant SUP loading and unloading zone at the end of Secline Drive, replacing the informal practice of unloading equipment in the roadway. The shared-use trail and bridge over Griff Creek further improves pedestrian circulation by providing a dedicated off-street route through the site. No increase in traffic hazards to motor vehicles, bicyclists, or pedestrians is anticipated.

Required Mitigation: None.

3.4.20 Tribal Cultural Resources (CEQA) and Archaeological/Historical (TRPA)

This section presents the analyses for potential impacts to tribal cultural, archaeological and historical resources, discussing the Project impacts on tribal cultural resources related to the disturbance of archaeological, historical, and Native American/traditional heritage resources. Table 3-23 identifies the applicable impacts, anticipated level of impact, and whether mitigation measures are required to reduce impacts to a less than significant level.

Environmental Setting

As of the mid-1800s, the Washoe inhabited the region of the study area. A Hokaan-speaking hunting and gathering group, the Washoe inhabited the chain of valleys along the eastern slope of the Sierra Nevada, from Honey Lake to Antelope Valley. The Pine Nut Mountains and the Virginia Range formed the eastern boundary of Washoe territory, while the western boundary extended several miles beyond the Sierra crest.

A great deal of information has been written about Washoe land use in the Tahoe Basin and their use of the region's resources. Lake Tahoe is the center of the Washoe world, both geographically and socially. Legendary and mythological associations to places within the basin are common. While they were an informal and flexible political collectivity, Washoe ethnography hints at a level of technological specialization and social complexity uncharacteristic of their neighbors in the Great Basin. Semi-sedentism and higher population densities, concepts of private property, and communal labor and ownership are reported and may have developed in conjunction with their residential and subsistence resource stability.

As discussed in Cultural Resources Section 3.4.7, based on the archival research and site reconnaissance conducted as part of the cultural resource investigations, the project area has low potential to contain undocumented pre-historic resources. Section 3.4.7 also details Caltrans, TRPA, and additional regulatory requirements that would be implemented during construction should undocumented resources be discovered during construction, including notification to the Washoe tribe.

Native American Consultation

In accordance with Assembly Bill 52, as identified in the PRC Section 21080.3.1(b)(2) of CEQA and Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, Native American tribes (tribes) identified by the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC), must be invited to consult on projects.

The Washoe Tribe of Nevada and California was first contacted by letter dated October 7, 2025 to request a sacred lands file search for the Project. Follow up emails were later sent to the tribe's contact on January 28, 2026 and May 14, 2026. No responses to the request for a sacred lands file search have been received to date. The Washoe Tribe of Nevada and California is traditionally and culturally affiliated with the project area.

Native American consultation also included outreach to the NAHC on July 9, 2026. The NAHC outreach requested a search of their Sacred Lands File (SLF) and a contact list for regional tribes that may have knowledge of cultural or tribal resources in the vicinity of the APE. The NAHC responded on July 10, 2026 to confirm that the search of the NAHC sacred lands file was completed and the results were negative. The NTPUD sent AB 52 notifications letters to six tribes on the list provided by NAHC on July 13, 2026, and the Washoe Tribe responded on August 25, 2026 to request consultation

The Washoe Tribe letter, NAHC letter, and copies of any tribal correspondence received on the Project are included in the Cultural Resources Study, contained in the project records at the NTPUD, Conservancy and TRPA offices.

Table 3-23: Tribal Cultural Resources and Archaeological/Historical

CEQA Environmental Checklist Item	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Measures	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
Has a California Native American Tribe requested consultation in accordance with Public Resources Code section 21080.3.1(b)? Yes: X No:				
Would the project cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a tribal cultural resource, defined in Public Resources Code section 21074 as either a site, feature, place, cultural landscape that is geographically defined in terms of the size and scope of the landscape, sacred place, or object with cultural value to a California Native American tribe, and that is:				
3.4.20-1. Listed or eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources, or in a local register of historical resources as defined in Public Resources Code section 5020.1(k)? (CEQA XVIIIa)		X		
3.4.20-2. A resource determined by the lead agency, in its discretion and supported by substantial evidence, to be significant pursuant to criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Public Resources Code Section 5024.1. In applying the criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Public Resources Code Section 5024.1, the lead agency shall consider the significance of the resource to a California Native American tribe. (CEQA XVIIIb)		X		
TRPA Initial Environmental Checklist Item	Yes	No, With Mitigation	Data Insufficient	No
3.4.20-3. Does the proposal have the potential to cause a physical change which would affect unique ethnic cultural values? (TRPA 20d)		X		
3.4.20-4. Will the proposal restrict historic or pre-historic religious or sacred uses within the potential impact area? (TRPA 20e)		X		

3.4.20-1. Would the Project cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a tribal cultural resource listed or eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources, or in a local register of historical resources as defined in Public Resources Code section 5020.1(k)? (CEQA XVIIIa)?

Standard of Significance: A significant impact would occur if the Project failed to implement consultation under AB 52, or results in an adverse change in the significance of a tribal cultural resource listed or eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources, or in a local register of historical resources as defined in Public Resources Code section 5020.1(k).

Environmental Analysis: *Less than Significant Impact with Mitigation.*

In accordance with Assembly Bill 52 (AB 52), tribes identified by the NAHC were invited to consult on the proposed project. The NTPUD sent AB 52 notifications letters to six tribes on the list provided by NAHC on July 10, 2026, and the Washoe Tribe responded on August 25, 2026 to request consultation. While there are no resources within the project area currently listed or recommended eligible for listing in CRHR, or in a local register of historical resources as defined in PRC § 5020.1(k) (NCE 2019e), one recorded feature P-31-001601 (Isolated bedrock mortar milling feature) was encountered and recorded during previous survey of the Secline Beach Enhancement project area. Site P-31-001601 has not been evaluated for the CRHR; however, it will be assumed to be a tribal cultural resource for the purposes of this IS/IEC. Construction (excavation, tree removal and paving) of the Shared-Use trail (Concept A and B) /restroom pathway (Concept A) could potentially directly impact the bedrock mortar and therefore this impact is considered significant.

In addition to efforts to address the known feature, there is potential for ground disturbance activities during project construction to encounter previously undiscovered tribal cultural resources. These activities could damage or destroy tribal cultural resources, and this would be a potentially significant impact. Implementation of Mitigation Measure CULT-1 (as described in Section 3.4.7), would reduce impacts associated with tribal cultural resources to a less-than-significant level by continuing consultation with the Washoe Tribe to avoid impacts to a presumed tribal cultural resource, requiring the installation of an interpretive panel that acknowledges the Washoe Tribe's history and ancestral homelands, providing an opportunity for a tribal monitor during ground disturbing construction activities, and by requiring the appropriate treatment and proper care of any tribal cultural resources discovered during construction and determined to be significant resources.

Required Mitigation: CULT-1: Consult with the Washoe Tribe of Nevada and California and Relocate Trail Alignment(s) to Avoid Recorded Cultural Resource.

3.4.20-2. Would the Project cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a tribal cultural resource determined by the lead agency, in its discretion and supported by substantial evidence, to be significant pursuant to criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Public Resources Code Section 5024.1? In applying the criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Public Resources Code Section 5024.1, the lead agency shall consider the significance of the resource to a California Native American tribe. (CEQA XVIIIb)

Standard of Significance: Significant impacts to a Tribal Cultural Resource (TCR) are those that diminish the integrity, research potential, or other characteristics that make a TCR significant or important. To be considered a TCR, a resource must be either: (1) listed, or determined to be eligible for listing, on the national, state, or local register of historic resources, or (2) a resource that the lead agency chooses, in its discretion, to treat as a TCR and meets the criteria for listing in the state register of historic resources pursuant to the criteria set forth in Public Resources Code Section 5024.1(c).

Environmental Analysis: *Less than Significant Impact with Mitigation.*

See discussion and analysis for Question 3.4.20-1 above.

Required Mitigation: **CULT-1: Consult with the Washoe Tribe of Nevada and California and Relocate Trail Alignment(s) to Avoid Recorded Cultural Resource.**

3.4.20-3. Does the Project have the potential to cause a physical change which would affect unique ethnic cultural values? (TRPA 20d)

Standard of Significance: Significant impact occurs if the Project alters or significantly affects cultural resources or conflicts with Section 67 of the TRPA Code of Ordinances.

Environmental Analysis: *No Impact with Mitigation.*

See discussion and analysis for Question 3.4.20-1 above.

Required Mitigation: **CULT-1: Consult with the Washoe Tribe of Nevada and California and Relocate Trail Alignment(s) to Avoid Recorded Cultural Resource.**

3.4.20-4. Will the Project restrict historic or pre-historic religious or sacred uses within the potential impact area? (TRPA 20e)

Standard of Significance: Significant impact occurs if the Project alters or significantly affects cultural resources or conflicts with Section 67 of the TRPA Code of Ordinances.

Environmental Analysis: *No Impact with Mitigation.*

See discussion and analysis for Question 3.4.20-1 above.

Required Mitigation: **CULT-1: Consult with the Washoe Tribe of Nevada and California and Relocate Trail Alignment(s) to Avoid Recorded Cultural Resource.**

3.4.21 Utilities and Service Systems (CEQA) and Utilities (TRPA)

This section presents the analysis for potential impacts to utilities and service systems. Table 3-24 identifies the applicable impacts, anticipated level of impact, and whether mitigation measures are required to reduce impacts to a less than significant level.

Environmental Setting

Water and Wastewater. Water service and sewage collection and treatment are provided by the North Tahoe Public Utility District (NTPUD). NTPUD collects and conveys wastewater out of the Lake Tahoe Basin via the Tahoe-Truckee Sanitation Agency's interceptor system to the regional wastewater treatment plant near the Truckee Tahoe Airport. Wastewater and water service are provided through underground pipes beneath the pavement of Secline Street. The Project is not located in a source water protection zone.

Storm Water Drainage. Placer County and the California Department of Transportation (Caltrans) operate storm water drainage facilities in the Project area; Caltrans maintains drainage associated with State Route 28/North Lake Boulevard, while Placer County maintains drainage along local roads such as Secline Street and Brockway Vista Drive.

Solid Waste. Tahoe Truckee Sierra Disposal (TTSD) is the franchised hauler for this portion of Placer County, collecting solid waste from area households and businesses and processing it at the Eastern Regional Landfill Material Recovery Facility (MRF) and Transfer Station near Truckee. The facility processes an average of approximately 200 to 205 tons per day (roughly 120 tons of residential waste and 85 tons of commercial waste). Residual solid waste is transported to Lockwood Landfill in Storey County, NV.

Electricity and Natural Gas. Electricity is provided to the area by Liberty Utilities. Natural gas service is more limited on the North Shore; where available it is provided by Southwest Gas, though gas mains do not extend to all streets. Overhead utility poles support electrical lines along the area roadways.

Telecommunications. Telecommunication services are provided by several companies including AT&T and Charter/Spectrum. These companies provide television, internet, and telephone connection services throughout the Project area through above-ground infrastructure.

Table 3-24: Utilities and Service Systems

CEQA Environmental Checklist Item	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Measures	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
3.4.21-1. Require or result in the relocation or construction of new or expanded water, wastewater treatment or stormwater drainage, electric power, natural gas, or telecommunication facilities, the construction or relocation of which could cause significant environmental effects? (CEQA XIXa)			X	

3.4.21-2. Have sufficient water supplies available to serve the and reasonably foreseeable future development during normal, dry, and multiple dry years? (CEQA XIXb)			X	
3.4.21-3. Result in a determination by the wastewater treatment provider that serves or may serve the Project that it has adequate capacity to serve the Project's projected demand in addition to the provider's existing commitments? (CEQA XIXc)			X	
3.4.21-4. Generate solid waste in excess of State or local standards, or in excess of the capacity of local infrastructure, or otherwise impair the attainment of solid waste reduction goals? (CEQA XIXd)			X	
3.4.21-5. Comply with federal, state, and local management and reduction statutes and regulations related to solid waste? (CEQA XIXe)				X
TRPA Initial Environmental Checklist Item	Yes	No, With Mitigation	Data Insufficient	No
Except for planned improvements, will the proposal result in a need for new systems, or substantial alterations to the following utilities:				
3.4.21-6. Power or natural gas? (TRPA 16a)				X
3.4.21-7. Communication systems? (TRPA 16b)				X
3.4.21-8. Utilize additional water which amount will exceed the maximum permitted capacity of the service provider? (TRPA 16c)				X
3.4.21-9. Utilize additional sewage treatment capacity which amount will exceed the maximum permitted capacity of the sewage treatment provider? (TRPA 16d)				X
3.4.21-10. Storm water drainage? (TRPA 16e)				X

3.4.21-11. Solid waste and disposal? (TRPA 16f)				X
---	--	--	--	---

3.4.21-1. Would the Project require or result in the relocation or construction of new or expanded water, wastewater treatment or stormwater drainage, electric power, natural gas, or telecommunication facilities, the construction or relocation of which could cause significant environmental effects? (CEQA XIXa)

Standard of Significance: Construction of new water, stormwater, wastewater, electric power, natural gas, or telecommunication facilities or expansion of existing facilities as a result of the Project constitutes a significant impact if new construction creates significant and inmitigable environmental effects.

Environmental Analysis: *Less than Significant Impact.*

Development within the Placer County TBAP is required to comply with Section 32.5 (Wastewater Treatment Service) of the TRPA Code of Ordinances, which requires that all projects be served by facilities that provide treatment and export of wastewater from the Tahoe Region. Section 50.5.1(C.4) of the TRPA Code of Ordinances prohibits distribution of allocations to jurisdictions with insufficient wastewater capacity to support residential development.

The Project proposal includes no new housing that could increase resident populations in need of these services but does propose permanent restroom facilities that require connections to water, wastewater and electrical utilities. No new communications are proposed at the Project site. The Project area is served by the NTPUD, where existing water treatment/storage is approximately double the average water demand, and existing average wastewater flow rates are only a fraction of the total export capacity to the Tahoe-Truckee Sanitation Agency treatment location in Truckee. Although the Project would add restroom facilities for the Secline Beach project area, it would not have a noticeable change to NTPUD wastewater flow rates.

Projects permitted under the TBAP are required to meet TRPA BMP standards to reduce runoff and pollutant loading from impervious cover. As specified in Section 60.4.6 (Standard BMP Requirements) of the TRPA Code of Ordinances, except where special conditions exist and are approved by TRPA, infiltration facilities designed to accommodate the volume of runoff generated by a 20-year, one-hour storm are required for approval of all projects. The Project proposal includes onsite stormwater treatment facilities for the restroom facility, related pathways and Class 1 shared-use trail. The infiltration trenches and basin would be located outside of Griff Creek channel and riparian habitat and would address runoff for the TRPA mandated 20-year, 1 hour storm event. Therefore, there would be no unplanned alterations or improvements to existing stormwater drainage systems associated with the Project.

Question 3.4.8-1 references the TRPA Regional Plan EIS and its conclusion that available power capacity would far exceed the demand generated at build-out of the TRPA Regional Plan (Impact 3.13-4); therefore, demand created from operation of Restroom facility lighting and freeze protection heating elements would not result in a need for new or altered power or natural gas systems.

Utility connections would not require an extension of these utilities to the project area, as each are currently located within the adjacent roadway rights-of-way. As such, utility connections for the restroom facility under either Concept A or B will not result in significant environmental effects, but rather only short-term ground disturbance for water/wastewater connections and connection to overhead lines for electrical power.

Required Mitigation: None.

3.4.21-2. Would the Project have sufficient water supplies available to serve the project and reasonably foreseeable future development during normal, dry, and multiple dry years? (CEQA XIXb)

Standard of Significance: As significant impact occurs if the Project creates a demand in water supply that requires new or expanded entitlements or resources to assure continuation of sufficient water supply to the public.

Environmental Analysis: *Less than Significant Impact.*

Water service is provided by the North Tahoe Public Utility District (NTPUD). NTPUD provides water, wastewater, and recreation services to the communities of Kings Beach, Tahoe Vista, Carnelian Bay, Cedar Flat, and Agate Bay, an area spanning from the Nevada state line at Crystal Bay to Dollar Hill. The District currently serves approximately 3,800–4,000 metered water connections. Water is supplied through three interconnected systems — Tahoe Main, Carnelian Bay, and Dollar Cove — drawing from a combination of groundwater wells and a surface water intake on Lake Tahoe near the end of National Avenue in Tahoe Vista, with groundwater also supplied from a well located in the North Tahoe Regional Park. NTPUD also maintains an intertie connection with the Tahoe City Public Utility District (TCPUD) to support system reliability. To ensure that adequate amounts of water are delivered safely to homes and businesses, the District maintains multiple water storage tanks with several million gallons of total storage capacity, along with associated booster stations distributed throughout the service area.

Projections of population growth in the region were developed by the Tahoe Regional Planning Agency (TRPA) as part of their Threshold Evaluation process in 2000. This was estimated at 0.4% annual growth. Since 2000, there has been relatively drastic reductions in permanent full-time population since those estimates were made and considering the lack of growth in housing stock of any kind due to environmental regulations, it seems reasonable that projections of population growth over the next 20 years should stay within the realm of the peak population estimates prepared in 2000. Furthermore, the 2012 TRPA Regional Plan and the Placer County TBAP support the conclusion that increases in water demands due to growth in the NTPUD service area will be negligible, consistent with the growth assumptions relied upon in the District's most recent Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP).

Projects within the Placer County Tahoe Basin Area Plan (TBAP) area are required to comply with Section 32.4 (Water Service) of the TRPA Code of Ordinances, which requires that a project applicant demonstrate the availability of adequate water quantity and quality for both domestic consumption and fire protection prior to project approval. This is demonstrated at a project-level through the acquisition of a Will Serve Letter from the applicable water purveyor. Given that NTPUD is the sponsor for the proposed restroom facility, provision of the necessary Will Serve Letter confirms that water demand does not exceed the maximum capacity of NTPUD's storage and distribution system.

Required Mitigation: None.

3.4.21-3. Would the Project result in a determination by the wastewater treatment provider which serves or may serve the Project that it has adequate capacity to serve the Project's projected demand in addition to the provider's existing commitments? (CEQA XIXc)

Standard of Significance: A significant impact results if the project creates additional demand that prohibits NTPUD from meeting existing provider commitments with existing wastewater treatment capacity.

Environmental Analysis: *Less than Significant Impact.*

See the analysis for Question 3.4.21-1. Given that NTPUD is the sponsor for the proposed restroom facility, provision of the necessary Will Serve Letter confirms that wastewater demand does not exceed the maximum capacity of NTPUD's collection and distribution system.

Required Mitigation: None.

3.4.21-4. Would the Project generate solid waste in excess of State or local standards, or in excess of the capacity of local infrastructure, or otherwise impair the attainment of solid waste reduction goals? (CEQA XIXd)

Standard of Significance: Noncompliance with statutes and regulations regarding solid waste results in a significant impact as defined by TRPA Regional Plan Goals and Policies, the County General Plan and state (Title 14 and 27 CCR) and federal solid waste regulations.

Environmental Analysis: *Less than Significant Impact.*

The Project provides enhancements, including new trash enclosures, for existing Secline Beach visitors. While existing waste disposal bins at Secline Beach would be improved and expanded throughout the restroom, trail/pathway and picnic areas, no significant increase in trash would be generated since enhancements do not increase the capacity of the existing beach. Construction would result in a temporary increase in solid waste generation; however, the quantity of solid waste would not cause an impact to collection, or capacity limits. Construction waste would be recycled to the extent feasible and would not interfere with waste reduction goals.

Tahoe Truckee Sierra Disposal (TTSD) serves the TBAP area. They collect solid waste from area households and businesses as well as process and transfer all solid waste for disposal or recycling. TTSD uses one main processing facility, which consists of a residential materials recovery facility (MRF) and commercial materials recovery facility. Owned by Placer County, the Eastern Regional Sanitary Landfill Material Recovery Facility (MRF) and Transfer Station are located approximately halfway between Truckee and Palisades at Hwy 89 and Cabin Creek Road in Truckee, CA. The MRF processes approximately 205 tons of waste per day. Solid waste is disposed of at the Lockwood Regional Landfill in Sparks, Nevada. This landfill has a total capacity of approximately 302 million cubic yards, currently contains 32.8 million cubic yards of waste and is not expected to reach capacity for over 100 years (NDEP, 2013 and Washoe County, 2016). Both the TTSD main facility and the Lockwood Regional Landfill have sufficient capacity to manage additional growth. Therefore, this impact is considered to be less than significant.

Required Mitigation: None.

3.4.21-5. Would the Project comply with federal, state, and local management and reduction statutes and regulations related to solid waste? (CEQA XIXe)

Standard of Significance: Construction of new solid waste systems or disposal sites constitutes a significant impact.

Environmental Analysis: *No Impact.*

The Lockwood Regional Landfill receives solid waste generated within the TBAP area and has sufficient capacity to serve the needs as discussed in 3.4.21-4 above. Existing resource recovery operations provide recycling of various materials, including green waste and construction material, which further reduces the quantity of waste sent to the landfill pursuant to state law. All projects proposed within the TBAP are

subject to TRPA Regional Plan Land Use Element Goal 5, Policy 1 Public Services Element Goal 3, Policy 2, requiring the transport of solid waste outside the Basin in compliance with California state laws and the TBAP. Thus, by continuing waste disposal through existing providers, the proposed project complies with federal, state, and local statutes and regulations related to solid waste.

Required Mitigation: None.

3.4.21-6. Except for planned improvements, will the Project result in a need for new systems, or substantial alterations to power or natural gas? (TRPA 16a)

Standard of Significance: Substantial alteration to power or natural gas or the requirement for new systems by the Project results in a significant impact as defined by TRPA Regional Plan Conservation Element.

Environmental Analysis: *No Impact.*

See Question 3.4.8-1 above that concludes that the available capacity would far exceed the demand generated at build-out of the TRPA Regional Plan; therefore, demand created by construction of the project would not result in a need for new or altered power or natural gas systems.

Required Mitigation: None.

3.4.21-7. Except for planned improvements, will the Project result in a need for new systems, or substantial alterations to communication systems? (TRPA 16b)

Standard of Significance: The need for new systems or substantial alteration to communication systems as a result of the Project constitutes a significant impact.

Environmental Analysis: *No Impact.*

Project construction and operation have no effect on demand for communication service as no increase in population, housing, or commercial units results from the Project. The Project includes no new communication facilities. Communication lines within the project area are above ground on existing utility poles and will not be removed or altered.

Required Mitigation: None.

3.4.21-8. Except for planned improvements, will the Project result in a need for new systems, or substantial alterations to utilize additional water which amount will exceed the maximum permitted capacity of the service provider? (TRPA 16c)

Standard of Significance: Construction of new water facilities or expansion of existing facilities as a result of the Project constitutes a significant impact if new construction creates significant and immitigable environmental effects.

Environmental Analysis: *No Impact.*

See the analysis for Question 3.4.21-1.

Required Mitigation: None.

3.4.21-9. Except for planned improvements, will the Project result in a need for new systems, or substantial alterations to utilize additional sewage treatment capacity which amount will exceed the maximum permitted capacity of the sewage treatment provider? (TRPA 16d)

Standard of Significance: Construction of new wastewater facilities or expansion of existing facilities as a result of the Project constitutes a significant impact if new construction creates significant and immitigable environmental effects.

Environmental Analysis: *No Impact.*

See the analysis for Question 3.4.21-1.

Required Mitigation: None.

3.4.21-10. Except for planned improvements, will the Project result in a need for new systems, or substantial alterations to storm water drainage? (TRPA 16e)

Standard of Significance: Construction of new stormwater drainage facilities or expansion of existing facilities as a result of the Project constitutes a significant impact if new construction creates significant and immitigable environmental effects.

Environmental Analysis: *No Impact.*

See the analysis for Question 3.4.21-1.

Required Mitigation: None.

3.4.21-11. Except for planned improvements, will the Project result in a need for new systems, or substantial alterations to solid waste and disposal? (TRPA 16f)

Standard of Significance: Construction of new solid waste systems or disposal sites constitutes a significant impact.

Environmental Analysis: *No Impact.*

See the analysis for Question 3.4.21-1.

Required Mitigation: None.

3.4.22 Wildfire (CEQA)

This section presents the analysis for potential impacts related to wildfire. Table 3-25 identifies the applicable impacts, anticipated level of impact, and whether mitigation measures are required to reduce impacts to a less than significant level.

Environmental Setting

The project area is located entirely within the very high fire hazard severity zone as mapped by CAL FIRE (CalFire Fire Hazard Severity Zone Viewer). SR 28 and SR 267, just north of the Secline Beach project area, are primary evacuation routes for the Kings Beach area.

Table 3-25: Wildfire				
CEQA Environmental Checklist Item	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Measures	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
Is the Project located in or near state responsibility areas or lands classified as high fire hazard severity zones? Yes: X No:				
If located in or near state responsibility areas or lands classified as very high fire hazard severity zones, would the project:				
3.4.22-1. Substantially impair an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan? (CEQA XXa)			X	
3.4.22-2. Due to slope, prevailing winds, and other factors, exacerbate wildfire risks, and thereby expose project occupants to pollutant concentrations from a wildfire or the uncontrolled spread of a wildfire? (CEQA XXb)			X	
3.4.22-3. Require the installation of associated infrastructure (such as roads, fuel breaks, emergency water sources, power lines or other utilities) that may exacerbate fire risk or that may result in temporary or ongoing impacts to the environment? (CEQA XXc)			X	
3.4.22-4. Expose people or structures to significant risks, including downslope or downstream flooding or landslides, as a result of runoff,		X		

post-fire slope instability, or drainage changes? (CEQA XXd)				
--	--	--	--	--

3.4.22-1. Would the Project substantially impair an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan? (CEQA XXa)

Standard of Significance: A significant impact occurs if the project conflicts with or interferes with the implementation of an emergency response or evacuation plan.

Environmental Analysis: *Less than Significant Impact.*

See discussion and analysis for Questions 3.4.11-6 and 3.4.17-1 above that conclude that the Project would not interfere with an adopted emergency response or evacuation plan. Development of the Secline Beach enhancements, and shared-use trail segment do not result in changes to local population or expand the capacity of the existing beach facility.

Required Mitigation: None.

3.4.22-2. Due to slope, prevailing winds, and other factors, would the Project exacerbate wildfire risks, and thereby expose project occupants to pollutant concentrations from a wildfire or the uncontrolled spread of a wildfire? (CEQA XXb)

Standard of Significance: A significant impact occurs if Project activities or components or the location of the project have the capability of increasing wildfire risk.

Environmental Analysis: *Less than Significant Impact.*

The Project would not be located on steep slopes and does not propose structures that would be occupied by people. Construction of the beach enhancements and shared-use trail would not increase wildfire risk within the existing beach project area, as it does not increase the capacity or parking supply at Secline Beach. The presence of a new water supply at the restroom facility may benefit any necessary firefighting efforts at the beach. Therefore, this impact is considered to be less than significant.

Required Mitigation: None.

3.4.22-3. Would the Project require the installation of associated infrastructure (such as roads, fuel breaks, emergency water sources, power lines or other utilities) that may exacerbate fire risk or that may result in temporary or ongoing impacts to the environment? (CEQA XXc)

Standard of Significance: A significant impact occurs if the project extends required infrastructure into areas of high fire risk such that the fire risk level increases or causes additional environmental impact.

Environmental Analysis: *Less than Significant Impact.*

See discussion and analysis for Question 3.4.22-2 above. The Project includes enhancements to replace existing facilities at Secline Beach and adds a short transportation connection (e.g., shared-use trail) for non-motorized transportation types such as bicycles and pedestrians. There are existing overhead utility lines in the neighborhood that will be used to provide power to the permanent restroom facility, as well as water infrastructure (water lines and fire hydrants). Construction of the beach enhancements and shared-use trail would involve the use of heavy machinery and vegetation removal; however, all equipment would

include spark arrestors, fire extinguishers would be located on heavy equipment to control any sparks, and other best management practices would be implemented as discussed in the Project Description. The risk of wildfire associated with continued operation of the beach and addition of the shared-use trail connection would not increase above existing conditions.

Required Mitigation: None.

3.4.22-4. Expose people or structures to significant risks, including downslope or downstream flooding or landslides, as a result of runoff, post-fire slope instability, or drainage changes? (CEQA XXd)

Standard of Significance: A significant impact occurs if, after a wildfire, the Project would expose persons to flooding or landslides due to slope instability and alteration to drainage patterns.

Environmental Analysis: *Less than Significant Impact with Mitigation.*

See discussion and analysis for Questions 3.4.9-1, 3.4.9-8, 3.4.9-11, 3.4.9-13, and 3.4.12-3 above. The Project does not propose residences that would place new population within floodplains or alterations to the landscape to cause increased flooding for existing residences in the area. Mitigation is required as outlined in Question 3.4.12-3.iv, to ensure that beach enhancement facilities (e.g., vertical project elements like the restroom facility and Griff Creek bridge crossing) do not result in changes to flood flows that could impact offsite structures. As such, the Project would not significantly alter drainage patterns that could expose people or offsite structures to flooding risks.

Required Mitigation: **Regulatory Compliance Measures 2.4.7 (Erosion Control Plan) and 2.4.8 (SWPPP) in Chapter 2. HYDRO-1: Document Changes to, and Protect Structures from Flood Flows**

3.4.23 Mandatory Findings of Significance

This section presents the analyses for mandatory findings of significance. Table 3-26 identifies the applicable impacts, anticipated level of impact, and whether mitigation measures are required to reduce impacts to a less than significant level.

Table 3-26: Mandatory Findings of Significance				
CEQA Environmental Checklist Item	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Measures	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
3.4.23-1. Does the Project have the potential to degrade the quality of the environment, substantially reduce the habitat of a fish or wildlife species, cause a fish or wildlife population to drop below self-sustaining levels, threaten to eliminate a plant or animal community, substantially reduce the number or restrict the range of an endangered, rare or threatened species, or eliminate important examples of the major periods of California history or prehistory? (CEQA XXIa)		X		
3.4.23-2. Does the Project have impacts that are individually limited, but cumulatively considerable? ("Cumulatively considerable" means that the incremental effects of a project are considerable when viewed in connection with the effects of past projects, the effects of other current projects, and the effects of probable future projects)? (CEQA XXIb)		X		
3.4.23-3. Does the Project have environmental effects which will cause substantial adverse effects on human beings, either directly or indirectly? (CEQA XXIc)			X	
TRPA Initial Environmental Checklist Item	Yes	No, With Mitigation	Data Insufficient	No
3.4.23-4. Does the Project have the potential to degrade the quality of the environment, substantially reduce the habitat of a fish		X		

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? (TRPA 21a)				
3.4.23-5. 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.) (TRPA 21b)				X
3.4.23-6. 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?) (TRPA 21c)		X		
3.4.23-7. Does the Project have environmental impacts which will cause substantial adverse effects on human being, either directly or indirectly? (TRPA 21d)				X

3.4.23-1. Does the Project have the potential to degrade the quality of the environment, substantially reduce the habitat of a fish or wildlife species, cause a fish or wildlife population to drop below self-sustaining levels, threaten to eliminate a plant or animal community, substantially reduce the number or restrict the range of an endangered, rare or threatened species, or eliminate important examples of the major periods of California history or prehistory? (CEQA XX1a)

Standard of Significance: Refer to standards defined for Biological and Cultural Resources checklist items in Sections 3.4.6 and 3.4.7.

Environmental Analysis: *Less than Significant Impact with Mitigation Measures.*

The Project proposes beach enhancements and a shared-use trail across the Griff Creek within the existing Secline Beach project area. While the trail foundation/abutments would be located outside the creek channel

and riparian habitat, avoiding direct impacts to aquatic species and aquatic habitat, project construction and tree removal required for the restroom facilities and trail may affect nesting avian species. Impacts to protected nesting avian species are mitigated through pre-construction surveys and nest avoidance, if present (Mitigation Measure BIO-1).

As discussed in Section 3.4.6, no special status botanical species were identified during the reconnaissance survey. Since the project does not disturb suitable Tahoe yellow cress habitat along the shoreline of Lake Tahoe, no impact to Tahoe yellow cress is anticipated as a result of project implementation. However, due to timing of the May 2026 survey and high lake levels during the survey (approximately 6228.5' elevation) a follow-up survey should be performed prior to construction disturbance to ensure TYC are not present. Impacts to protected Tahoe yellow cress are mitigated through pre-construction surveys and avoidance, if present (Mitigation Measure BIO-2).

Although the trail does not affect riparian habitat or enter the creek channel, the alignment is located within a TRPA verified Stream Environment Zone. The TRPA and Lahontan generally prohibit new SEZ disturbance, but TRPA and Lahontan will allow an exemption for shared-use trails (TRPA Code Section 30.4.6.D.3) if certain findings can be made. As discussed in Question 3.4.6-2, the proposed shared-use trail alignment is the most direct route across Griff Creek to minimize new impacts. The project also includes bridge components to avoid disturbance to surface flows and adjacent habitat. Similarly, Lahontan may grant an exemption for trails if findings can be made, including no feasible alternatives that avoid the SEZ. Since Griff Creek flows through the Secline Beach project area and a goal of the Project is to provide non-auto connections from SR 28 to the beach site, there are no feasible alternatives to avoid crossing it and the SEZ surrounding it. As part of the exemption, Lahontan requires that the SEZ is restored in a 1.5:1 ratio of the project disturbance. SEZ restoration credits required for the Project would be satisfied with permanent retirement of banked SEZ land coverage within the project area.

As discussed in Question 3.4.6-3 an aquatic resources delineation has not been conducted for the project area. Potential jurisdictional drainages (Griff Creek) under Section 404 of the Clean Water Act (CWA) are likely present in the project area within the Griff Creek drainage. The project does not include bridge footings or support features within the creek channel. However, without a jurisdictional determination it is difficult to determine whether wetlands and/or waters of the US would be impacted. With implementation of Mitigation Measure BIO-3, which outlines requirements for obtaining applicable permits pertaining to impact of waters of the US and State of California, the impact would be mitigated to less than significant.

No rare, threatened, or endangered species would be affected by the Project.

As discussed in Section 3.4.7, one recorded cultural resource, consisting of an isolated bedrock mortar, is located within the area of potential effect and could be affected by cut and fill associated with the shared-use trail (Concepts A and B) and restroom facility access pathway (Concept A). Mitigation is included under Question 3.4.7-2 (CULT-1: Consultation with the Washoe Tribe of Nevada and California and Relocate Trail Alignment(s) to Avoid Recorded Cultural Resource) to require relocation of the proposed trails to avoid direct impacts to the bedrock mortar. Should an inadvertent discovery occur, the Project would implement the regulatory compliance measures listed in Section 2.4.12 to protect unknown resources.

The Project achieves environmental improvement and maintains environmental threshold carrying capacities. Since no changes to existing policies regarding habitats, special status plant or animal communities, or to cultural, historical, and archeological resources are proposed, and federal, state, and TRPA protections are already in place, implementation of the Project would not result in the degradation of these resources. Overall, the Project would result in beneficial impacts to the environment by replacing

some visitor vehicle trips with non-polluting and non-energy consuming pedestrian and bicycle trips. This action improves air quality, traffic, noise levels, and access to recreation and other public services.

Required Mitigation: See **Mitigation Measures for biological and cultural resources including:**

BIO-1: Pre-Construction Avian Survey

BIO-2: Pre-Construction Tahoe Yellow Cress Survey

BIO-3: Section 404/401 Permit Compliance

CULT-1: Consultation with the Washoe Tribe of Nevada and California and Relocate Trail Alignment(s) to Avoid Recorded Cultural Resource

3.4.23-2. Does the Project have impacts that are individually limited, but cumulatively considerable? ("Cumulatively considerable" means that the incremental effects of a project are considerable when viewed in connection with the effects of past projects, the effects of other current projects, and the effects of probable future projects)? (CEQA XXIIb)

Standard of Significance: When the Project's incremental contribution is "cumulatively considerable", the following analysis addresses the environmental resource of concern. The projects that could have a cumulative impact on the resources in the project area when considered incrementally with the Project are referred to as "related projects".

Environmental Analysis: *Less than Significant Impact.*

As documented in Section 3.4.5, the Project contributes to cumulatively considerable beneficial impacts by reducing air and greenhouse gas emissions, noise levels, and individual vehicle trips. It does so by providing onsite kayak/SUP storage for beach visitors, thereby eliminating the need for vehicle drop off and pick up during each visit. The Project also provides a segment of the Kings Beach shared-use trail, constructing a new access to the beach from SR 28, through the project area to the intersection of Secline Street/Brockway Vista Drive. Construction of this initial trail segment will benefit non-auto transportation choices and may act as a catalyst for future expansion of the trail corridor through Kings Beach commercial center.

Since SEZ land coverage retirement is required for beach enhancements and the shared-use trail, the impact of placing the beach enhancements and trail within the SEZ would be mitigated through permanent retirement of banked SEZ land coverage within the project area. As discussed in Question 3.4.23-1, impacts to biological resources are avoided through design or are mitigated. Tree removal would occur but would not contribute to a cumulative impact. The ground areas disturbed by the project would be revegetated or covered with mulch as needed to avoid erosion impacts. Additionally, the Project would mitigate potential impacts to cultural resources by relocating the shared-use trail and Concept A restroom pathway to avoid a known bedrock mortar.

Within the Project vicinity, there are no known facility improvement plans with the exception of the potential extension of the shared-use trail along Brockway Vista Drive, that would connect the proposed Secline Beach shared-use trail to the commercial core area to the east. This cumulative facility improvement would not be visible from the existing Secline Beach location or the proposed shared-use trail crossing of Griff Creek since it would not include any vertical elements. Because the potential shared-use trail extension would be the only cumulative improvements visible at the location of the proposed restroom facility (Concept B at Secline/Brockway intersection), beach enhancements would not result in cumulatively significant impacts to the landscape/scenic quality. Besides ongoing maintenance of existing beach facilities, proposed beach enhancements, and the offsite shared-use trail project listed above, no other cumulative effects are anticipated in the vicinity of the Project.

Air Quality/GHG Emissions

As discussed in Questions 3.3.8-3 and 3.3.6-1, the construction and operation of the Secline Beach enhancements would not result in increases in operational air quality and GHG emissions. The combined impact is less than significant.

Traffic

As discussed in the analysis, the Project would not create measurable changes to operational traffic at the beach. Potential trip reductions associated with kayak/SUP storage and shared-use trail construction may replace existing auto trips to the beach with non-auto bike and pedestrian trips. The combined impact is less than significant.

Water Quality

The beach enhancements and shared-use trail would include best management practices and manage stormwater runoff onsite so that no contribution to a cumulative water quality impact occurs. With proposed mitigation to ensure flood flows are not substantially altered to impact offsite land uses, there would be no cumulative change to water flows or flooding. Infiltration facilities are designed to accommodate the volume of runoff generated by a 20-year 1-hour storm for existing facilities. Therefore, beach enhancements will not contribute additional runoff that would exceed the capacity of existing or planned stormwater drainage system.

Noise

The project's enhancements will not change noise levels at the beach, as neither capacity increases nor new parking are proposed. Noise resulting from tree removal and facility construction would be temporary and would not contribute to a cumulative ambient noise level increase.

Geologic Hazards

The property is relatively flat on soils that are not prone to instability and is outside the seismic hazard zones. With necessary findings for public recreational facilities within SEZ, land coverage required for the enhancements is consistent with TRPA Codes that regulate land coverage limits for the project area.

Scenic Resources

As discussed in the analysis, under Concept A, the restroom facility enhancements result in no significant impact to scenic resources based on screening provided by the adjacent forest that will remain following construction. Under Concept B, mitigation measures are included to better screen the location of the proposed restroom facility from SR 28 and Lake Tahoe viewpoints.

Required Mitigation: **See Mitigation Measures for biological, cultural, hydrology and scenic resources including:**

BIO-1: Pre-Construction Avian Survey

BIO-2: Pre-Construction Tahoe Yellow Cress Survey

BIO-3: Section 404/401 Permit Compliance

CULT-1: Consultation with the Washoe Tribe of Nevada and California and Relocate Trail Alignment(s) to Avoid Recorded Cultural Resource

HYDRO-1: Document Changes to, and Protect Structures from Flood Flows

VIS-1: Concept B Restroom Design Elements

3.4.23-3. Does the Project have environmental effects which will cause substantial adverse effects on human beings, either directly or indirectly? (CEQA XIXc)

Standard of Significance: Project environmental effects that cause direct or indirect substantial adverse effects to humans create a significant impact.

Environmental Analysis: *Less than Significant Impact.*

As discussed in this IS/IEC, the Project would result in no significant effects related to air quality, noise, or hazards that would adversely affect humans. The project area is urbanized on three sides and already partially developed and the potential for new impacts to human beings is low. The Project does not include land uses that pose adverse health impacts. The beach enhancements and shared-use trail connection between SR 28 and Secline/Brockway intersection will positively affect humans through improvement of the non-automobile transportation network and providing safer and more convenient alternatives to the automobile.

Required Mitigation: None.

3.4.23-4. 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? (TRPA 21a)

Standard of Significance: See Question 3.4.23-1

Environmental Analysis: *No, with mitigation.*

Question 3.4.23-1 concludes that with mitigation, the implementation of the proposed enhancements and shared-use trail would not degrade the quality of the environment, reduce habitat of a fish population, threaten or eliminate a plant or animal community or eliminate important examples of a major period of California or Nevada history or prehistory.

Required Mitigation: **See Mitigation Measures for biological resources including:**

BIO-1: Pre-Construction Avian Survey

BIO-2: Pre-Construction Tahoe Yellow Cress Survey

BIO-3: Section 404/401 Permit Compliance

3.4.23-5. Does the Project have the potential to achieve short-term, to the disadvantage of long-term, environmental goals? (TRPA 21b)

Standard of Significance: A short-term impact on the environment is one that occurs in a relatively brief, definitive period of time, while long-term impacts will endure well into the future.

Environmental Analysis: *No Impact.*

The Project includes additional development in sensitive soils (e.g., SEZ and backshore) and vegetation communities that cannot be avoided based on the existing location of Secline Beach and the linear nature

of the shared-use trail facility. However, the Project also provides opportunity for the permanent retirement of banked SEZ land coverage required for the construction of beach enhancements, including enhancements that provide greater accessibility for persons with disabilities.

Required Mitigation: None.

3.4.23-6. 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 environment is significant?) (TRPA 21c)

Standard of Significance: When the Project's incremental contribution is "cumulatively considerable" the following analysis addresses the environmental resource of concern. The projects that could have a cumulative impact on the resources in the project area when considered incrementally with the Project are referred to as "related projects."

Environmental Analysis: *No with Mitigation.*

Refer to the analysis for Question 3.4.23-2, which addresses CEQA checklist Item XXIIb and concludes the level of impact is less than significant with mitigation.

Required Mitigation: **See Mitigation Measures for biological, cultural, hydrology and scenic resources including:**

BIO-1: Pre-Construction Avian Survey

BIO-2: Pre-Construction Tahoe Yellow Cress Survey

BIO-3: Section 404/401 Permit Compliance

CULT-1: Consultation with the Washoe Tribe of Nevada and California and Relocate Trail Alignment(s) to Avoid Recorded Cultural Resource

HYDRO-1: Document Changes to, and Protect Structures from Flood Flows

VIS-1: Concept B Restroom Design Elements

3.4.23-7. Does the Project have environmental impacts which will cause substantial adverse effects on human being, either directly or indirectly? (TRPA 21d)

Standard of Significance: Project environmental effects that cause direct or indirect substantial adverse effects to humans create a significant impact

Environmental Analysis: *No Impact.*

Refer to the analysis for Question 3.4.23-3, which addresses CEQA checklist Item XIXc and concludes the level of impact is less than significant.

Required Mitigation: None.

3.5 CERTIFICATION [TRPA ONLY]

I hereby certify that the statements furnished above and in the attached exhibits present the data and information required for this initial evaluation to the best of my ability, and that the facts, statements, and information presented are true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Tahoe Regional Planning Agency

Date

3.6 REFERENCES

- Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zoning Act. 1972. (California PRC Division 2. Geology, Mine and Mining Chapter 7.5 Earthquake Fault Zoning). Accessed June 2026.
- Ascent. 2013. *TRPA Regional Plan Update Final Environmental Impact Statement*. October 24, 2013. Stateline, Nevada.
- Bailey, R.G. 1974. *Land Capability Classification of the Lake Tahoe Basin, California - Nevada*. U.S. Forest Service, Department of Agriculture in cooperation with the Tahoe Regional Planning Agency, 32 pages.
- Bryant W.A., Hart E.W. 2007. *Fault-Rupture Hazard Zone in California: Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zoning Act With Index to Earthquake Fault Zone Maps*. Sacramento, California.
- CARB. See California Air Resource Board
- California Air Resource Board. 2008. *Climate Change Scoping Plan: A Framework for Change*. <http://www.arb.ca.gov/cc/scoping/scoping.htm>.
- Ibid. 2014. First Update to the Climate Change Scoping Plan. <http://www.arb.ca.gov/cc/scopingplan/document/updatescopingplan2013.htm>.
- California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW). 2026a. California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDB). Summary Table Report for Kings Beach Quadrangle (3912021). Commercial version dated May 31, 2026. Report printed June 27, 2026. Biogeographic Data Branch, Sacramento, California
- California, Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC). 2026. Hazardous Waste and Substances Site List. Accessed online at: www.envirostor.dtsc.ca.gov/public. June 2026.
- CalFire. https://osfm.fire.ca.gov/media/5788/south_lake_tahoe.pdf.
- California Geological Survey. 2007. Seismic Shaking Hazards in California. Updated: June 12, 2008. <http://maps.conservation.ca.gov/cgs/fam/> Accessed June 2026
- California Mining and Geology Board. Mines and Mineral Resources Maps <https://maps.conservation.ca.gov/mineralresources/>. Accessed June 2026
- California Native Plant Society (CNPS). 2026. Rare Plant Inventory: *Rorippa subumbellata*. California Native Plant Society, Sacramento, California. Accessed June 28, 2026. Available at: <https://rareplants.cnps.org/Plants/Details/?taxon=Rorippa+subumbellata>
- California Water Resources Control Board. 2026. GeoTracker. <http://geotracker.waterboards.ca.gov>. Site accessed June 2026.
- Environmental Protection Agency. 2026. *National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS)*. <https://www.epa.gov/green-book>. Accessed June 2026.
- Ichinose, G.A., J.G. Anderson, K. Satake, R.A. Schweickert, and M.M. Lahren. 2000. *The potential hazard from tsunami and seiche waves generated by large earthquakes within the Lake Tahoe, California-Nevada*. Geophysical Research Letters 27(8): 1203-1206.

- Lahontan Cutthroat Trout Recovery Program. 2026. Tahoe Recovery Implementation Team (Tahoe RIT). Accessed June 28, 2026. Available at: <https://www.lctrecovery.org/tahoe>
- Nevada Division of Environmental Protection. 2013. Solid Waste Disposal Site Permit – Lockwood Regional Landfill, Permit #SW214R03. <https://ndep.nv.gov/uploads/land-waste-solid-permit-docs/lockwood-permit-rev03.pdf>.
- Placer County. 2008. Kings Beach Water Quality and Stream Environment Zone Improvement Project. Board of Supervisors staff report and CEQA documentation. Placer County, California. Available at: https://www.placer.ca.gov/DocumentCenter/View/19440/bosd_081209_24c_p1187_p1204-PDF
- Placer County. 2016. Placer County Tahoe Basin Area Plan, Part 2: Conservation Plan. Placer County, California. Available at: <https://www.placerair.org/DocumentCenter/View/7644/Part-2---Conservation-Plan-PDF>
- Thodal, Carl E. 1997. Hydrogeology of Lake Tahoe Basin, California and Nevada, and Results of a Ground-Water Quality Monitoring Network, Water Years 1990-1992. Water-Resources Investigations Report 97-4072. USGS. 53 p.
- TRPA. *See* Tahoe Regional Planning Agency
- Tahoe Regional Planning Agency. 1993. *Lake Tahoe Scenic Resources Evaluation*. Stateline, Nevada.
- Ibid. 2000 (June). *Lake Tahoe Source Water Protection Program*. Stateline, Nevada
- Ibid. 2012a (April 25). *Regional Plan Update, Draft EIS*. Stateline, Nevada.
- Ibid. 2012b (October 24). *Regional Plan Update Final EIS*. Stateline, Nevada.
- Ibid. 2012c (December 12). *Code of Ordinances*. Stateline, Nevada.
- Ibid. 2012d (December 12) *Regional Plan*. Stateline, Nevada.
- Ibid. 2012e (April). 2011 *Threshold Evaluation, Draft*. Stateline, Nevada.
- Ibid. 2012f (October 24). Staff Summary to the TRPA/TMPO Governing Board and Advisory Planning Commission. Exhibit of Existing Development Statistics and Maps. Stateline, Nevada.
- Truckee Tahoe Airport. 2016. Airport Land Use Compatibility Plan.
- United States Census Bureau. 2020.
- United States Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Service. 2007. *Soil survey of the Tahoe Basin Area, California and Nevada*. Accessible online at: http://soils.usda.gov/survey/printed_surveys/. Site accessed June 2026.
- USDA Forest Service, LTBMU 2010 Basin-wide Non-game Native Fish Survey 2010 Annual Report. 9pp
- United States Geological Survey. NRCS Web Soil Survey <http://websoilsurvey.nrcs.usda.gov/> Accessed June 2026.

United States Geological Survey. 2002. *Fact Sheet 035-02: Estimated Flood Flows in the Lake Tahoe Basin, California and Nevada*. [online] <http://pubs.usgs.gov/fs/fs03502/report.html>

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS). 2026a. IPaC Resource List for Placer County, California / Kings Beach project location. Information for Planning and Consultation (IPaC). Reno Fish and Wildlife Office. Generated June 27, 2026.

Zeiner, D. C., W. F. Laudenslayer, Jr., K. E. Mayer, and M. White, editors. 1988. California's Wildlife, Volume I: Amphibians and Reptiles. California Statewide Wildlife Habitat Relationships System. California Department of Fish and Game, Sacramento, California.

Biological Resources Regulatory References

California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) Guidelines. California Code of Regulations, Title 14, Division 6, Chapter 3, including Section 15065.

California Endangered Species Act (CESA). California Fish and Game Code Sections 2050-2116.

California Fish and Game Code Sections 86, 1600 et seq., 1900-1913, and 3500 et seq.

Clean Water Act. 33 United States Code Section 1251 et seq., including Sections 401 and 404.

Endangered Species Act. 16 United States Code Section 1531 et seq.; 50 Code of Federal Regulations Section 17.3.

Migratory Bird Treaty Act. 16 United States Code Sections 703-712.

Tahoe Regional Planning Agency (TRPA). 2025. TRPA Code of Ordinances. Includes Chapters 33, 61, 62, and 63. Accessed June 28, 2026. Available at: <https://www.trpa.gov/wp-content/uploads/TRPA-Code-of-Ordinances.pdf>

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE). 2026. Section 404 of the Clean Water Act. Accessed June 28, 2026. Available at: <https://www.spl.usace.army.mil/Missions/Regulatory/Jurisdictional-Determination/Section-404-of-the-Clean-Water-Act/>

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA). 2026. Permit Program under Clean Water Act Section 404. Accessed June 28, 2026. Available at: <https://www.epa.gov/cwa-404/permit-program-under-cwa-section-404>

APPENDIX A – SECLINE BEACH ENHANCEMENT PROJECT PLAN SHEETS



SECLINE BEACH ENHANCEMENT PROJECT KINGS BEACH, CALIFORNIA

NORTH TAHOE PUBLIC UTILITY DISTRICT

Location Map



Approach to Secline Beach from Secline Street



NTPUD parcel from Brockway Vista Drive



Beach picnic area on NTPUD parcel



Sewer station



Picnic area on Placer County parcel



Picnic area on CTC/Placer County parcels



Picnic area on CTC/Placer County parcels



Griff Creek

LEGEND

Amenities

- ① SUP loading and unloading zone
- ② Entry sign/info kiosk
- ③ Bike parking
- ④ Restroom (2 stalls/gender + mechanical room)
- ⑤ Outdoor shower/foot wash
- ⑥ Accessible picnic table
- ⑦ Existing beach picnic area
- ⑧ ADA beach access mat
- ⑨ Enhanced pedestrian access with slope stabilization
- ⑩ Outdoor classroom
- ⑪ Kayak/SUP storage
- ⑫ ADA accessible Kayak/SUP storage
- ⑬ Replacement of existing fencing
- ⑭ Future ADA loading/unloading zone

- + Removed tree
 - Existing bearbox
 - Proposed bearbox (to replace dumpster)
 - Proposed bench
- Backshore Boundary
- Existing (Approx. per TRPA files)

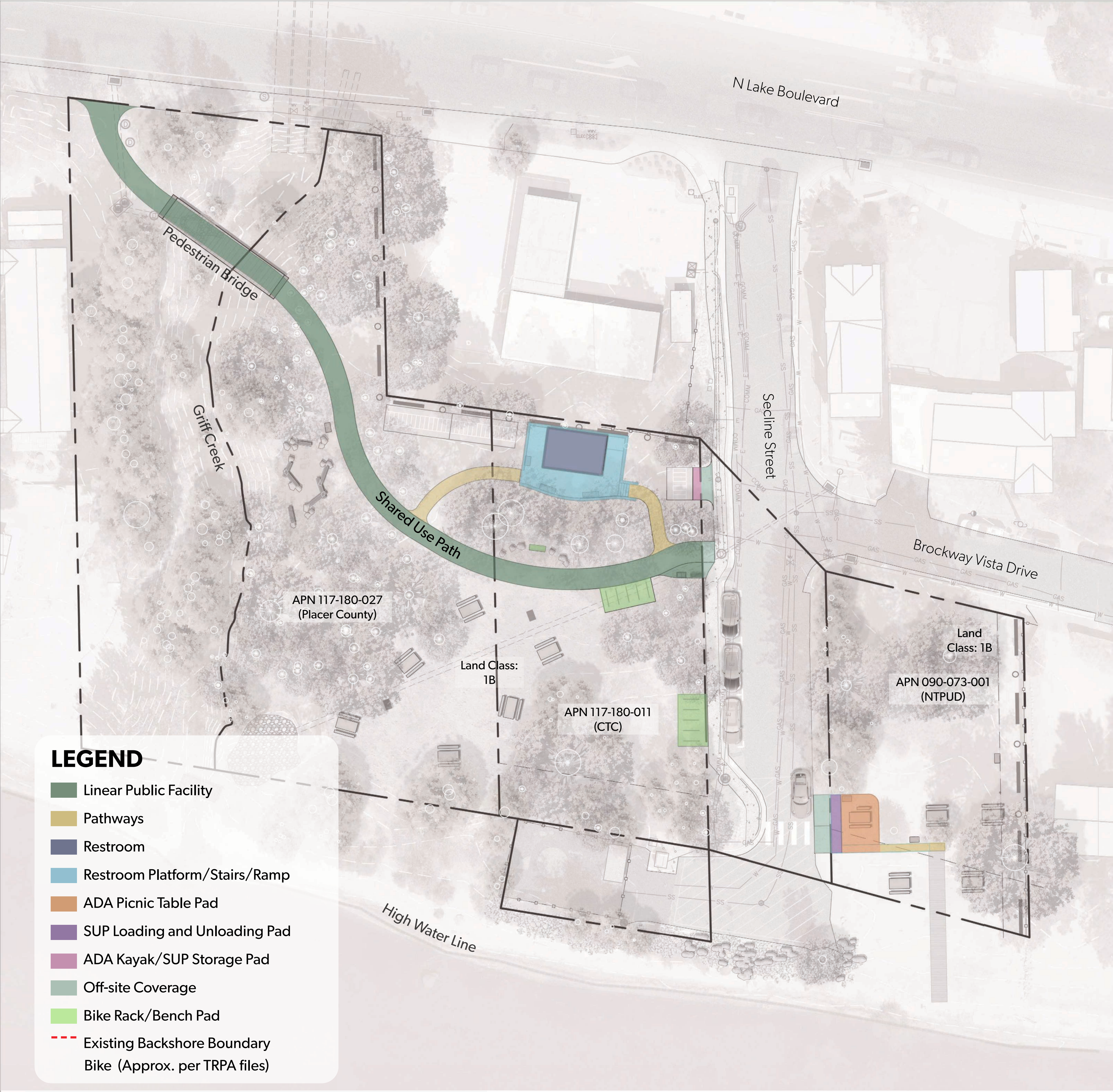
Trees Removed

Tree Type	Size (DBH)	Quantity
Pine	6"	1
	12"	1
	14"	1
	16"	3
	18"	1

Fuels Reduction Note

Vegetation management, such as thinning will occur site-wide to boost forest health.





LEGEND

Linear Public Facility

Pathways

Restroom

Restroom Platform/Stairs/Ramp

ADA Picnic Table Pad

SUP Loading and Unloading Pad

ADA Kayak/SUP Storage Pad

Off-site Coverage

Bike Rack/Bench Pad

Existing Backshore Boundary
Bike (Approx. per TRPA files)

COVERAGE

Placer County (APN 117-180-027)		
Total Lot Area:	36,562 SF	
Land Capability, Class 1B (100%)	36,562 SF	
Base Allowable Coverage (1%)	365.62 SF	
Exsiting Coverage:	0	
	Coverage (square feet)	
	Banked Coverage	Proposed
Class 1B:		
Buildings	0	0
Decks/Stairs/Patio/Pier	0	0
Concrete Walk/Parking	0	0
Hard Coverage	0	0
Soft Coverage	0	0
Linear Public Facility (exempt from calcs)	0	2016
Pathways	0	179
Restroom	0	0
Restroom Platform/Stairs/Ramps/Walls	0	0
ADA Picnic Table Pad	0	0
SUP Loading and Unloading Pad	0	0
ADA Kayak/SUP Storage Pad	0	0
Bike Rack/Bench Pad	0	0
TOTAL COVERAGE:	0	179
RELOCATION MITIGATION:		90
TOTAL COVERAGE WITH MITIGATION:		269
TOTAL LINEAR PUBLIC FACILITY COVERAGE:		2016
TOTAL OFF-SITE COVERAGE:		0

CTC (APN 117-180-011)		
Total Lot Area:	12,578 SF	
Land Capability, Class 1B (100%)	12,578 SF	
Base Allowable Coverage (1%)	125.78 SF	
Exsiting Coverage:	0	
	Coverage (square feet)	
	Banked Coverage	Proposed
Class 1B:		
Buildings	0	0
Decks/Stairs/Patio/Pier	0	0
Concrete Walk/Parking	0	0
Hard Coverage	828	0
Soft Coverage	2065	0
Linear Public Facility (exempt from calcs)	0	726
Pathways	0	210
Restroom	0	356
Restroom Platform/Stairs/Ramps/Walls	0	696
ADA Picnic Table Pad	0	0
SUP Loading and Unloading Pad	0	0
ADA Kayak/SUP Storage Pad	0	38
Bike Rack/Bench Pad	0	423
TOTAL COVERAGE:	2893	1723
RELOCATION MITIGATION:		862
TOTAL COVERAGE WITH MITIGATION:		2585
TOTAL LINEAR PUBLIC FACILITY COVERAGE:		726
TOTAL OFF-SITE COVERAGE:		114

Banked coverage as reported by TRPA file #20021237

NTPUD (APN 090-073-001)		
Total Lot Area:	9,179 SF	
Land Capability, Class 1B (100%)	9,179 SF	
Base Allowable Coverage (1%)	91.79 SF	
Exsiting Coverage:	1103	
	Coverage (square feet)	
	Banked Coverage	Proposed
Class 1B:		
Buildings	1965	0
Decks/Stairs/Patio/Pier	1679	0
Concrete Walk/Parking	664	0
Hard Coverage	0	0
Soft Coverage	0	0
Linear Public Facility (exempt from calcs)	0	0
Pathways	0	76
Restroom	0	0
Restroom Platform/Stairs/Ramps/Walls	0	0
ADA Picnic Table Pad	0	321
SUP Loading and Unloading Pad	0	92
ADA Kayak/SUP Storage Pad	0	0
Bike Rack/Bench Pad	0	0
TOTAL COVERAGE:	4308	489
RELOCATION MITIGATION:		245
TOTAL COVERAGE WITH MITIGATION:		734
TOTAL LINEAR PUBLIC FACILITY COVERAGE:		0
TOTAL OFF-SITE COVERAGE:		144

Banked coverage as reported by TRPA file #20021241

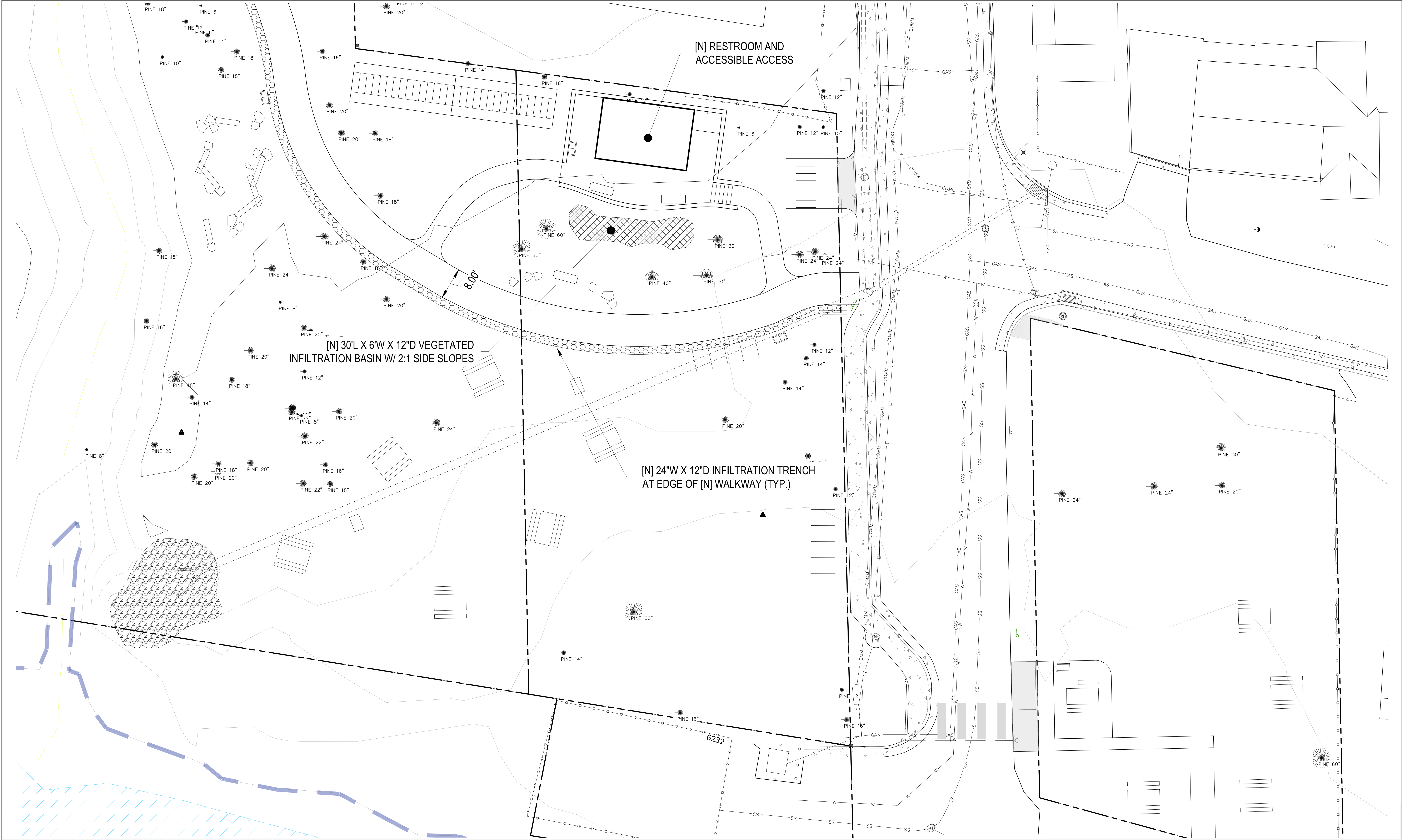
SUMMARY: Placer County (APN 117-180-027), CTC (APN 117-180-011), NTPUD (APN 090-073-001)		
Total Lot Area:	58,319 SF	
Land Capability, Class 1B (100%)	58,319 SF	
Base Allowable Coverage (1%)	583.19 SF	
Exsiting Coverage:	1103	
	Coverage (square feet)	
	Banked Coverage	Proposed
Class 1B:		
Buildings	1965	0
Decks/Stairs/Patio/Pier	1679	0
Concrete Walk/Parking	664	0
Hard Coverage	828	0
Soft Coverage	2065	0
Linear Public Facility (exempt from calcs)	0	2742
Pathways	0	465
Restroom	0	356
Restroom Platform/Stairs/Ramps/Walls	0	696
ADA Picnic Table Pad	0	321
SUP Loading and Unloading Pad	0	92
ADA Kayak/SUP Storage Pad	0	38
Bike Rack/Bench Pad	0	423
TOTAL COVERAGE:	7201	2391
RELOCATION MITIGATION:		1196
TOTAL COVERAGE WITH MITIGATION:		3587
TOTAL LINEAR PUBLIC FACILITY COVERAGE:		2742
TOTAL OFF-SITE COVERAGE:		258



SECLINE BEACH ENHANCEMENT PROJECT KINGS BEACH, CALIFORNIA

NORTH TAHOE PUBLIC UTILITY DISTRICT

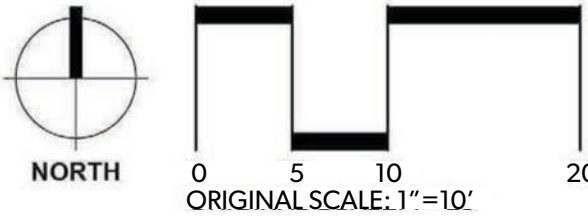
CONCEPT A (Restroom Location: CTC North Parcel): Cut and Fill Diagram



SECLINE BEACH ENHANCEMENT PROJECT KINGS BEACH, CALIFORNIA

NORTH TAHOE PUBLIC UTILITY DISTRICT

CONCEPT A (Restroom Location: CTC North Parcel): BMPs



DESIGNWORKSHOP
Landscape Architecture • Land Planning • Urban Design • Tourism Planning
PO Box 5666 • 128 Market Street • Suite 3E • Stateline, NV 89449-5666 • 775-588-5929

LEGEND

- Amenities
- ① SUP loading and unloading zone
 - ② Entry sign/info kiosk
 - ③ Bike parking
 - ④ Restroom (2 stalls/gender + mechanical room)
 - ⑤ Outdoor shower/foot wash
 - ⑥ Accessible picnic table
 - ⑦ Existing beach picnic area
 - ⑧ ADA beach access mat
 - ⑨ Enhanced pedestrian access with slope stabilization
 - ⑩ Outdoor classroom
 - ⑪ Kayak/SUP storage
 - ⑫ ADA accessible Kayak/SUP storage
 - ⑬ Replacement of existing fencing
 - ⑭ Future ADA loading/unloading zone
 - + Removed tree
 - Existing bearbox
 - Proposed bearbox (to replace dumpster)
 - Proposed bench

Backshore Boundary

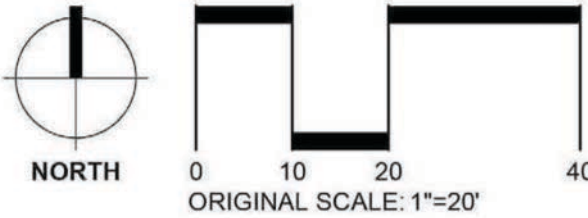
--- Existing (Approx. per TRPA files)

Trees Removed

Tree Type	Size (DBH)	Quantity
Pine	14"	1
	16"	3
	18"	2
Aspen	8"	4
	10"	1
	12"	1

Fuels Reduction Note

Vegetation management, such as thinning will occur site-wide to boost forest health.





LEGEND

Linear Public Facility

Pathways

Restroom

Restroom Platform/Stairs/Ramp

ADA Picnic Table Pad

SUP Loading and Unloading Pad

ADA Kayak/SUP Storage Pad

Off-site Coverage

Bike Rack/Bench Pad

Existing Backshore Boundary Bike (Approx. per TRPA files)

COVERAGE

Placer County (APN 117-180-027)		
Total Lot Area:		36,562 SF
	Land Capability, Class 1B (100%)	36,562 SF
	Base Allowable Coverage (1%)	365.62 SF
Exsiting Coverage:		
Coverage (square feet)		
	Banked Coverage	Proposed
Class 1B:		
Buildings	0	0
Decks/Stairs/Patio/Pier	0	0
Concrete Walk/Parking	0	0
Hard Coverage	0	0
Soft Coverage	0	0
Linear Public Facility (exempt from calcs)	0	2016
Pathways	0	0
Restroom	0	0
Restroom Platform/Stairs/Ramps/Walls	0	0
ADA Picnic Table Pad	0	0
SUP Loading and Unloading Pad	0	0
ADA Kayak/SUP Storage Pad	0	0
Bike Rack Pad	0	0
TOTAL COVERAGE:	0	0
RELOCATION MITIGATION:		0
TOTAL COVERAGE WITH MITIGATION:		0
TOTAL LINEAR PUBLIC FACILITY COVERAGE:		2016
TOTAL OFF-SITE COVERAGE:		0

NTPUD (APN 090-073-001)		
Total Lot Area:		9,179 SF
	Land Capability, Class 1B (100%)	9,179 SF
	Base Allowable Coverage (1%)	91.79 SF
Exsiting Coverage:		
Coverage (square feet)		
	Banked Coverage	Proposed
Class 1B:		
Buildings	1965	0
Decks/Stairs/Patio/Pier	1679	0
Concrete Walk/Parking	664	0
Hard Coverage	0	0
Soft Coverage	0	0
Linear Public Facility (exempt from calcs)	0	0
Pathways	0	483
Restroom	0	356
Restroom Platform/Stairs/Ramps/Walls	0	960
ADA Picnic Table Pad	0	177
SUP Loading and Unloading Pad	0	130
ADA Kayak/SUP Storage Pad	0	0
Bike Rack Pad	0	210
TOTAL COVERAGE:	4308	2316
RELOCATION MITIGATION:		1158
TOTAL COVERAGE WITH MITIGATION:		3474
TOTAL LINEAR PUBLIC FACILITY COVERAGE:		0
TOTAL OFF-SITE COVERAGE:		699

Banked coverage as reported by TRPA file #20021241

CTC (APN 117-180-011)		
Total Lot Area:		12,578 SF
	Land Capability, Class 1B (100%)	12,578 SF
	Base Allowable Coverage (1%)	125.78 SF
Exsiting Coverage:		
Coverage (square feet)		
	Banked Coverage	Proposed
Class 1B:		
Buildings	0	0
Decks/Stairs/Patio/Pier	0	0
Concrete Walk/Parking	0	0
Hard Coverage	828	0
Soft Coverage	2065	0
Linear Public Facility (exempt from calcs)	0	655
Pathways	0	0
Restroom	0	0
Restroom Platform/Stairs/Ramps/Walls	0	0
ADA Picnic Table Pad	0	0
SUP Loading and Unloading Pad	0	0
ADA Kayak/SUP Storage Pad	0	38
Bike Rack/Bench Pad	0	226
TOTAL COVERAGE:	2893	264
RELOCATION MITIGATION:		132
TOTAL COVERAGE WITH MITIGATION:		396
TOTAL LINEAR PUBLIC FACILITY COVERAGE:		655
TOTAL OFF-SITE COVERAGE:		112

Banked coverage as reported by TRPA file #20021237

SUMMARY: Placer County (APN 117-180-027), CTC (APN 117-180-011), NTPUD (APN 090-073-001)		
Total Lot Area:		58,319 SF
	Land Capability, Class 1B (100%)	58,319 SF
	Base Allowable Coverage (1%)	583.19 SF
Exsiting Coverage:		
Coverage (square feet)		
	Banked Coverage	Proposed
Class 1B:		
Buildings	1965	0
Decks/Stairs/Patio/Pier	1679	0
Concrete Walk/Parking	664	0
Hard Coverage	828	0
Soft Coverage	2065	0
Linear Public Facility (exempt from calcs)	0	2671
Pathways	0	483
Restroom	0	356
Restroom Platform/Stairs/Ramps/Walls	0	960
ADA Picnic Table Pad	0	177
SUP Loading and Unloading Pad	0	130
ADA Kayak/SUP Storage Pad	0	38
Bike Rack/Bench Pad	0	436
TOTAL COVERAGE:	7201	2580
RELOCATION MITIGATION:		1290
TOTAL COVERAGE WITH MITIGATION:		3870
TOTAL LINEAR PUBLIC FACILITY COVERAGE:		2671
TOTAL OFF-SITE COVERAGE:		811



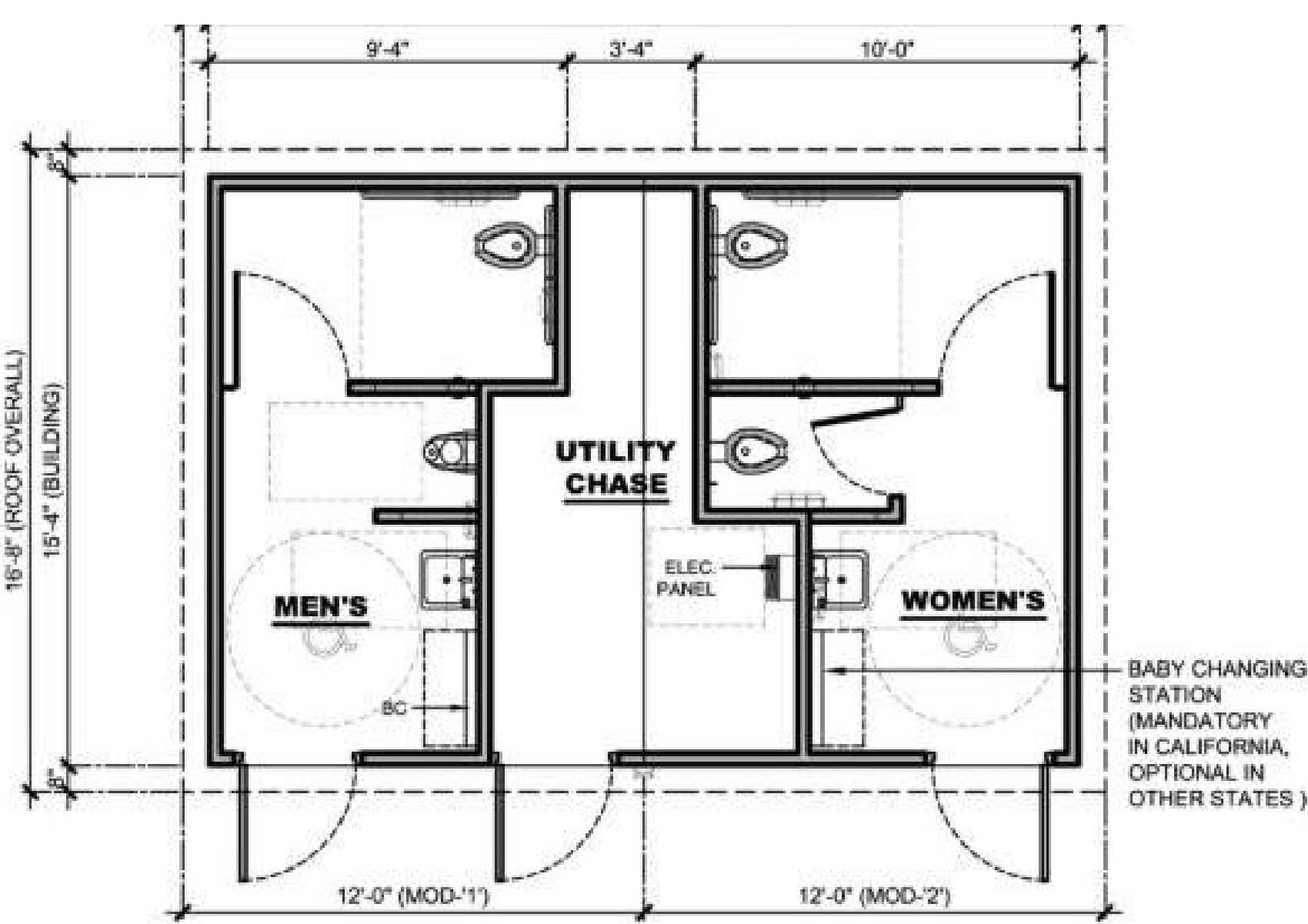
Cut & Fill Volume

Total Cut	16.85 Cu. Yd.
Total Fill	146.7 Cu. Yd.
Net	129.85 Cu. Yd. Fill

Restroom



- Product Information**
- Design Intent: A two multiple-occupant wood sided restroom, ADA compliant.
 - Model SP-132-2M Sports Park Series
 - Materials: Materials to be similar to the referenced image on the right. Natural stone and TRPA approved color palette.
 - Capacity: Three (3) flush toilets, one (1) urinal, and two (2) sinks. Accommodates 180 users per hour.
 - Manufacturer: Public Restroom Company
 - Public Restroom Company <https://publicrestroomcompany.com/>



FLOOR PLAN

Outdoor Shower/Foot Wash



- Product Information**
- Design Intent: Outdoor shower/foot wash for rinsing off sand
 - Model: M-PCS14-GB-FS
 - Material: Stainless Steel
 - Manufacturer: Murdock <https://www.murdockmfg.com/>

Slope Stabilization

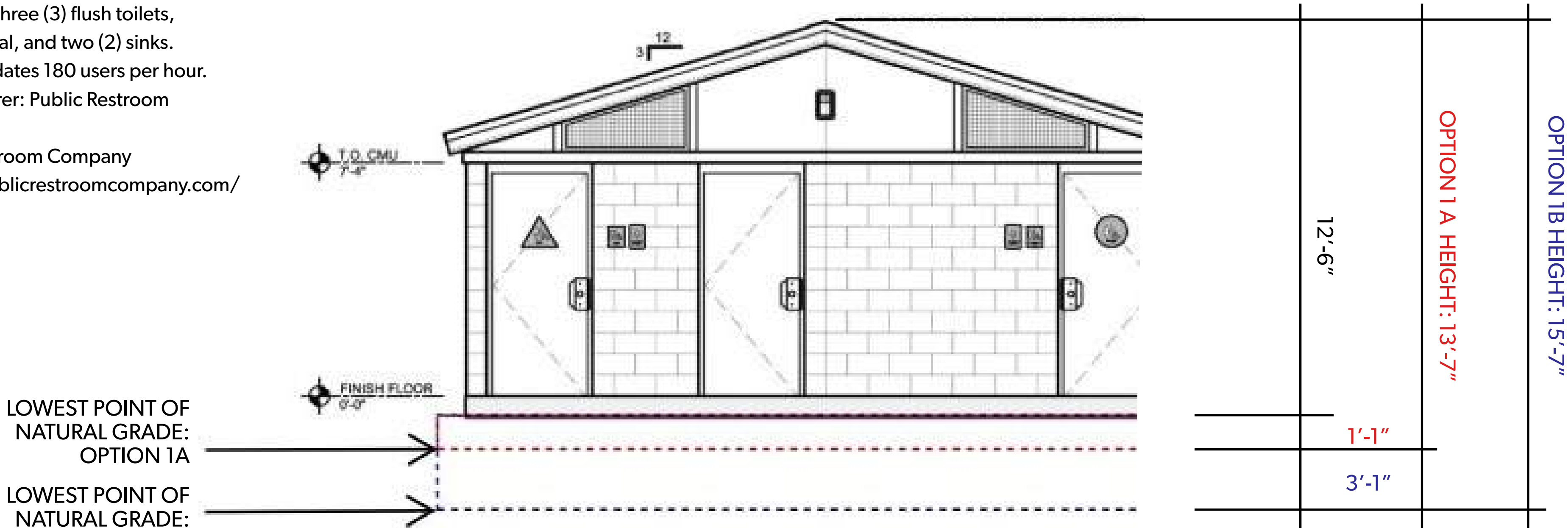


- Product Information**
- Design Intent: Enhanced pedestrian access with slope stabilization
 - Material: Granite Boulders
 - Size: 18" - 36"

Bicycle Rack



- Product Information**
- Design intent: Durable metal bike rack with two points of locking contact.
 - Model: OPR-2-SF-P
 - Material: Powdercoated laser cut steel
 - Color: Mesa Tan
 - Installation: Surface mount
 - Size: 2 Bikes each, 36" distance between racks.
 - Manufacturer: Belson Outdoors
 - <https://www.belson.com>



ELEVATION

Bear-Proof Trash Receptacle



Product Information

- Design intent: Bear proof metal double trash enclosure, ADA compliant.
- Material: Powder coated corrosion resistant steel
- Color: Brown
- Installation: Surface mounted
- Size: 40 gallons per side
- Model: HA Series Double Trash/Recycling Enclosure HA2-PX
- Manufacturer: Bear Saver
<https://bearsaver.com/>

Standard Picnic Table



Product Information

- Design intent: Durable A-frame picnic table
- Model: AT/W-6PC
- Material: 100% recycled plastic planks, color cedar. Pregalvanized steel channel cross-member.
- Size: 72” long, 27” tall
- Manufacturer: Pilot Rock
<https://www.pilotrock.com/>

ADA Picnic Table



Product Information

- Design Intent: Durable A-frame picnic table, ADA Compliant
- Model: AFT Series
- Material: 100% recycled plastic planks, color cedar.
- Size: 96” long, 27” tall, with 24” overhang to allow for use with wheelchair.
- Manufacturer: Pilot Rock
<https://www.pilotrock.com/>

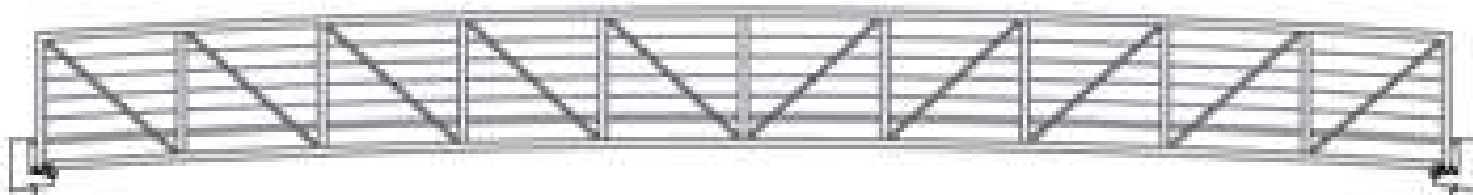
Kayak/Sup Storage Rack



Product Information

- Design intent: Durable racks intended for secure Kayak/SUP storage.
- Material: Steel
- Manufacturer: Custom welded to NTPUD specifications

Connector Truss Bridge



Connector® Pedestrian Truss



Product Information

- Design intent: Pedestrian bridge to span griff creek.
- Material: weathered steel
- Manufacturer: Contech
<https://www.conteches.com/>

Bench



Product Information

- Design intent: Durable bench with classic styling.
- Model: Generation 50 Cantilever bench
- Material: wood finish
- Size: 72” long
- Manufacturer: Landscapeforms
<https://www.landscapeforms.com/>