CHAPTER 3

Issues and Analysis

3 Issues and Analysis

This chapter identifies planning assumptions and describes the key issues addressed in the General Plan.

3.1 Planning Assumptions

The following assumptions are based on current state and federal laws, regulations, and California State Parks (CSP) policy, which form the basis for planning and set the parameters for addressing planning issues.

CSP will:

- Manage CSP and Conservancy lands within the KBSRA General Plan area as one management unit consistent with this General Plan, subject to the terms of the Operating Agreement (OA) between CSP and the Conservancy, dated May 2014, as amended. Roles and responsibilities related to special uses and concessions, access for people with disabilities, law enforcement, and revenue and expenses will remain consistent with those specified in the OA.
- Collaborate with Placer County, North Tahoe Public Utility District (NTPUD), Tahoe Regional Planning Agency (TRPA), and other agencies, non-profit organizations, volunteers, and other regional partners to assist in management of KBSRA.
- Manage KBSRA in a manner consistent with federal and state laws, the Lake Tahoe Regional Plan, the CSP Department Operations Manual, and other applicable laws and regulations.
- Coordinate the planning and management of KBSRA with the planning and management of other CSP and Conservancy lands surrounding KBSRA. Coordinate with planning efforts related to the community of Kings Beach and other recreation sites and public land to consider connectivity and compatibility of recreational, interpretive, and resource management programs.
- Consult with federally recognized Indian Tribes and California Native American Tribes and obtain a respectful understanding of the long-term needs for protection and treatment of Native American cultural resources, heritage and sacred sites, objects, cultural landscapes, and human remains; and to determine future consultations that would be required during the subsequent planning, design, and implementation of projects.

"Lake Tahoe provides enormous environmental and economic value to California and the nation."

- California Governor Jerry Brown at the 2011 Lake Tahoe Summit

- Maintain and increase the availability and variety of recreational opportunities, access for visitors with physical limitations, and events within KBSRA, to the extent possible without conflicting with the missions of CSP or the Conservancy.
- Consider the issues and concerns of all citizens of California, including adjacent land owners, and nearby residents but also those who come to visit Tahoe for myriad reasons. Seek input from local, regional, and statewide interests.
- Maintain the approximate size and configuration of KBSRA.

3.2 State Recreation Area Issues

3.2.1 Resource Management

Scenic Mitigation and Enhancement

Source: Ascent Environmental

Scenic views of Lake Tahoe and surrounding mountains are some of the most significant resource values at KBSRA.

Issue: Enhancing scenic views and mitigating the effects of new or rebuilt facilities.

Views toward the lake from KBSRA are highly scenic, especially at certain times of the day. It can be very busy with boats, it can be serene. Views toward the mountains offer distant peaks and ridges to the south but also include a busy highway and commercial buildings. Scenic views are a major asset of KBSRA, and likely a primary draw for many visitors.

The aesthetic condition of facilities within KBSRA are varied. Some facilities, such as the plaza area and new restrooms are high quality and contribute to the character of KBSRA. Other facilities, such as the rock retaining walls and the concessionaire building are deteriorating and detract from the overall aesthetic quality.

KBSRA is located within TRPA-designated roadway and shoreline travel units, and it is a designated recreation area evaluated under the TRPA threshold monitoring program. KBSRA is also adjacent to State Route (SR) 28, which is eligible for designation as a State Scenic Highway, although it has not officially been designated as such. Views into KBSRA from the roadway are generally high quality, as they provide relatively unobstructed views of Lake Tahoe and distant mountains. These views are important to visitors and residents of Kings Beach, because they provide open views of Lake Tahoe in Kings Beach.

Scenic quality is regulated by TRPA through Code of Ordinances Section 66.3, which includes limits on the visual contrast and magnitude of human-made structures along the shoreline. These regulations require compensatory scenic mitigation when a project

would exceed limits on the visual magnitude of human-made structures. In addition, any project that is visible from a TRPA-designated scenic roadway unit, shoreline unit, or scenic resource would be required to demonstrate that the project would not degrade the scenic score assigned to the unit or resource. Almost any new or modified facility in KBSRA would be visible from at least one of these designated scenic resources or units. For example, a reconstructed pier that extends farther into the lake could affect scenic views from KBSRA, including views from TRPA-designated scenic resources. Any facility development or alteration of the visible environment will be required to be developed in a way that minimizes degradation of views to Lake Tahoe or scenic vistas visible from the Lake, SR 28, and the from the park itself.

Aquatic Invasive Species

Issue: Preventing new introductions of aquatic invasive species (AIS).

The aquatic habitat of Lake Tahoe is threatened by AIS. Two invasive nonnative aquatic mussels – quagga mussel (*Dreissena bugensis*) and zebra mussel (*Dreissena polymorpha*) – and an invasive aquatic snail – New Zealand mudsnail (*Potamopyrgus antipodarum*) – have been found on boats but are not yet present in the Tahoe Basin. These invasive species are of particular concern because of their expanding range elsewhere, highly invasive nature, and potential to disrupt ecosystem functions. Aquatic invasive species of serious concern that are present in the Lake Tahoe area include Asian clam (*Corbicula fluminea*); bullfrog (*Rana catesbeiana*); Eurasian watermilfoil (*Myriophyllum spicatum*), an aquatic weed); and curlyleaf pondweed (*Potamogeton crispus*), an aquatic weed.

Region-wide AIS prevention and control efforts are underway, including a mandatory boat inspection program for motorized watercraft. The Tahoe Keepers program, administered by the Tahoe Resource Conservation District, TRPA, and U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, seeks to provide information to non-motorized watercraft users to prevent the introduction of AIS. CSP staff would need to verify that any watercraft launched at KBSRA have been inspected for AIS.

Source: U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

Quagga mussel are not present in Lake Tahoe, but are of concern because of their expanding range elsewhere.

Stormwater Management

Issue: Protecting water quality from stormwater runoff from new and existing facilities.

KBSRA contains stormwater treatment infrastructure, including a detention basin and underground conveyance and treatment systems. Three outfalls release stormwater from this system onto

Source: Ascent Environmental

Stormwater flows through KBSRA. Controlling runoff into Lake Tahoe is an important consideration.

the beach. This stormwater infrastructure primarily treats runoff from urban portions of Kings Beach outside KBSRA, and this infrastructure is the responsibility of Placer County. Stormwater runoff from facilities within KBSRA generally flows from impervious surfaces onto surrounding soil. The only stormwater management facilities that capture runoff generated in KBSRA are storm drains in the parking lots that collect runoff and convey it onto the nearby beach, and a cobble lined trench in the center of the western parking lot. The small size and proximity of KBSRA to Lake Tahoe reduce the opportunities for infiltration and treatment before runoff enters the lake.

No evidence of concentrated stormwater runoff or erosion is present in KBSRA. This indicates that under normal precipitation patterns, stormwater runoff likely infiltrates into the well-drained soil surrounding impervious surfaces in KBSRA. However, during periods of heavy precipitation or snowmelt, stormwater runoff could cause erosion or carry pollutants from parking lots and other surfaces into Lake Tahoe. Any proposed new facilities within KBSRA that require a TRPA permit will be required to include BMPs that meet this infiltration standard.

Adapting to Climate Change

Issue: Planning for variable lake levels, changes in recreation demand, and altered water quality due to climate change.

Source: Design Workshop

A large and muddy beach is exposed because of low lake levels at KBSRA. Climate change could lead to extended periods of low lake levels, affecting resource values and recreational opportunities.

A predicted decrease in total annual snowfall combined with an earlier snowmelt could deplete sources of water recharge for Lake Tahoe. Predicted changes in the total volume of precipitation show great variability, but drought conditions are likely to become more common, which could lead to a depletion in the water level for Lake Tahoe. These conditions may reduce access to water-related activities during the summer months, resulting in an increased demand for longer piers, longer boat ramps. A reduction in water level may render historic docks inadequate for loading and unloading motorized watercraft for greater periods of time. At the same time, increased summer temperatures, particularly in surrounding lower-elevation areas, could increase demand for water-oriented recreation at KBSRA. Climate change could also have indirect effects on nearshore water quality, including proliferation of algae and invasive species in Lake Tahoe, which could adversely affect visitor experience. Uncertainty in the specific timing and magnitude of climate change effects makes it difficult to plan for long-term adaptation to these conditions.

3.2.2 Recreational Opportunities and Visitor Experience

Relationship Between KBSRA and the Surrounding Community

Issue: Balancing KBSRA's role as a statewide resource with its function in the local community.

Visitors to KBSRA include local residents who use KBSRA as a community park, and visitors from outside the region who visit KBSRA as part of a visit to the Lake Tahoe area. While detailed information on the proportion of local versus out-of-area visitors does not exist, CSP staff observe that local residents and repeat visitors comprise a substantial proportion of the visitors to KBSRA. Public comments received during the planning process and the previous Kings Beach vision planning effort have highlighted the importance of KBSRA to the local community. While other beaches are available nearby (see Exhibit 2.1-2, Regional Recreation Opportunities in Chapter 2), many of the comments focused on KBSRA's role as a community park and gathering space, and an important quality of life asset for local residents.

Source: Ascent Environmental

Visitors can easily move between KBSRA and the surrounding community, allowing the park to function as a focal point for the community.

As a State Recreation Area, KBSRA includes resources of statewide significance, which are valued by visitors from throughout the state and beyond. For instance, a visitor survey conducted in summer 2014 found that one third of all visitors to the north shore of Lake Tahoe visited KBSRA during their stay.

KBSRA consists of parcels that were previously managed by different entities (Conservancy, Boating and Waterways, CSP). As a result, the facilities do not reflect a consistent character that clearly identifies KBSRA as a resource of statewide significance. Consistent with CSP's mission, KBSRA must be managed to protect these statewide resource values and provide outdoor recreation opportunities to provide for the health, inspiration, and education of the people of California. At the same time, KBSRA will continue to be heavily used by local residents as a community park and gathering spot. The management of KBSRA must balance its role as a resource of statewide significance for the benefit of all the residents of California, with KBSRA's function in the local community.

Coordination with the North Tahoe Event Center

Source: Ascent Environmental

The North Tahoe Event Center is surrounded on three sides by, and shares parking with, KBSRA.

Issue: Coordinating parking and events with the North Tahoe Event Center.

NTPUD owns the North Tahoe Event Center, which is surrounded on three sides by KBSRA. The event center serves as a community center, and accommodates a variety of events that often carry over onto the beaches and facilities of KBSRA. The event center hosts community meetings, classes, weddings, and other private events. While the facility is owned by NTPUD, it is accessed through KBSRA. The north side of the event center (facing SR 28) is not visually inviting to pedestrians or other visitors.

Parking for the event center is shared with KBSRA. In exchange for two administrative parking spaces in the parking lot, NTPUD plows the KBSRA parking lot in winter. The remaining parking spaces are available on a first-come, first-served basis to visitors of both KBSRA and the event center. During off-peak seasons at KBSRA, the shared parking arrangement provides adequate parking for the event center and efficiently uses the available parking lots. During peak use periods, such as summer weekends and holidays, parking is at capacity, and visitors to KBSRA and the event center often cannot find on-site parking.

NTPUD is in the early stages of evaluating redevelopment opportunities at the event center. It has expressed interest in acquiring fee title ownership from CSP of additional lands adjacent to the North Tahoe Event Center that would allow for more independent management of the event center or additional redevelopment possibilities. NTPUD has also suggested that the existing agreement between NTPUD and CSP could be revised to streamline operations of the event center. In particular, NTPUD staff have indicated that allowing for pre-paid reserved parking for special events at the center would improve its operation.

Providing an Appropriate Variety of Lake Access Opportunities

Issue: Providing a balance of lake-oriented recreation opportunities within the constraints of the park.

Access to Lake Tahoe is the primary attraction at KBSRA. Passive beach use (e.g., swimming, sunbathing) is the most common activity, and during summer weekends the beach can be very full. Boating and other watersports are also very popular. A concessionaire provides watersport rentals, including a variety of

kayaks, paddleboards, paddle boats, and jet skis. During periods of high lake levels, the boat ramp provides access for private motorized watercraft. The capacity for boat trailer parking is limited at KBSRA (22 spaces), which could cause boaters to park elsewhere affecting nearby properties. The location of the pier in the center of the beach provides for potential conflicts between motorized and non-motorized recreation.

Non-motorized boating is also very common at KBSRA and growing in popularity. In addition to the concessionaire, a private paddle board rental business operates adjacent to KBSRA and paddle board races, including the Ta-Hoe Nalu Paddle Festival, are hosted at KBSRA. Numerous visitors bring kayaks, paddle boards, and other non-motorized watercraft to KBSRA, with many of them launching near the boat ramp.

Source: Ascent Environmental

Boating and other watersports are very popular at the KBSRA. There is a potential for conflicts between motorized and non-motorized recreation.

3.2.3 Facilities and Operations

Pier Rebuild

Issue: Identifying an appropriate pier location and design to provide enhanced lake access.

The existing pier is located near the center of the beach and extends to a lake bed elevation of approximately 6,223 feet. During periods of low lake levels, the pier does not reach the water and is unusable for motorized boat access. A rebuilt pier could extend into deeper water (lakebed elevation 6,217 feet), and provide increased access for boaters. A rebuilt pier could also provide another option for visitors without boats to access and experience the lake. While the General Plan revision does not include a proposal for a water shuttle service, the rebuilt pier that accesses deep water could make it possible for future water shuttle services to access KBSRA and the community of Kings Beach. Any future water shuttle proposal would be a separate action, independent from the General Plan revision and pier rebuild project.

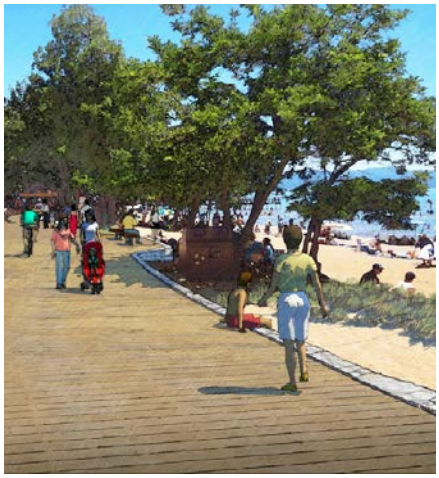
Source: California Tahoe Conservancy

The existing pier does not reach the water during periods of low lake levels.

The Conservancy and CSP commissioned a pier feasibility study that evaluated two pier-rebuild alternatives: one at its current location (center pier alternative), and one to the east of KBSRA adjacent to the existing boat ramp (east pier option). A third pier location at the west end of KBSRA, near the North Tahoe Event Center, was also suggested in public and agency comments and evaluated as part of the General Plan revision planning process. Each pier location would have benefits and challenges.

Kings Beach Promenade

Issue: Determining an appropriate promenade alignment and design within the park.



Source: Design Workshop

Rendering of the Kings Beach Promenade from the Kings Beach Vision Plan. A promenade through KBSRA is a centerpiece of the Kings Beach Vision Plan.

The Kings Beach Vision Plan, created by Placer County through a public visioning process, included a proposal for a beach promenade. The beach promenade could create a prime east-west bicycle and pedestrian connection along KBSRA, which could connect area beaches and adjacent residential areas. The promenade was envisioned to follow the former Brockway Vista Avenue right-of-way through KBSRA, although there are a variety of different alignments that the promenade could follow through KBSRA. Alignments outside of KBSRA would be determined by Placer County, and are not a part of this planning process.

Through KBSRA, the promenade was envisioned as a boardwalk or similar elevated structure. It was intended to include gathering areas for visitors, and to serve as a major pedestrian and bicycle connection. The promenade could also serve as a beach sand retaining wall that could address maintenance needs discussed under "Sand Management," below. A promenade through KBSRA could help to address parking congestion by providing additional non-motorized access to KBSRA from nearby areas.

Boat Ramp Area

Issue: Addressing the limited capacity and design constraints of the boat ramp.

The boat ramp and surrounding area near Coon Street provide a public launching site for motorized boats, although the ramp is only useable during periods of high lake levels (at or near a lake elevation of 6,229 feet). During slightly lower lake levels, small- to medium-sized motorized watercraft can still be launched. However, public comments have indicated that launching conditions during lake levels of less than approximately 6,228 feet can be hazardous because of the presence of large submerged rocks near the boat ramp.

When the boat ramp is useable, it provides a valuable recreational asset for motorized boats. During periods of low water levels (i.e., lake levels below 6,227 feet mean sea level), the boat ramp is not accessible for public use; however, commercial users can still access the ramp with specialized equipment. Until 2017, the last time the boat ramp was open for public use was Labor Day weekend in 2012. Since 2008, the ramp has been closed most boating seasons, and was only open for the 2011, 2012, and 2017 seasons. Based on revenue reporting by NTPUD, the boat ramp accommodated approximately 300 non-commercial boat launches

during each of the last two seasons it operated. Three additional public boat ramps are available on the north shore at Tahoe Vista Recreation Area, Lake Forest Beach, and Sand Harbor in Nevada. The other north shore boat ramps receive substantially more use than KBSRA with average launches at each ramp ranging between approximately 3,700 and 9,000 per season. Removal or closure of the boat ramp at KBSRA would reduce the variety of recreation opportunities available there, although these opportunities are provided elsewhere in the north shore region.

Source: Ascent Environmental

The boat ramp is unusable during periods of lower lake levels.

Use of the boat ramp is restricted by the limited availability of boat trailer parking. The parking lot near Coon Street provides 22 parking spaces for boat trailers. Overflow boat trailer parking previously occurred off-site as roadside parking along SR 28 and on side streets in residential areas north of SR 28. With construction of the Kings Beach Commercial Core project, most of the roadside parking has been eliminated and use of the boat ramp will likely result in overflow parking that could affect nearby roadways and parking lots. With the current configuration, there is also little room to implement aquatic invasive species checks or a hazardous material spill response.

When the boat ramp is not operational, the area provides additional parking for beach users and other KBSRA visitors. The forest and beach area east of the boat ramp is open to dogs and the Coon Street parking area is popular with dog walkers. The area also contains restrooms and picnic tables. These facilities generally receive less use than the restrooms and picnic tables closer to the center of KBSRA. During peak use periods, the boat ramp area also serves as a drop-off point where visitors will unload passengers, non-motorized watercraft, and other recreational equipment before leaving to park off-site.

Developed Recreation Facilities

Issue: Identifying appropriate developed recreation facilities within a constrained lakefront park.

Source: Ascent Environmental

Developed facilities, including the basketball court, are popular attractions at KBSRA.

While lake access and passive beach recreation are the primary attractions at KBSRA, there are several developed recreation facilities that are popular with visitors and that diversify recreational opportunities at KBSRA. These include numerous picnic tables, as well as more active facilities including a playground, basketball court, and a removable stage used for concerts on the beach. These facilities are used by a wide variety of visitors, but they may be especially important to local residents because they function similar to a community park.

Public comments have noted the importance of these features and have expressed interest in additional or expanded developed

recreation facilities. Specific suggestions include: a skatepark, splashpad, amphitheater or improved concert area, mini disc golf course, pavilion, additional picnic tables and grills, boardwalks, and other improved or expanded pedestrian facilities. The Kings Beach Vision Plan included proposals for a beach center at KBSRA. The proposed beach center included outdoor pools and shallow water play areas designed to reflect the surrounding natural environment. It also included a proposed indoor heated pool with views of the lake, to offer a desirable winter activity at KBSRA.

The small size of KBSRA limits the extent of developed facilities that can reasonably be accommodated. KBSRA already exceeds the allowable coverage limits, so additional developed facilities could require off-setting mitigation or the removal of existing coverage. Additional facilities would reduce the space available for open space, passive recreation, stormwater treatment, and parking. Some of the suggested uses are not lakefront dependent uses.

Transportation and Access

Source: Ascent Environmental

Approximately 18 percent of KBSRA is dedicated to parking.

Issue: Providing adequate parking and access opportunities that consider the limited space and variable visitation patterns of the park.

A substantial portion of KBSRA (about 18 percent) is dedicated to parking. With the small size of KBSRA, the amount of parking limits the amount of space available for recreational use and natural landscapes. However, the existing parking is not sufficient to meet demand during peak-use periods.

During weekdays and periods of cooler weather, much of the parking lot is empty. Placer County has encouraged CSP to consider use of KBSRA for shared parking to utilize this space for public or local business parking during off-peak periods. During the summer season, and especially during holidays and weekends, the parking lot is often at capacity. During many of the peak-use periods the demand for parking at KBSRA exceeds available capacity. Parking for boat trailers near the existing boat ramp is particularly limited (see the discussion under "Boat Ramp Area," above). Visitor parking can spill over onto nearby roadways and parking lots outside of KBSRA when parking areas are at capacity, and when visitors seek free parking despite the availability of paid parking at KBSRA.

The recently constructed Kings Beach Commercial Core Improvement Project enhanced multi-modal transportation and implemented stormwater and infrastructure improvements, but reduced available roadside parking near KBSRA. While some public parking is available within Kings Beach, off-site parking areas within walking distance to KBSRA are limited and are often used

by customers of businesses in Kings Beach. Use of off-site parking by KBSRA visitors can displace parking for customers of nearby businesses, which could adversely affect those businesses. The use of off-site parking is further limited by the fact that many visitors bring recreation equipment (e.g., paddleboards, coolers, umbrellas) that may be difficult to carry from off-site parking areas.

The adjacent North Tahoe Event Center hosts numerous community meetings, classes, and private events that use parking areas in KBSRA. During off-peak periods, this shared parking scheme makes efficient use of the parking area and reduces the need for separate parking for the event center and KBSRA. During peak use periods, however, parking is challenging for both uses. KBSRA's location makes it readily accessible to pedestrians from Kings Beach; it is within an easy walking distance from many residential areas. Recent streetscape improvements make Kings Beach a more appealing destination for pedestrians, which could increase the proportion of visitors that access KBSRA on foot. A lack of wayfinding, information about transit, and limited bicycle and pedestrian connections between KBSRA and surrounding areas contribute to the challenges of parking during peak periods.

As identified in the *Draft 2017 Linking Tahoe: Regional Transportation Plan*, the travel patterns in the region, including Kings Beach, are influenced by intense seasonal peaks associated with summer and winter recreation opportunities as well as daily commute patterns (TRPA 2017:ES-8 through ES-9). It is not feasible to expand the road capacities because of Tahoe's limits on development to protect the environment and other physical constraints. In the north shore area, transit use in minimal, with an estimated less than 1 percent of daily trips during peak seasons using transit (TRPA 2017:1-21). The TART transit service, which includes service through Kings Beach, operates at a 1-hour frequency. The variability in traffic volume and potential demand for transit and enhanced pedestrian and bicycle networks in Kings Beach and the region result in a need for a strategy that is flexible and responds to changing seasonal travel demands.

Source: Ascent Environmental

KBSRA's location in the center of Kings Beach, and recent streetscape improvements along KBSRA make it readily accessible to pedestrians.

Source: Ascent Environmental

Parking fees are the primary source of revenue at KBSRA.

Source: Ascent Environmental

A low concrete wall separates the beach from the parking area on the west side of KBSRA. Sand blowing onto the parking lot creates an ongoing maintenance issue.

Sand Management

Issue: Controlling beach sand deposition on the parking areas.

Management of beach sand that is blown onto the parking lot is an ongoing maintenance challenge at KBSRA. With prevailing onshore winds and limited windbreaks between the beach and parking lot, significant quantities of sand are regularly deposited onto the parking lots. The issue is most prevalent on the western side of KBSRA, where only a low (2-3 foot-high) concrete wall separates the beach from parking areas and walkways. Near the center and eastern side of KBSRA, taller walls and groves of trees capture much of the blowing sand before it can be deposited on parking lots and other upland facilities.

The situation presents an ongoing maintenance challenge that requires a commitment of resources that could otherwise be devoted to other activities. Currently, CSP maintenance staff regularly remove sand that is deposited in front of the existing walls that separate the beach from upland facilities. The removed sand is then returned to the beach. While this ongoing sand removal reduces the amount of sand deposited onto upland facilities, it is only partially effective and requires an ongoing and sustained effort. Once on the parking lot, the beach sand can be contaminated with oil, grease, or other pollutants, and must be hauled off-site and disposed; it cannot be returned to the beach. Removal of sand from the parking lot requires substantial staff resources. However, addressing sand management through construction of a sand wall could increase the visual mass of human-made features visible from the lake. A vegetated buffer (either by itself or in combination with a wall) could reduce visual impacts from the lake, but vegetation could block views of the lake from upland areas.

CHAPTER 4

The Plan

4 The Plan

4.1 Unit Purpose and Vision

4.1.1 Declaration of Purpose

The purpose statement describes the unique role that KBSRA plays in meeting the CSP mission. The Declaration of Purpose for KBSRA is as follows:

> *The purpose of the Kings Beach State Recreation Area (KBSRA) is to provide public access to the unique experience of Lake Tahoe and the recreational opportunities offered by its waters, shoreline, beach, and adjacent community setting. KBSRA is significant as the only Lake Tahoe public beach and pier in the State Park System located in a town-center setting. Its most important values are its magnificent alpine lake scenery, wide sandy beach, and opportunities for boating, swimming and beach play.*

Source: Ascent Environmental

Visitors enjoy the beach and lake at KBSRA. Public access to Lake Tahoe is fundamental to the purpose of KBSRA.

4.1.2 Vision for Kings Beach State Recreation Area

The Vision Statement for KBSRA is a description of the park's ultimate character, appearance, and functions. The Vision Statement for KBSRA is as follows:

> *The vision for Kings Beach State Recreation Area is to provide exceptional recreational opportunities centered around Lake Tahoe, focusing on its natural, cultural, and educational values. Visitors from across California and beyond, including the local community, will enjoy the scenic beach, swimming, boating and other watersports, and family-friendly recreation opportunities in the heart of a mountain town. Public gathering spaces, connections to the surrounding community, an emphasis on access to Lake Tahoe, and scenic vistas of the lake and surrounding peaks will contribute to the character of a park that blends with both the natural environment and the town-center setting of KBSRA. The park will contribute to the scenic and environmental quality of the broader Lake Tahoe region. Natural resource values, including offshore fish habitat, stream zones, and opportunities for stormwater quality improvement, will be protected and enhanced. The park will promote a sense of community and foster environmental stewardship, and in doing so, will continue to be a popular destination on Lake Tahoe for visitors from near and far.*

The vision for Kings Beach State Recreation Area is to provide exceptional recreational opportunities centered around Lake Tahoe…

4.2 Pier Rebuild Project Goal and Objectives

Source: Ascent Environmental

The pier rebuild project is intended to support a variety of recreational uses.

The overall goal of the pier rebuild project is to provide a public pier at the KBSRA that is functional for multiple recreational uses during variable water conditions.

The basic project objectives are:

- enhance recreation access from the lake to KBSRA and the community of Kings Beach by motorized and non-motorized watercraft users;
- enhance recreation access to the lake for KBSRA visitors, including general outdoor recreation, beach activities, and non-motorized watercraft users;
- meet the most current industry standards for pier structures associated with large inland waterbodies;
- improve lake access opportunities for persons with various levels of mobility;
- improve the accessibility of the pier for a variety of recreational watercraft types over a wider range of lake-level conditions;
- provide opportunities for publicly accessible recreational vistas, interpretation, and education; and
- promote public health and safety, including a safe access point to Lake Tahoe and a safe landing place for boaters.

4.3 SRA Classification

The State Park System is classified into a ten-level classification system. Most parks fit into the following six classifications: State Park, State Beach, State Historic Park, State Recreation Area, State Natural Reserve, and State Vehicular Recreation Area. These classifications are described in Sections 5019.50 et seq. of Article 1.7 of the Public Resources Code (PRC). KBSRA was classified as a State Recreation Area on July 1, 1977. State Recreation Areas are defined in *PRC Section 5019.56(a) as follows:*

> *"State recreation areas, consisting of areas selected and developed to provide multiple recreational opportunities to meet other than purely local needs. The areas shall be selected*

for their having terrain capable of withstanding extensive human impact and for their proximity to large population centers, major routes of travel, or proven recreational resources such as manmade or natural bodies of water… "

4.4 Unit-Wide Goals and Guidelines

Source: Ascent Environmental

The sign at the main entrance into KBSRA identifies the park as a State Recreation Area.

This section presents goals and guidelines to guide the use, development, and management of KBSRA to achieve the Purpose and Vision. The goals and guidelines address the key issues identified for KBSRA.

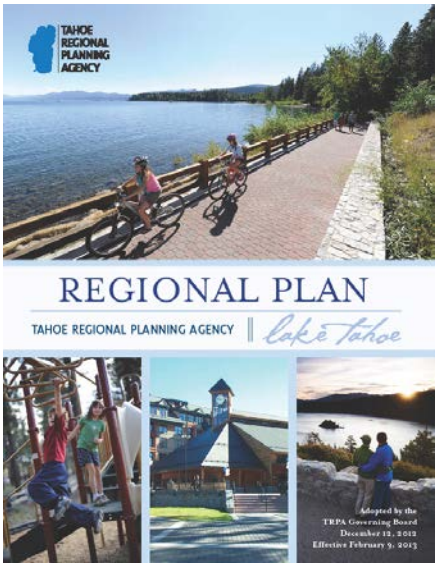
As described in the CSP 2010 Planning Handbook, the goals and guidelines provide "topical guidance of a scope relevant for the entire park. These goals and guidelines were developed in response to an evaluation of the existing conditions and are intended to address existing issues, foreseeable trends/patterns, and provide ongoing guidance for the incremental actions that will be taken over time to realize the long-term vision for the park." Public input informed the development of the goals and guidelines, including input received during public workshops and meetings, and in comment letters and emails.

The purpose of the goals and guidelines is to describe the desired future conditions and approach for achieving those conditions in the context of park-wide issues, opportunities, and constraints. Proposed primary themes for interpretation and education are also provided. Goals and guidelines are defined as follows:

- **Goals:** Overall purpose or intent toward which management will direct effort. Goals are not necessarily measurable except in terms of the achievement of component objectives that are involved in the attainment of the goal.

- **Guidelines:** General parameters that provide direction for accomplishing goals. These are strategies used to achieve the goal. Actions supporting goal achievement that are already required by the Public Resources Code or are not currently foreseeable or feasible are not included in the guidelines. Rather, these guidelines describe park-specific strategies that would contribute to meeting the goals.

Goals and guidelines should not repeat nor conflict with the statewide regulations and overall CSP policies that guide the management of every California State Park unit. Park management is guided by the State Constitution, state and federal laws and



Source: TRPA

Due to its location in the Lake Tahoe Basin, KBSRA is subject to the Lake Tahoe Regional Plan, in addition to federal and state laws and CSP policies.

regulations, proclamations, executive orders, and the California Code of Regulations (CCR). CSP also has a set of guidelines that are contained within the Department Operations Manual (DOM). With its location in the Lake Tahoe Basin, projects within KBSRA are also subject to requirements of the TRPA. Relevant TRPA requirements are contained in the Tahoe Regional Planning Compact, Regional Plan Goals and Policies, Code of Ordinances (Code), Rules of Procedure, and Environmental Threshold Carrying Capacities (thresholds).

Policies that include environmentally-protective measures relevant to the CEQA analysis of this plan are listed in the introduction to each section of the goals and guidelines. In addition to applicable laws, regulations, and policies, all projects that implement this GP will adhere to the CSP standard project requirements, which provide for protection of cultural and natural resources.

The following goals and guidelines are organized into the five broad categories listed below, which are each subdivided into more specific topics:

- Resource Management and Protection (RES)
- Visitor Experience and Opportunities (V)
- Facilities (F)
- Interpretation and Education (I&E)
- Operations (O)

4.4.1 Resource Management and Protection

Appropriate stewardship of KBSRA's natural and cultural resources is essential to maintain the significant resource values of the park and achieve the Purpose and Vision for KBSRA.

Appropriate stewardship of KBSRA's natural and cultural resources is essential to maintain the significant resource values of the park and achieve the Purpose and Vision for KBSRA. Resource management at KBSRA is guided by a host of state, federal and TRPA laws and regulations. CSP policies, including those policies that comprise the DOM, provide direction on the management of natural and cultural resources within KBSRA. TRPA Regional Plan Goals and Policies, Code, and thresholds guide resource management on lands within the Tahoe Basin, which includes KBSRA. The goals and guidelines included in this plan provide additional guidance specific to the management of resources in KBSRA. The goals and guidelines in this plan, applicable federal and state laws, CSP policies, and TRPA requirements collectively provide the overall framework for the management of natural and cultural resources in KBSRA.

Chapter 0300, Natural Resources, of the DOM includes policies relevant to management of KBSRA. The policies are not repeated in this plan, but are available at: www.parks.ca.gov/plankbsra

The following policies are applicable to the management of natural and cultural resources in KBSRA:

0304.3	Knowledge-Based Management Approach
0304.4	Active Management
0304.5.1	Removal and Disposal of Debris
0305	Air Resources
0306.1	Water Resources Planning and Management Policy
0306.2	Watershed Management Policy
0306.4	Watershed and Stream Protection Policy
0306.6	Floodplain Management Policy
0306.7	Wetlands Management Policy
0306.9.1	Water Quality and Quantity Policy
0306.10.1	Water Rights Policy
0307.1	General Geologic Policy
0307.2	Geologic Monitoring
0307.3.1.1	Siting Facilities to Avoid Natural Hazards Policy
0307.3.1.2	Siting Structures in Seismic Hazard Zones
0308.1	Soil Protection Policy
0309.1	Site Development Policy
0310.1.1	Plant Management Policy
0310.3.1	Vegetation Management Planning for Developed Areas
0310.4.1	Genetic Integrity Policy
0310.5.1	Protection of Rare, Threatened and Endangered (RTE) Plants and Their Habitats
0310.5.2	Knowledge of Rare, Threatened, Endangered and Other Sensitive Plant Localities
0310.5.3	Park Projects and Plant Species of Concern Policy
0310.5.3.1	Use of Plant Species of Concern Policy
0310.5.4	Restoration of Listed Plant Populations
0310.6	Plant Protection Policy
0310.6.1.1	Emergency Tree Felling Policy
0310.9	Monitoring
0311.1	Animal Management Goal
0311.2	General Animal Management Policy
0311.3	Genetic Diversity Preservation Policy
0311.4.1	General Habitat Management Policy
0311.4.3.1	Habitat Restoration Policy
0311.4.4.1	Habitat Enhancement Policy
0311.5.1.1	General Animal Protection Policy
0311.5.2.1	Special Animal Policy
0311.5.3.1	Animal Feeding Policy
0311.5.3.2.1	Animal-Proof Food Storage and Garbage Management Policy
0311.5.4.1	Injured, Sick or Dead Animal Policy
0312.2.1	Scenic Protection Policy
0312.3.1	Lightscape Protection Policy
0312.4.1	Soundscape Protection Policy
0312.5.1	Odor Policy
0310.7.1	Exotic Plant Landscaping Policy
0310.7.2	Removal of Established Populations of Exotic Plants
0310.8.1	Woody Plant Material and Debris Removal Policy
0313.2.1.1.1	Wildfire Management Planning Policy
0313.3.1	Information and Data Management Policy
0313.4.1.1	Scientific Information and Collection Policy
0313.5.1	Inventory, Monitoring and Assessment Program Policy
0314.1.2	Emergency Response
0314.2.2	Tree Appraisal Policy
0315.3.1	Habitat Conservation Plan Approval Policy
0316.1.1	Off-Site Mitigation Policy
0320.1	Cooperation Policy
0600 et. seq.	Environmental Review

CSP Departmental Notices also provide guidance on the management of natural and cultural resources within KBSRA. Applicable Departmental Notices include the following:

DN 2007-05	Native American Consultation Policy and Implementation Procedures
DN 1994-13	Application and Permit to conduct Archeological Investigations/Collections
DN 2004-02	Cultural Resource Review and Related Procedures
DN 2002-4	Fuel Modification Policy

The TRPA Regional Plan Goals and Policies are achieved through implementation of the TRPA Code. Applicable Code requirements are found in Chapters 60 through 86. In 1982, the TRPA Governing Board, through Resolution 82-11, adopted threshold standards that set environmental quality targets to protect the natural values of the Tahoe Region. Threshold Standards are divided into nine categories, which cover topics such as water quality, fisheries, recreation, and scenic resources. No project in KBSRA can be permitted if it would cause one of the adopted threshold standards to be exceeded.

Source: Tahoe Resource Conservation District

Eurasian milfoil floats in a lagoon near the south shore of Lake Tahoe. Preventing and treating aquatic invasive species is necessary to protect biological resources in Lake Tahoe.

Biological Resources

GOAL RES 1: Treat and prevent spread of aquatic invasive species.

Guideline RES 1.1: Prevent introduction of aquatic invasive species (AIS) and work with other agencies to control the spread of AIS. Monitor the portions of Lake Tahoe within KBSRA for AIS.

Guideline RES 1.2: Educate KBSRA staff about how to identify AIS.

Guideline RES 1.3: Treat infestations of AIS before they have an opportunity to spread.

Guideline RES 1.4: Coordinate with the Tahoe Keepers program, administered by the Tahoe Resource Conservation District (TRCD), TRPA, and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, to provide information to watercraft users at KBSRA to prevent the introduction of AIS.

GOAL RES 2: Protect and enhance prime fish habitat

Guideline RES 2.1: Design the pier rebuild project to avoid spawning habitat, minimize effects on feed and cover habitat,

and to meet or exceed prime fish habitat mitigation requirements.

Guideline RES 2.2: Remove the boat ramp due to conflict with the fish habitat.

Guideline RES 2.3: Enhance prime fish habitat on the eastern end of KBSRA.

GOAL RES 3: Continue to protect Tahoe yellow cress (TYC).

Guideline RES 3.1: Monitor the beach area for the presence of TYC.

Guideline RES 3.2: Protect TYC plants, if they are detected, with fencing, signage, or other protection measures as identified in the TYC Conservation Strategy.

Guideline RES 3.3: Educate KBSRA staff in the identification of TYC, and continue to play a lead role in the TYC Adaptive Management Working Group to conduct surveys for TYC at KBSRA if surveys are necessary and consistent with the TYC Conservation Strategy.

GOAL RES 4: Protect migratory bird and raptor nests.

Guideline RES 4.1: Monitor for nesting migratory birds and raptors prior to construction projects or vegetation removal within KBSRA.

Guideline RES 4.2: Protect active nests of migratory birds and raptors from construction and vegetation removal activities by use of nest buffers, or nesting season restrictions that are appropriate for the nesting species.

GOAL RES 5: Maintain a healthy urban forest.

Guideline RES 5.1: Prepare an Urban Forest Management Plan to identify appropriate forest management activities to protect urban forest resources and manage wildfire risk.

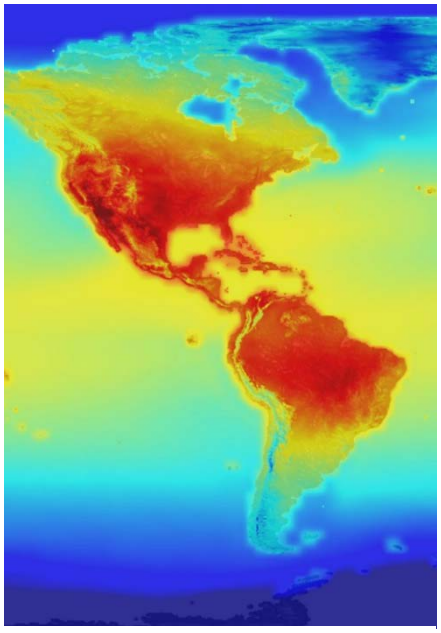
Guideline RES 5.2: Protect large trees. Design facilities and ground disturbing project to minimize the removal of trees greater than 30" DBH. Manage construction activities and operations to avoid damage to large trees that are not identified for removal.

Source: Ascent Environmental

KBSRA contains patches of forest within an urban environment.

Source: Ascent Environmental

The inlet into the detention basin on the northeastern side of KBSRA. The detention basin currently treats runoff from nearby roadways outside of KBSRA.



Source: NASA

The management of KBSRA should consider ways to adapt to climate change and to reduce greenhouse gas emissions that contribute to climate change.

GOAL RES 6: Minimize human-wildlife conflicts.

Guideline RES 6.1: Install bear-proof trash and recycling receptacles.

Guideline RES 6.2: Post signage that educates the public that trash attracts bears and encourages proper disposal of trash and recycling.

Hydrology and Water Quality

GOAL RES 7: pAvoid adverse impacts on water quality and hydrology.

Guideline RES 7.1: Incorporate design features to treat stormwater runoff on site, and meet or exceed TRPA stormwater management requirements with the construction or redevelopment of facilities.

Guideline RES 7.2: Avoid fertilizer runoff that could degrade water quality by: selecting turf and other plant species that require little or no fertilizer, applying the minimum amount of fertilizer necessary, and applying only phosphorus-free fertilizer unless soil tests indicate that phosphorus fertilizer is needed to sustain plant health.

Guideline RES 7.3: Evaluate future facility designs to ensure that facility improvements do not aggravate or cause flooding problems on an adjacent property, create risks to visitors, and/or cause an increase in the 100-year flood elevation.

Sustainability and Climate Change

GOAL RES 8: Consider and monitor the projected effects of future climate conditions including drought, higher temperatures, and changes in lake level, in facility planning.

Guideline RES 8.1: Design the pier and other lake access facilities to provide public access under lower lake levels.

Guideline RES 8.2: Monitor recreational uses and visitor access to address changes in the timing, amount, and types of recreational activities that could occur in response to changes in the climate, or periodic drought or weather episodes, at KBSRA and in surrounding lower-elevation areas outside of KBSRA. Adjust operations, including parking fee schedules, maintenance operations, and concessionaire schedules, to respond to changes in visitor use.

GOAL RES 9: Minimize greenhouse gas emissions from park operations and visitor use.

Guideline RES 9.1: Coordinate with Placer County and other public agencies to maintain and expand bicycle, pedestrian, and transit access to KBSRA. Provide infrastructure for alternative energy vehicles that have reduced or no greenhouse gas emissions.

Guideline RES 9.2: Design new facilities and retrofit existing facilities to maximize energy efficiency. Incorporate low-energy lighting, passive solar design, and maximum insulation.

Guideline RES 9.3: Install and use distributed renewable energy generation systems, such as small solar systems that comply with scenic requirements, in the development of upgraded or expanded facilities to supply energy needs within KBSRA.

Guideline RES 9.4: Use alternative fuel or other very low or zero-emission vehicles and equipment for park operations.

Source: Tahoebeaches.com

KBSRA provides expansive views of Lake Tahoe and distant ridgelines.

Scenic and Aesthetic Resources

GOAL RES 10: Maintain panoramic views of Lake Tahoe and surrounding mountain peaks.

Guideline RES 10.1: Locate and design structures to minimize their visible mass and potential to detract from scenic views from within KBSRA.

Guideline RES 10.2: Minimize the visibility of upland facilities from Lake Tahoe by designing new or relocated facilities in locations that are screened from views, using materials and colors that blend with the natural background, and/or incorporating vegetative screening to obscure views of human-made facilities from the lake.

Guideline RES 10.3: Locate and design new facilities and improvements to minimize encroachment into views of Lake Tahoe from State Route 28. Preserve views of Lake Tahoe from TRPA-designated scenic resource 20-5, on SR 28 near the west side of KBSRA.

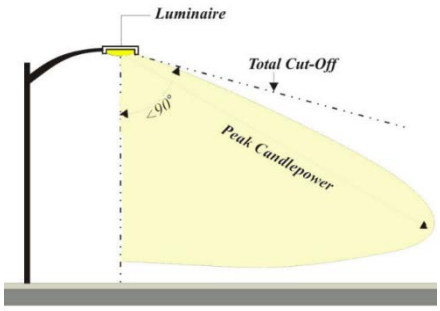
Source: Ascent Environmental

An existing restroom at KBSRA is constructed from wood and stone. Natural materials should be used to create aesthetically-pleasing facilities.

GOAL RES 11: Foster a high quality, aesthetically pleasing built environment that is compatible with the visual character of the surrounding community.

Guideline RES 11.1: Incorporate the following design guidelines in new or redeveloped facilities in KBSRA:

- Buildings shall be constructed of wood, stone, or similar natural or natural-looking materials. Reflective materials, smooth surfaces, or brightly colored materials shall not be used, except where necessary for public safety.
- Facilities shall be dark earth-tone colors that blend with the natural environment and minimize the visibility of facilities. Lighter earth-tone colors can be used on portions of facilities to provide architectural detail and visual interest.
- The architectural design of facilities should reflect the natural mountain environment. Roofs should be sloped, and buildings should include articulation and architectural details and not exceed the height of the forest canopy.



Source: International Dark Sky Association

All overhead exterior lighting should be shielded and directed downward to prevent light pollution.

Guideline RES 11.2: Develop outdoor lighting to be part of the architecture and site design, maintain the operational efficiency of the site, avoid light pollution, and provide security. Outdoor lighting, at a minimum, shall comply with the following guidelines:

- Limit new or existing sources of exterior lighting and reflective materials to the minimum amount necessary for public safety, navigation, and operations.
- All overhead lighting fixtures shall be fully shielded and directed downward to prevent light pollution.
- Exterior lighting should use the lowest wattage necessary for the application.
- Lighting should use yellow spectrum luminaires, such as low-pressure sodium or narrow band amber Light-Emitting Diode (LED) and avoid bright white light sources.

Guideline RES 11.3: Install and maintain landscaping to enhance scenic views into and from KBSRA, and as a method for screening existing or planned buildings and infrastructure. Landscape design shall comply with the following guidelines:

- Use TRPA recommended list for native and adapted plant species. Non-native plants may be used as accent plantings but are restricted to borders, entryways, flower beds, and other similar locations. Use locally native species where feasible.

- Existing trees and natural features should be preserved and incorporated into landscape improvements

- Incorporate water conservation measures into the landscape. Water conservation measures could include the use of drought tolerant plants, low volume irrigation, mulch layer over landscape beds (but not large exposed tree roots) to slow evaporation, and soil amendment with compost and clay to increase water retention.

Guideline RES 11.4: Install and maintain signage to provide adequate public information in a manner that does not detract from the aesthetics or the scenic quality of the park. Signage should comply with the following guidelines, where feasible:

- Consolidate signage onto kiosks or similar structures to avoid visual clutter.

- Signs should be dark brown or other earth-tones and avoid reflective materials.

- Coordinate wayfinding signage with local and regional agencies to establish a consistent visual character.

4.4.2 Visitor Experience and Opportunities

KBSRA is an important recreational resource for the state, Tahoe region, and nearby communities. It provides opportunities for healthy outdoor recreation, public gathering, and easy access to Lake Tahoe, which supports the quality of life and economy of the state, region, and local community. Because of the State Recreation Area classification, providing public access to Lake Tahoe and high-quality recreational experiences is one of the primary considerations in developing this plan. KBSRA offers recreational opportunities that, during the summer, attract a large number of visitors seeking swimming, boating, picnicking, and other outdoor recreational pursuits. Due to its location in the heart of the community of Kings Beach, KBSRA also functions as a de facto local park for many community residents. Goals, guidelines, and improvements proposed in this GP emphasize that, while KBSRA is an important amenity to the local community, it is a unit of the State Park system, whose mission is to provide for the health, inspiration, and education of the people of California by helping to preserve the state's extraordinary biological diversity, protecting its most valued natural and cultural resources, and creating opportunities for high-quality outdoor recreation.

Source: North Tahoe Business Association

Visitors enjoy fourth of July fireworks from the beach at KBSRA. Visitor experiences at the park vary substantially from season to season.

Policies included in the DOM and CSP Departmental Notices provide direction related to visitor use management in KBSRA. In addition to policies and Departmental Notices listed in the Resource Management section, above, the following policies are applicable to visitor use management at KBSRA:

0317.1.1	Visitor Recreational Uses Policy
0317.1.3.1	Fishing
0317.1.3.3	Driftwood
0317.1.3.6	Rocks and Rockhounding
0317.1.3.7	Materials Gathered by California Native Americans
0317.2.1	Concessions
0317.2.2	Filming and Photography

In addition, the TRPA Code guides the management of recreation uses, temporary uses, and special events in KBSRA. Applicable Code requirements are found in Chapters 21, 22, 50, and 60 through 86. In 1982, the TRPA Governing Board, through Resolution 82-11, adopted threshold standards that set environmental quality targets to protect the natural values of the Lake Tahoe region. Threshold standards include provisions for quality of recreation experience.

Visitor Experience and Recreational Opportunities

GOAL V1: Provide high-quality outdoor recreation opportunities for visitors of different backgrounds, interests, and abilities.

Guideline V1.1: Continue to manage recreational opportunities within a regional context and in coordination with other recreation providers, such as the U.S. Forest Service, North Tahoe Public Utility District (NTPUD), Placer County, Washoe County in Nevada, California Tahoe Conservancy, and other State Park Units, so that recreational opportunities in KBSRA complement nearby opportunities.

Guideline V1.2: Provide an appropriate variety of lake access opportunities, including access to Lake Tahoe for persons with mobility challenges and opportunities for launching non-motorized watercraft.

Guideline V1.3: Monitor potential conflicts between motorized boating and non-motorized watersports and consider in management strategies to minimize conflicts, such

Source: Ascent Environmental

Visitors enjoy the beach and lake at KBSRA. Management of KBSRA should provide for a range of beach, lake, and upland opportunities supported by the site.

as collaborating with TRPA and the U.S. Coast Guard to reduce watercraft speeds in the vicinity of KBSRA.

Guideline V1.4: Provide opportunities for developed recreation activities, such as a children's play area. To the extent feasible, interpretive or educational elements should be incorporated into developed recreation opportunities.

Guideline V1.5: Provide opportunities for activities that allow visitors to appreciate and be inspired to respect the region's cultural and natural resources.

Guideline V1.6: Coordinate with North Tahoe Event Center to promote activities and events that serve KBSRA's vision and purpose.

Upland

GOAL V2: Provide a range of recreational opportunities in the upland portions of KBSRA are different from, but complement, the water-oriented recreation opportunities provided at KBSRA.

Source: Ascent Environmental

The existing half basketball court at KBSRA. Basketball is one of many recreational opportunities that can occur in the upland areas of KBSRA.

Guideline V2.1: Continue to offer opportunities for picnics, barbeques, and group gatherings.

Guideline V2.2: Provide opportunities for small children to play and learn.

Guideline V2.3: Maintain an opportunity for visitors to play basketball if that opportunity is not provided elsewhere in the surrounding community.

Guideline V2.4: Provide opportunities for visitors to participate in concerts and other special events of varying sizes.

Guideline V2.5: Provide opportunities for games, picnics, or special events.

Guideline V2.6: Provide connections for recreational walkers and bicyclists to move through KBSRA and connect to nearby destinations.

Guideline V2.7: Provide opportunities for visitors to rent watercraft.

Guideline V2.8: Evaluate and, where appropriate, provide opportunities for winter recreation such as ice skating.

Source: Ascent Environmental

Kayaks sit on the beach in KBSRA. Non-motorized boating is a popular and growing recreational use at KBSRA.

Beach

GOAL V3: Provide high quality recreational experiences for a wide variety of visitors seeking beach-dependent uses.

Guideline V3.1: Manage the beach area primarily for passive beach use, swimming, and non-motorized watersports.

Guideline V3.2: Provide easy access to the beach for visitors of different abilities, including ramps that connect to parking areas and walkways.

Guideline V3.3: Maintain an opportunity for beach volleyball on a portion of the beach.

Lake

GOAL V4: Provide high quality lake-dependent recreational opportunities for swimmers, non-motorized watercraft, and motorized watercraft with minimal conflicts between different lake uses.

Guideline V4.1: Designate a swimming only area near the center of the beach during the peak summer season. Demarcate the area with swim buoys and enforce a prohibition on watercraft within the swimming area. Allow the park supervisor to issue exceptions to the watercraft prohibition for paddle craft during special events.

Guideline V4.2: Maintain access for non-motorized watercraft on the east and west sides of the swimming area.

Guideline V4.3: Provide motorized watercraft access to KBSRA by allowing temporary passenger loading and unloading at the pier. Manage the duration of passenger drop-off and pick-up times to allow multiple watercraft to access the pier throughout the day.

Guideline V4.4: Maintain opportunities for safe navigation of non-motorized watercraft parallel to the shoreline.

Special Events and Concessions

GOAL V5: Plan for concessions that provide safe, high-quality visitor experiences consistent with the purpose and vision of KBSRA, do not conflict with goals and guidelines, and are cost-effective and efficient.

Guideline V5.1: Maintain or expand concession opportunities to provide visitors with watercraft rentals and other amenities that support enjoyment of Lake Tahoe. Ensure that the

watercraft rental concessionaires have training regarding appropriate stewardship and safety behaviors for boaters on the lake and communicate that information to renters.

Guideline V5.2: Allow for visitor-serving concession opportunities outside of the peak summer visitation period.

Guideline V5.3: Ensure that concessions enhance visitor experiences, are compatible with KBSRA resources including scenic resources, and are consistent with this plan.

GOAL V6: Promote special events that are compatible with other uses of KBSRA, maintain public safety, and encourage stewardship of natural resources.

Guideline V6.1: Manage special events to maintain adequate capacity for both special events and general public use. Maintain at least half of the parking and beach capacity at KBSRA for general public use during special events unless CSP finds that dedicating more of the available capacity to a special event would not diminish the public's opportunity to enjoy KBSRA.

Guideline V6.2: Encourage special events that increase the public's understanding and stewardship of the significant values of KBSRA and the health benefits of outdoor recreation.

Source: Ascent Environmental

Visitors line up to rent watercraft at the concession building.

Source: Tahoe Mountain Sports

Racers line up for the Ta-Hoe Nalu Paddleboard Race. The Ta-Hoe Nalu is the largest annual special event at KBSRA.

4.4.3 Facilities

Adequate facilities are necessary to provide safe, enjoyable, and high quality recreational and educational experiences and activities in KBSRA. Developed facilities can be viewed as amenities or they can detract from the visitor experience depending on the design, location, scale, and character of the facilities. As an urban park in the center of a mountain community, the facilities at KBSRA serve as amenities to both residents and visitors from throughout the state and beyond. The type and design of facilities in KBSRA should be clearly distinguished from local parks within the community, but visually compatible with the surrounding community, allowing smooth pedestrian transitions between KBSRA and the surrounding community.

Facility planning involves numerous considerations, including:

- TRPA regulatory requirements, such as coverage limitations and scenic resource regulations;
- sustainable design to reduce long-term energy use and water consumption at facilities;

- ongoing maintenance needs of existing and new or expanded facilities;
- parking demand and multi-modal access; and
- accessibility for a variety of visitors, including visitors with mobility challenges and non-English speakers.

The DOM includes policies and CSP Departmental Notices provide direction related to facility management in KBSRA. In addition to policies and Departmental Notices listed in the Resource Management section, above, the following policies and Departmental Notices are applicable to facility management in KBSRA:

DN 1991-1	Accessibility Program Policy, Goals, and Objectives
DN 1995-32	Accessibility Program Policy
DN 1995-36	Proposed Development, Programs, or Activities – Determination of Consistency with General Plan or Exemption from G.P. Amendment
DOM 0800	Hazardous Materials

TRPA Code requirements applicable to facilities include those identified above for resource management as well as Chapters 21–30, 32, 33, and 36–50. Applicable thresholds would be similar to those identified above for resource management.

Visitor Use Facilities

GOAL FAC1: Provide facilities and access to Lake Tahoe for a variety of recreation uses.

Guideline FAC1.1: Provide facilities that support non-motorized watercraft use, such as wayfinding information for the Lake Tahoe Water Trail, kayak and paddleboard storage racks, a concessionaire building, and non-motorized launch facilities.

Guideline FAC1.2: Delineate a portion of the beach to be used for a watercraft rental concession.

Guideline FAC1.3: Provide facilities that offer easy access to the beach for visitors with beach equipment (e.g., umbrellas, chairs, coolers).

Guideline FAC1.4: Provide a pier that allows for access to and from the lake.

Source: Ascent Environmental

Picnic tables near the edge of the beach in KBSRA are very popular.

GOAL FAC2: Develop recreation facilities to serve visitors from throughout California, and reflect the statewide significance of KBSRA and the mission of CSP.

Guideline FAC2.1: Continue to provide and monitor for appropriate use picnic tables, barbeques, and benches.

Guideline FAC2.2: Continue to provide developed recreation facilities, such as a nature play area for young children, to provide a diversity of recreational opportunities. Incorporate interpretive features, unique design components, or other design elements that reflect the regional resources and CSP's mission.

Guideline FAC2.3: Engage in the planning and design of any future redevelopment of the North Tahoe Event Center to promote a design that complements KBSRA and does not detract from visitor experiences or impact parking.

Administrative Facilities and Infrastructure

GOAL FAC3: Efficiently provide regular operation and maintenance needs at KBSRA in on-site administrative facilities.

Guideline FAC3.1: Construct and maintain a small administrative and maintenance facility within KBSRA. Locate the facility on the eastern edge of the park away from major use areas and design it to minimize its visual effect.

Guideline FAC3.2: Provide for administrative vehicular access to the beach for sand control, utility easement access, and other administrative purposes.

Source: Ascent Environmental

Administrative facilities at KBSRA are currently limited to one entrance kiosk. A small administrative and maintenance facility would allow for more on-site administrative functions and equipment storage.

4.4.4 Interpretation and Education

A public well-informed about the significance, resource values, and management issues of KBSRA can become engaged stewards. Interpretive and educational policies can successfully inform the visiting public of its role in protecting resources and achieving the purpose and vision of KBSRA. The elements of Interpretation and Education Mission, Vision, and Themes represent the broadest level of interpretation planning. The Interpretation Mission provides the "who," "where," and "why," describing the area being interpreted, for whom it is interpreted, and why it is important to do so. The Interpretation Vision presents the desired scenario to be created. Interpretive themes differ from topics in that they provide a specific approach to interpreting a

topic. In other words, they are a message to be communicated or a point to be made about a topic.

Policies included in the DOM and CSP Departmental Notices provide direction related to interpretation and education at KBSRA. In addition to policies and Departmental Notices listed in the sections, above, the policies in the Interpretation and Education section of the DOM are applicable to KBSRA, including the following:

0319.1	General Natural Resources Interpretation and Education Policy
0319.2.1	Interpretation and Education Cooperation Policy
0900.3.1	Interpreting the Role and Purpose of the Department Policy
0900.3.2.1	Quality Interpretive Services Policy
0900.3.3.1	Accessibility of Interpretive Services Policy
0900.3.4	Critical Resource Issues Policy
0900.3.5.1	Interpreting Cultural Diversity Policy
0900.3.6.1	Interpreting Native California Indians Policy
0900.3.7	Training for Interpretive Presenters
0901.1.3.1	Interpretation and Education Division Policy
0902.1.1	Planning Process Policy
0902.1.1	Research Policy
0902.3.1	Stakeholder Involvement Policy
0902.4.1	Thematic Interpretation Policy
0902.6.3.1	Interpretation Management Plans Policy
0902.6.5	Interpretive Services Plans Policy
0904.1	General Interpretive Programs Policy
0904.3.1	Interpretive Program Safety Policy
0904.4.1	Interpretive Program Accessibility Policy
0904.5.1	Interpretive Data Reporting and Analysis Policy
0904.7	Use of Objects in Interpretive Programs
0904.8	Use of Live Animals
0904.9.1	Use of Historic Weapons in Interpretation Policy
0905.1	Interpretive Facility Access Policy
0905.4	Visitor Centers and Museums
0906	Interpretive Media
0907	Intellectual Property
0908	Supporting Interpretation and Park Operations
0909	Sales of Materials and Services

TRPA Code and threshold requirements applicable to interpretation and educational opportunities at KBSRA are the same as those identified above for visitor experience and opportunities.

Interpretation Mission

"Through interpretation, understanding; through understanding, appreciation; through appreciation, protection."

- Freeman Tilden

In support of promoting a sense of community and fostering environmental stewardship, as identified in the Purpose and Vision of KBSRA, the Interpretation Mission is to create a positive connection between park visitors and the natural, cultural, aesthetic, and recreational resources of the park and surrounding area, and by extension, a positive connection between park visitors and CSP. The park also seeks to contribute to the experience of visitors to the Lake Tahoe region and those touring the Tahoe Basin by auto, bicycle, or boat by providing activity-specific orientation.

Interpretation Vision

Visitors to Lake Tahoe gain an overview of the lake's cultural and natural history, and an introduction to other locations around the lake where they can learn more. Easily accessible orientation information facilitates their Lake Tahoe experience after leaving the park. They also gain an understanding and awareness of environmental issues, and how they can help address those issues by practicing good stewardship during their visit.

Residents and repeat visitors will frequently find new interpretive opportunities offered through programs, events, and other interpretive strategies. Children and families will benefit from a nature play area that includes interpretive messages.

For all visitors, interpretation enhances awareness, understanding, and appreciation of the cultural, historical, natural, aesthetic, and recreational resources of the Tahoe Basin in general, and KBSRA specifically, which leads to enhanced protection of those resources through an increase in environmental literacy and stewardship by users. It also adds to the quality of the visitor experience directly by providing quality interpretation and education opportunities, and indirectly through increased stewardship of the resources of the park. Interpretation sparks interest in learning more about the native peoples, Euro-American history, and natural history of the park and of the Tahoe Basin. Orientation and wayfinding information helps guide visitors to other areas around the lake, whether on bicycle, by boat or in a car, where they can learn more through other interpretive opportunities and experiences.

Source: Sierra Nevada Geotourism

Kayaks on Lake Tahoe. Lake Tahoe has and continues to be highly valued for its scenic, recreational, and natural resources.

Interpretive Themes

Primary Theme 1: Lake Tahoe has and continues to be highly valued for its scenic, recreational, cultural and natural resources by Native peoples, early settlers, and contemporary visitors.

Discussion: This is the primary theme under which the history of the park and Lake Tahoe Basin will be organized. A wide variety of secondary themes and supporting stories can be included under this primary theme, such as:

- resources valued by the Washoe Tribe were concentrated in and around the lake, which caused them to settle along its shoreline;
- the forests around the lake were heavily logged for timber to support silver mining in northwest Nevada;

- tourism potential was realized early on with the establishment of resorts on the north shore in 1864;
- KBSRA is highly valued for tourism and for events because it is the only Lake Tahoe public beach and pier located within a community in the state park system;
- the lake is now highly valued as a major tourism destination, attracting hundreds of thousands of tourists annually; and
- KBSRA supports the Lake Tahoe Water Trail by providing access, information, and equipment.

Primary Theme 2: Past and current human activities have degraded the aquatic and terrestrial ecosystems in the Tahoe Basin.

Source: Calexplornia

A panel interprets the history of the north state line area just east of KBSRA. Panels can be used to interpret the primary themes at KBSRA.

Discussion: The first primary theme focuses on establishing value, the second focuses on raising awareness of the susceptibility to human impact and current state of health of the aquatic and terrestrial ecosystems. A variety of secondary themes and supporting stories can be used to communicate this point, including the following:

- Human activities in the Tahoe Basin have resulted in diminishing lake clarity. This is perhaps the most effective story for making this point because the human impact through time can be understood through historic images.
- Human activities in the Tahoe Basin have significantly altered the natural terrestrial environment, which has in turn degraded water quality, native plant ecosystems, and wildlife and other organisms that depend on the natural habitat.

Primary Theme 3: The future health of the aquatic ecosystem depends upon a high degree of environmental stewardship by residents and visitors.

Discussion: The first primary theme focuses on establishing value and the second focuses on raising awareness of the threats to valued resources from human activities. This theme focuses on raising awareness that restoration is possible if everyone practices a high degree of stewardship during their visit or stay in the area. To achieve desired behaviors by visitors to the park, it is necessary to disseminate information on how to be an effective steward of the environment.

A wide variety of secondary themes and supporting stories can be included under this primary theme, such as:

- CSP, the Conservancy, and others have taken decisive steps to avoid negative impacts and help restore the natural environment. The stormwater infiltration basin in KBSRA would be an effective place to introduce this message.
- Many communities and individual residents have implemented conservation measures, such as stormwater best management practices, to reduce erosion and urban pollutants and protect and restore terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems.
- Visitors can take steps at KBSRA, throughout the Tahoe Basin, and at their homes to protect the environment, such as putting trash and recycling in appropriate containers, picking up dog waste, and installing stormwater Best Management Practices (BMPs) on their homes.

Interpretation and Educational Goals and Guidelines

GOAL I&E 1: Provide visitors with comprehensive and well-coordinated interpretive and educational materials and programs.

Guideline I&E 1.1: Prepare an Interpretive Master Plan for KBSRA.

GOAL I&E 2: Provide visitors to the Lake Tahoe region with a high-quality experience at KBSRA, by emphasizing a thematic overview of the cultural and natural history of and the surrounding landscape.

Guideline I&E 2.1: Develop interpretive opportunities offering a brief thematic overview of the cultural and natural history of the lake and surrounding landscape, including the impact of human activity – both positive and negative – on the aquatic and terrestrial ecosystem.

Guideline I&E 2.2: Provide information that identifies Lake Tahoe as a sacred place for the Washoe People.

GOAL I&E 3: Make interpretive activities and programs part of the park experience. Provide more in-depth information on the cultural and natural history of the Tahoe Basin, and on conservation of those resources.

Source: California State Parks

A rendering showing proposed overlooks with interpretive panels along the beach. These overlooks could provide a brief thematic overview of the cultural and natural history of the Lake Tahoe area.

Source: California State Parks

A park ranger leads a junior ranger program at Bodie State Historic Park. Establishing a junior ranger program at KBSRA would provide an educational opportunity for children.

Guideline I&E 3.1: Develop an array of interpretive opportunities and programming at KBSRA that includes events and activities throughout the year geared toward visitors and local residents. The opportunities could include ranger talks, a mobile interpretive station that offers programs at KBSRA and other sites around the Tahoe Basin, educational programs put on by partners, and events. The events and activities should be consistent with the conservation mission of CSP and the Conservancy.

Guideline I&E 3.2: Develop a nature-based playground attractive to families. The playground would serve as an interpretive feature that facilitates discussions between parents and children on the history and natural features of the area.

Guideline I&E 3.3: Establish a Junior Ranger program.

Guideline I&E 3.4: Work with the Conservancy, the Sierra State Parks Foundation, and other partners to create a mobile interpretive station with an array of programs and activities relevant to residents and visitors to the Tahoe Basin. This would be used at multiple sites within the Tahoe Basin.

GOAL I&E 4: Increase the level of stewardship practiced by residents and visitors to substantially reduce adverse impacts on Lake Tahoe from human activities by following four steps:

1. Establish and convey the value of KBSRA resources.
2. Increase awareness of threatened resources.
3. Increase awareness of the efforts of CSP and other agencies to address such threats.
4. Inform visitors about what they can do to help.

Guideline I&E 4.1: Create programs for a mobile interpretive station that focus on the conservation of the aquatic and terrestrial ecosystems in the Tahoe Basin and what actions residents and visitors can take to avoid adverse effects and/or contribute to positive effects.

Guideline I&E 4.2: Continue working with the Conservancy, TRCD, TRPA, and other conservation entities to distribute information highlighting what visitors and residents can do to help protect the natural resources of the Tahoe Basin.

Guideline I&E 4.3: Highlight the need for resource conservation.

Guideline I&E 4.4: Interpret the stormwater infiltration basin and other onsite stormwater treatments, and the effect of each on water quality. Include information about what landowners can do to achieve the same type of water quality benefit.

Guideline I&E 4.5: Consider creating new opportunities to facilitate understanding of how residents can improve water quality through home landscaping practices.

Source: Ascent Environmental

The stormwater infiltration basin in KBSRA provides an opportunity to interpret how landowners can protect water quality.

GOAL I&E 5: Visitors' level of awareness of and support for CSP and its management of KBSRA and its resources will increase.

Guideline I&E 5.1: Describe CSP management programs to restore and preserve the park and surrounding resources in interpretive programs and publications.

Guideline I&E 5.2: Interpret CSP's measures to reduce the causes of, and impact of, climate change, and inspire park visitors to adopt sustainability practices in their daily lives.

Guideline I&E 5.3: Require concessionaires to take steps to make the public aware that KBSRA is a California State Recreation Area, and of the positive measures taken by CSP to manage the area in such a way that it enhances recreation activities.

GOAL I&E 6: Meet visitors with engaging interpretive opportunities, appropriate to various learning styles or level of physical ability.

Guideline I&E 6.1: Emphasize tactile, auditory, and object-related media that are dynamic and dramatic in non-static interpretive programs and opportunities, such as those offered by the mobile interpretive station.

Guideline I&E 6.2: Use a well-designed mixture of media to make interpretation interesting and accessible to all.

Guideline I&E 6.3: Offer publications and other outreach in Spanish as well as English.

4.4.5 Operations

Operation of KBSRA is guided by numerous federal and state laws and regulations. CSP policies, including those policies included in the DOM, provide general direction on park operations. The goals and guidelines included in this plan provide broad-level operational guidance specific to KBSRA, but do not address specific changes to staffing and organization, which should be adjusted as necessary for successful implementation of the plan. Because this general plan is likely to be in effect for so long, it must be flexible enough to accommodate future operational changes while clearly guiding decision-making consistent with the adopted park vision. Thus, the general plan provides broad guidelines for future operation of the park, but does not prescribe specific operational strategies (such as locations for dog use, establishment of parking and special event fees, and closure of the pier in inclement weather) that may need to be adjusted over time. The goals and guidelines in this plan, applicable federal and state laws, TRPA requirements, and CSP policies collectively provide the overall framework for the operation of KBSRA.

Policies included in the DOM and CSP Departmental Notices provide direction related to operations. In addition to policies and Departmental Notices listed in sections above, the following policies and Departmental Notices are applicable to operations at KBSRA:

1400	Park Operations
0700	Pest Control
0800	Hazardous Materials Management
1600	Facilities Maintenance
100	Emergency Medical Services
1900	Concessions and Reservations
2100	Real Property Acquisition and Management

Additionally, the TRPA Regional Plan Goals and Policies, Code, and thresholds guide park operations that could affect natural and cultural resources. TRPA regulations applicable to operations would include many of those that are related to management of natural and cultural resources, described above.

Source: Ascent Environmental

Vendors sell ice cream in front of the North Tahoe Event Center during the fourth of July weekend. Coordination between CSP and NTPUD is important for the management of the North Tahoe Event Center and KBSRA.

Partnerships and Coordination

GOAL OP 1: CSP collaborates with NTPUD to efficiently coordinate visitor use and parking at KBSRA and the North Tahoe Event Center.

Guideline OP 1.1: Establish a prepaid NTPUD event center parking system.

Guideline OP 1.2: Encourage NTPUD to offer off-site parking and shuttle service for large events at the event center during peak-use periods at KBSRA.

Guideline OP 1.3: Allow special events that are based at the event center to use KBSRA facilities when the event is consistent with CSP's mission, and the purpose and vision of KBSRA. Special events that are open to the public may use KBSRA facilities, unless CSP identifies a specific conflict. Private events at the event center may not use KBSRA facilities if the event would limit the public's use of KBSRA.

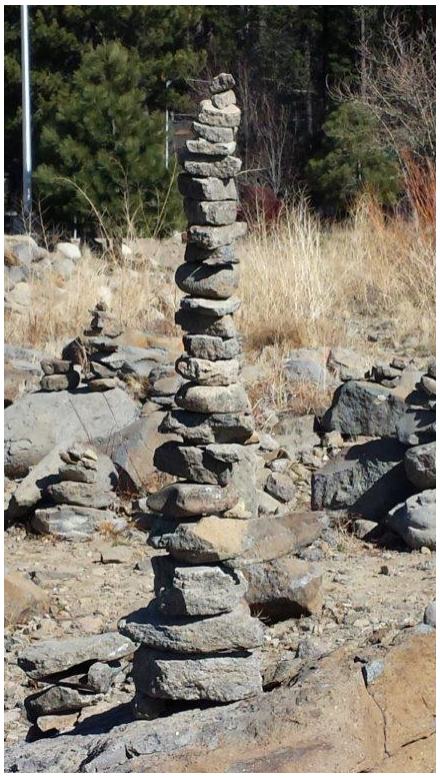
GOAL OP 2: Partner with other agencies, organizations, and volunteers to support park operations, maintenance, interpretation, resource protection, and other needs; and to provide for the operation of KBSRA as an integral part of the surrounding community.

Guideline OP 2.1: Enter into partnerships or agreements with other regional and local agencies such as the Conservancy, TRPA, Placer County, NTPUD, North Tahoe Fire Protection District, and Placer County Sheriff to clarify management responsibilities, share resources, and more efficiently achieve goals and guidelines. Partnerships and agreements could address snow removal, interpretive programs, shared parking, emergency response, and/or other operational needs.

Guideline OP 2.2: Continue to use concessionaires to provide recreation opportunities and consider the use of concessionaires for other types of operational support.

Guideline OP 2.3: Develop a partnership program with local businesses or other civic groups, such as the North Lake Tahoe Resort Association, the League to Save Lake Tahoe, or the Sierra State Parks Foundation, to sponsor recreation enhancement or resource management projects and leverage available funds, donated materials, and volunteer labor.

Guideline OP 2.4: Continue to partner with the Conservancy related to the Plaza parcels ensuring seamless management and enhancements as the KBSRA General Plan is implemented. This could either require Conservancy actions to approve project elements that traverse the parcels, or can be effectuated through a land transfer from the Conservancy to CSP.



Source: California Tahoe Conservancy

A carefully balanced stack of rocks at KBSRA. Successful partnerships will require balancing the needs of multiple partners.

Guideline OP 2.5: Engage local civic groups to partner in activities and programs at KBSRA. Coordinate with local schools, the Boys and Girls Club, the North Tahoe Family Resource Center, and other groups to engage youth and Spanish-speaking visitors.

Parking and Access Operations

GOAL OP 3: Provide convenient access for visitors, efficient use of available parking spaces, and enhance revenue generation to fund park operations.

Guideline OP 3.1: Coordinate with Placer County to evaluate shared parking opportunities. Shared-use parking strategies should preserve parking capacity for KBSRA visitors, make use of excess parking capacity during off-peak periods, and continue to generate revenue to fund operations.

Guideline OP 3.2: Develop an incentive program to reduce parking demand in coordination with Placer County, the North Lake Tahoe Resort Association, NTPUD, and/or Tahoe Truckee Area Regional Transit.

Source: Ascent Environmental

Visitors drop off a kayak near the beach before finding a parking space.

Guideline OP 3.3: Institute variable-priced parking to make efficient use of parking capacity, generate revenue, and incentivize non-automobile modes of transportation. Parking fees should be highest when parking demand is greatest and lower when parking demand decreases.

Guideline OP 3.4: Designate areas within KBSRA for passenger loading and unloading.

Guideline OP 3.5: Incorporate parking equipment and strategies that allow visitors to pay after they have parked their vehicle and avoid queuing onto SR 28 during periods of heavy visitor use.

Guideline OP 3.6: Incorporate technologies, available and appropriate at the time to minimize equipment maintenance and provide improved service to visitors.

Revenue and Staffing

GOAL OP 4: Achieve staffing and funding levels that are sufficient to meet the plan goals and guidelines as well as changing needs for public safety, management, interpretation, facility maintenance, and resource protection.

Guideline OP 4.1: On an annual basis evaluate and adjust staffing based on current management needs and use patterns.

Guideline OP 4.2: Use volunteers and a volunteer coordinator to complement staff.

Guideline OP 4.3: Explore the use of automated, mobile-phone-based, and other alternative payment and enforcement systems to reduce staffing needs and monitor annually.

Guideline OP 4.4: Coordinate with the North Lake Tahoe Resort Association and other organizations to seek funding or in-kind services to support CSP projects and programs.

Guideline OP 4.5: Make special events self-sustaining.

Source: California Tahoe Conservancy

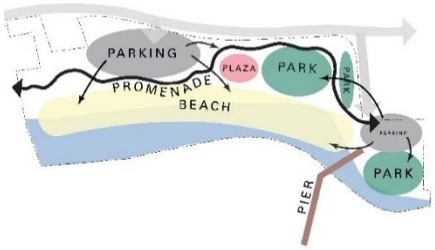
Staff pick up trash at KBSRA after a busy summer weekend. Staffing needs are greatest during the summer.

4.5 Preferred Site Design and Visitor Facilities

Previous sections of this chapter provide guidance on issues or topics applicable to the management of the entire Park. This section provides more detailed goals and guidelines that apply to the design and management of specific physical improvements and facilities in KBSRA.

At approximately 13.9 acres, KBSRA is smaller than many State Park units, and this small size allows for more detailed and site-specific planning. The analysis of the opportunities and constraints considered specific features of the existing site design. The General Plan revision alternatives each presented a different site design option that considered the type, size, and location of facilities; relationships between design features; pedestrian and vehicle circulation patterns; and other site-specific design considerations. The alternatives evaluation process resulted in the development of a preferred site design depicted in Exhibit 4.5-1. Additional information on the design, including cross sections of proposed features can be found in Section 5.1.2.

This site design will guide facility development and replacement, and other physical upgrades to KBSRA over the duration of the plan. It identifies the conceptual type, location, and size of site features that should be developed in KBSRA. The site design is at a level of detail that allows for the planning and environmental review of specific site improvements. The site design will be implemented in phases as resources become available for specific site improvements. As individual site improvement projects are proposed, additional design, engineering, and permitting will be required. Individual site improvement projects must be consistent with the site design and environmental analysis included in this general plan.



Source: California State Parks

A diagram depicts a possible site design that was considered during the planning process. The small size of KBSRA allows for a more detailed site design than is typical for general plans.

Source: California State Parks

A conceptual drawing of the Kings Beach Pier, which is proposed on the eastern side of KBSRA. The pier would provide KBSRA visitors with access to the lake, and it would provide boaters with access to KBSRA from the lake.

The CSP Planning Handbook states that "[a]rea-specific goals and guidelines focus on issues and management in distinct planning areas…" and that the intent of these area-specific goals and guidelines is to "…achieve future vision in a planning area or zone." (CSP 2010:126). The area-specific goals and guidelines, included below, apply to the design and operation of design features and locations identified in the site design plan in Exhibit 4.5-1. In addition to the area-specific goals and guidelines below, the DOM sections, CSP Departmental Notices, TRPA Code requirements, and other relevant consideration listed in Section 4.4, above, also apply to the individual design features and locations addressed here. The area-specific goals and guidelines apply to the following design features and locations:

- Pier,
- Lake Access Point,
- Parking Areas,
- Multi-Modal Access Features,
- Multi-Purpose Lawn and Event Area,
- Nature Play Area and Basketball Court,
- Event Center Plaza, and
- Picnic and Dispersed Use Areas.

Pier

GOAL SD1: Provide visitors with access to Lake Tahoe and provide boaters with access to KBSRA and the community of Kings Beach at the Kings Beach Pier.

Guideline SD1.1: Construct a pier that provides motorized watercraft access to KBSRA during a range of expected lake levels by accessing a lake bed elevation of 6,217 feet above sea level.

Guideline SD1.2: Design and construct the pier to allow for passage of non-motorized watercraft around the pier within 600 feet from shore.

Guideline SD1.3: Incorporate orientation information near the pier, as part of an orientation and wayfinding network that provides effective orientation and wayfinding to all visitors regardless of where they access the park.

Guideline SD1.4: Include a lockable gate at the lakeward end of the fixed portion of the pier. Close public access to the floating pier to protect public safety when environmental conditions warrant.

1. Pier
2. Waterfront Promenade & sand wall
3. Open lawn area (turf or alternative)
4. Stage/event area
5. Viewpoints/nodes along Promenade
6. Eastern entry plaza
7. Western entry plaza with connection from street to park
8. Group picnic pavilion
9. Small group picnic pavilion
10. Individual picnic sites, typ
11. Beach access - 10' wide, paved
12. Beach access - pedestrian
13. Non-motorized beach access ramp - 10' wide
14. Nature play area
15. Sand volleyball
16. Relocated basketball court
17. Boat and kayak rentals
18. Reconfigured parking lot
19. Staff parking area
20. Drop-off areas
21. Existing, underground stormwater infrastructure
22. Entry kiosk
23. New comfort station (2 stall/2 changing rooms)
24. New comfort station (10 stall/2 changing rooms)
25. Existing comfort station(4 stall)
26. Administrative building (1 stall comfort station)
27. Concessionaire building
28. Dumpster enclosure
29. Seasonal non-motorized boat storage
30. Existing stormwater outfall
31. Existing stormwater basin
32. Dog beach (leashed)

Kings Beach State Recreation Area General Plan

Source: Prepared by Design Workshop in 2018

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Exhibit 4.5-1 Proposed Site Design Plan

GOAL SD2: Design and operate the Kings Beach Pier to protect the significant resource values of KBSRA and the surrounding region.

Guideline SD2.1: Ensure that information on good stewardship practices when using the lake is easily accessible to all people boating on the lake, both arriving at the pier or launching non-motorized watercraft from the site. Provide information near the pier on the Lake Tahoe Water Trail, aquatic invasive species, interpretive information, and appropriate stewardship practices.

Lake Access Point

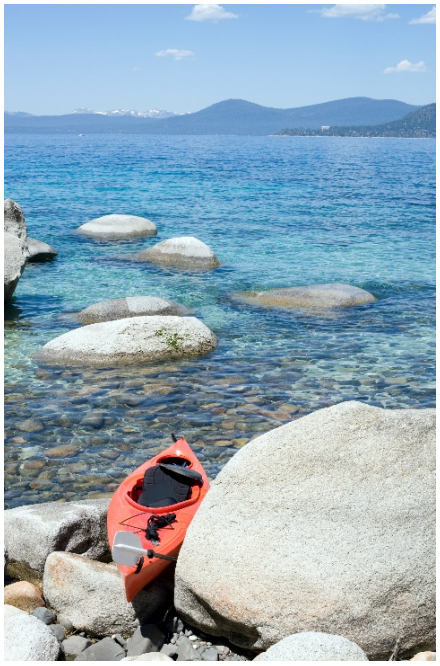
GOAL SD3: Manage the area near the on-site Coon Street parking lot as a hub for non-motorized lake access.

Guideline SD3.1: Replace the boat ramp with a lake access point that provides easy access to the beach and lake for non-motorized watercraft and pedestrians.

Guideline SD3.2: Install and operate a non-motorized watercraft storage structure near the lake access point. Provide a direct path connecting the storage structure to the lake access point. Allow visitors to rent space to store private watercraft in the structure.

Guideline SD3.3: Explore strategies for ensuring that boaters have necessary orientation, wayfinding and stewardship information available during their excursion without relying on publications, which can end up as additional trash in the lake due to carelessness, wind, or other causes.

Guideline SD3.4: Develop and install an interpretive feature at the lake access point highlighting issues with human use of lake and stewardship behaviors applicable to all boaters.



Source: Ascent Environmental

A kayak is beached at Lake Tahoe. The lake access point near the Coon Street parking lot will serve as a hub for non-motorized access to Lake Tahoe.

Parking Areas

GOAL SD4: Efficiently meet parking needs for KBSRA onsite and through alternative parking demand strategies.

Guideline SD4.1: Designate areas within KBSRA for passenger loading and unloading.

Guideline SD4.2: Incorporate parking equipment and strategies which allow visitors to pay after they have parked their vehicle and avoid queuing onto SR 28 during periods of heavy visitor use.

Source: California State Parks

Installation of automatic payment machines at KBSRA will reduce vehicle queuing.

Multi-Modal Access Features

GOAL SD5: Provide visitors with multi-modal transportation options to access KBSRA.

Guideline SD5.1: Increase pedestrian and bicycle connectivity with surrounding areas. Provide additional pedestrian paths connecting KBSRA to adjacent transit shelters and to the commercial core of Kings Beach.

Guideline SD5.2: Provide current wayfinding and transit information at kiosks, in signage, and at entrance stations.

Guideline SD5.3: Encourage small water shuttle services to provide access to KBSRA.

Guideline SD5.4: Provide an adequate number of bicycle racks distributed throughout KBSRA. Monitor the use of bicycle racks and if demand exceeds bicycle parking capacity during peak periods, assess the need and feasibility to install additional bicycle racks.

GOAL SD6: Provide a promenade near the interface of the beach and upland areas that serves as an enjoyable amenity for visitors to move within KBSRA, as well as a bicycle and pedestrian connection between KBSRA and nearby areas.

Source: California State Parks

A rendering of the proposed promenade along the edge of the beach. The promenade could provide a visitor amenity and a non-motorized travel connection between KBSRA and surrounding areas.

Guideline SD6.1: Construct and maintain a promenade parallel to the beach that provides bicycle and pedestrian connectivity between KBSRA and other recreation and residential areas. Coordinate with Placer County to connect the promenade to planned routes east and west of KBSRA.

Guideline SD6.2: Design and construct the promenade to function as a sand wall that reduces the amount of beach sand blown onto parking areas. Regularly remove sand from the lakeward side of the promenade and associated walls.

Guideline SD6.3: Utilize earth-tone materials when constructing the promenade, which blend into the adjacent beach sand, minimize visibility of the feature from Lake Tahoe, and achieve a TRPA contrast rating of 17.

Guideline SD6.4: Install overlooks, widened areas, and connections between the promenade and the beach and upland areas. The promenade should be designed to function as both a central movement corridor through KBSRA, and as a visitor amenity with gathering areas. Overlooks should be located in areas with views of the lake and mountains, and

should be designed to allow visitors to gather without interfering with the movement of people along the promenade.

Guideline SD6.5: Develop and install a series of interpretive panels that provide an overview of Lake Tahoe's cultural and natural history using the themes in Section 4.4.4.

Guideline SD6.6: Provide all season pedestrian and bicycle circulation, once off-site connections to the promenade have been constructed. Coordinate with Placer County to determine the most efficient snow removal approaches to provide access through KBSRA and to nearby areas accessed by the promenade.

Multi-Purpose Lawn and Event Area

GOAL SD7: Provide a flexible space for interpretive programs, concerts, and other performances or events. The facility should provide a gathering area when events are not occurring and should provide flexibility so that seating could occur on a lawn area facing the lake, or on the beach facing the mountains.

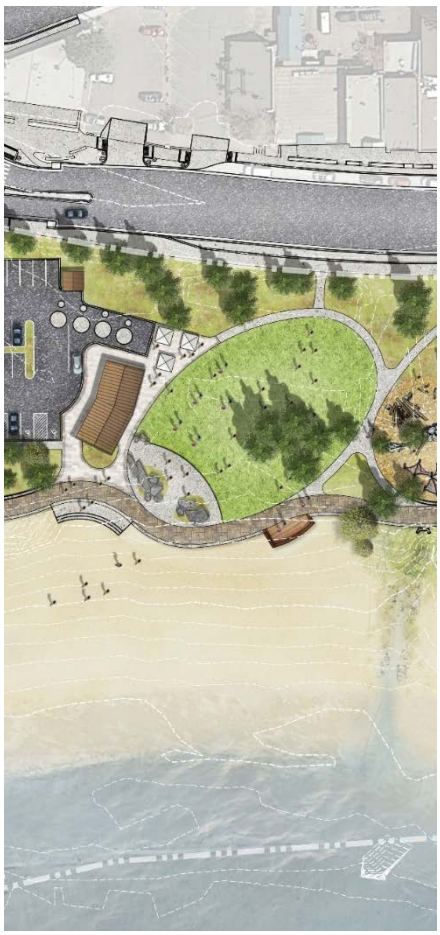
Guideline SD7.1: Provide electrical connections and opportunities for removable shade structures and temporary signs or banners on the stage area.

Guideline SD7.2: Allow for a temporary stage to be placed near the permanent stage area during special events, if the temporary stage would better meet the needs of the event. Access for a temporary stage should be maintained from the eastern edge of the main parking lot around the adjacent restroom.

Guideline SD7.3: Design the stage area to blend with the adjacent promenade and landscaping, and incorporate boulders and other natural materials in the design to allow the stage area to look and function as a gathering area when events are not occurring.

GOAL SD8: Provide a lawn space adjacent to the stage area that offers opportunities for seating during special events; and opportunities for picnics, games, and relaxing when special events are not occurring.

Guideline SD8.1: Install and maintain a lawn area that can provide seating for events. Consider a lawn area of 14,000 square feet or greater, which would accommodate an estimated event audience of 560 individuals.



Source: California State Parks

A conceptual design of the multi-purpose lawn and event area. The area will provide space for picnicking, games, and special events.

Source: Design Workshop

Representative photographs of nature play areas. Nature-based play areas can instill a sense of place, incorporate interpretive features, and provide a unique play opportunity for children.

Guideline SD8.2: Install sub-surface stabilized material to support vehicular use over the lawn area providing mechanical equipment access to the stage area for special events.

Guideline SD8.3: Install and maintain an appropriate lawn, artificial turf, or other surface type that serves the intended uses of the area considering the following factors:

- The durability of the material for heavy pedestrian traffic, event seating, and athletic use;
- Whether the material would meet the TRPA definition of land coverage;
- Whether an artificial turf would contain materials that could leach into the ground water, present a health hazard to people, or adversely affect flora or fauna;
- The amount of watering and fertilizer application that would be required; and
- Whether the surface would be a natural-looking, aesthetically-pleasing material that provides a safe surface for active play.

Nature Play Area and Basketball Court

GOAL SD9: Make available a unique nature play area that reflects the natural environment, provides opportunities for creative active play, and promotes interaction and learning.

Guideline SD9.1: Replace the existing playground with nature play structures. Incorporate boulders, logs, and/or other materials reflective of the local natural environment.

Guideline SD9.2: Incorporate features into the nature play area that provide opportunities for challenging and creative play for children of different ages. Physically separate features appropriate for older children from features appropriate for younger children.

Guideline SD9.3: Use the features in the play area as focal points which involve parents and children in learning about the interpretive themes identified in Section 4.4.4.

GOAL SD10: Offer opportunities for active sports facilities as one of the variety of opportunities afforded in KBSRA.

Guideline SD10.1: Relocate the basketball court further inland to make areas overlooking the beach available for

picnicking. If another opportunity for basketball is provided nearby outside of KBSRA, then evaluate removal of the basketball court in KBSRA.

Guideline SD10.2: Consider incorporating materials and design features into the reconstructed basketball court that reflect the natural environment and significant resource values of KBSRA.

Event Center Plaza

GOAL SD11: Include a vibrant plaza on the western side of KBSRA where visitors can move seamlessly between KBSRA, the North Tahoe Event Center, and nearby commercial areas.

Source: California State Parks

A rendering of a redeveloped plaza near the North Tahoe Event Center.

Guideline SD11.1: Redevelop the portions of KBSRA surrounding the North Tahoe Event Center into an inviting, landscaped plaza with seating, views of the lake and mountains, and spaces for small gatherings. Retain an emergency access route.

Guideline SD11.2: Redevelop and improve the connection between SR 28 and KBSRA adjacent to the Event Center as part of a landscaped pedestrian plaza. Include design features to encourage pedestrians to access both KBSRA and the North Tahoe Event Center from the sidewalks along SR 28.

Guideline SD11.3: Incorporate an orientation node within the event center plaza, as part of an orientation and wayfinding network that provides effective orientation and wayfinding to all visitors regardless of where they access the park.

Picnic and Dispersed Use Areas

GOAL SD12: Provide opportunities for relaxing, picnicking, and group gatherings of various sizes.

Source: Ascent Environmental

One of the goals of the Plan is to provide opportunities for relaxing, picnicking, and gathering.

Guideline SD12.1: Place picnic tables throughout the upland area including a mix of tables in sunny spots and in shade. Where feasible, locate picnic tables in areas with views of the lake.

Guideline SD12.2: Establish two group picnic sites including shade pavilions, large grills, and multiple picnic tables.

Guideline SD12.3: Maintain undeveloped areas with native vegetation surrounding picnic sites and other developed facilities. Undeveloped areas should provide visual screening between developed areas, opportunities for dispersed use, wildlife habitat, and space for natural infiltration of stormwater.

4.6 Visitor Capacity and Adaptive Management

The visitor capacity management approach described here uses CSP's methods for determining desired outcomes for visitor experience and resource conservation, developing measurable or observable indicators to evaluate their condition, monitoring of conditions, and adaptively adjusting management in response to changing resource conditions. This method complies with PRC Section 5019.5 by identifying the approach CSP will use to survey, evaluate, and manage visitor capacity to meet desired natural/cultural resource conditions and visitor experiences (i.e., social conditions). This section discusses the existing capacity of KBSRA, adaptive management measures that may be used, and key capacity indicators.

4.6.1 Existing Visitor Capacity

Source: Ascent Environmental

The beach at KBSRA reaches capacity during peak periods, such as on July 4. The availability of beach space is the primary factor limiting visitor capacity.

Peak visitation at KBSRA typically occurs during July, with an estimated average of over 32,000 monthly visitors during July (CSP 2017). The estimated average annual visitation to KBSRA is approximately 190,000 visitors with the highest recorded annual visitation occurring in 2014 with 278,639 visitors.

Beach recreation is the primary use at KBSRA and availability of beach space is the primary factor that limits visitor capacity at the park. The lake level varies depending on the amount of precipitation that falls within the Lake Tahoe watershed. In years with low lake levels, the beach area is much larger, providing a greater capacity for beach recreation than in years with high lake levels. The amount of available beach space in KBSRA can range from approximately 140,000 to 400,000 square feet depending on lake levels. During peak periods, such as the week of 4th of July, the beach area of KBSRA becomes especially crowded with visitors and their beach gear (e.g., umbrellas, towels, and coolers). During these times, the crowded conditions change the visitor experience and may deter some visitors, and the park is at capacity.

Parking facilities in KBSRA are typically at capacity during both weekdays and weekends during the summer. The parking lot at Bear Street has 155 existing stalls and the parking lot at Coon Street has 22 existing stalls for vehicles with trailers, for a total of 177 parking spots. However, parking capacity does not limit visitor capacity because many visitors park off-site and/or visit KBSRA on foot, by bicycle, or on public transit. Implementation of the preferred site design would decrease parking stalls by approximately 20 spaces, (12 percent) coupled with parking management strategies and features that support multi-modal transportation, including bike racks, onsite paddle craft storage, variable-price parking, and wayfinding signage.

Source: Ascent Environmental

The parking lots at KBSRA also reach capacity during peak periods primarily in the summer.

Implementation of this general plan would expand capacity at KBSRA for special events, such as concerts, and for motorized boat access. The proposed multi-purpose lawn and event area would provide a capacity for concerts and other special events of approximately 560 individuals. The proposed pier would also increase the capacity for boat access to KBSRA, with the exact capacity varying depending on lake levels and the size of boats accessing the pier.

Natural and cultural resource conditions are not a major factor affecting visitor capacity at KBSRA. Visitor activities occur primarily on the sandy beach and developed portions of KBSRA, which collectively account for approximately 80 percent of the park. The approximately 20 percent of the park that includes undeveloped native vegetation provides important natural resource values, such as wildlife habitat and stormwater infiltration, however these areas are typically not used by visitors. The goals and guidelines outlined in Sections 4.2 through 4.5 provide qualitative parameters for attaining the desired natural and cultural resource conditions, visitor experiences, and management efforts that are compatible with the existing and maximum future capacity of KBSRA.

4.6.2 Adaptive Management

CSP units are managed with an adaptive management framework to minimize effects on resources through visitor use levels as well as other outside conditions. Adaptive management is a flexible approach where management actions are continually adjusted in response to monitoring feedback. The approach recognizes that management actions can have uncertain outcomes and that conditions can change over time, and therefore management actions should be adjusted over time to achieve the desired results. Adaptive management can include a number of steps, beginning with the identification of issues, opportunities, and constraints (discussed in Chapter 3), a vision for KBSRA (see Section 4.1.2), and goals and guidelines intended to lead to the desired future conditions (see Section 4.4).

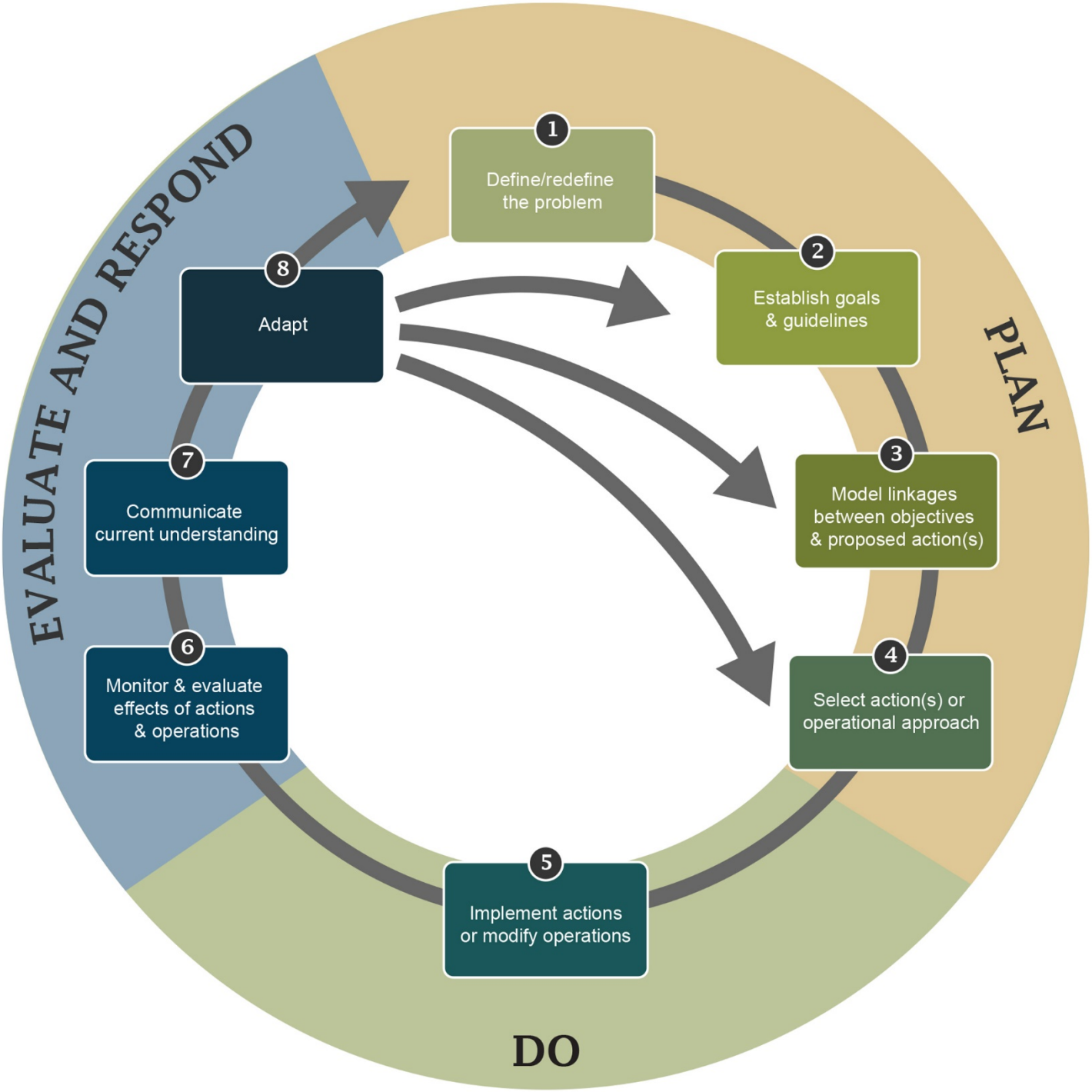
Source: Ascent Environmental

Native vegetation was planted at the outlet of a culvert in the KBSRA providing water quality benefits to stormwater.

The KBSRA management team and staff will continue to monitor the effects of management actions and adjust future actions under an adaptive management framework. This General Plan revision contains a variety of guidelines that are meant to achieve the goals and vision for the park. Most guidelines are written broadly, so that the approach to implement a guideline can be adjusted under an adaptive management framework without requiring a plan revision to adapt to changing conditions. Exhibit 4.6-1 shows the adaptive management cycle, including a continual process of planning (Plan), implementing (Do), monitoring, and adapting (Evaluate and Respond).

4.6.3 Carrying Capacity Indicators

Indicators are measurable variables that provide information on whether desired outcomes are being achieved. Table 4.6-1 contains a sampling of indicators that were developed based on the management goals in the KBSRA General Plan revision that are related to carrying capacity. It should be noted that the carrying capacity indicators may be regularly modified, based on site-specific knowledge, ongoing observations in the field, and updates in technical understanding of measures necessary to achieve the desired outcomes.



Kings Beach State Recreation Area General Plan

Source: Ascent Environmental, adapted from CDFW

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Exhibit 4.6-1 Adaptive Management Process

Table 4.6-1 Sample of Potential KBSRA Desired Conditions and Indicators

Topic	Desired Condition	Indicators of Not Achieving Desired Condition	Potential Monitoring and Management Actions
Aquatic Invasive Species	No new introductions of aquatic invasive species (AIS), or presence of AIS at KBSRA	Presence of AIS at KBSRA are reported	♦ Monitoring of the location and extent of AIS populations ♦ Physical removal of AIS ♦ Increased AIS education programs ♦ Mandatory inspections of watercraft
Scenic and Aesthetic Resources	Scenic views from KBSRA and into KBSRA are maintained or enhanced	TRPA scenic threshold monitoring indicates a decline in applicable scenic scores	♦ Screen facilities with vegetation and/or modify the color and texture of facilities ♦ Remove or relocate signs, vegetation, or structures that block views of the lake when these changes do not degrade views from the lake ♦ Assess facilities and renovate as necessary to comply with design guidelines
Visitor Experience and Opportunities	Satisfaction with the quality and range of recreation opportunities	Complaints about the visitor experience (e.g., crowding), or resource condition	♦ Regular visitor satisfaction surveys ♦ Improved public information and/or wayfinding
Special Events and Concessions	Special events and concessions contribute to the variety of recreation opportunities and do not substantially displace other public uses	Visitor complaints about a lack of access during events, staff observations of conflicts, or visitor requests for additional events or concessions	♦ Revise the number, size, or timing of permitted special events ♦ Revise the type, location, or number of concession contracts
Interpretation and Education	Dynamic interpretive activities and programs are attended by new and repeat visitors and local residents	Interpretive activities and programs are limited and stagnant and are not attended by repeat visitors or residents	♦ Monitor the number and rate of turnover of activities and programs ♦ Survey visitors to determine if they repeatedly participate in activities and programs ♦ Modify public outreach and advertising that promotes interpretive activities and programs at KBSRA ♦ Seek opportunities for new partnerships with outside groups to expand program offerings
Parking and Access	An adequate amount and variety of parking and access opportunities are available for visitors, and parking revenue supports park operations	Parking areas regularly reach capacity early in the day or are underutilized, or visitors or nearby property owners complain about parking issues	♦ Continue to coordinate with Placer County and other agencies to find creative parking solutions to meet demand ♦ Adjust parking fees ♦ Enhance multi-modal access options ♦ Negotiate shared parking agreements with the North Tahoe Event Center

4.7 CSP Standard and Special Project Requirements

For any project implemented under the General Plan, CSP shall implement the following mandatory measures. These measures are part of the General Plan and would be required, as applicable, for any future project proposed under the General Plan. As such, CSP and TRPA would require implementation of these measures as a condition of approval for each future project proposed under the General Plan, including for the pier which would be the first project implemented under the General Plan. These standard and special project requirements would minimize potential adverse impacts caused by future projects under the General Plan.

4.7.1 General Standard Project Requirements

- Prior to the start of on-site construction work, the District Archaeologist and District Senior Environmental Scientist or their designee(s) will consult with the contractor and project manager to identify all resources that must be protected.

- No track-mounted or heavy-wheeled vehicles will be allowed in identified environmentally sensitive areas at any time; foot traffic will only be allowed with specific permission from the State's Representative after clearance from the District Archaeologist and District Senior Environmental Scientist and their designee(s).

    - At the discretion of the State's Representative with approval from the District Archaeologist and the District Senior Environmental Scientist, mechanized vehicles on sensitive resource sites will be restricted to a short-term use of rubber tire tractors only. All such vehicles must enter and exit the area via the same route of travel (by backing up). Vehicles are strictly prohibited from turning on the surface of site(s).

- Prior to the start of on-site construction work, a District Natural Resources Specialist or CSP-approved, qualified Biologist will train construction personnel in Natural Resource identification and protection procedures.

- Prior to the start of on-site construction work, and at the discretion of the State's Representative in consultation with the District Archaeologist and District Senior Environmental

Source: Ascent Environmental

Identified resources must be protected before the start of on-site construction.

Scientist or their designee(s), a District or CSP-approved, professionally qualified Cultural Resource Specialist and/or Natural Resource Specialist will flag and/or fence all cultural and/or natural resources with a CSP-approved buffer for avoidance during on-site construction activities. The contractor will remove the fencing after project completion.

- Prior to any earthmoving activities, District Archaeologist and District Senior Environmental Specialist will approve all subsurface work, including the operation of heavy equipment within 100 feet of the identified Culturally Sensitive Area or Environmentally Sensitive Area.
- Prior to the start of soil disturbance work, the contractor will notify the State's Representative or his/her designee a minimum of three weeks in advance, unless other arrangements are made, to schedule appropriate District Cultural and/or Natural Resources Specialists for respective monitoring. This does not apply if the contractor is using CSP- approved, professionally qualified Archaeologist(s) or Biologist(s).
- A District Cultural Resource Specialist or CSP-approved, professionally qualified Cultural Resource Specialist will monitor all ground disturbing phases of this project at his/her discretion.

4.7.2 Air Quality Project Requirements

Standard Project Requirements

Source: PDH Academy

Water trucks can be used to spray active construction areas to reduce dust.

- During dry, dusty conditions, all active construction areas will be lightly sprayed with dust suppressant to reduce dust without causing runoff.
- All trucks or light equipment hauling soil, sand, or other loose materials on public roads will be covered or required to maintain at least two feet of freeboard.
- All gasoline-powered equipment will be maintained according to manufacturer's specifications, and in compliance with all State and federal requirements.
- Paved streets adjacent to the Park shall either be swept or washed at the end of each day, or as required, to remove excessive accumulations of silt and/or mud that could have resulted from project-related activities.

- Excavation and grading activities will be suspended when sustained winds exceed 15 miles per hour (mph), instantaneous gusts exceed 25 mph, or when dust occurs from remediation related activities where visible emissions (dust) cannot be controlled by watering or conventional dust abatement controls.

Special Project Requirements

- Use alternative fuel or other very low or zero-emission vehicles and equipment for park operations, where feasible.
- Design new facilities and retrofit existing facilities to maximize energy efficiency. Incorporate low-energy lighting, passive solar design, and maximum insulation.
- Install and use distributed renewable energy generation systems, such as small solar systems that comply with scenic requirements, in the development of upgraded or expanded facilities to supply energy needs, where feasible.

4.7.3 Biological Resources Project Requirements

General Biological Resource Standard Project Requirements

- All project activities that could spread non-native invasive plants to new locations will be subject to best management practices developed by the California Invasive Plant Council (Cal-IPC) and available online at http://www.cal-ipc.org/resources/library/landmanagers/.
- Prior to the start of on-site construction activities, a District Natural Resources Specialist or CSP-approved, professionally qualified Biologist will conduct a survey of the project area for non-native invasive plants.
- Prior to the start of on-site construction activities, the State's Representative, in consultation with District Cultural and Natural Resource Specialists, will determine the minimum area required to complete the work and define the boundaries of the work area on the project drawings and with flagging or fencing on the ground, as appropriate.

Source: Gary Monroe

Prior to construction, a survey for invasive plants, such as Teasel, will be conducted.

- To prevent the spread of non-native invasive plants, all construction vehicles, equipment, hand tools, mechanized tools, and personal protective equipment (PPE) will be steam cleaned and free of soil, vegetative matter or other debris that could contain weed seeds prior to arrival and upon exiting State Park property in accordance with the California Invasive Plant Council's Best Management Practices method and Checklist E: Inspection and Cleaning.
    - Contact the District Senior Environmental Scientist 3 weeks in advance to schedule a District Natural Resources Specialist to inspect vehicles, equipment, etc. prior to construction start date and finish date. This does not apply if the contractor is using CSP-approved, professionally qualified Biologist.
- At the discretion of the District Senior Environmental Scientist, project activities will be monitored to ensure that impacts to Natural Resources are minimized.

Source: keeptahoeblue.org

The mountain yellow-legged frog is a California endangered species that shall not be collected or disturbed without proper permits.

- No collection of listed species shall be allowed without permits from appropriate regulatory agencies and copies of the permits shall be submitted to CSP prior to species collection. District Senior Environmental Scientist shall be sent any project-related permit status reports sent to regulatory agencies.
- CSP-approved, professionally qualified Biologist will submit a summary report of all collecting activities conducted at Kings Beach State Recreation Area to the District Senior Environmental Scientist upon completion of the project.
- The contractor will post information signs near project areas with restricted access or closures lasting longer than three months. The signs will include the following information:
    - Explanation for and description of the project; and
    - Anticipated completion date.

General Biological Resource Special Project Requirements

- Prior to the start of on-site underwater construction activities, a District Natural Resources Specialist or CSP-approved, professionally qualified Biologist will conduct a survey of the underwater portions of the project area for non-native aquatic invasive plants.

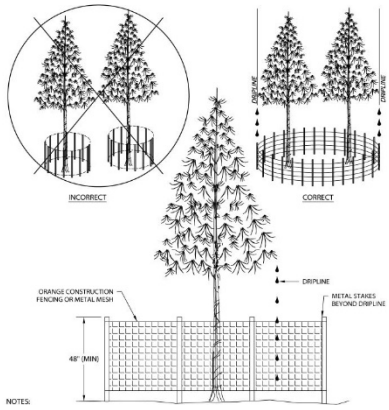
To prevent the spread of non-native aquatic invasive plants and animals, all construction vehicles, equipment, hand tools, mechanized tools, and personal protective equipment (PPE) that will be used for underwater or overwater construction activities will be steam cleaned and free of soil, vegetative matter or other debris that could contain aquatic weed seeds or vegetative matter, or aquatic invasive animals prior to arrival and upon exiting State Park property in accordance with the California Invasive Plant Council's Best Management Practices method and Checklist E: Inspection and Cleaning.

Plants Standard Project Requirements

- No rare or endangered species will be cut, pruned, pulled back, removed or damaged in any way.
- Tahoe yellow cress (*Rorripa subumbellata*) is a California State endangered species. A TYC survey will be conducted prior to the start of construction according to TRPA regulations by a District Natural Resources Specialist or CSP-approved, qualified professional Biologist. If Tahoe yellow cress (TYC) are located within 50 feet of the project area, the TYC plants will be flagged by a District Natural Resources Specialist or CSP-approved, professionally qualified Biologist, will fenced off prior to the start of on-site construction activities, and completely avoided.
- If TYC are discovered within 50 feet of the project area, a District Natural Resources Specialist or CSP-approved, professionally qualified Biologist will flag and fence these locations during construction activities to avoid impacts.
- Prior to the start of on-site construction activities and when the plants are in a phenological stage conducive to positive identification (i.e., usually during the blooming period for the species), a District Natural Resources Specialist or CSP-approved, professionally qualified Biologist will conduct surveys for special-status plant species throughout the project area.
- BMPs to avoid creation of dust will be employed during all construction activities.
- Prior to the start of on-site construction activities, a District Natural Resources Specialist or CSP-approved, professionally qualified Biologist will flag and fence plant communities (e.g., vegetation series, alliances, or associations) within 50 feet of the project area to avoid impacts.

Source: tahoeyellowcress.org

Tahoe yellow cress is a California endangered plant species that shall not be collected or disturbed without proper permits.



Source: TRPA BMP Handbook

Tree protection shall be in place and maintained throughout project construction.

- No equipment staging or ground disturbing activities will be allowed within 5 times the diameter-at-breast-height (dbh) of retention trees, unless approved in advance by the District or TRPA Forester, or the District Forester approved, professionally certified arborist.
- Prior to construction activities, the contractor will protect retention tree trunks from damage in the construction area with method approved by the District or TRPA Forester or District Forester approved, professionally certified arborist. The contractor will remove the tree protection after the construction activities have been completed.
- The contractor will avoid or minimize impacts to federally protected wetlands to the extent practicable by conducting work in upland areas.
- At the discretion of the District or TRPA Forester or District Forester approved, professionally certified arborist, a District Natural Resources Specialist or CSP-approved, professionally qualified Biologist will be present during all ground-disturbing activities within the distance of 5 times the diameter-at-breast-height of the largest trees.
- Project area will be monitored and maintained by the contractor for up to 12 months. Including weeding, regular watering, and replacement planting, as necessary to assure an approximately 90 percent survival rate.
- Any trenching in a "structural root zone" will be pre-approved by the District or TRPA Forester or District Forester approved, professionally certified arborist and completed by hand.
- All herbicides will be handled, applied, and disposed of in accordance with the MSDS Fact Sheet and all local, State, and federal laws.
- To maintain genetic integrity, only native plant stock collected within the Lake Tahoe Basin or immediate Truckee/Tahoe Region will be used for re-vegetation of native plant communities in the project area.
- Use only certified weed free materials for the project, including but not limited to BMP materials, imported fill, soil, etc.
- The contractor will employ BMPs for erosion control to avoid runoff of project-related sediments, vehicle fluids, and other liquids into special plant communities.

Wildlife and Fish Standard Project Requirements

- Project activities will not deliberately result in bird nest failure. To the extent possible, project activities will be scheduled to occur outside of the bird breeding season (April 15 to August 15). Any work that cannot be avoided during the bird breeding season that requires disturbance of vegetation suitable for nesting, or results in a substantial increase in noise or other disturbance that could cause nest failure, will require prior approval from a CSP-approved biologist; and a nesting bird survey within 10 days of commencement of work will be required in and around the project area. Actively nesting birds will be protected with a no-disturbance buffer to ensure that project activities do not result in nest failure and a biological monitor may be required to be onsite to monitor active nests as determined by the CSP-approved biologist.

- Prior to drilling for the pier pilings, a bubble curtain device needs to be utilized to prevent drilling operations from impacting fish.

- At the District Wildlife Biologist's discretion, to prevent trapping of small mammals and herptiles, all holes and trenches will be covered at the close of each working day with plywood or similar materials, or will include escape ramps constructed of earth fill or wooden planks; all pipes will be capped. A Natural Resources Monitor, or other staff trained by a District Natural Resources Specialist or CSP-approved, professionally qualified Biologist will inspect trenches and pipes for small mammals and herptiles at the beginning of each workday. If a trapped small mammal or herptile is discovered, they will be released in suitable habitat at the District Wildlife Biologist or CSP-approved, qualified professional Biologist's best professional judgement away from the project area.

- All field staff will wear protective clothing and equipment while working with live animals and handling carcasses.

- Contractor will not remove any trees approved by the District Forester or his designee or any vegetation unless first inspected by a District Natural Resources Specialist or CSP-approved, professionally qualified Biologist and determined to be unsuitable as nesting habitat for nesting birds.

Source: USFS Fire Effects Information System

Surveys for nesting birds shall be completed within 10 days of commencement of work.

4.7.4 Cultural Project Requirements

General Cultural Standard Project Requirements

- If forest thinning activities are required within a culturally sensitive area, downed timber and other forest debris will be removed by aerial suspension; no portion of logs, slash or debris will be dragged across the surface.

- Prior to the start of on-site construction work, the State's Representative will notify the District Cultural Resources Supervisor or contracted consultant, unless other arrangements are made in advance, a minimum of three weeks to schedule a District Cultural Resource Specialist or CSP-approved, professionally qualified Archaeologist to monitor work, as necessary, to ensure that removal and reconstruction of historic fabric will occur in a manner consistent with the Secretary of the Interior's Standards.

Source: Ascent Environmental

A Cultural Resource Specialist will photo-document all aspects of the project and will add the photos to the historical records for the park.

- Before, during, and after construction, the Inspector of Record will photo-document all aspects of the project and will add the photos to the historical records (archives) for the park.

- Prior to the start of on-site construction work, and to the extent not already completed, a District Cultural Resource Specialist or CSP-approved, professionally qualified Archaeologist will map and record all cultural features within the proposed Area of Potential Effects (APE) to a level appropriate to the Secretary of Interior Standards.

Historian's Standard Project Requirements

- All historic work will comply with the Secretary of the Interior Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for Preserving, Rehabilitating, Restoring, and Reconstructing Historic Buildings.

    - Historic character will be retained and preserved;

        - where safe, original materials that still maintain structural integrity will be retained; and

        - where replacement is required, materials and features will be replaced "in kind".

- A CSP Cultural Resource Specialist or CSP-approved, professionally qualified Historian familiar with the project site's cultural/historic resources will monitor all construction activities. All historical resources uncovered during the project will be recorded in place with a photograph and/or drawing showing any new material or recovered and archived, at the discretion of the monitor.

Archaeology Standard Project Requirements

Source: Ascent Environmental

A Cultural Resource Specialist or a qualified Archaeologist will complete pre-construction testing to determine avoidance areas.

- Prior to the start of any ground-disturbing activities, a District Cultural Resource Specialist or a CSP-approved, professionally qualified Archaeologist will complete pre-construction testing to determine specific avoidance areas.
  - If necessary, a District Cultural Resource Specialist or CSP-approved professionally qualified Archaeologist will prepare a research design, including appropriate trenching and/or preconstruction excavations.
  - Based on preconstruction testing, project design and/or implementation will be altered, as necessary, to avoid impacts to archaeological resources or reduce the impacts to a less-than-significant level, as determined in consultation with a District Cultural Resource Specialist or CSP-approved, professionally qualified Archaeologist.
- The contractor will manually remove or flush cut CSP advanced approved vegetation to avoid ground-disturbing activities; removal of roots will not be allowed. In areas lacking appropriate archaeological survey coverage only CSP advanced approved chemical treatments will be allowed unless archaeological surveys are performed first.
- If anyone discovers previously undocumented cultural resources during project construction, work within 150 feet of the find, work will be temporarily halted until a District Cultural Resource Specialist or CSP approved professionally qualified Archaeologist designs and implements appropriate treatments in accordance with the Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for archaeological resource protection.
  - The State's Representative will modify the project to ensure that construction activities will avoid cultural resources upon review and approval of the District Archaeologist or his/her designee.

Source: Jim Bell

Construction activities will avoid cultural resources.

- If ground disturbing activities uncover intact cultural features (including but not limited to dark soil containing shellfish, bone, flaked stone, groundstone, or deposits of historic ash), when a District Cultural Resource Specialist or CSP-approved professionally qualified Archaeologist is not on-site, the Inspector of Record will contact the State's Representative immediately and the contractor will temporarily halt or divert work within the immediate vicinity of the find until a District Cultural Specialist or CSP-approved, professionally qualified Archaeologist evaluates the find and determines the appropriate treatment and disposition of the cultural resource.

- In the event that human remains are discovered, work will cease immediately in the area of the find and the project manager/site supervisor will notify the appropriate CSP personnel. Any human remains and/or funerary objects will be left in place or returned to the point of discovery and covered with soil. The CSP Chief Ranger (or authorized representative) will notify the County Coroner, in accordance with California Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 et seq., and the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) (or Tribal Representative). If a Native American monitor is on-site at the time of the discovery, the monitor will be responsible for notifying the appropriate Native American authorities. The local County Coroner will make the determination of whether the human bone is of Native American origin.

  - If the Coroner determines the remains represent Native American internment, the NAHC in Sacramento and/or tribe will be consulted to identify the most likely descendants and appropriate disposition of the remains. Work will not resume in the area of the find until proper disposition is complete (PRC Section 5097.98). No human remains or funerary objects will be cleaned, photographed, analyzed, or removed from the site prior to determination.

  - If it is determined the find indicates a sacred or religious site, the site will be avoided to the maximum extent practicable. Formal consultation with the State Historic Preservation Office and review by the Native American Heritage Commission/Tribal Cultural representatives will occur as necessary to define additional site mitigation or future restrictions.

Source: Black Rock Solar

If sacred or religious sites are found, review with Tribal Cultural representatives will occur.

4.7.5 Geology, Soils, Land Capability, and Coverage Project Requirements

Standard Project Requirements

- After a large earthquake event (i.e., magnitude 5.0 or greater within 50 miles of the project site), the State's Representative will inspect all project structures and features for damage, as soon as is possible after the event. Any damaged structures or features will be closed to park visitors, volunteers, residents, contractors, and staff.

- No track-mounted or heavy-wheeled vehicles will be driven through the KBSRA construction area during the rainy season or when soils are saturated to avoid compaction and/or damage to soil structure.

Special Project Requirements

- Prior to approval of the project, the State's Representative will prepare and submit coverage calculations for the pier rebuild project and subsequent projects implemented under the General Plan to TRPA for review.

- Prior to approval of the project, the State's Representative will certify that design features treat stormwater runoff on site, and meet or exceed TRPA stormwater management requirements with the construction or redevelopment of facilities.

4.7.6 Hazards, Hazardous Materials, and Risk of Upset

Standard Project Requirements

- Prior to the start of on-site construction activities, the contractor will inspect all equipment for leaks and regularly inspect thereafter until equipment is removed from the project site. All contaminated water, sludge, spill residue, or other hazardous compounds will be contained and disposed of outside the boundaries of the site, at a lawfully permitted or authorized destination.

- Prior to the start of on-site construction activities, the contractor will prepare a Spill Prevention and Response Plan (SPRP) as part of the Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) for State's Representative approval to provide

Source: Neponset Stormwater Partnership

To protect stormwater, the contractor will inspect all equipment for leaks.

Source: Pacific Management Services

A Spill Prevention and Response Plan must be prepared that identifies the items needed for a spill kit to be kept on site.

protection to on-site workers, the public, and the environment from accidental leaks or spills of vehicle fluids or other potential contaminants. This plan will include:

- a map that delineates construction staging areas, where refueling, lubrication, and maintenance of equipment will occur;
- a list of items required in a spill kit on site, including containment vessel, that will be maintained throughout the life of the project;
- procedures for the proper storage, use, and disposal of any solvents or other chemicals used in the restoration process; and
- identification of lawfully permitted or authorized disposal destinations outside of the project site.

◆ The contractor will develop a Materials Management Plan for State's Representative approval. The Materials Management Plan will include protocols and procedures that will protect human health and the environment during remediation and/or maintenance activities that cause disturbances to the native soil. All work will be performed in accordance with a Site Health and Safety Plan. The Materials Management Plan will include the following, as applicable:

- requirement that staff will have appropriate training in compliance with 29 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR), Section 1910.120;
- methods to assess risks prior to starting onsite work;
- procedures for the management and disposal of waste soils generated during construction activities or other activities that might disturb contaminated soil;
- monitoring requirements;
- storm water controls;
- record-keeping; and
- emergency response plan.

- The contractor will set up decontamination areas for vehicles and equipment at Park entry/exit points. The decontamination areas will be designed to completely contain all wash water generated from washing vehicles and equipment. BMPs will be installed, as necessary, to prevent the dispersal of wash water beyond the boundaries of the decontamination area, including over-spray.
- Prior to the start of construction, the contractor will develop a Fire Safety Plan for State's Representative approval. The plan will include the emergency calling procedures for both the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CAL FIRE) and the North Tahoe Fire Protection District (NTFPD).
- All heavy equipment will be required to include spark arrestors or turbo chargers (which eliminate sparks in exhaust) and have fire extinguishers on-site.
- Construction crews will park vehicles 50 feet from flammable material, such as dry grass or brush. At the end of each workday, construction crews will park heavy equipment over a non-combustible surface to reduce the chance of fire.
- CSP personnel will have a State Park radio at the Park, which allows direct contact with CAL FIRE and a centralized dispatch center, to facilitate the rapid dispatch of control crews and equipment in case of a fire.
- Prior to the start of on-site construction activities, the contractor will clean and repair (other than emergency repairs) all equipment outside the project site boundaries.
- Under dry conditions, a filled water truck and/or fire engine crew will be on site during activities with the potential to ignite a fire.
- The State's Representative in consultation with District Maintenance Chief will designate and/or locate staging and stockpile areas within the existing maintenance yard area or existing roads to prevent leakage of oil, hydraulic fluids, etc. into native vegetation, drainages, or Lake Tahoe.

Source: Neponset Stormwater Partnership

Equipment decontamination areas will be set up at Park entry and exit points. All wash water will be contained.

Source: CAL FIRE

The Contractor will develop a Fire Safety Plan that will include the emergency calling procedures for CAL FIRE and NTFPD.

Special Project Requirements

- Emergency access to the site will be maintained.
- The State's Representative in consultation with District Maintenance Chief will enter into partnerships or agreements with other regional and local agencies such as the Conservancy, TRPA, Placer County, NTPUD, NTFPD, and Placer County Sheriff to clarify management responsibilities, share resources, and more efficiently achieve goals and guidelines. Partnerships and agreements could address snow removal, interpretive programs, shared parking, emergency response, and/or other operational needs.

4.7.7 Hydrology and Water Quality Project Requirements

Standard Project Requirements

Source: Neponset Stormwater Partnership

Silt fences may be used for temporary BMPs to contain sediment.

- Prior to the start of construction involving ground-disturbing activities, CSP will prepare and submit a storm water pollution prevention plan (SWPPP) to Lahontan Regional Water Quality Control Board (Lahontan RWQCB) in compliance with the Clean Water Act Section 401 certification process administered by Lahontan RWQCB. The SWPPP will identify temporary BMPs (e.g., tarping of any stockpiled materials or soil; use of silt fences, straw bale barriers, fiber rolls, etc.) and permanent BMPs (e.g., structural containment, preserving or planting of vegetation) for use in all construction areas to reduce or eliminate the discharge of soil, surface water runoff, and pollutants during all excavation, grading, trenching, repaving, or other ground-disturbing activities. The SWPPP will include BMPs for hazardous waste and contaminated soils management and a Spill Prevention and Control Plan (SPCP), as appropriate.
- All heavy equipment parking, refueling, and service will be conducted within CSP-approved designated areas outside of the 100-year floodplain to avoid water course contamination.
- The project will comply with all applicable water quality standards as specified in the Lahontan RWQCB Basin Plan.
- All construction activities will be suspended during heavy precipitation events (i.e., at least 1/2-inch of precipitation in a 24-hour period) or when heavy precipitation events are forecast.
- If construction activities extend into the Tahoe Basin non-grading season (October 15 through May 1) approved and

authorized by TRPA grading season exception or if an un-seasonal storm is anticipated, the contractor will properly winterize the site by covering (tarping) any stockpiled materials or soils and by constructing silt fences, straw bale barriers, fiber rolls, or other structures around stockpiles and graded areas.

- The contractor will install appropriate energy dissipaters at water discharge points, as appropriate.

Special Project Requirements

- The State's Representative will evaluate future facility designs implemented under the General Plan to ensure that facility improvements do not aggravate or cause flooding problems on an adjacent property, create risks to visitors, and/or cause an increase in the 100-year flood elevation.

- The contractor and CSP maintenance staff will apply the minimum amount of fertilizer necessary, and apply only phosphorus-free fertilizer unless soil tests indicate that phosphorus fertilizer is needed to sustain plant health. Fertilizer shall not be applied to soils in the backshore.

4.7.8 Noise Project Requirements

Standard Project Requirements

- Internal combustion engines used for project implementation will be equipped with a muffler of a type recommended by the manufacturer. Equipment and trucks used for Project-related activities will utilize the best available noise control techniques (e.g., engine enclosures, acoustically attenuating shields or shrouds, intake silencers, ducts, etc.) whenever necessary.

- The contractor will locate stationary noise sources and staging areas as far from potential sensitive noise receptors, as possible. If they must be located near potential sensitive noise receptors, stationary noise sources will be muffled or shielded, and/or enclosed within temporary sheds.

- Construction activities will generally be limited to the daylight hours, Monday – Friday, and occasionally during weekends or holidays. No work will occur before 8:00 a.m. or after 6:30 p.m., consistent with TRPA Code of Ordinances Section 68.9.

- Internal combustion engines used for any purpose at the job site will be equipped with a muffler of a type recommended by

Source: Neponset Stormwater Partnership

Stationary noise sources will be located as far from potential sensitive noise receptors as possible.

the manufacturer. Equipment and trucks used for construction will utilize the best available noise control techniques (e.g., engine enclosures, acoustically-attenuating shields, or shrouds, intake silencers, ducts, etc.) whenever necessary.

4.7.9 Recreation Project Requirements

Special Project Requirements

Source: Learning Landscapes

A special project requirement is to provide developed recreation activities like a children's play area.

- Provide an appropriate variety of lake access opportunities, including access to Lake Tahoe for persons with mobility challenges and opportunities for launching non-motorized watercraft.
- Provide connections for recreational walkers and bicyclists to move through KBSRA and connect to nearby destinations.
- Provide easy access to the beach for visitors of different abilities, including ramps that connect to parking areas and walkways.
- Designate a swimming only area near the center of the beach during the peak summer season. Demarcate the area with swim buoys and enforce a prohibition on watercraft within the swimming area. Allow the park supervisor to issue exceptions to the watercraft prohibition for paddle craft during special events.
- Provide a pier that allows for access to the lake.

4.7.10 Scenic Project Requirements

Standard Project Requirements

Source: Design Workshop

The existing KBSRA comfort stations are constructed of wood and other natural-looking materials.

- Projects will be designed to incorporate appropriate park scenic and aesthetic values including the choices for: specific building sites, scope & scale; building and fencing materials and colors; use of compatible aesthetic treatments on pathways, retaining walls or other ancillary structures; location of and materials used in parking areas, campsites and picnic areas; development of appropriate landscaping. The park scenic and aesthetic values will also consider views into the park from neighboring properties.
- The contractor will store all project-related materials outside of the view shed of SR 28 and Lake Tahoe unless storage

locations within these viewsheds are approved by the State's Representative in coordination with the TRPA Project Planner.

- Outdoor light shields that concentrate the illumination downward to reduce direct and reflected light pollution shall be incorporated into lighting designs. The direct source of the lighting (bulb, lens, filament, tube, etc.) will not be visible off site and the lighting will be installed as low as possible on poles and/or structures to minimize light pollution of the night sky. The candle power of the illumination at ground level will not exceed what is required by any safety or security regulations of any government agency with regulatory oversight.

Special Project Requirements

- Incorporate the following design guidelines in new or redeveloped facilities:
  - Buildings shall be constructed of wood, stone, or similar natural or natural-looking materials. Reflective materials, smooth surfaces, or brightly colored materials shall not be used, except where necessary for public safety.
  - Facilities shall be dark earth-tone colors that blend with the natural environment and minimize the visibility of facilities. Lighter earth-tone colors can be used on portions of facilities to provide architectural detail and visual interest.
  - The architectural design of facilities should reflect the natural mountain environment. Roofs should be sloped, and buildings should include articulation and architectural details and not exceed the height of the forest canopy.
- Outdoor lighting should be directed downward and use yellow spectrum luminaires, such as low-pressure sodium or narrow band amber light-emitting diode (LED) and avoid bright white light sources.
- Signage should comply with the following guidelines:
  - Consolidate signage onto kiosks or similar structures to avoid visual clutter.
  - Signs should be dark brown or other earth-tones and avoid reflective materials.

Source: Ascent Environmental

Project facilities shall be dark earth-tone colors that blend with the natural environment.

- Coordinate wayfinding signage with local and regional agencies to establish a consistent visual character.

Source: Design Workshop

The existing KBSRA comfort stations are constructed of wood and other natural-looking materials.

- Install and maintain landscaping to enhance scenic views into and from KBSRA, and as a method for screening existing or planned buildings and infrastructure. Landscape design shall comply with the following guidelines:

  - Use TRPA recommended list for native and adapted plant species. Non-native plants may be used as accent plantings but are restricted to borders, entryways, flower beds, and other similar locations. Use locally native species where feasible.

  - Existing trees and natural features should be preserved and incorporated into landscape improvements.

  - Incorporate water conservation measures into the landscape. Water conservation measures could include the use of drought tolerant plants, low volume irrigation, mulch layer over landscape beds (but not large exposed tree roots) to slow evaporation, and soil amendment with compost and clay to increase water retention.

4.7.11 Transportation and Circulation Project Requirements

Standard Project Requirements

- Prior to the start of on-site construction activities that would result in 100 or more vehicle trips during peak hours (7:00 a.m. to 9:00 a.m. or 4:00 p.m. to 6:00 p.m.) for a period exceeding 6 months in duration, the contractor will prepare a Traffic Impact Study (TIS) for submittal and approval by the State's Representative and the TRPA planner. The TIS will include, but will not be limited to:

  - description of traffic inducing actions;

  - types of vehicles anticipated;

  - approximate traffic volumes on/offsite and roadways to be used;

  - existing traffic counts;

- analysis of Project Action traffic volume impacts on intersections and traffic index; and
- any other TIS requirements as outlined in the appropriate jurisdiction's guidance on TIS preparation.

- Prior to delivery and/or removal of project-related equipment or materials that could impede or block access to driveways, cross streets, or street parking, the contractor will coordinate with the local jurisdictions to develop and implement traffic control measures.

Special Project Requirements

- Designate areas within KBSRA for passenger loading and unloading.
- Incorporate parking equipment and strategies which allow visitors to pay after they have parked their vehicle and avoid queuing onto SR 28 during periods of heavy visitor use.

Source: Ascent Environmental

A special project requirement is to designate areas within KBSRA for passenger loading and unloading.

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