

# SUMMARY | INAUGURAL STAKEHOLDER GROUP MEETING

## LAKE TAHOE WEST RESTORATION PARTNERSHIP

Wednesday, November 30, 2016, 10:00 am to 3:30 pm

*All meeting materials are publicly available on the Lake Tahoe West website <http://nationalforests.org/laketahoewest>. For questions please contact the program manager/facilitator Dorian Fougères at [dfougeres@nationalforests.org](mailto:dfougeres@nationalforests.org) or (530) 902-8281.*

### Meeting Synopsis

The Lake Tahoe West Restoration Partnership (Lake Tahoe West) held its inaugural Stakeholder Group meeting on November 30, 2016, at Homewood Mountain Resort. Executives from several of the organizing agencies provided opening remarks that explained the genesis and goals for Lake Tahoe West, and responded to questions about the initiative’s boundary and its complementary relationship with existing fuels treatments on the west shore. Invited stakeholders then developed a shared history of their relationships to the west shore, major events on the landscape, and their hopes for the future, and used this information to introduce themselves. After lunch, the facilitator reviewed highlights from the stakeholder assessment interviews conducted to design and prepare for the initiative. The facilitator then walked invited stakeholders through the first half of the draft charter for Lake Tahoe West, and responded to questions. Several invited stakeholders commented on the critical role that the Stakeholder Community Committee will play in translating scientific and planning information for homeowners and the wide range of other people who enjoy the west shore; and on the strong links between forests, recreation, transportation, and public health. The next stakeholder meeting will occur on January 12, 2017, in Incline Village, and focus on developing future scenarios that allow planning to better anticipate uncertainty and respond to change.

### Contents

Meeting Synopsis .....	1
Action Items .....	2
1. Welcome and Opening Remarks .....	2
2. Shared History in the Lake Tahoe Basin .....	4
3. Interested Party Comment Period #1 .....	7
4. Initial Assessment Findings .....	7
5. Charter and Calendar of Activities .....	8
6. Interested Party Comment Period #2 .....	11
7. Action Items, Next Steps, and Closing Remarks.....	11
8. Attendance .....	12
9. Appendix A: Shared History Transcription .....	12

*This meeting summary paraphrases individual comments and suggestions. Statements do not indicate consensus of the group unless they are preceded by the word "AGREEMENT".*

*Statements are not attributed unless spoken by one of the organizing or participating agencies, or by a presenter.*

## Action Items

1. **All invited stakeholders** by close of business on Friday, December 23, to complete the meeting scheduling survey, and review the table of represented interests for accuracy.
2. **All invited stakeholders who are interested** to complete a Stakeholder Science Committee application by close of business on Friday, December 23.

## 1. Welcome and Opening Remarks

- Mr. Kevin Mitchell, General Manager for Homewood Mountain Resort and Homewood High and Dry Marina, welcomed participants to the resort facilities, and expressed his enthusiasm for participating in the process.
- Mr. Patrick Wright, Executive Director for the California Tahoe Conservancy, also welcomed participants. He noted that the Lake Tahoe West Restoration Partnership (Lake Tahoe West) constituted the first landscape-scale effort to restore the general forests in the Basin. The effort included a Science Team to help guide the initiative, help illustrate management tradeoffs, and create multiple-benefit projects. Stakeholders will serve as critical ambassadors to the public, helping to develop what needs to be done and to educate the public about this.
- Mr. Forest Schafer, standing in for Fire Chief Tim Alameda, Chair of the Multi-Agency Coordinating Group of the Tahoe Fire and Fuels Team (TFFT), also welcomed participants. He noted that Lake Tahoe West presented an opportunity for TFFT to work with communities and broaden how we think about forest health, including all the issues such as fuels management and tree mortality and many others.
- Mr. Jeff Marsolais, Forest Supervisor for the U.S. Forest Service Lake Tahoe Basin Management Unit, thanked participants for attending. He noted that great models for collaboration exist in the Basin. A year ago the different agencies sat down to discuss whether the same thing could be done for forest and watershed health, and thankfully, all the partners are willing to participate and provide input. Lake Tahoe West is a remarkable opportunity to think about what resilient forests and local communities look like, including in light of tree mortality and climate change, and for stakeholders to directly inform decisions.
- Mr. Vance Russell, California Program Director for the National Forest Foundation, welcomed participants. He noted that the key to Lake Tahoe West was having science involved from the start – not just to inform discussions, but to show us what’s likely to happen and what potential tradeoffs will be for specific actions. This includes how restoration can incorporate recreation, and the role recreation plays in a healthy forest.

- Mr. Dorian Fougères, California Program Manager for the National Forest Foundation, introduced himself as the program manager and facilitator for Lake Tahoe West.

Comments and questions followed.

- Question: How was the boundary for Lake Tahoe West established? Could it be larger? What is the plan for the future?
  - Answer: Mr. Marsolais: We looked at the ecology and the watersheds – could we identify a boundary that makes ecological sense? We drew line that was based on watersheds and that we thought was both manageable and not overly complicated. We are open to considering specific requests to modify the boundary.
  - Answer: Mr. Russell: We also sought to work at a scale that was manageable and in turn replicable in other parts of the Basin and the Sierra Nevada.
  - Answer: Mr. Fougères: After Lake Tahoe West, we hope there will be similar eastern, southern, and northern projects that use the same basic approach of a landscape assessment, landscape restoration strategy, and project(s). Second, the west shore has a high number of organizations, and we did not want to assemble a group that was too large to function efficiently (and many organizations interviewed have stressed the importance of not duplicating existing efforts). Third, even though we expect future projects to be planned solely within the Basin, the analysis area for Lake Tahoe West includes adjacent land in the Tahoe National Forest (outside the Basin) to ensure that treatments are compatible on both sides of the boundary. Lake Tahoe West is exploring a similar relationship with the Eldorado National Forest.
- Q: Is Lake Tahoe West going to take funding away from fuels reduction treatments in the urban areas? Are we going to lose support for those efforts? Are you going to see this effort through to completion? Who is paying for Lake Tahoe West?
  - A: Mr. Marsolais: We remain committed to all Wildland-Urban Interface (WUI) work, and currently are finishing the last National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) decision. This includes treating WUI defense zones. We will not modify plans to thin vegetation around communities. Our focus in Lake Tahoe West is on what to do with the rest of the landscape when we are done treating the WUI. As the Forest Service, we have to do this, and are doing this on forests throughout the region. We are working creatively to access multiple sources of funding, whether agency general funds or competitive grants like Proposition 1 and the Sierra Nevada Public Lands Management Act. We are committed to making sure we have the funds necessary to complete the work.

The facilitator invited interested parties to comment or ask questions.

- Q: I represent the Great Basin Landscape Conservation Cooperative (LCC). I am here listening for ways that we might provide support. We also support work in Oregon, Idaho, and several other states. How will Lake Tahoe West fit in with the Great Basin LCC effort?
  - A: Mr. Wright: We want this kind of effort to go around the Basin. We picked the west shore partly because California Tahoe Conservancy money can only be spent in California, and partly because the large amount of scientific research that is already

available for the west shore. Second, the Forest Service also has a lot of south shore work in progress that we do not want to interrupt. Third, we want to complete a full effort that lasts for some time, so we do not have to go back to Congress each year. Lastly, I am on the Great Basin LCC Steering Committee and can help link the two efforts.

## 2. Shared History in the Lake Tahoe Basin

The facilitator instructed invited stakeholders to write words or draw images on the pieces of butcher block paper on the walls and denote at least one personal milestone, one event they felt was a landscape landmark, and one thing they desire for the future. The sections of butcher block paper were divided into years up through the 1990s, 2000-2009, 2010 to present, and the future; a transcription of all entries is provided in appendix A. Afterwards, each participant introduced themselves by sharing one milestone, landmark, and future desire. Highlights are provided here.

### Participating and organizing agencies

- Mr. Eli Ilano, Forest Supervisor for the U.S. Forest Service Tahoe National Forest (TNF): Mr. Ilano welcomed stakeholders and noted his longstanding interest in how governing structures fit with ecological boundaries, and the Lake Tahoe Basin. He noted the important direct connection between the Basin and the TNF, and his desire to find opportunities for Lake Tahoe West and TNF to support each other. His desired future has a healthy, ecologically functioning, resilient landscape that extends across all jurisdictional boundaries. This will take patience and necessarily include and incorporate multiple perspectives.
- Mr. Richard Thornburg, Pacific District Ranger for the U.S. Forest Service Eldorado National Forest (ENF): He noted that the 2014 King Fire had regional impacts and showed how we are all connected to larger events. ENF has two similar collaborative efforts, and this is the way to do business. His desired future includes getting away from a patchwork of disparate management activities, and greater public acceptance of the use of prescribed fire, and more application of prescribed fire on the ground. Successful restoration requires finding more ways to get fire back into the ecosystem.
- Mr. Marsolais: The Forest Service historically viewed itself as the sole experts. Now we want to convene and to collaborate, we recognize we are not the only experts. Easy decisions were made 50 years ago, today there are difficult tradeoffs. We can have a diverse group, look at the landscape, and provide a national model that fits the democratic experience of the public owning lands.
- Ms. Teresa McClung, Deputy Forest Supervisor for the U.S. Forest Service Lake Tahoe Basin Management Unit: Having worked as a landscape architect and managed landscapes on other National Forests, the future of the Basin will involve similar types of collaborative restoration where human uses of the forest are incorporated.
- Mr. Forest Schafer: Restoration and defensible space can be compatible. Someday in the future, fire will again be part of the landscape's ecology, even roaming in our backyards without being a threat to our communities.

## **Invited stakeholders**

- The west shore has a large amount of California State Park land and National Forest land. Many State Parks in California lack the funding necessary to protect these jewels. The future will involve working across and dissolving boundaries, being less insular, building more partnerships, and also sharing what we accomplish in the Basin with the rest of the world.
- The future landscape will have trail systems that connect each neighbor and community, and are themselves better connected.
- The future landscape will have included winter recreation during planning.
- Clear cuts are a thing of the past. The shift to a landscape approach to forest health and collaborative decision-making is the model for the future.
- In the future, the Lake Tahoe West approach will extend to the entire Basin – the whole basin is impacted by drought and atmospheric river rain events, so we will need to combine great science and great management tools. Eventually the landscape approach will apply globally.
- The scale of events occurring today is enormous and unprecedented. During the King Fire you could find charred oak leaves in the Basin. Our future landscape will be managed at the same scale as today's events, we will have tools and templates appropriate to the task.
- Our future landscape involves seeing the diverse people here today working together to restore all the different parts of the forests, and getting away from bureaucratic business-as-usual.
- Gradually we have shifted from resenting regulation to seeing its benefits if developed carefully. The future landscape will have coordinated water infrastructure that links over 5,000 homes and 25 different wells and tanks, and can adequately support fire suppression efforts.
- The future landscape will have sufficient, affordable work force housing that allows the people who protect the environment to live here.
- We cannot get work done without dollars, and have an opportunity to build and maintain enough consensus to move things forward. Collaboration requires really acknowledging people working together and coming up with common goals, including quantifying the benefits of carbon sequestration and health soils, and securing the funding to accomplish our work.
- In 1999 the Lahontan Regional Water Quality Control Board stopped use of the Rubicon Trail. In the next two years, Friends of the Rubicon formed and rebuilt the trail, and the Board then let the trail remain open. In the future we need to keep working together like this, including all the agencies here, to maintain the trails and keep Tahoe blue.
- Having worked in the ski industry for over 30 years, we did not always treat the environment in the best ways, but the industry has evolved. In the future, recreation will continue to prioritize the environment, it's the key to mental and emotional and environmental health.
- We have a tight community and are very concerned about what happens to the lake, including impacts of roads and infrastructure, and we are also concerned about the forests.

We have major investments here. If a fire occurs in our area or nearby, it would be a disaster. In the future, I hope that we homeowners can be involved with what is going on. We are a good-sized community but do not get information from the Forest Service, so we look forward to having a closer relationship and being able to pass information along.

- We put together a master stewardship agreement with TNF to thin the forest and remove biomass. It was expensive – and proved there must be better ways to do this. In the future, when we have restored all shores of the lake, fire will only be needed for ecological purposes, and will not threaten communities; if a fire were to occur, it would be easily put out.
- Today people can live here and work from home, we are no longer isolated. We need to make sure we have the necessary infrastructure, including sewers, to handle so many full-time residents. It's not a question of whether there will be a fire, but when.
- In the future, fire for the ecosystem will not have to recognize boundaries because treatments will be connected, and the forests and urban areas fit together.
- The future will have greater benefits from prescribed fire, including reduced fuels, reduced black carbon emissions, and reduced human impacts.
- The future will include more prescribed burning, including avoiding summer days and not smoking out the people who come here to recreate.
- The Environmental Improvement Program showed how collaboration can increase access to and better use resources. The future transportation system will provide alternative choices for how to get to the basin and access its different parts.
- Efforts to remove Eurasian milfoil from Emerald Bay demonstrated a collaborative approach to managing aquatic invasive species. The future will balance the needs of development and recreation, including access to wilderness areas.
- The future landscape will have less tree mortality.
- The Truckee River Operating Agreement also showed how we can work together. The future will have healthy populations of native aquatic and terrestrial species.
- Huge fires are consuming parts of the world we love, and we live in the middle of them. It's a problem that we helped create – and that we as a society can fix. The best plan in the world can sound great, but if we can't enact it, nothing will happen. If we decide that small diameter material needs to be removed, how can we put it to good use? I know people do not like meetings, but these are absolutely worthwhile.
- Beginning in the 1980s, the acquisition of urban lots by the Forest Service changed the west shore by managing these areas. The Wasiu timber sale showed the ability to do long-term restoration.
- The future involves people from multiple disciplines working together to restore all parts of the landscape.
- The Emerald Fire a month and a half ago was a reminder of what can happen; we were lucky to have rain right during the fire. Collaboration is important to move forward so we don't have post-fire moonscapes in the future. Fires are getting larger, and for us the future is now.

- In southern California over 30 miles of the Pacific Crest Trail have been closed for years due to fire. Last summer, a trail crew leader was injured while working on a trail in the basin. In the future, restoration is key to keeping trails open and also keeping them safe.
- The future landscape will include healthy water bodies, meadows, and wetlands – these are the keys to resilient communities.
- Trail projects have evolved greatly in the past decade. The future includes a unbroken bike trail all around the lake, including a way around Emerald Bay, as well as more connecting trails, a way to access Emerald Bay without cars, and more access for the elderly.
- Like the nationally-recognized Environmental Improvement Program, the future involves different agencies working toward the same vision, as well as building landscape-scale projects.
- The future forests will be thinned and more resilient to fire, like one could see in the different areas burned by the Emerald Fire. They will also have strong connection to private communities.
- Since 1984 California State Parks has done understory burning. The future will continue to include prescribed fire that provides for diverse ecosystems, healthy wildlife, health soils, and resilience to stressors like climate change and increased visitors.
- The future involves scientists and researchers helping managers and communities move forward with restoration.
- The future involves holding different interests in productive – rather than divisive – tension. This is collaboration. And it involves restoring the landscape by spreading the work across different areas over multiple years.

#### **Interest party comment**

- I am encouraged to hear about air quality, prescribed fire, the Emerald Fire and more – we can make the west shore an even better place.

### **3. Interested Party Comment Period #1**

- There were no additional interested party comments at this time.

### **4. Initial Assessment Findings**

The facilitator provided an additional handout summarizing initial findings and recommendations from the stakeholder assessment interviews. He noted the document was a draft and was not yet reviewed by interviewees, and he was responsible for any errors. Noting that the meeting was slightly behind schedule, he reviewed section 2 (Purpose of Lake Tahoe West) and a small number of other findings. A revised version of the findings and recommendations should be available in January and provided to interviewees for review, for finalization and posting on the website in February or March. A subsequent meeting will also include additional time for review and discussion.

Comments and discussion followed.

- It will be critical to develop an interagency funding strategy that looks out over multiple years, and to seek and/or develop opportunities for sustained, multiple-year funding. The teams should not wait to do this.
- Do the agencies have an agreement to do this, including with the National Forest Foundation?
  - Mr. Fougères: The National Forest Foundation (NFF) applied for a State of California Proposition 1 grant through a public competitive process. The grant was awarded and covers the cost of NFF providing program management and facilitation services, as well as the bulk of the work of the Science Team.
  - Mr. Marsolais: We would not have convened stakeholders if we did not have the funding for the effort. The U.S. Forest Service’s Washington Office knows lake Tahoe well, and the California Tahoe Conservancy provides state commitment to the effort.
- Many communities have high numbers of second-homeowners. The homeowner associations will be critical to sharing information.
- The ski resort websites will also be essential for communicating to skiers the importance and timing of prescribed burning, since skiers do not want to see this. We can help them anticipate good dates for visits.
- Carnelian Bay’s Lake Forest Pier Homeowner’s Association is another group to include.

## 5. Charter and Calendar of Activities

The facilitator explained the diagram showing the phases of Lake Tahoe West, including a landscape resilience assessment, landscape restoration strategy, and project planning.

Regarding the second phase, Mr. Jonathan Long, one of Lake Tahoe West Science Coordinators from the U.S. Forest Service Pacific Southwest Research Station, gave a brief overview of the work of the Science Team. He noted that forest treatments affect not only burning and smoke but wildlife habitat. Future modeling that occurs during Lake Tahoe West’s second phase (Landscape Restoration Strategy) will include water quality and water quantity, as well as sensitive wildlife species. The teams are also hoping to examine economic aspects of the work, including recreation. The role of the Science Team includes ensuring that existing research informs the work. This includes topics like biomass and the restoration of tribal cultural resources.

Comments and discussion followed.

- We need to clearly identify the science questions that we need and want to answer. Sometimes unanticipated topics can place a major role in decision-making.
  - Mr. Fougères: The first task and work product in the Calendar (1.1) involves identifying essential management questions. The teams are developing a survey that we will ask stakeholders and Interagency Design Team members to complete to help us develop the list of questions. Secondly, we are compiling a list of foundational reference documents to help stakeholders get oriented, and as we focus on specific work products we will continue to provide educational information.

- The idea of marketing is important, and we need to think in advance about how to build support for the eventual outcomes and ensure they are locally relevant. What language will we use to tell the story? There are lots of trigger issues that are sensitive, and we need to be aware of that and think about how to best translate them.
  - Mr. Fougères: Item 1.4 in the Calendar mentions the development of a communication plan, and page 18 in the draft charter also has a section on communication and education. We have gathered good information from the stakeholder interviews, but these are precisely the areas where we will need the help and expertise of stakeholders to make sure we have correct audiences, messaging, and strategies.

The facilitator then walked invited stakeholders through the first sections of the charter, including goals and phases, representation, governance structure, and roles and responsibilities.

Comments and discussion followed.

- The Stakeholder Community Committee will be critical to communicating to external audiences in ways that people can understand. We can help channel information and communicate science in language that our neighbors will understand.
- We need to stay engaged and keep up with the concerns and feedback of the public.
- It can be hard to properly craft scientific terms and concepts in ways that people understand, but we need to do this to prepare for going outside the room.
- Will the Stakeholder Science Committee communicate directly with the Science Team?
  - Mr. Fougères: Yes, there will be time when they meet together. However, the Science Team has 14 members, and we purposely have two Science Coordinators – Patricia (Pat) Manley and Jonathan Long – who will serve as the day-to-day liaisons between the Science Team and other components of Lake Tahoe West. Pat and Jonathan sit on both the Science Team and the Core Team.
- How big will the Stakeholder Science Committee be?
  - Mr. Fougères: Probably about 6 to 8 people to make sure we have a representative for each major area of expertise (e.g., vegetation, wildlife, water quality). As mentioned earlier, they will meet approximately monthly and have a fairly heavy workload. So far, not many invited stakeholders have expressed interest.
- Have you reached out to universities? Graduate students might provide free labor.
  - Mr. Fougères : We have not focused on universities, but please let us know if you have a specific department or student in mind, or forward the Stakeholder Science Committee application to them. That said, we are looking for people who have significant expertise and experience in these fields.
  - Mr. Fougères: Given the expected workload of 6-8 hours per month, as noted on the Stakeholder Science Committee application, we are exploring whether we could get a small stipend to cover some of the costs for two or three non-profit organizations to participate.

- It might be challenging to get language that neighbors can understand. We need to be able to tell a story. We have a diverse community, including some scientists. The Stakeholder Community Committee and Stakeholder Science Committee will need to meet and really try and translate information and answers that we need to pass along to regular people.
- How long is this effort expected to last?
  - Mr. Fougères: The greatest amount of stakeholder engagement is expected to occur in the first two to three years, as we work through the first three phases. That said, when Lake Tahoe West moves into permitting, implementation, monitoring, and improvement, it is highly likely that there will be some type of continued engagement with stakeholders.
- So the Stakeholder Science Committee is the group that makes recommendations to the Executive Team?
  - Mr. Fougères: Yes. The Stakeholder Science Committee will collaborate with the Interagency Design Team to develop work products, will meet with the Stakeholder Community Committee to explain its draft ideas and receive feedback and input, and will eventually recommend work products to the Executive Team. The Executive Team wanted to focus Lake Tahoe West on the scientific issues that make landscape restoration difficult, and to have the Stakeholder Science Committee play a major role in guiding the project.
- Do the models that the Science Team will use already exist, or will the Science Team develop these?
  - Mr. Long: All the models have been developed and used before. The Science Team will just recalibrate these and apply them to our specific questions. Several models are already designed to be used here in the Basin. We basically have good tools that we will refine. These models should also be able to be used in the future when planning for other parts of the Basin.
- The Science Team seems to be weak on the social sciences. How much social science expertise is anticipated around recreation use and visual quality? Demographics have continued to change in the past decade, and we need to be sure to reach out to different communities to understand their desires. This would also help us better compete for grant relevant grant funding.
  - Mr. Long: Economics and recreation are two major topics that we are trying to integrate, including in communication with communities. The agencies may also designate specific staff to address recreation issues.
- Recreation is linked to public health, transportation, and public access. It might make sense to create a work group to focus on specific concerns.
  - Mr. Fougères: A work group would offer one way to focus more attention on recreation issues. Similarly, Tahoe Prosperity Center has done a lot of work around the changing work force, housing, the economy, and recreation, including collecting statistics. At the same time, it is important to remember that the organizing principle for the work is forest and watershed restoration. The accompanying diagram shows that there are several other critical issues on the landscape, though

our connection to them is through potential positive or negative impacts of restoration treatments.

- Social science could also help address recreation issues, including recreational travel.
- Recreation is also a key concern of communities – they have lots of local access points.
- If one gathers more information about recreation, one should be cautious about using ski resort data from other areas. There are lots of different kinds of end users, and we have found that resorts in the Basin are significantly different than other areas. We will need to have some process for sorting and selecting data.

## 6. Interested Party Comment Period #2

The facilitator invited interested parties to introduce themselves if desired, and then opened the floor for comments.

- Getting beyond insular perspectives requires trust, and social science can help to accurately tell the story of what is proposed.
- Keep sugar pine restoration in mind when planning. White pine blister rust remains a concern for sugar pine health.
- I represented homeowners and am interested in preserving private property rights. Regarding a future landscape, I would like the west shore to look like the old forest roads used to look around Maggie's Peaks.

## 7. Action Items, Next Steps, and Closing Remarks

The facilitator reviewed next steps.

- The next meeting for invited stakeholders will be January 12, and will focus on scenario planning. In response to a question, he explained that scenario planning is an approach to identifying and anticipating future uncertainties to ensure that planning efforts are more robust to potential changes.
- The January meeting will also complete the initial review of the draft charter. It is likely that invited stakeholders will be asked to sign a final version of the charter in February or March.
- **ACTION ITEM:** All invited stakeholders by close of business on Friday, December 23, to complete the meeting scheduling survey, and review the table of represented interests for accuracy.
- **ACTION ITEM:** All invited stakeholders who are interested to complete a Stakeholder Science Committee application by close of business on Friday, December 23.

Ms. McClung closed the meeting by stating that she was excited to see the passion around the room and desire to work together as a community. The Chief of the Forest Service has been asking forests what they will look like in 100 years. This will be a balancing act. Lake Tahoe West has a promising future and can help ensure that the Forest Service maintains its relevance to the people who use and live around the national forests.

## 8. Attendance

CTC – California Tahoe Conservancy

NFF – National Forest Foundation

RWQCB Lahontan - Lahontan Regional Water Quality Control Board

State Parks – California State Parks

TFFT – Tahoe Fire and Fuels Team

TRPA – Tahoe Regional Planning Agency

USFS – U.S. Forest Service

### Invited Stakeholders

- |                          |                                     |                                   |
|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. Amy Berry             | 17. Doug Barr                       | 32. Lisa Wallace                  |
| 2. Ben Fish              | 18. Doug Cushman,<br>RWQCB Lahontan | 33. Matt Freitas                  |
| 3. Beth Kenna            | 19. Eli Ilano, USFS                 | 34. Mike Bell                     |
| 4. Brett Storey          | 20. Erik White                      | 35. Mike Vollmer, TRPA            |
| 5. Brian Garrett, USFS   | 21. Forest Schafer, TFFT            | 36. Patrick Wright, CTC           |
| 6. Bruce Springsteen     | 22. Harold Singer                   | 37. Richard Thornburg,<br>USFS    |
| 7. Candice Thomas        | 23. Heather Noel, USFS              | 38. Steve Teshara                 |
| 8. Carl Hasty            | 24. Jack Landy                      | 39. Steven Glazer                 |
| 9. Casey Blann           | 25. Jeff Brown                      | 40. Tamara Sasaki, State<br>Parks |
| 10. Chris Anthony        | 26. Jeff Marsolais, USFS            | 41. Teresa McClung, USFS          |
| 11. Chris McNamara       | 27. John Hassenplug                 | 42. Valerie Gallup, USFS          |
| 12. Cindy Gustafson      | 28. Jonathan Long, USFS             | 43. Vance Russell, NFF            |
| 13. Dave Schnake         | 29. Kim Boyd                        |                                   |
| 14. David Reichel        | 30. Kim Caringer, TRPA              |                                   |
| 15. Don Lambrecht        | 31. Laurie Hatton                   |                                   |
| 16. Dorian Fougères, NFF |                                     |                                   |

### Interested parties in response to public meeting notice

- |                     |                     |                    |
|---------------------|---------------------|--------------------|
| 44. Danielle Hughes | 50. Karen Rasmussen | 56. Rick Kearney   |
| 45. Erin Casey      | 51. Kathy Murphy    | 57. Susie Kocher   |
| 46. Garry Bowen     | 52. Loren Roach     | 58. Tim Arreger    |
| 47. Geoff Thornton  | 53. Maria Mircheva  | 59. Vickie Sanders |
| 48. John Falk       | 54. Nanette Hansel  |                    |
| 49. John Zanzi      | 55. Rebecca Bryson  |                    |

## 9. Appendix A: Shared History Transcription

### Up through 1990s

- 1917: first mountain bike ride from Sacramento to Tahoe
- Snowshoe Thompson
- Grandfather purchases a cabin 1951
- Pre-South Lake Tahoe incorporation
  - Grew up here in the 50s
  - “Viking”

- 10 years + Harrah's – P.R.
- Global sustainability now
- Learned to ski at Bijou 1955
- Vacation in Tahoe late 60s
- 1970s LTBMU established
- 1973: Steve Teshara moves to Tahoma
- 1979: First saw Tahoe
- Installation of sewers and TTSA Treatment Plan
- First Visit
- 1980: Bi-State Compact
- 1981: First saw Tahoe
- 1981: Moved here
- 1981-85: start of federal and state land acquisitions (urban lots)
- 1983: Moved here
- 1984: First prescribed fires at Sugar Pine Point State Park
- Born
- Born in Tahoe
- 1987: Regional Plan
- 1988: CA Clean Air Act
- 1989: Lived Meeks Bay
- 1989: Moved here
- Ski first time Alpine Meadows
- Learn to ski in Tahoe
- Wasiu Timber Sale – first project with Forest Service – Meeks Bay Meadow Restoration Project
- 1991: Joined TCPUD
- 1992/93: Lived in Pineland Subdivision
- 1995: First job USFS wildlife surveys
- 1995: Married
- 1997: Flood of 1997
- Learned to ski at age 35
- EIP Presidential Forum
- Began Tahoe career
- 1998-99: Hotshot crews Meeks Bay/Rubicon Fuels Treatments
- First visit to Tahoe

- Tahoe Re-Green
- Drought
- New Year floods
- Grad paper on Tahoe Basin governance (Eli's)
- First Tahoe Summit – funding, collaboration recognized

## 2000-2009

- Two daughters born in South Lake (2008, 2009)]
- Rubicon Trail:
  - 1999: Lahontan Cease & Desist
  - 2000: Friends of the Rubicon formed
  - 2001: Major work on Rubicon with Placer, Lahontan, and OHV volunteers – Cease & Desist lifted!
- 2000: Title 17 adopted
- 2001: Completion of Tahoe Rim Trail loop
- 2001: First visit to Tahoe
- 2001: Moved to Tahoe
- 2002: Moved to Tahoe
- 2002: Gondola Fire
- 2002: Showers Fire
- 2003: Health Forests Restoration Act
- 2003: Moved to Tahoe
- 2004: Started at Placer Air Pollution Control
- 2004: Bought house in Tahoe
- 2005: Started with El Dorado Air Quality Management District
- 2007: Washoe Fire – Angora Fire (2009 rebuilt)
- 2007: Participated in Pathway 2007
- 2007-08: Blue Ribbon Commission
- 2008: Tahoe Fire and Fuels Team formed

- 2008: Truckee River Operating Agreement signed
- 2008: Started working in Tahoe Basin regularly
- 2009: My son born in Tahoe
- 2009: Spring Creek Road gate closed in winter
- 2009: Transportation focus
- Blackwood Canyon restoration and similar at Heavenly Resort
- Dramatic increase in wildfire occurrences in western US
- All sustainability work ongoing →
- SNPLMA Whitepine
- Ski conservation fund
- Increasing temperatures

#### **2010-Present**

- Expansion of trail system – better than before, trails in Angora burn area
- Residential property fire insurance hard-to-impossible to secure
- Governor’s Tree Mortality Task Force
- Kid born in Tahoe
- 2010-2014 average 100 downed trees removed annually
- 2010 Tahoe Fund created
- Eurasian water milfoil control Emerald Bay 2010-2012
- 2011-2016: drought
- 2011: Tahoe TMDL, Tahoe TMDL with 2076 goal
- 2011: TAMBA (re)formed
- 2011 signed Master Stewardship Agreement – LTBMU and Placer County
- 2011 Truckee Treasured Landscape Site
- 2011: LTRA expired, not-reauthorized to date

- 2011: Bought second home in Tahoe
- 2012 Regional plan
- 2014-15: record low snows!
- 2014: Multi-Jurisdictional Fuels Strategy
- 2015: majority of West Shore winter parking eliminated
- 2015: TROA goes into effect
- 2015: TRTA removes >300 downed trees from trail
- 2015: moved to Tahoe the second time
- 2016: remove 150, and hazard tree incident with TRTA trail crew
- 2016: President Obama attends Lake Tahoe federal summit
- 2016: Emerald Fire
- 2016: moved to Tahoe for a new job
- Increased climatic temperatures
- Increased mountain biking becomes destination sport
- King Fire
- Booming growth in BC skiing
- CA drought & tree stress
- Placer County Area Plan
- SNPLMA
- FS West Shore Wildland Urban Interface Implementation Decision, 4,700 acres
- Moved to Truckee, river rafting on the Truckee within LTBMU greatly increases – mostly from “independent” rafters
- All sustainability ongoing →

#### **Future**

- Fire occurs within natural returns with low fire severity effects over large percentage of landscape
- Diverse ecosystems supporting diversity in native species

- Coordinated/updated water infrastructure
- Affordable housing for work force
- Reliable snow area reduced, leading to increased demand of smaller area
- Restored wildlife habitat
- Prescribed fire used as maintenance tool for forest health
- Sustainable levels of human use/enjoyment of the forest landscapes of LTB
- Lake clarity stable/improving
- Health native species populations (aquatic and terrestrial)
- Balanced system
- New transportation system (alternate choices) connecting Tahoe and urban areas
- Carbon sequestration
- Increase soil moisture-holding capacity
- Can we create a management strategy that incorporates a “holistic” approach that actively includes “humans” as part of the bigger picture
- “Systemic” – as all systems integrated – “holistically” – from now on!
- Large scale 100,000 acre + forest health + water restoration projects conceived and implemented by local communities
- Living in harmony with wildfire
- Use of prescribed fire in landscape
- Smart development
- Sustained or improved lake clarity
- Increasing stand densities, decreasing snow packs?
- AIS and wee-free terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems
- Extensive trail system connected to every community
- Increased acceptance and use of prescribed fire
- Management actions in our forests that provide economic opportunities/benefits for local residents and tribal members
- Increased climatic temperatures
- Cabin Creek biomass facility is producing renewable electricity and biochar from forest thinning wastes
- TRTA – hazard tree identification training and program to map hazards
- Reduce fire impacts on residents
- Connecting existing east-west trails with new north-south trails to create mountain bike trail around lake and more loops for hikers
- Recreation acknowledged as a continuous priority for forest health and mental health for all
- Winter recreation considered during management process