

**TRPA
APC
PACKETS**

**JANUARY
1985**

TAHOE REGIONAL PLANNING AGENCY

P.O. Box 8896
South Lake Tahoe, California 95731

2155 South Avenue

(916) 541-0246

1-85

NOTICE OF MEETING OF THE ADVISORY PLANNING COMMISSION OF THE TAHOE REGIONAL PLANNING AGENCY

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that on January 9, 1985, at 9:30 a.m. at the hearing room of the Tahoe Regional Planning Agency, located at 2155 South Avenue, South Lake Tahoe, California, the Advisory Planning Commission of said agency will conduct its regular meeting. The agenda for said meeting is attached to and made a part of this notice.

Date: January 2, 1985

By: David S. Ziegler
David S. Ziegler, Chief
Long Range Planning Division
Tahoe Regional Planning Agency

TAHOE REGIONAL PLANNING AGENCY
ADVISORY PLANNING COMMISSION

TRPA Office, 2155 South Avenue
South Lake Tahoe, California

January 9, 1985
9:30 a.m.

PRELIMINARY AGENDA

I CALL TO ORDER AND DETERMINATION OF QUORUM

II APPROVAL OF AGENDA

III DISPOSITION OF MINUTES

IV ADMINISTRATIVE MATTERS

Election of Chairman and Vice Chairman

V APPEALS

Tahoe Keys Property Owners Association, Appeal of Staff
Determination That Shoreline Protective Structure and
Breakwaters Are Prohibited Under the Preliminary Injunction

VI PLANNING MATTERS

- A. Finding of Technical Adequacy, Draft EIS, Dillingham
Development Company, Cove East, City of South Lake Tahoe
- B. Reconsideration of Criteria for Designation of
Historical Properties and Structures
- C. Whittell's Thunderbird Lodge, Reconsideration of
Designation as Historical Structure, Washoe County
- D. Modifications to Approved Ordinance Chapters - Water Quality
Mitigation and Traffic Mitigation Programs
- E. Substitution of New Draft Plan Area Statements
As Interim Policy Guidelines in Ordinance 84-1
- F. Discussion: Procedures for Developing Master Plans Called for in
Regional Plan Goals and Policies (e.g. Airport Master Plan)

VII REPORTS

- A. Status of Litigation, California Attorney General/
League to Save Lake Tahoe v. TRPA
- B. Staff

C. Legal Counsel

D. Public Interest Comments

E. APC Members

VIII RESOLUTIONS

IX CORRESPONDENCE

X PENDING MATTERS

XI ADJOURNMENT

TAHOE REGIONAL PLANNING AGENCY
STAFF SUMMARY

Tahoe Keys Property Owners Association,
Appeal of Staff Determination That
Shoreline Protective Structure and
Breakwaters Are Prohibited Under
the Preliminary Injunction

Project Description

The Tahoe Keys Homeowners Association has submitted an application proposing to stabilize the shoreline adjacent to the Tahoe Keys Homeowners beach. The project is proposed in four phases, described as follows:

- Phase I - Installation of a sheet pile retaining wall along the shoreline, lakeward of the existing condominium buildings and swimming pool.
- Phase II - Installation of two sections of smaller redwood retaining wall in line with the sheet piling. This wall is to be located lakeward of the volleyball court and between the condominium buildings and swimming pool and west of the swimming pool.
- Phase III - The area lakeward of the sheet pile and redwood retaining walls is to be replenished with sand fill obtained from the east side of the jetty located adjacent to the easterly channel entrance to the Tahoe Keys Marina. This beach replenishment project will require approximately 5,000± cubic yards of sand fill and will bring the beach area back out to the location of the high water line at the time the Keys were developed. The replenished beach area will be approximately 50± feet wide.
- Phase IV - In an effort to prevent the sand fill from being removed due to littoral currents and wave action, the applicant proposes an experimental demonstration of offshore wave energy dissipation structures. The structures are pre-cast concrete forms known as "tetrapods".

Staff Action

Agency staff reviewed the project in accordance with the TRPA Shorezone Ordinance and the Preliminary Injunction issued by Federal Judge Edward Garcia and determined that Phases I and III are consistent with the ordinance and therefore are exempt from the Injunction under paragraph 11. Agency staff is discussing the beach replenishment phase with Lahontan to determine if what is being proposed is considered fill in Lake Tahoe and therefore prohibited under the 208 Plan.

GG:jf
1/2/85

AGENDA ITEM V

Tahoe Keys Homeowners Association
Appeal of Staff Determination
January 2, 1985 page two

Appeal

The applicant is appealing the staff's determination that Phases II and IV are not consistent with the Shorezone Ordinance and therefore cannot be processed under the provisions of the Injunction.

Phase II proposes a shoreline protective structure (redwood retaining wall) along two sections of shoreline that are not eroding and where there are no structures being threatened in the backshore. Section 10.00 of the ordinance states "To prevent local beach loss, shoreline protective structures shall be used only where protection of the backshore is of greater importance than beach preservation".

Phase IV proposes the installation of new breakwaters in Lake Tahoe. Paragraph 11 of the Preliminary Injunction allows for the issuance of a TRPA permit for repairs, reconstruction, and construction of shoreline protective structures as defined in Section 3.00 and in accordance with Section 10.00 of the TRPA Shorezone Ordinance, adopted May 27, 1976. This paragraph further states that "The new construction of jetties and breakwaters, as defined in said ordinance, is not authorized."

TAHOE REGIONAL PLANNING AGENCY

P.O. Box 8896
South Lake Tahoe, California 95731

2155 South Avenue

(916) 541-0246

MEMORANDUM

January 2, 1985

To: The Advisory Planning Commission

From: The Staff

Subject: Finding of Technical Adequacy, Draft EIS, Dillingham
Development Company, Cove East, City of South Lake Tahoe

The Final EIS, which consists of the responses to comments received on the Draft EIS, was not available for inclusion in this packet. Agency staff proposes to mail the Final EIS as soon as possible so that the APC will be able to make a recommendation to the Governing Board on technical adequacy.

GG:jf
1/2/85

AGENDA ITEM VI A.

TAHOE REGIONAL PLANNING AGENCY

P.O. Box 8896
South Lake Tahoe, California 95731

2155 South Avenue

(916) 541-0246

December 27, 1984

To: The Advisory Planning Commission
From: The Staff
Subject: Reconsideration of Criteria for
Designation of Historical Properties

Request

As a result of controversy derived from the appeal of the Whittell Thunderbird Lodge application to construct an addition to a designated historical structure, the TRPA Governing Board has requested that the APC reexamine the TRPA Cultural Subelement, focusing on the criteria by which historical sites are so designated. The Governing Board has requested an APC recommendation on the adequacy of the criteria and their application to historical sites.

Background

Article V(C) (3) of the Bistate Compact requires TRPA to plan for historical facilities as part of the Conservation Plan. The TRPA Regional Plan for the Lake Tahoe Basin, Part I: Goals and Policies contains a Cultural Subelement in response to this directive (see Attachment A). As required by Policy #1 of this subelement, TRPA has established a list of historical sites in the form of a map which was adopted as part of Ordinance 84-1, the ordinance adopting the Regional Plan.

It should be noted that the TRPA code of ordinances and the TRPA Design Review Guidelines, which will contain the specific review standards, are not yet completed and are currently under consideration by the Agency. Recognizing that the Agency does not yet have a complete set of regulations to adequately deal with such projects as the one proposed for the Whittell property, the addendum to the adopting Ordinance 84-1 called for a moratorium until such time as review criteria are established.

Since there appears to be disagreement on the list of historic sites, Agency staff has forwarded a copy of the map and criteria to the Offices of Historic Preservation in California and Nevada and to the U.S. Forest Service for review and comment. Staff has also met with Kate Kuranda of the Nevada Office and has requested she attend the APC meeting in January. The actual eight foot high historical map will be on display at the APC meeting.

At the request of the Governing Board, staff is also notifying all owners of designated sites that the APC will be discussing this subject in January.

Memo to the APC
December 27, 1984
Page Two

Basis for Historical Designation

The foundation for the TRPA Cultural Subelement is the TRPA Planning Guide Cultural and Historical Significance of the Lake Tahoe Region (1971). This document (Attachment B) has been included with this summary since it provides a brief overview of prehistoric and historic times of the Lake Tahoe Region. Based on this document, review of existing literature, consultation with experts and some field review, Agency staff completed an inventory map in 1977. This was the original map that was displayed in the 1984 public hearings on the Regional Plan.

The criteria that were used to update this inventory map included a TRPA version of the national and state standards modified to reflect local conditions. The historical criteria now proposed for the TRPA code of ordinances (Attachment C) reflect the latest version of that criteria. Historical sites are generally classified in one of the following four categories:

1. Sites associated with important events;
2. Sites associated with important people;
3. Sites having important architectural character;
4. Sites that yield important historic or prehistoric information.

The TRPA Historical Sites Map places the sites into two major categories: Prehistoric (Indian) and Historic ("white man"). The first category is based on the criteria and mapping set forth in the Planning Guide. The updates of these Indian sites were based on the U.S. Forest Service atlas of Indian sites.

The more controversial historic sites are those which are listed on Attachment D. This list is an expansion of the list in the Planning Guide. It is staff's opinion that these sites meet the TRPA criteria.

GWB:jf

Attachments: A. Cultural Subelement
B. Planning Guide
C. Historical Criteria
D. List of Historical Sites

10. DEVELOPMENT SHALL BE SET BACK FROM THE EDGE OF RIPARIAN

A buffer strip outside of riparian vegetation will help protect the vegetation from disturbance. The edge between riparian zones and adjacent plant communities also is critical to the needs of many wildlife species. The TRPA shall establish standards providing for a significant buffer around riparian vegetation contiguous to streams or other water bodies and providing for a smaller buffer or preservation policy for non-contiguous riparian vegetation.

11. THE PROCEDURES FOR STREAM ENVIRONMENT ZONE IDENTIFICATION SHALL BE UPDATED.

The Handbook of Best Management Practices establishes a procedure for delineating stream environment and related hydrologic zones. This procedure shall be reviewed and, if appropriate, revised. This review and update of the Handbook of Best Management Practices shall include consideration of the procedures to be followed for artificial drainageways and man-modified stream environment zones.

CULTURAL



The Tahoe Basin has a rich historical background that began prior to the arrival of white settlers. Remnants of Tahoe's past exist in the form of Indian camps, trails, way stations, mansions, and resorts. These and other historical resources often come in conflict with competing interests that threaten their preservation. Tahoe's landmarks are valuable examples of its past and should be appropriately preserved.

GOAL #1

IDENTIFY AND PRESERVE SITES OF HISTORICAL, CULTURAL AND ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE WITHIN THE REGION.

The Tahoe Region has a heritage that should be recognized and appropriately protected. Due to the harsh weather conditions, changing development standards, and changing uses of the Region, many structures that had significant historical or architectural value have been destroyed or lost.

POLICIES

1. HISTORICAL OR CULTURALLY SIGNIFICANT LANDMARKS IN THE BASIN SHALL BE IDENTIFIED AND PROTECTED FROM INDISCRIMINATE DAMAGE OR ALTERATION.

The Agency will establish a list of significant historical, architectural, and/or archaeological sites within the Region. Special review criteria will be established to protect such designated sites in cooperation with local governments.

2. SITES AND STRUCTURES DESIGNATED AS HISTORICALLY, CULTURALLY, OR ARCHAEOLOGICALLY SIGNIFICANT SHALL BE GIVEN SPECIAL INCENTIVES AND EXEMPTIONS TO PROMOTE THE PRESERVATION AND RESTORATION OF SUCH STRUCTURES AND SITES.

ATTACHMENT B

**CULTURAL AND HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE
OF THE LAKE TAHOE REGION**

A Guide for Planning

Prepared for
Tahoe Regional Planning Agency
and
Forest Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture

South Lake Tahoe, California

September 1971

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Establishment of the Tahoe Regional Planning Agency was consented to by Congress through enactment of Public Law 91-148. On March 19, 1970, the Governors of Nevada and California signed the proclamation that proclaimed creation of the Tahoe Regional Planning Agency. Since the authorized staff of the Agency was small, it enlisted from several committees composed of technical specialists and other citizens concerned with resource conservation and orderly development of the Tahoe environmental resources.

The planning effort has been aided greatly by generous cooperation from numerous Federal, State, county, and municipal agencies and from several colleges and interested private individuals. Cooperating agencies included:

Federal:

Department of Agriculture: Forest Service; Soil Conservation Service

Department of Commerce: Environmental Science Services Administration

Department of Defense: Army Corps of Engineers

Department of the Interior: The Bureaus of Mines, Outdoor Recreation, Reclamation, Sport Fisheries and Wildlife; Federal Water Quality Administration, and the Geological Survey

Department of Transportation: Coast Guard; Federal Highway Administration; Federal Aviation Administration

State:

California: The Resources Agency of California

Nevada: The Nevada Department of Conservation and Natural Resources

County and Municipal:

Carson City, Douglas, and Washoe Counties, Nevada; El Dorado and Placer Counties and City of South Lake Tahoe, California

Schools:

Foresta Institute; Sacramento State College; Tahoe College; University of California at Berkeley and Davis; University of Nevada; Desert Research Institute

Any publication that compiles and presents information from so large and disparate a group of contributors as this one does is susceptible to error, inconsistency, and omission. Sustained effort has been made to avoid these flaws; if it has failed occasionally, the reader's forbearance is humbly solicited.

CONTENTS

Acknowledgements	ii
Historical and Cultural Committee	v
Introduction	1
Historic Land and Resource Use Patterns	4
Discovery and Exploration	4
The Roadbuilding Era	5
Major Toll and Wagon Roads	5
The Bonanza Road—The Placerville Toll Road and Its Components	5
The Johnson Cutoff, 1848-1858	6
First Route of the Placerville Road	6
Hawley Grade (Hawley Hill Trail), 1858-1860	6
The Kingsbury and McDonald and the Osgood Toll Roads, 1860 - 1863	7
Final Links in the Bonanza Road System, 1863- 1868	7
Placer County Emigrant Road,	8
Scott's Route, 1849 - 1852	8
Placer County Emigrant Road, 1852 - 1868.....	8
Georgetown-Rubicon Springs-McKinney Creek Road, 1860 - 1900	10
Truckee-Tahoe City Stage Road, 1860	11
Truckee-Brockway Road (Brockway Cutoff)	12
Settlement and the Beginnings of Agriculture	12
Lumbering in the Comstock Era (1861-1898)	13
Post-Comstock Era — The Saratoga of the Pacific (1890-Mid-1950's)	15
Casino Era (Mid-1950's to the Present)	16
Anthropological Perspective of the Prehistoric and Historic Washo	19
Prehistory	19
Archaeological Research	20
Washo and Anglo-American Culture Contact and Change	20
Ethnographic Sites in the Lake Tahoe Region	21
Suggestions	25
Discussion	25
References	27
Maps	
Historical Sites	
Logged Areas	
Archaeological and Ethnographic Sites	

The Historical and Cultural Committee, appointed jointly by the Tahoe Regional Planning Agency and the Forest Service's Lake Tahoe Basin Planning Team, made the study of historic patterns of land and resource use reported here. Victor Goodwin, Chairman of the committee, wrote the report. Material originally prepared by Paul Mackey for the Lake Tahoe Area Council was the basis for portions of the text, although considerably enlarged upon and expanded for use here. Membership of the committee was:

Victor Goodwin (Chmn.), USDA Forest Service, River Basin Planning Staff, Carson City, Nevada

Laurel W. Ames, South Lake Tahoe, California

John Corbett, Incline Village, Crystal Bay, Nevada

Dr. Frederick F. Finkler, South Lake Tahoe, California

Mrs. Phillip Greuner, South Lake Tahoe, California

Mrs. William B. Layton, Manager, Chamber of Commerce, Tahoe City, California

Robert Rice, U. S. Forest Service, South Lake Tahoe, California

Bruce Robinson, El Dorado County Planner, Placerville, California

Dr. Kenneth C. Smith, South Lake Tahoe, California

Barbara Smith, South Lake Tahoe, California

The study of anthropology and archaeology of the Lake Tahoe Region was prepared jointly by archaeologists of the Intermountain and California Regions of the U. S. Forest Service. They are:

Evan L. DeBlois, Div. of Recreation and Lands, Regional Office, Ogden, Utah

Donald S. Miller, Div. of Lands, Regional Office, San Francisco, California

INTRODUCTION

General Features of the Lake Tahoe Planning Area

Lake Tahoe and the mountainous timber-covered basin immediately surrounding it provide one of the most beautiful environments in the Sierra Nevada and in the nation. The Lake itself, an irregular oval about 22 miles long by 12 miles wide, covers 191 square miles; it occupies a deep depression between crests of the Sierra Nevada and Carson ranges. Since its surface is 6,225 feet above mean sea level, Lake Tahoe is one of the largest high-altitude lakes in the world. The clarity and purity of its water are outstanding. In fact, protection of quality of the water in Lake Tahoe is a primary objective for effective control of the region's environment.

The spectacular scenery of the Lake Tahoe Region results from unique geological conditions that prevailed when the lake was formed. The basement rock is predominantly granite related to the rocks found throughout the Sierra Nevada. On the other hand, the geologic structure — the faulting that produced the lake basin itself — is related to the Basin Ranges that extend eastward from the Sierra to the Wasatch Range in Utah. The lake was formed by a natural dam — a great pile of andesitic mudflow breccia — across the north outlet.

Lake Tahoe is on the eastern boundary of that part of the Sierra Nevada that was extensively glaciated during the Pleistocene epoch. Huge valley glaciers moved down canyons along the western side of the lake, scouring away loose rock and building up great piles of morainal debris. Along the eastern side, glaciers developed only on the shaded side of the highest peaks; so most of this area was not glaciated. This accounts for the subdued rolling topography typical of the Carson Range, as contrasted to the rugged Sierran crest on the west side of the basin.

Climate of the region is strongly influenced by topography. Marine air from the Pacific Ocean, 150 miles to the west, drops its moisture (mostly as snow) as it rises over the crest of the Sierra. Average annual precipitation ranges from more than 50 inches on the western side of the region to about 25 inches along much of the eastern shoreline. The Weather Bureau at Tahoe City, on the west side, reports long-term average snowfall of 213 inches. The fairly long summers are comparatively cool; mean maximum temperature at Tahoe City in July over a 50-year period was 78°F. Winters are cold but seldom severe; mean daily minimum temperature for January over the same period was 17°F. The high elevation and cool temperatures result in a short growing season - an average of only 70 to 120 frost-free days per year at various points near the Lake.

Vegetation includes desert, montane, and alpine species typical of the eastern slopes of the Sierra. Pine and fir forests were heavily logged between 1870 and 1900 when demand for lumber and props for the Nevada silver mines was high. Even so, today the region has good stands of conifers between the Lake level and 9,000 feet, plus considerable areas covered by chaparral and other brush. On fairly level open areas that have a few inches of soil, grasses and other herbage flourished during the short growing season.

Numerous species of wildlife inhabit the Lake Tahoe Region. Deer, bear, mountain lion, coyote, rabbit, raccoon, and several rodents are common. Land birds and waterfowl are present in small numbers, consistent with available habitat. Heavy commercial fishing in the Lake around 1900 depleted native populations of cutthroat trout and whitefish, but kokanee salmon and several species of fish stocked from State hatcheries provide good recreation fishing today. Numerous tributary streams also provide sport fishing.

Soils are generally shallow and highly erodible - easily disturbed and slow to stabilize - but the soil is fairly deep in some bottom lands and glacial debris areas. The varied climate and highly erodible soils combine to make the Lake Tahoe Region a fragile environment; hence, the ecological balance is easily upset. Whenever vegetation is removed, it is not soon replaced. Erosion by wind and water is a constant hazard; it damages pristine features of the Lake, including the spawning areas of native fish.

Changing Environment

Before the white man invaded this area about the middle of the 1800's, the somewhat nomadic Washoe Indian tribe inhabited it. Their name for the lake, "Tahoe," has been variously translated as

"big water," "high water," or "water in a high place." The first recorded white visitors were John Fremont's exploring party (1844); they were soon followed by the first emigrant parties, then by the forty-niners and other western migrants and adventurers.

During most of the following 100 years, Lake Tahoe was the summer recreation area for wealthy Californians, mostly from San Francisco and the Sacramento Valley. The few summer resorts, scattered stores, service stations, and restaurants hardly marred the natural beauty of the region.

Soon after World War II all this began to change. With increased general affluence, steadily and rapidly increasing numbers of vacationers began to visit the area; their visits gradually extended the "season" from summer to the full year. Establishment of year-round casinos at Stateline in 1955 and the phenomenal growth of winter sports added to the influx of both visitors and residents. By unofficial count in 1965, the region had nearly 29,000 yearlong residents - more than double the 1960 Federal census figure. Present projections anticipate more than 50,000 residents by 1980 and an added summer population topping 250,000.

These projected increases in resident and transient populations will inevitably multiply and intensify the environmental problems that already are plaguing the area. Hence the crucial need for planning orderly development that can be sustained by the natural capacities of the region.

Administrative and Governmental Responsibility

The Planning Area established by the Bi-State Planning Compact between the States of California and Nevada is a basin covering 327,878 acres, including the 122,628 acres of lake surface. Governmental jurisdiction over land in the Lake Tahoe Planning Area is complex (table 1). The area is divided between California, (Placer, El Dorado, and Alpine Counties) and Nevada (Washo and Douglas Counties and Carson City). This division of governmental responsibility makes it difficult to coordinate the administration of government in the Area in the interest of protecting the environment.

Nearly half (48.7 percent) of the land area is Federally owned - chiefly in three National Forests totaling 107,762 acres. An additional 4.5 percent is State owned, nearly all in State Parks. Thus, about 53 percent of the land in the Planning Area is publicly owned.

Of nearly 75 miles of lake shoreline, about 18 percent is publicly owned. This is chiefly eight miles belonging to the State of California and five and one-half miles in National Forests.

Table 1. - Land acreage, by jurisdiction, Lake Tahoe Regional Planning Area, February 1971

JURISDICTION	GROSS ACREAGE	FEDERAL LAND ACREAGE	STATE PARK ACREAGE	PRIVATE LAND ACREAGE
Federal:				
Eldorado N. F.	85,518			
Tahoe N. F.	12,060			
Toiyabe N. F.	10,184			
Bur. of Reclamation	64			
	<u>107,826</u>	107,826		
State:				
California	3,552		3,552	
Nevada	6,047		6,047	
	<u>9,599</u>		<u>9,599</u>	
Counties and Cities:				
Alpine	4,170	4,170	0	0
El Dorado	96,887	81,348	3,535	12,004
Placer	46,291	12,124	17	34,150
Washoe	19,700	2,731	3,020	13,949
Douglas	23,538	6,619	709	16,210
Carson City	5,830	834	2,318	2,678
South Lake Tahoe City	5,482	0	0	5,482
Total land area	201,898	107,826	9,599	84,473
Lake Tahoe area	122,628			
Small lakes area	3,352			
Total, Lake Tahoe Region Planning Area	<u>327,878</u>			

1 National Forest land, except 64 acres in Placer County controlled by the Bureau of Reclamation.

2 At legal elevation of 6,229.1 feet above mean sea level.

Tahoe Regional Planning Agency (TRPA)

The Tahoe Regional Planning Agency began work as soon as the Governors of California and Nevada signed the proclamation creating the Bi-State Planning Agency. Public Law 91-148 had enumerated the dangers of deterioration of the natural environment at Tahoe and of the increasing demands on various natural resources and features of the Region; also, it emphatically stated the need to maintain equilibrium between the Region's natural endowment and limitations on one hand and the environment that man is creating. It recognized need for establishing "an area-wide planning agency with powers to adopt and enforce a regional plan of resource conservation and orderly development, to exercise effective environmental controls, and to perform other essential functions"

TRPA was ordered to develop and adopt, within 18 months of its formation (i.e., by September 1971), a plan for regional development that would include separate plans for land use, transportation, conservation, recreational development, and public services and facilities, to name a few. The Agency was further directed to consider and to seek to harmonize the needs of the whole Region with the plans of local governmental units and the existing land use plans of State and Federal agencies.

Since nearly half of the land area in the Lake Tahoe Region is in National Forests, the Forest Service has major responsibility for improving environmental features here. In 1970 it established the Lake Tahoe Basin Planning Team to work with TRPA. Although the Agency and Team have separate organizations and responsibilities, they have cooperated closely to achieve a common goal.

The first section of this publication briefly sketches history of the Lake Tahoe Region that bears on the present environment there. Many interesting episodes in the discovery, early exploration, and subsequent development of the area were necessarily omitted, but the narrative and comment here should orient planners toward the origin of some of the difficult problems they face and the critical issues they must decide. The second section briefly presents some history of the local Washo Indian culture that was extant before the incursion of the white man a century and a quarter ago. It indicates the process of the passing of that culture and suggests types of research and protective effort that should be undertaken in order to preserve as much as possible of this culture for the future.

The authors were meticulous in crediting sources of their information and quotations. Since extensive bibliography has not been deemed to be useful to regional planners, for whom this report is published, these sources of information have not been included here; however, specialists and other interested persons may consult lists of publications on file at the Lake Valley District Ranger Office, in South Lake Tahoe, California.

HISTORIC LAND AND RESOURCE USE PATTERNS

More than any other locale in the American West, perhaps, the Lake Tahoe Region presents unique and sometimes unattractive anomalies in its patterns of development and use. Any student of the basin's forest or range ecology soon becomes aware that its vegetal sites and types show striking anomalies and perplexing contrasts. Excellent stands of Jeffrey pine, red fir, or white fir frequently and abruptly terminate in large fields of waist-high manzanita or snowbrush, with little or no change in soils or climate to account for it. These anomalies and startling contrasts in land use and vegetation composition make sense only when they are studied in context with the hectic history of the white man's tenure and use of the land here. Accordingly this booklet proposes merely to show those facets of the white man's past activities in the Tahoe Basin that have influenced or helped determine present spatial and land use patterns and vegetal cover. Review of this history leads to an inescapable conclusion: the old truism that a country that fails to learn lessons implicit in its past mistakes is doomed to repeat them in the future.

DISCOVERY AND EXPLORATION

The first white men known to have seen Lake Tahoe were Lieut. John Charles Fremont and his expedition's topographer, Charles Preuss. The date was February 14, 1844. They did not then set foot on Tahoe's shore, but they viewed it from Red Lake Peak and labeled it "Mountain Lake" on their expedition's maps¹. Four years later, in his "Geographical Memoir and Map," Fremont used the name

¹ Edward B. Scott. 1957. The Saga of Lake Tahoe