

Attachment 1
Pinecrest Stakeholder Workshop
(December 8, 2011) Agenda

AGENDA

Pinecrest Stakeholder Workshop

December 8, 2011

6:00 p.m. – 10:00 p.m.

6:00 – 6:10

Opening

Welcome Justin
Safety
Housekeeping

6:10 – 6:20

Introductions Everyone

6:20– 6:40

Break 6:40-6:50

Background info & Meeting Objective Mark

Review the Background handout
Share objective of workshop

6:50 – 9:45

Break 8:30-8:40

Topic 1: Boat Mooring

Describe Issue: Patti/Mark
Discuss mooring solutions: Group

Topic 2: Flat water boating access & storage

Describe issue: Patti/Mark
Discuss solutions: Group

Topic 3: Restrictions on boat type or size

Describe issue: Patti/Mark
Discuss solutions: Group

9:45– 10:00

Closing remarks Mark/Patti/Justin

Notes:

Attachment 2
12-8-11 Stakeholder Meeting
Background Information

Pinecrest Shoreline Management Plan Stakeholder Meeting Background Information

December 8, 2011

One of PG&E's objectives for developing a Shoreline Management Plan is to maintain an appropriate balance between the prudent property management requirements of its FERC license and the public's recreation interests. The SMP will assist PG&E in balancing license requirements and public recreation needs with environmental, biological, and cultural resource protection. It will also assist the STF in balancing the needs of the general public for recreation with the needs of entities with STF special use permits, such as commercial businesses, non-profit organizations, and residential cabin permittees.

Because the STF permits special uses on STF lands, the STF is responsible for permitting private uses within the FERC boundary. These uses include permitting the commercial marina/resort located in the southern part of reservoir and docks and walkways used by seasonal permittees on lands outside of the FERC boundary that enable them to access Pinecrest Lake.

The STF and FERC decided to require that an SMP be developed for Pinecrest Lake after reviewing findings of several relicensing studies conducted as part of the Final License Application (see Exhibit E of the Environmental Report). These studies, which examined recreational resources and use patterns along the shoreline of Pinecrest Lake, influenced the STF's decision to include a requirement to develop an SMP for Pinecrest Lake as part of its 4e Conditioning Authority. FERC agreed that developing an SMP would help better control shoreline use at Pinecrest Lake and required that an SMP be developed.

FERC Exhibit E Findings

"Exhibit E" is the Environmental part of a license application/NEPA assessment that is written by FERC. The following list highlights some of the issues and conditions identified by FERC related to the recreational use patterns along the shoreline at Pinecrest Lake that led to the requirement of developing an SMP for Pinecrest Lake:

- *The STF must manage conflicting uses as space for individual activities becomes limited. Examples of this are dogs off of leashes, swimmers in the mooring areas, and fishing near swimmers, noise from the campers affecting the enjoyment of recreation residence owners and vice versa.*
- *Many user conflicts were identified by those interviewed as part of the recreation studies. Specifically the conflicts identified were between: swimmers and anglers, recreationists and dogs not on leashes, sailboat users and anglers, sailboat users and swimmers, swimmers and motorized boat users.*

- *The high number of conflicting uses identified by the visitors indicates that management changes may be desirable along the shoreline. Many of the conflicts appear to be related to the area adjacent to the designated swimming area where sailboats and other non-motorized watercraft are moored. It may be advisable to eliminate overnight boat mooring or, alternatively, designate a portion of this area for boat mooring only. By eliminating or at least concentrating boat mooring in one area of the shore, there would be more beach available to accommodate a variety of activities and reduce user conflicts.*

FERC License Requirements

USDA Forest Service 4(e) Condition No. 29, Recreation Facilities and Administration, required the development of an SMP for Pinecrest Lake as part of the FERC license. Among the directives of Condition No. 29 was a requirement that PG&E prepare several recreation-oriented plans, among them an SMP. **The directive for the SMP is as follows:**

*The Shoreline Management Plan shall include the management of the reservoir shoreline. This plan will address the privately owned boat docks and mooring balls, and **include zoning of certain sections of the shoreline for swimming, fishing and shoreline boat access.***

Condition 29 also required PG&E to develop a Recreation Implementation Plan (PG&E, 2010). This plan included several conceptual design plans for recreational development within the FERC Project boundary, some of which would be located along the shoreline of the Pinecrest Lake reservoir. The conceptual design plans identified various types of recreational use areas located along the reservoir shoreline between the boat ramp and the American with Disabilities Act (ADA) accessible fishing pier. These areas include a sailboat/launch zone, a fishing zone, two hand launch areas, and three beach areas. These types of recreational uses are reflected in the shoreline use areas developed for this SMP.

Pinecrest Basin Plan

Pinecrest Lake is located within the STF; the STF Forest Plan (USFS, 2010) provides direction on how land and natural resources are to be managed within the STF. The shoreline and most of the bottom of the Pinecrest Lake reservoir lie within the STF; therefore, this SMP must be consistent with the STF Forest Plan.

The Forest Plan divides the STF into multiple management areas. Pinecrest Lake is in the Pinecrest Basin Management Area, a 7,060-acre area that includes the Pinecrest Recreation Area (which contains Pinecrest Lake, an extensive recreation complex of campgrounds, a picnic/day-use area, a commercial center, a resort, a marina, recreation residences, and organization camps) and the Dodge Ridge Ski Area. The STF Forest Plan identifies desired future conditions within each management area. The desired future conditions identify how the STF wants the management area to function in the future based upon issues, concerns, and opportunities that were discussed and developed with public input during the Forest Plan planning process. A number of the desired future conditions for the Pinecrest Basin Management Area directly apply to the development of the Pinecrest SMP; therefore, this SMP must be consistent with them. Table 1 identifies the desired future conditions that are relevant to this SMP.

Table 1. Desired Future Conditions for the Pinecrest Basin Management Area Directly Relevant to the Shoreline Management Plan	
Practices	Desired Future Condition
Developed Recreation Site Management – Public Sector	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Personal boat mooring is available that does not interfere with day users and people fishing. 2. The swimming area is appropriately sized and managed for swimming safety. The beach areas have plenty of sand covering them. 3. Dogs are kept on a leash and their scat is picked up and properly disposed of. 4. Boat storage does not interfere with day users. Compliance with rules and regulations is achieved.
Facility Operation and Maintenance	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5. Launching facilities are safe and are accessible to all users. Hand launch areas are provided.

The Pinecrest Basin Management Area comprises six management zones that represent different uses and management directions: Zone 1 Day Use, Zone 2 Commercial Use, Zone 3 Recreation Residence/Summer Home Tract, Zone 4 Public Camping, Zone 5 Open Space/Ecological, and Zone 6 Administration/Utilities Infrastructure. The entire shoreline of Pinecrest Lake falls into Zone 1, the Day Use management zone. Lying just beyond the Day Use management zone (but outside of the FERC Project boundary) are areas of Recreation Residence/Summer Home Tract, Open Space/Ecological, and Administration/Utilities management zones.

The STF Forest Plan provides standards and guidelines for how various resources within each management zone are to be managed (STF, 2010). Because the Pinecrest Lake shoreline falls into Zone 1, the Day Use management zone, the Forest Plan's standards and guidelines for this management zone are also applicable to this Pinecrest SMP, which must be consistent with them. Table 2 lists the standards and guidelines that are relevant to this SMP.

Table 2. Day-Use Management Area Standards and Guidelines Directly Relevant to the Shoreline Management Plan	
Practices	Standards and Guidelines^a
Developed Recreation Site Management – Public Sector	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Mooring tie-downs are confined to designated areas and are generally limited to sailboats. 2. Overnight shore mooring is permitted in specific locations only. 3. From May 15 to September 15, dogs are not allowed in the Day Use management zone between Pinecrest Avenue/Pinecrest Lake Road and the lake, and the Marina and the fishing pier.

Attachment 3
Focused Stakeholder Meeting–Pinecrest Shoreline
Management Plan Flip Chart Notes–June 11, 2011

Focused Stakeholder Meeting – Pinecrest Shoreline Management Plan

Flip Chart Notes – June 11, 2011

Boat Mooring

Informal walkabout survey last August noted

195 mooring buoys – float and anchor

159 boats attached to buoys

Issue: Sailing club places racing buoys and tower around the lake seasonally

- From week before July 4th to end of August each year.
- Approximately 7-8 lbs weight
- Marked “Do Not Tie Up”

Solution: Make the buoys and tower ‘official’ size and markings for sailing equipment and accommodate use within the lake

Issue: 10 El Toros anchored all season using heavy weight and short leash

Solution: Not an issue (number and location appropriate)

Issue: Laser sailboat users – separate boating group, use moorings as temporary on-water storage during stay (one week typical)

Solution: Not an issue (use appropriate for area)

Issue: Hobie-cat sailboats – some individual owners, others used by the boy scouts (six boats moored on the lake)

Solution: Not part of SMP however, FS will look into special use permit with boy scouts

Issue: Moorings are currently not formally organized (users have self-selected with non-power primarily on south side and powered boats congregated around/near the marina). Locations are good – not an issue however, lack of permit results in wide variations in materials used for buoys, and in placement and numbers of buoys or moorings. Boats appear to be stored on the lake with infrequent use and unclear ownership.

Solution: Mooring permitting program – FS administered because moorings are ‘grounded’ on the bottom of the lake which is FS land. If supply is less than demand, use a lottery system to permit mooring use.

Limit number of moorings based on:

- Reasonable locations for moorings with defined-size boat per mooring
- Area designations to encourage non-motorized on south side

- Safe space available – sort by unit area (mooring/square foot) density of mooring area dependent on board size
- Look at Department of Boating and Waterways for standard design and material information for buoys and moorings
- User (individual or group) to be permitted
- Consistent with buoy use for recreational boats at FS permittee cabins.

Issue: Currently no size limit for boats on the lake. Speed limit (25 mph) but no size limit for boat. The marina provides 200 boat slips for boats less than 17.5 feet – there is a long waiting list to acquire one of these. The marina also offers 65 slips for rent by the day/we/month. No space to accommodate party boats (double pontoon boats).

Solution: Request County pass ordinance to limit size of boat and/or motor size.

Issue: Enforcement of existing regulations has been inconsistent. County boat patrol is sporadic. Need wake control.

Solution: FS will develop an Enforcement Plan to describe how new staff will be used to increase enforcement. Provide reserved parking space for county sheriff.

Who are we trying to accommodate?

- Boaters/campers
- Boaters/day-use
- Boaters/cabin owners
- Boaters/Group camps-organizations

Overnight Storage

Issue: Accompanied boats on the beach are OK – nosed into sand – no ties. Boats tied up/chained to shore day/night are not OK. Forest Plan supports day use only, not overnight storage. Desire expressed for overnight storage from kayak users.

Solution(s):

- Enforce regulations
- Boat storage (on or off site) could be concessionaire
- Kayak/canoe moorings
- Walk-to courtesy dock with on-water storage area
 - Could have one at south side and one at marina side to accommodate approximately 20 boats each
- Make access and storage easy to use for kayakers/canoeists to encourage non-motorized boating use at Pinecrest (long-term vision)

Shoreline User Conflicts

Issue: Swimmers outside swim area and in among the boats.

Solution: No solutions – no desire expressed to increase the swimming area.

Issue: Boaters traveling over the speed limit.

Solution: Enforce speed limit

Issue: Swimmer and angler conflicts at the fishing platform

Solution: Cordon off the fishing pier using buoy system to eliminate swimming within a defined distance from this location.

Issue: Dogs barking continuously – need direction matrix on who to call by incident type.

Solution: Contact matrix showing who has jurisdiction for various activities/incidents at the lake.

Issue: Overnight or day-long storage of belongings on beach to reserve space. Tents obstruct view of others trying to enjoy the day use area.

Solution: This is FS issue, not SMP issue.

Issue: Large inflatables both in and out of the swim area are dangerous.

Solution: PG&E consultant will investigate how these are handled on other reservoirs. FS could post sign “No inflatables over XX size on lake.” Then enforce to the sign.

Issue: Erosion on the shoreline – not clear if this was covered during re-licensing. May be opportunity to address size and speed of boats to protect shoreline from erosion.

Solution: Encourage County to address if erosion considered issue.

Final thoughts - Check back with group to see how implementation is going?

Convene monitoring group (same people around this table)? Adaptive approach?

Attachment 4
Final License Application Pinecrest Lake
Recreation Study Review

Opening the Project roads that are presently closed to public vehicular access would not provide additional access routes for the public to recreational opportunities. Although this action might result in easier access for the public, the decision to restrict public vehicular access on these roads was based on public safety, and this circumstance has not changed since it was originally determined to restrict access. Public safety considerations include both the presence of Project facilities as well as the design of the roads that are narrow and steep with few turnouts; these roads are not designed to accommodate recreational use. Additional access will not be needed in the future since all of the Licensee-proposed recreation facility improvements are located at existing recreation sites. Pedestrian access to Relief Reservoir is appropriate and adequate.

7.5.2 Pinecrest Lake Recreation Study (Study 8.3.8)

The Pinecrest Lake Recreation Study was designed to answer many issue questions that overlapped with other studies (Pinecrest Lake Level and Regional Recreation). The list of all issue questions addressed by this study are included here for comprehensiveness however, the answers to some of these questions are included in the conclusion sections of the other studies as noted below.

Issue Questions Addressed – R-2, R-3, R-5, R-6, R-11, R-13, R-15, R-17, R-18, R-19 and R-21.

R-2: Does the Project cause recreational impacts/benefits outside of the Project boundaries and if so, what are they? R-3: Does the Project induce recreational uses and, if so, what kinds, how much and where are they? R-5: Does the Project include any recreational facilities? Are there opportunities for additional recreation? What are the projected demands? How would additional facilities be prioritized? R-6: Does the Project have direct impacts on recreation and, if so, what? R-11: Does the Project affect current levels of recreational use and, if so, which uses and how? (see Pinecrest Lake Level Study) R-13: What effect does the Project have on existing Pinecrest Lake levels? Should a rule curve be established for operation of the Pinecrest Lake? (see Pinecrest Lake Level Study) R-15: How accessible are the Project facilities to persons with disabilities? R-17: How will the pool level of Pinecrest Lake (Strawberry Reservoir) be affected during the recreation season and at other times of the year? Can the draw down to levels that affect recreation be held off until later in the recreation season?" (see Pinecrest Lake Level Study) R-18: Can mitigation for public use around Pinecrest Lake be included specifically, can restroom facilities along the lake loop trail and a means to collect and remove trash from around the lake be provided? R-19: Can off-Project camping and other recreational facilities be created to relieve pressure at Pinecrest? R-21: What are social and resource carrying capacities related to the Project's recreation areas? What would the carrying capacity be for various combinations of recreation use?

The subjects of these issue questions have been organized in five categories: 1) Existing Facilities and Opportunities, 2) Current Recreational Use, 3) Future Demand and Needs, 4) Carrying Capacity and 5) Additional Facilities.

7.5.2.1 Study Objectives and Study Area

In general, SPLAT recommended that issue questions related to the reservoirs and forebays be addressed by conducting a suite of recreational studies including: 1) facility inventory; 2) existing use estimates; 3) demand surveys; 4) carrying capacity estimates (this study was modified from the original Pinecrest Reservoir Recreation Study Plan and was subsequently approved by SPLAT); 5) needs assessment; and 6) facility suitability. The study area included the area surrounding Pinecrest reservoir.

7.5.2.2 Study Methods

The Licensee's methods conformed to methods recommended by SPLAT. These were to: 1) identify existing recreational facilities and opportunities; 2) estimate current use; 3) identify future demand and needs; 4) estimate carrying capacity; and 5) if appropriate, identify potential additional facilities.

Existing Facilities and Opportunities

The Licensee identified recreational opportunities and facilities at Pinecrest Lake by visiting the reservoirs and the existing facilities. Pinecrest Lake is the only Project reservoir with developed recreation facilities; however, these were constructed and are maintained by the STF and are not Project recreation facilities. The Licensee evaluated these STF facilities for accessibility using the proposed guidelines of the U.S. Architectural and Transportation Barriers Compliance Board, which is consistent with Forest Service policy (USDA 2000).

Current Recreational Use

The Licensee estimated recreational use using three methods: 1) the Licensee's direct observations of recreation activity and resource impacts; 2) the Licensee's face-to-face interviews of recreationists and; 3) responses to a mail-in questionnaire.

The study plan called for observations and interviews on two weekdays, three weekends, and three holiday weekends. At Pinecrest Lake, the locations for observations and interviews were the Pinecrest Day Use Area, Pinecrest Loop Trail and the Pinecrest Campground. Surveys dates and times were randomly selected from Memorial Day through Labor Day. During the summer of 2000, the Licensee completed observations and interviews on two weekdays (Thursday, July 13, 2000 and Thursday, September 21, 2000), eight weekends (June 2-4, 2000, September 15-17, 2000 and every Saturday, September 23 through October 28) and three holiday weekends (Memorial Day Weekend, May 26 through 28; July Fourth Weekend, June 30 through July 4; and Labor Day Weekend, September 1 through September 4). A single "observation" was considered to be one observer visiting any of the sites at Pinecrest Lake listed above and counting the number of recreationists observed at this location and noting the activity of each recreationist. Once all the recreationists were counted in a location, the observation was considered complete.

Most observations took between 5 and 40 minutes. A copy of the observation survey form is included in the Appendix.

During the course of performing direct recreation observations, the Licensee conducted face-to-face interviews with 204 randomly selected recreationists and completed a questionnaire for each interview. The questionnaire included 33 questions, which were reviewed by STF and approved by SPLAT prior to the study, including questions that provided an opportunity for the respondent to offer general comments. A copy of the questionnaire form and the summarized data is included in the Appendix.

Additional information was also obtained through 230 mail-in questionnaires that were sent in October 2000 to over 400 private individuals and commercial businesses that have Special Use Permits with the STF at Pinecrest. This questionnaire included 20 questions related to patterns of use, sense of crowding, aesthetic quality of the reservoir and desired management changes and included an opportunity for providing general comments. A copy of the questionnaire form is included in the Appendix.

The method the Licensee used to estimate recreational boating use at Pinecrest Reservoir was a series of aerial surveys to count active watercraft on the reservoir surface. This consisted of four fixed-wing flights over the entire reservoir around 9:00 in the morning and 1:30 in the afternoon on two Saturdays: June 30 and July 28, 2001. The June 30 date was chosen to represent a holiday summer weekend (Fourth of July) and July 28 was chosen to represent a non-holiday summer weekend. All watercraft that were on the reservoir surface and not in docks or moored were counted, and pictures were taken to document use patterns. The Tuolumne County Sheriff also provided boat counts to the Licensee from aerial surveys they performed for 2000 and 2001.

Future Demand and Needs

The methods used by the Licensee to assess future demand and needs included the recreation user interviews and reviews of existing Forest Service, county and state plans and the publication *Outdoor Recreation in American Life: A National Assessment of Demand and Supply Trends* (Cordell 1999).

Carrying Capacity

Developing a carrying capacity estimate is a component of the Pinecrest Reservoir Recreation Study. During the course of completing the study, the Licensee met with the STF to further define the task to address the agency's concerns at Pinecrest Lake. The STF identified their concern to be focused on the effects of changing the mix of recreation uses and not on the capacity of the reservoir surface or recreation facilities. Based on consultation with the STF, the study focused on trading-off the uses which require the most space to allow for more uses that are less space-intensive. The three potential changes in management that were evaluated in this study were: 1) eliminating large motor boats (i.e., party boats) from the reservoir, 2) zoning the beach between the point on the west shore and the fishing pier on the south shore for swimming only and remove the boat moorings and 3) creating more parking.

Additional Facilities

The methods used to assess the need for additional facilities included gathering and analyzing the responses to the recreation user interviews that indicated what recreational facilities the respondents would like to see at Pinecrest Lake. Responses to the mail-in questionnaires and the Licensee's site inspections were also included in the analysis. Consultation with the STF staff and a review of their LRMP were used to evaluate the appropriateness and prioritization of additional facilities.

7.5.2.3 Study Results

Existing Facilities and Opportunities

The recreational opportunities and facilities at Pinecrest Lake are described in detail in Section 7.3.4.

Pinecrest Lake is the most popular recreation areas on the STF with many developed recreation facilities including campgrounds, day use area, boat launch, resorts, and recreation residences. These developed facilities include amenities such as potable water, flush toilets and nearby commercial stores that are attractive to visitors desiring a high level of comfort and convenience. The busiest season of use is during the summer however there are also visitors to the area from the Dodge Ridge Ski Area which is located less than five miles away from Pinecrest. The campgrounds usually open on the first or second weekend in May and close in October. Occupancy levels for the campgrounds at Pinecrest from 1998 to 2001 are shown on Table E7.5.3 below.

TABLE E7.5-3
Occupancy data for the Campgrounds at Pinecrest.

Period of Time/weekend or weekday	% Occupancy of Campgrounds at Pinecrest											
	1998			1999			2000			2001		
	PC ¹	MV ²	PI ³	PC	MV	PI	PC	MV	PI	PC	MV	PI
Before Memorial Day												
weekday	8	30	3	8	13	0	6	40	0	10	N/A	N/A
weekend	9	0	16	22	0	N/A	15	closed	0	25	N/A	N/A
Memorial Day to Labor Day												
weekday	70	60	40	72	64	51	73	29	34	79	63	N/A
weekend	84	80	88	91	88	89	91	42	70	96	87	N/A
After Labor Day												
weekday	34	15	15	N/A	N/A	N/A	11	closed	0	27	N/A	N/A
weekend	42	3	44	N/A	N/A	N/A	38	closed	83	88	N/A	N/A

¹Pinecrest Campground

²Meadowview Campground

³Pioneer Group Campground

The Licensee reviewed the STF facilities at Pinecrest Campground, day use area, and boat launch to evaluate their condition and accessibility to persons with disabilities. The Licensee inspected these areas on May 17, 2001. The results of the accessibility assessment are included in the Appendix.

1. Pinecrest Campground – The facility was constructed in the 1960's and is maintained by the STF. There are 200 units with spurs, fire rings and tables. Potable water is available and trash receptacles are provided. The restrooms are in good condition but many do not meet accessibility standards because of the approach, slope barriers, door width and fixtures. The STF has received funding to retrofit two of the restrooms but there are still deficiencies within the campground. New accessible paths have been constructed that connect the campground to the day use area and commercial businesses. Many paths of travel within the campground that connect campsites with the restrooms, water or trash receptacles have broken and cracked asphalt and slopes that exceed accessible standards. Some of the campsites have spurs with deteriorating asphalt surfacing and some spurs are too short to accommodate recreational vehicles. Some of the wooden barriers along the access road are broken or missing. The STF has replaced the fixtures on the water spigots with accessible handles and installed accessible picnic tables at many of the campsites. The Pinecrest Campground is operated and maintained by a concessionaire through a permit from the STF. Under the terms of the permit, the concessionaire collects all fees and is responsible for 'tenant' types of maintenance (i.e., repairing locks/restroom fixtures, painting). In addition, the concessionaire may, with permission from the Forest Service, elect to offset up to 25 percent of the fees due to the STF per year by replacing worn infrastructure in the campground. The STF has listed Pinecrest Campground as its number one priority on the Forest's Accessibility Action Plan (USDA 1999).
2. Pinecrest Day Use Area – The day use and facilities restrooms were constructed and are maintained by the STF. The day use area includes picnic sites, trail, restrooms, amphitheater and fishing access pier. The picnic sites are clean and well maintained by the STF. The STF has installed accessible tables at some of the sites. New paths were constructed in the day use area in 1999, which are accessible, however there are drinking fountains and benches adjacent to the path that do not have a connecting surface to the path. Some modifications have been made to increase accessibility but there are deficiencies such as approach, fixtures and door width. The restrooms are clean and well maintained however the sinks, toilets, floors, walls and hardware appear dated and worn. The amphitheater is not accessible to persons with disabilities and the STF has funding to rebuild this facility in 2002 and 2003. The fishing access pier is well maintained by the STF and it is accessible to persons with disabilities. Several deficiencies were noted on the Pinecrest Loop Trail. These include: areas of erosion, poor signage, trash along the trail, evidence of improper disposal of human waste near the trail to Cleo's Bath, and unmaintained trail tread and waterbars. The STF has listed Pinecrest Day Use Area as the number two priority on the Forest's Accessibility Action Plan (USDA 1999).
3. Boat Launch – The boat ramp was constructed by and is maintained by the STF. The boat launch has a paved ramp and courtesy dock located near the marina and day use area, which are both in good condition. The length of the boat ramp provides paved launch access during the recreation season and as the reservoir lowers in the fall, becomes unusable in early October. The courtesy dock is not accessible to persons with disabilities and it is also out of the water at the end of the recreation season when the reservoir level is low.

Current Recreation Use

The Licensee performed a total of 211 observations of recreational use at the Pinecrest Campground, day use area and loop trail over the course of 29 days. In general the observations at the reservoir showed that the highest period of use occurred in the afternoon and more people were observed at the reservoir on weekends and holidays than on weekdays. On the reservoir surface the most frequently observed activities were motorized boating, sailboating and paddle boating. Based on the observation data, the percentage of the type of watercraft observed were: motorized boats 51.9 percent, motorized party boats 7.2 percent, non-motorized kayaks, canoes and row boats 16.9 percent, sailboats 7.9 percent, and paddle boats 16.1 percent. Speed restrictions on the reservoir do not allow high-speed boating activities such as waterskiing, and personal watercraft (PWC) use are not permitted to operate on the reservoir. Along the shoreline fishing, swimming and sunbathing were the most frequently observed activities and the loop hiking trail around the reservoir receives a high level of use. Adjacent to the reservoir, many visitors enjoy the reservoir by camping at the 200-unit Pinecrest Campground. A detailed summary of the direct observation data is provided in the Appendix.

The Licensee conducted two types of recreation surveys to capture differences in attitudes and preferences between two users groups. These groups are 1) special use permit holders including recreation residence owners and commercial recreation businesses and 2) visitors to the area that are staying in campgrounds or visiting for the day. The surveys mailed to special use permit holders and returned to the Licensee are referred to in this report as '*questionnaires*' and the on-site surveys by the Licensee at different locations with recreation activity are referred to as '*interviews*'. Notable differences exist between these two groups. Questionnaire respondents have a broader perspective of Pinecrest Lake since many of the respondents have been coming to the area for generations; they have seen changes in use patterns over time. Additionally, the attitudes and preferences of this group are based, for most users, on multiple visits to the area during different times of year. This group of users has more of a residential perspective of the area as opposed to those interviewed who may only visit the area once during the year as their family vacation.

The Licensee conducted face-to-face interviews with 204 recreation users over the course of 29 days. In general, the age of the median respondent was between 41 and 50 years with a median party size of four to six people. The primary activity and secondary activities identified by most users was resting and relaxing. This can be viewed as a general response that does not provide specific activity information; the second most common primary and secondary activities were fishing and hiking. The overall visitors' average length of stay was two days. For those visitors staying overnight, the average length of stay was three nights. As part of the recreation user questionnaire, visitors were asked to provide their place of residence. The cities listed by the visitors were grouped by regional area and this data is presented in Table E7.5-4 below. A more detailed summary of the recreation user interviews is provided in the Appendix.

TABLE E7.5-4

Percentage of visitors by regional origin based on 204 interviews by the Licensee at Pinecrest Lake in 2000.

<i>Regional Origin of Visitors</i>	
California-Bay Area	35%
California-Central Valley	34%
California-Southern	4%
California-Northern	2%
California-Central Foothill/Mountain Communities	22%
Unknown and Out-of-State	2%

Pinecrest Lake receives high visitor use especially on holidays, and visitors experience crowding. Day users, in particular, have a difficult time finding parking. Considering this circumstance, the questionnaire included a question about whether visitors would be willing to park at another location and ride a shuttle to Pinecrest Lake. Thirty five percent responded that they would be willing to park and take a shuttle to the area, 59 percent said they would not and 6 percent did not answer the question. The main reason people gave for not wanting to take a shuttle was inconvenience.

User satisfaction ratings were generally high. On a scale of ten, the average rating for the most popular activity, fishing was 8.2 and the average overall rating was 9.1.

Of the 400 questionnaires that the Licensee sent to Special Use Permit holders at Pinecrest Lake, 230 responses were received. The age of the median respondent was between 61 and 70 years of age and most respondents visited their vacation residence or operated their business in July and August. Their use during the winter months from November to April is approximately half of that which occurs in July and August. The primary consideration respondents cited for determining their visits to Pinecrest Lake was season of year or climate. Similar to the recreation users, the most popular activities that the respondents enjoy at Pinecrest Lake include boating and fishing. Sailboating was more popular with this group of users than the respondents to the Licensee's face-to-face interviews conducted at the reservoir.

The effects of the lowering reservoir level were identified in the responses to the question on the mail-in questionnaire, "*Are there any activities that you enjoy participating in at Pinecrest Lake that are affected by the level of the lake?*" There were 230 completed surveys returned to the Licensee; 133 of the survey responses to this question were 'no' or a response was not provided on the survey form. There were 102 affirmative responses on the survey forms of which 33 comments (32% of the affirmative responses) said that boating and swimming become dangerous activities as the lowering reservoir level exposes rocks. There were 30 responses (29% of the affirmative responses) which stated that boating and fishing become restricted when the boat ramp is out of the water and 13 (13% of the affirmative responses) stated that swimming areas become muddy and unattractive.

The questionnaire also had specific questions addressing the aesthetic quality of the reservoir at various times of the year. In general, most respondents were pleased with the visual quality of the reservoir during the summer months from Memorial Day weekend through Labor Day. A summary of the responses to the question regarding the visual quality of the reservoir during the year is presented in Table E7.5-5 below.

TABLE E7.5-5

Summarized results of 230 responses (in terms of percentage of responses) to mail-in questionnaires regarding the visual quality of Pinecrest Lake.

<i>Description of Visual Quality</i>	<i>Percent of Responses by Time of Year</i>								
	<i>Jan. 1</i>	<i>Mar. 1</i>	<i>May 1</i>	<i>Memorial Day Weekend</i>	<i>Fourth of July</i>	<i>Aug. 1</i>	<i>Labor Day Weekend</i>	<i>Oct. 1</i>	<i>Dec. 1</i>
Lake is full/no high water mark visible and visually pleasing	3	4	26	71	56	25	7	0	0
Lake is mostly full/only slight drop in lake elevation but still visually pleasing	0	3	20	7	20	43	28	7	.1
Lake is drawn down/high watermark is noticeable and beginning to interfere with visual enjoyment	.1	7	5	.1	.1	13	34	27	2
Lake is drawn down/high watermark is apparent and disturbs visual enjoyment	6	10	2	.1	0	1	11	30	13
Lake is at minimum level/high watermark dominates the view/visually unattractive state	33	16	1	0	0	0	.1	9	45
N/A - don't notice the lake level	13	12	5	2	2	2	2	6	10
No Response	45	48	41	20	22	16	17	20	29

General comments were also received regarding the reservoir fluctuation. There were 39 comments from respondents that indicated that they enjoy the reservoir when it is drawn down. They stated that it is visually pleasing to them when it is covered with snow and it provides an area for sledding and cross-country skiing. A detailed summary of the responses to the mail-in questionnaire is provided in the Appendix.

Pinecrest Lake is the most heavily used recreation area on the STF and the vast number of visitors to the reservoir, particularly on holiday weekends, made counting visitors and their respective activities difficult. Because of this, the Licensee reviewed other data sources including the STF use estimates for 1996 to 2000, and the use data from 1998 to 2001 for the Pinecrest, Meadowview and Pioneer campgrounds to develop the visitor use estimates. Information from these two sources is discussed below followed by the Licensee's recreation use estimate for Pinecrest Lake.

Table E7.5-6 below summarizes the use estimates for 1996 through 2000 provided by the STF staff. These estimates were developed from STF staff observations and campground use information received from the campground concessionaire which assumed five people per campsite in the campgrounds and five people per car in the day use area.

TABLE E7.5-6

STF data for estimated annual use at Pinecrest facilities.

	<i>Number of Visitors</i>					
	<i>1996</i>	<i>1997</i>	<i>1998</i>	<i>1999</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>Average</i>
Pinecrest Campground	79,000	89,800	87,300	80,500	79,500	83,220
Meadowview Campground	41,500	42,900	38,800	36,000	33,700	38,580
Pioneer Group Campground	5,800	4,300	4,800	4,500	4,500	4,780
Pinecrest Day Use Area	219,000	221,000	209,000	not available	203,000	213,000

Table E7.5-7 below summarizes the use estimates for 1998 through 2001 provided by Dodge Ridge, which is the concessionaire that has operated the STF campgrounds at Pinecrest during this period of time. These estimates were developed assuming five people per campsite in the campgrounds.

TABLE E7.5-7

Estimated annual overnight use at Pinecrest, Meadowview and Pioneer Campgrounds from concessionaire (Dodge Ridge) data.

	<i>Number of Visitors</i>				
	<i>1998</i>	<i>1999</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2001</i>	<i>Average</i>
Pinecrest Campground	94,715	78,570	94,230	92,925	90,110
Meadowview Campground	36,535	34,255	33,900	32,530	34,305
Pioneer Group Campground	9,750	9,000	5,700	not available	8,150

Although the above data could be used to estimate use, there appears to be some variation in these use figures from the different sources. The Licensee considered this data and evaluated the observation data collected as part of the Pinecrest Lake Recreation Study Plan to estimate use levels and determined that a more accurate estimate could be prepared using campground use data and responses to the interview questions conducted at the Pinecrest day use area and Pinecrest Loop Trail. This approach is more desirable than using the observation data for the following reasons. First, the observations were difficult to complete because of the high density of people on the beach and day use sites at the lakeshore. In some cases the observer reported use counts for only one-third of the beach area because it was not physically possible for the observer to view and count all of the persons sitting side by side on the beach; it was simply too crowded. The effects of this alone may account for the observation data being three times less than the estimates calculated by using data from the STF and the campground concessionaire. Secondly, in the campground, the observers were not always able to see visitors that may have been in tents, campers, recreational vehicles or otherwise out of view. Also, use counts were not conducted at Pioneer and Meadowview campgrounds. And finally, the campground use estimates provided by the concessionaire have a high degree of reliability since accurate record keeping is required under the terms of their Special Use Permit to operate the campgrounds.

The estimated annual use at Pinecrest is a composite of overnight and day use visitors. Overnight visitors stay at the three nearby campgrounds listed in Table E7.5-7, private cabins or homes, private resorts and organization camps. Day use visitors travel to the area from their homes in nearby communities. Overnight use from the campgrounds can be most accurately estimated from the campground concessionaire use data. These figures are listed above in Table E7.5-7.

The remaining components of recreation use are estimated based on the responses to the interviews conducted at the Pinecrest day use area and the Pinecrest Loop Trail. Analysis of the data with regard to party size for each respondent show that 293 of the visitors represented by the interview respondents stayed at one of the three campgrounds listed in Table E7.5-7. The remaining 913 visitors were visiting the area for the day or staying at cabins, homes, private resorts and organization camps. This number of people is approximately three times the number of people who are staying in the campgrounds. Assuming all of the visitors in the campgrounds

are visiting the day use areas at Pinecrest Lake, it is reasonable to assume that the campground estimates from the concessionaire data accurately estimates the proportion of day use attributed to visitors staying at in the campgrounds. Based on the interview responses, the remainder of the day use can be estimated proportionate to the estimated campground use. Using this approach, the recreation use estimates for Pinecrest Lake are calculated below in Table E7.5-8.

TABLE E7.5-8
Licensee's estimated annual recreation use at Pinecrest Lake.

	<i>Number of Visitors</i>				
	<i>1998</i>	<i>1999</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2001</i>	<i>Average</i>
Pinecrest Campground	94,715	78,570	94,230	92,925	90,110
Meadowview Campground	36,535	34,255	33,900	32,530	34,305
Pioneer Group Campground	9,750	9,000	5,700	not available	8,150
Estimated day use from visitors staying in the campgrounds					132,565
Estimated day use from day users and visitors staying at private cabins/homes, private resorts, organization camps					397,695
Ratio of these users to day users staying in the campgrounds is 3:1 (132,565 visits X 3)					
Estimated Annual No. of Visits					530,260

During the course of completing the recreation studies the Licensee had many visits to Pinecrest at various times of the year and discussed recreation use at Pinecrest with the STF staff. These opportunities afforded the Licensee with direct observations of recreational use and an understanding of the management issues that the STF staff face in managing this important recreational area that are not captured in visitor surveys. The sheer numbers of people that visit Pinecrest cause a variety of management issues that the STF staff deal with on a daily basis. Parking and traffic circulation cause frustration to many users. As described in the Land Management and Aesthetics section of the application, high visitation also translates into law enforcement problems such as parking violations, illegal fires, vegetation and environmental damage, vandalism, drug use and theft. The STF must also manage conflicting uses as space for individual activities becomes limited. Examples of this are dogs off of leashes, swimmers in the mooring areas, and fishing near swimmers, noise from the campers affecting the enjoyment of recreation residence owners and vice versa.

The STF struggles with requests for additional recreation development from permit holders however they realize that there are physical limitations at Pinecrest and that building additional facilities will not solve their management problems. The Licensee understands the STF's assessment of Pinecrest Lake to be that: (1) the current summer recreation use is too high for what can be safely and environmentally provided, (2) the recreation facilities are in need of replacement because they are old, outdated, there are issues of health and safety and do not meet visitor expectations, (3) the high use causes law enforcement and management issues that exceed what the agency can handle at their current funding level, and (4) visitor use will continue to be high at Pinecrest however, actions to improve visitor information and providing additional opportunities away from Pinecrest may provide visitors with alternative areas to enjoy the Forest.

Future Demand and Needs

Literature Research on Recreation Trends and Forest Service, County and State Plan Review

The publication *Outdoor Recreation in American Life: A National Assessment of Supply and Demand Trends* (Cordell 1999) discusses trends and forecasts demand for recreational activities at both national and regional levels. Nationally, the trends and future projections point toward continued increases in the number of participants, trips, and activity days for outdoor recreation across almost all types of recreation activities. Land-based activities, rather than activities that occur on water or snow and ice, constitute the largest single category of outdoor recreational participation. Land-based activities experiencing the most growth since 1982 include bird watching, hiking, backpacking, primitive area camping, off-road driving and walking. Activities experiencing declining trends in popularity include fishing, hunting, sailing and horseback riding. Although these activities are declining in popularity, there are still increasing numbers of users participating in fishing, sailing and horseback riding; hunting is experiencing a decline in popularity as well as a decline number of participants projected in the future. Water-based activities experiencing the most growth since 1982 include motorboating, swimming and water skiing; across all forms of recreation, swimming ranks among the top five in overall popularity.

Regionally, the Pacific Coast will see the greatest number of activities (75%) for which primary-purpose trips will grow faster than the population. The findings in this report conclude that for water and land-based activities there will be a general shift toward fewer primary-purpose trips per capita while at the same time there will be more days spent on these activities as well as more participants in these activities. The projected growth in various recreational activities is summarized below in Table E7.5-9.

TABLE E7.5-9

Baseline estimates (1995, in millions) and projected indexes of change in participation for activities in the Pacific region from 1995 to 2050¹.

	<i>Projection Index</i>						
	<i>1995</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2030</i>	<i>2040</i>	<i>2050</i>
Water-based Activities							
Canoeing	1.2	1.06	1.21	1.30	1.51	1.69	1.89
Motorboating	6.3	1.07	1.22	1.32	1.52	1.69	1.88
Non-pool swimming	11.6	1.06	1.19	1.29	1.43	1.57	1.72
Rafting/Floating	2.3	1.05	1.2	1.3	1.52	1.73	1.97
Visiting Beach or waterside	20.70	1.08	1.21	1.33	1.46	1.6	1.72
Fishing	7.5	1.05	1.12	1.20	1.23	1.30	1.38
Hunting	1.7	0.94	0.85	0.79	0.73	0.67	0.64
Non-consumptive Wildlife Activities	16.70	1.08	1.23	1.37	1.52	1.65	1.77
Land-based Activities							
Backpacking	3.80	1.05	1.12	1.23	1.24	1.34	1.46
Hiking	1.09	1.08	1.23	1.34	1.53	1.67	1.85
Horseback riding	2.40	1.05	1.18	1.29	1.46	1.61	1.77
Off-road driving	4.70	1.04	1.10	1.20	1.20	1.26	1.33
Primitive camping	5.60	1.05	1.13	1.23	1.27	1.35	1.44
Rock Climbing	1.70	1.03	1.06	1.16	1.12	1.21	1.34
Biking	9.80	1.06	1.19	1.29	1.41	1.53	1.65
Developed camping	8.80	1.06	1.19	1.32	1.45	1.59	1.73
Family gathering	19.30	1.07	1.20	1.30	1.42	1.54	1.65
Picnicking	15.80	1.07	1.20	1.31	1.44	1.54	1.63

TABLE E7.5-9 (continued)

	<i>Projection Index</i>						
	<i>1995</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2030</i>	<i>2040</i>	<i>2050</i>
Land-based Activities							
Sightseeing	18.50	1.09	1.26	1.42	1.58	1.74	1.87
Visiting Historic Places	13.80	1.08	1.22	1.33	1.46	1.58	1.68
Walking	133.70	1.03	1.12	1.21	1.30	1.39	1.46

^cCordell 1999

The STF LRMP also provides estimates of supply and demand for recreational resources. The report concludes that the Forest has the capacity to provide additional developed recreation opportunities that would provide for an estimated 3.6 million RVD's and additional dispersed recreation opportunities that would provide for an estimated 5.1 million RVD's. Projected recreation use by the year 2040 for developed and dispersed recreation is estimated to be 3.8 and 3.1 million RVD's, respectively. From this data it is expected that by 2040 the demand for developed recreation opportunities will exceed the supply by 214,000 RVD's per year if all potential developed sites are constructed. The excess use may overflow onto adjacent dispersed areas that may not be able to withstand the increased use such as Herring Creek. However, the STF LRMP states that the potential capacity for dispersed recreation on the STF can accommodate the predicted dispersed use. The management emphasis for developed recreation sites identified in the LRMP includes: picnic areas, campgrounds, parking areas, boat ramps, visitor information centers, vistas and overlooks, resorts, organization camps and recreation residences.

In 1979 the STF prepared a planning document, *Pinecrest-Herring Creek Recreation Composite Study* to respond to projected growth in recreational demand at Pinecrest. Although more recent planning decisions by the STF have been documented in the LRMP, the STF referred the Licensee to this earlier planning document to provide background information and an understanding of the STF's emphasis on recreational development to respond to recreational demand in the vicinity of Pinecrest. In general, the STF envisioned limited developed recreation facilities and extensive trail development for hikers and equestrian use in the Herring Creek area. At Pinecrest, the plan recognizes the physical limitations of the area to accommodate additional development. The plan states that there should be no further development of day use facilities, campground capacity should be reduced, and parking should be relocated away from the reservoir.

The California Outdoor Recreation Plan prepared by the California Department of Parks and Recreation (SCORP 1993) describes the state's population growth as doubling every 20 years and the rate of population growth to be twice that of the national rate of population growth. The high-growth rate counties were primarily located in the San Joaquin and Sacramento valleys, through the foothills and in Southern California. The population growth trend combined with more than three-quarters of the state's citizens feeling that outdoor recreation is important to the quality of their lives, the demand for public and private outdoor recreation opportunities and open space will continue to grow. In addition to rural recreation experiences, the demand for urban-type of recreation services will also increase with growing urban populations. Technological advances in sports equipment and apparel, electronics and the development of powerful engines that transport recreationists over land, water, snow and through the air have

added a new dimension to many existing activities (i.e., PWC as a form of boating). In addition, technological advances have added a new category of adventure-based sports to the spectrum of outdoor recreation experiences including hang-gliding, free-style skiing, whitewater sports, snow boarding, and bungee jumping. Less adventurous sports and activities include paint ball games, rollerblading, and mountain biking. Outdoor forms of recreation activities will continue to be most popular with walking, hiking, camping, beach play, turf play and nature study expected to retain their popularity for the foreseeable future. Issue No. 8, Responding to the Demand for Trails, is among the issues and actions for the next five years identified in the SCORP. The plan places an emphasis on developing and maintaining motorized and non-motorized trails opportunities in the state.

The Tuolumne County General Plan pertains to the non-federal land within the county and this plan includes a recreation element that primarily addresses recreation needs for residents in the developed communities in the county. One aspect of the plan pertinent to this Project relates to trails. The plan identifies several goals and programs intended to improve the trail system within the county. Included in these programs are: 1) construct trails to create a regional trail system, 2) locate new facilities and trail routes on or adjacent to publicly owned land, and 3) provide and promote visitor access to the regional trail system.

State and Local Demographic Information

The State of California Department of Finance reports demographic information at state and county levels. The Licensee obtained this information and summarized data for the areas of origin of the recreation users interviewed during the reservoir recreation studies. Actual data is provided for 1990 through 1999 and projected figures are included for 2000, 2010, 2020, 2030, and 2040 in Table E7.5-10 below.

TABLE E7.5-10

State and County demographic and ethnographic data. Figures for 2000 through 2040 are projections. Data obtained from California Department of Finance website (www.dof.ca.gov/html/demograp/repndat) on 03/15/2002.

Location	Total Population	Percent of Total Population by Race/Ethnicity				
		White	Hispanic	Asian/Pacific Islander	Black	Native American
California						
1990	29,944,000	57	26	9	7	1
1995	32,063,000	54	28	10	7	1
1999	34,036,000	51	30	11	7	1
2000	34,653,395	50	31	12	7	1
2010	39,957,616	45	35	13	6	1
2020	45,445,627	40	39	14	6	1
2030	51,868,655	35	43	15	6	1
2040	58,731,006	31	48	15	6	1
Alameda						
1990	1,284,800	53	14	15	17	1
1995	1,347,700	49	16	17	18	0
1999	1,448,600	45	17	19	18	0
2000	1,470,155	44	18	20	17	0
2010	1,654,485	37	21	25	17	0
2020	1,793,139	31	23	29	17	0
2030	1,938,547	25	26	32	16	0

TABLE E7.5-10 (continued)

TABLE E-3.16 (Continued)		Percent of Total Population by Race/Ethnicity				
Location	Total Population	White	Hispanic	Asian/Pacific Islander	Black	Native American
Alameda						
2040	2,069,530	19	29	36	16	0
Calaveras						
1990	32,350	91	5	1	1	2
1995	36,950	91	6	1	1	2
1999	38,350	91	6	1	1	2
2000	42,041	90	7	1	1	2
2010	53,989	87	10	1	1	2
2020	62,688	84	12	1	1	2
2030	71,289	81	15	1	1	2
2040	80,329	79	17	1	1	2
San Francisco						
1990	727,900	47	14	29	11	0
1995	751,500	43	15	32	10	0
1999	797,100	40	16	34	10	0
2000	792,049	40	16	33	10	0
2010	782,469	37	18	35	10	0
2020	750,904	34	20	36	10	0
2030	724,863	29	23	38	9	0
2040	681,924	24	27	40	9	0
San Joaquin						
1990	483,800	59	24	12	5	1
1995	524,600	56	25	13	5	1
1999	562,600	54	26	14	5	1
2000	579,712	54	26	15	5	1
2010	725,868	49	28	17	5	1
2020	884,375	45	31	17	6	1
2030	1,060,442	41	35	18	6	1
2040	1,250,610	38	38	18	6	1
Santa Clara						
1990	1,504,400	58	21	17	4	0
1995	1,603,300	53	23	20	4	0
1999	1,717,600	49	24	23	4	0
2000	1,763,252	48	24	24	4	0
2010	2,021,417	38	27	31	4	0
2020	2,196,750	30	31	36	3	0
2030	2,400,564	22	34	40	3	0
2040	2,595,253	15	38	44	3	0
Stanislaus						
1990	375,200	70	22	5	2	1
1995	413,800	68	24	6	2	1
1999	439,800	65	25	6	2	1
2000	459,025	65	25	7	2	1
2010	585,519	60	29	8	2	1
2020	708,950	55	32	9	2	1
2030	846,998	50	37	10	3	1
2040	998,906	45	41	11	3	1
Tuolumne						
1990	48,650	87	8	1	3	2
1995	51,500	87	8	1	3	2
1999	52,800	87	8	1	3	2
2000	56,125	87	8	1	3	1
2010	68,404	86	9	1	3	1
2020	77,350	84	10	1	4	1
2030	86,024	83	11	1	4	1
2040	95,023	81	12	1	4	1

The publication, Campers in California, Travel Patterns and Economic Impacts (Dean Runyan Assoc. 2000) provides demographic information for camping activity in 1999-2000 relative to ethnic groups. Although this data is specific to camping, this data is presented to provide a context for trends in outdoor recreation. Important findings in this report that relate to the Project include:

- The majority of camping trips are one week or less.
- Most camping trips are to locations within 300 miles.
- Vehicles used to travel to campgrounds are most often trailers or motorhomes/RV's.
- Over half of all campers have no children at home; more than eight out of ten campers have one or two adults.
- Few campers are under thirty years old; nearly two-thirds are over 50.
- About one out of eight campers is non-white.
- Walking/day hiking, sightseeing and picnicking are popular with all campers.
- More than one-third of all public camping expenditures are in the High Sierra and Central Coast regions.
- California campers are predominantly empty nesters and retired people.
- Non-whites in California are relatively less likely to be campers.

Comparative data between non-white and white users is also included in the report. In general, the data show that non-white users tend to have fewer camping trips per year and travel shorter distances to camp than white users. Fifty one percent of non-white users camp using tents whereas only 20 percent of white users camp in this manner; the majority (38.8%) of white users prefer motorhomes/RV's. Although both ethnic groups tend to camp with at least two family members, 48 percent of non-white users and 25 percent of white users camp with three or more adults. Additionally, 15.2 percent of non-white users camp with seven or more adults as compared to 5.5 percent of white users.

The top 12 most popular activities listed in the report by percentage of interview responses are listed below in Table E7.5-11. The most notable comparison is for fresh water fishing.

TABLE E7.5-11

Most popular camping activities, 1999-2000 by ethnic groups (Dean Runyan and Associates 2000)

<i>Activity</i>	<i>Non-White Users (% of respondents)</i>	<i>White Users (% of respondents)</i>
Walking/Day Hiking	82.4	73.4
Sightseeing	57.7	68.0
Picnicking	55.1	29.2
Photography	39.7	27.9
Museum/Historical Site	23.0	27.5
Swimming	37.4	25.2
Bike Riding	30.9	23.0
Fresh Water Fishing	46.7	18.7
Nature Study	27.0	18.9
Group Outing/Reunion	19.2	19.1
Bird Watching	19.4	15.3
Attend Fair	12.4	12.8

The report concludes that non-white campers are more than twice as likely to travel in an auto, van or truck with a tent than white campers; white users tend to camp in motorhome/RV's. Non-white campers are with family and friends slightly more often and average 5.9 years younger than white campers. Non-white campers are more than twice as likely to participate in fresh water fishing. Conditions that would be necessary to motivate people to take more camping trips were also summarized in the report. Although the most popular response was 'Easier to Reserve Sites', non-white users had more responses to this question than white users. This seems to indicate that there are more circumstances that would have to change in order to motivate non-white users to take more camping trips. Most notable is that twice as many non-white campers than white campers would take more trips if they had more participation of family/friends in their trips. Two and one-half times as many non-white campers said that 'Safer Campgrounds' would motivate them to take more camping trips.

Planned Facilities

The Licensee reviewed the STF LRMP for management direction pertaining to facility development, consulted STF staff to determine any future plans that the Forest Service has for these areas, and reviewed the STF Capital Investment Program, which identifies planned and funded facility development through 2004. At Pinecrest Lake, the STF has received funding for a number of projects, many of which are associated with improving the accessibility of the area to persons with disabilities. These improvements include constructing paths, upgrading restrooms, campsite and day use site modification (including spurs, surfacing, tables and fire grills) and reconstructing the amphitheater. Most of this work has been completed, however the work remaining to be completed as of 2001 includes the amphitheater and modifications to some of the day use sites and campsites.

The Draft CSWA (USDA 2001) identifies general desired conditions that are listed in section 7.2.5. The landscape analysis, which includes Pinecrest Lake, identifies the following opportunities relevant to this Project to achieve the STF's draft desired conditions: emphasize lower-use periods (shoulder seasons, mid-week, winter), emphasize on-season use in less crowded areas, emphasize new facility development outside of the Pinecrest Basin, increase STF presence using funding from various funding sources, non-recreation STF personnel and volunteers, concentrate facility upgrades and change in areas of highest use giving priority to those which address resource concerns, construct community linking trails, decommission or discourage use on trails that receive minimal use, prioritize trail maintenance toward heavily used trails and utilize 4(e) authority to ensure that Pinecrest Lake trail is maintained to standard.

Future Demand as Identified by Users

During the interviews conducted by the Licensee and the mail-in questionnaires, recreation users had the opportunity to express their opinion on what would have made their visit more enjoyable. Users stated that they would like to see fewer people and updated facilities, however the respondents did not generally desire additional facilities. This is explained in more detail under the discussion on 'Additional Facilities'.

Carrying Capacity

During the morning and afternoon of the June 30 aerial surveys, the Licensee counted 42 and 92 active watercraft on the surface of Pinecrest Lake. On July 28, the Licensee counted 50 watercraft during the morning and 75 watercraft during the afternoon survey. In general, approximately half of the boats observed appeared to be motorized and many of these had people who were fishing, especially in the morning. During the afternoon fishing boats were still observed but they were joined by paddle boats, canoes, kayaks, sailboats and motorized party boats. Fishing activity appeared to be especially popular near the dam.

Boat counts were provided by the Tuolumne County Sheriff's Department for Pinecrest Lake for 2000 and 2001. There were 27 boats counted on October 21, 2000, 420 boats counted on June 17, 2000 and 43 boats counted on July 14, 2001.

Relative to recreation facilities, the parking areas near the marina and day use area were observed to be filled to capacity during the summer on holiday, weekends and many weekdays. Law enforcement data also show a high number of parking violations in this location. The beaches appeared crowded throughout the summer months. The campgrounds are also at or near capacity on holidays, weekends and many weekdays between Labor Day and Memorial Day (see Table E7.5-3). On holidays and most summer weekends the beaches were so crowded that the Licensee could not count the number of visitors.

Many user conflicts were identified by those interviewed as part of the recreation studies. Specifically the conflicts identified were between: swimmers and anglers, recreationists and dogs not on leashes, sailboat users and anglers, sailboat users and swimmers, swimmers and motorized boat users. Currently there is a designated swimming area where boats and anglers are prohibited between the areas posted as Beach 1 and Beach 3. To the east of this swimming area there is a gently sloping beach where many people moor sailboats and other non-motorized watercraft. Continuing toward the east along the shoreline the gently sloping portion of the beach ends near the end of the Pinecrest Lake Road. There is a fishing platform at this east end of the beach and this portion of the shoreline is popular with anglers.

Areas that were evaluated for additional parking included the area adjacent to the existing day use parking area on the south side of Pinecrest Lake Road that is currently used for parking boat trailers and the undeveloped land on the north side of Pinecrest Avenue across from the Pinecrest Snackbar. Both areas are suitable for developing into parking areas and are public land administered by the STF. The undeveloped area on the north side of Pinecrest Avenue could provide parking for approximately 24 car/trailer and 15 car parking spaces and the existing boat trailer parking area could provide parking for approximately 30 cars. The STF staff believes that locating boat trailer parking near the boat ramp so visitors would not have to travel the main roads to launch and retrieve their boats could reduce congestion. If the existing boat trailer parking was relocated to the area near the marina, the existing boat trailer parking area could provide additional day use parking.

There is also day use parking available in the gravel-surfaced parking area near the marina and Beach 1. Currently the surface of this parking area is not striped or formalized to optimize the number of vehicles that may park in this area. Many times visitors will park leaving excessive space between vehicles such that the area cannot be used to its capacity. During the Licensee's studies the maximum number of vehicles observed in the parking lot was 20. By formalizing and expanding the existing parking area, approximately 90 vehicles could be accommodated in this parking area.

Additional Facilities

The desire for additional facilities was evaluated through responses to the Licensee's face-to-face interviews and mail-in questionnaire. In the face-to-face interviews, visitors were asked what would have made their visit more enjoyable. Thirty four percent said 'nothing' or had no response. Of the 187 affirmative responses, the most frequent response, which accounted for 13 percent of all responses, was the need for showers. The second most frequent response, 10 percent, would like to see the restrooms upgraded to include items such as hot water, lights, and mirrors). Other responses included a desire for less crowded beaches (7%), more commercial services like delicatessens or restaurants (6%) and RV hookups at the campgrounds (6%).

Respondents to the mail-in questionnaire were provided a list of various recreational facilities and asked if they would like to see these additional recreational facilities at Pinecrest Lake. In general most respondents do not desire additional facilities. Ninety seven percent of the respondents stated that there are enough campgrounds and 92 percent thought that there are enough swimming beaches. The highest response recorded for additional facilities was for trails and paths however there were only 10 percent of the respondents that thought these facilities are needed. One area of concern that was identified by some respondents is at the inlet to Pinecrest Lake on the loop trail. Out of 182 general comments received, there were 39 general comments regarding the need for restrooms, garbage containers and a source of drinking water at the inlet where the trail to Cleo's Bath meets the loop trail; 25 comments were received stating the desire to see a lodge constructed at the reservoir.

The STF ROS classification of this area is 'Roaded Natural' which is characterized by a predominantly natural appearing environment with moderate evidence of the sights and sounds of man. Resource modification and utilization practices are evident but harmonize with the natural environment. Conventional motorized use is provided for in construction standards and design of facilities.

7.5.2.4 Analysis and Discussion

Existing Facilities and Opportunities

Pinecrest Lake provides a setting for water-based activities as well as camping and day use. Although Pinecrest Lake has year-round access, the majority of use occurs in the summer months when visitors come to the mountains to camp, fish, swim and use their boats. Pinecrest Lake

receives the highest level of recreation use on the STF and there are a variety of facilities available to accommodate this use including campgrounds, day use area, fishing pier, and trails. There are also commercial businesses including a grocery store, restaurant, marina, motel rooms and cabin rentals.

The reservoir provides boating opportunities, however because the reservoir is small, there is a 20 mph speed limit, and PWC use and waterskiing are not allowed. A boat launch constructed and maintained by the STF provides public access for launching boats. There is also a designated swimming area where boating and fishing are restricted to provide a safe swimming area for the public. Both of these facilities as well as the fishing pier located at the shoreline near the east end of Pinecrest Road are located on the southwest end of the reservoir where the land has a very gentle slope. Consequently, as the reservoir is lowered, these facilities are out of the water. It should be noted that beach area increases as the reservoir is lowered from its maximum elevation. Consequently, there is a positive effect on recreational activities if the reservoir is not filled to capacity, however as the reservoir is lowered, there is a point after which the beaches become muddy and unattractive. This usually begins to occur one to two weeks after Labor Day, however by this time, there are few visitors to Pinecrest. The reservoir level rises quickly in the spring and these facilities are serviceable at the beginning of the recreation season, usually one to two weeks before Memorial Day weekend in all types of water years.

Pinecrest Lake appears to be operated at levels that allow use of the boat ramp and provide an acceptable level of visual quality during the summer recreation season. Based on observation data, and responses to interviews and mail-in questionnaires, the majority of the use occurs between Memorial Day and Labor Day. The reasons for this appear to be related to vacation schedules and weather. The respondents did not indicate reservoir level to be a significant factor influencing the timing of their visits. Consequently, most of the use takes place during the approximately 98 days between Memorial Day and Labor Day. During that time in a normal year, there are approximately 77 days during the summer months when the paved portion of the boat ramp extends into the water; this amounts to 79 percent of the summer recreation season. In wet and dry years there are 136 and 83 days, respectively, when the end of the boat ramp extends into the water during the year; this amounts to 100 percent of the summer recreation season in wet years and 85 percent in dry years. Even as the reservoir lowers and the end of the boat ramp is exposed, launching is still possible, but it is less convenient for visitors to use. Consequently, these figures do not correlate to lost days of launching opportunities during the summer months, but this data does serve as an indicator of trend and presents the effects of the Project in terms of an important physical recreation feature, the end of the boat ramp.

The Pinecrest Campground has 200 campsites that are usually open to the public between May 5 and November 1. A few campsites are made available during the winter for snow camping. Nearby Meadowview Campground has an additional 100 sites and Pioneer Campground has three group campsites with a capacity of 200 PAOT. The Pinecrest Campground is in good condition; however, the facilities are out-dated. Although the restrooms are functional, they show signs of wear and have less quality than current visitors expect and desire. Although not every structure is accessible to persons with disabilities, the STF has made accessibility modifications

to two restrooms in the Pinecrest Campground and at the restroom at the amphitheater. The campground was built in the 1960's with design standards to accommodate a family with one car and tent. Today however, the visitors to Pinecrest bring more than their tent and car. Many visitors use recreation vehicles and travel trailers and these require longer spurs. People using these vehicles often desire hookups at the campsites. Reconstruction of the Pinecrest Campground would allow for the campground to be designed to current standards to meet visitor needs.

Many visitors enjoy hiking during their visit to Pinecrest. The loop trail around the reservoir is a popular hike and it is designated a National Recreation Trail by the Forest Service. This trail has areas of erosion where the trail needs reconstruction. Poor signage along the trail may cause visitors to lose their way and could be the cause of multiple user defined trails that stray from the main trail.

Current Recreation Use

Located within a two to three-hour drive of major population centers in the Central Valley and the San Francisco Bay Area and less than one hour from nearby Sonora, Pinecrest receives extremely high visitor use. Based on the use estimates developed by the Licensee for 2000 of 530,260 visits, current recreation use can be characterized as extremely high considering total recreation use at all developed sites on the STF was estimated to be 1,750,000 visits in 2001 (USDA 2001). There are almost equal percentages of visitors coming from the Bay Area and Central Valley, which accounts for more than two-thirds of the visitors interviewed. Current users consist of people staying overnight in the campgrounds, recreation residences, Pinecrest Resort, organization camps and the nearby community of Strawberry. Day users come from Sonora, Twain Harte and there are church and youth associations that bring large groups of people on busses to Pinecrest from the Central Valley, particularly Modesto.

The campgrounds are usually filled to capacity on weekends and holidays between Memorial Day and Labor Day. Day use is extremely high during this time as well and the parking spaces in the parking lots and along Highway 108 are also often filled to capacity. From mid-June through Labor Day, weekday occupancy at Pinecrest Campground is also usually near capacity; day use parking can be difficult to find during this period of time as well. Congested vehicles and filled parking spaces lead to moving and parking violations that need to be handled by law enforcement personnel. After Labor Day there is minimal weekday use and weekend use continues as long as there is good weather.

Many of those interviewed first came to Pinecrest with their parents when they were young and now they are returning to Pinecrest with their children. With the high visitor use levels and a high return rate of visitors to Pinecrest, the effects of crowding on visitor use are a concern, particularly on holidays. Even though visitors experience a high degree of crowding, they rank their recreational experience highly and 98 percent indicate that they will return to Pinecrest in the future. This circumstance illustrates how the existing visitors acknowledge crowding at Pinecrest. However it does not appear to affect the quality of their recreational experience.

Future Demand and Needs

Based on the review of various planning documents and publications, it is clear that as the population of California grows, demand for recreation opportunities will also likely increase. In addition, certain recreation activities will experience growth rates in excess of the population growth trends. Specific to the Project, the types of recreation activities that will be in most demand based on projected use levels will include walking or hiking, visiting a beach or waterside and activities at developed sites such as campgrounds and picnic areas. Looking at the Project from a regional perspective, the most consistent theme noted in each of the documents reviewed is the importance of developing and maintaining a system of trails for both non-motorized and motorized types of use. Narrowing the focus from a regional perspective to a more local level, the STF projects that over the entire forest there will be an unmet demand for developed recreation facilities by 2040. Since most of the recreation use on the Forest occurs at Pinecrest Lake, it is likely that this is where much of the unmet demand would exist. The STF projects that the demand for dispersed activities in 2040 could be met with the projected supply of dispersed opportunities.

Carrying Capacity

The physical carrying capacity of the reservoir is a function of the size and configuration of the reservoir surface, any restrictions on boating activity that exist, enforcement of regulations and the type of watercraft using the reservoir. There are approximately 300 acres of reservoir surface at normal water surface elevation of Pinecrest Lake. The entire reservoir has a 20 mph speed restriction and state boating regulations limit speeds to 5 mph within 100 feet of docks and swimming areas. Based on the Licensee's observations, it appears that 60 percent of the boats are motorized and 40 percent of the boats are non-motorized boats.

Boating density standards have been published in research literature and established as standards in planning documents. A publication prepared for the USDI, Bureau of Outdoor Recreation (Urban Research and Development Corporation, 1977) determined maximum desired boating densities for non-power watercraft on flat water to be 1.3 acres per boat and limited power watercraft on flat water to be 4.3 boats per acre. Based on these standards, the physical carrying capacity on the reservoir can be estimated in Table E7.5-12.

TABLE E7.5-12
Estimated reservoir surface carrying capacity at Pinecrest Lake.

<i>Type of Watercraft</i>	<i>No. of Watercraft</i>
Motorized (60% of the watercraft observed)	(300 acres x 60%)/4.3 boats per acre = 42 boats
Non-motorized (40% of the watercraft observed)	(300 acres x 40%)/1.3 acres/boat = 92 boats
Estimated physical carrying capacity of the reservoir surface	134 boats

This estimate may be slightly high considering: high level of swimming activity, docks in several locations around the reservoir shoreline, shallow water depth (particularly near the marina), and the low level of boating regulation enforcement.

Comparing the study data to the estimated carrying capacity of 134 boats, it appears the level of boating use on the reservoir is well below the physical carrying capacity. With the exception of one boat count reported by the Tuolumne County Sheriff's Department, the data ranged from 27 to 92 boats counted on the reservoir at one point in time. This is considerably less than the estimate of 134 boats as derived from boating safety standards. The June 17, 2000 boat count by the Tuolumne County Sheriff Department of 420 boats on the reservoir is not consistent with the other data gathered by the Licensee. It is so widely divergent from the range of boats observed by the Licensee that the Licensee believes it may have been misreported and this figure was not included in the carrying capacity analysis.

The high number of conflicting uses identified by the visitors indicates that management changes may be desirable along the shoreline. Many of the conflicts appear to be related to the area adjacent to the designated swimming area where sailboats and other non-motorized watercraft are moored. It may be advisable to eliminate overnight boat mooring or, alternatively, designate a portion of this area for boat mooring only. By eliminating or at least concentrating boat mooring in one area of the shore there would be more beach available to accommodate a variety of activities and reduce user conflicts. Placing use restrictions along the shoreline is not an action within the purview of the Licensee. This is a land allocation type of action that should be addressed through the STF's land and resource management planning process.

Although boating use on the lake surface appears to be within carrying capacity, boating use on Pinecrest Lake causes carrying capacity issues in the adjacent parking areas. With the exception of the small trailer parking lot next to the county parking lot, boat trailer parking occupies spaces that are also used for day use parking. Ways to provide more day use parking would be to: 1) create additional parking for boat trailers, 2) relocate boat trailer parking away from Pinecrest, 3) charge for day use parking and 4) possibly even restrict motorized boating on the reservoir.

In theory, removing one boat trailer from a parking area at Pinecrest would provide an additional parking space for day use parking. Also, if the combination of the types of boating use on Pinecrest Lake shifted to more non-motorized use such as canoeing and kayaking, there would be a higher carrying capacity on the reservoir surface because this type of non-motorized use requires less space for operating boats in a safe manner than motorized use. Fewer motorized boats would mean fewer boat trailers, which would translate into additional day use parking.

In order for an off-site parking area for boat trailers to be effective, a trailer parking restriction would need to be instituted and enforced. If there were nowhere to park boat trailers at Pinecrest, it would be difficult for day users to bring their boats to Pinecrest and these users would essentially be eliminated. Although this reduction in use may be beneficial, this management action appears undesirable because many day users would be displaced or could not participate in recreation activities they have traditionally enjoyed at Pinecrest.

If there were a charge for day use parking, overnight visitors to Pinecrest would be less likely to drive to the beach and marina. This would also create additional parking for day users. This may be the best alternative to creating additional parking for day users from outside of Pinecrest and it

would have a secondary effect of reducing congestion on the local roadways. The additional parking areas and formalizing the existing day use parking near Beach 1 would also help to create additional capacity for day use parking.

Considerations regarding the types of boating use allowed on Pinecrest Lake and charging for parking on National Forest System land are not management actions that are within the purview of the Licensee however the STF may address this issue through their land management planning process for Pinecrest Lake. The STF is in the process of developing an amendment to the LRMP for Pinecrest but this has not yet been completed. Considerations related to the parking areas may be addressed in the Licensee's proposed resource measure for recreation facilities.

Additional Facilities

The need for additional facilities (including facility replacement) at the Project reservoirs as identified by the responses to the interviews and mail-in questionnaires are mainly associated with Pinecrest Lake. At Pinecrest Lake visitors indicated a desire to see the restrooms improved and shower facilities constructed in the campgrounds. Based on the ADA inventory, there are elements of the developed facilities such as the restrooms, amphitheater, paths of travel, spurs, fire grills and trash receptacles that could be modified to improve the accessibility of the site to persons with disabilities. Some, but not all, of these modifications are currently in the plan of work of the STF. The responses to the mail-in questionnaire indicated a need for restrooms, potable water and trash collection along the Pinecrest Loop Trail near its intersection with the trail to Cleo's Bath.

The ROS classification for Pinecrest Lake and Stanislaus Forebay is 'Roaded Natural' and the types of recreation facilities identified by the users would be consistent with this designation.

7.5.2.5 Conclusions

R-2: Does the Project cause recreational impacts/benefits outside of the Project boundaries and if so, what are they?

Camping, hiking and day use are the primary recreational uses associated with the Project that occur adjacent to the Project boundary. The main Project feature where these activities occur is at Pinecrest Lake. The benefits include a pleasant waterside setting for visitors to enjoy recreational activities and access for visitors to the public land adjacent to the Project. Recreational impacts at Pinecrest Lake include overnight visitor use near the reservoir, and erosion, trash and sanitation problems along the Pinecrest Lake Loop trail. Traffic and parking spaces filled to capacity, especially on weekends and holidays, cause congestion along Pinecrest Road from Highway 108 to the terminus of the road near the fishing pier. Consequently, this circumstance creates a need for law enforcement personnel to enforce parking restrictions and manage the traffic at Pinecrest during periods of high visitor use. Additional discussion of law enforcement is included in the Land Management and Aesthetics section, E8.5.2.

R-3: Does the Project induce recreational uses and, if so, what kinds, how much and where are they?

Boating, camping, fishing, hiking, and swimming are the primary recreational uses induced by the Project. Most of the use at Pinecrest Lake occurs during the summer months of June to September. There are an estimated 530,260 annual visits associated with the various recreation activities related to Pinecrest Lake. Recreation activities occur around the entire reservoir, however most of the recreational use occurs at the south end of the reservoir, which is where the campground, day use area and designated swimming area, are located. Pinecrest Lake has a tradition of family use as evidenced by the generations of returning visitors. Although there is year-round access to the reservoir, visitors prefer to visit during the warm summer months between Memorial Day and Labor Day.

R-5: Does the Project include any recreational facilities? Are there opportunities for additional recreation? What are the projected demands? How would additional facilities be prioritized?

R-18: Can mitigation for public use around Pinecrest Lake be included specifically, can restroom facilities along the lake loop trail and a means to collect and remove trash from around the lake be provided?

There are no Project recreation facilities at Pinecrest Lake although the beach area, fishing pier and portions of the Pinecrest Loop Trail and boat ramp, owned and operated by the STF, are within the Project boundary. There are also STF recreation facilities adjacent to the Project boundary at Pinecrest Lake which include day use areas, and campgrounds. There are also privately owned resorts, marina and commercial businesses that serve visitors to the Pinecrest area.

The Licensee's review of regional recreation indicates that demand for developed facilities may increase over the term of the next license. Similarly, the demand for developed recreation facilities may also increase at Pinecrest Lake as succeeding generations of families continue to return to Pinecrest.

In reviewing the responses to interviews and the mail-in questionnaires, it appears that visitors at Pinecrest Lake are mostly concerned with the quality of the existing facilities rather than additional facilities. This is consistent with the view held by the STF and others that the Pinecrest Lake area has reached its carrying capacity. Visitors expressed the desire for showers in the campgrounds and to see the restrooms brought up to date with electricity, mirrors and hot water. The condition surveys revealed dated and worn fixtures and buildings, and the existing campgrounds are not designed according to current Forest Service standards (i.e., longer spurs, access road width and turning radii to accommodate recreational vehicles and trailers). Barriers to accessibility have been reduced with the STF's recent modifications to paths and restrooms, however deficiencies still exist. Also, the gentle slopes of Pinecrest make it possible to increase and enhance the accessible opportunities in the area with minimal site modification. Rehabilitating or updating some facilities at the STF Pinecrest campgrounds and the restrooms at the day use facility could be considered in response to health and safety concerns, to provide accessible facilities to persons with disabilities and to respond to the existing user needs.

Consideration should also be given to rehabilitating/improving the Pinecrest Loop Trail. This action would be consistent with the emphasis on trail systems that has been expressed by the STF, Tuolumne County and the State of California in their various planning documents, and with the growing demand for walking and hiking opportunities. Rehabilitating/improving could include repairing erosion and trail tread, eliminating multiple trails and providing clear signage. In addition, a restroom could be considered along the trail near the intersection with the trail to Cleo's Bath. This would alleviate sanitation problems noted during field surveys and would be responsive to the existing users needs. A regular patrol of the trail for litter would improve the visitor's experience and could be considered.

In general, priority should be given to making modifications to existing facilities before considering new facilities. First priority for modifications should be given to address health and safety concerns and resource protection; second priority should be given to meeting accessibility standards; and third priority should be given to enhancing accessible opportunities for persons with disabilities. When considering new facilities, priority should be given to the types of facilities that align with the areas of emphasis of the STF recreation program. An exception to this general prioritization would be situations where funding opportunities become available specifically for facilities that are not of the highest priority.

R-6: *Does the Project have direct impacts on recreation and, if so, what?*

The Project has direct impacts on recreation use in terms of the quantity and quality of available beach and water, the utility of the boat ramp, and visual quality, all at Pinecrest Lake. The operation of the Project begins to draw the reservoir down just prior to Labor Day; the total drop in reservoir elevation is between 71 and 94 feet and the minimum reservoir elevation usually occurs in April in normal water years and in January and February in wet and dry types of water years, respectively. As the reservoir lowers, it reaches an elevation of 5,600 feet around September 6, September 12, and October 13 in normal, dry, and wet types of water years, respectively. This elevation is the approximate end of the paved portion of the boat ramp, and correlates to the point in time when visitors perceive the beaches to be muddy and unattractive. In general, the reservoir elevation begins to rise one to two feet per day in May and an elevation of 5,600 feet is achieved as early as April 23 in dry water years and as late as May 21 in normal water years. Project impacts to recreational use of the beach, boating use on the reservoir, boat ramp and visual quality can be considered minor because these impacts mainly occur outside of the main season of recreational use, summer. Also, the Licensee's interview and questionnaire responses indicate that the level of recreation use appears to be driven by seasonal patterns rather than by factors controlled by the Project. The Project impacts to recreation are more pronounced during the shoulder season as the reservoir lowers, and this would be the time when recreation use levels may be affected. Swimming and boating opportunities may be lost and visual quality may be less than satisfactory to visitors. Holding the reservoir higher during the fall would be a way to reduce this impact. However, the Licensee fully recognizes the recreational value of the reservoir and already operates the Project to begin drawdown as late as operationally feasible considering the capacity of the low-level outlet, minimum instream flow requirements of the license and consumptive water contractual obligations to TUD, to insure that these impacts are

minimized. This has resulted in fairly consistent and predictable reservoir levels that enable substantial recreation use of the reservoir and create a visually pleasing setting for visitors throughout the summer recreation season between Memorial Day and Labor Day.

R-15: How accessible are the Project facilities to persons with disabilities?

There are no developed Project recreation facilities associated with Pinecrest Lake. However, the Licensee reviewed the extensive recreation facilities adjacent to the Project at Pinecrest Lake that are owned by the STF and operated and maintained under a permit to a concessionaire. Accessibility improvements have been made to some of the restrooms, paths and water spigots related to these facilities. The STF has additional plans to make accessibility modifications to their facilities. However at this time, there are several deficiencies, and STF's planned actions will not result in all of the elements of the campground and day use sites being accessible to persons with disabilities.

R-19: Can off-Project camping and other recreational facilities be created to relieve pressure at Pinecrest?

The most important recreation issue at Pinecrest is the high level of recreation use, particularly along the reservoir shoreline. Recreation facilities at Pinecrest are numerous and the limiting factors for recreation use has become parking spaces and day use facilities (picnic sites and beach). Local demand will likely increase as succeeding generations of families continue to return to Pinecrest. Although demand will likely increase, there are no locations to site additional recreation facilities close to Pinecrest Lake. An option to provide off-site parking and shuttle busses to the reservoir is feasible, but this idea is not favored by the existing users. Related to this would be the concept of providing off-site camping. This would not likely serve the needs of users considering their unfavorable opinions of off-site parking. A strong theme in the interview responses was that visitors are at Pinecrest for the reservoir and the ancillary businesses that create the setting; an off-site campground would not have the setting and would not meet the needs of the existing users. Also, if an off-site campground were constructed near Pinecrest Lake, the additional users would only exacerbate the existing crowded conditions at the day use area. Thus, while camping and recreation facilities could be created away from the Project, they would be of limited effectiveness in relieving pressure at Pinecrest Lake.

R-21: What are social and resource carrying capacities related to the Project's recreation areas? What would the carrying capacity be for various combinations of recreation use?

In conducting the recreation studies, the STF staff requested the Licensee to focus on the physical component of carrying capacity at Pinecrest Lake and to evaluate options to reduce crowding and user conflicts. The study plan designed to answer this question was modified and SPLAT did not expect the Licensee's study to produce an answer to this issue question in terms of a finite number of users. The management options that could provide additional recreation use, enhance the visitor's experience and reduce user conflict include: 1) eliminate overnight boat mooring or designate a small area for mooring at the east end of Pinecrest Beach near the end of Pinecrest Lake Road, 2) create a parking area on Pinecrest Avenue across from the Pinecrest Snack Bar

near the marina, 3) convert the existing boat trailer parking area on Pinecrest Lake Road into day use parking, 4) eliminate or limit motorized boating use on Pinecrest Lake, 5) charge for day use parking, and 6) develop an off-site boat trailer parking facility and prohibit boat trailer parking at Pinecrest.

7.5.3 Pinecrest Lake Level (Study 8.3.7)

***Issue Questions Addressed – R-11, R-13, and R-17.** R-11: Does the Project affect current levels of recreational use and, if so, which uses and how? R-13: What effect does the Project have on existing Pinecrest Lake levels? Should a rule curve be established for operation of the Pinecrest Lake? R-17: How will the pool level of Pinecrest Lake (Strawberry Reservoir) be affected during the recreation season and at other times of the year? Can the draw down to levels that affect recreation be held off until later in the recreation season?*

7.5.3.1 Study Objectives and Study Area

The Pinecrest Lake Level Study also included the objectives to determine the effect of the Project operations on: 1) the end date of the summer recreation season; 2) physical limitations on the reservoir related to drawdown (end of boat ramp, swimming beaches, underwater hazards, etc), 3) and to identify any regulatory limitations on reservoir levels (flood control).

7.5.3.2 Study Methods

The methods used for completing the Pinecrest Lake Level study included identifying physical or regulatory limitations to drawdown and development of a model that demonstrates the Project related impacts of drawdown. The Licensee also prepared a model using the existing information to display the lake levels at Pinecrest Lake that have typically existed in the past under different types of water years. This information was then correlated to various elements of recreation activity such as boat ramp, swimming beaches and visual quality at Pinecrest Lake.

7.5.3.3 Study Results

The results of the Pinecrest Lake Level Study are discussed in terms of the number of days of various reservoir levels during different times of water years. The data was evaluated in ranges of elevations based on the elevation of the end of the boat ramp (approximately 5,600 ft. elevation) and the perceived visual quality expressed by visitors. The responses to the mail-in questionnaires revealed that most people were satisfied with the appearance of the reservoir between Memorial Day and Labor Day (see section Table E7.5-5 in section 7.5.2.3). During this period of time (approximately 98 days) the reservoir level ranges between 5,613 and 5,617 feet in elevation in a normal type of water year. Based on these points of reference of the end of the boat ramp and satisfactory visual quality, Table E7.5-13 displays the reservoir level data for three types of water years. A normal year is represented by 1975 and wet and dry types of water years are represented by 1995 and 1988, respectively. Table E7.5-14 displays the number of days that occur in a year in each range of reservoir elevations for different types of water years.

Attachment 5
1964 Forest Service Pinecrest Lake
Recreation Study

PINECREST RESERVOIR

Boating and Fishing Pressure

Pinecrest Reservoir contains approximately 286 surface acres. It is heavily used all forms of boating. A comparison between safe capacity and existing capacity for swimming and boating is outlined below.

Swimming

Average length of Season - 82 days
Average number of people/weekday - 401
Average number people/weekend day - 667

56 weekdays x 401 = 22,456 visits
26 weekend days x 667 = 17,342 visits

Total = 39,798 visits

Average length of stay - 1/2 day
39,798 x 1/2 = 19,899 man days

Safe capacity as determined in NFDRRR is .0004 acres per visitor day (including parking).

Safe Capacity from:

6/16 - 8/5	(approx. 3.91 acres) = 6069 m.d.	Existing 12,486 m.d.
8/6 - 8/20	(approx. 5.08 acres) = 2310 m.d.	3,539 m.d.
8/21 - 9/5	(approx. 7.00 acres) = 3408 m.d.	3,874 m.d.
	11787	19,899 m.d.

When figuring acreage required for swimming, -parking, beach and picnic area was included in total. To accomodate existing man days use a total of 8 acres is needed

Boating

Based on a NFDRRR study safe capacity for combined use lakes, ie. fishing, boating and sail-boating (with no restrictions except near the shore) is: 1 boat for 3 surface acres. On lakes where there are restrictions and only fishing allowed i.e. no speed or sail-boating, the safe capacity is 3 boats per acres of water. Pinecrest Reservoir is 286 surface acres.

$286 \div 3 = 95$ boat days safe capacity for one day.

A survey made by Paul Stetler, Pinecrest Lodge boatkeeper, showed an average of 376 boats/day on Pinecrest Lake in 1961 between May 15 and September 15. No average length of stay figures were made. Assuming that each boat stayed on the lake 2 hours this would mean approximately 94 boat days per day. He also said that the most no. boats on the lake on one day was 710.

It is estimated that present permittees (including organization camps and summer houses) own 300 boats. The resort has 40 rental boats. On a normal summer day there are an estimated 50 day-use boats using the lake. These are boats brought to the area by campers, fishermen, and others. This totals 390 potential boating users in the area each summer day.

The National Forest Recreation Survey standards consider mixed kinds of boat use (area used by motor and sail boats) requires 3 water surface acres for each boat in use. Pinecrest Lake has 275 acres of usable boat area when full.

*
This standard would permit approximately 92 boats on the lake at one time. With adequate enforcement of County Boating Ordinances, boat use of up to 200 on the lake at one time has been acceptable and safe.

We conclude that the eventual boating capacity of Pinecrest Lake is approximately 200 boats on the water surface at any one time.

*
On January 29, 1964 Congressman Johnson's Administrative Officer called and requested the following items be included with this report.

- A. Photographs submitted at the October 5, 1963 Hearing at Pinecrest, but not accepted by the Committee.

These 16 labeled photographs are hereby resubmitted.

- B. One (1) copy of the "Pinecrest Recreation Area Plan - 1962" map.
C. Two (2) copies of Forest Service administrative maps of the area surrounding Pinecrest.

These three items plus the Maps #1, #2 and #3 are enclosed.

If you have any questions concerning this report, please let me know.

Sincerely yours,

Harry D. Grace

HARRY D. GRACE
Forest Supervisor

Enclosures

*
100 per fine
200 limit peak

Attachment 6
Tuolumne County Sheriff Department
Pinecrest Boat Counts (2001-2007)

Attachment 6: Tuolumne County Sherriff Department Pinecrest Boat Counts (2001-2007)

Greenig, Mark/SEA

To: Greenig, Mark/SEA
Subject: FW: Carry capacity numbers

From: Rolland Demartini [<mailto:RDemartini@co.tuolumne.ca.us>]
Sent: Friday, October 14, 2011 1:58 PM
To: Greenig, Mark/SEA
Subject: RE: Carry capacity numbers

Here are the numbers from our boat counts in 05 they changed from motorized vessels to any capable of being on the water. That would include kayaks, canoes, paddle boards, paddle boats, tubes etc.

	Pinecrest	Cherry	Beardsley
01	43	18	12
02	126	20	22
03	193	30	28
04	174	27	21
05	281	42	31
06	302	215	42
07	610	56	21

They stopped boat counts in 07

December 8, 2011, Pinecrest Lake Shoreline Management Plan Stakeholder Workshop Notes

Attended: Karen Caldwell (USFS), Julie Martin (USFS), Reuben Chirnside (Dodge Ridge), Gayle Howey (Kayaker-Twain Harte), Pat Monson (Permittee), Jay Power (USFS law enforcement), Jim Haire (El Toro Sailor-Twain Harte), Mark Dragony (USFS Law Enforcement), Patti Kroen (Kroen Consultants), Heidi Lupo (Pinecrest Lake Resort), and Mark Greenig (CH2M HILL).

Invited But Not Able to Attend: Laurie Cashman (Pinecrest Lake Resort - Heidi Lupo Represented), Allen Green (Friends of Pinecrest), Joel Primrose (Local Resident and Recreationist), Tim Fisher (President Pinecrest Permittees Association) and Mike Yaley (Lair of the Bear).

Opening

Justin Smith welcomed the attendees, led introductions, and reviewed the agenda (see **Attachment 1**). Mark Greenig and Patti Kroen reminded the group that the Pinecrest Lake reservoir is a relatively small (300 acres) reservoir that exists because it is a component of the Spring Gap – Stanislaus Hydropower Project. If the Spring Gap – Stanislaus Hydropower Project were to be decommissioned, the Pinecrest Lake reservoir would cease to exist. The Shoreline Management Plan (SMP) that PG&E will develop needs to meet license requirements while balancing public recreation needs with environmental, biological, and cultural resource protection. Because the majority of the reservoir (and all of its shoreline) is located within the Stanislaus National Forest (STF), the SMP must also be consistent with the STF Forest Plan and assist the STF in balancing the general public's needs for recreation with the needs of other entities that have STF special-use permits, such as commercial businesses, non-profit organizations, and residential cabin permittees.

Patti reminded the group that under the FERC relicensing process, once a license is granted, as is the case with the Spring Gap – Stanislaus Hydropower Project, the period of National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) and FERC-required public involvement is over. She pointed out that PG&E was not required to have any public involvement related to developing the SMP. However, PG&E and the STF both felt that it would be valuable to get input from interested parties representing a wide variety of reservoir users. She reminded the group that this workshop was the third focused stakeholder workshop related to the SMP and that an open house to obtain input from the general public was held on August 14, 2010.

Background and Meeting Objectives

Mark stressed that the main objective of this meeting was to generate ideas for resolving issues identified by the group at the June 2011 stakeholder meeting, in the hope that these ideas could be used in the SMP. These three issues were 1) boat mooring, 2) flat water (or human-powered boating) boating access and storage, and 3) potential restrictions on boat type or size.

Mark then reviewed the two background documents that had been sent to invitees prior to the meeting. The first document was the Pinecrest Shoreline Management Plan Stakeholder Meeting Background Information document (see **Attachment 2**). This document explained why FERC is requiring PG&E to develop an SMP as part of the new project license. Mark reviewed the Exhibit E findings of the license application, which explain the conditions and user conflicts at Pinecrest that led FERC to require an SMP. Because the reservoir is located in the STF, Mark briefly identified those parts of the STF Forest Plan that are directly applicable to the reservoir and with which the SMP must be consistent. Mark mentioned

that the Forest Plan was a relatively recent document (April 2010) and that the development of the Forest Plan must have involved a number of public meetings where input related to Pinecrest Lake was obtained. Karen Caldwell confirmed that development of the Forest Plan involved numerous meetings with the general public and stakeholder groups.

Mark then briefly reviewed the notes (Focused Stakeholder Meeting – Pinecrest Shoreline Management Plan Flip Chart Notes – June 11, 2011) from the June 11, 2011, stakeholder meeting that had been sent to all invitees (see **Attachment 3**).

One of the stakeholders felt it would be very useful to develop a vision statement for the SMP, and the rest of the group generally agreed. The vision statement would outline important factors and goals to help craft an SMP that would reflect those unique attributes of Pinecrest needing protection. The group then made suggestions on what might be included in a vision statement. Among the remarks were the following:

- Recognize that the limited size of the reservoir defines appropriate uses.
- Focus on small non-motorized/motorized boating opportunities.
- Maintain a safe experience for users, including but not limited to fishing, swimming, boating, hiking, camping, and picnicking.
- Maximize public recreational benefits of the reservoir.
- Maintain visual quality – protect existing aesthetics including viewsheds and noise levels.
- Maintain accessibility.
- Public stewardship provided by local residents and cabin owners acknowledged and promoted.

It was agreed that CH2M HILL would craft a draft vision statement and send it out for the group for review, comment, and refinement.

Boat Mooring

The next topic of discussion was boat mooring. A question was posed early in the discussion: “Is there currently a problem with too many boats mooring at the reservoir?” Most of the group felt that there are too many boats mooring at the reservoir. Mark pointed out that, as described in the Pinecrest Shoreline Management Plan Stakeholder Meeting Background Information document (**Attachment 2**), FERC stated in its Environmental Impact Statement that many of the reported conflicts among recreationists at Pinecrest reservoir involved boat mooring. Most of the group agreed that could be true. It was noted that some people who moor their boats in the reservoir leave them in all season and use them very infrequently. It was mentioned that one likely reason so many people moor their boats in the reservoir is because it is free. Heidi Lupo (of Pinecrest Lake Resort) reported that resort’s marina can provide between 61 and 50 temporary rental slips depending upon reservoir elevation. Slips are available on a daily, weekly, or monthly basis. They have season long slip rentals as well which has a huge waiting list as I understand it.) With the exception of the Fourth of July and Labor Day weekends, slips are almost always available at the marina.

One of the attendees stated that it is important to remember that mooring boats at the reservoir is not a right. If buoys are to be provided at the reservoir, the provision of them should be considered a service to reservoir visitors. The group generally agreed that controlling the unregulated mooring of boats was warranted, although there was uncertainty about how many buoys would be appropriate. It was agreed that literature regarding carrying capacity at reservoirs that are similar in size and use to Pinecrest should be obtained to help determine what a reasonable numbers of buoys would be. Mark mentioned

that the recreation resources section of the Final License Application (see **Attachment 4**) identified the maximum desired boating density for Pinecrest reservoir. The number was based on several factors and a published standard for lake carrying capacity. Mark stated that he would get the actual information sent to the group (see update below). Mark found that the number of boats mentioned in the Final License Application was based on a publication prepared for the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation to determine lake carrying capacity. The carrying capacity for non-power water craft on flat water at Pinecrest reservoir was identified as 1.3 acres per boat and 4.3 acres per boat for limited power water craft such as that at Pinecrest reservoir. The reported percentage of boats at Pinecrest was found to be approximately 60 percent motorized and 40 percent non-power watercraft. With this information, the recreation resource section identified an estimated physical carrying capacity of all 300 acres of Pinecrest reservoir of 134 boats. The estimate did not take into account areas of the lake such as the swimming beach, marina, or areas where boats are moored that ban or restrict boating.

Update: After the meeting, Karen Caldwell sent Mark a 1964 document related to recreational use at Pinecrest (see **Attachment 5**). The document found that based upon National Forest Service boat capacity standards of the time (275 acres of usable water; the rest of the reservoir was not conducive to boating), Pinecrest could accommodate 92 boats. It went on further to state that when there was adequate enforcement by Tuolumne County, a carrying capacity of up to 200 boats had in the past been considered acceptable and safe.

It was mentioned during the meeting that boat counts conducted by the Tuolumne County Sheriff Department at Pinecrest showed a steady increase in usage.

Update: The actual numbers cited above were not available at the meeting, but afterwards these numbers were obtained and are included as **Attachment 6**. The number of boats counted by officers ranged from lows of 43 in 2001 and 126 in 2002, to highs of 302 in 2006 and 610 in 2007 (the last year of the counts). Sheriff counts were done in June of each year, which was before peak season. It is reasonable to assume even greater numbers during the rest of the summer especially on peak weekends.

Update: Another number that was not available at the meeting but was subsequently retrieved was the number of moored boats counted the evening before the August 14, 2010, meeting by Mark Greenig and Patti Kroen. They found that there were 195 buoys (or floats) in the reservoir, to which 152 boats were moored.

To help determine where mooring buoys might be located, the group was given maps of Pinecrest reservoir and asked to locate areas around the reservoir where buoys would be appropriate. There was a fair amount of agreement on where groups of buoys might be placed. Most agreed that groups of buoys would be appropriate north of the marina and fire boat dock and along the south shore in a location (or locations) between the swimming beach and south of the fishing pier. The location of the buoys would also be influenced by potential new docks for day users (see Day Use Area Boating Access and Storage section below). The question of who would manage the buoys was raised. Neither PG&E nor the STF appeared to be interested in the day-to-day management of the buoys. Karen Caldwell mentioned that a potential option to explore would be having a concessionaire operate and manage a buoy program. The development of a buoy program would require that decisions be made, such as how individuals and groups would be able to rent buoys, the length of time buoys would be available to rent, pricing, etc. Mark was asked to research lakes where buoys are managed by concessionaires and obtain information related to standard buoys to consider.

The issue of what would happen to racing buoys that are used for sailboat races was raised. All buoys have to meet state standards for buoys and the enforcement of meeting those standards falls to the

Tuolumne County Sheriff's Department. Before placing racing buoys in a navigable body of water, an approval from the Sheriff's Department is required.

Other suggestions and comments that were related to mooring included the following:

- Existing mooring buoy observations:
 - Mooring buoys sometimes break away from their “anchors” and float into the marina and other parts of the reservoir.
 - Pinecrest Lake Resort hears complaints about moored boats and how they affect boating circulation and flow.
 - Since the impoundment of watercraft that were stored on the shoreline, some people have been “mooring” their craft in very shallow water just offshore.
- Identify the number of mooring buoys for various locations and the size of boats that would be able to moor at the buoys.
- Give each mooring buoy an identification number.
- Offer mooring to the public via a fee permit that would be granted through an annual lottery.
- Consider special use permits for El Toro users and other groups that want to use mooring buoys.
- Consider allowing several canoes and kayaks to be moored to one mooring buoy.
- Need to have all mooring buoys meet state standards and provide to the public (do not expect the public to construct or provide moorings buoys).
- Consider having a concessionaire provide and regulate the mooring program at Pinecrest and possibly provide off-water storage for hand-launched boats. STF would develop a Request for Proposals.

Day Use Area Boating Access and Storage

An idea was presented to the group regarding the possibility of providing one or more docks that could be used by recreationists to:

- Allow boaters already on the reservoir to temporarily tie their boats up to a dock to access restrooms, the beach, the Snack Shack, etc. without having to circle around the boat ramp area or tie up to the beach. This was not limited to just human powered boats.
- Allow people to launch human-powered watercraft from a dock rather than the shoreline.
- Allow sailors to use a dock to rig their sailboats rather than a floating platform.

There were three general locations identified for potential new docks: one was on the south shore, one was between the swim beach and the boat ramp, and the third was north of the fire boat dock. A south shore location near where the El Toro group currently launches their boats, or one closer to the fishing pier, would be good in terms of meeting the needs of current users and would be fairly close to facilities like restrooms and parking, but in a shallow part of the reservoir that may need to be quite long. The location between the swimming beach and the boat ramp would be close to many facilities, but might require reducing the size of the swimming area. The third location north of the fire boat dock would be in deeper water than the other locations, but would be farther from many facilities like restrooms and parking. The idea of having one or more new docks for day use area access by boaters will be explored in the development of the SMP.

The possibility of on-site storage for canoes and kayaks was also discussed. Some people felt that the introduction of storage structures into a day use area might not be appropriate and the vessels and structure might be subject to vandalism. The possibility of having the concessionaire for the potential mooring buoy program also provide storage for these types of vessels was discussed. It was noted that the upgrade of recreational facilities as part of the new license will provide better access for boaters transporting their canoes and kayaks from their vehicles to the water and may help reduce the desire for shoreline storage.

Boat Size

The group discussed if and how boat size affects the enjoyment of Pinecrest reservoir. There seemed to be general agreement that the current 25 mph speed limit on the reservoir works reasonably well, although there are cases of boaters exceeding that speed. There was some discussion about the possibility of only allowing electric motors on the lake. Tuolumne County is the entity that determines speed limits and establishes allowable boat (and motor) types and sizes. The SMP can recommend speed limits and boat type and size, but ultimately the county makes the determinations. Currently the “average” motorized boat appears to be an aluminum 14 footer. Most of the Hobie Cats that are used at Pinecrest are 15 and 16 footers and some “Hobie Cat-like” boats are up to 18 feet in length. The marina can accommodate 56 boats that are under 18 feet in length (17.5 foot maximum). The maximum motor size of marina boats is 40 horsepower.

Suggestions related to boat size included the following:

- Consider recommending boat-size restrictions to Tuolumne County (in the SMP or associated with it) for Pinecrest both in terms of length and motor size. Group generally agreed that 18 feet would be a good size limit for Pinecrest reservoir. Motor size limits were also discussed with no conclusions or consensus reached. Some people thought that 75 horsepower would be a reasonable maximum that could address large party boats, while allowing the Pinecrest Resort to continue renting party boats as a part of their permitted services.
- Consider recommending grandfathering in watercraft owned by the Pinecrest Lake Resort and shoreline recreation residence permit holders that are longer than 18 feet and/or have engines over 75 horsepower.
- Come up with a list of other suggestions in the SMP for the county to act upon (to develop ordinances).
- Consider eventually suggesting allowing only electric motors on boats.

Pinecrest Lake
Shoreline Management Plan
Stakeholder Meeting
Background Information Packet



Prelude

On behalf of the US Forest Service Stanislaus National Forest Summit Ranger District and Pacific Gas & Electric Company, I want to say thanks. During a period in history where people are busier than ever, you have made a choice with your time and energy. You may have had to adjust your schedule or maybe cancel plans to participate in this event. In any case I want you to know that we appreciate your time spent on this; so thank you!

We value your knowledge and perspective that can only be obtained from years of recreating, living and working at Pinecrest Lake. Your input will provide information that will help our consultants craft a management plan that will address the needs of the lake and those who choose to use it. It is a well known fact that all users of the lake will not get everything that they wish for; that is impossible with the diverse type of people using the lake and the just as diverse set of activities taking place around it and on it. What we would like to achieve is a balance to the management plan that allows all users to make use of the lake while honoring and acknowledging that there are others who choose to use the lake in a different way that is just as special to them; keeping that frame of mind while reading the material and preparing mentally will be very beneficial to the objective of the meeting.

Speaking of the reading material, at over 100 pages it appears to be a lot of material. Don't be intimidated! Over 40 pages are summary comments from our public meeting last summer (easy reading) and another 40 pages is a Shoreline Management Plan guidance document that the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission published. So take a look and skim it over. The purpose of the packet is to provide you with information on what exactly a SMP is, why they exist, how they relate to the Forest Service plan for the Forest and to provide some examples of SMP's. It is arranged in general to specific order. So first is the Forest plan then on to the FERC license language, then some SMP examples, down to aerial images of the lake.

We will spend Friday evening talking mostly about this packet. Questions you may have, clarification, ect. Saturday we will spend the day talking specifically about Pinecrest Lake and issues related to boat mooring, user conflicts, overnight boat storage and related issues.

Thanks again for being a part of this plan.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Justin J. Silk". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

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April 2010

Stanislaus National Forest

Forest Plan Direction

April 2010



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Stanislaus National Forest

Forest Plan Direction

April 2010

Introduction

The Forest Service completed the Stanislaus National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (Forest Plan) and Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) on October 28, 1991 (LMP91). This document, the Stanislaus National Forest "Forest Plan Direction" presents the current Forest Plan management direction, based on the original Forest Plan as modified by the following Forest Plan amendments.

Forest Plan Amendments

1. **Management Areas 4 and 9 (MA49):** Replacement of SOHA M21 in Rose Creek (Mi-Wok Ranger District) destroyed by fire in September, 1992, with SOHA M07 in Sierra Compartment. [Decision Notice, 10/27/1992] Subsequent 2004 Sierra Nevada Forest Plan Amendment supersedes and replaces this amendment.
2. **California Spotted Owl Interim Guidelines (CASPO):** Amended the Regional Guide and ten Forest Plans, including the Stanislaus Forest Plan. The Interim Guidelines intended to be a short-term strategy, were in place pending adoption of a longer-term strategy to maintain viability of the owl. [Decision Notice, 1/13/1993] Subsequent 2004 Sierra Nevada Forest Plan Amendment supersedes and replaces this amendment.
3. **Jordan Creek/Bower Cave SIA (JCBC):** Provides management guidelines for this SIA on Groveland Ranger District. [Decision Notice, 9/30/1993]
4. **Sierra Nevada Logging Museum (SNLM):** Amends Forest Plan by changing the Management Area designation for the Sierra Nevada Logging Museum site from Scenic Corridor to Developed Recreation. [Decision Notice, 12/17/1993]
5. **Hamm-Hasloe Reforestation (HHR):** One hundred eighty seven individual areas on Groveland Ranger District were re-allocated to different Management Areas to better reflect the intent of Forest Plan allocations. [Record of Decision, 9/8/1994] Subsequent 2004 Sierra Nevada Forest Plan Amendment supersedes and replaces this amendment.
6. **Bell Meadow RNA (BRNA):** Amends the land allocations in the Forest Plan from Candidate RNA to Established RNA. Consists of 645 acres of land on Summit Ranger District representing the Aspen Forest target element. [Decision Notice, 11/25/1994]
7. **Grizzly Mountain RNA (GRNA):** Amends the land allocations in the Forest Plan from Candidate RNA to Established RNA. Consists of 688 acres of land on Groveland Ranger District representing the California black oak target element. [Decision Notice, 11/25/1994]
8. **W.B. Critchfield (Bourland) RNA (CRNA):** Amends the land allocations in the Forest Plan from Candidate RNA to Established RNA. Consists of 1003 acres of land on Mi-Wok Ranger District representing the red fir forest and montane freshwater marsh target elements. [Decision Notice, 11/25/1994]

9. **Highway 4 Sno-Park (H4SP):** Amends the Forest Plan for the Spicer Sno-Park site on Calaveras Ranger District. Changes the Management Area from Scenic Corridor to Developed Recreation with Visual Quality Objective of Modification. [Decision Notice, 6/5/1995]
10. **Highland Lakes Management Area (HLMA):** Amends the Forest Plan by changing a Management Area on Calaveras Ranger District from Proposed Wilderness to Proposed Wild and Scenic Rivers. [Decision Notice, 1/19/1996]
11. **Motor Vehicle Travel Management (MVTM):** Provides management guidelines for motorized use. [Decision Notice, 2/18/1998]
12. **Emigrant Wilderness Management Direction (EWMD):** Provides management guidelines for the Emigrant Wilderness. [Record of Decision, 4/8/1998]
13. **Mokelumne Wilderness Management Guidelines (MWMG):** Provides management guidelines for the Mokelumne Wilderness [Decision Notice, 3/28/2000]
14. **Jawbone Falls SIA (JFSIA):** Designated as an SIA for cultural resources, this 47 acre area is located on Jawbone Creek between Jawbone Falls and Jawbone Meadow, on the Groveland Ranger District in Section 23 T2N R18E. [Decision Notice, 12/12/2000]
15. **Sierra Nevada Forest Plan Amendment (SNFPA-01):** Forest Plan Amendment addressing five problem areas on 11 Sierra Nevada National Forests. [Record of Decision, 01/12/2001]
Subsequent 2004 Sierra Nevada Forest Plan Amendment supersedes and replaces this amendment.
16. **Sierra Nevada Forest Plan Amendment (SNFPA):** Forest Plan Amendment¹ addressing five problem areas on 11 Sierra Nevada National Forests. [Record of Decision, 01/21/2004]
17. **Pinecrest Basin Management Direction (PBMD):** Forest Plan Amendment establishing a boundary, land use zones, and standards and guidelines specific to the Pinecrest Basin. [Decision Notice, 03/29/2004]
18. **Sierra Nevada Forests Management Indicator Species Amendment (SNFMISA):** Forest Plan Amendment adopting a common list of Management Indicator Species (MIS) and associated monitoring strategies for ten forests in the Sierra Nevada. [Record of Decision, 12/14/2007]
19. **Trumbull Peak Cabin Restoration (TPCR):** Amends Forest Plan by changing the Management Area designation for the Trumbull Peak Cabin and Lookout from Developed Non-Recreation to Developed Recreation. [Decision Notice, 3/24/2009]
20. **Forestwide Forest Plan Amendment (FFPA):** Amends Forestwide Standard and Guideline for Restricted Motor Vehicle Management to prohibit motor vehicle travel off NFTS routes and allow parking within one vehicle length off of NFTS routes. [Record of Decision, 11/12/2009]
21. **Western Pond Turtle Forest Plan Amendment (WPTFPA):** Amends Forestwide Standard and Guideline for Restricted Motor Vehicle Management to allow motor vehicle use on 9 motorized trail segments (1.53 miles) in areas adjacent to waters with known populations of western pond turtle. [Record of Decision, 11/12/2009]
22. **Non-Motorized Forest Plan Amendment (NMFPA):** Amends Forestwide and Wild and Scenic River Standard and Guidelines for ROS Semi-Primitive Non-Motorized, Closed Motor Vehicle Travel Management and Restricted Motor Vehicle Travel Management to allow continued highway legal vehicle use on existing NFTS roads 4N80Y and 5N02R. [Record of Decision, 11/12/2009]

¹ SNFPA direction does not apply within the Stanislaus-Tuolumne Experimental Forest (SNFPA ROD, p. 15; USDA Forest Service 2004)

Management Direction

Management direction for the Stanislaus National Forest is included in the Forest Goals, Management Goals and Strategies, Forest Objectives, Management Practices, Forestwide Standards and Guidelines, and specific Management Area or Land Allocation direction. Along with laws, regulations, and National and Regional policies (as stated in the Forest Service Manual) these provide the long-range direction for managing the Stanislaus National Forest. Forest personnel use this direction to achieve the objectives of the Plan. The direction also services to inform the public and cooperating agencies about future programs and activities.

Management direction is defined in the National Forest Management Act as "a statement of multiple use and other goals and objectives, the management prescriptions and their associated standards and guidelines for attaining them." Management direction is supplemented by maps included with this document. A Forest data base, which includes a computerized data storage and retrieval system and maps, is also available for project planning.

This Plan provides guidance for developing annual and multi-year implementation programs. The Forest Plan allocates resources through a comprehensive integration of all resources. Program leaders will have adequate guidance for developing annual budgets needed to achieve the goals and objectives of the Plan.

It is impossible to predict or to document every situation that could occur on this Forest in the next 50 years. If situations occur that are not covered here, they can be handled in the following ways:

- The Forest Plan can be amended, if the situation is significant enough to warrant it.
- Less significant situations will be documented in a decision document that explains why it is necessary to do something not covered in this Plan. See 36 CFR 219 and FSM 1920 for further direction.

The outputs and activities shown in Table 1 are those desired under the Forest Plan. Although the Plan covers a 10-15 year time span, Forest Service funding is approved by Congress on an annual basis. The Forest will implement those portions of the Plan that are funded. Management direction, including the Forestwide Standards and Guidelines, will be applied regardless of the level of activity in each program. The management direction components contained within this chapter are summarized below.

Forest Goals

Forest goals set the standards for the future condition of the Forest. Objectives and subsequent levels of direction are aimed at accomplishing these goals. The Forest goals tie closely to planning issues described in Chapter II and comply with applicable laws and regulations.

Management Goals and Strategies

Broad management goals and strategies address the five problem areas: old forest ecosystems and associated species; aquatic, riparian, and meadow ecosystems and associated species; fire and fuels management; noxious weeds; and lower westside hardwood ecosystems.

Forest Objectives

Objectives are planned, measurable results that respond to the general goals of the Forest Plan. Objectives form the basis for future planning that will define the precise steps to be taken to achieve identified goals. Specific objectives for the five decade planning cycle are displayed in Tables 1 and 2.

Management Practices

Practices are management actions that achieve the goals and objectives of the Plan. They describe the actions or treatments that occur for each resource.

Forestwide Standards and Guidelines

These provide specific direction for implementing the management practices throughout the Forest. They apply in all Management Areas unless additional, more specific direction for a particular resource is provided in the individual Management Area direction. Some of the standards refer to resource element maps to further delineate land areas to which they apply. The Forest's Standards and Guidelines supplement those of Region 5 (see Regional Guide for the Pacific Southwest Region, August 1984).

Management Area Direction

The Forest has been divided into 12 Management Areas based on their predominant management emphasis. Management Area boundaries were created from issues, concerns and opportunities developed during the planning process and from existing administrative boundaries. Management Areas are shown on Map 1, Appendix I. Each Management Area has a management emphasis statement, a description of the physical area, and a management prescription, which describes specific practices, general direction, and Standards and Guidelines applicable to that Management Area. The Management Practices are keyed to the definitions contained in the "Management Practices" section of this chapter. The General Direction and Standards and Guidelines provide the specific direction for implementing the given practice within each Management Area. All Forestwide Standards and Guidelines also apply within each Management Area, unless more specific direction for a particular resource is given.

Land Allocation Direction

The Forest is divided into a number of land allocations. Each land allocation has a set of standards and guidelines that determine how management is to proceed within the allocation. The allocations and standards and guidelines form a comprehensive strategy for addressing the purpose and need for the Sierra Nevada Forest Plan Amendment. Certain land allocations overlap with one another to varying degrees. Management direction for higher priority allocations pre-empts management direction for lower priority allocations. Generally, land allocations with more restrictive management direction pre-empt those with less restrictive direction.

Forest Goals

A. Social Environment

Community Stability

Manage the Forest in an economically efficient and cost-effective manner while responding to economic and social needs of the public and local communities.

Urban Interface

Private property holder and permittee needs will be taken into consideration in all planning and management activities occurring adjacent to private lands. Effort will be made to communicate information about proposed Forest Service projects, during the initial stages of project development in order to be responsive to public issues and concerns. Regular communication will be maintained with local County Planning Departments to insure long-term coordination and understanding.

B. Economic Environment

Economic

Manage the Forest in an economically efficient and cost-effective manner while responding to economic and social needs of the public and local communities.

C. Resource Environment

Air Quality

Maintain air quality that complies with all applicable regulations. Carry out forest management activities in a manner consistent and compatible with the attainment of State and Federal air quality objectives.

Cultural Resources

Inventory, evaluate, enhance and manage cultural resources to prevent loss of, or damage to cultural values; to integrate significant resources into multiple use management; to gain scientific knowledge and management data about them; and to interpret for public benefit and appreciation.

Diversity

Maintain or increase diversity of plants and animals, with a balance of vegetation types currently represented on the Forest which best provide for meeting the resource goals and objectives of the Forest Plan.

Fire and Fuels

Provide a cost-effective fire management program to protect Forest resources, life and property, from the effects of wildfire. Maintain natural and activity fuels at levels commensurate with minimizing resource losses from wildfire. In Wilderness, fire is allowed to play as nearly as possible its natural ecological role.

Fish and Wildlife

Provide habitat for viable populations of all native and desired non-native wildlife, fish and plants. Maintain and improve habitat for Threatened and Endangered species and give special attention to sensitive species to see that they do not become Federally listed as Threatened or Endangered.

Forest Pests

Provide an integrated pest management program to prevent or control insect and disease attacks on forest and range resources.

Geology and Minerals

Encourage mineral exploration and development in compliance with applicable laws, regulations and orders. In areas identified as susceptible to slope instability, analyze risks of management activities so as to avoid initiation or acceleration of slope movement and to protect human safety and Forest resources. Prevent degradation of groundwater quality and develop groundwater sources to meet domestic livestock and wildlife needs.

Lands

Implement land adjustments that improve ownership patterns, to increase public benefit and the efficiency of National Forest management. Acquire rights-of-way needed to manage the resources. Consider special uses of the National Forest where public needs cannot be met on private lands and where such uses conform to management direction for the area.

Range

Manage livestock to utilize available forage while avoiding adverse impacts on soil, vegetation, water quality, wildlife, fisheries and riparian zones.

Recreation

Provide a wide range of recreation opportunities directed at various experience levels to meet current and projected demand, including campgrounds, hiking trails, picnic areas, OHV trails, etc. Develop recreation management plans for existing and potential areas of concentrated public use. These plans shall address such aspects as: planned mixes of summer and winter activities for public and private sector responsibility, development scales, site locations, number of units and PAOTs (people at one time), family and group facilities, existing or potential on-site problems, facilities needed to serve dispersed activities, lake or reservoir surface activity management, as well as implementation and/or expansion phasing. Develop and implement programs to inform Forest users about recreation opportunities. Interpret Forest management activities and the forest environment for visitors. Provide a variety of off-highway vehicle (OHV) recreational opportunities in a manner consistent with protection of wildlife and other resources, and with non-motorized recreation.

Riparian

Manage riparian areas to protect or improve riparian area-dependent resources while allowing for management of other compatible uses.

Sensitive Plants

Manage sensitive plants to ensure continued population viability and prevent them from becoming federally listed as Threatened or Endangered.

Soils

Maintain and, where feasible, improve soil productivity.

Special Areas

Preserve the integrity of the botanic, cultural, geologic, scenic, and recreation features for which the areas were established.

Timber

Manage the timber resource to provide commercial sawtimber, public fuelwood, and miscellaneous wood products, while considering environmental factors and other resource values.

Transportation and Facilities

Provide facilities, including transportation system and administrative sites, needed to efficiently and safely manage the National Forest.

Visual Resources

Meet adopted Visual Quality Objectives (VQOs) on all projects. Maintain high visual quality in areas of concentrated public use and in areas seen from major travel routes. Allow management activities in certain areas to dominate the surrounding characteristic landscape, but they shall borrow from natural forms and appear as natural occurrences when viewed from background distances. Consider private land concerns during the evaluation of proposed management activities adjacent to privately developed subdivisions and recreation areas. Particular attention will be given to visual quality in the foreground view areas of these private developments as well as any other values relating to their attendant use and enjoyment of the National Forest.

Water

Maintain or improve water quality and watershed condition to meet applicable state and federal requirements. Realize feasible increases in the quantity of water yield and delays in the timing of runoff by including water yield modification as an objective in the design and manipulation of commercial and non-commercial vegetation.

Wild And Scenic Rivers

Manage Wild and Scenic Rivers and their immediate environments to preserve their free flowing condition and to protect their outstandingly remarkable values. Provide opportunities for public recreation and other resources based on the classification of each river segment.

Wilderness

Manage Wilderness to preserve its character and values and to allow recreational, scenic, scientific, educational, conservation and historic uses consistent with these objectives.

a. Within the Emigrant Wilderness¹:

1. Maintain and perpetuate the enduring resource of wilderness as one of the multiple uses of National Forest System land.
2. Maintain wilderness in such a manner that ecosystems are unaffected by human manipulation and influences so that plants and animals develop and respond to natural forces.
3. Minimize the impact of those kinds of uses and activities generally prohibited by the Wilderness Act, but specifically excepted by the Act or subsequent legislation.
4. Protect and perpetuate wilderness character and public values including, but not limited to, opportunities for scientific study, education, solitude, physical and mental challenge and stimulation, inspiration, and primitive recreation experiences.
5. Gather information and carry out research in a manner compatible with preserving the wilderness environment to increase understanding of wilderness ecology, wilderness uses, management opportunities, and visitor behavior.

¹ Emigrant Wilderness Management Direction, Forest Plan Amendment, USDA Forest Service 1998

Pinecrest Basin¹

The following sections (Management Practices/Desired Conditions; Management Zones; and, Standards and Guidelines) provide management direction for the Pinecrest Basin Management Area. This direction applies in addition to the Forestwide Standards and Guidelines (S&Gs) and management area direction for Developed Recreation Sites and Winter Sports Sites.

Description

This Management Area contains the 7,060 acre Pinecrest Basin, located in Tuolumne County, approximately 30 miles east of Sonora, California. The management area includes the Pinecrest Recreation Area (which contains an extensive recreation complex of campgrounds, picnic/day use area, commercial center, resort, marina, recreation residences and organization camps) and the Dodge Ridge Ski Area.

Desired Conditions

Described below are specific desired conditions for the Pinecrest Basin for management practices listed. Management practices are listed and described in the Forest Plan.

Practices	Desired Conditions
Biological Diversity (3-A) PBMD	Native plant habitat is maintained or improved.
Fish and Wildlife Habitat Administration (5-A) PBMD	Wildlife remains "wild". Visitors enjoy wildlife experiences and wildlife safely in its natural state. Wildlife forages for natural foods only and are not attracted to garbage and human foods. People are aware of and practice "keeping wildlife wild" philosophies. People do not feed wildlife, and store pet and human food in secure locations. Garbage is disposed of promptly and properly. Wildlife viewing and interpretive opportunities are maximized and enhance the visitor experience.
Developed Recreation Site Management, Public Sector (10-D) PBMD	Recreation programs are accessible to all, assuring that a range of services is provided to persons with disabilities. Persons with disabilities are involved in the planning and program delivery for recreation services, both public and permitted. Personal boat mooring is available that does not interfere with day users and people fishing. Recreation services appropriate to the National Forest and Historic District setting are available in the Pinecrest Basin or local communities. The swimming area is appropriately sized and managed for swimming safety. The beach areas have plenty of sand covering them. Dogs are kept on a leash and their scat is picked up and properly disposed of. Boat storage does not interfere with day users. Compliance with rules and regulations is achieved. Winter recreation opportunities are available in a way that maintains visitor safety and avoids user conflicts. Visitors are generally able to find parking within 1/3 mile of the day use area. Parking is in alignment with associated use patterns (e.g. marina, day use, boat launching, and commercial center), with accessible spaces at each area. Pinecrest has a well designed and managed road, pathway and parking network which is easily understood, safe, responsive to peak use times, and provides clear directional indicators that allow visitors to access and enjoy the Pinecrest Basin. Visitors experience a clear sense of "arrival" upon entry into the basin. This will enhance the visitor's recreational experience while protecting natural resources. A comprehensive transportation system analysis and plan is in place and fully implemented. A safe pedestrian/bicycle route system is the preferred mode of transportation within developed portions of the Basin.
Developed Recreation Site Management, Private Sector (10-E) PBMD	Recreation programs are accessible to all, assuring that a range of services is provided to persons with disabilities. Persons with disabilities are involved in the planning and program delivery for recreation services, both public and permitted. Facilities incorporate Universal Access design principles.
Trail Management (10-I) PBMD	The trail system is safe and universally accessible (where feasible). Routes are available to all facilities and services within the basin as well as destinations outside the Basin. Visitors are able to way-find with ease. Information about trails and destinations is available at

¹ Pinecrest Basin Management Direction, Forest Plan Amendment, USDA Forest Service 2004

Practices	Desired Conditions
	departure points including associated recreation opportunities. Communication of regulations and restrictions is provided.
Interpretive Services Management (10-M) PBMD	Interpretive programs and sites are recognized as the benchmark of excellence in conservation education. Information is up-to-date and available in a format that meets the needs of the Pinecrest visitor, regardless of ability socio-economic background, or culture. Forest Service information is available at all existing display boards and kiosks in the Pinecrest Basin. Appropriate information is available in other languages. Through the use of an overall information management system that works in harmony with the infrastructure, visitors are drawn to other areas and attractions in the general area, easing present and future demand. Visitors are encouraged to utilize the basin during off-peak periods.
Facility Construction and Reconstruction (16-E) PBMD	Facilities are in stable, functional condition and are appropriately designed for the setting. Facilities (tables, stoves, toilets, pathways, fountains, kiosks, etc.) are located according to a plan that has carefully considered the visitor experience. Facilities incorporate Universal Access design principles. Utility infrastructure is generally unnoticeable. Rivers and streams are free from contamination. Sewer lines and treatment plant capacity is adequate for the population and uses.
Facility Operation and Maintenance (16-F) PBMD	Day use facilities are clean, well maintained, appropriately distributed and located in accessible areas near the walkways. All points of interest are connected by walkways. Launching facilities are safe and are accessible to all users. Hand launch areas are provided. All visitors, including those utilizing trails within the Basin have reasonable access to a restroom. Restrooms are all accessible and clean. Restroom facilities and capacity matches use patterns.

Management Zones and Standards and Guidelines

The Pinecrest Basin Management Area is allocated to the six management zones described below (see Pinecrest Basin Management Zone Map). These zones represent land allocations within the Pinecrest Basin Management Area. The tables below show S&Gs for the Pinecrest Basin Management Area as they apply to the individual management zones. These S&Gs apply in addition to the Forestwide S&Gs and management area direction for Developed Recreation Sites and Winter Sports Sites. The following S&Gs apply to all Pinecrest Basin management zones.

Practices	All Zones: Standards and Guidelines
Biological Diversity (3-A) PBMD	Limit permits for miscellaneous forest products as needed to conserve resources for all to enjoy (e.g. mushrooms and pine cones).
Fish and Wildlife Habitat Administration (5-A) PBMD	Interpretive and education brochures and talks include teaching "keeping wildlife wild" philosophies. Interpretive brochures and talks are updated to include wildlife viewing opportunities and education. Use of animal-resistant trash bins, dumpsters, and food lockers (when provided) is required within the Pinecrest Basin.
Developed Recreation Site Management, Public Sector (10-D) PBMD	Parking is limited to designated sites/areas only. Alternative transportation methods (e.g. buses, carpools, and bicycle/pedestrian paths) are actively encouraged, to increase availability of parking.
Trail Management (10-I) PBMD	Emphasis for new trail construction will be toward meeting accessibility standards and new routes connecting the Basin with outside destinations. Pathway entry points are recognizable, encouraging use.
Interpretive Services Management (10-M) PBMD	Public demand for interpretive services and facilities are identified on a yearly basis. Program content and frequency are adjusted to meet identified needs Innovative programs developed internally and externally are continually incorporated into a program mix that enhances the visitors' connection to the environment.
Facility Construction and Reconstruction (16-E) PBMD	Facilities are rustic and simple in design, are consistent with the forest outdoor setting and experience and are compatible with local historic values. Except where infeasible or costs are extraordinary, all linear utility upgrades and replacements are underground. Utilities will be upgraded to provide for new uses or changes in capacity. Upgrade, maintain, and rehabilitate facilities and trails to reduce and reverse the negative effects of trampling and soil compaction.

1. Day Use (DU)

Provides facilities for short-term (no overnight uses) recreational opportunities and activities (e.g. swimming, boating, picnicking, hiking, and fishing). This zone includes the three beach areas (including the area around the Snack Shack), the picnic area, marina area, and hiking trails around the lake. The following S&Gs apply to the Day Use (DU) management zone.

Practices	Day Use (DU): Standards and Guidelines
Biological Diversity (3-A) PBMD	Conduct "urban forestry" ¹ type treatments and prescriptions to maintain tree stand health and vigor.
Fish and Wildlife Habitat Administration (5-A) PBMD	Animal-resistant trash bins, dumpsters, and food lockers are provided in campgrounds and picnic areas.
Developed Recreation Site Management, Public Sector (10-D) PBMD	Adequate personnel are present to inform visitors of rules and, when necessary, to enforce them. Mooring tie-downs are confined to designated areas and are generally limited to sailboats. Overnight shore mooring is permitted in specific locations only. From May 15 to September 15, dogs are not allowed in the Day Use zone between Pinecrest Avenue/Pinecrest Lake Road and the lake, and the Marina and the fishing pier. In conjunction with a traffic flow analysis, identify all available parking within the Pinecrest Basin. There will be no net loss of public parking spaces while maintaining natural vegetation areas. Overflow parking options will be identified and communicated to the public.
Trail Management (10-I) PBMD	Obvious on-site controls to guide visitors to destinations and inform visitors of rules and regulations are prevalent.
Facility Construction and Reconstruction (16-E) PBMD	Facilities are designed for user comfort and convenience. All major Basin destinations have restroom facilities strategically placed along routes or at destinations. Future facility expansion includes planning for the expected use, more diverse activities that serve the needs of visitors, accessibility standards, and meets all building codes. Facilities and structures are limited to those that provide for and enhance day use activities and services. Moderate to heavy site modifications are allowed for carefully designed facilities.

2. Commercial Use (CU)

Provides visitor services such as lodging, food services, retail services, and organization group camping. This zone includes Pinecrest Lake Resort, organization camps, Dodge Ridge Ski Area and Aspen Meadow Pack Station. All amenities are consistent with Forest Service policy. The following S&Gs apply to the Commercial Use (CU) management zone.

Practices	Commercial Use (CU): Standards and Guidelines
Biological Diversity (3-A) PBMD	Conduct "urban forestry" type treatments and prescriptions to maintain tree stand health and vigor. Animal-resistant dumpsters are required within commercial Special Use Permit boundaries.
Developed Recreation Site Management, Public Sector (10-D) PBMD	Adequate personnel are present to inform visitors of rules and, when necessary, to enforce them. In conjunction with a traffic flow analysis, identify all available parking within the Pinecrest Basin. There will be no net loss of public parking spaces while maintaining natural vegetation areas. Overflow parking options will be identified and communicated to the public.
Developed Recreation Site Management, Private Sector (10-E) PBMD	Additional services are encouraged first on private land in surrounding communities. New ski area facilities will be allowed consistent with an approved Master Development Plan. Commercial permittees will ensure adequate parking for their customers without interfering with public parking availability.
Trail Management (10-I) PBMD	Obvious on-site controls to guide visitors to destinations and inform visitors of rules and regulations are prevalent.
Facility Construction and Reconstruction (16-E) PBMD	Facilities are designed for user comfort and convenience. Future facility expansion includes planning for the expected use, more diverse activities that serve the needs of visitors, accessibility standards, and meets all building codes. Moderate to heavy site modifications are allowed for carefully designed facilities.

¹ Urban forestry places an emphasis on the human influence on forest ecosystems. For more information see: <http://wcufrre.ucdavis.edu/>.

3. Recreation Residence/Summer Home Tract (RR)

The Pinecrest recreation residence/summer home tract has been designated as eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places as a Discontinuous Historic District (letter from State Historic Preservation Officer dated March 16, 1999 on file at the Summit Ranger District). This zone also includes the North Shore cabins. Because of this designation, the rustic cabin-style and feeling will be maintained through specific restoration, rehabilitation and construction guidelines. The following S&Gs apply to the Recreation Residence/Summer Home Tract (RR) management zone.

Practices	Recreation Residence/Summer Home Tract (RR): Standards and Guidelines
Biological Diversity (3-A) PBMD	Conduct "urban forestry" type treatments and prescriptions to maintain tree stand health and vigor.
Fish and Wildlife Habitat Administration (5-A) PBMD	Feeding pets outdoors is prohibited within cabin special use permit (SUP) boundaries.
Trail Management (10-I) PBMD	Obvious on-site controls to guide visitors to destinations and inform visitors of rules and regulations are prevalent.
Facility Construction and Reconstruction (16-E) PBMD	Facilities are designed for user comfort and convenience.

4. Public Camping (PC)

This zone includes Meadowview, Pinecrest and Pioneer Trails Campgrounds. These facilities provide overnight camping opportunities for a maximum stay of 14 days. Campsites will remain rustic in nature with few amenities provided. Group and disabled access sites are provided. The following S&Gs apply to the Public Camping (PC) management zone.

Practices	Public Camping (PC): Standards and Guidelines
Biological Diversity (3-A) PBMD	Conduct "urban forestry" type treatments and prescriptions to maintain tree stand health and vigor.
Fish and Wildlife Habitat Administration (5-A) PBMD	Animal-resistant trash bins, dumpsters, and food lockers are provided in campgrounds and picnic areas.
Developed Recreation Site Management, Public Sector (10-D) PBMD	Adequate personnel are present to inform visitors of rules and, when necessary, to enforce them. In conjunction with a traffic flow analysis, identify all available parking within the Pinecrest Basin. There will be no net loss of public parking spaces while maintaining natural vegetation areas. Overflow parking options will be identified and communicated to the public.
Trail Management (10-I) PBMD	Obvious on-site controls to guide visitors to destinations and inform visitors of rules and regulations are prevalent.
Facility Construction and Reconstruction (16-E) PBMD	Facilities are designed for user comfort and convenience. Future facility expansion includes planning for the expected use, more diverse activities that serve the needs of visitors, accessibility standards, and meets all building codes. Moderate to heavy site modifications are allowed for carefully designed facilities.

5. Open Space/Ecological (OE)

This zone provides visitors and wildlife with refuge areas (e.g. wetlands, wooded areas, and meadows) within the primary development area. No development that would change the natural condition of these areas would be allowed. This zone includes the Experimental Forest and Spotted Owl Protected Activity Center. The following S&Gs apply to the Open Space/Ecological (OE) management zone.

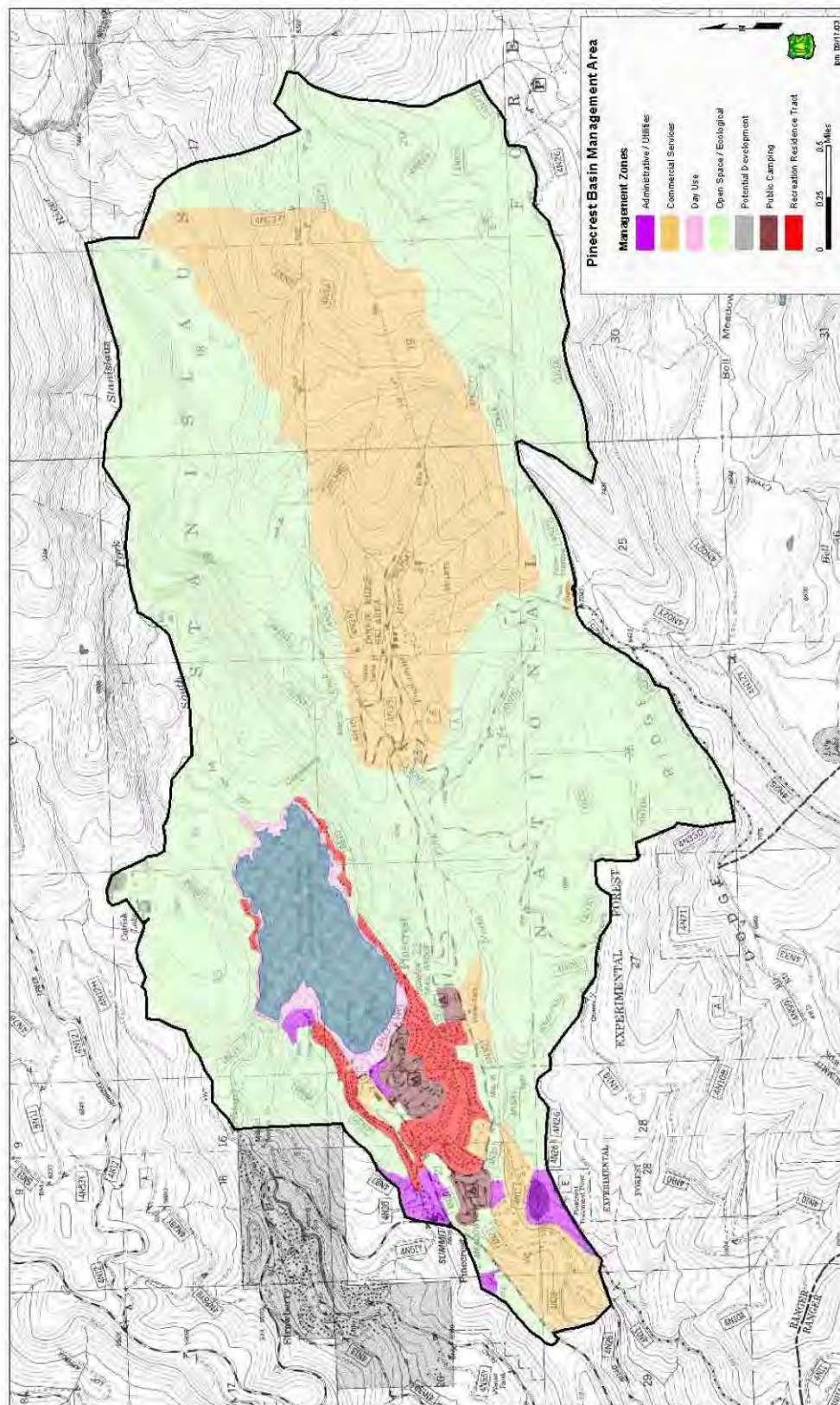
Practices	Open Space/Ecological (OE): Standards and Guidelines
Fish and Wildlife Habitat Administration (5-A) PBMD	Interpretive and education brochures and talks include teaching "keeping wildlife wild" philosophies. Interpretive brochures and talks are updated to include wildlife viewing opportunities and education. Animal-resistant dumpsters are required within commercial Special Use Permit boundaries. Feeding pets outdoors is prohibited within cabin special use permit (SUP) boundaries. Use of animal-resistant trash bins, dumpsters, and food lockers (when provided) is required within the Pinecrest Basin. Animal-resistant trash bins, dumpsters, and food lockers are provided in campgrounds and picnic areas.
Developed Recreation Site Management, Public Sector (10-D) PBMD	In conjunction with a traffic flow analysis, identify all available parking within the Pinecrest Basin. There will be no net loss of public parking spaces while maintaining natural vegetation areas. Overflow parking options will be identified and communicated to the public.
Trail Management (10-I) PBMD	On-site controls and way-finding information are limited and primarily located along major travel routes. Interpretive or educational signing related to natural and heritage resources may be allowed.
Facility Construction and Reconstruction (16-E) PBMD	Facilities provide limited comfort and convenience to users. Use of structures within open space must be compatible with preserving or enhancing ecological resources and values, open space, wetlands and meadows will be maintained and enhanced.

6. Administrative/Utilities Infrastructure (AU)

This zone provides support services, which allow for optimal visitor experience. These include Forest Service administration sites, the community center, the county parking lot, the garbage transfer station, the sewage treatment plant, and the old service station site on Pinecrest Lake Road. Linear and site specific infrastructure such as power lines, walk ways, water lines and water tanks are scattered throughout the basin in various other zones. These facilities are not specifically shown or listed here. The following S&Gs apply to the Administrative/Utilities Infrastructure (AU) management zone.

Practices	Administrative/Utilities Infrastructure (AU): Standards and Guidelines
Biological Diversity (3-A) PBMD	Conduct "urban forestry" type treatments and prescriptions to maintain tree stand health and vigor.
Fish and Wildlife Habitat Administration (5-A) PBMD	Animal-resistant dumpsters are required within commercial Special Use Permit boundaries.
Developed Recreation Site Management, Public Sector (10-D) PBMD	Adequate personnel are present to inform visitors of rules and, when necessary, to enforce them. In conjunction with a traffic flow analysis, identify all available parking within the Pinecrest Basin. There will be no net loss of public parking spaces while maintaining natural vegetation areas. Overflow parking options will be identified and communicated to the public.
Trail Management (10-I) PBMD	Obvious on-site controls to guide visitors to destinations and inform visitors of rules and regulations are prevalent.
Facility Construction and Reconstruction (16-E) PBMD	Facilities are designed for user comfort and convenience. Future facility expansion includes planning for the expected use, more diverse activities that serve the needs of visitors, accessibility standards, and meets all building codes. Moderate to heavy site modifications are allowed for carefully designed facilities.

Map 16 Pinecrest Basin Management Zones





United States
Department of
Agriculture

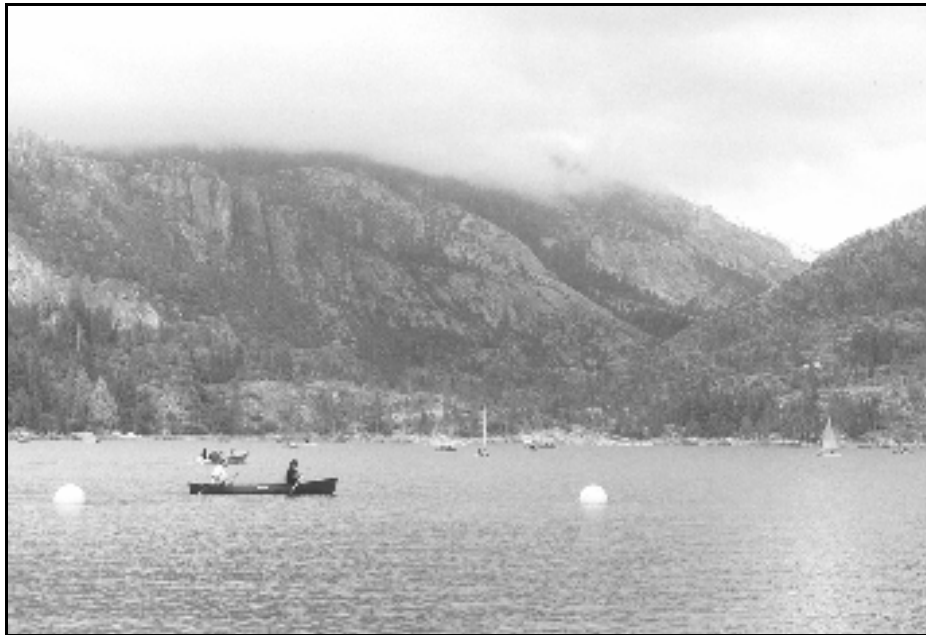
**Forest
Service**

Pacific
Southwest
Region

March 2004



Pinecrest Basin Management Direction Stanislaus National Forest



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Forest Plan Amendment

Pinecrest Basin

Management Direction

Tuolumne County, California

March 2004

Lead Agency: U.S. Department of Agriculture
Forest Service
Pacific Southwest Region

Stanislaus National Forest
19777 Greenley Road
Sonora, CA 95370

Summit Ranger District
#1 Pinecrest Lake Road
Pinecrest, CA 95364
(209) 965-3434

Abstract

The Stanislaus National Forest issued an Environmental Assessment (EA), Decision Notice and Forest Plan Amendment for the Pinecrest Basin on March 29, 2004. This document, the “Pinecrest Basin Management Direction” presents the current management direction for the Pinecrest Basin, located approximately 30 miles east of Sonora, California. Management direction consists of management practices, desired condition statements, management zones (including a map) and standards and guidelines.

Pinecrest Basin Management Area

The following sections (Management Practices/Desired Conditions; Management Zones; and, Standards and Guidelines) provide management direction for the Pinecrest Basin Management Area. This direction applies in addition to the Forestwide Standards and Guidelines (S&Gs) and management area direction for Developed Recreation Sites and Winter Sports Sites.

Description

This Management Area contains the 7,060 acre Pinecrest Basin, located in Tuolumne County, approximately 30 miles east of Sonora, California. The management area includes the Pinecrest Recreation Area (which contains an extensive recreation complex of campgrounds, picnic/day use area, commercial center, resort, marina, recreation residences and organization camps) and the Dodge Ridge Ski Area.

Management Practices/Desired Conditions

Described below are specific desired conditions for the Pinecrest Basin for management practices listed. Management practices are listed and described in the Forest Plan.

Management Practice	Desired Conditions
Developed Recreation Site Management, Private Sector (10-E)	Recreation programs are accessible to all, assuring that a range of services is provided to persons with disabilities. Persons with disabilities are involved in the planning and program delivery for recreation services, both public and permitted. Facilities incorporate Universal Access design principles.
Developed Recreation Site Management, Public Sector (10-D)	<p>Recreation programs are accessible to all, assuring that a range of services is provided to persons with disabilities. Persons with disabilities are involved in the planning and program delivery for recreation services, both public and permitted.</p> <p>Personal boat mooring is available that does not interfere with day users and people fishing.</p> <p>Recreation services appropriate to the National Forest and Historic District setting are available in the Pinecrest Basin or local communities.</p> <p>The swimming area is appropriately sized and managed for swimming safety. The beach areas have plenty of sand covering them. Dogs are kept on a leash and their scat is picked up and properly disposed of.</p> <p>Boat storage does not interfere with day users. Compliance with rules and regulations is achieved.</p> <p>Winter recreation opportunities are available in a way that maintains visitor safety and avoids user conflicts.</p> <p>Visitors are generally able to find parking within 1/3 mile of the day use area. Parking is in alignment with associated use patterns (e.g. marina, day use, boat launching, and commercial center), with accessible spaces at each area.</p> <p>Pinecrest has a well designed and managed road, pathway and parking network which is easily understood, safe, responsive to peak use times, and provides clear directional indicators that allow visitors to access and enjoy</p>

Management Practice	Desired Conditions
	<p>the Pinecrest Basin. Visitors experience a clear sense of “arrival” upon entry into the basin. This will enhance the visitor’s recreational experience while protecting natural resources.</p> <p>A comprehensive transportation system analysis and plan is in place and fully implemented. A safe pedestrian/bicycle route system is the preferred mode of transportation within developed portions of the Basin.</p>
Facility Construction and Reconstruction (16-E)	<p>Facilities are in stable, functional condition and are appropriately designed for the setting. Facilities (tables, stoves, toilets, pathways, fountains, kiosks, etc.) are located according to a plan that has carefully considered the visitor experience. Facilities incorporate Universal Access design principles.</p> <p>Utility infrastructure is generally unnoticeable. Rivers and streams are free from contamination. Sewer lines and treatment plant capacity is adequate for the population and uses.</p>
Facility Operation and Maintenance (16-F)	<p>Day use facilities are clean, well maintained, appropriately distributed and located in accessible areas near the walkways. All points of interest are connected by walkways.</p> <p>Launching facilities are safe and are accessible to all users. Hand launch areas are provided. All visitors, including those utilizing trails within the Basin have reasonable access to a restroom. Restrooms are all accessible and clean. Restroom facilities and capacity matches use patterns.</p>
Interpretive Services Management(10-M)	<p>Interpretive programs and sites are recognized as the benchmark of excellence in conservation education.</p> <p>Information is up-to-date and available in a format that meets the needs of the Pinecrest visitor, regardless of ability socio-economic background, or culture. Forest Service information is available at all existing display boards and kiosks in the Pinecrest Basin. Appropriate information is available in other languages. Through the use of an overall information management system that works in harmony with the infrastructure, visitors are drawn to other areas and attractions in the general area, easing present and future demand. Visitors are encouraged to utilize the basin during off-peak periods.</p>
Trail Management (10-I)	<p>The trail system is safe and universally accessible (where feasible). Routes are available to all facilities and services within the basin as well as destinations outside the Basin.</p> <p>Visitors are able to way-find with ease. Information about trails and destinations is available at departure points including associated recreation opportunities. Communication of regulations and restrictions is provided.</p>
Biological Diversity Management (3-A)	Native plant habitat is maintained or improved.
Fish and Wildlife Habitat Administration (5-A)	<p>Wildlife remains “wild”. Visitors enjoy wildlife experiences and wildlife safely in its natural state. Wildlife forages for natural foods only and are not attracted to garbage and human foods.</p> <p>People are aware of and practice “keeping wildlife wild” philosophies. People do not feed wildlife, and store pet and human food in secure locations. Garbage is disposed of promptly and properly.</p> <p>Wildlife viewing and interpretive opportunities are maximized and enhance the visitor experience.</p>

Management Zones

The Pinecrest Basin Management Area is allocated to the seven management zones described below (see attached Pinecrest Basin Management Area—Management Zones Map). These zones represent land allocations within the Pinecrest Basin Management Area.

1. Day Use (DU)

Provides facilities for short-term (no overnight uses) recreational opportunities and activities (e.g. swimming, boating, picnicking, hiking, and fishing). This zone includes the three beach areas (including the area around the Snack Shack), the picnic area, marina area, and hiking trails around the lake.

2. Commercial Use (CU)

Provides visitor services such as lodging, food services, retail services, and organization group camping. This zone includes Pinecrest Lake Resort, organization camps, Dodge Ridge Ski Area and Aspen Meadow Pack Station. All amenities are consistent with Forest Service policy.

3. Recreation Residence/Summer Home Tract (RR)

The Pinecrest recreation residence/summer home tract has been designated as eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places as a Discontinuous Historic District (letter from State Historic Preservation Officer dated March 16, 1999 on file at the Summit Ranger District). This zone also includes the North Shore cabins. Because of this designation, the rustic cabin-style and feeling will be maintained through specific restoration, rehabilitation and construction guidelines.

4. Public Camping (PC)

This zone includes Meadowview, Pinecrest and Pioneer Trails Campgrounds. These facilities provide overnight camping opportunities for a maximum stay of 14 days. Campsites will remain rustic in nature with few amenities provided. Group and disabled access sites are provided.

5. Open Space/Ecological (OE)

This zone provides visitors and wildlife with refuge areas (e.g. wetlands, wooded areas, and meadows) within the primary development area. No development that would change the natural condition of these areas would be allowed. This zone includes the Experimental Forest and Spotted Owl Protected Activity Center.

6. Administrative/Utilities Infrastructure (AU)

This zone provides support services, which allow for optimal visitor experience. These include Forest Service administration sites, the community center, the county parking lot, the garbage transfer station, the sewage treatment plant, and the old service station site on Pinecrest Lake Road. Linear and site specific infrastructure such as power lines, walk ways, water lines and water tanks are scattered throughout

the basin in various other zones. These facilities are not specifically shown or listed here.

Standards and Guidelines

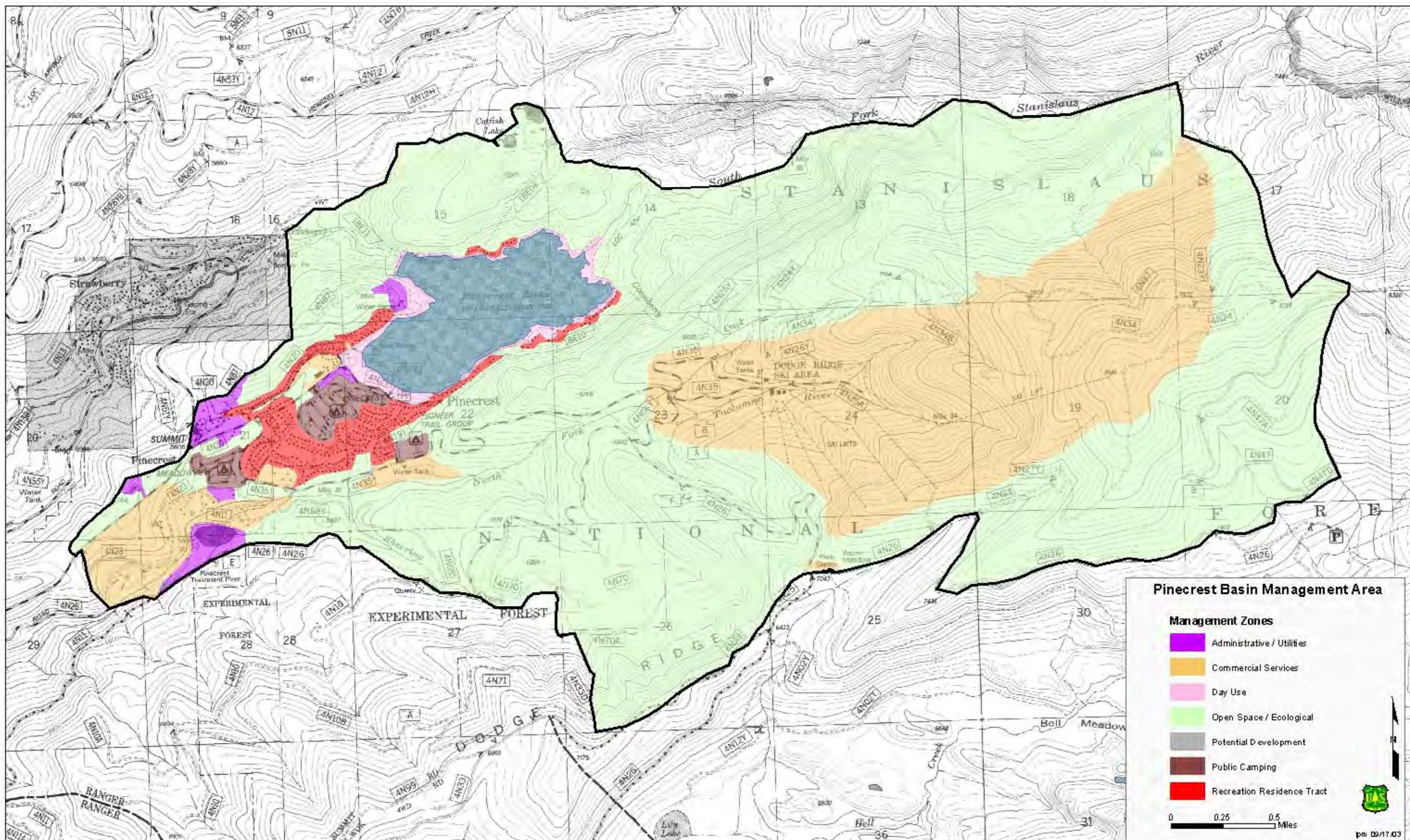
The table below shows S&Gs for the Pinecrest Basin Management Area as they apply [indicated by X] to the individual management zones. These S&Gs apply in addition to the Forestwide S&Gs and management area direction for Developed Recreation Sites and Winter Sports Sites.

Management Practice	Standards and Guidelines	Zones					
		1 DU	2 CU	3 RR	4 PC	5 OE	6 AU
Developed Recreation Site Management, Private Sector (10-E)	Additional services are encouraged first on private land in surrounding communities.		X				
	New ski area facilities will be allowed consistent with an approved Master Development Plan.		X				
	Commercial permittees will ensure adequate parking for their customers without interfering with public parking availability.		X				
Developed Recreation Site Management, Public Sector (10-D)	Adequate personnel are present to inform visitors of rules and, when necessary, to enforce them.	X	X		X		X
	Mooring tie-downs are confined to designated areas and are generally limited to sailboats. Overnight shore mooring is permitted in specific locations only.	X					
	From May 15 to September 15, dogs are not allowed in the Day Use zone between Pinecrest Avenue/Pinecrest Lake Road and the lake, and the Marina and the fishing pier.	X					
	In conjunction with a traffic flow analysis, identify all available parking within the Pinecrest Basin. There will be no net loss of public parking spaces while maintaining natural vegetation areas.	X	X		X	X	X
	Overflow parking options will be identified and communicated to the public.	X	X		X	X	X
	Parking is limited to designated sites/areas only.	X	X	X	X	X	X
	Alternative transportation methods (e.g. buses, carpools, and bicycle/pedestrian paths) are actively encouraged, to increase availability of parking.	X	X	X	X	X	X
Facility Construction and Reconstruction (16-E)	Facilities are rustic and simple in design, are consistent with the forest outdoor setting and experience and are compatible with local historic values.	X	X	X	X	X	X
	Facilities are designed for user comfort and convenience.	X	X	X	X		X

Management Practice	Standards and Guidelines	Zones					
		1 DU	2 CU	3 RR	4 PC	5 OE	6 AU
	Facilities provide limited comfort and convenience to users.					X	
	All major Basin destinations have restroom facilities strategically placed along routes or at destinations.	X					
	Future facility expansion includes planning for the expected use, more diverse activities that serve the needs of visitors, accessibility standards, and meets all building codes.	X	X		X		X
	Facilities and structures are limited to those that provide for and enhance day use activities and services.	X					
	Moderate to heavy site modifications are allowed for carefully designed facilities.	X	X		X		X
	Except where infeasible or costs are extraordinary, all linear utility upgrades and replacements are underground.	X	X	X	X	X	X
	Utilities will be upgraded to provide for new uses or changes in capacity.	X	X	X	X	X	X
	Upgrade, maintain, and rehabilitate facilities and trails to reduce and reverse the negative effects of trampling and soil compaction.	X	X	X	X	X	X
	Use of structures within open space must be compatible with preserving or enhancing ecological resources and values, open space, wetlands and meadows will be maintained and enhanced.					X	
Interpretive Services Management (10-M)	Public demand for interpretive services and facilities are identified on a yearly basis. Program content and frequency are adjusted to meet identified needs	X	X	X	X	X	X
	Innovative programs developed internally and externally are continually incorporated into a program mix that enhances the visitors' connection to the environment.	X	X	X	X	X	X
Trail Management (10-I)	Emphasis for new trail construction will be toward meeting accessibility standards and new routes connecting the Basin with outside destinations.	X	X	X	X	X	X
	Pathway entry points are recognizable, encouraging use.	X	X	X	X	X	X
	Obvious on-site controls to guide visitors to destinations and inform visitors of rules and regulations are prevalent.	X	X	X	X		X
	On-site controls and way-finding information are limited and primarily located along major travel routes. Interpretive or educational signing related to natural and heritage resources may be allowed.					X	

Management Practice	Standards and Guidelines	Zones					
		1 DU	2 CU	3 RR	4 PC	5 OE	6 AU
Biological Diversity Management (3-A)	Conduct “urban forestry” ¹ type treatments and prescriptions to maintain tree stand health and vigor.	X	X	X	X		X
	Limit permits for miscellaneous forest products as needed to conserve resources for all to enjoy (e.g. mushrooms and pine cones).	X	X	X	X	X	X
Fish and Wildlife Habitat Administration (5-A)	Interpretive and education brochures and talks include teaching “keeping wildlife wild” philosophies.	X	X	X	X	X	X
	Interpretive brochures and talks are updated to include wildlife viewing opportunities and education.	X	X	X	X	X	X
	Animal-resistant dumpsters are required within commercial Special Use Permit boundaries.		X				X
	Feeding pets outdoors is prohibited within cabin special use permit (SUP) boundaries.			X			
	Use of animal-resistant trash bins, dumpsters, and food lockers (when provided) is required within the Pinecrest Basin.	X	X	X	X	X	X
	Animal-resistant trash bins, dumpsters, and food lockers are provided in campgrounds and picnic areas.	X			X		

¹ Urban forestry places an emphasis on the human influence on forest ecosystems. For more information visit the Center for Urban Forest Research, Pacific Southwest Research Station, and USDA Forest Service website: <http://wcufre.ucdavis.edu/>.



127 FERC ¶ 62,070
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
FEDERAL ENERGY REGULATORY COMMISSION

Pacific Gas and Electric Company

Project No. 2130-033

ORDER ISSUING NEW LICENSE

April 24, 2009

INTRODUCTION

1. On December 26, 2002, Pacific Gas and Electric Company (PG&E) filed an application for a new license, pursuant to sections 4(e) and 15 of the Federal Power Act (FPA),¹ for the continued operation and maintenance of the Spring Gap-Stanislaus Hydroelectric Project No. 2130 (project). The new license application was prepared pursuant to the Commission's traditional licensing process.² The project's installed capacity under this license is 87.9 megawatts (MW).³ The project is located on the Middle Fork Stanislaus River (Middle Fork) and South Fork Stanislaus River (South Fork) in Calaveras and Tuolumne Counties, California, and occupies approximately 1,060 acres within the Stanislaus National Forest, managed by the U.S. Department of Agriculture - Forest Service (Forest Service).^{4,5} As discussed below, I am issuing a new license for the project.

¹ 16 U.S.C. §§ 797(e) and 808 (2006), respectively.

² 18 C.F.R. § 4.34(i) (2008).

³ The installed capacity of the Spring Gap development is 6.0 MW and the existing installed capacity of the Stanislaus development is 81.9 MW. The license application cited the rated capacities of the units to be 7.0 MW and 91.0 MW, respectively. These ratings reflect the higher turbine ratings as opposed to the limiting generator capacities which, in this case, are used to determine the installed capacities of the units.

⁴ In its application, PG&E states that the project occupies 1,049.98 acres of federal lands (administered by the Stanislaus National Forest); however, the Commission's annual charges for federal lands are based on the project's use of 1,060.98 acres of federal lands. On January 6, 2009, the Commission's Office of Executive Director issued a letter requesting PG&E to certify the number of federal acres the project occupies. In
(continued)

Prepare and Implement Recreation Sub-Plans

In addition to the overall Recreation Implementation Plan, the Licensee shall prepare each of the following sub-plans in support of the Recreation Implementation Plan.

1. Visitor Education and Information Plan

The Licensee shall develop and implement a visitor education and information plan. Elements of the plan include: a) developing and printing information for dissemination at points of visitor contact, b) funding for printed materials, c) schedule for updating information, and d) funding contribution to Forest Service interpretive programs, and participation and implementation of portions of the plan.

2. Traffic/Circulation/Parking Plan

The Licensee shall develop a Traffic/Circulation/Parking Plan for pedestrian and vehicular movement and parking for the public recreation areas of Pinecrest meeting mutual agreement to Forest Service and Licensee. The plan shall include: a) modifications to the paths of travel that would reduce congestion at Pinecrest Recreation Area, improve visitor safety and minimize resource damage, b) improvements and/or additional parking facilities or operational procedures for day use access, c) implementation responsibilities and an implementation schedule.

3. Shoreline Management Plan

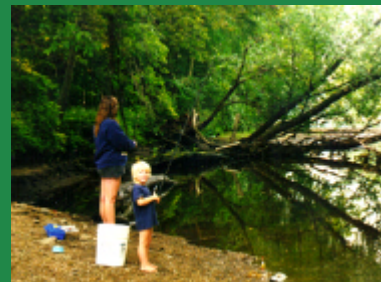
The Shoreline Management Plan shall include the management of the reservoir shoreline. This plan will address the privately owned boat docks and mooring balls, and include zoning of certain sections of the shoreline for swimming, fishing and shoreline boat access.

4. Schedule For Development of Sub-Plans

Once approved by the Forest Service, the Licensee shall file these plans by the date listed below.

Plan	Completion Date
Information/Education Plan	2
Traffic/Circulation/Parking Plan	1
Shoreline Management Plan	2

Guidance for Shoreline Management Planning at Hydropower Projects



Office of Energy Projects
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission

April 2001



Guidance for Shoreline Management Planning at Hydropower Projects



Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
888 First Street NE
Washington, DC 20426

April 2001

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This document was prepared by the staff of the Office of Energy Projects and does not necessarily reflect the views of the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission.

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INTRODUCTION

The Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC or the Commission) is responsible for issuing licenses for the construction, operation, and maintenance of non-federal hydropower projects. Licensees are responsible for operating and maintaining these projects in accordance with license requirements and project purposes (i.e., public recreation, environmental protection, etc.). Consistent with these license responsibilities, a licensee may, with Commission approval, authorize specific uses and occupancies of the project reservoir shoreline that are not related to hydroelectric power production or other project purposes (non-project uses).



In recent years, FERC has received an increasing number of applications for shoreline development activities at licensed projects. Many of these applications have been for commercial dock construction. The increase in development pressure on shorelines for non-project uses and occupancies is fueled largely by increasing demand for water-oriented recreation and waterfront property. The demand for waterfront property or property that has water access (water-privileged) is especially keen. Historically, waterfront real estate development often focused on second-home and vacation rental properties. Recently, significant numbers of year-round homes are being built near many projects. These year-round developments include upscale homes, planned communities, and retirement homes. They are frequently located next to project lands and often have access to project waters via boat ramps, community parks, and commercial developments such as marinas.

As demands for residential development near projects increase, there is a corresponding increase in demands for additional recreational development of project lands and waters. All of these developments take advantage of access to or views of project waters, and exist because of their proximity to the water. Private recreational facilities include resorts, marinas, dry docks, boat services and sales, golf courses, and campgrounds. Public recreational facilities include local parks, state parks, campgrounds, trails, hunting areas, fishing areas, and wildlife preserves.

As development pressure on lands adjacent to or near project lands increases, a wider range of stakeholders are becoming involved in FERC review processes. In recent years, FERC has noticed an increase in the number of stakeholder comments and inquiries regarding shoreline issues. Stakeholders such as federal, state, and local agencies, along with homeowners' associations, environmental groups, hunting and fishing clubs, water-based recreation groups, real

estate interests, and the general public are now frequently participating in project review. Many of these stakeholders have different, and sometimes conflicting concerns. Local governments often support development activities adjacent to projects because these activities can increase tax bases, provide jobs, and boost local economies. The real estate and construction industries also often support waterfront development. Groups that are frequently concerned about the effects of waterfront development on natural resources include federal, state, and local government resource agencies; environmental groups; and a variety of recreation and sporting interests. Other groups are concerned about public safety, water craft traffic, and even commercial navigation.

Licensees have a responsibility to ensure that shoreline development activities that occur within project boundaries are consistent with project license requirements, purposes, and operations. As development and multiple uses of the shoreline continue to grow, licensees will face more and more challenges related to the effects of such

development on project lands and waters, including public recreational use and environmental resources.

A comprehensive plan, such as a shoreline management plan (SMP), can assist the licensee in meeting its responsibilities throughout the term of its license. An SMP is a comprehensive plan to manage the multiple resources and uses of the project's shorelines in a manner that is consistent with license requirements and project purposes, and addresses the needs of the public. The Commission expects all licensees developing comprehensive plans to involve the public and allow for agency consultation, review, and comment.

The SMP planning process allows project stakeholders to voice their concerns. One of the primary purposes of this guidebook is to educate both licensees and stakeholders about how to participate in the SMP planning process. In FERC's experience, when stakeholders with different views work together during the development of an SMP, they often are able to create plans that are acceptable to all, or at least most, of the

parties. Striking a balance that supports local economic interests, protects environmental resources, and allows the public to enjoy those resources is vital for the long-term success of an SMP. Commission staff believes that by including various stakeholders in the development of the SMP, the resulting plan will be stronger and more acceptable to all parties.

This guidebook has been written to assist both licensees and stakeholders. It is intended to provide general guidance on developing an SMP, including potential pitfalls and how to avoid them, what to expect from FERC and other involved agencies, ways to involve the public in the SMP development process, and how to implement, monitor, and enforce the SMP once it is in place. This document is not intended to provide detailed, step-by-step instructions on how to develop and implement an SMP, but instead is a basic framework to guide licensees and stakeholders. Each individual licensee will need to determine how the information in this guidebook applies to its particular project. The guidebook is organized as follows:

- **Chapter 1—The History and Regulatory Basis for Shoreline Management at FERC Projects** details the regulatory history of shoreline management at FERC projects.
- **Chapter 2—Pre-Planning Activities** outlines a number of activities that a licensee can complete to ensure a meaningful and efficient SMP development process.
- **Chapter 3—Preparing the Shoreline Management Plan** gives instructions and guidance for preparing the SMP.
- **Chapter 4—Implementing the Shoreline Management Plan** guides the licensee through the implementation process once the SMP has been completed and discusses non-project uses that need Commission approval whether or not an SMP is in place at the project.



CHAPTER 1

THE HISTORY AND REGULATORY BASIS FOR SHORELINE MANAGEMENT AT FERC PROJECTS

1.1 The Federal Power Act

The Federal Power Act of 1935 (FPA) authorized FERC to regulate non-federal hydroelectric projects. Included in FERC's regulatory mandate are specific requirements for protecting non-power resources, including fish and wildlife habitat, irrigation, water supply, recreation, flood control, and water quality. The FPA, along with its various amendments, sets the stage for shoreline management planning for licensed hydroelectric developments. Section 10(a)(1) of the FPA charges the Commission with ensuring that all licensed projects:

- Be best adapted to a comprehensive plan for improving or developing a waterway or waterways for the use or benefit of interstate or foreign commerce, for the improvement and utilization of waterpower development, for the adequate protection, mitigation, and enhancement of fish and wildlife

(including related spawning grounds and habitat), and for other beneficial public uses, including irrigation, flood control, water supply, and recreational and other purposes referred to in section 4(e); and, if necessary, in order to secure such a plan, the Commission shall have authority to require the modification of any project and of the plans and specifications of the project works before approval.

In addition, section 4(e) of the FPA, as amended by the Electric Consumers Protection Act of 1986, requires that the Commission, when issuing a license, give "equal consideration to the purposes of energy conservation, the protection, mitigation of, damage to, and enhancement of, fish and wildlife (including related spawning grounds and habitat), the protection of recreational opportunities, and the preservation of other aspects of environmental quality."

1.2 Standard License Articles Related to Shoreline Management Plans

There are two standard license articles found in almost all major (i.e., projects with an installed capacity of greater than 5 megawatts) FERC project licenses that relate directly to shoreline management planning. Standard Article 5 requires a project licensee to acquire and retain fee title or the right to use in perpetuity all property necessary or appropriate to construct, maintain, and operate the project. In general, sufficient property and/or rights are needed to carry out project purposes. These purposes may include, but are not limited to, operation and maintenance, flowage, recreation, public access, protection of environmental resources, and shoreline control. Article 5 also states that licensees cannot dispose of these project interests without the Commission's approval, unless permitted under specific requirements of the license.

In an order issued in 1980 involving the Brazos River Authority (Project No. 1490) (11 FERC §61,162), FERC began including a new standard article in licenses. This new article (land use article) gives licensees much broader authority to act on relatively routine shoreline matters without FERC approval. This article gives licensees the authority to grant permission to applicants for specific non-project uses, subject to specific license conditions. Examples of relatively routine, non-project use applications that licensees may approve include non-commercial boating access facilities (boat docks and piers), erosion control structures, certain types of recreation development, bulkheading, and vegetative removal or trimming, and planting new vegetation.

To exercise these authorities, licensees must ensure that the proposed uses and occupancies are consistent with the purposes of protecting and enhancing the environmental values of the project, while safely operating and maintaining the project. Project environmental values that must be protected and enhanced include a number of natural resources (fish, vegetation, wildlife),

public recreation access, scenic character, and cultural resources.

Paragraph B of the land use article includes a clause that states "the licensee may, among other things, establish a program for issuing permits for the specified types of use and occupancy of project lands and waters" to assist the licensee in managing project lands and waters. It goes on to say that "the Commission reserves the right to require the licensee to file a description of its standards, guidelines, and procedures for implementing this paragraph (b) and to require modification of those standards, guidelines, and procedures." Depending on how extensively the licensee exercises its authority under the standard land use article, most licensees do find a permitting program useful, if not necessary.

1.3 Evolving Management and Planning at Project Shorelines

Shoreline management is not a new FERC initiative. The need to protect a marginal strip of shoreline land around project reservoirs has long been recognized by the

Commission. FERC's early attempts to encourage licensees to manage their shorelines came in the form of buffer zone management plans, resource plans, and even the exhibit R (which was essentially a recreation and public use plan). In most cases, buffers incorporated into resource plans during the licensing process were established to protect specific resources, such as wildlife, aesthetics, recreation, or cultural resources. Typically, these earlier resource plans did not consider multiple resources along the shoreline in a comprehensive manner, even though the management of individual resources often influenced how project shorelines were managed. Interest in multiple non-developmental resources such as recreation, cultural, aesthetic, fish, wildlife, and habitat resources, has increased over the years to the point where these resources are now given considerable attention by licensees and FERC.

As interest in non-developmental resources increased, so did applications to FERC for project shoreline permits, licenses, and amendments to licenses. Through the

issuance of the 1980 order involving the Brazos River Authority, the Commission responded to this increasing number of applications. The land use article addresses the licensee's authorization and management of specific shoreline uses and facilities.

The purpose for the article recommending permitting systems was not to manage shorelines comprehensively, but instead to allow the licensee to have basic oversight of the use of project shorelines. Because many licensees used permits as information bases, the permitting systems allowed many licensees to begin to track what was occurring on project shorelines.

As waterfront development at licensed projects increased, the Commission and many licensees realized that more comprehensive approaches to shoreline management were needed. Although permitting systems began to address and direct development, these systems, like the single-resource management plans, were not designed for comprehensive management. Some licensees have developed and are

using comprehensive SMPs to manage their shorelines. FERC, licensees, and stakeholders alike have found that a comprehensive, resource-based planning approach is appropriate for most SMPs. Most, if not all, projects will experience conflicting demands on how to manage project shorelines. By developing and using an SMP at the earliest possible time, the licensee can make progress toward comprehensively managing the shorelines of their projects.

1.4 How FERC Reviews a Shoreline Management Plan

For licensees that are in the process of licensing their projects, the review of proposed comprehensive plans, such as an SMP, is completed as part of the licensing process. If an SMP is filed with FERC during the license term, the following process applies. Initially, staff reviews the plan to determine its adequacy. The document must be consistent with the overall requirements of the project's license and should address issues raised by interested entities. Any shoreline use regulations,

permits, or guidelines that are part of an SMP must also be consistent with the project license.

In addition, the SMP must contain adequate information from which the Commission can base its decisions on the plan. If FERC determines that there is missing information or unresolved questions or issues, the Commission may request additional information from the licensee that may be necessary to properly analyze the effects of implementing the SMP.

Once the SMP is filed with FERC, there will likely be a public comment period. If the Commission determines that the SMP entails material changes in the terms and conditions of the license, or would adversely affect the rights of property owners in a manner not contemplated by the license, a public notice requesting comments is issued and published in a local newspaper. During the review and comment period, interested parties are given the opportunity to file comments and other information regarding the proposed SMP for FERC to review and consider.

The next steps of the typical SMP review process involves preparation of a National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) document, under FERC's NEPA regulations (18 CFR Part 380). In most cases, FERC's staff will prepare an environmental assessment (EA) for the proposed SMP. Typically, the EA will address the potential environmental effects of implementing the plan on resources within the project area.

Resources that are generally examined include water use and quality, fisheries, wetlands, wildlife, threatened and endangered species, land use and aesthetics, recreation, cultural resources, and socioeconomics. Occasionally, individual development proposals do accompany an SMP, or are included as a part of a plan. Most commonly, these are recreational enhancements, and the effects of these individual proposals have to be considered along with the effects of the plan.

In deciding whether, or under what conditions to approve the plan, the Commission will consider the entire record of the proceeding, including the proposed plan, any comments filed on the plan, and the EA. The Commission will approve the plan if it determines that the plan is consistent with the requirements of the project license and adequately addresses issues raised during the proceeding.



CHAPTER 2—PRE-PLANNING ACTIVITIES

Prior to preparing an SMP, the licensee should undertake a number pre-planning activities. These activities will help the licensee guide, define, and establish the parameters of the plan. These pre-planning activities can be extremely valuable for the licensee for a number of reasons:

- To define what they hope to accomplish with an SMP by clarifying and developing goals and objectives
- To identify the issues that will need to be addressed in the SMP
- To assess how much existing information is available that relates to the SMP and how much information will need to be gathered
- To gather and organize enough background information to allow the licensee to meet with relevant agencies and stakeholders to determine the likely scope and complexity of the SMP.

For licensees that are in the process of licensing their projects, the efforts described in this chapter and Chapter 3 will likely be completed as part of the licensing process (18 CFR Part 4).

The following sections describe the components of the pre-planning phase of the development of an SMP.

2.1 Goals and Objectives

Goals are statements that help define what the licensee wants to accomplish with an SMP. Goals can be fairly general policy statements or very specific. Objectives are action items that, when completed, help to achieve the goal and/or measure the goal's success. Examining the project license will help the licensee establish goals and objectives for the SMP. In general, a licensee's overall goal for an SMP is to develop a tool that will help it fulfill its license responsibilities and obligations for the project, including protecting and enhancing the project's environmental, scenic, and recreation values.

Developing goals and objectives during the pre-planning phase will help determine the form and level of complexity that will be required for the SMP. For example, at a project where the primary goal of the planning effort would simply be to develop a permitting system for shoreline structures, the SMP would be relatively simple, whereas, for a project where there were multiple goals dealing with multiple issues and resources, the SMP could be quite complex. Examples of goals that might be developed for a complex project might include: (1) retaining sport fish habitat, (2) concentrating new shoreline development in areas that have already been developed, (3) stabilizing erosion, (4) improving water quality by reducing the amount of runoff of contaminants from neighboring properties, (5) cooperating with the multiple governing entities that surround the project to coordinate adjacent land uses with shoreline uses, (6) working with the same entities to "piggyback" permitting efforts, and (7) preserving the natural aesthetic quality of the shoreline for both boaters and shore viewers.



Example Goals and Objectives for a Shoreline Management Plan

Goal 1: Improve public access to the south half of the project.

Objective 1: Cooperate with the Forest Service in identifying one new boat ramp site in this area

Objective 2: Determine how a boat ramp in a given area can be rehabilitated

Objective 3: Provide a fishing pier at the project picnic area next to a particular highway

Goal 2: Protect shoreline wildlife habitat

Objective 1: Assign a shoreline classification of "Protected" to 25 percent of project shoreline

Objective 2: Accurately locate and classify undeveloped shoreline areas on a geographic information system(GIS)

Objective 3: Accurately locate all heron rookeries and osprey nests

Goal 3: Create a public education program to encourage plan compliance

Objective 1: Write and distribute a semi-annual newsletter

Objective 2: Establish a "model" shoreline area with plantings from a suggested plant list

Objective 3: Meet with public service and community groups once a

year to update them on progress and changes and to get feedback

Objective 4: Use website and e-mail as tool to communicate with interested party.

Objective 5: Develop and implement an educational program for contractors who want to be on the approved contractor list



The goals and objectives that are developed during the pre-planning phase may evolve or change during the development of the SMP as various stakeholder groups become involved. However, it is important for the licensee to have a clear set of goals and objectives early in the development process prior to stakeholder involvement. A clear set of goals and objectives will help ensure that the SMP meets the needs and capabilities of the licensee, while allowing the licensee to work with stakeholder groups.



2.2 Gathering Information

Because it is likely that multiple resource concerns and interests will be taken into account when developing an SMP, it is critical for the licensee to have a thorough understanding of existing shoreline

conditions. Gathering shoreline information will help identify issues early and allow the licensee to have meaningful discussions with stakeholders about the project. These discussions will help determine the issues to be addressed in the SMP and give an early indication of the necessary level of complexity for the SMP.

If the licensee is preparing or has recently prepared a relicense application, data appropriate for the SMP may already be available. Existing project records, such as permit inventories or FERC Form 80 (Licensed Hydropower Development Recreation Report, 18 CFR §8.11), may also be excellent sources of information. Federal, state, and local resource agencies can also provide data, including National Wetlands Inventory maps, aerial photos, threatened and endangered species habitat maps, zoning and critical areas maps, state comprehensive outdoor recreation plans (SCORPs), U.S. Geological Survey maps, and real estate platting maps. Other data sources could include non-governmental organizations such as environmental groups,

chambers of commerce, and homeowners' associations.

It is important to note that the Commission does not expect licensees to perform extensive existing conditions surveys for the development of an SMP. FERC encourages the use of existing relevant data as a way to keep costs down. However, as circumstances dictate, issues that must be addressed in the SMP may require the licensee to perform some existing conditions surveys.

When data are obtained, licensees that have a geographic information system (GIS) are encouraged to use it to store and use shoreline data. Using a GIS application for projects with large land bases and long shorelines will allow licensees to perform a number of functions relevant to shoreline management, ranging from mapping to quantitative analysis. A GIS system will also allow the licensee to easily input new data, and share data (if desired) with stakeholders and the general public. Those licensees that do not have GIS systems should consider developing an appropriate system to make

data retrieval and compilation as efficient as possible. The appropriate system, of course, will depend on the specific needs and financial capabilities of the licensee.

The following is a brief discussion regarding the type of information that may be useful to obtain in the pre-planning phase of the SMP development. Collecting this kind of information prior to meeting with agencies and other stakeholders would encourage relevant discussions between all interested entities at the very start of the process.



2.2.1 Lands

The licensee must have an understanding, not only of project lands, but also of lands adjacent to the project boundary because development activities on these lands can affect lands within the project boundary. Therefore, it is important to be familiar with ownership patterns and land uses on adjacent lands. Information regarding land ownership and use should be available from local or regional entities such as planning, zoning, and building departments and agencies.

Land ownership can also be an indication of potential future uses. All public lands (and the managing agency) should be identified. It is not necessary to identify individual, small private land owners, but private owners controlling significant amounts of land adjacent to the project should be identified. Generally, licensees already know who owns large tracts of lands adjacent to their projects.

It is also important to have a clear understanding of project boundaries and the extent of licensee-owned lands. Because adjacent land owners may have unique access or use easements, it is important to find out as much information as possible regarding this subject during the pre-planning phase.

As with land ownership, the licensee should have an understanding of current land uses on adjacent properties. Typical adjacent land uses include residential (primary and second home/vacation), industrial, recreation, conservation, agriculture, and forestry. Development density on adjacent lands is useful to understand development patterns, distribution, and trends near the project.

Adjacent lands at many projects will likely have been assigned land use designations and/or zoning designations by city, county, or perhaps state entities. These designations influence the type and intensity of development that has, and could, occur on adjacent lands.

2.2.2 Natural Resources



Agencies and other interested entities are frequently concerned about the potential effect of shoreline development on natural resources such as vegetation, wildlife, and aquatic species. Natural resource issues related to project shorelines will almost certainly play a major role in the development of land use classifications for an SMP. It is therefore important that the licensee have information regarding shoreline natural resources, particularly prior to any discussions with agencies or stakeholder groups.

The vegetation found along project shorelines and adjacent uplands is frequently habitat for terrestrial and aquatic wildlife

species. Removal of native shoreline and aquatic vegetation can result in a loss of terrestrial and aquatic habitat used by fish and wildlife for cover, food, nesting areas, and rearing areas for young. Even seemingly minor activities, such as clearing underbrush or building piers can affect some species.

Because different types of habitat have different values for wildlife and aquatic species, it is important to understand the relative value of the habitat found along project shorelines. Areas of undisturbed vegetation, wetlands, riparian areas, and certain types of aquatic vegetation typically have high value as habitat. Existing information may be adequate, but in many cases, an inventory of some sort is required. The level of effort for the inventory will depend upon available information, input from agencies, the complexity of the project's shoreline vegetation and plant communities, and cost.

In addition to having and understanding the project's existing habitat, the licensee should be aware of the presence, or potential

presence, of plant, animal, and fish species that are listed as threatened or endangered species, or are considered species of concern by federal or state agencies. The presence, or potential presence, of these species could have shoreline management implications.

2.2.3 Public and Private Shoreline Facilities



Because the SMP will guide the management of the project shoreline for multiple resource objectives, it is critical that the licensee know the types and numbers of facilities located on project shorelines, the conditions of the facilities, and the entity that manages the facilities. Facilities to inventory include both private and public piers, docks, boat ramps, marinas, water intakes and discharges, bulkheads, riprapped shoreline

(or other areas of artificial shoreline protection), developed beaches, and portages. The licensee should also know where dispersed or non-designated recreational areas (i.e., fishing, swimming, and camping areas) are located. An accurate inventory of developed facilities and dispersed areas will eventually need to be completed for the SMP. If the information is available during the pre-planning phase, it will be very valuable. If it is not, the licensee should at least have an understanding of the general location, condition, and management of most of these types of facilities.



2.2.4 Recreational Use

In addition to having an understanding of the project-area recreation facilities, the licensee should have an understanding of other recreation issues that might be relevant. For example, increases in certain types of recreational activities such as jet skiing, overcrowding in certain parts of a project reservoir as a result of adjacent development, or fishing closures at nearby reservoirs that result in displaced anglers using the licensee's project. The licensee should also be aware of plans for potential future recreation developments or changes to existing facilities that may need to be addressed in an SMP. Other recreation-oriented issues that could influence an SMP include determining the carrying capacity of the project, perceptions of overcrowding, competition between different kinds of users, local and regional recreation trends, and changes in recreational use patterns.

2.2.5 Socioeconomics



A general understanding of the social and economic conditions of the area around a project is important for licensees. Changing demographic and economic conditions can influence demands on projects and on adjacent lands. For example, projects that are located in rural areas that may not be economically robust are sometimes seen as important income generators for the local economy. Projects with recreation opportunities can bring tourist dollars into the local economy and attract real estate development, both of which provide jobs and increase tax bases. Many areas near projects are experiencing second-home development, as well as primary home development for retirees and urban refugees. An understanding of these social

and economic trends and factors can give the licensee an indication of how local jurisdictions and interest groups may view shoreline management planning and what issues may be important to these groups.

2.2.6 Aesthetic Resources



The licensee should have an idea of what the project's aesthetic resources are, areas of the project that are considered to have high aesthetic value, why those areas have high values, and who values the aesthetic resources. Aesthetic attributes that are commonly valued include vegetated shorelines, clean water, the presence of wildlife, and views of water. Conversely, licensees should have an idea of highly valued shoreline views that are threatened or have been degraded by past development.

2.2.7 Cultural Resources



The presence of cultural resources at a project can significantly influence shoreline management decisions. The Commission has specific requirements under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act that address cultural resources. It is advisable for the licensee to have an understanding of whether or not there are likely to be cultural resources present near project shorelines. State Historic Preservation Officers (SHPOs) are good sources of information or advice. SHPOs may recommend that the licensee conduct detailed cultural resource surveys, but generally only for areas where there are known concentrations of cultural resources that could be disturbed by management decisions (for example, areas where shoreline development might be permitted).

2.2.8 Soils/Erosion



At many projects, erosion is a concern for many stakeholders involved with the development of an SMP. Erosion can affect water quality and cultural resource sites, and can generally cause property damage. If erosion that may result from SMP decisions is an issue, the licensee may want to conduct a shoreline inventory to determine the location and condition of areas that are eroding (or have erosion potential) and consider ways to address this in the SMP.

2.3 Identifying Preliminary Stakeholder Concerns, Goals, and Issues

Plans such as SMPs are not "made in vacuums." Although the licensee will be the primary entity responsible for formulating, developing, implementing, and monitoring the plan, other entities will have input throughout the planning process. These other entities, or stakeholders, will influence the form of the plan, possibly have a part in implementing the plan, and may be involved in plan monitoring and modification. It is important to identify potential stakeholders and their concerns, goals, and issues as early as possible so that the licensee has a better idea of where there may be agreement or disagreement among stakeholders and with the licensee. This early identification or scoping process should not be confused with the more formal public involvement process that occurs during the development of the SMP. Preliminary scoping efforts of stakeholders will allow the licensee to formulate ways to address their concerns, goals, and issues of stakeholders during the more formal planning process.

Potential Stakeholder Issues

- Increasing public access to project waters on the north shore of project.
- Establishing a designated waterfowl hunting area.
- Preventing construction of new docks in water willow beds.
- Preserving all known striped bass spawning areas uplake of X Creek
- Developing a lakeside trail on private and project land between X and Y points
- Allowing continued shoreline development to increase the local tax base of X County.

Identifying stakeholders and issues during the pre-planning phase can be done in a number of ways. Informal telephone conversations or meetings with federal, state, and local agencies can help identify agency concerns and identify other potential stakeholders. Likewise, informal conversations and meetings with non-governmental organizations (NGOs), such as homeowners' associations, environmental groups, and chambers of commerce can also help identify stakeholders and their issues.

Potential Resource Agency Issues or Preferences

Resource agencies may:

- Prefer to maintain shorelines in as natural a state as possible to preserve fish and wildlife habitat
- Advocate establishing a shoreline buffer zone of limited or no development to protect habitat
- Propose restricting or prohibiting vegetation clearing within the buffers or near the water's edge
- Propose to restrict or prohibit building "hard" shoreline erosion control facilities such as bulkheads, embankments, and retaining walls
- Propose development of "fish friendly" design standards for docks and piers
- Prefer "soft" erosion control techniques, such as planting vegetation (bio-engineering techniques)
- Request inventories of existing vegetated and unvegetated shoreline
- Require locations of shallow-water fish spawning and nursery habitats to be identified.

CHAPTER 3—PREPARING A SHORELINE MANAGEMENT PLAN

In most cases, there will not be a clean break between the pre-planning phase and the actual preparation of the SMP. The pre-planning work will help identify conditions, situations, and trends that will determine the level of complexity that will be required for an SMP. Before starting the preparation phase in earnest, the licensee should have: (1) defined goals and objectives, (2) an understanding of the sufficiency of existing data and data that need to be obtained, and (3) an understanding of the issues that will likely have to be addressed in preparing the SMP. The following sections discuss the components of preparing an SMP.



3.1 Stakeholder Involvement in the Planning and Development Process

As mentioned briefly in Chapter 2, stakeholder involvement in the development of comprehensive plans is needed to ensure that all relevant issues are raised and addressed. The level of stakeholder involvement will vary from project to project. However, it is in the licensee's own interest to include stakeholders in the SMP preparation process for a number of reasons. If stakeholders are given the opportunity to comment or offer input on the SMP only during the final stages of preparation, they may not have an understanding or appreciation of the issues that were involved and considered in the development of the SMP. Also, their issues may not be adequately addressed. By including them early in the process, they will have a more meaningful part in the process. A well-crafted SMP does result in a stakeholder and licensee partnership. This can have many positive benefits, including reducing potential resistance to the SMP and

having the stakeholders serve as information liaisons and project advocates with the general public. In addition, stakeholders (particularly agencies) will likely have information that is useful in the SMP development process.

3.1.1 Types of Stakeholder Groups

The stakeholders who are likely to be involved in the development of an SMP are generally government agencies, Indian Tribes, NGOs, and individuals. All of these stakeholders will have a desire to influence the management direction of the SMP, and frequently stakeholders have differing interests. Because the level of stakeholder participation in the SMP process can often vary, it is important that both the licensee and the stakeholders to have an understanding of roles and responsibilities.

Federal Agencies and Tribes - Federal agencies often represent the general public. Their involvement in the development of an SMP varies depending upon the project and the potential effect of the SMP on agency

interests or lands. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, which is responsible for, among other things, federally listed fish and wildlife species, is often a participant in the development of SMPs. The U.S. Forest Service, the National Park Service, the Bureau of Land Management, and the Bureau of Indian Affairs may be involved, but generally only if the lands they manage might be affected by the provisions of the SMP. In addition to federal agencies, federally recognized Indian Tribes may also need to be consulted if the SMP could affect their lands, treaty rights, or traditional cultural properties.

State Agencies - Each state is unique in regard to the statutory roles and responsibilities of its agencies. In general, state agencies responsible for parks and recreation, fish and wildlife, water quality, and historic preservation are most likely to be involved in the SMP planning process. For some projects, the participation of state agencies that are responsible for forestry, transportation, and economic development is also warranted.

Local Jurisdictions and Agencies - Local jurisdictions and agencies may have an interest in working with licensees on SMP-related issues. These entities may include regional councils, county agencies, and/or municipal departments that are responsible for planning, zoning, building inspection, parks and recreation, environmental and water quality, economic development, and law enforcement.

Non-Governmental Organizations and Interest Groups - There are a wide variety of NGOs and other interest groups that could become involved in the development and/or review of an SMP. NGOs could be local, state, or national interest groups, and their perspectives could vary greatly. Local interest groups can add valuable local expertise and interest, and can represent local perspectives.

Types of NGOs and Interest Groups That Might be Involved in the SMP Process

- Homeowners' associations
- Environmental groups
- Business interests (chambers of commerce, builders, real estate agents, marine construction and dredging contractors, lakeside business owners, resort owners, non-profit camps)
- Sporting clubs (with interests in fishing, hunting, and/or flatwater-related activities, such as motor boating and water skiing)
- Individual lakeside property owners (of undeveloped land, primary homes, and second homes)

Individuals - Individuals may be interested in becoming involved in the development of an SMP for a number of reasons. Adjacent landowners would be among the individuals potentially most affected by an SMP. Licensees should attempt to inform these individuals of opportunities to become involved in the SMP planning process and of any changes being considered that could affect them. Other individuals that live in the vicinity of the project and use it for recreation, commerce, or simply enjoy the project's aesthetic qualities may also become involved in the development of an SMP. In addition, the licensee's public outreach program should make information available to interested members of the general public.

3.1.2 Opportunities for Stakeholder Involvement

There are various ways in which stakeholders can become involved in the planning and development of an SMP. Several of the more formal public involvement techniques are discussed below.

Public Meetings and Other Public

Involvement Vehicles - There are a variety of options for involving stakeholders in the development of an SMP and receiving public comments. Public involvement can happen at numerous planning stages and through a variety of formal and informal interactions and relationships.

During the development of an SMP, the licensee may choose to hold a series of informal public meetings. Such informal meetings promote interaction among the participants and can range in size from a few individuals to hundreds of people.

Public Involvement Techniques and Options

- Public hearings– Formal meetings with the public at various stages of the SMP process
- Informal meetings– Informal meetings with high amounts of interaction between participants
- Surveys– Mail, telephone, or in-person surveys of stakeholder groups or individuals
- Focus groups– Key individuals are included as members of an advisory group to assist in SMP development
- Key interview– Extended discussion with opinion leaders
- Field office– Onsite office staffed with individuals to disseminate and gather information
- Newsletter– Disseminates information at various stages; opportunity for feedback ("letters to the editor")
- Event– Special activity to draw attention to the project
- Mediation– Working with the help of a professional facilitator

In addition to regular public meetings, it may be appropriate to develop focus groups or create working groups consisting of interested parties that concentrate on specific issues. The use of regularly scheduled focus group or working group meetings can be extremely useful. A diverse group of individuals that represent a variety of interests can provide valuable information and assistance in the development of the SMP. However, it is important that the role of the groups is clear from the beginning. Licensees may choose to give groups certain roles in decision making or may choose to use groups solely in an advisory role.

FERC's Process - As described in section 1.4, stakeholders such as government agencies, NGOs, organized groups, and interested individuals have the opportunity to formally participate in FERC proceedings. Comments and other information that are filed during the comment period are considered by the Commission when taking action on a proposed SMP.

3.2 Items Typically Included in Shoreline Management Plans

Although there is no set format for an SMP, certain items should be considered for inclusion in the document. An executive summary can be valuable. It generally consists of several paragraphs summarizing the purpose of the SMP, goals and objectives of the SMP, some of the main issues involved in developing and implementing the SMP, how issues were resolved, a brief description of shoreline use classifications, where the classifications generally occur (including reference to the project land use classification map that is included later in the SMP), and a brief description of all types of permitted uses. A summary of other relevant project-related information, such as project purpose, history, and operations may also be appropriate to include.

The licensee may also consider including a description of the entities that were involved in developing the SMP. This can illustrate to the reader the collaborative process involved in developing the SMP and may give many

of the stakeholders that participated in the process an acknowledgment for their effort.

SMPs may also include descriptions of the planned land use classifications, maps identifying the locations of the land use classifications, how these use classifications were defined and delineated, and descriptions of activities and uses that would be allowed in those classifications. In addition to land use classifications, SMPs contain sections on management policies, permits, and guidelines. Samples of permits and required drawings are often included to give the reader an idea of the level of detail that is necessary for permit approval.

Descriptions of monitoring programs, schedules, and enforcement provisions are frequently part of the SMP. This allows the reader to understand ways in which they can participate in monitoring and enforcement activities, and the scope of the activities. Descriptions of enforcement provisions can also educate the public about the ramifications of not following provisions established in the SMP.

3.3 Shoreline Use Classification Strategies

Shoreline use classifications are areas within the project boundary designated for certain existing and future uses consistent with the goals and objectives of the SMP. These classifications are not assigned to lands outside the project boundary, but instead refer to the use of project shoreline property.

The assignment of use classifications to project shorelines is often the cornerstone of an SMP. In many cases, the process of developing shoreline use classifications will be the most scrutinized aspect of the SMP. By using sound information to help make resource-based decisions, and by including stakeholders in the SMP process, the eventual designation of shoreline use classifications will hopefully be acceptable to most, if not all, parties involved in the development of the SMP.

Because of the amount of development that has occurred along the shores of many projects, natural resource agencies and environmental groups often want to restrict or control shoreline development. At the

same time, parties interested in business and economic growth development may desire the ability to continue to develop project shorelines. Developing and assigning shoreline use classifications often requires balancing demands for preserving shoreline habitat with pressures to allow shoreline development. Licensees preparing SMPs for projects that have seen significant shoreline development are often under pressure from resource agencies to restrict or not allow new shoreline development. No two projects are the same, but it is safe to say that at most projects, balancing conflicting desires will be a challenge.

Currently, there are no standard descriptions for shoreline use classification systems used by licensees at FERC-regulated projects. These systems can be called shoreline management zones, shoreline use designations, or another appropriate descriptor. However, despite an array of titles, there are three general types of shoreline use classifications:

- A classification oriented towards preserving natural resources and

minimizing or prohibiting shoreline development

- A classification that allows limited development along the shoreline
- A classification that allows more intense levels of development within the project shoreline.

Within these three broad classifications are other sub-classifications, which vary from project to project. Some projects may only have a few shoreline use classifications and others may have many classifications. The number of classifications can depend upon factors such as shoreline complexity, levels of existing development, future development pressures, the presence of sensitive fish and wildlife species or habitats.

Making a decision about what to call the classification system and developing the actual shoreline classifications or designations may be a difficult process. For example, in some parts of the country, the term "zone" would be acceptable to most local stakeholders. In other areas, the use of the word zone would be reacted to negatively because it would imply land use

controls. Also, we suggest an SMP not use a shoreline use classification called "undeveloped." This is a misleading classification and in most cases the land is designated, zoned, or even under contract for some foreseeable use, especially at or near projects for which an SMP is being prepared. This guidebook offers suggestions on terminology in an effort to promote consistency.

Suggested Shoreline Use Classification System Categories and Sub-Categories

The classifications listed below are for lands and waters within the project boundary only, and are not referring to the construction of residences or commercial buildings within the project boundary. They refer to the use of project shoreline property for structures (e.g., docks, ramps, bulkheads) associated with uses of land adjacent to the project.

Categories

Conservation

(no development except for conservation purposes)

Limited Development/Sensitive Areas

Public Recreation - Limited Development

Single Family Residential - Limited Development - (e.g., boat docks/shoreline stabilization)

General Development

Recreation Development - (e.g., public marinas and campgrounds)

Multi-Unit Residential and Vacation Development - (e.g., cluster docks and shoreline stabilization)

Commercial Development - (e.g., private marinas and community docks)



3.4 Shoreline Management Policies, Permits, and Guidelines

Because most or all shoreline is owned by licensees and is usually open for public recreational access, developing shoreline management policies, permitting systems, and development guidelines is an important part of the SMP development process. A strong set of shoreline policies is the foundation upon which management of project shorelines rests. The policy development process requires that the licensee clarify their positions regarding management of the project's shorelines. The policies will serve as the basis upon which permits and guidelines are developed, and will help interested parties understand why the permits and guidelines are written as they are. The policies should be consistent with, and help reinforce, the licensee's goals and objectives for the SMP.

After the licensee's policies have been established, permitting systems and development guidelines are generally developed. These are the primary tools that are used to control the type, location, design,

and material of shoreline development projects. Permits and guidelines may vary considerably, depending on the specific characteristics and requirements of a project. Projects that are experiencing less development pressure may only require a permitting program with a simple set of guidelines to address a relatively small number of common issues, such as the development of docks and/or erosion control. Projects that are more complex, and/or have a number of different shoreline use classifications, may require the development of both permits and guidelines.

Licensee-issued permits are typically revokable privileges that adjacent landowners must apply to the licensee to obtain if they wish to develop a facility on project lands owned or managed by the licensee. The permit application typically requires information that the licensee uses to determine the potential effect of the proposed facility on the environment and its consistency with the SMP. Permits often include specifications that regulate the size and location of the proposed shoreline facility along with the type of materials that

can be used for its construction.

Construction method and timing requirements can also be included in the permit. The SMP's permit requirements and standards for construction may be more stringent than or may be the same as those of local governments.

Guidelines typically prescribe construction methodologies, protection measures, and maintenance practices that would be consistent with the goals of the SMP and individual permits. Guidelines can also identify the various types of permits needed and the application process. Sometimes these guidelines can be generic enough that they can be used by adjacent land owners to manage their own properties in ways that will help meet the intent of the SMP. One type of guideline that is often developed by licensees describes the kind of development activities that are allowed and not allowed at the project. By describing the types of permitted and prohibited facilities and activities, adjacent property owners and the public will know the kinds of shoreline uses that are allowed at the project before they

approach the licensee about their particular proposal.

Examples of Facilities for Which Shoreline Development Permits Are Issued

- Individual docks and piers (private and commercial)
- Common (or group) docks and piers
- Boat houses
- Excavation and dredging
- Erosion control
- Riprapping
- Water removal from reservoir
- Effluent discharge
- Retaining walls, bulkheads
- Fences
- Walkways
- Landscape plantings
- Hunting blinds

A permit and guideline component of the SMP should be specific enough to be easily understood and implemented, while being flexible enough to allow for a variety of proposals. It should clearly explain the process for applying for and obtaining permits. It has proven helpful for permitting information be made available to applicants as a stand-alone information piece, such as a booklet and/or website. The information piece should include tips, suggestions, and/or examples of how to fill out applications, and should clearly describe the process and expected length of time to get a permit. Information regarding permits required by other entities (e.g., the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and local building departments) should also be included in the information package, as should contact numbers for the other entities. Typically, licensees do assist development proponents in the application process.

It is common for licensees to require fees for processing permits. The licensee may also wish to consider requiring a construction deposit from the adjacent land owner or contractor before work is allowed to proceed. Typically, licensees require their personnel to inspect the site prior to allowing construction to begin. It is also common to have an inspection at the end of the construction period before final approval of the project. If a new development does not meet the requirements set forth in the permit, the licensee has several options to ensure compliance. Those are discussed in Chapter 4 under Enforcement. The length of time that an issued permit is valid varies. Some licensees require annual renewal fees and some not as often. In some cases, permits can be transferred to new property owners and in other cases (generally with non-conforming uses that were grandfathered in) a transfer can not be made.

CHAPTER 4—IMPLEMENTING THE SHORELINE MANAGEMENT PLAN

An SMP may be implemented upon completion as long as it is fully consistent with the project license (including the general scheme of development, license requirements, and existing Commission-approved plans). If there are inconsistencies with the project license, the plan must be filed for Commission approval as an amendment to the license before being implemented. In most instances, an SMP does require Commission approval prior to implementation. If the plan is prepared as a part of a license application, it will be reviewed and considered for approval as a part of the licensing process.

One example of a plan that may not require Commission approval is when the licensee, along with stakeholders, have prepared a plan that is fully consistent with the license. This can be accomplished by combining existing license requirements (found in the various approved plans) and those found in license articles to establish the plan. In some cases, the licensee may choose to file their plan for Commission review and

approval even if they believe it is fully consistent with the license.

In any event, the SMP is a valuable tool for carrying out many aspects of the license under an "umbrella program," which otherwise may be handled separately. The following sections describe how a carefully crafted SMP can be implemented in a way that streamlines various license responsibilities.



4.1 Using the Shoreline Management Plan to Carry Out the Intent of the Standard Land Use Article and Other License Requirements

A well-prepared SMP goes hand-in-hand with the standard land use article. The standard land use article allows licensees to grant permission for certain types of use and occupancies of project lands and waters without prior Commission approval. These land and water uses are typically referred to as "non-project uses." The land use article says that the licensee may exercise the authority provided to it by this article only if the proposed use (or occupancy) of project lands and waters is consistent with the purposes of protecting and enhancing the scenic, recreational, and other environmental values of the project. The licensee also has a continuing responsibility under the article to supervise and control the use and occupancies for which it grants permission, and to ensure compliance with the permits and instruments of conveyance that it executed under the article.

Non-Project Uses of Project Lands and Waters

One of the most prevalent uses of an SMP is to oversee and guide non-project uses of project land (whether the uses are developmental or non-developmental). The term "non-project uses" is used by the Commission to describe uses of project lands and waters that are not necessarily related to hydroelectric power production. Under the land use article, many non-project uses are permitted by the licensee without Commission approval. Non-project uses outside the scope of the land use article require Commission approval. Those that need Commission approval must be filed with the Commission in the form of an application. These applications are treated as amendments to the license. The proposals are typically larger and more involved than anything that the licensee may permit on its own under the land use article. Commercial marina applications that involve dredging and associated shoreline amenities and services, such as marine gas-filling stations, human waste pumpout stations, and boat ramps are examples of non-project use proposals filed with the Commission.

The applications for non-project uses include information regarding the affected environment, the environmental impacts associated with the proposal, and documentation of consultation with the resource agencies (refer to the appendices of the document for a more complete itemized list of the contents of these applications). The Commission uses this information to approve (possibly with conditions) or disapprove the proposal. When appropriate, the Commission issues a public notice of the proposal in a local newspaper and prepares an EA as required under NEPA. If the Commission approves the proposal, it issues an Order Approving Non-Project Uses of Project Lands. Once Approved, the licensee may issue the necessary permit or conveyance instrument for that use. The licensee is responsible for overseeing and monitoring the ensuing construction related to this approved action and future use and maintenance of the facilities within the project boundary.

While an SMP is typically more comprehensive than the standard land use article, the article can be considered a subpart or underlying component of the SMP. The SMP, in and of itself, does not supercede or change the land use article. Implementation of the SMP can help the licensee carry out the intent of the standard land use article and other license requirements in the following ways:

- The SMP will help the licensee, the Commission, and the stakeholders to view individual shoreline development proposals in a project-wide or even regional perspective, rather than as individual, isolated actions.
- The SMP will help track trends of developmental activities.
- The SMP will allow for consistent review and approval of the various developmental proposals.

- Developmental proposals (requiring Commission approval) that are inconsistent with the SMP will be either modified and conditioned in their early stages to comply with the SMP or not allowed to proceed by not forwarding them for Commission action. This results in the early dismissal of inadequate proposals at the earliest stages.

4.2 Using the Shoreline Management Plan to Guide Future Development

SMPs can be used in a number of ways, including helping to guide future development of project lands. Measures, such as assigning shoreline use classifications and establishing development standards, guide future development and set development parameters. With a strong SMP, licensees alone or with other interested stakeholders can develop comprehensive strategies for project shorelines. Potential future uses can be assigned to project areas where those uses would be encouraged. An example might be a cove at a project where

the shoreline had been assigned a classification that recognizes its current undisturbed, natural state. If the licensee and stakeholders agreed and existing information showed that the cove was not a good location for future development, such as a marina, it could be indicated in the SMP. Such an indication would alert the development community that the licensee and interested stakeholders would not support future development at that location.

In addition, an SMP can be used to monitor cumulative or project-wide impacts that can result from the incremental impacts associated with individual shoreline facilities that occur over time. By closely monitoring shoreline conditions, a licensee can recognize potential cumulative effects and take appropriate management actions for future development at the project.

4.3 Enforcement of the Shoreline Management Plan

The project license, particularly the land use articles, directs licensees to oversee shoreline activities and take action to prevent unauthorized uses of project shorelines. Examples of enforcement tools that licensees have used are to revoke or suspend existing permits, remove non-conforming facilities, deny applications for permits, and keep deposits. Permits have been suspended or revoked for any number of infractions, including failure to maintain facilities, unauthorized additions to existing facilities, unauthorized development of new facilities, and unauthorized changes to project shorelines (such as removing vegetation). Other enforcement measures that licensees can use include removing contractors that fail to conform to permit conditions from a list of licensee-suggested contractors, issuing stop work orders (which can result in unwanted construction delays), and increasing application fees. It is also possible to require modification or removal of non-conforming structures and restoration of disturbed shoreline at the owner's expense.

4.4 Monitoring, Reviewing, and Updating the Shoreline Management Plan

SMPs are evolving documents that need to be flexible. The SMP should be monitored and reviewed on a regular basis to determine how effective it is in accomplishing the licensee's goals, and to respond to new or evolving situations or conditions. As conditions change, it may be necessary to make changes to the SMP. Stakeholders that are involved in helping to develop an SMP may very well want to stay involved in monitoring and reviewing activities. Their knowledge of the project and experience with the development of the SMP is often valuable. The licensee will likely want to include them in regular discussions involving the effectiveness of the SMP and possible changes to it. Establishing a formal review and advisory committee composed of members representing a variety of interests and resources would prove to be beneficial to licensees.

To determine if changes to the SMP are necessary over time, a monitoring and review process should be established. Some SMPs will be simple and will likely have no monitoring actions associated with them. SMPs developed for more complex projects may have a significant monitoring component. What is monitored and how often it is monitored will depend in large part upon agreements that were made during the SMP development process between the licensee and stakeholders. The purpose of a monitoring program is to track specific shoreline management-related conditions and situations to determine the level of change that takes place over time. If a changing condition crosses a certain threshold, certain actions may be required. For example, when the number of docks in a specific area of a reservoir reaches a certain number, no more docks would be permitted.

Data to Track in an SMP Monitoring Program

- Amount of undisturbed shoreline
- Undisturbed shoreline that is developed
- Number of new docks constructed
- Number of boats launched at specific project ramps
- Number of permit violations
- Changes in land uses adjacent to or near the project



Depending on the monitoring program used, the effort requires an investment of time and money by the licensee. For some monitoring activities, such as keeping track of illegal shoreline development, personnel in motorboats may be required. For other situations, such as tracking the spread of shoreline development, aerial photography and building permit data from local building departments may be appropriate. The licensee should consider sharing monitoring duties with other stakeholders to defray expenses and to keep the stakeholders that are participating in the review process involved.

SMPs, in whole or in part, need to be reviewed periodically. The frequency with which SMPs should be reviewed depends upon several factors. One factor to consider is the rate of change at a project and on lands adjacent to the projects. SMPs for projects that are located in areas that are receiving heavy development pressures and/or other changes will need to be reviewed and upgraded more often than those at projects located in areas that are not experiencing rapid change. Another

factor to consider is the amount of stakeholder concern. For projects that are located in areas that are not rapidly changing and are not of particular concern to stakeholders, SMP review could occur less frequently.

Conclusion

An SMP can assist a licensee in meeting its responsibilities and obligations under the project license. It can be extremely valuable and useful for managing project resources and in addressing multiple demands for various stakeholder groups. The process of developing the goals and objectives for the SMP should result in the licensee thinking comprehensively about how they want to manage their project's shorelines. Developing the SMP can bring to light many issues and concerns that stakeholders have, and can result in new ways of addressing those concerns. It can also help licensees when conflicting demands are placed on the project's resources. An effective SMP can help the licensee control and direct shoreline development in a way that meets project license obligation and generally satisfies stakeholders.

Further information regarding shoreline management planning or other Commission-related matters may be found at the FERC website (www.ferc.fed.us). Please note that the CIPS portion of the website can be used to search for FERC documents related to shoreline management planning.

APPENDIX A: FEDERAL POWER ACT

Section 10. (a) (1)

That the project adopted, including the maps, plans, and specifications, shall be such as in the judgment of the Commission will be best adapted to a comprehensive plan for improving or developing a waterway or waterways for the use or benefit of interstate or foreign commerce, for the improvement and utilization of water-power development, for the adequate protection, mitigation, and enhancement of fish and wildlife (including related spawning grounds and habitat), and for other beneficial public uses, including irrigation, flood control, water supply, and recreational and other purposes referred to in section 4(e); and if necessary in order to secure such plan the Commission shall have authority to require the modification of any project and of the plans and specifications of the project works before approval.

Section 4. (e)

To issue licenses to citizens of the United States, or to any association of such citizens, or to any corporation organized under the laws of the United States or any State thereof, or to any State or municipality for the purpose of constructing, operating, and maintaining dams, water conduits, reservoirs, power houses, transmission lines, or other project works necessary or convenient for the development and improvement of navigation and for the development, transmission, and utilization of power across, along, from, or in any of the streams or other bodies of water over which Congress has jurisdiction under its authority to regulate commerce with foreign nations and among the several States, or upon any part of the public lands and reservations of the United States (including the Territories), or for the purpose of utilizing the surplus water or water power from any Government dam, except as herein provided: Provided, That licenses shall be issued within any reservation only after a finding by the Commission that the license will not interfere

or be inconsistent with the purpose for which such reservation was created or acquired, and shall be subject to and contain such conditions as the Secretary of the department under whose supervision such reservation falls shall deem necessary for the adequate protection and utilization of such reservations: Provided further, That no license affecting the navigable capacity of any navigable waters of the United States shall be issued until the plans of the dam or other structures affecting the navigation have been approved by the Chief of Engineers and the Secretary of the Army. Whenever the contemplated improvement is, in the judgment of the Commission, desirable and justified in the public interest for the purpose of improving or developing a waterway or waterways for the use or benefit of interstate or foreign commerce, a finding to that effect shall be made by the Commission and shall become a part of the records of the Commission: Provided further, That in case the Commission shall find that any Government dam may be advantageously used by the United States for public

purposes in addition to navigation, no license therefor shall be issued until two years after it shall have reported to Congress the facts and conditions relating thereto, except that this provision shall not apply to any Government dam constructed prior to June 10, 1920: And provided further, That upon the filing of any application for a license which has not been preceded by a preliminary permit under subsection (f) of this section, notice shall be given and published as required by the proviso of said subsection. In deciding whether to issue any license under this Part for any project, the Commission, in addition to the power and development purposes for which licenses are issued, shall give equal consideration to the purposes of energy conservation, the protection, mitigation of damage to, and enhancement of, fish and wildlife (including related spawning grounds and habitat), the protection of recreational opportunities, and the preservation of other aspects of environmental quality.

Standard Article 5

The Licensee, within five years from the date of issuance of the license, shall acquire title in fee or the right to use in perpetuity all lands, other than lands of the United States, necessary or appropriate for the construction maintenance, and operation of the project. The Licensee or its successors and assigns shall, during the period of the license, retain the possession of all project property covered by the license as issued or as later amended, including the project area, the project works, and all franchises, easements, water rights, and rights or occupancy and use; and none of such properties shall be voluntarily sold, leased, transferred, abandoned, or otherwise disposed of without the prior written approval of the Commission, except that the Licensee may lease or otherwise dispose of interests in project lands or property without specific written approval of the Commission pursuant to the then current regulations of the Commission. The provisions of this article are not intended to prevent the abandonment or the retirement from service of structures, equipment, or other project works in connection with replacements thereof when

they become obsolete, inadequate, or inefficient for further service due to wear and tear; and mortgage or trust deeds or judicial sales made thereunder, or tax sales, shall not be deemed voluntary transfers within the meaning of this article.

APPENDIX B: STANDARD LAND USE ARTICLE

Article (a)

In accordance with the provisions of this article, the Licensee shall have the authority to grant permission for certain types of use and occupancy of project lands and waters and to convey certain interests in project lands and waters for certain other types of use and occupancy, without prior Commission approval. The Licensee may exercise the authority only if the proposed use and occupancy is consistent with the purposes of protecting and enhancing the scenic, recreational, and other environmental values of the project. For those purposes, the Licensee shall also have continuing responsibility to supervise and control the use and occupancies for which it grants permission, and to monitor the use of, ensure compliance with the covenants of the instrument of conveyance for, any interests that it has conveyed under this article. If a permitted use and occupancy violates any condition of this article or any other condition imposed by the Licensee for protection and enhancement of the project's scenic, recreational, or other environmental values,

or, if a covenant of a conveyance made under the authority of this article is violated, the Licensee shall take any lawful action necessary to correct the violation. For a permitted use or occupancy, that action includes, if necessary, canceling the permission to use and occupy the project lands and waters and requiring the removal of any noncomplying structures and facilities.

(b)

The type of use and occupancy of project lands and waters for which the Licensee may grant permission without prior Commission approval are: (1) landscape plantings; (2) noncommercial piers, landings, boat docks, or similar structures and facilities that can accommodate no more than 10 watercraft at a time where said facility is intended to serve single-family type dwellings; (3) embankments, bulkheads, retaining walls, or similar structures for erosion control to protect the existing shoreline (4); food plots and other wildlife enhancements. To the extent feasible and desirable to protect and enhance the project's scenic, recreational,

and other environmental values, the Licensee shall require multiple use and occupancy of facilities for access to project lands or waters. The Licensee shall also ensure, to the satisfaction of the Commission's authorized representative, that the uses and occupancies for which it grants permission are maintained in good repair and comply with applicable state and local health and safety requirements. Before granting permission for construction of bulkheads or retaining walls, the Licensee shall: (1) inspect the site of the proposed construction; (2) consider whether the planting of vegetation or the use of riprap would be adequate to control erosion at the site; and (3) determine that the proposed construction is needed and would not change the basic contour of the reservoir shoreline. To implement this paragraph (b), the Licensee may, among other things, establish a program for issuing permits for the specified types of use and occupancy of project lands and waters, which may be subject to the payment of a reasonable fee to cover the Licensee's costs of

administering the permit program. The Commission reserves the right to require the Licensee to file a description of its standards, guidelines, and procedures for implementing this paragraph (b) and to require modification of those standards, guidelines, or procedures.

(c)

The Licensee may convey easements or rights-of-way across, or leases of, project lands for: (1) replacement, expansion, realignment, or maintenance of bridges or roads where all necessary state and Federal approvals have been obtained; (2) storm drains and water mains; (3) sewers that do not discharge into project waters; (4) minor access roads; (5) telephone, gas, and electric utility distribution lines; (6) non-project overhead electric transmission lines that do not require erection of support structures within the project boundary; (7) submarine, overhead, or underground major telephone distribution cables or major electric distribution lines (69 kV or less); and (8) water intake or pumping facilities that do not extract more than one million gallons per day from a project reservoir. No later than

January 31 of each year, the Licensee shall file three copies of a report briefly describing for each conveyance made under this paragraph (c) during the prior calendar year, the type of interest conveyed, the location of the lands subject to the conveyance, and the nature of the use for which the interest was conveyed.

(d)

The Licensee may convey fee title to, easements or rights-of-way across, or leases of project lands for: (1) construction of new bridges or roads for which all necessary state and Federal approvals have been obtained; (2) sewer or effluent lines that discharge into project waters, for which all necessary Federal and state water quality certificates or permits have been obtained; (3) other pipelines that cross project lands or waters but do not discharge into project waters; (4) non-project overhead electric transmission lines that require erection of support structures within the project boundary, for which all necessary Federal and state approvals have been obtained; (5) private or public marinas that can accommodate no more than 10 watercraft at

a time and are located at least one-half mile (measured over project waters) from any other private or public marina; (6) recreational development consistent with an approved Exhibit R or approved report on recreational resources of an Exhibit E; and (7) other uses, if: (i) the amount of land conveyed for a particular use is five acres or less; (ii) all of the land conveyed is located at least 75 feet, measured horizontally, from the edge of the project reservoir at normal maximum surface elevation; and (iii) no more than 50 total acres of project lands for each project development are conveyed under this clause (d)(7) in any calendar year. At least 60 days before conveying any interest in project lands under this paragraph (d), the Licensee must submit a letter to the Director, Office of Hydropower Licensing, stating its intent to convey the interest and briefly describing the type of interest and location of the lands to be conveyed (a marked Exhibit G or K map may be used), the nature of the proposed use, the identity of any Federal or state agency official consulted, and any Federal or state approvals required for the proposed use. Unless the Director, within 45 days from the filing date, requires the

Licensee to file an application for prior approval, the Licensee may convey the intended interest at the end of that period.

(e)

The following additional conditions apply to any intended conveyance under paragraphs (c) or (d) of this article:

(1) Before conveying the interest, the Licensee shall consult with Federal and state fish and wildlife or recreation agencies, as appropriate, and the State Historic Preservation Officer.

(2) Before conveying the interest, the Licensee shall determine that the proposed use of the lands to be conveyed is not inconsistent with any approved Exhibit R or approved report on recreational resources of an Exhibit E; or, if the project does not have an approved Exhibit R or approved report on recreational resources, that the lands to be conveyed do not have recreational value.

(3) The instrument of conveyance must include the following covenants running with the land: (I) the use of the lands conveyed shall not endanger health, create a nuisance, or otherwise be incompatible with overall project recreational use; (ii) the grantee shall take all reasonable precautions to ensure that the construction, operation, and maintenance of structures or facilities on the conveyed lands will occur in a manner that will protect the scenic, recreational, and environmental values of the project; and (iii) the grantee shall not unduly restrict public access to project waters.

(4) The Commission reserves the right to require the Licensee to take reasonable remedial action to correct any violation of the terms and conditions of this article, for the protection and enhancement of the project's scenic, recreational, and other environmental values.

(f)

The conveyance of an interest in project lands under this article does not in itself

change the project boundaries. The project boundaries may be changed to exclude land conveyed under this article only upon approval of revised Exhibit G or K drawings (project boundary maps) reflecting exclusion of that land. Lands conveyed under this article will be excluded from the project only upon a determination that the lands are not necessary for project purposes, such as operation and maintenance, flowage, recreation, public access, protection of environmental resources, and shoreline control, including shoreline aesthetic values. Absent extraordinary circumstances, proposals to exclude lands conveyed under this article from the project shall be consolidated for consideration when revised Exhibit G or K drawings would be filed for approval for other purposes.

(g)

The authority granted to the licensee under this article, shall not apply to any part of the public land and reservation of the United States included within the project boundaries.

APPENDIX C: SUGGESTED CONTENTS OF APPLICATIONS FOR NON-PROJECT USES AND OCCUPANCIES OF PROJECT LANDS OR WATERS

The following is a general list of the information that should be included in applications for proposed non-project uses or facilities. Applications containing this information allows Commission staff to review and process them in a more efficient and timely manner and is less likely to result the Commission requests for additional information in order to prepare environmental assessments on such proposals. While the information below applies to most applications, it is not an inclusive list and not all the individual items may apply to every proposed facility or use. As necessary, please contact Commission staff if you have questions about the application contents or consultation needs for your specific proposal.

1) Description of proposed non-project use or facility

- location, quantity, type of conveyance (i.e. lease, right-of-way, easement, fee-title, etc.)

- major components, materials, and layout or design
- construction and operation methods, construction duration and approximate start and completion dates
- purpose of proposed use
- description of any Federal, state, and local permits or approvals required or obtained for proposed use
- if available, copies of any government agency permits or agency review documents obtained for the proposed use
- maps or drawings showing the location and/or layout of the proposed facility

2) Description of Affected Environment (the immediate area surrounding the site of the proposed facility or use)

- common fish and wildlife species
- threatened and endangered species
- wetlands, critical habitats, or significant features
- cultural resources
- common vegetation and trees
- soils and lakebed material
- water quality and approximate depth
- scenic quality
- existing recreation facilities and uses

- existing land and water uses and structures
- 3) Evaluation of how the proposed use is compatible with:**
- Commission approved management plans (i.e. recreation, shoreline or land use, dredging, cultural resource, wildlife protection, etc.)
 - project operations and purposes and applicable license requirements
 - licensee's own project management guidelines or requirements

4) Documentation of consultation (copies of correspondence) with appropriate Federal, state, and local government agencies and interested non-governmental organizations (NGOs) including:

- government agencies or NGOs that own or manage lands or facilities in the immediate area

- government agencies that would likely need to authorize or approve the proposed use
- government agencies that have jurisdiction over resources that may be affected by the proposed use (i.e. T & E species or habitats, wetlands, dredging activities, cultural resources, etc.) These agencies typically include the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, the State Historic Preservation Officer, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, and state fish, wildlife, recreation and environmental protection agencies.

In addition, please note the following:

- a minimum of 30 days should be provided for consulted parties to reply to requests for comments on a proposed use
- if no reply is received, the filing should include a copy of written request for comments

- filing should include responses to any specific agency or NGO comments or recommendations. If recommendations are rejected, include site specific reasons for the rejection.
- following a Commission public notice period for the application, please file responses to any specific comments or recommendations provided on the proposed use
- if it is generally known that local property owners or entities are opposed to the proposed use, the filing should identify the nature of this opposition and include general responses to the concerns raised.

5) A description of the proposed use's potential impact on each resource area identified under item (2) above. For example, impacts may include:

- vegetation removal

- shoreline erosion or turbidity
- dredging and lakebed disturbance
- disturbance of significant resources, species, or habitats
- specific impacts on existing land uses or structures
- cumulative effects on water quality or shoreline resources
- potential discharge of pollutants

6) A description of any proposed construction, design, and/ or operation practices or measures to minimize or mitigate for any specific impacts identified under item (5) above. For example, measures may include:

- erosion control measures
- avoidance of affected resources
- changes in design or location of a proposed facility
- close oversight to ensure compliance with licensee mandated permitting programs or land use regulations, Commission approved plans, or agency permit requirements

APPENDIX D: SAMPLE LIST OF COMMISSION ORDERS ON SHORELINE MANAGEMENT PLANS

The following Commission orders represent a partial list of orders related to shoreline management plans at licensed hydropower projects. The plans identified in these orders apply only to the subject projects and address project-specific conditions and issues. To obtain copies of these and other Commission orders, please refer to the FERC website or contact the Commission's Public Reference Room at (202) 208-1371.

P-516-016
Order Approving Land Use Plan issued
9/18/81
16 FERC ¶ 62,479

P-2232-303
Order Approving and Modifying
Shoreline Management Plan issued
2/2/96
74 FERC ¶ 62,047

P-2448-050
Order Modifying and Approving Land
Management Plan issued 03/05/97
78 FERC ¶ 62,160

P-2232-393
Order Modifying and Approving Revised
Shoreline Management Classification
Maps issued 12/01/00
93 FERC ¶ 62,159

P-2572-023
Order Approving Shoreline Buffer Zone
Management Plan issued 01/04/99
86 FERC ¶ 62,004

P-2458-023
Order Approving Shoreline Management
Plan issued 01/04/99
86 FERC ¶ 62,003

P-2552-036
Order Approving Shoreline Management
Plan issued 11/2/99
89 FERC ¶ 62,091

P-2197-035
Order Amending License issued 11/9/00
93 FERC ¶ 61,152

APPENDIX E— FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

1. Is FERC now requiring all projects to have an SMP?

At this time FERC does not require all licensees to prepare SMPs. FERC does strongly encourage licensees that have projects that are experiencing shoreline development pressure to develop tools to manage project shorelines whether the project is up for relicensing in the near future or not. At some projects a permitting system may be all that is required, whereas at projects experiencing development pressure, an SMP may be necessary.

2. Who has the final say in assigning shoreline use classifications to shorelines?

Shoreline use classifications are developed after careful consideration of project requirements, project natural resources, development trends, and non-project demands. Most shoreline use classifications will have been developed through a collaborative process that will have included numerous stakeholders. In many cases, there will be agreement or acceptance of these classifications among the stakeholders that participated the development of the SMP. If all parties do not agree, it is up to the licensee and possibly the Commission to assign shoreline use classifications that best meet the needs of the project and fulfill license obligations.

3. Do shoreline use classifications have to be consistent with adjacent zoning by other jurisdictions?

First, it is important to note that these classifications are specific to project land, independent of any adjacent county land use designations or zoning. During the SMP development process, local entities with zoning authority will have been involved in the development of the SMP and the assignment of shoreline use classifications. Because shoreline use classifications are resource driven, it may be possible that the shoreline use classifications are not always consistent with adjacent zoning classifications. By working closely with the local entities, it is hoped that shoreline classifications that are mutually acceptable can be assigned to project shorelines.

4. How often should an SMP be reviewed for currency and relevance?

The frequency with which an SMP should be reviewed depends primarily upon factors such as the complexity of the SMP, the rate at which development is occurring in the vicinity of the project, and the size of the project. Only portions of the SMP may need periodic review. Generally, a review every 5 to 10 years is considered appropriate for the full SMP, depending upon the factors previously mentioned. During the development of the SMP, the licensee and the participating stakeholders will get a sense of how frequently and to what extent the SMP should be reviewed. It may be prudent to review certain aspects of the SMP more frequently than other aspects.

5. As a licensee, if I prepare an SMP for my licensed hydropower project, do I need to file it with FERC for approval?

If an SMP is developed in response to a license article, the article will say whether or not the SMP is to be filed for FERC approval. If an SMP is developed but not required by FERC, it must be filed for FERC approval only if it involves a substantial modification of the project's license requirements or in effect amends the license.

6. As a property owner who owns land adjacent to a project reservoir shoreline, do I have a right to prohibit public access on the project property between my land and the project reservoir?

No, as a general policy at FERC licensed hydropower projects, the interests of private property owners are not allowed to override the public's use and enjoyment of project lands and waters. However, a private residential dock that has been authorized by the licensee is not considered a public use facility.

Shoreline Management Plan (SMP) Overview

The Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) requires shoreline management plans (SMPs) at many of the hydroelectric projects that it has jurisdiction over. SMPs are approved by FERC and often reflect license requirements of the project. An SMP is a comprehensive management plan that assists licensees in meeting their license responsibilities throughout the term of the license. It provides direction for managing multiple resources within the project boundary and ensures that shoreline uses are consistent with license requirements and a project's stated purposes (e.g. power production, public recreation, and environmental protection).

The degree of complexity of SMPs varies greatly. Some SMPs that are developed for large reservoirs that are surrounded by private lands can be very complex. They may need to address a number of issues and proposed shoreline uses while balancing competing resource needs and ensuring that the project is safely operated and maintained. Other SMPs may be fairly simple and address a smaller range of issues.

The three examples of SMP tables of contents below provide an idea of the range of issues that may be addressed in SMPs. It should be noted that most of the topics and issues addressed in the SMPs below are not directly relevant to the SMP that is being developed for Pinecrest Lake. The SMP tables of contents do however, provide the reader with an overview of topics and issues that were addressed in several SMPs.

F. E. R. C. PROJECT # 619

BUCKS LAKE SHORELINE MANAGEMENT PLAN

PERMIT REQUIREMENTS AND RESTRICTIONS

LAND MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES

August 2007

PACIFIC GAS AND ELECTRIC COMPANY

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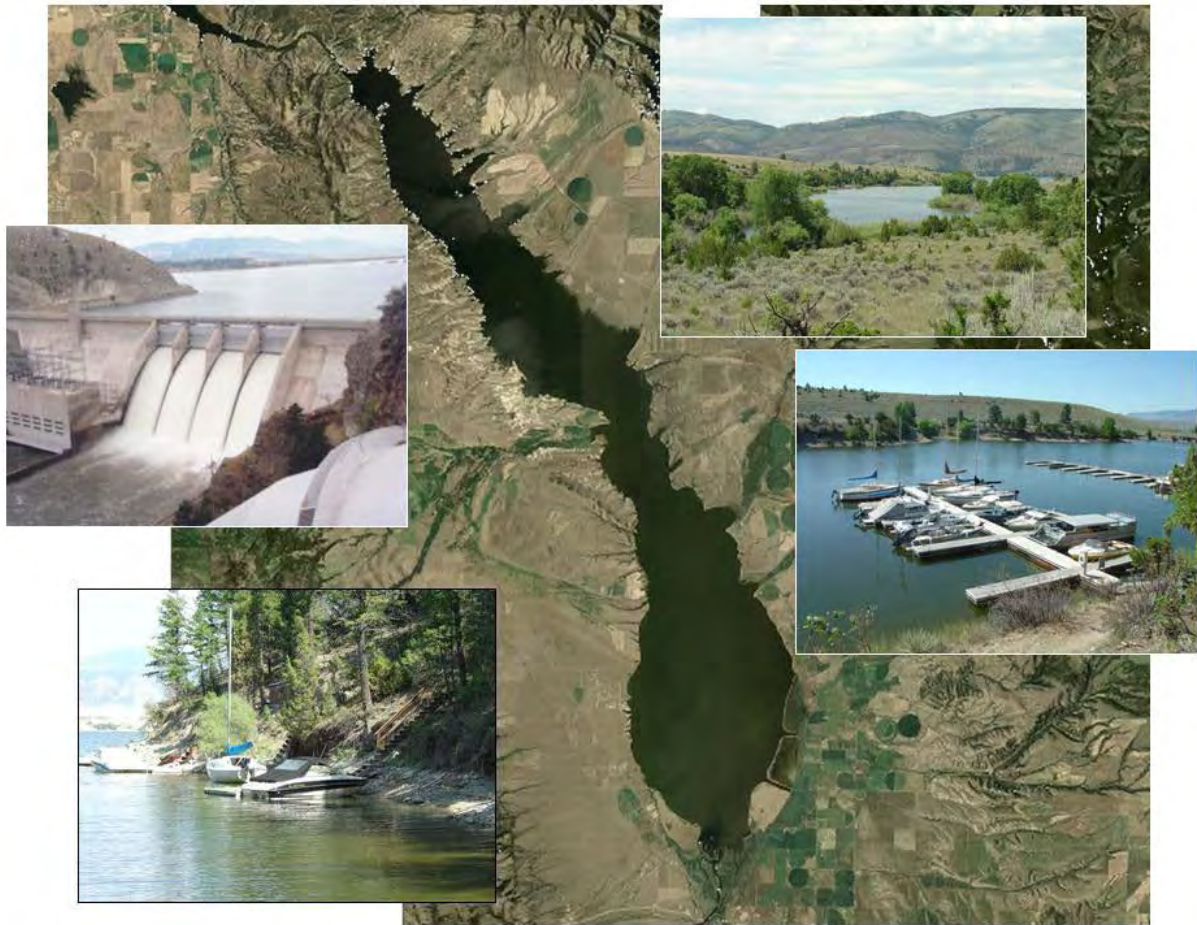
EXHIBIT 1, PG&E RESIDENTIAL USE, RULES AND REGULATIONS

EXHIBIT 2, BOAT DOCK/BUOY AGREEMENT

EXHIBIT 3, BOAT DOCK/BUOY CONSENT

EXHIBIT 4, NATURAL HARAZARD SAFETY PLAN

Canyon Ferry Reservoir Shoreline Management Plan



U.S. Department of the Interior Bureau of
Reclamation

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**THE CENTRAL NEBRASKA PUBLIC
POWER AND IRRIGATION
DISTRICT**
HOLDREGE, NEBRASKA

**LAND AND SHORELINE MANAGEMENT PLAN
FOR THE KINGSLEY DAM PROJECT *FERC NO. 1417***

DECEMBER 2009
Prepared by:
The Central Nebraska Public Power and Irrigation District

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Pinecrest Shoreline Management Plan - August 14, 2010 Public Meeting Comments

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M
1	Station #	Flip chart or Comment sheet	Comment (# of comments recvd.)	Boating (134)	Swimming (26)	Shoreline use (67)	Fishing (12)	Public safety (62)	Enforce ment/Si gnage (66)	Fees (19)	Day Use/ parking (48)	Dogs (18)	Aesthetics (38)
2	1	flip chart	Number of boats moored has remained level over the years										
3	1	flip chart	Not a big problem with outsiders parking boats on the lake over the summer	X									
4	1	flip chart	need much much more enforcement of current rules						X				
5	1	flip chart	Boats have been moored for years and it works. The permittees respect the lake and use it accordingly.	X					X				
6	1	flip chart	The problems, if there are any, are that the current FS rules are not enforced and have not been enforced for many years, making new rules and establishing zones will create more user conflicts, not less.						X				
7	1	flip chart	Current parking capacity reflects a 1960s plan - increased parking spaces is essential, a balance required with increase								X		
8	1	flip chart	Re: current use levels: Rec plan will create more users; larger swimming area; more defined dog area; boats beached along shoreline area is problem; monitor day use (count with a kiosk) and possibly charge entrance fee.	X	X					X	X		

Pinecrest Shoreline Management Plan - August 14, 2010 Public Meeting Comments

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M
1	Station #	Flip chart or Comment sheet	Comment (# of comments recvd.)	Boating (134)	Swimming (26)	Shoreline use (67)	Fishing (12)	Public safety (62)	Enforce ment/Si gnage (66)	Fees (19)	Day Use/ parking (48)	Dogs (18)	Aesthetics (38)
9	1	flip chart	Consider for the future, electric boat motors only	X									
10	1	flip chart	Signage that tells public area is full - no parking left						X		X		
11	1	flip chart	Entrance day use fees; parking fees for day use							X			
12	1	flip chart	If parking permit required or fee charged, don't favor cabin owners over all others							X			
13	1	flip chart	Relocate dog fence closer to the beach allowing dogs into picnic area									X	
14	1	flip chart	Maybe put swimming area north of launch area		X								
15	1	flip chart	North of marina there is a conflict with swimmers and boats - may be too many boats there	X	X			X					
16	1	flip chart	Consider in the future, planes flying and landing on the reservoir			X							
17	1	flip chart	Level of lake use is not OK, especially on weekends								X		
18	1	flip chart	Party boats: too big and mooring is a problem; too many people on them are going to remote locations (35-40 people on 6-8 rentals)	X		X		X					
19	1	flip chart	inflatables not a problem yet			X							
20	1	flip chart	Educate boaters	X					X				

Pinecrest Shoreline Management Plan - August 14, 2010 Public Meeting Comments

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M
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21	1	flip chart	If there is a finite number of lessees, should be a finite number of day users								X		
22	1	flip chart	Aesthetic quality of moored party Boats when viewed from shoreline a problem	X									X
23	1	flip chart	party boats: consider removing them from reservoir at night	X									
24	1	flip chart	Monitoring how use of boats (colored tags) during week	X					X				
25	1	comment sheet	Attempt to maintain traditional use of shoreline			X							
26	1	comment sheet	Plan to implement day use fees as needed to restrict/regulate access of day use areas							X	X		
27	1	comment sheet	Provide a clear vision statement for the future			X							
28	1	comment sheet	Maintain docks and mooring balls for permitted cabin owners. Regulate/remove unregulated mooring by beach/marina area	X					X				
29	1	comment sheet	Allow mooring of small, non-motorized boats on the lake with appropriate (eco friendly) float	X									
30	1	comment sheet	More trash/recycling containers					X			X		
31	1	comment sheet	Fees for day use							X			

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32	1	comment sheet	Do not cut down any healthy trees along shoreline										X
33	1	comment sheet	Fences do not invite or create community; do not say 'public use'; do not belong in a forest. Fences need to be minimized or taken away, definitely kept away from shoreline			X							X
34	1	comment sheet	Fence around fishing pier - why?				X						X
35	1	comment sheet	Biggest concern is sailboat mooring area. Site has become a place of community. Sail boaters talk with each other, teach each other, share tips, concerns, sailing information. We would like this to remain as is. Sailboats are part of the charm of Pinecrest.	X									X
36	1	comment sheet	The loading dock and the beach area between the loading dock and the marina can be crowded, but we work together and it works out. Swimmers and fishermen should not be allowed in this area for their safety and boaters.	X	X		X	X					

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37	1	comment sheet	Sheriff presence needs to be more visible, too many unreported incidents on the lake. Make sheriff visits bi-weekly. Major issue for south shore cabin owners.						X				
38	1	comment sheet	Need to restrict mooring of boats by fire boat dock, number of moored boats has dramatically increased.	X				X					
39	1	comment sheet	Do not change any current regulations on private docks. Need to closely monitor day use boating and overnight mooring.	X					X				
40	1	comment sheet	Previously, the Summit FS, because it received 2 complaints from shore fishermen that boats moored blocked casting, were considering establishing preset assigned moorings. I have a detailed study and gave them the report. You should read the report.	X			X						
41	1	comment sheet	Prohibit the mooring of sail and motorboats and kayaks in the lake. The number has increased to epidemic proportions over the years. They also tend to break loose at night due to water level flux.	X				X					

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42	1	comment sheet	We need a sheriff or security presence on the lake to enforce boating rules. We have problems with boaters who are drunk and under the influence of drugs who intimidate us on our private docks and scare our children. We call the police but they are at least an hour away. A patrol boat at least on weekends would be great.	X					X				
43	1	comment sheet	Too many large pontoon boats on the lake. Many of these are rental party boats' that are rented to people who have no idea how to properly operate them. We have seen many potentially dangerous situations. People use the boats to party, quite often they are drunk.	X				X					
44	1	comment sheet	Allow mooring of small, non-motorized boats on the lake with appropriate (eco friendly) homemade floats.	X									
45	1	comment sheet	Prohibit moorings of motorized boats outside of the commercial or private dock areas.	X									
46	1	comment sheet	Prohibit on-shore storage of boats along the shoreline chained to trees.	X		X							

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47	1	comment sheet	No removal of trees along the shoreline										X
48	1	comment sheet	Pinecrest day use has increased steadily over the decades and will continue to. The west end of the lake is beyond carrying capacity on weekends. The plan must limit over-use to preserve a natural experience i.e., limit parking, limit tables and fires, separate uses (fishing hooks VS dog fights VS swimmers), limit power boating. Overuse is a real issue already.			X	X	X			X	X	X
49	1	comment sheet	Keep government regulating out and leave everything the same.						X				
50	1	comment sheet	Need to restrict day use - don't add parking. Charge for day use. Don't remove cabins - the permittees support this recreation area.								X		
51	1	comment sheet	The commercial facilities - post office, store, restaurant - are also used by non-cabin owners. Please don't deny access to users of these facilities who live nearby (Cold Springs, Strawberry, Peter Pan).			X							

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52	1	comment sheet	There must be an integrated plan instead of multiple plans. Traffic/Circulation, recreation, residence, camping, USFS and FERC are doing a poor job of managing the planning and integration of the needed plans. PG&E logically does as little as possible since hydro is their deal - not public use. Our gov't USFS/FERC which permit PG&E to be here needs to do a much better job of planning and implementation.			X			X				
53	1	comment sheet	Day use access to the shoreline needs to be increased. Today at 9:30am the 'beach' areas are already crowded			X					X		
54	1	comment sheet	Overnight storage of boats/kayaks needs to be organized and managed, shoreline degradation is occurring in a few areas due to overnight storage on shoreline.	X		X			X				
55	1	comment sheet	Restroom facilities are needed along the Pinecrest Recreation Trail.			X		X					
56	1	comment sheet	Day use (which necessarily involves visitors to cabins other than owners) needs to be evaluated for carrying capacity.								X		

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57	1	comment sheet	Access and parking need to be matched to day use capacity.								X		
58	1	comment sheet	Better and better regulated and managed commercial services need to be maintained to serve shoreline use. The existing services are just OK - facilities are somewhat dilapidated and not well maintained.			X							
59	1	comment sheet	Signs: Much is being said about the need for more signs and directional info. Don't add more signs - make existing signs better. Its already cluttered with signs. Better to have FS present on site to direct, greet, answer questions, and provide access to law enforcement.						X				
60	1	comment sheet	Boat Docks: It is imperative we understand who will be controlling the use and maintenance of docks. FS or PG&E? Moorings should be used by local boat owners only.	X									
61	1	comment sheet	People swim across the length of the lake without a boat nearby.		X			X					
62	1	comment sheet	Need limit on boat size and speed.	X				X	X				

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63	1	comment sheet	Boat mooring on buoys by permit only. People moor boats on the lake from other areas besides Pinecrest.	X									
64	1	comment sheet	Create a safety office where personnel are stationed in Pinecrest during the summer.					X	X				
65													
66	2	flip chart	Shuttle day users into the lake with something to carry equipment to eliminate parking issues - like from Dodge Ridge								X		
67	2	flip chart	Northern side of marina for swimming as well as picnic tables / designated swimming area		X	X							
68	2	flip chart	Water quality issues associated with dog access									X	
69	2	flip chart	Keep dog beach north of marina									X	
70	2	flip chart	Dog beach away from cabins (approximately near sailboat moorings)									X	
71	2	flip chart	More trash cans near dog beach					X				X	
72	2	flip chart	No additional marinas built	X									
73	2	flip chart	South end of lake preserve for anchorage and canoes	X									

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74	2	flip chart	Show you are a cabin owner - stickers?								X		
75	2	flip chart	Limit day use on holiday weekends with kiosk regulating people on their way in off highway or near gas station - institute a small day use fee						X		X		
76	2	flip chart	Consider maximum number of people in basin								X		
77	2	flip chart	Lifeguards needed just in 3 beach areas		X	X		X					
78	2	flip chart	Consider modest day use fee for sewer, lifeguards, etc., kiosk trial use on weekends							X			
79	2	flip chart	Carrying capacity on certain spaces - southern portion of lake			X					X		
80	2	flip chart	Day use population kiosk						X		X		
81	2	flip chart	day use regulation (# of people allowed)						X		X		
82	2	flip chart	Simple signage						X				
83	2	flip chart	Natural setting - less asphalt and signage										X
84	2	flip chart	Keep trees near shoreline that are picked out to be cut down										X
85	2	flip chart	Swimming/kayaks, hard shell in swimming areas - need signs limiting conflict	X	X			X	X				

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86	2	flip chart	Fishing uses separate from swimming and boating		X		X		X				
87	2	flip chart	Don't take away mooring buoys	X									
88	2	flip chart	Peak-day regulation								X		
89	2	flip chart	Encourage pedestrian carts for transporting things to the beach to avoid re-parking in certain areas								X		
90	2	flip chart	Create fees for lake mooring - system to manage boat moorings and control boats over 14' so they are kept 75' from shoreline. Control party boats	X						X			
91	2	flip chart	Lack of slips (8 year waiting list); this could be contributing to the mooring issues	X									
92	2	flip chart	Consideration of lake level on beach use and boat mooring	X		X							
93	2	flip chart	Decreased supply of docks for cabin owners (south shore)	X									
94	2	flip chart	Consider boat size limits	X					X				
95	2	flip chart	No-wake rule	X				X	X				
96	2	flip chart	Reduce boat speed limit from 20 mph to 10 mph	X				X	X				
97	2	flip chart	Institute 7-day inactive limit for mooring	X									

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98	2	flip chart	Re-do old hand launch boat area	X									
99	2	comment sheet	We have had our cabin since 1946. One of the charms of Pinecrest is that not much has changed. We don't know of another place that is as nice for a family vacation. We hope that you will keep it that way.										X
100	2	comment sheet	Boat speed on the lake should be limited due to size of lake and high usage by small boat sailors, swimmers, fishermen and windsurfers.	X				X	X				
101	2	comment sheet	Number of people coming to Pinecrest should be regulated at entrance so that potential problems on beach are avoided as people compete for areas to use. Also use of alcohol seems to be increasing with increasing problems. Pinecrest is noted as a family place and should be maintained.					X	X		X		
102	2	comment sheet	Number of boats and mooring balls should be regulated. Have no mooring on shoreline for extended period.	X		X							

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103	2	comment sheet	I live in Twain Harte and come up each day in July and August to race in the afternoon sailboat race. I need to moor the boat in the lake.	X									
104	2	comment sheet	Speed limit on lake 25 mph - no boat allowed with HP motor size that would allow to go faster.	X				X	X				
105	2	comment sheet	Lower boat dock fee so less shore parking. No shoreline overnight parking. Small lake - as some point should be electric motors only. This is a beautiful location and everybody has enjoyed the area and lake and the uses - lets protect as much of it as possible.	X									X
106	2	comment sheet	A nice kayak/canoe storage launch building would be a way to handle some summer storage for these types of crafts	X									
107	2	comment sheet	Pinecrest is boating, fishing, sailing, slow speed lake. Speed limits need to be enforced - fast speed boats need to be aware of speed restrictions before launching. No pulling of rafts or tubes - needs to be posted at launch ramps.	X			X	X	X				

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108	2	comment sheet	As a long time kayak user on the lake, I would like to enjoy leaving the kayak on the lake while I am up. I store it at the cabin when I'm not here which I think is a good idea for everyone to do so there aren't too many boats on the shore at one time. I would not like to see another marina on the lake to which all boats would be required to dock.	X									
109	2	comment sheet	Please don't eliminate the small boat anchorage at the south end of the lake	X									
110	2	comment sheet	How about a boat dock for loading and unloading only (no ramp) in addition to the ramp area. Lake shore cabin owners who moor boat at the marina only need a dock for loading and unloading materials. If something like this was available it would lessen boat ramp congestion.	X									
111	2	comment sheet	I am a day user - No changes needed										
112	2	comment sheet	I am 17 and a day user and will be here in 38 years. No changes please.										

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113	2	comment sheet	The current mooring/boat access works well. This has been years of day users and boat users and provides the maximum recreational use of the lake.	X		X							
114	2	comment sheet	Recreational opportunity in the Sierra region are not keeping pace with population growth in California and throughout the west. A failure to match supply with demand has many environmental effects - overuse of existing facilities and a lack of appreciation for recreation and wilderness areas. Increased regulations do nothing substantive to address impacts on the Pinecrest shoreline.			X							X
115	2	comment sheet	The marina could be larger so that there is less boat anchoring near this area and the swimming area.	X	X								
116	2	comment sheet	It is very important that this is an open process where we can comment and review a draft proposal of the plan before it is completed. Lets get this process right.										
117	2	comment sheet	Must have ability to moor sailboats, canoes, motor boats in same area. Need a hand launch area.	X									

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118	2	comment sheet	There needs to be some sort of limit placed on how many boats (mostly party boats) can be moored in the lake.	X					X				
119	2	comment sheet	Making long term decisions without strong consideration for cabin owners does not help you. We are your asset and want to work with you. Cabin owners see themselves as stewards of the lake. We pick up the litter left around the lake trail and shoreline; help hikers with directions, the occasional band aid, and call for help when help is needed. We help boaters on the lake, rescue tired paddle boaters, someone who has capsized in high winds. We are assets to the lake and respect its use and we care and have cared for its beauty for generations.			X		X					X
120	2	comment sheet	More floating rafts to swim to		X								
121	2	comment sheet	Need sign explaining no hard shelled boats in swimming area		X			X	X				
122	2	comment sheet	More speed limit signs	X				X	X				

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123	2	comment sheet	More garbage and recycling bins			X			X				X
124	2	comment sheet	Capacity - control the amount of people coming into Pinecrest by fees/ kiosk							X	X		
125	2	comment sheet	Day use people have no accountability here								X		X
126	2	comment sheet	Proposed group picnic sites: parties of 30-50 are already congregating here. Established sites will add to day use parking problems. Don't need group designations - especially don't need them paved.			X					X		X
127	2	comment sheet	Problems can be solved by more FS presence in Pinecrest - FS is ignorant about the culture of Pinecrest.						X				
128	2	comment sheet	Size limit on boats moored on buoys on lake. Party boats should dock only at marina. Many party boats moored for free on lake and left there all summer - used only a few times over the summer.	X					X				

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129	2	comment sheet	Eliminate dog fights from public area - too many people and dogs crowded into small place on south shore. Many are off leash and not under control by owners. Establish a dog beach away from cabins and picnic area - possibly in back of sailboat beach.									X	
130	2	comment sheet	When is 'many' people in Pinecrest 'too many' people?			X							X
131	2	comment sheet	Boat size needs to be regulated - 20' and ski boats are too big for lake.	X									
132	2	comment sheet	Boat storage adjacent to swim areas/marina getting excessive (both on shore and at buoys). Restrict ability of boaters to put out mooring buoys. Consider launch fees to limit boats on lake.	X	X					X			
133	2	comment sheet	No additional fish cleaning stations				X						
134	2	comment sheet	Do not add any additional fish cleaning stations				X						
135	2	comment sheet	Minimize any additional controls or conveniences. It will only bring more people and more problems. Let self control limit the size and problems.			X			X				

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136	2	comment sheet	Moorings and zoning won't work	X									
137	2	comment sheet	We already have swimming area. Rezoning south shore into sailboat launch and fishing zone is a disaster. Privately owned docks are part of cabin permits.	X	X	X	X						
138	2	comment sheet	There has been lake sheriff presence for a decade. Speeds have increased on the lake and right of way laws are abused.	X				X	X				
139	2	comment sheet	Designated moorings will be a management nightmare from a lake level perspective (level fluctuates throughout the season) and an individual user perspective. People moor their boats responsibly for the most part. People who use the lake daily, all season long, police the area collectively for boats moored too close. There is such a collection of boat types - kayaks, canoes, different length/type of sailboats, establishing appropriate space between moorings will create a huge problem with space utilization of valuable lake surface.	X		X							

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140	2	comment sheet	Launch areas for hand launch - one more needed if the current area at the turnaround is properly established for hand launch - i.e. take out steps.	X									
141	2	comment sheet	I want to moor my boat while I am staying in Pinecrest. Nobody should be mooring along the beach unless they are resident at Pinecrest. Maybe limit shoreline moorings to 7-14 days like camping as a compromise.	X		X			X				
142	2	comment sheet	Boat conflicts are increasing. This lake should be about non-motorized boats and slow, small boats. Enforcement is required to retain the natural and quite lake atmosphere that's rapidly eroding. No fast, noisy, ski, towing, or big stereos on boats. Don't ruin this lake like Tullock Lake was.	X				X	X				X
143	2	comment sheet	There should be a limit to the number of moorings for large boats (party boats)	X					X				

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144	2	comment sheet	Can there be a limit to the number of party boats and large boats allowed on the lake? How many party boats are allowed to moor overnight and through the summer near the shore? And can this number be limited? Is there a limit to how far out from the shore they can moor? The number and size of boats are crowding the shores and swimming area and the shoreline looks ugly with so many boats.	X	X	X							X
145	2	comment sheet	The sailboat mooring area is a well-used, community oriented area and we would like it to remain as is. Additional fencing in this area would make it difficult for sail boaters to bring their boats in and out. Sail boaters talk with each other here and they learn from each other here. Sailboats are part of the charm of the lake.	X		X							X
146	2	comment sheet	The 15 minute parking spaces and the loading only spaces are essential to people launching and removing their boats. How about 2 or 3 more spaces?	X							X		

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147	2	comment sheet	"No overnight boat storage' - I have seen these signs for 30 years and still they beach their boats. This year has been the worst ever - even a giant party boat has been shored.	X		X			X				
148	2	comment sheet	Somehow a limit should be placed on day use - the current influx (economy induced) has brought hordes of free-loaders. They enjoy and then leave and leave their trash all over the place.			X					X		X
149	2	comment sheet	I've heard about the shoreline plan, swimming area, boat mooring and fishing area. This plan seems totally irrational (sorry). Boating - I'm a sailor and this year has been terrible - motor boats speeding and no enforcement of limits. Maybe a limit should be placed on the power a boat can have to use the lake.	X				X	X				
150	2	comment sheet	Its obvious some boat renters don't know right of way law on the water. In my sailboat I've had experience with non-yielding motor boats boating directly in front of me.	X				X	X				
151	2	comment sheet	How will the shoreline management plan decrease the number of cabins?			X							

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152	2	comment sheet	The number of parking spaces for day use must increase. However, the increase must be sensitive to the existence of the cabin owners.								X		
153	2	comment sheet	Loading dock by south shore permittees' parking lot would be extremely helpful for alleviating congestion at the dock by the marina.	X				X					
154	2	comment sheet	We are responsible canoeists. We launch our canoe every summer in July and remove it at Labor Day. We put it this side of the 'big rock' out a ways from shore with a small anchor and small buoy. I swim out every am to the vessel - unlock it from the buoy and take it out into the lake. Please allow us to continue our sane use. We do not pollute, we are noiseless on the lake, and are most respectful to other boaters and swimmers.	X		X							

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155	2	comment sheet	Keep mooring of boats off shore available with their own moorings. Don't install permanent moorings because lake level changes and they would have to be constantly moved or placed in very deep water requiring a small boat to get out to the moored boat.	X									
156	2	comment sheet	Launch facility too crowded. I have a cabin on south shore and I rely on the loading dock to get building materials, supplies, and people across the lake. The loading dock is frequently so crowded that I need to beach the boat to load.	X		X		X					
157	2	comment sheet	Motor boats should not be moored. They break away and cause a boating hazard. They can also leak oil and gas into the lake.	X				X					
158	2	comment sheet	Should be a boat size limit on a lake this small. Pontoon boats are too large for a small lake. The few that are rental boats from the marina are fine, but there are just too many now and they are on the increase.	X					X				
159	2	comment sheet	You should consider a horsepower limit to be set or boat size limit or both.	X					X				

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160	2	comment sheet	Boats moored are generally self-regulating by the boat owners, depending on the level of the water and weather conditions. No official regulation is needed or required. Boat owners cooperate to move, maintain buoys in the past.	X									
161	2	comment sheet	Large boats, either privately owned or rental, need to be limited. There has been an increase in the number of party boats on the lake. Who limits or enforces the size, numbers, and moorings?	X					X				
162	2	comment sheet	Mooring and launching of boats need to be flexible in the future although controls should be enforced of size and number of boats.	X					X				
163	2	comment sheet	Who will be responsible for lake enforcement i.e. boats spewing smoke, people casting garbage from boats? We see it but cannot enforce respect for the lake.	X				X	X				X

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164	2	comment sheet	Mooring of party boats (large barge type or pontoon boats) should not be allowed anywhere except rental docks or private docks. There have been 13 of these boats moored in one cove on the marina side of the lake. This is an eyesore to shoreline users, blocks sailboats from turning there, and causes swimming obstacles and kayaking/canoe obstacles.	X	X			X					X
165	2	comment sheet	Cabin owners don't own the lake and they need to adhere to the rules like everybody else. No dogs on the beach and no boat storage on the shore for them also. Don't tell us we can't swim around the sailboat area. FS needs to enforce the rules with everybody and just keep it simple for everybody.	X					X			X	
166	2	comment sheet	More floating docks	X	X								
167	2	comment sheet	Dog areas unclear - all concentrated beyond marina									X	
168	2	comment sheet	Beached boats cause problems on shoreline	X		X		X					
169	2	comment sheet	More enforcement of safety on lake with a patrol					X	X				

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170	2	comment sheet	Keep a dog beach somewhere									X	
171													
172	3	comment sheet	Please send me draft of shoreline plan when available and include me in the process. I would be happy to attend meetings concerning developing this plan.										
173	3	comment sheet	Need presence of law enforcement to issue citations and tow-away some violators						X				
174	3	comment sheet	Lack of enforcement for signage						X				
175	3	comment sheet	Plans need to provide sufficient parking for cabin owners								X		
176	3	comment sheet	Lake boating is largely unregulated with large groups on rocks accessed by party boats	X					X				
177	3	comment sheet	cabins and docks on far side of lake provide emergency evacuation for injured hikers, boaters, swimmers and they assist in fire safety	X	X	X		X					

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178	3	comment sheet	Given the large increases in day use, the lack of enforcement on and around the lake is a giant gap. Illegal boats, illegal dog access, inappropriate day use, parking lot fights, dangerous rock jumping, etc. abound without anyone to enforce rules amongst the overpopulated day use area.	X				X	X		X	X	
179	3	comment sheet	Patrol boat - where is out patrol boat to keep drunk boaters and racing boaters off the lake?	X				X	X				
180	3	comment sheet	Litter and garbage around the lake - garbage cans are big problem. Can you make a deal with the permittees who already have a garbage pick up service around the lake to help?						X		X		X
181	3	comment sheet	Dog access should be allowed in day use area between walking trail and road. Continue no dogs rule from walking trail to water.						X			X	
182	3	comment sheet	Have a rule to limit umbrella use so as not to block view of lake. Some new umbrellas go right to ground and one cannot see young children playing at water's edge.			X		X					
183	3	comment sheet	More sand on the beaches.			X							

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184	3	comment sheet	Dogs being aggressive and biting along the west shoreline is a big issue. Even though dog owners sometimes flaunt the current restrictions, they are important to protect the over-population of picnic and day users on the waterfront.					X				X	
185	3	comment sheet	Limit overnight parking and ticket cars when appropriate						X		X		
186	3	comment sheet	When parking is full, turn away cars rather than create additional overflow parking that is unsightly								X		X
187	3	comment sheet	A public bathroom should be added at the end of the sewer line on the south shore.					X					
188	3	comment sheet	Where was the FS today?										
189	3	comment sheet	Need a system of controlling day use numbers so it is manageable - both cars and people. Why was FS absent from this meeting?								X		
190	3	comment sheet	We feel that the trees marked for cutting at the shoreline should not be cut. They are survivors and give Pinecrest its unique natural beauty. FS should be at the meeting - only one came and left early.										X

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191	3	comment sheet	We need less fences, concrete structures, not more.										X
192	3	comment sheet	Hard shell craft (kayaks, surfboards, motor boats) are in the swimming area every day and there are no rangers telling people they shouldn't be there. And no signs at the entrances of the gates in the fences.	X	X			X	X				
193	3	comment sheet	Pinecrest is a jewel, close to heaven as one can get. We can't improve on nature. Leave her alone and 38 years from now it will be more beautiful.										X
194	3	comment sheet	Hard shell kayaks continue to be used in the swimming area - no enforcement available.	X	X			X	X				
195	3	comment sheet	Do not cut so many trees along the shoreline. They give character to the lake. We have enough beach area.										X
196	3	comment sheet	California population continues to increase. At some point, we have to say that Pinecrest cannot accommodate any more day users. Yosemite does this.								X		

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197	3	comment sheet	Cut down trees marked for removal. This keeps open, sunny areas and allows other more healthy trees to thrive.										X
198	3	comment sheet	Enforce noise restrictions (no radios, boom boxes, etc.)						X				
199	3	comment sheet	Please add me to any informational e-mail list. Your info session at Pinecrest on Aug 14 was very well organized.										
200	3	comment sheet	Although there are rules concerning dogs on the beach, they are rarely enforced. Signs should clearly indicate areas where dogs are permitted and those who do not comply should be cited.						X			X	
201	3	comment sheet	Is there a speed limit on the lake? If so, who enforces it? Is it posted somewhere? Are those going at excessive speeds cited?	X				X	X				
202	3	comment sheet	Who enforces use of the lake? Is water lake enforcement a FERC responsibility?	X					X				
203	3	comment sheet	Population control at lake shore is a conservation issue. The USFS is conservation not preservation oriented. What does FERC intend to do regarding conservation as it pertains to crowd control?			X							

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204	3	comment sheet	Who is going to regulate the amount of people that are let into this area? There should be a limit for day use - too many people is a safety consideration.								X		
205													
206	4	flip chart	Larger boats (greater than 14') need to be moored further out	X									
207	4	flip chart	Inadequate parking on south shore for permittees and day users								X		
208	4	flip chart	Overflow parking is unsightly - parking fee could support facility and limit number of cars allowed							X	X		X
209	4	flip chart	No existing control on north shore moorings - need to establish a plan for use	X					X				
210	4	flip chart	Rethink 'no dogs allowed in picnic area' rule and consider a designated dog area									X	
211	4	flip chart	Dogs allowed in campground but not in picnic area is inconsistent and leads to dogs being left alone in campgrounds to bark all day						X			X	
212	4	flip chart	More garbage facilities needed to accommodate day user impacts and their trashing of the beach area			X					X		X

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213	4	flip chart	Fees should be used to mitigate impacts - fees for autos, day use, parking, entrance, group permits, etc.			X				X	X		
214	4	flip chart	Consider installing a kiosk or self-service parking permit process						X	X	X		
215	4	flip chart	Consider permittee parking passes						X		X		
216	4	flip chart	Inadequate enforcement of existing regulations						X				
217	4	flip chart	FS is non-responsive to stakeholders and that position has built massive mistrust. FS needs to change attitude and be more responsive to the public and the permittees										
218	4	flip chart	Self regulation has been working pretty good up to now						X				
219	4	flip chart	Impacts to sewer system maintained by the PPA has not been adequately planned for and addressed. Planned increases as part of the recreation plan will create a liability issue. Adds to distrust of FS by cabin owners.										
220	4	flip chart	FS is focused on day users at the expense of cabin owners. Decisions have impacted cabin owners with no consideration given by FS.								X		

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221	4	flip chart	Increased medical calls at day use area should be addressed. Check with Ron Fink, fire chief, for additional details.			X		X			X		
222	4	flip chart	Boat storage chained to trees is not acceptable	X									
223	4	flip chart	Potential to have off-water storage for kayaks should be investigated	X									
224	4	flip chart	Lake is reaching carrying capacity - use should be controlled			X			X				
225	4	flip chart	Keep small community feel to Pinecrest										X
226	4	flip chart	leave it alone										X
227	4	flip chart	No tree removal along the lake										X
228	4	flip chart	Allow mooring of small, non-motorized craft; make moorings ecologically sensitive	X									
229	4	flip chart	Numbers and sizes of boats on the lake should be controlled	X					X				
230	4	flip chart	Organized approach to mooring areas could be helpful	X									
231	4	flip chart	On-shore storage of kayaks seasonally and year round should be prohibited	X									
232	4	flip chart	No motor boats moored overnight on lake outside of private docks and marina	X									

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233	4	flip chart	Preserve anchorage area for small sailboats (El Toros). Mooring area could be shared with kayaks. Moorings need to be mobile to accommodate fluctuating water levels.	X									
234	4	comment sheet	Charge a day use fee for parking and access			X				X	X		
235	4	comment sheet	Limit the types of items acceptable on the beach and within swim area: No 12'X12" canopies on beach; no gas (propane) BBQs; no volleyball nets; no power generators on beach			X			X				
236	4	comment sheet	charge for day use parking							X	X		
237	4	comment sheet	provide more garbage containers. Day users have no respect for forest and area. They leave their trash on beach and sink beer cans in the lake.			X							X
238	4	comment sheet	Cabins and docks on far side of the lake provide emergency evacuation for injured hikers, boaters, swimmers. Access to these docks is essential for such safety issues.	X	X			X					
239	4	comment sheet	Storage of boats adjacent to swimming and marina area is excessive.	X	X			X					

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240	4	comment sheet	Prohibit 'claiming' of space on the beach by leaving belongings such as tent canopies, chairs, coolers, etc.			X			X				
241	4	comment sheet	Limit the number of party boats. They over-run the beaches around the lake and ruin the experience of nature. Small number would be ok but there are too many right now.	X					X				X
242	4	comment sheet	Establish clear jurisdictional enforcement guidelines among FS, Sheriff's office and PG&E. Specify areas of responsibilities such as lake surface, beach areas, day use parking, etc.			X			X				
243	4	comment sheet	There are too many party boats moored on the north shore. Many remain all summer and are rarely used so it is a free storage area. Now about a size limitation to mooring off-shore? Sailboats are part of Pinecrest - party boats are not.	X									

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244	4	comment sheet	We would like to see a designated dog beach areas where people with dogs can have their own space for picnicking and swimming. Dog beach southwest corner of the lake? We are dog owners but we are very concerned about the recent closure of dogs in the swim areas causing an overcrowding of dogs on the north shore. At present, there are disturbing confrontations as well as continuous barking. Hopefully an area that would be designated for dogs that would not disturb cabin owners would be best.					X				X	
245	4	comment sheet	Day use area is overrun and overpopulated, especially on weekends. There should be paid, reserved, limited group picnic areas. There should be limited use on the beach and picnic areas - no tents, no BBQ brought in, proper disposal of charcoal, limited fires, adequate garbage cans for the over use.			X				X	X		

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246	4	comment sheet	There is a conflict between boaters, swimmers and fisher folks by and between the loading dock and the marina. Swimmers and fishermen need to use areas where boats aren't coming in and out frequently throughout the day.	X	X		X	X					
247	4	comment sheet	Current small boat lake mooring should continue to be allowed. Information organized as exists today.	X									
248	4	comment sheet	Clearance of rocks and gully areas on the beach should be done - level and cleaning and placement of more new sand.			X		X					X
249	4	comment sheet	PG&E should build and maintain swimming docks on or near the shore. There is a history of swimming docks in past and currently there are only 2 docks on the water. Who maintains them, PG&E? Who moves them during water level changes? More docks should be put into use		X								
250	4	comment sheet	Fishing should not be allowed from the marina to the south shore fishing pier from late morning until 5pm to avoid conflicts with swimmers and boaters.	X	X		X	X					

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251	4	comment sheet	Limit number of day use cars to the number of day use parking spaces available. Number the spaces and issue tickets, 1st come, 1st served, that corresponds to the parking spaces. Once filled, close Pinecrest to any more day use cars for the day. This will ensure that shoreline use does not become overcrowded and will make swimming and boating safety easier to manage.			X		X	X	X	X		
252	4	comment sheet	There needs to be a way to alert people when lake level will be dropped. We have had docks and boats dry-docked suddenly in the past. Can an alert be posted prior to large discharges of water?	X					X				
253	4	comment sheet	There is currently no patrol of the lake on consistent basis. As a result, rules are not enforced. General abuse of rules and laws is prevalent and getting worse. Infractions include speed limit, no life preservers in boats, underage boat drivers, overloaded boats, swimming in middle of lake, lights on boats at night, overnight boat storage, and bikes on the Pinecrest loop trail.	X		X		X	X				

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254	4	comment sheet	Enforce restrictions on no hard shell boats in swimming areas.	X	X			X	X				
255	4	comment sheet	Enforce restrictions on no fishing in swimming areas.		X		X	X	X				
256	4	comment sheet	If public day use increases as it has been in the last few years, control of the number of cars allowed and boats allowed on the lake will have to be taken into consideration. We as cabin owners don't want ever bit of basin land taken up in parking lots for boats and cars (especially the meadow between Pinecrest Lake Ave and Pinecrest Ave).			X					X		X
257	4	comment sheet	Size of boats on the lake needs to be controlled. No motors over 25 speed	X				X	X				
258	4	comment sheet	Remember that permittees pay for sewer - more day use = more sewer impacts										
259	4	comment sheet	Don't cut down trees on shore for beach										X
260	4	comment sheet	No conflicts between swimming, boating and fishing however, swimmers in the middle of the lake are difficult to see when crossing the lake	X	X			X					

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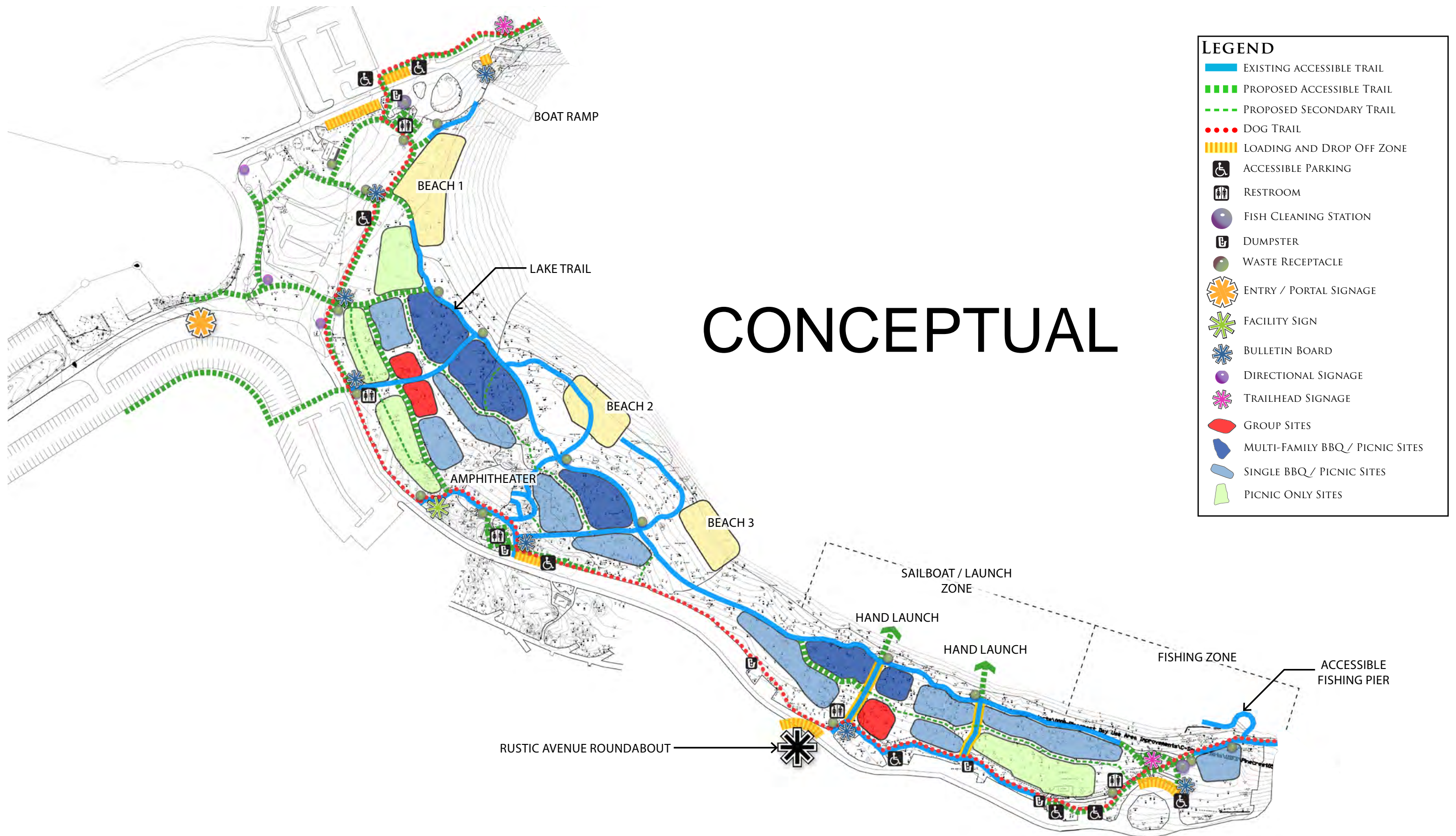
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261	4	comment sheet	Fishing in the marina area makes it difficult to access loading dock and marina slips	X			X						
262	4	comment sheet	I want new sand. Scrape the beach and replace.			X							X
263	4	comment sheet	We have a south shore cabin without a dock. We need to be able to lock our boat to something (tree, rock, cable). Lakeshore is not visible from out cabin. Lake level changes create need for multiple locking locations.	X									
264	4	comment sheet	Propose that the beach and picnic area furthest southeast be designated dog friendly. The elimination of dogs on the western picnic areas, which are closest to day use parking , has forced a large concentration of people and dogs to the narrow northeast beach area east of the Marina. This beach area is very limited some distance from day use parking. Therefore it becomes overcrowded with too many dogs too close together causing very disturbing barking and dog confrontations.			X						X	

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265	4	comment sheet	Concerned about number of party boats that are buoyed east of the marina. Many remain for long periods of time without being used. Pinecrest should not be used as a storage area. Some of these boats do not exhibit current registration stickers.	X					X				
266													
267		comment sheet	Water level study should also look at areas of shoreline that include underwater obstructions that become visible and hazards when water level drops	X		X		X					
268		comment sheet	Consider effects water level drops have on public restroom and picnic areas planned for far side of the lake			X		X					
269		comment sheet	Consider effects water level drops have on rescue efforts, fire protection			X		X					
270		comment sheet	Concerned with the conversion of overnight parking spaces to day use only. Cabin owners on north and south shores have no road access to their cabins and depend on overnight parking spaces when in residence.			X			X		X		

Pinecrest Shoreline Management Plan - August 14, 2010 Public Meeting Comments

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M
1	Station #	Flip chart or Comment sheet	Comment (# of comments recvd.)	Boating (134)	Swimming (26)	Shoreline use (67)	Fishing (12)	Public safety (62)	Enforce ment/Si gnage (66)	Fees (19)	Day Use/ parking (48)	Dogs (18)	Aesthetics (38)
271		comment sheet	Concerned with tents and barbecues set up in front of cabins. Unleashed dogs and insufficient waste bags to clean up			X		X	X			X	
272		comment sheet	Consider charging a fee to launch and moor boats in the lake. Concerned about boats stored on the shoreline overnight.	X		X				X			
273		comment sheet	Consider identifying an area for campers that bring dogs so they can use the picnic area.			X						X	
274		comment sheet	Please don't remove the trees that slow traffic down. And no more fencing.			X							X
275				Boating	Swimming	Shoreline use	Fishing	Public Safety	nforce Sig	Fees	Parking DU	Dogs	Aesthetics
276		Totals		134	26	67	12	62	66	19	48	18	38

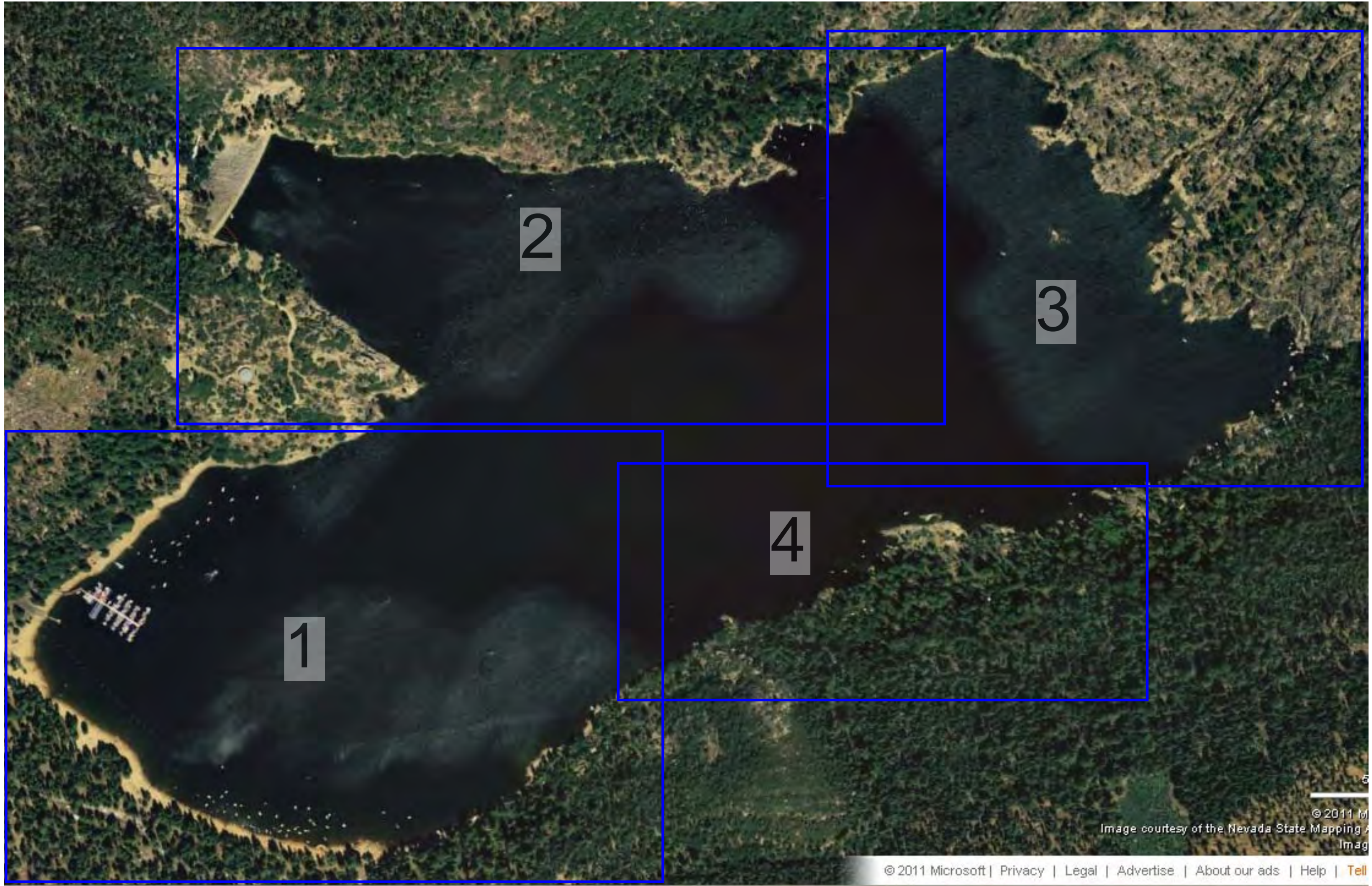


PINECREST DAY USE AREA IMPROVEMENTS



SMP Background Package

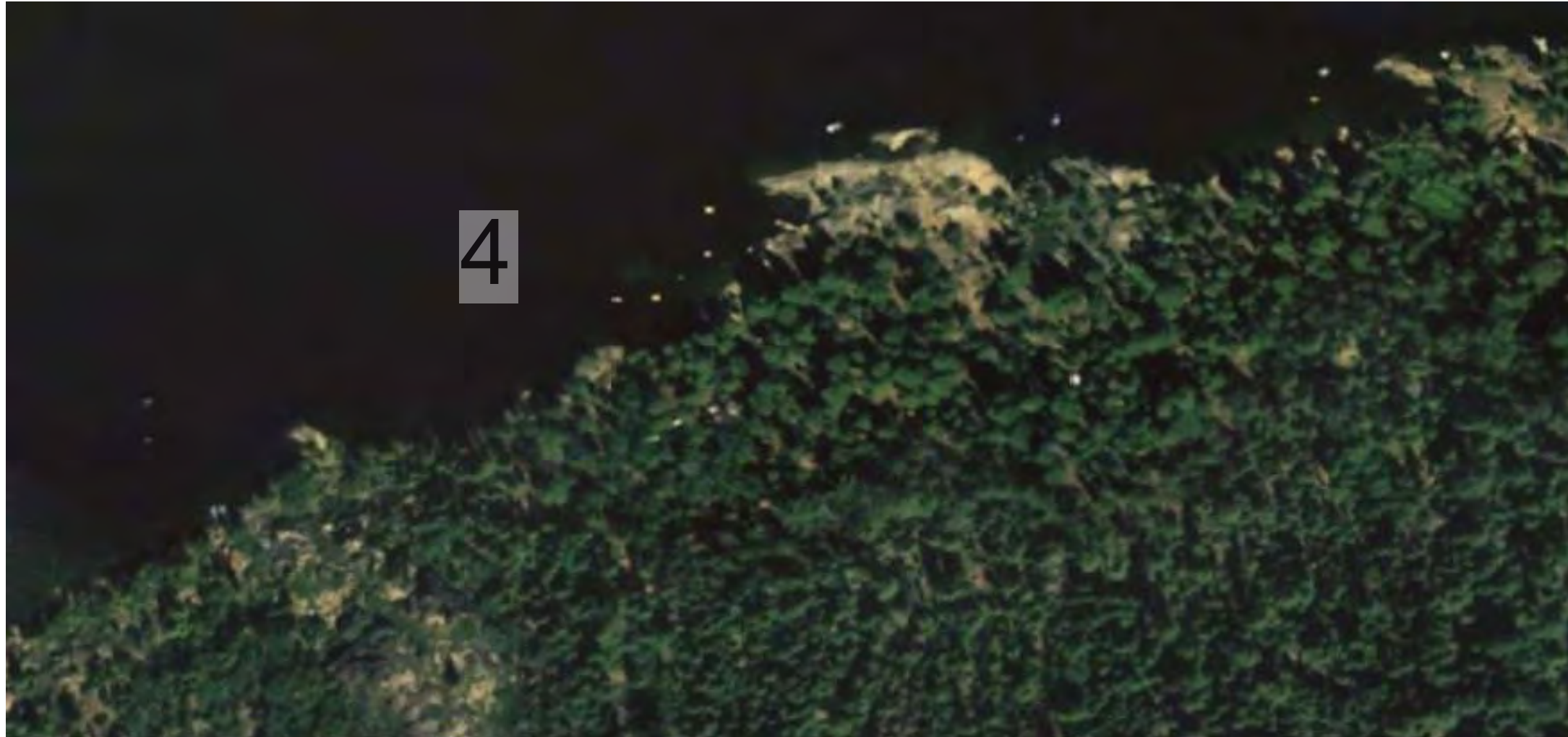
FIGURE 1 - OVERALL SITE PLAN
DESIGNWORKSHOP











Focused Stakeholder Meeting – Pinecrest Shoreline Management Plan

Flip Chart Notes – June 11, 2011

Boat Mooring

Informal walkabout survey last August noted

195 mooring buoys – float and anchor

159 boats attached to buoys

Situation: Sailing club places racing buoys and tower around the lake seasonally

- From week before July 4th to end of August each year.
- Approximately 7-8 lbs weight
- Marked “Do Not Tie Up”

Idea generated: Make the buoys and tower ‘official’ size and markings for sailing equipment and accommodate use within the lake

Situation: 10 El Toros anchored all season using heavy weight and short leash

Idea generated: Not an issue (number and location appropriate)

Situation: Laser sailboat users – separate boating group, use moorings as temporary on-water storage during stay (one week typical)

Idea generated: Not an issue (use appropriate for area)

Situation: Hobie-cat sailboats – some individual owners, others used by the boy scouts (six boats moored on the lake)

Idea generated: Not part of SMP however, FS will look into special use permit with boy scouts

Situation: Moorings are currently not formally organized (users have self-selected with non-power primarily on south side and powered boats congregated around/near the marina). Locations are good – not an issue however, lack of permit results in wide variations in materials used for buoys, and in placement and numbers of buoys or moorings. Boats appear to be stored on the lake with infrequent use and unclear ownership.

Idea generated: Mooring permitting program – FS administered because moorings are ‘grounded’ on the bottom of the lake which is FS land. If supply is less than demand, use a lottery system to permit mooring use.

Limit number of moorings based on:

- Reasonable locations for moorings with defined-size boat per mooring
- Area designations to encourage non-motorized on south side

- Safe space available – sort by unit area (mooring/square foot) density of mooring area dependent on board size
- Look at Department of Boating and Waterways for standard design and material information for buoys and moorings
- User (individual or group) to be permitted
- Consistent with buoy use for recreational boats at FS permittee cabins.

Situation: Currently no size limit for boats on the lake. Speed limit (25 mph) but no size limit for boat. The marina provides 200 boat slips for boats less than 17.5 feet – there is a long waiting list to acquire one of these. The marina also offers 65 slips for rent by the day/week/month. No space to accommodate party boats (double pontoon boats).

Solution: Request County pass ordinance to limit size of boat and/or motor size.

Situation: Enforcement of existing regulations has been inconsistent. County boat patrol is sporadic. Need wake control.

Solution: FS will develop an Enforcement Plan to describe how new staff will be used to increase enforcement. Provide reserved parking space for county sheriff.

Who are we trying to accommodate?

- Boaters/campers
- Boaters/day-use
- Boaters/cabin owners
- Boaters/Group camps-organizations

Overnight Storage

Situation: Accompanied boats on the beach are OK – nosed into sand – no ties. Boats tied up/chained to shore day/night are not OK. Forest Plan supports day use only, not overnight storage. Desire expressed for overnight storage from kayak users.

Solution(s):

- Enforce regulations
- Boat storage (on or off site) could be concessionaire
- Kayak/canoe moorings
- Walk-to courtesy dock with on-water storage area
 - Could have one at south side and one at marina side to accommodate approximately 20 boats each
- Make access and storage easy to use for kayakers/canoeists to encourage non-motorized boating use at Pinecrest (long-term vision)

Shoreline User Conflicts

Situation: Swimmers outside swim area and in among the boats.

Idea generated: No solutions – no desire expressed to increase the swimming area.

Situation: Boaters traveling over the speed limit.

Idea generated: Enforce speed limit

Situation: Swimmer and angler conflicts at the fishing platform

Idea generated: Cordon off the fishing pier using buoy system to eliminate swimming within a defined distance from this location.

Situation: Dogs barking continuously – need direction matrix on who to call by incident type.

Idea generated: Contact matrix showing who has jurisdiction for various activities/incidents at the lake.

Situation: Overnight or day-long storage of belongings on beach to reserve space. Tents obstruct view of others trying to enjoy the day use area.

Idea generated: This is FS issue, not SMP issue.

Situation: Large inflatable's both in and out of the swim area are dangerous.

Idea generated: PG&E consultant will investigate how these are handled on other reservoirs. FS could post sign "No inflatable's over XX size on lake." Then enforce to the sign.

Situation: Erosion on the shoreline – not clear if this was covered during re-licensing. May be opportunity to address size and speed of boats to protect shoreline from erosion.

Idea generated: Encourage County to address if erosion considered issue.

Final thoughts - Check back with group to see how implementation is going?

Convene monitoring group (same people around this table)? Adaptive approach?