

Fire Detection and Suppression: Facilities for the detection and suppression of wild-fire to protect life, property, public safety and resource values. Included is the operation of look-out towers, aircraft, or other surveillance techniques.

Food and Beverage Retail Sales: Retail trade establishments primarily engaged in selling food for home preparation and consumption, as well as the retail sale of packaged alcoholic beverages for consumption off the premises. This includes establishments such as grocery stores, convenience stores, and liquor stores. Such establishments may include no more than two gas pumps as an accessory use.

Food and Kindred Products: Manufacturing establishments producing or processing foods and beverages for human consumption and certain related products for distribution within the region such as meat and poultry processing, dairy products processing, beverages and liquors processing, and miscellaneous food preparation from raw products. Outside storage or display is included as part of the use.

Fuel and Ice Dealers: Retail trade establishments primarily engaged in the sale to consumers of ice, bottled water, fuel oil, butane, propane and liquefied petroleum gas (LPG), bottled or in bulk, as a principal use. Outside storage or display is included as part of the use.

Fuels Treatment: Activities required to treat fuels in order to reduce potential for damaging wildfires and secondarily enhance visual quality. Included are treating slash by lopping and scattering, piling and burning, chipping, hauling slash to another area for utilization, burning or burial, and broadcast burning.

Furniture, Home Furnishings, and Equipment: Retail trade establishments primarily engaged in selling home furnishings such as furniture, floor coverings, draperies, glass and chinaware, domestic stoves, refrigerators, and other household electrical and gas appliances including televisions and home sound systems. Also included is the retail sale of office furniture.

Gaming-Nonrestricted (Nevada only): Establishments, regulated pursuant to Article VI (d) through (i) of the Compact, which deal, operate, carry on, conduct, maintain or expose for play any banking or percentage game played with cards, dice or any mechanical device or machine for money, property, checks, credit or any representative of value. It does not include social games played solely for drinks, or cigars or cigarettes served individually, games played in private homes or residences for prizes, or games operated by charitable or educational organizations to the extent excluded by state law. Restricted gaming is permissible only as an accessory use.

General Merchandise Stores: Retail trade establishments such as department stores, variety stores, drug and discount stores, and general stores engaged in retail sales of one or more lines of new and used merchandise, including: dry goods, apparel and accessories; small wares; sporting goods and equipment; bicycles and mopeds, parts and accessories. Also includes sales of miscellaneous shopping goods such as: books; stationery; jewelry; hobby materials, toys and games; cameras and photographic supplies; gifts, novelties and souvenirs; luggage and leather goods; fabrics and sewing supplies; florist and house plant stores; cigar and news stands; artists supplies; orthopedic supplies; religious goods; handcrafted items (stores for which may include space for crafting operations when such area is accessory to retail sales); and other miscellaneous retail shopping goods.

Golf Courses: An area of land laid out for the game of golf, driving ranges, and putting greens. A golf course may include accessory uses such as an eating and drinking place, clubhouse and general merchandise store. Outside storage or display is included as part of the use.

Government Offices: Buildings containing offices for public agencies including administrative offices, meeting rooms, and regional post offices, but does not include offices that are incidental and accessory to another government use, such as transit terminals, vehicle storage, campground, or storage yards.

Grazing: Utilizing natural forage as subsistence for livestock.

Group Facilities: Establishments which provide overnight accommodations and outdoor recreation to organized groups such as recreational camps, group or organized camps, religious camps.

Health Care Services: Service establishments primarily engaged in furnishing medical, mental health, surgical and other personal health services such as medical, dental and psychiatric offices (mental health-related services including various types of counseling practiced by licensed individuals other than medical doctors or psychiatrists, or unlicensed individuals, are included under Professional Offices); medical and dental laboratories; out-patient care facilities; and allied health services. Associations or groups primarily engaged in providing medical or other health services to members are included. Nursing homes and similar long-term personal care facilities are classified in "Nursing and Personal Care."

Hospitals: Establishments primarily engaged in providing diagnostic services, extensive medical treatment including surgical and other hospital services; such establishments have an organized medical staff, inpatient beds, and equipment and facilities to provide complete health care.

Hotels, Motels and Other Transient Dwelling Units: Commercial transient lodging establishments including hotels, motor-hotels, motels, tourist courts or cabins, primarily engaged in providing overnight lodging for the general public whose permanent residence is elsewhere. It does not include bed and breakfast facilities.

Industrial Services: Service establishments providing other businesses with services including maintenance, repair, service, testing and rental. This includes establishments such as welding repair, armature rewinding and heavy equipment repair (except vehicle repair which is included under "Auto Repair and Service"); research and development laboratories, including testing facilities; soils and materials testing laboratories; equipment rental businesses that are entirely within buildings (equipment rental yards are included under "Sales Lots"), including leasing tools, machinery and other business items except vehicles; and other business services of a "heavy service" nature. Outside storage or display is included as part of the use.

Insect and Disease Suppression: Activities, including use of biological or chemical means, required to suppress wildland infestations of insects or disease where silvicultural and other management practices have been insufficient to prevent loss of resources.

Laundries and Dry Cleaning Plants: Service establishments primarily engaged in high volume laundry and garment services such as power laundries (family and commercial); garment pressing and dry cleaning; linen supply; diaper service; industrial laundries; carpet and upholstery cleaners. Does not include coin-operated laundries or dry cleaning pick-up stores without dry cleaning equipment, which are classified in "Personal Services."

Local Assembly and Entertainment: Facilities for public assembly and entertainment for the local community not to exceed a capacity of 300 people, such as community centers, meeting halls, and multi-purpose centers.

Local Post Office: Establishments providing local neighborhoods with mail service and delivery such as postal substations and neighborhood delivery centers.

Local Public Health and Safety Facilities: Facilities operated by public or quasi-public entities for the local protection of the public such as fire stations and other fire prevention

facilities; police and sheriff substations; satellite highway maintenance and snow removal facilities; water tanks, pumps, wells and related facilities; monitoring facilities; sewage pumps and related facilities; and emergency services. Outside storage or display is included as part of the use.

Mail Order and Vending: Establishments primarily engaged in retail sale of products by catalog and mail order. Also includes vending machine distributorships and suppliers. Does not include product manufacturing, which is included under the appropriate manufacturing use.

Marinas: Establishments primarily providing water-oriented services such as yachting and rowing clubs; boat rentals; storage and launching facilities; sport fishing activities, excursion boat and sight-seeing facilities; and other marina-related activities, including but not limited to fuel sales and boat and engine repair. Marinas contain water-oriented facilities and structures which are regulated and defined in Chapter 51. Condominiums, hotels, restaurants, and other such uses with accessory water oriented multiple use facilities are not considered marinas. Outside storage or display is included as part of the use.

Membership Organizations: Permanent, meeting facilities for organizations operating on a membership basis for the promotion of the interests of the members such as business associations; professional membership organizations; labor unions and similar organizations; civic, social and fraternal organizations (not including lodging, which is under "Multi-person Dwelling"); political organizations and other membership organizations. Does not include country clubs in conjunction with golf courses, which are included under "Golf Courses." Does not include religious organizations which are defined under "Churches".)

Mobile Home Dwelling: A vehicular structure which is built on a chassis or frame, is designed to be used with or without a permanent foundation, is capable of being drawn by a motor vehicle and is used as a residential dwelling when connected to utilities.

Multiple Family Dwelling: More than one residential unit located on a parcel. Multiple family dwellings may be contained in separate buildings such as two or more detached houses on a single parcel, or in a larger building on a parcel such as a duplex, a triplex, or an apartment building. One detached secondary residence is included under secondary residence.

Multi-Person Dwelling: A building designed primarily for permanent occupancy by individuals unrelated by blood, marriage or adoption in other than single family dwelling units or transient dwelling units. A multi-person dwelling includes, but is

not limited to, facilities such as dormitories and boarding houses, but not such facilities as hotels, motels and apartment houses.

Nonstructural Fish Habitat Management: Implementing activities that maintain or improve fish habitat of any species through non-structural means. The primary purpose is to perpetuate the cold water fisheries resource through management of their habitat. Includes stream barrier removal, human access control, protection and enhancement of riparian vegetation, and beaver control.

Nonstructural Wildlife Habitat Management: Implementing activities that maintain or improve wildlife habitat of any species through nonstructural means. The primary purpose is to perpetuate viable populations of wildlife species native to the area through management of their habitat. Included are activities such as prescribed burning, snag protection, seeding and planting, maintenance of canopy closure, control of livestock and access control.

Nursery: Commercial retail and wholesale establishments where plants are grown or stored for transplanting at other sites. Outside storage or display is included as part of the use.

Nursing and Personal Care: Residential establishments providing nursing and health-related care as a principal use with in-patient beds such as skilled nursing care facilities; extended care facilities; convalescent and rest homes; board and care homes.

Off-Road Vehicle Courses: Areas authorized by the Agency for the use of off-road vehicles; including, but not limited to, dirt bike, enduro, hill climbing or other off-road motorcycle courses; also, areas authorized by the Agency for competitive events utilizing four wheel drive vehicles. Off road vehicle use does not include the use of vehicles associated with timber harvest activities on approved skid trails or maintenance vehicles.

Open Space: Land with no land coverage and maintained in a natural condition or landscaped condition consistent with Best Management Practices, such as, deed restricted properties and designated open space areas.

Outdoor Amusements: Commercial establishments for outdoor amusement and entertainment such as amusement parks, theme and kiddie parks, go cart and miniature auto race tracks, moped, bicycle, and skate rentals, and miniature golf courses. Outside storage or display is included as part of the use.

Outdoor Recreation Concessions: Facilities which are dependent on the use of outdoor recreation areas such as onsite food and beverage sales, onsite recreational equipment rentals, parasailing, rafting, and onsite recreation instruction. This also

includes outfitter or guide service establishments whose base facilities are located on or near a recreation area such as horse packing outfitters or snowmobiling outfitters. Outside storage or display is included as part of the use.

Outdoor Retail Sales: Retail trade establishments operating outside of buildings on a daily or weekly basis, such as roadside stands; flea markets; swap meets; seasonal sales involving Christmas trees, fireworks, pumpkins or other seasonal items; regular sales of art or handcrafted items in conjunction with community festivals or art shows; and retail sales of various products from individual motor vehicles locations outside the public right-of-way, not including bakery, ice cream and similar vending vehicles that conduct all sales within the right-of-way and do not stop in any location except on customer demand. Outside storage or display is included as part of the use.

Participant Sports Facilities: Facilities for various outdoor sports and recreation including, but not limited to, tennis courts, swim and tennis clubs, ice skating rinks, and athletic fields (non-professional). Outside storage or display is included as part of the use.

Personal Services: Establishments primarily engaged in providing non-medically related services generally involving the care of persons including beauty and barber shops; shoe repair shops; saunas and hot tubs; laundromats (self-service laundries); dry cleaning pick-up stores and small-scale dry cleaners without pick-up and delivery services; clothing rental; dating and escort services; funeral parlors, cemetery real estate sales and related facilities, offsite rental of sporting equipment, and wedding chapels. These uses may also include accessory retail sales of products related to the services provided.

Pipelines and Power Transmission: Transportation facilities primarily engaged in the pipeline transportation of refined products of petroleum such as gasoline and fuel oils; natural gas; mixed, manufactured or liquified petroleum gas; or the pipeline transmission of other commodities. Power transmission includes facilities for the transmission of electrical energy for sale, including transmission and distribution facilities; not including offices or service centers (classified in "Professional Offices"), equipment and material storage yards (classified under "Storage Yards"), distribution substations (classified under "Public Utility Centers"), power plants (classified under "Power Generating Plants"). Outside storage or display is included as part of the use.

Power Generating: Establishments engaged in the generation of electrical energy for sale to consumers. Transmission lines located off the site of the power plant are included under "Pipelines and Power Transmission." Electrical substations are included under "Public Utility Centers." Outside storage or display is included as part of the use.

Prescribed Fire Management: Planned burning under controlled conditions to dispose of slash or fuels, control unwanted vegetation, stimulate the growth of vegetation, control insects and pathogens, and maintain natural ecological succession in order to achieve vegetation and wildfire habitat management goals.

Printing and Publishing: Establishments engaged in printing onsite by letterpress, lithography, gravure, screen, offset or other common process including electrostatic (xerographic) copying and other "quick printing" services; and establishments serving the printing trade such as book-binding, typesetting, engraving, photo-engraving and electro-typing. This group also includes establishments manufacturing business forms and binding devices.

Privately Owned Assembly and Entertainment: Commercially operated facilities for public assembly and group entertainment with a capacity of greater than 300 people such as: auditoriums; exhibition and convention halls; theaters, meeting halls and facilities for "live" theatrical presentations or concerts by bands and orchestras; amphitheaters; meeting halls for rent, and similar public assembly uses.

Professional Office: A place where the following kinds of business are transacted or services rendered such as engineering, architectural and surveying services; real estate agencies; educational, scientific and research organizations; accounting, auditing and bookkeeping services; writers and artists; advertising agencies; photography and commercial art studios; publishing with offsite printing facilities, employment, stenographic, secretarial and word processing services; off premise concessions (OPC); reporting services; data processing and computer services; management, public relations and consulting services; organizational offices; detective agencies; professional services; attorneys; and counseling services (other than licensed psychiatrists which are included under "Health Care Services"). Incidental offices are considered accessory uses to a primary use.

Public Utility Centers: Public and quasi-public facilities serving as junction points for transferring utility services from one transmission to another or to local distribution and service. These uses include: electrical substations and switching stations; major telephone switching centers; natural gas regulating and distribution facilities; public water system wells, treatment plants and storage; and community wastewater

treatment plants and settling ponds. These uses do not include office or service centers (classified in "Professional Offices or Government Offices"). Outside storage or display is included as part of the use.

Publicly Owned Assembly and Entertainment: Facilities owned and operated by a public or nonprofit entity for public assembly and group entertainment with a capacity of greater than 300 people such as public auditoriums; exhibition and convention halls; civic theaters, meeting halls and facilities for "live" theatrical presentations or concerts by bands, choirs, and orchestras; meeting halls for rent; community centers; and similar public assembly uses.

Range Improvement: Structural and nonstructural improvements and their maintenance designed to increase the forage, make forage areas accessible, provide water, and control livestock movement. Includes prescribed burning, irrigation, fertilization, water developments, fencing, noxious plant control, type conversion, seeding, etc.

Range Pasture Management: Activities required to manage the use of pastures for grazing. The primary purpose is to utilize a fenced closure, or other type of confined area, and the available forage therein, for livestock, such as pack and saddle horses, mules and cattle.

Recreation Centers: Indoor recreation establishments operated by a public or quasi-public agency providing indoor sports and community services such as swimming pools, ice skating rinks, multi-purpose courts, weight rooms, and meeting and crafts rooms.

Recreational Vehicle Parks: Transient lodging establishments engaged in renting, leasing or otherwise providing overnight sites for trailers, campers and recreation vehicles with individual utility hookups, this also includes accessory facilities such as public restrooms, swimming pools, and manager's quarters.

Recycling and Scrap: Establishments engaged in assembling, breaking up, sorting, temporary storage and distribution of recyclable or reusable scrap and waste materials, including auto wreckers engaged in dismantling automobiles for scrap. Does not include terminal waste disposal sites, which are prohibited, and does not include temporary storage of toxic or radioactive waste materials. Outside storage or display is included as part of the use.

Reforestation: Reestablishment of trees on forest land to perpetuate tree cover. Included are ground preparation prior to natural seed fall, artificial seeding or planting, fertilizing and protecting young plants until established. Both

mechanical and chemical techniques may be used. In heavily used recreation areas, special tending techniques may be necessary.

Regeneration Harvest: (Patch cutting, clearcutting, seed tree cutting, shelter-wood cutting.) Removal of all trees in one or more cuts from an area for the purpose of creating a new even-aged stand especially species intolerant of shade. Openings created by regeneration harvests will be reforested by natural seeding, artificial seeding, or through planting.

Regional Public Health and Safety Facilities: Regional facilities operated by public or quasi-public entities for protection of the public, such as fire stations and other fire prevention facilities, water and sewage facilities, transportation maintenance/storage facilities, police and sheriff substations and headquarters, including secondary county short-term incarceration facilities, and solid waste transfer stations which TRPA finds to be regionally serving. Secondary county short-term incarceration facility means a county jail, not a state or federal prison facility, that is not the primary jail for the county.

Repair Services: Service establishments where repair of consumer products is the principal business activity, such as electrical repair shops; television and radio and other appliance repair; watch, clock and jewelry repair; boat repair; small engine repair; reupholstery and furniture repair. Does not include businesses serving the repair needs of heavy equipment, which are included under "Industrial Services." An outdoor storage yard associated with these uses is considered under "Secondary Storage."

Residential Care: Establishments primarily engaged in the provision of residential social and personal care for children, the aged, and special categories of persons with some limits on ability for self care, but where medical care is not a major element. Including, but not limited to, children's homes, halfway houses, orphanages, rehabilitation centers, and self-help group homes.

Riding and Hiking Trails: Planned paths for pedestrian and equestrian traffic, includes trail heads.

Runoff Control: Structural or nonstructural practices designed to provide reasonable assurance that the runoff water quality standards to the surface or ground waters will be achieved.

Rural Sports: Establishments which provide for special outdoor recreation group activities such as outdoor archery, pistol, rifle, and skeet clubs and facilities (indoor shooting facilities are included under the definition of "Amusements and Recreational Services"); hunting and fishing clubs; and equestrian facilities, stables, and exhibition facilities.

Sales Lots: Outdoor sales area for permanent display of motor vehicles, recreational vehicles, mobile homes, construction equipment, farm machinery or other heavy equipment; outdoor equipment rental yards (not including recreational equipment rental); large scale permanent outdoor sales activities such as livestock auctions and sales. Outside storage or display is included as part of the use.

Sanitation Salvage Cut: Removal of dead, dying, deteriorating or highly susceptible trees where insects, disease, fire or wind has caused damage. Quick treatment prevents further losses and allows salvage of wood before it deteriorates.

Schools - Business and Vocational: Business and secretarial schools and vocational schools offering specialized trade and commercial courses. Includes specialized non-degree granting schools including, but not limited to, music schools; dramatic schools; language schools; driver education schools; ballet and other dance studios; seminaries and other establishments exclusively engaged in training for religious ministries; and establishments furnishing educational courses by mail.

Schools - College: Junior colleges, colleges, universities and professional schools granting associate arts degrees, certificates, undergraduate and graduate degrees and requiring for admission at least a high school diploma or equivalent general academic training.

Schools - Kindergarten to Secondary: Kindergarten, elementary and secondary schools serving grades up to 12, including denominational and sectarian.

Secondary Residence: A permanent residential dwelling that is secondary to the primary use of the property. This includes a caretaker residence that is used for housing a caretaker employed on the site to take care of the primary use, structures, and land of the owner. A secondary residence for a single-family house shall be limited to parcels greater than one acre. A secondary residence is considered a residential unit.

Secondary Storage: The outdoor storage of various materials or the public display of merchandise on the same site as a principal building or use, which supports the activities or conduct of the principle use and does not increase the intensity of the use. This does not apply to primary uses which include outside storage and display as part of the use.

Selection Cut: A method for maintaining, or producing an uneven aged stand preferably of mixed species. In the Lake Tahoe Basin the method may be applied to convert evenaged stands to

an uneven aged condition, to maintain scenic quality, to prepare an area for use as a developed recreation site, or to maintain tree cover within a developed recreation site. Practices may include annual or periodic removal of individual or small groups of trees in order to realize the yield and establish a new crop. Regeneration cutting, improvement cutting, and tending of the immature stand are accomplished at each entry to obtain a high level of timber production.

Sensitive Plant Management: Activities or improvements intended to protect, enhance, perpetuate or increase the habitat of plant species listed by the state, federal government, or the TRPA as threatened, endangered, rare, or sensitive such as protective fencing and cages, livestock control, public education, direct control of people access, rerouting of trails, and other protective measures deemed appropriate to secure the survival of the species.

Service Stations: Retail trade establishments primarily engaged in the sale of gasoline, which may also provide lubrication, oil change and tune-up services and the sale of automotive products incidental to gasoline sales. May also include towing, mechanical repair services, car washing and waxing, and trailer rental, as accessory uses but does not include storage of wrecked or abandoned vehicles, paint spraying body and fender work. Does not include the retail sale of gasoline as a accessory use to food and beverage retail sales when limited to not more than two pumps.

Single Family Dwelling: One residential unit located on a parcel. A single family dwelling unit may be contained in a detached building such as a single family house, or in a subdivided building containing two or more parcels such as a town-house condominium. A caretaker residence is included under secondary residence.

Skiing Facilities: Uses and facilities pertaining to ski areas, including but not limited to, runs, trails, lift-lines cables, chairs, cars, warming huts, care taking quarters, parking, vehicles, day lodges, shops for sale and rental of ski equipment, ski pro shop, first aid stations, ski school facilities and assembly areas, day nurseries, maintenance facilities, lounges, eating and drinking establishments, and other ski oriented shops. Uses and facilities serving non-skiing activities or operating year-round such as tennis courts, swimming pools, hot tubs, restaurants, bars, and retail sales constructed on lands which serve or are utilized in the operation of a ski area shall be considered under the appropriate use classification in this Chapter. Outside storage or display is included as part of the use.

Small Scale Manufacturing: Establishments considered to be light manufacturing or cottage industry which produce jewelry, silverware and plated ware; musical instruments; toys; sporting

and athletic goods; pens, pencils, and other office and artists' materials; buttons, costume novelties, miscellaneous notions; brooms and brushes; caskets; and other miscellaneous manufacturing industries. Also included are artisan and craftsman-type operations which are not home occupations, and which are not secondary to on-site retail sales. Also includes small-scale blacksmith and welding services and the manufacture of trusses. Outside storage or display is included as part of the use.

Snow Mobile Courses: Mapped areas, pathways, and trails utilized in, and approved for, commercial snowmobile operations.

Social Service Organizations: Public and quasi-public establishments providing social services and rehabilitation services, counseling centers, welfare offices, job counseling and training centers, or vocational rehabilitation agencies, serving persons with social or personal problems requiring special services and the handicapped and the disadvantaged. Includes organizations soliciting funds to be used directly for these and related services. Also includes establishments engaged in community improvement and neighborhood development.

Special Cut: The cutting of trees for other than for timber production purposes, for reasons such as: (1) maintenance of a healthy forest so that losses due to insect, disease or fire will not result in harmful effects to watershed or visual quality on land of capability levels 1a, 1c, 2 and SEZ where conventional logging techniques may cause unacceptable water quality impacts or permanent soil damage; (2) maintenance of a healthy forest, remove dangerous trees, and enhance foreground views on land developed for recreational, administrative or private purposes, or intensively used for dispersed recreation; and (3) provision of ski trails, convert meadow encroachments, provide vista openings, increase water yield, or increase range and wildlife forage. Harvesting may require aerial techniques, and cutting without removal for consumption may be necessary. Cut trees may be utilized on site for fuel-wood, wildlife habitat, traffic barriers, or for other purposes.

Sport Assembly: Commercial facilities for spectator-oriented, specialized, sports assembly that do not exceed a 5000 person seating capacity such as stadiums, arenas, and field houses.

Storage Yards: Service establishments primarily engaged in the outdoor storage of motor vehicles, construction equipment, materials or supplies, fire wood lots, farm machinery or industrial supplies on a parcel. Outside storage or display is included as part of the use.

Stream Environment Zone Restoration: The reestablishment of the natural functions of areas that prior to modification were directly influenced by the presence of surface water or near surface groundwater and which have been identified by TRPA as a stream environment zone. Reestablishment includes activities such as the removal of fill material or other encroachments, recontouring or revegetation. The natural functions of an SEZ include the provision of wildlife habitat, protection of the soil resource and filtration of nutrients and sediments from tributary or storm runoff.

Structural Fish Habitat Management: Improvements, such as channel stabilization, fish ladders, the construction and operation of dams, and removal of barriers to fish movement, to benefit specific fish species by replacing or repairing habitat features that have been diminished or altered.

Structural Wildlife Habitat Management: Improvements, such as installation of nest structures, creation of snags from green trees, water impoundments, guzzlers, shelters, and fencing, to benefit specific wild-life species by replacing or repairing habitat features that have been diminished or altered.

Summer Home: A cabin-type single family house intended primarily for intermittent vacation use and located in USFS summer home tracts or other remote recreation sites. Such structures are generally located in areas of restricted winter access.

Thinning: Reducing the number of trees in a stand to achieve the desired density for healthy, vigorous, fast growing trees. See also Selection Cut.

Timber Stand Improvement: Release, weeding, pre-commercial thinning, pruning, fertilization and other investment type treatments, mechanical or chemical, intended to improve the composition, constitution, condition and growth rate of a timber stand increasing its future value.

Timeshare (Hotel/Motel Design): A right to exclusively use, occupy or possess a tourist accommodation unit of a hotel/motel design without kitchen units, according to a fixed or floating time schedule on a periodic basis occurring annually over a period of time in excess of three years.

Timeshare (Residential Design): A right to exclusively use, occupy or possess a tourist accommodation unit of a residential design with kitchen units, according to a fixed or floating time schedule on a periodic basis occurring annually over a period of time in excess of three years.

Transit Stations and Terminals: Passenger stations for vehicular and mass transit systems; also terminal facilities providing maintenance and service for the vehicles operated in

the transit system. Including, but not limited to, buses, taxis, railway, ferries, etc. Outside storage or display is included as part of the use.

Transmission and Receiving Facilities: Communication facilities for public or quasi-public, commercial, and private electronic, optic, radio, microwave, electromagnetic and photo-electrical transmission and distribution such as, repeater and receiving facilities, feeder lines, and earth stations for satellite communications for radio, television, telegraph, telephone, data network and other microwave applications. Includes local distribution facilities such as lines, poles, cabinets, and conduits. Does not include uses described under Broadcasting Studios. Outside storage or display is included as part of the use.

Transportation Routes: Public right-of-ways which are improved to permit vehicular, pedestrian, and bicycle travel.

Tree Farms: An area where trees or other vegetation on the TRPA approved species list are grown for commercial harvest. Tree farms may include establishments where Christmas trees are cultivated or where other native trees and plants are grown for harvest at a later date.

Uncommon Plant Community Management: Activities or improvements designed to protect, enhance, or perpetuate and ensure the normal ecological processes of a plant community which is of local, regional, state or national interest.

Undeveloped Campgrounds: Land permanently established to be used for temporary occupancy by campers traveling by foot or horse, which may contain tent sites, fire rings, and sanitary facilities, but does not contain utilities.

Vehicle and Freight Terminals: Transportation establishments furnishing services incidental to transportation such as freight forwarding services; transportation arrangement services; packing, crating, inspection and weighing services; freight terminal facilities; joint terminal and service facilities; trucking facilities, including transfer and storage; and postal service bulk mailing distribution centers. Outside storage or display is included as part of the use.

Vehicle Storage and Parking: Service establishments primarily engaged in the business of storing operative cars, buses or other motor vehicles. Includes both day use and long-term public and commercial garages, parking lots and structures. Does not include wrecking yards (classified in "Recycling and Scrap"). Outside storage or display is included as part of the use.

Visitor Information Centers: Nonprofit establishments providing visitor information and orientation.

Warehousing: Establishments primarily engaged in the storage of furniture, household goods, or other commercial goods such as warehouses and storage or mini-storage facilities offered for rent or lease to the general public. Does not include warehouse facilities where the primary purpose of storage is for goods for wholesaling distribution. Does not include terminal facilities for handling freight (classified in "Vehicle and Freight Terminals"). Outside storage or display is included as part of the use.

Wholesale and Distribution: Establishments engaged in the storage of merchandise for sale to retailers; to industrial, commercial, institutional, farm, or professional business users; or to other wholesalers; or acting as agents or brokers in buying merchandise for or selling merchandise to such persons or companies. Includes such establishments as: merchant wholesalers; agents, merchandise or commodity brokers, and commission merchants; and assemblers. Outside storage or display is included as part of the use.

18.5 Existing Uses: The following rules apply to existing uses:

18.5.A Right To Continue Existing Uses: Uses legally commenced prior to the effective date of the Regional Plan, July 1, 1987, are recognized as existing uses and may be continued, except as otherwise set forth in subparagraphs 18.5.A(1) and 18.5.A(2). Continuation of an existing use includes a change in ownership, tenancy, or management, where the nature and character of the existing use remain substantially unchanged. Short-term or seasonal uses existing pursuant to legally issued TRPA permits may continue only for the duration of the permits authorizing them. Neither this section nor this chapter shall be construed as a limitation upon TRPA's authority to regulate all uses, present or future, by permit, prohibition or otherwise.

- (1) Nonconforming Uses: If an existing nonconforming use is discontinued for a period of one year or more, any subsequent use shall comply with the use regulations set forth in the plan area statement. In the event a use is discontinued because a structure destroyed by fire or other calamity is being reconstructed, the period of time between the calamity and completion of reconstruction shall not be considered a discontinuance of use.
- (2) Uses Subject To A Specific Program Requiring Discontinuance Or Modification Of The Uses: Uses subject to a specific program requiring discontinuance or modification of the use shall be discontinued or modified in accordance with the requirements of such program.

18.5.B Changes, Expansions Or Intensifications Of Existing Uses: Expansions and intensifications of existing uses, or changes in uses, to the extent permitted by this chapter, are subject to the requirements for a permit set forth in Chapter 4. Modifications, expansions and other changes to structures are governed by other provisions of this Code and also are subject to the requirements of Chapter 4.

- (1) Allowed Uses: Uses identified as allowed uses may be changed, expanded or intensified in conformance with this Code. Any change, expansion or intensification, resulting in a special use, shall be subject to the special use requirements.
- (2) Special Uses: Uses identified as special uses and for which the required findings pursuant to subsection 18.1.B have been made by TRPA, may be changed, expanded or intensified subject to Subsection 18.1.B. Special uses for which the required findings have not been made may not be changed, expanded or intensified except in accordance with subparagraph 18.5.B(3).
- (3) Nonconforming Uses: Uses identified as nonconforming shall not be expanded or intensified beyond the use existing on the effective date of the Regional Plan. A nonconforming use may not be changed unless the new use conforms to the use regulations set forth in the Code. Expansions of structures containing a nonconforming use shall not be permitted. Modifications may be permitted only when TRPA finds that the modifications do not increase the extent of nonconformity.

CHAPTER 22

HEIGHT STANDARDS

Chapter Contents

- 22.0 Purpose
  - 22.1 Applicability
  - 22.2 Definitions
  - 22.3 Height Standards For Building
  - 22.4 Additional Height For Buildings
  - 22.5 Height Standards For Structures Other Than Buildings
  - 22.6 Additional Height For Certain Structures
  - 22.7 List of Findings
  - 22.8 Existing Buildings And Structures
- 22.0 Purpose: This chapter establishes height standards to ensure attractive and compatible development as required under Goal #2, Policy 1.B. of the Community Design Subelement, Land Use Element of the Goals and Policies.
- 22.1 Applicability: Except for structures located lakeward of high-water, which are regulated under Chapters 50 through 56, inclusive, and signs, which are regulated under Chapter 26, all buildings and other structures shall comply with the standards set forth in this chapter.
- 22.2 Definitions: The following terms are defined as set forth:
- 22.2.A Maximum Height: The maximum height of a building is the difference between the point of lowest natural ground elevation along an exterior wall of the building, and the elevation of the coping of the highest flat roof, the deck line of the highest mansard roof or the ridge of the highest hip, gable, gambrel, shed or other pitched roof, whichever is highest. The maximum height of a structure other than a building is the difference between the point of lowest natural ground elevation along the exterior foundation of the structure and the elevation of the highest point of the structure.
  - 22.2.B Natural Ground Elevation: The natural ground elevation is the elevation of the existing ground surface prior to any disturbance of the site resulting from construction of the proposed improvements.
  - 22.2.C View Enhancement: View enhancement is the creation of a new view, or the addition to an existing view, of a view of the natural landscape, a view of Lake Tahoe, or a view of a major visual feature which is visible

from a scenic threshold roadway travel route as identified in the 1982 Lake Tahoe Basin Scenic Resource Inventory. To qualify as a view enhancement for the purposes of gaining additional building height under subsection 22.4.D, TRPA shall find that the view enhancement is of a mapped resource of one of the types identified above, that the view enhancement is provided in the same threshold roadway travel route as the project in which the building using the additional height is located, and, for views of the natural landscape and views of major visual features, that no building or structure greater than five feet in height is closer than one hundred feet from the viewpoint to the resource. For view enhancements of views of Lake Tahoe, no building or structure shall exist between the viewpoint and Lake Tahoe.

For the purposes of creating a view enhancement, TRPA shall find, in addition to the criteria set forth above, that the created view is available for a continuous distance of at least two hundred feet as seen from the threshold roadway travel route. For the purposes of enhancing an existing view, TRPA shall find in addition to the criteria set forth above, that the enhanced view is provided in the same general location as the existing view, is of the same resource as the existing view, and adds at least thirty percent to the existing view. TRPA shall specify the method used to evaluate view enhancements.

22.2.D Percent Cross Slope Retained Across Building Site: The percent cross slope shall be the gradient, in percent, of the terrain measured perpendicular to the contours through the middle of the building site. The building site shall include all that area counted as land coverage associated with each detached building. The cross slope shall be considered retained across the building site only if TRPA finds that the building complies with the limitations on excavation set forth in Section 64.7. Percentages of cross slope shall be rounded to the nearest even percentage.

22.3 Height Standards For Buildings: Except as provided for in Section 22.4, no building shall have a maximum height greater than set forth in Table A. Chimneys, flues, vents, antennas, and similar appurtenances, may be erected to a height ten percent greater than the otherwise permissible maximum height of a building, or a height of six feet, whichever is less. One flagpole per building may be permitted as an appurtenant structure, not to exceed 15 percent of the otherwise permissible maximum height, or 30 feet, whichever is less, provided that:

(1) the flagpole shall be constructed of dark colors and shall not have a shiny reflective finish, and (2) the flagpole shall be used for non-commercial displays only. For purposes of this section, structures referenced in Article VI(e) of the Compact shall be deemed to comply with site development provisions related to height.

Example:

Percent slope retained across building site = 16%  
Proposed roof pitch = 10:12  
Maximum height = 40' 0"

22.3.A Required Findings: Building heights, up to the maximums set forth in Table A, may be approved in accordance with Table A if the project is in compliance with the standards in Section 30.12 and TRPA makes the following findings as required for additional height:

(1) Additional Height: Maximum building heights greater than 26 feet shall be considered additional height. Additional height, up to the maximums set forth in Table A for a roof pitch of 5:12, may be approved in accordance with Table A if TRPA makes finding (1) as set forth in Section 22.7. Maximum building heights greater than set forth in Table A for a roof pitch of 5:12 may be approved in accordance with Table A for residential buildings if TRPA makes findings (1), (2), and (8) as set forth in Section 22.7 and for other buildings if TRPA makes findings (1), (2), (3), and (8) as set forth in Section 22.7. If, in any case, the TRPA is unable to make the required findings, maximum building height shall be limited to that height for which the required findings can be made.

22.4 Additional Height For Certain Buildings: TRPA may approve building heights greater than those set forth in Section 22.3 in accordance with the following provisions and if TRPA makes the specified findings.

22.4.A Additional Height For Public Service, Tourist Accommodation, and Certain Recreation Buildings: TRPA may approve building heights greater than those set forth in Section 22.3 for buildings whose primary use is public service, tourist accommodation, or whose primary recreation use is participant sports facilities, recreation centers, or sport assembly as follows:

(1) Additional Height With Required Findings: The maximum heights specified in Table A may be increased by up to four feet, but not to exceed a maximum height of 38 feet, if TRPA makes the following findings in Section 22.7: findings

(1), (2), and (3) for tourist accommodation buildings; findings (1), (3), and (2) or (4) for public service buildings; and findings (1), (2), (3), (4), and (7) for the recreation uses identified in 22.4.A.

- (2) Additional Height For Reduced Land Coverage: The maximum heights specified in Table A may be increased for reductions in the amount of land coverage otherwise permitted within a project area pursuant to Chapter 20. The maximum heights may be increased by one foot for each onsite reduction in land coverage equal to five percent of the base allowable coverage, or existing land coverage, whichever is greater, up to a limit of four additional feet, but not to exceed a maximum height of 42 feet, if TRPA makes findings (1), (2), (3) and (5) as set forth in Section 22.7.
- (3) Additional Height For Public Service Buildings Which Are Not Visible From Lake Tahoe and Which Are Not Located Within Or Are Not Visible From Designated Scenic Highway Corridors: The maximum heights specified in Table A may be increased by up to eight feet, but not to exceed a maximum of 42 feet, if the building will not be visible from Lake Tahoe and the building is not located within a TRPA designated Scenic Highway Corridor pursuant to Chapter 30, provided TRPA makes findings (1), (3), (4), (7), and (8) as set forth in Section 22.7. An additional two feet, not to exceed a maximum of 42 feet, may be earned if the building meets the criteria and findings set forth above and is not visible from a TRPA designated Scenic Highway Corridor pursuant to Chapter 30.

22.4.B Additional Height For Tourist Accommodation Buildings Within Community Plan Areas: In addition to the provisions set forth in Subsection 22.4.A, TRPA may approve building heights greater than those set forth in Section 22.3 for buildings whose primary use is tourist accommodation, and which are located within an approved community plan as set forth in Chapter 14. The maximum heights specified in Table A may be increased up to a maximum height of 48 feet in accordance with the following provisions, if TRPA makes the findings required in Subparagraph (4) of this subsection.

- (1) Additional Height For View Corridor: Nine additional feet, up to a 12 foot increase in the maximum heights set forth in Table A, may be

approved by TRPA for each 100 foot wide view corridor, or increments thereof in excess of 100 feet, provided as part of a tourist accommodation project. A view corridor, for purposes of this chapter, is defined as a view of Lake Tahoe from a major arterial which is unimpeded by buildings or other structures.

- (2) Additional Height For Increased Setback: Nine additional feet, up to a 12 foot increase in the maximum heights set forth in Table A, may be approved by TRPA for each 100 feet, or increments thereof in excess of 100 feet, of permanent setback from the high water line of Lake Tahoe, provided as part of a project in addition to the otherwise required setback.
- (3) Additional Height For Public Access: Nine additional feet, up to a 12 foot increase in maximum heights set forth in Table A, may be approved by TRPA for each 50 foot wide by 200 foot long area, or increments thereof in excess of 50 feet by 200 feet, of public access provided along the shoreline of Lake Tahoe as part of a tourist accommodation project.
- (4) Required Findings: Additional height may be approved under the provisions of Subparagraphs (1), (2), or (3) of this subsection, if TRPA makes findings (1), (2), (3), and (6) as set forth in Section 22.7.

22.4.C Additional Height For Redevelopment Projects Within The City Of South Lake Tahoe: Additional height for redevelopment projects within the City of South Lake Tahoe is set forth in Chapter 15.

22.4.D Additional Height for Special Height Districts: TRPA may designate special height districts as specified below. These special height districts shall be limited to areas which are within both a TRPA adopted redevelopment plan and a TRPA adopted community plan. The boundaries of the special height districts and special standards for the district shall be included in the applicable redevelopment plan.

- (1) Findings for Special Height Districts: Special height districts may be specified in adopted redevelopment plans if TRPA makes the following findings:
  - (a) The area is within 2300 feet of the center point of three or more buildings exceeding the height of 150 feet.

- (b) The special height district provides a transition of height from the high-rise area to the surrounding area of lower permissible heights.
  - (c) The projects within the special height district utilize transit/pedestrian oriented development principles including, but not limited to, major transit facilities, side walks, limited parking, mixed uses, high densities, use of alleys and pedestrian oriented commercial opportunities.
  - (d) The special height district is consistent with the Policy 1.B, Goal 2, Community Design Subelement, Land Use Element, of the TRPA Goals and Policies Plan and the TRPA Scenic Quality Improvement Program.
- (2) Findings for Establishing Maximum Allowable Heights Within Special Height Districts: In order to establish maximum allowable heights within special height districts, TRPA shall make the following findings:
- (a) The maximum height within a special height district is limited to 73 feet or three-fourths of the maximum height of the tallest trees within the special height district, whichever is lower. TRPA shall determine the height of the tallest trees within a special height district.
  - (b) Prior to approving additional height for a project within a special height district TRPA shall make Findings (1), (3), (5) (6) and (9) of Section 22.7.
- (3) Limitations on Height within the South Lake Tahoe Redevelopment Demonstration Plan Special Height District: In addition to the standards and limitations established above, the following additional limitations apply to the Special Height District as set forth in Section 1.11 of the South Lake Tahoe Redevelopment Plan Area Development Standards.
- (a) Projects approved as part of the South Tahoe Redevelopment Demonstration Project No. 1 are subject to Chapter 15 and shall not be eligible for additional height under the provisions of this subsection.
  - (b) Maximum heights for buildings which are eligible to gain the additional height are established in Figure 1.1 of the South Lake

Tahoe Redevelopment Demonstration Plan Redevelopment Plan Area Development Standards. Additional height for buildings located adjacent to U.S. 50 may not be used for a total linear distance of more than five hundred feet on each side of the street.

- (c) The additional height is limited to buildings in which the primary use is tourist accommodation, transit stations and terminals, or vehicle storage and parking. These buildings may also contain primary commercial uses provided that commercial uses other than vehicle parking and storage may not occupy more than 50% of the building's commercial floor area. Vehicle storage and parking buildings which use additional building height and which are located on the Lake Tahoe side of U.S. 50 must be set back a minimum of one hundred feet from the edge of the U.S. 50 right of way and must not provide vehicle access directly off of U.S. 50.

- (4) Qualification for Additional Height: Eligible buildings in special height districts may earn additional height greater than that permitted in Table A pursuant to the criteria listed below. The additional heights permissible below are additive within the limitations of this subsection. Additional height which is earned under this subsection may be applied to eligible uses throughout the project area. The additional height may be permissible if TRPA makes findings (1), (3), (5), (6) and (9) of Section 22.7.

- (a) Additional Height with Required Findings: The maximum heights specified in Table A may be increased by up to four feet, but not to exceed a maximum height of 38 feet, if TRPA makes the additional finding (7) in Section 22.7.

- (b) Additional Height for Reduced Land Coverage: The maximum heights specified in Table A may be increased for reductions in the amount of land coverage otherwise permitted within a project area pursuant to Chapter 20. The maximum heights shall be increased by one foot for each onsite reduction in land coverage equal to five percent of the base allowable coverage, or existing land cover-

age, whichever is greater, up to eight additional feet, but not to exceed a maximum height of 46 feet.

- (c) Addition Height for View Enhancement: The maximum heights specified in Table A may be increased three additional feet for each view enhancement provided, up to a maximum increase of nine additional feet. View enhancement for purposes of this subsection is defined in Section 22.2.
- (d) Additional Height for Increased Setback: The maximum heights specified in Table A may be increased a maximum of ten additional feet when a 50 foot deep by 200 foot long area of open setback is provided for the portion of the building receiving the additional height, in excess of the legally required setback from the edge of the right-of-way of a major arterial.
- (e) Additional Height for Landscaped Public Pedestrian Area: The maximum heights specified in Table A may be increased for provision of landscaped public pedestrian areas, including all required amenities established in the applicable community plan, as follows:
  - (i) An additional increase in maximum heights specified in Table A, not to exceed a maximum of fifteen additional feet may be permitted as follows. A maximum of ten additional feet for provision of a landscaped public pedestrian area along or through the special height district located on the mountain side of U.S. 50 which is at least thirty feet wide by 1800 feet long. A maximum of five additional feet may be permitted at the rate of one foot of additional height for each additional thirty foot wide by 180 foot long landscaped public pedestrian area provided.
  - (ii) An additional increase in maximum heights specified in Table A, not to exceed a maximum of fifteen additional feet may be permitted as follows. A maximum of ten additional feet for provision of a landscaped public pedestrian area along U.S. 50 in or adjacent to the special height

district located on the Lake Tahoe side of U.S. 50 which is at least ten feet wide by 1200 feet long. A maximum of five additional feet may be permitted at the rate of one foot of additional height for each additional ten foot wide by 120 foot long landscaped public pedestrian area provided.

- (iii) An additional increase in maximum heights specified in Table A, not to exceed a maximum of five additional feet, for each 10,000 square feet of public plaza or outdoor space provided in the project area within which the additional building height is used.
- (f) Additional Height for Public Access to Lake Tahoe: Additional height for public access to Lake Tahoe may be permitted as follows:
- (i) The maximum heights specified in Table A, may be increased a maximum of ten additional feet, for each one acre of public beach provided. The beach must contain at least 200 feet of continuous lake frontage on Lake Tahoe, and shall be located within one half mile from the height district. The beach shall be open to the public and contain restrooms, picnic tables, and other amenities. TRPA shall ensure, through deed restrictions, conveyance to a public agency, or other appropriate means, that the beach remains open to the public.
  - (ii) The maximum heights specified in Table A may be increased a maximum of four additional feet, for providing a lake access trail described in a community plan.
- (g) Additional Height for Tree Preservation: The maximum heights specified in Table A may be increased a maximum of ten additional feet for the preservation and protection of 30 existing trees or 90 percent of the existing trees, whichever is greater, within the project area. To qualify, the trees to

be preserved must be twelve inches diameter at breast height (dbh) or greater, and must be found by TRPA to provide screening benefits to the building or buildings using the additional height.

(5) Security for Improvements: Projects which utilize any of the additional height provisions provided in subsection 22.4.D shall ensure the public benefit(s) for which the additional height was earned is implemented consistent with the following provisions.

(a) Project Approval: TRPA shall require, as a condition of approval, of any project which relies on the use of an additional height provision provided in subsection 22.4.D, that all necessary permits for development of the associated public benefit be issued prior to commencement of construction of the project utilizing the additional height.

(b) Project Funding: Prior to the commencement of construction of any project which relies on the use of an additional height provision provided in subsection 22.4.D, the project applicant shall demonstrate, and TRPA shall find, for each project, that irrevocable commitments to fund the public benefit for which the additional height was earned, have been obtained or secured.

(c) Project Completion: For each irrevocable commitment, the project applicant shall demonstrate, and TRPA shall find, sufficient evidence of intent and ability to complete development of the public benefit for which the additional height was earned.

22.5 Height Standards For Structures Other Than Buildings: Except as provided for in Section 22.6, no structure, other than a building, shall have a maximum height greater than 26 feet.

22.6 Additional Height For Certain Structures: The maximum height specified in Section 22.5 may be increased for communication towers, antennas, utility poles, special features of public safety facilities, ski lift towers, and other similar projects, excluding buildings and signs, up to the minimum height necessary to feasibly implement such projects. Additional height may be approved under the provisions of this section if TRPA makes findings (4) and (7) as set forth in Section 22.7.

22.7 List Of Findings: The findings required in this chapter are as follows:

- (1) When viewed from major arterials, scenic turnouts, public recreation areas or the waters of Lake Tahoe, from a distance of 300 feet, the additional height will not cause a building to extend above the forest canopy, when present, or a ridgeline.
- (2) When outside a community plan, the additional height is consistent with the surrounding uses.
- (3) With respect to that portion of the building which is permitted the additional height, the building has been designed to minimize interference with existing views within the area to the extent practicable.
- (4) The function of the structure requires a greater maximum height than otherwise provided for in this chapter.
- (5) That portion of the building which is permitted the additional height, is adequately screened, as seen from major arterials, the waters of lakes, and other public areas from which the building is frequently viewed. In determining the adequacy of screening, consideration shall be given to the degree to which a combination of the following features causes the building to blend or merge with the background.
  - (a) The horizontal distance from which the building is viewed;
  - (b) The extent of screening; and
  - (c) Proposed exterior colors and building materials.
- (6) The building is located within an approved community plan, which identifies the project area as being suitable for the additional height being proposed.
- (7) The additional height is the minimum necessary to feasibly implement the project and there are no feasible alternatives requiring less additional height.
- (8) The maximum height at any corner of two exterior walls of the building is not greater than 90 percent of the maximum building height. The maximum height at the corner of two exterior walls is the difference between the point of lowest natural ground elevation along an exterior wall of the building, and point at which the corner of the same exterior wall meets the roof. This standard shall not apply to an architectural feature described as a prow.
- (9) When viewed from a TRPA scenic threshold travel route, the additional height granted a building or structure shall not result in the net loss of views to a scenic resource identified in the 1982 Lake Tahoe Basin Scenic Resource Inventory. TRPA shall specify the method used to evaluate potential view loss.

22.8 Existing Buildings And Structures: When a building or structure is being reconstructed or, whenever feasible when being modified, the building or structure shall comply with the height standards set forth in this chapter. Provisions of Chapter 4 regarding structures destroyed by calamity set forth exceptions to this section.

TABLE A  
 MAXIMUM HEIGHTS FOR BUILDINGS

Percent Slope Retained Across building Site	ROOF PITCH										
	0:12	1:12	2:12	3:12	4:12	5:12	6:12	7:12	8:12	9:12	10:12 or >
0	24'-0"	25'-2"	26'-5"	27'-7"	28'-9"	30'-0"	31'-2"	32'-5"	33'-7"	34'-9"	36'-0"
2	24'-6"	25'-8"	26'-11"	28'-1"	29'-3"	30'-6"	31'-8"	32'-11"	34'-1"	35'-3"	36'-6"
4	25'-0"	26'-2"	27'-5"	28'-7"	29'-9"	31'-0"	32'-2"	33'-5"	34'-7"	35'-9"	37'-0"
6	25'-6"	26'-8"	27'-11"	29'-1"	30'-3"	31'-6"	32'-8"	33'-11"	35'-1"	36'-3"	37'-6"
8	26'-0"	27'-2"	28'-5"	29'-7"	30'-9"	32'-0"	33'-2"	34'-5"	35'-7"	36'-9"	38'-0"
10	26'-6"	27'-8"	28'-11"	30'-1"	31'-3"	32'-6"	33'-8"	34'-11"	36'-1"	37'-3"	38'-6"
12	27'-0"	28'-2"	29'-5"	30'-7"	31'-9"	33'-0"	34'-2"	35'-5"	36'-7"	37'-9"	39'-0"
14	27'-6"	28'-8"	29'-11"	31'-1"	32'-3"	33'-6"	34'-8"	35'-11"	37'-1"	38'-3"	39'-6"
16	28'-0"	29'-2"	30'-5"	31'-7"	32'-9"	34'-0"	35'-2"	36'-5"	37'-7"	38'-9"	40'-0"
18	28'-6"	29'-8"	30'-11"	32'-1"	33'-3"	34'-6"	35'-8"	36'-11"	38'-1"	39'-3"	40'-6"
20	29'-0"	30'-2"	31'-5"	32'-7"	33'-9"	35'-0"	36'-2"	37'-5"	38'-7"	39'-9"	41'-0"
22	29'-6"	30'-8"	31'-11"	33'-1"	34'-3"	35'-6"	36'-8"	37'-11"	39'-1"	40'-3"	41'-6"
24 or >	30'-0"	31'-2"	32'-5"	33'-7"	34'-9"	36'-0"	37'-2"	38'-5"	39'-7"	40'-9"	42'-0"

**BEFORE THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS  
COUNTY OF PLACER, STATE OF CALIFORNIA**

In the matter of: A RESOLUTION ADOPTING THE  
WEST SHORE AREA GENERAL PLAN (GPA-318)

Reso. No: 98-240

Ord. No: \_\_\_\_\_

First Reading: \_\_\_\_\_

The following Resolution was duly passed by the Board of Supervisors of the County of Placer at a regular meeting held October 19, 1998, by the following vote on roll call:

Ayes: WEYGANDT, WHITE, WILLIAMS, BLOOMFIELD, SANTUCCI

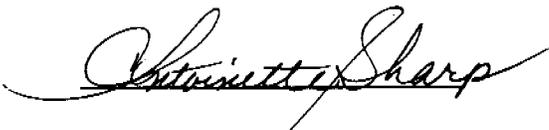
Noes: NONE

Absent: NONE

Signed and approved by me after its passage

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Chairman, Board of Supervisors

ATTEST:  
Clerk of said Board



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**THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS OF THE COUNTY OF PLACER, STATE OF CALIFORNIA, DOES HEREBY RESOLVE THAT**

WHEREAS, the process has involved extensive public participation, through numerous community meetings, and the involvement of a "Planning Team" consisting of members of the community as well as County Staff, and public hearings before the Planning Team, Placer County Planning Commission, North Tahoe Regional Advisory Council, and Board of Supervisors, at which comments were received from interested parties and concerned citizens; and

WHEREAS, the General Plan document considered and analyzed a number of alternatives for the various components of the Plan; and

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**WHEREAS**, the proposed Plan has been prepared in conformance with the State Planning and Zoning Law, and has been considered pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act; and

**WHEREAS**, the General Plan further incorporates land use elements which serve as Land Use Ordinance, and therefore incorporate "precise zoning", thereby making the implementing zoning one and the same and consistent with the General Plan.

**WHEREAS**, significant changes have occurred in the Plan areas, since the adoption of the aforementioned superseded plans that warrant their amendment, and that because of such changes, it is in the public interest to adopt the Plan amendments as proposed; and

**WHEREAS**, the Board of Supervisors finds that the Plans are consistent with the Placer County General Plan.

**NOW, THEREFORE**, having considered the Negative Declaration and Plan Documents, the Plans are hereby adopted, as shown in Exhibit 1 attached, and shall supersede the previous applicable General Plans that relate to the study area, including: the Lake Tahoe General Plan, and the Ward Valley General Plan.

Cross Reference: See also Ordinance for REA-871

Ref: T:\CMD\COMM\GPA318RE.DOC

**BEFORE THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS  
COUNTY OF PLACER, STATE OF CALIFORNIA**

In the matter of: AN ORDINANCE AMENDING  
PLACER COUNTY CODE, CHAPTER 30, MAPS 25,  
28, 29, 30, & 36 IN THE WEST SHORE  
AREA (REA-871)

Reso. No: \_\_\_\_\_

Ord. No: 4920-B

First Reading: \_\_\_\_\_

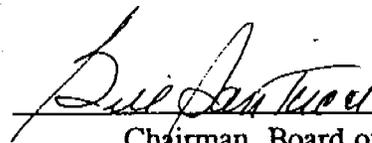
The following Ordinance was duly passed by the Board of Supervisors of the County of Placer at a regular meeting held October 19, 1998, by the following vote on roll call:

Ayes: WEYGANDT, WHITE, WILLIAMS, BLOOMFIELD, SANTUCCI

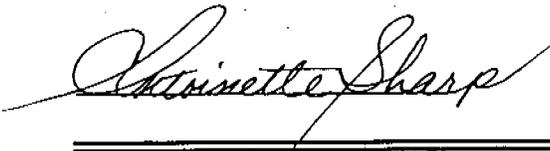
Noes: NONE

Absent: NONE

Signed and approved by me after its passage

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Chairman, Board of Supervisors

ATTEST:  
Clerk of said Board



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**THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS OF THE COUNTY OF PLACER, STATE OF CALIFORNIA, DOES HEREBY ORDAIN THAT**

Portions of the Placer County Code, Chapter 30, Zoning Maps 25 (portion), 28 (portion), 29, 30, and 36 (portion), relating to the West Shore area of Lake Tahoe, are amended as shown on Exhibit 1 attached hereto and incorporated herein by reference; and further, that Chapter 30 of the County Code is hereby adopted as the West Shore Land Use Ordinance, including portions identified as development standards therein.

The Board finds that the Land Use Ordinance is consistent with, and shall serve as the General Plan, Precise Zoning and Land Use Ordinance for the affected area.

# CHAPTER 10 SCENIC HIGHWAY CORRIDORS

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## (TRPA Only)

The Lake Tahoe Region offers many outstanding opportunities to view and photo graph scenic resources. Many of these opportunities are available while driving around the Lake on the main highways (State Route 28, 89 and 267). The highways listed are also travel routes used in TRPA's scenic quality thresholds. Maintaining and in some cases upgrading the scenic quality of the view from the road is the primary goal behind both scenic highway corridors and scenic quality thresholds.

At first glance the Lake Tahoe Region may appear to be a relatively homogenous forested landscape. Upon closer inspection, however, one finds a variety of visual environments including: urban centers, residential neighborhoods, small commercial nodes which serve the residential neighborhoods, large-scale recreation areas, and undeveloped stretches of wild and rural landscapes. Recognition of three visual environments: urban, rural, and rural transition environment between urban and rural areas.

These visual environments are described below. Regional design goals for site development in each environment are set forth in the table below, entitled, Regional Design Principles. Please review this table prior to design development.

### Visual Environment Descriptions

1. **Urban Areas:** Commercial areas should retain a small-scale, compact character that is well integrated with the surrounding natural environment. The goal is to create urban areas that complement the existing environment and utilize it to enhance the quality of the built environment. Existing examples: Stateline and Kingsbury.
2. **Rural Transition Areas:** The visual appearance of rural transition areas should be a balance between man-made development and natural landscape features. In terms of site planning it is appropriate to fit the development into the rural transition landscape, taking advantage of existing site planning and design opportunities, while recognizing potential limitations of the landscape. Commercial and public service activities in rural transition areas are among the most visible uses in these areas. It will be especially important for both new and redeveloping commercial and public service uses to make use of design and site planning guidelines in order to minimize their visual impact in rural transition areas. Existing examples: Round Hill and Zephyr Cove.
3. **Rural Areas:** Rural areas should retain the overall appearance and feeling of dominance by natural elements and processes. From a preservation of scenic quality standpoint, new development in rural areas should not be visually evident from the travel route. Where existing development is visually evident in the landscape, modification to or redevelopment of it should be sited or screened so as to be visually subordinate. Existing examples: Spooner Summit and east shore forests.

## **Regional Design Principles**

The following matrix of Regional Design Principles establishes the intent of the Design Review Guidelines in the three visual environments. In many cases, design guidelines specific to each type of visual environment which meet the adopted design standard are recommended. Users of this manual are strongly encouraged to solve design problems using the concept of differing visual environments. An example of meeting a design standard in each visual environment is provided below. Additionally, design standards specific to each visual environment have been adopted for certain design elements located within TRPA - designated Scenic Highway Corridors.

### **A. Urban Visual Environments**

1. **Scale of Development:** Human scaled; places for people, especially pedestrians and bicycles; low vehicle speeds make detail appropriate.
2. **Level of Human Activity:** Highest of 3 environments; centers of commerce and activity where people create the interest in being there.
3. **Access/Parking:** Access constant and expected; parking is organized and readable; should be designed and sited to provide pleasing and attractive "car park" wherever possible.
4. **Architectural Style:** Responds to context and setting; reflects community values and desires in terms of form, color, and material; pedestrian-oriented.
5. **Landscaping:** Embellish buildings; create interesting spaces which attract people; soften and screen undesirable views; most appropriate places for non-native plant palette, but native plants are recommended in areas outside immediate building sites.
6. **Building Materials and Colors:** Widest variety of colors and materials appropriate; reflects community or traditional values; community character strongly influenced by architecture.
7. **Lighting:** Appropriate to the use and to surrounding neighborhood lighting levels.
8. **Signage:** Orient individual signs to pedestrians, not autos; orient business/shopping complex identification signs to auto; widest range of colors and materials appropriate; competition of signs is inappropriate.

### **B. Rural Transition Visual Environments**

1. **Scale of Development:** Linear experience of spaces for vehicles, pedestrians and bicycles; moderate vehicle speeds means less detail needed.
2. **Level of Human Activity:** Moderate; primarily residential, recreation activities with well organized landmarks of neighborhood commercial nodes.
3. **Access/Parking:** Access is controlled; parking integrated with setting; well buffered and sensitively sited; out of sight except in commercial/public services uses.

4. **Architectural Style:** Responds to context and setting; blends and appears to achieve a high degree of fit with the surrounding landscape.
5. **Landscaping:** Functional; used to highlight changes in use, access, etc.; limited palette with some non-native species is appropriate; overall goal is to blend with setting.
6. **Building Materials and Colors:** More narrow range of materials and colors than in urban settings; responds to and blends with context of setting; natural appearing materials and colors are most appropriate.
7. **Lighting:** Intermittent, as needed; primarily used at intersections, nodes, and other activity areas.
8. **Signage:** Existence of sign itself will draw attention to the use; moderate range of materials and colors with emphasis on those which respond to context and setting; in most cases internal lighting is not necessary; competition of signs is inappropriate.

**C. Rural Visual Environment**

1. **Scale of Development:** Moderate-high vehicle speeds; humans become temporary yet participatory part of the landscape; less detail needed.
2. **Level of Human Activity:** Lowest of 3 environments, primarily recreation, sight-seeing and conservation activities; places where nature creates the focal interest.
3. **Access/Parking:** Points of access are nominal; parking is hidden except for existing uses and roadside scenic viewpoints.
4. **Architectural Style:** Responds to context and setting; typically small scale which does not dominate surrounding landscape.
5. **Landscaping:** Responsive to plant communities in setting; very few opportunities for non-native species except for foundation plantings and planters.
6. **Building Materials and Colors:** Narrowest range of colors and materials is appropriate; colors should be dark toned and harmonize with those in and around the site; natural materials are most appropriate; natural appearing materials should be a minimum requirements.
7. **Lighting:** Minimal; only as necessary for safety and function.
8. **Signage:** Minimal need for signs; signs should be small scale as presence of sign alone will draw attention to use; limited to natural and natural-appearing colors and materials only.

**Standard: (The standards of TRPA Code section 30.13 apply. The following excerpts of section 30.13 is provided for readers reference.)**

**30.13. SCENIC HIGHWAY CORRIDOR DESIGN STANDARDS: ALL PROJECTS WHICH ARE WITHIN THE SCENIC HIGHWAY CORRIDORS ESTABLISHED IN 30.13.A SHALL MEET DESIGN STANDARDS LISTED ELSEWHERE IN 30.13.C(1) AND (2) IN ADDITION TO APPLICABLE DESIGN STANDARDS LISTED ELSEWHERE IN THIS CHAPTER. ALL PROJECTS WHICH ARE WITHIN THE RURAL SCENIC HIGHWAY CORRIDOR SHALL ALSO MEET THE DESIGN STANDARDS LISTED IN 30.13.C(3) IN ADDITION TO APPLICABLE DESIGN STANDARDS LISTED ELSEWHERE IN THIS CHAPTER.**

**(1) UTILITIES:**

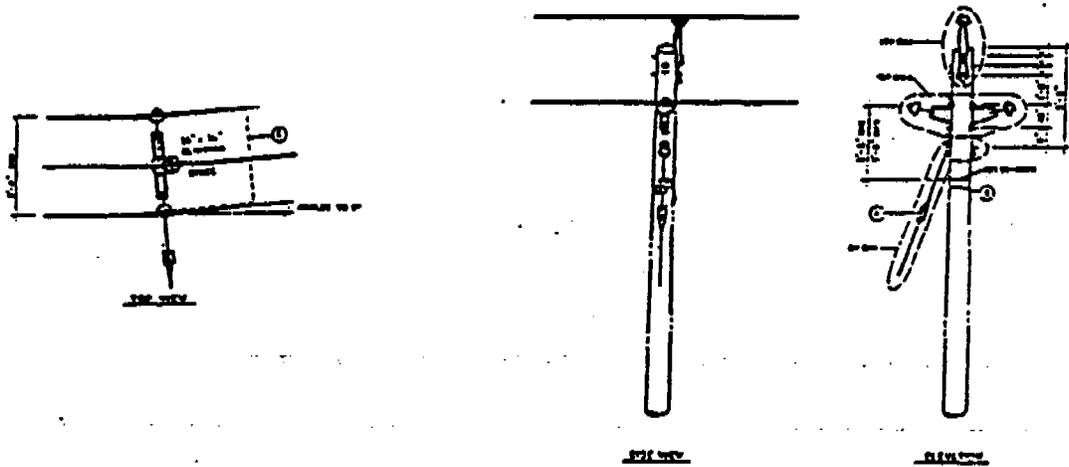
- (a) ALL NEW ELECTRICAL LINES WHICH ARE 32 (DOUGLAS COUNTY 25\*) KILOVOLTS OR SMALLER, INCLUDING SERVICE CONNECTION LINES, SHALL BE PLACED UNDERGROUND. EXCEPTIONS TO THIS REQUIREMENT WILL BE BASED ON TRPA FINDING THAT UNDER GROUNDING WOULD PRODUCE A GREATER ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT THAN ABOVE GROUND INSTALLATION. WHEN NEW ELECTRICAL LINES ARE PERMITTED TO BE INSTALLED ABOVE GROUND THE NEW LINES, POLES, AND HARDWARE SHALL BE SCREENED FROM VIEW OF THE SCENIC HIGHWAY TO THE MAXIMUM EXTENT POSSIBLE.**
  - (b) ALL NEW COMMUNICATION LINES INCLUDING TELEPHONE LINES, CABLE TELEVISION LINES, AND SERVICE CONNECTION LINES SHALL BE PLACED UNDERGROUND. EXCEPTIONS TO THIS REQUIREMENT WILL BE BASED ON TRPA FINDING THAT UNDERGROUNDING WOULD PRODUCE A GREATER ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT THAN ABOVE GROUND INSTALLATION. WHEN NEW COMMUNICATION LINES ARE PERMITTED TO BE INSTALLED ABOVE GROUND THE NEW LINES, POLES, AND HARDWARE SHALL BE SCREENED FROM VIEW OF THE SCENIC HIGHWAY TO THE MAXIMUM EXTENT POSSIBLE.**
  - (c) HIGHWAY FIXTURES: GUARDRAILS AND OTHER HIGHWAY FIXTURES INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO RETAINING WALLS, SAFETY BARRIERS, TRAFFIC SIGNALS AND CONTROLLERS, LIGHT STANDARDS, AND OTHER STRUCTURES, SHALL BE LIMITED TO THE MINIMUM LENGTH, HEIGHT, AND BULK NECESSARY TO ADEQUATELY PROVIDE FOR THE SAFETY OF THE HIGHWAY USER. EARTHTONE COLORS OF DARK SHADES AND FLAT**
- (2) FINISH SHALL BE USED ON ALL HIGHWAY FIXTURES EXCEPT GUARDRAILS. NEW AND REPLACEMENT GUARDRAILS SHALL NOT HAVE A SHINY REFLECTIVE FINISH. RETAINING WALLS AND OTHER EROSION CONTROL DEVICES OR STRUCTURES SHALL BE CONSTRUCTED OF NATURAL MATERIALS WHENEVER POSSIBLE AND SHALL, TO THE MAXIMUM EXTENT POSSIBLE, BE DESIGNED AND SITED AS TO NOT DETRACT FROM THE SCENIC QUALITY OF THE CORRIDOR. SUCH STRUCTURES SHALL INCORPORATE HEAVY TEXTURE OR ARTICULATED PLANE SURFACES THAT CREATE HEAVY SHADOW PATTERNS. COMMUNITY PLANS PREPARED AND ADOPTED PURSUANT TO CHAPTER 14 MAY ESTABLISH**

*EQUAL OR SUPERIOR STANDARDS FOR HIGHWAY FIXTURES.*

- (3) *SITING OF DEVELOPMENT. ALL PROJECTS, EXCLUDING SIGNS, DRIVEWAYS, PARKING FOR SCENIC VISTA POINTS, TRAILHEADS, AND PEDESTRIAN/BICYCLE PATHS, WHEN VIEWED FROM A DISTANCE OF NOT LESS THAN 300 FEET, SHALL BE SITED IN SUCH A MANNER THAT THEY ARE NOT VISUALLY EVIDENT FROM THE HIGHWAY. ALL PROJECTS, WHEN VIEWED FROM A DISTANCE OF NOT LESS THAN 300 FEET SHOULD MEET THE VISUAL MAGNITUDE/CONTRAST RATINGS FOR RURAL SCENIC HIGHWAY CORRIDORS ESTABLISHED IN THE DESIGN REVIEW GUIDELINES MANUAL.*

**Guidelines**

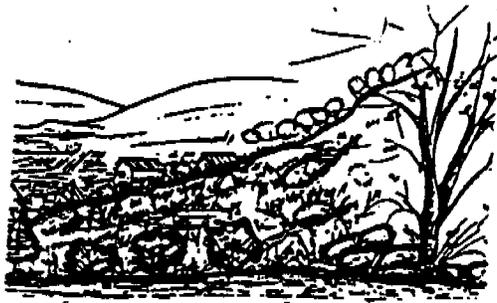
- A. **Minimize Visual Impact of Utility Lines and Poles.** Site utility lines and poles out of the viewshed of the highway using one or more of the following methods:
- (1) Use landform and vegetation to provide screening and visually absorb utility lines.
  - (2) Use dark colors with flat finishes which blend with the forest landscape on utility poles and all hardware or appurtenances. Utility lines should also be of a dark color.
  - (3) Run the lines and poles along a secondary street using the screening opportunities of existing structures and vegetation.
  - (4) Hang all utility lines vertically on one pole, thereby minimizing the visual mass associated with the horizontal crossbar. Sierra Pacific Power Company specifies this pole design on many of its jobs. See the accompanying examples.



SOURCE: SIERRA PACIFIC POWER, 1958

- B. **Use Non-Specular Lines.** Whenever possible use electrical or other utility lines (conductors) which have a non-specular (non-reflective) finish. Where non-specular lines are not available for a particular application, use a wire or cable which is coated with a black covering or other dark color.

- C. Install and Maintain Plumb Poles. This is an often overlooked solution to remedy a visual eyesore. Make sure utility poles are installed and maintained plumb.
  
- D. Design of Highway Fixtures. Consider the following design solutions when designing projects including highway fixtures. See also Retaining Wall guidelines listed in 1. Site Design.
  - (1) Use dark colors with flat finishes.
  - (2) Articulate plane surfaces to create shadow lines.
  - (3) Wherever possible, use materials, rough textures or surfaces to create heavy shadow patterns.
  - (4) Minimize reflective surfaces on all fixtures except directional and regulatory sign faces. Limit reflective surfaces to lettering and other graphics wherever possible (not including sign background).
  - (5) Treat metal beam guard rails with a mild acid bath (vinegar) or equal process to dull the silver metallic finish.
  
- E. When siting of Development in rural corridors all new development when viewed at a distance including those things specifically excepted in 30.13.E(1) should meet the Visual Magnitude/Color Contrast rating for Rural Scenic Highway Corridors found in Appendix D of this manual.
  - (1) Use landform and topography as a screen. This is especially effective in siting buildings and other structures. In mountainous landscapes numerous opportunities exist to hide structures behind small changes in landforms or topography.
  - (2) Use vegetation as a screen. This is particularly important in screening as much of the perimeter of the structure as possible. Straight lines of buildings and other structures are often what makes them stand out in an otherwise natural landscape.
  - (3) Blend the structure into the landscape by using appropriate colors. In most cases appropriate colors are dark shades of earthtone colors. Flat finishes also help blend structures into the surrounding landscape.
  - (4) In some cases, road cuts for which retaining walls or other remedial erosion control measures are designed, consist of light colored soils. In these situations, light shades of earthtone colors may be more appropriate in order to blend the wall or other solution into the landscape.



*Appropriate*



*Inappropriate*

## CHAPTER 11 SHOREZONE (TRPA Only)

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The shorezone of Lake Tahoe is a resource of regional significance. Site planning in the shorezone requires added levels of sensitivity on the part of the designer for many reasons, including visual interest in the land/water edge, sensitive ecological processes at work, and the visual vulnerability of shore lines. These guidelines focus on considering the design of man-made development as seen from the Lake.

**Standard: TRPA Code Section 53.40 standards within the shorezone are provided for the readers reference (reference TRPA Code):**

**DESIGN STANDARDS WITHIN THE SHOREZONE: DESIGN STANDARDS WITHIN THE SHOREZONE ARE AS FOLLOWS:**

**53.10.A COLOR: THE COLOR OF STRUCTURES, INCLUDING FENCES, SHALL BE COMPATIBLE WITH ITS SURROUNDINGS. SUBDUED COLORS IN THE EARTHSTONE AND WOODTONE RANGES SHALL BE USED FOR THE PRIMARY COLOR OF THE STRUCTURE. HUES SHALL BE WITHIN A RANGE OF NATURAL COLORS THAT BLEND, RATHER THAN CONTRAST, WITH THE EXISTING VEGETATION AND EARTH HUES. EARTHSTONE COLORS ARE CONSIDERED TO BE SHADES OF REDDISH-BROWN, BROWN, TAN, OCRE, UMBER, SAND AND DARK GREEN.**

**53.10.B ROOFS: ROOFS SHALL BE COMPOSED OF NONGLARE EARTHSTONE OR WOODTONE MATERIALS THAT MINIMIZE REFLECTIVITY.**

**53.10.C FENCES: WOODEN FENCES SHALL BE USED WHENEVER POSSIBLE. IF CYCLONE FENCE MUST BE USED, IT SHALL BE COATED WITH BROWN OR DARK GREEN VINYL, INCLUDING FENCE POLES.**

### **Guidelines**

- A. **Site Structures Away From Open Prospects: Use vegetation and landform to conceal structures from view of the Lake. There are many historical precedents for this at Lake Tahoe such as the Ehrman Mansion and the Tallac Estate. Siting structures at the ecotone (forest/shoreline edge) or further into the forest landscape can help minimize visibility and soften the structure's appearance. View corridors to the Lake can still be incorporated into the building and site design by careful siting of and by selective tree pruning or thinning. This can produce more dramatic framed views.**





*Appropriate.*

- B. Use Colors Which Blend Or Recede. Use dark colors and flat finishes which blend rather than contrast with surrounding landscape to help minimize the apparent visibility structure.
- C. Use Vegetation To Screen Structures. Using existing or planted vegetation to screen and soften the structure's appearance from the Lake will help "fit" the structure into the landscape.
- D. Compatible Scale. The scale of new development should be proportional with the scale of the surrounding vegetation and the screening ability of the vegetation.
- E. Minimize Reflectivity Of All Structures And Surfaces Visible From The Lake Or Adjacent Scenic Highway Corridors.
  - (1) Use flat or matte finishes on all visible surfaces including walls and roofs.
  - (2) Articulate large glass surfaces, avoid large flat surfaces which face the Lake.
  - (3) Use non-glare glass.
- F. Protect Shorezone Vegetation. Protect existing shorezone (backshore and foreshore) vegetation against disturbance of mechanical injury during construction activities by using temporary fencing of other barriers. See also the Handbook of Best Management Practices for additional measures.

**Standard: TRPA Code 54.4 Reference**

**PIERS: WHERE OTHERWISE ALLOWED PURSUANT TO CHAPTERS 51 AND 52, THE PLACEMENT AND DESIGN OF PIERS SHALL CONFORM TO THE FOLLOWING STANDARDS:**

**54.4.B DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION STANDARDS: DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION STANDARDS ARE:**

1. ***THE WIDTH OF PIERS SHALL BE A MAXIMUM OF TEN FEET, WHICH SHALL INCLUDE ALL APPURTENANT STRUCTURES EXCEPT FOR A SINGLE LOW-LEVEL BOAT LIFT AND A SINGLE CATWALK. A CATWALK BELOW THE LEVEL OF THE MAIN DECK, AND NOT EXCEEDING THREE FEET IN WIDTH BY 45 FEET IN LENGTH, MAY BE PERMITTED. A LOW-LEVEL BOAT LIFT WITH FORKS NOT EXCEEDING 10 FEET IN WIDTH MAY BE PERMITTED.***

2. *PIER DECKS SHALL NOT EXTEND ABOVE ELEVATION 6232.0 FEET, LAKE TAHOE DATUM. BOAT LIFTS, PILINGS, AND HANDRAILS AND OTHER SIMILAR SAFETY DEVICES, SHALL NOT EXTEND MORE THAN FOUR FEET ABOVE THE PIER DECK. PIER DECKS MAY EXTEND UP TO ELEVATION 6234.0 FEET IN LIMITED SITUATIONS WHERE TRPA FINDS THAT THE ADDITIONAL HEIGHT IS NECESSARY FOR SAFETY REASONS OR THAT LOCAL WAVE CHARACTERISTICS REPRESENT A REAL THREAT TO THE INTEGRITY OF THE STRUCTURE.*
3. *TO PERMIT FREE CIRCULATION OF WATER, PIERS SHALL BE FLOATING, OR SHALL BE BUILT ON AN OPEN PILING FOUNDATION, BUT IN NO CASE SHALL A PIER BE SUPPORTED ON A FOUNDATION THAT IS LESS THAN 90 PERCENT OPEN.*
4. *SUPER STRUCTURES SHALL NOT BE PERMITTED.*
5. *FUELING FACILITIES SHALL NOT BE PERMITTED ON PIERS LOCATED ADJACENT TO LITTORAL PARCELS ON WHICH THE PRIMARY USE IS RESIDENTIAL.*
6. *THE STANDARDS SET FORTH IN SUBPARAGRAPH (1), ABOVE, MAY BE WAIVED FOR PIERS RECOGNIZED BY TRPA AS MULTIPLE-USE PURSUANT TO SECTION 54.8.*

#### **Guidelines**

- A. **Maintain Pier Cross Section When Viewed From Lake:** The pier design should be a sleek, streamlined structure with minimal apparent mass or bulk. This includes boatlifts, pilings, handrails, signs, lighting, catwalks below piers, and other appurtenances. Boats should not be stored out of the water on boatlifts. Consider using floating piers as a method to reduce the apparent mass. Dimensions and material sizes should be limited to the minimum necessary to insure function and safety.
- B. **Minimize Pier Profile When Viewed From Shoreline.** Consider the visual impact of the pier when viewed from along the adjacent shoreline. The pier design should effect an incorporate sleek or streamlined structure which does not appear bulky or massive.
- C. **Develop Multiple Use Piers.** Whenever possible, develop multiple use piers between adjacent parcels. This minimizes the overall number of shoreline structures, and helps maintain the natural character of the shoreline. The Code provides the ability to vary from certain design and construction standards in exchange for developing multiple use facilities, including piers.
- D. **Minimize Use Of Reflective Colors and Materials On All Structures Visible From the Lake Or Adjacent Scenic Highway Corridors.** Use dark colors or colors which blend with the immediate background and flat finishes.
- E. **Use Single Pile Construction Technique.** Consider using single pile pier design and construction techniques rather than the traditional double pile construction. This can minimize the apparent mass of the pier. All residential piers should, whenever possible, use the single pile design, and should avoid pier widths which are unable to be supported by the single pile design.

- F. Pier Lighting. Lighting the pier may be done to increase safety and visibility. Lighting should be done only to the minimum extent necessary. Lighting heights must comply with height standards established in 54.4.B (listed above). Lighting should generally be directed downward and incorporate cutoff shields where necessary.

**Standard: TRPA Code 54.5 Reference**

**BOAT RAMPS: WHEN OTHERWISE ALLOWED PURSUANT TO CHAPTERS 51 AND 52, THE PLACEMENT AND DESIGN OF BOAT RAMPS SHALL CONFORM TO THE FOLLOWING STANDARDS:**

**54.5.B DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION STANDARDS: DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION STANDARDS ARE:**

1. *BOAT RAMPS SHALL NOT EXCEED 10 FEET IN WIDTH.*
2. *BOAT RAMPS SHALL BE CONSTRUCTED FROM PREFABRICATED MATERIALS. METAL GRATES OR RAILS ARE THE PREFERRED CONSTRUCTION MATERIAL. PRE-CAST CONCRETE SHALL BE PERMITTED ONLY WHEN METAL GRATES ARE INFEASIBLE.*
3. *THE STANDARD SET FORTH IN SUBPARAGRAPH (1), ABOVE, MAY BE WAIVED FOR BOAT RAMPS RECOGNIZED BY TRPA AS MULTIPLE-USE PURSUANT TO SECTION 54.8.*

**Guidelines**

- A. Minimize Boat Ramp Cross Section When Viewed From Lake. Design the boat ramp using materials which do not appear bulky or use streamlined materials of minimum dimensions to insure function and safety. This includes boat lifts, handrails, signs, lighting, ramps and other appurtenances.
- B. Minimize Boat Ramp Profile When Viewed From Shoreline. This applies particularly to the apparent mass of appurtenant structures, such as floating walkways and railings. Use streamlined materials of minimum dimensions to insure function and safety.

**Standard: TRPA Code 54.7 Reference**

**FLOATING DOCKS AND PLATFORMS: WHERE OTHERWISE ALLOWED PURSUANT TO CHAPTERS 51 AND 52, THE PLACEMENT AND DESIGN OF FLOATING DOCKS AND PLATFORMS SHALL CONFORM TO THE FOLLOWING STANDARDS:**

**54.7.B DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION STANDARDS: DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION STANDARDS ARE:**

1. *FLOATING DOCKS AND PLATFORMS SHALL NOT EXCEED AN AREA OF 100 SQUARE FEET OR A DIMENSION ALONG ANY SIDE OF 15 FEET.*

2. *FLOATING DOCKS AND PLATFORMS SHALL NOT PROJECT MORE THAN THREE FEET ABOVE THE SURFACE OF A LAKE OR OTHER BODY OF WATER.*
3. *FLOATING DOCKS AND PLATFORMS ATTACHED TO A PIER SHALL CONFORM TO THE STANDARDS SET FORTH IN SUBSECTION 54.4.B.*
4. *SUPERSTRUCTURES SHALL NOT BE PERMITTED ON FLOATING DOCKS OR PLATFORMS.*
5. *THE STANDARD SET FORTH IN SUBPARAGRAPH (1) ABOVE, MAY BE WAIVED FOR FLOATING DOCKS AND PLATFORMS RECOGNIZED BY TRPA AS MULTIPLE-USE PURSUANT TO SECTION 54.8.*

### **Guidelines**

- A. **Minimize Mass.** Design the floating dock or platform using streamlined materials which do not appear bulky or massive. Use minimum dimensions and material sizes to insure function and safety. Also see Pier guideline (1) in this section for additional recommendations regarding minimizing cross section.
- B. **Minimize Use of Reflective Colors and Materials On All Structures Visible From the Lake or Adjacent Scenic Highway Corridors.** Use dark colors or colors which blend with the immediate background and flat finishes.
- C. **Lighting.** Lighting the floating deck may be done to increase safety and visibility. Lighting should be done only to the minimum extent necessary. Lighting heights must comply with height standards established in 54.4.B (listed above). Lighting should generally be directed downward and incorporate cutoff shields where necessary.

### **Standard: TRPA Code 54.8 Reference**

**MULTIPLE-USE FACILITIES: WHERE OTHERWISE ALLOWED PURSUANT TO CHAPTERS 51 AND 52, THE PLACEMENT AND DESIGN OF PIERS, BOAT RAMPS, MOORING BUOYS, AND FLOATING DOCKS AND PLATFORMS DESIGNED TO SERVE INDIVIDUALS ON A MULTIPLE- OR COMMERCIAL USE BASIS SHALL CONFORM TO THE FOLLOWING STANDARDS. IF ANY SUCH STRUCTURE IS ACCESSORY TO A MARINA, THE PROVISIONS OF SECTION 54.12 ALSO SHALL APPLY.**

**54.8.C DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION STANDARDS: MULTIPLE-USE FACILITIES SHALL COMPLY WITH THE DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION STANDARDS SET FORTH IN SUBSECTION 54.4.B FOR PIERS, SUBSECTION 54.5.B FOR BOAT RAMPS, SUBSECTION 54.6.B FOR MOORING BUOYS AND SUBSECTION 54.7.B FOR FLOATING DOCKS AND PLATFORMS: EXCEPT THAT, FOR FACILITIES RECOGNIZED BY TRPA AS MULTIPLE-USE PURSUANT TO SUBSECTION 54.8.D, THE DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION STANDARDS SET FORTH IN SUBPARAGRAPH 54.4.B(1), SUBPARAGRAPH 54.5.B(1), AND SUBPARAGRAPH 54.7.B(1) SHALL SERVE AS GUIDELINES.**

## **Guidelines**

Please refer to the appropriate guidelines for piers, boat ramps, mooring buoys, or floating docks and platforms listed elsewhere in this section.

### **Standard: TRPA Code 54.11 Reference**

**JETTIES, BREAKWATERS AND FENCES: JETTIES, BREAKWATERS AND FENCES MAY BE PERMITTED AS FOLLOWS:**

**54.11.A LOCATION: JETTIES AND BREAKWATERS SHALL NOT BE PERMITTED IN LOCATIONS WHERE BEACH EROSION OR LOSS OF SEDIMENT FROM THE SHORE-ZONE IS LIKELY. FENCES SHALL NOT BE PERMITTED LAKEWARD OF THE HIGH WATER LINE OF ANY LAKE OR BODY OF WATER EXCEPT TO PROTECT THE HEALTH OR SAFETY OF THE GENERAL PUBLIC OR TO PROTECT PROPERTY LOCATED ADJACENT TO AREAS OF PUBLIC ACCESS TO ANY SUCH LAKE OR BODY OF WATER FROM TRESPASS AND PROVIDED SUCH FENCES ARE APPROVED BY AGENCIES HAVING JURISDICTION.**

**4.11.B DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION STANDARDS: THE DESIGN, CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE OF JETTIES, BREAKWATERS AND FENCES SHALL COMPLY WITH THE FOLLOWING STANDARDS:**

- 1. EXCEPT AS PROVIDED IN SUBPARAGRAPH 54.11.B(2), JETTIES AND BREAKWATERS SHALL HAVE OPENINGS WHICH ALLOW ADEQUATE FREE CIRCULATION OF WATER AND SEDIMENT.**
- 2. NO JETTY OR BREAKWATER SHALL BE A SOLID OR NEARLY SOLID STRUCTURE UNLESS TRPA FINDS THAT IT WILL NOT INTERFERE WITH LITTORAL PROCESSES, CAUSE SHORELINE EROSION, OR HARM WATER QUALITY OR CLARITY AND;**
  - (a) THE SOLID OR NEARLY SOLID JETTY OR BREAKWATER IS A NECESSARY PART OF A MARINA FOR WHICH TRPA HAS APPROVED A MASTER PLAN; OR**
  - (b) THE SOLID OR NEARLY SOLID JETTY OR BREAKWATER IS NECESSARY TO PROTECT THE SAFETY OF PERSONS USING A PUBLIC BOAT LAUNCHING FACILITY.**
- 3. THE SIZE, NUMBER AND LOCATIONS OF OPENINGS IN JETTIES OR BREAKWATERS SHALL BE SUFFICIENT TO AVOID INTERFERENCE WITH LITTORAL DRAFT, SHORELINE EROSION, HARM TO UNDERLYING LAND AND HARM TO WATER QUALITY AND CLARITY.**
- 4. FENCES IN THE NEARSHORE OR FORESHORE SHALL BE LEAST 90 PERCENT OPEN AND SHALL BE MAINTAINED TO BE KEPT FREE OF DEBRIS.**
- 5. ROCK AND OTHER MATERIAL FOR CONSTRUCTION OF STRUCTURES PERMITTED UNDER THIS SUBSECTION SHALL NOT BE OBTAINED WITHIN THE SHORE-**

## *ZONE OF LAKES IN THE REGION.*

### **Guidelines**

- A. **Natural Materials.** Whenever possible, use rocks instead of sheet piling. Gabion baskets are not recommended unless used underwater only and then overlaid with rocks.
- B. **Keep Fences Above The High Water Line Whenever Possible.** Fences ending or running into the water are unsightly and seldom necessary. Appropriate signage can be used to discourage trespassing. A linear element in the landscape such as a fence should be resolved and ended on land and not in the water.
- C. **Decks On Top Of Jetties Or Breakwaters.** Decks constructed on top of jetties or breakwaters should be made of natural materials (typically wood). Avoid using bright-colored or untreated metal. Avoid bright-colored deck coverings (e.g., artificial turf).
- D. **Keep The Height Of Jetties And Breakwaters Above Water To An Absolute Minimum.** Large masses of jetties and breakwaters above water are seldom necessary and are visual impacts.

### **Standard: TRPA Code 54.12.C Reference**

**MARINA SUPPORT FACILITIES: ALL NEW MARINAS AND EXPANSIONS OF MORE THAN 10 BOATSLIPS IN EXISTING MARINAS SHALL COMPLY WITH THE STANDARDS LISTED BELOW. TRPA MAY REQUIRE PROJECTS OF MODIFICATIONS OF EXISTING MARINAS TO COMPLY WITH THESE STANDARDS AS CONDITIONS OF APPROVAL.**

- 1. *PUBLIC RESTROOMS, FUELING FACILITIES, CHEMICAL FIRE RETARDANT DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM, TRASH RECEPTACLES, AND PUMP-OUT FACILITIES FOR BOAT SEWAGE SHALL BE PROVIDED AT COMMERCIAL MARINAS AND HARBORS;*
- 2. *BOAT WASHING FACILITIES IF ANY, SHALL BE CONNECTED TO A SEWER SYSTEM OF AN ACCEPTABLE ALTERNATE SHALL BE PROVIDED;*
- 3. *AS PUMPING FACILITIES SHALL INCLUDE EMERGENCY AND STANDARD SHUT-OFF SYSTEMS TO AVOID GAS LEAKAGE TO THE LAKE;*
- 4. *ADEQUATE PARKING SHALL BE PROVIDED TO ACCOMMODATE ALL USES AND ACTIVITIES ASSOCIATED WITH A MARINA; AND*
- 5. *WATER TREATMENT FOR WATERS CONTAINED WITHIN MARINAS SHALL BE PROVIDED.*

### **Guidelines**

- A. **Auxiliary Structures Should Be Of A Consistent Style And Design.** This includes the color of boat lift equipment and storage facilities.

- B. Screen Boat Service And Storage Areas From View From The Lake And Any Adjacent Scenic Highway Corridors. This can be accomplished by site planning and screening. See the screening guidelines in Section 1. Site Design.
- C. Parking. Locate parking areas away from shoreline and screen them by landform vegetation, low walls so that they are not readily visible from the Lake and any adjacent Scenic Highway Corridors.
- D. Signs At Marinas. Please refer to the Guidelines in Section 8. Signs.
- E. Preserve Existing Mature Vegetation. Preserve existing mature vegetation when modifying existing marinas or constructing new marinas. The vegetation can often be used as a screen for undesirable views of parking, service and storage areas.
- F. Use non-glare Glass on Windows Which Face The Lake. This will minimize the reflectivity of man-made structures seen from the Lake and present a more natural appearing shoreline.
- G. Minimize The Use Of Reflective Colors and Materials On All Structures and Surfaces Visible From the Lake or Adjacent Scenic Highway Corridors. Use dark colors which blend with the immediate background, and flat finishes.

**Standards: TRPA Code 54.13 Reference**

**SHORELINE PROTECTIVE STRUCTURES: SHORELINE PROTECTIVE STRUCTURES MAY BE PERMITTED AS FOLLOWS:**

1. *SLOPING PERMEABLE REVETMENTS ARE THE PREFERRED DESIGN FOR SHORELINE PROTECTIVE STRUCTURES. BULKHEADS, GABIONS AND OTHER VERTICAL REVETMENTS SHALL NOT BE PERMITTED UNLESS, IN ADDITION TO THE FINDINGS REQUIRED UNDER SUB SECTION 54.13.A, TRPA FINDS THAT:*
  - (a) *A SLOPING PERMEABLE REVETMENT IS NOT FEASIBLE; AND*
  - (b) *THE ALTERNATIVE STRUCTURE WILL NOT CAUSE SIGNIFICANT EROSION OR MODIFICATION OF THE FORESHORE.*
2. *WHERE A SHORELINE PROTECTIVE STRUCTURE IS NECESSARY, IT SHALL BE OF SUFFICIENT STRENGTH AND DEPTH TO PREVENT MOVEMENT OF BACKFILL MATERIALS INTO LAKE WATERS; AND*
3. *SHORELINE PROTECTIVE STRUCTURES SHALL BE CONSTRUCTED OF NATURAL MATERIALS TO BLEND WITH THE SURROUNDING BACKSHORE OR, IF MAN-MADE MATERIALS ARE NECESSARY, WILL BE OF EARTHTONE COLORS.*

**Guidelines**

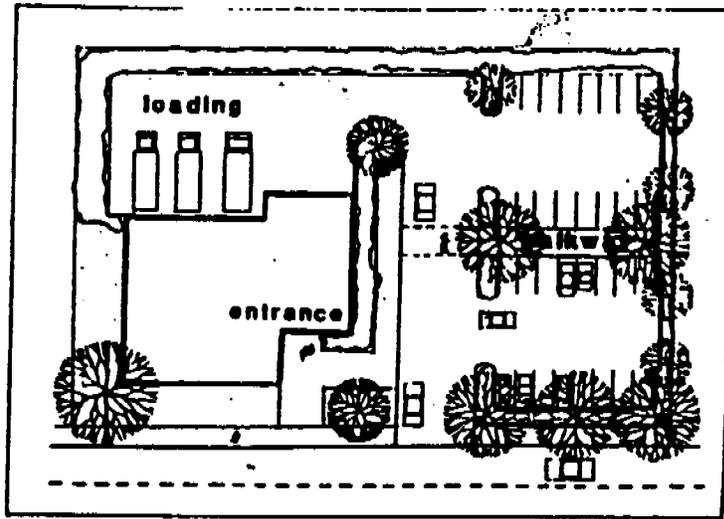
- A. Use Sloping Rock Revetments Whenever Possible. Please see TRPA's Handbook of Best Management Practices for construction and installation specifications. The use of bulkheads as shoreline protective structures is generally not recommended, except in specific

situations (e.g., marinas, areas with little or no slope). Rock revetments can take on the appearance of a natural shoreline while walls, bulkheads, and other structural solutions contrast with the natural character of the shoreline.

- B. **Create Slopes Which Are Similar to Adjacent and Nearby Natural Slopes.** Slopes created by structures or sloping rock revetments should mimic the form of nearby stable natural slopes (those which are not being undermined or undercut) in order to create a more natural appearing shoreline.
- C. **Use Vegetation To Soften The Visual Impact of a Rock Revetment.** Where possible, add landscape or revegetation plantings along the top and the sides of a shoreline protective structure to soften the visual impact and help blend it into the surrounding landscape.
- D. **Use Colors Which Blend With The Surrounding Natural Backshore Landscape.** This is particularly important when designing structural (man-made) protective structures. When used, walls and other structures should be constructed of natural materials whenever possible, or should be colored (tinted concrete, masonry) to closely match the surrounding natural landscape.
- E. **Design Shoreline Protective Structures to Have the Least Possible Impact on Surrounding Shoreline Properties.** When designing your shoreline protective structure you should take into account its effects on surrounding shorezone lands. Do not create structures which will cause significant erosion or modifications to the foreshore. The overall goal should be to protect your shoreline property while not destroying or substantially impacting your neighbor's.

## CHAPTER 12 PARKING

Off-street parking is required for all projects. Each site is expected to accommodate its customer and employee parking needs. In some cases, exceptions may be made and parking credit given for projects who participate in and contribute towards community parking facilities. Parking should be safe and accessible, with a simple layout that is readily understood by the driver. It should be designed and located so that it does not dominate the development.



### Standards

A. *Parking: To ensure adequate parking facilities for uses in the Region, Placer County and TRPA shall use the following standards and procedures to determine parking requirements:*

- (1) *Parking Facility Defined: A parking facility is a clearly identifiable location for vehicular parking. A parking facility may be a parking area, parking lot, or parking structure.*
- (2) *Compliance Program: The provisions set forth in Sub sections A(3) through A(9), inclusive, shall apply to projects which involve new or expansion of existing development that creates a demand for parking, including recreation and public service projects. Projects not involving new or expansion of existing development may have the provisions in A(3), (4), (5), (6), and (7) required as conditions of approval if the Placer County and TRPA find that the resultant situation would otherwise cause or continue to cause significant adverse impacts on traffic, transportation, air quality, or water quality.*
- (3) *Parking Demand: Placer County and TRPA shall adopt and maintain a parking demand table for the purpose of estimating the minimum and maximum parking demand of uses in the Region. In lieu of the parking demand table, an applicant may submit for TRPA approval a technically adequate parking analysis prepared pursuant to Section A(4) When parking demand for a use is calculated to a fraction, the fraction shall be rounded up to the nearest whole number.*

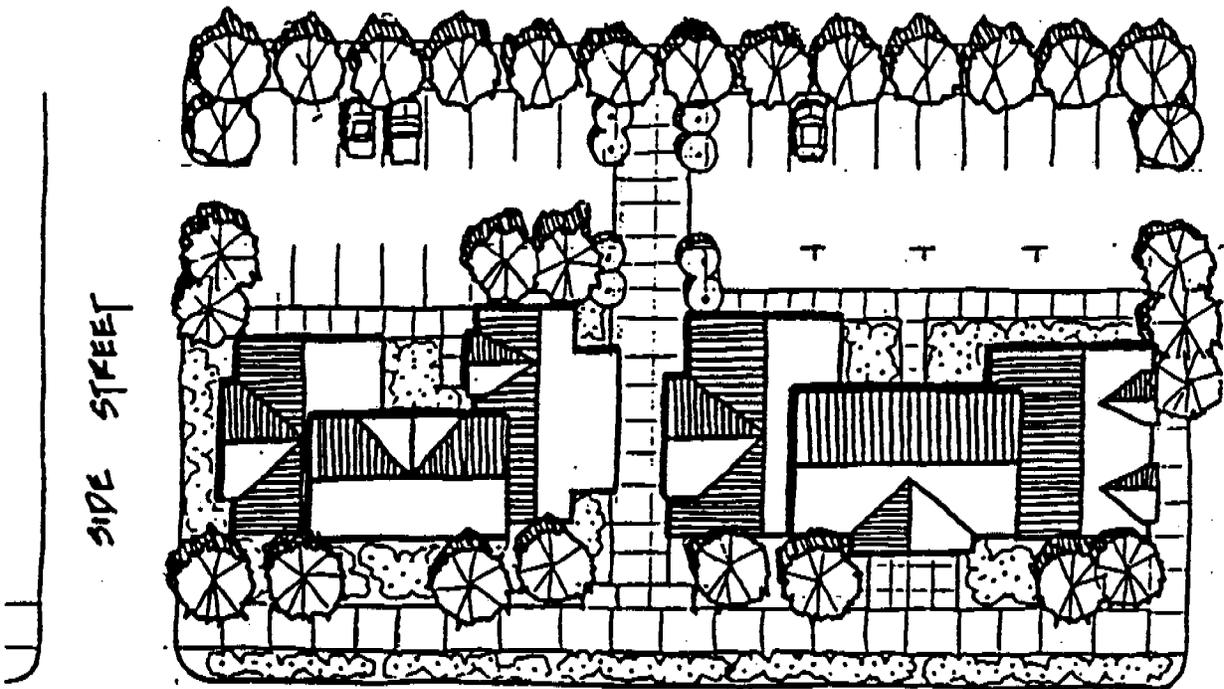
- (4) *Parking Analysis: A parking analysis shall include:*
- (a) *A parking demand estimate; and*
  - (b) *Proposed alternatives to the parking standards; and*
  - (c) *Methods of ensuring compliance with the alternative standards; and*
  - (d) *Additional information that may be required.*
- (5) *General Standards: Adequate onsite parking to meet the parking demand of a use shall be provided within the project area.*
- (a) *Single Family Houses, Including Secondary Residences: Parking spaces within a driveway, a garage, or carport shall be considered in determining the adequacy of parking facilities for single family houses, including secondary residences. Stacked parking may occur.*
  - (b) *Other Residential Uses: Only designated parking spaces and one parking space, per unit within a garage shall be considered in determining the adequacy of parking facilities for residential uses other than single family houses. Stacked parking may occur for no more than two vehicles.*
  - (c) *Tourist Accommodation, Commercial, Public Service, and Recreation Uses: Tourist accommodation, commercial, public service, and recreation uses shall provide, at a minimum, two parking spaces in addition to one space for each employee for the peak work shift.*
  - (d) *Multiple-Uses: If two or more uses share a project area, the parking demand of each use shall be calculated separately. The parking demand of the project area shall be the total of the parking demand of the uses, unless excepted otherwise pursuant to the subparagraphs (f) or (g) below.*
  - (e) *Fleet Vehicles: Tourist accommodation, commercial, public service, and recreation uses shall provide one parking space for each business or fleet vehicle.*
  - (f) *Shared Parking: Shared parking is the use of a parking facility, or portion of a parking facility, by two or more uses. Placer County and TRPA may approved shared parking facilities provided the applicants execute and record reciprocal agreements for shared parking and they make the following findings:*
    - (1) *The uses have different peak period; and*
    - (2) *The parking demand will not overlap; and*
    - (3) *The parking facility will meet the peak demand.*

- (g) *Parking Reduction for Transit: Parking requirements for uses other than single family dwellings may be reduced up to 20% if a traffic analysis indicates transit service exists within 300 feet of the property and such a substitute measure would be a viable substitute for parking. For each space reduced, the project shall be required to contribute \$300 per year or the fee required by the transit provider to the transit agency providing the service.*
  - (h) *Visitor/Service Parking: All uses shall provide for parking for visitors and service deliveries to the use. Such parking shall not conflict with snow removal regulations, shall not conflict with traffic flows, and should have unrestricted access.*
- (6) *Offsite Parking: Offsite parking shall not be considered in determining the adequacy of parking facilities except as follows:*
  - (a) *Temporary Uses: Offsite parking may be permitted for a temporary use on the basis of an approved parking analysis prepared pursuant to Subsection A(4).*
  - (b) *Deed Restrictions: Based upon an approval of a parking analysis prepared pursuant to Subsection A(4), Placer County and TRPA may approve offsite parking provided an appropriate deed restriction is recorded which documents the relationship of the two parcels.*
  - (c) *Assessment Districts: Placer County and TRPA may approve offsite parking which is provide pursuant to an assessment district for which an parking analysis is prepared pursuant to Subsection A(4).*
  - (d) *Locations: Locations for offsite parking facilities may be approved by Placer County and TRPA if finds that the offsite parking will not violate other applicable standards. Parking credited for meeting parking standards shall be located within 300 feet of the facility it serves or shall be directly connected by transit during the hours of operation.*
- (7) *On-Street Parking: Except when included in an assessment district, on-street parking shall not be considered in determining the adequacy of parking facilities. On- street parking along state or federal highways shall be reduced or eliminated to the extent feasible. Where on-street parking cannot be removed, TRPA may request state and local agencies to implement on-street parking restrictions in designated areas for specific times.*
- (8) *Assessment District Standards: Exceptions to the parking standards in this section may be approved pursuant to an assessment district's approved parking plan. It is assumed that any parking provisions pursuant to an approved parking analysis, in an assessment district, are superior to the application of the parking demand table.*
- (9) *Parking Facility Design: Parking facilities shall be designed to provide the required parking spaces within a minimum amount of area. Parking facilities shall minimize coverage and minimize impacts on water quality and meet the following standards:*

- (a) *All off-street parking shall be located on the same property as the major land use it is intended to serve, unless located within a community parking district.*
  - (b) *All maneuvering shall be accomplished on-site. Backing out onto a street is not allowed.*
  - (c) *Parking and loading areas are to be paved, graded and drained according to the Placer County Land Development Manual and the current Standard Specifications for Public Works Construction.*
  - (d) *Striping of parking spaces, identification of compact spaces, handicapped parking, and loading areas is required.*
  - (e) *Up to 20% of the parking requirement may be developed as compact car spaces, 8' x 16' in size.*
  - (f) *Parking layout design should provide ample stall and aisle widths and adequate turning radii.*
- (10) *Exceptions: Following are specific exceptions to the above standards:*
- (a) *Placer County and TRPA may permit deviations to the parking standards on the basis of an approved parking analysis prepared pursuant to Section A(4).*
  - (b) *For single family houses, TRPA may count each space within a garage or carport as a parking space if reduced setback is allowed.*
  - (c) *Placer County and TRPA may permit deviation from the parking standard if they find that:*
    - (i) *There is an existing residential use, other than single family houses, or an existing tourist accommodation, commercial, public service, or recreation use; and*
    - (ii) *There are existing parking facilities; and*
    - (iii) *The proposed use does not increase, or reduces, parking demand; and*
    - (iv) *It is not feasible to increase the parking capacity in the project area to the level otherwise required.*

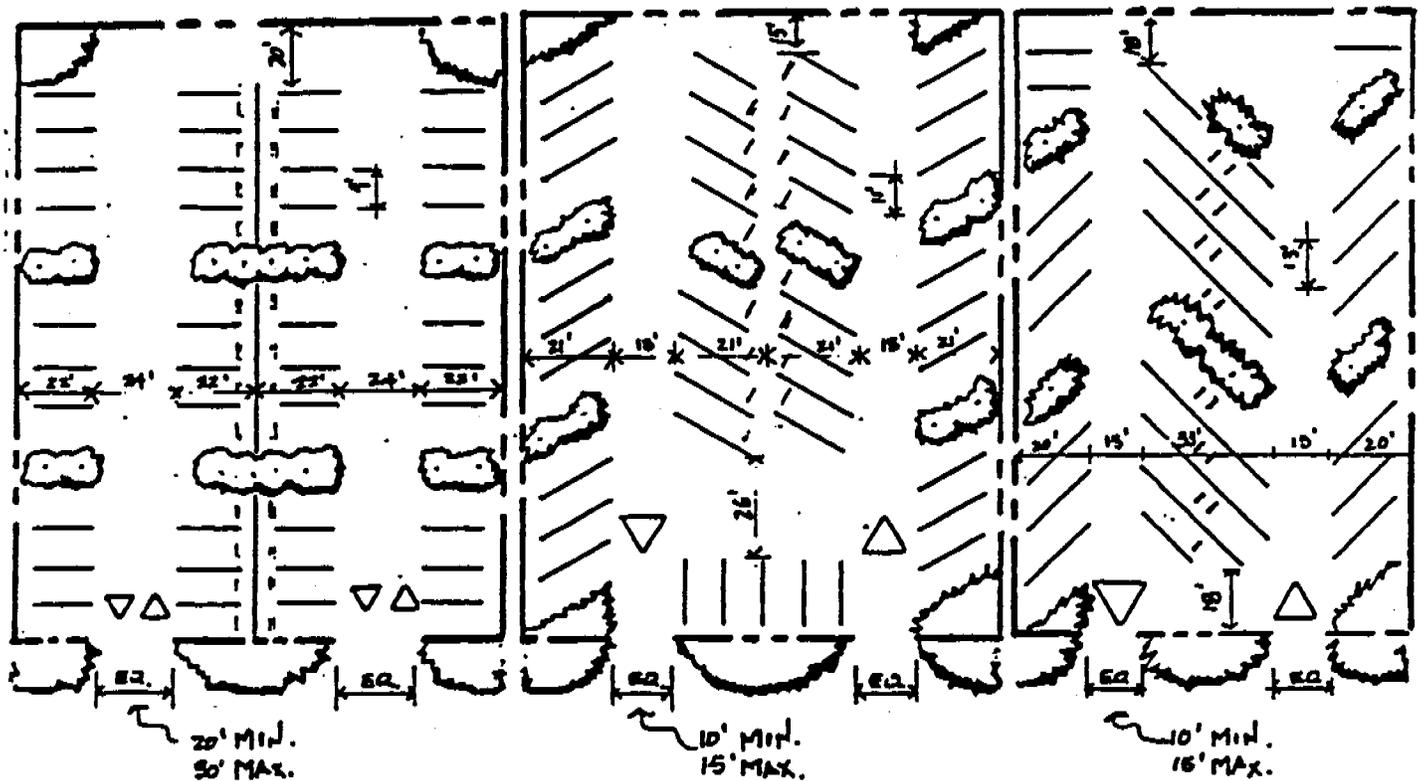
### **Guidelines**

- A. **Parking areas should be easily accessed from the street. Location of the parking to the rear or side of the building is preferred, with the front setback used to create a landscape buffer between the building and the street. Visitor parking should be clearly marked and located near the entrance to the building. Combined parking areas for adjoining businesses are encouraged.**



- B. Pedestrian access from the parking areas to the buildings should be integrated into the parking lot design.
- C. In order to reduce the visual clutter and unpredictability along the edges of the major travel routes, on-street parking should be restricted along the state and federal highways (i.e., Highways 89, 28, 50, 207 and 267). In those areas where it is desirable to maintain on-street parking, it is recommended that on-street parking be accommodated in parallel parking bays where there is sufficient width in the right-of-way. Each bay would be designed to hold a maximum of four (4) parked vehicles. Bays would be paved and clearly defined with curbing. An eight (8) foot wide minimum landscaped area should be required at the end of each parking bay (i.e., consecutive parking bays would have 16 feet of landscaped area between them).
- D. The following parking layout guidelines are recommended. Please refer to all the parking standards before designing your project.

Angle	Space Width	One-Way	One-Way	Two-Way
90	9 feet	46 feet	24 feet	24 feet
60	11 feet	39 feet	18 feet	24 feet
45	13 feet	33 feet	13 feet	21 feet



- E. Stacked parking areas are recommended only when vehicles are directed or parked by parking attendants. Dimensions for stacked parking spaces should be 8 feet by 16 feet. An aisle at least 12 feet wide should be maintained along the length of one side of the stacked parking area to allow for emergency access.
- F. Considerable visual confusion and clutter results from the uncoordinated parking that occurs in poorly defined and unpaved areas along the shoulder of the roadway. All parking areas should have clearly defined boundaries and should be striped to indicate location of spaces within the parking lot. The parking lot should be maintained to ensure that striping remains clearly visible.
- G. Use wheel stops wherever needed in order to prevent automobiles from parking on dirt areas or landscape plantings, or from overhanging walkways. Wheel stops should be placed approximately four feet back from the edge of landscaping to allow for bumper overhang. Commonly used types of wheel stops include precast concrete units, landscape timbers, and railroad ties which are staked into the ground. Bollards may also be used. Wooden bollards should be used rather than steel poles. No setback for bumper overhang is needed when using bollards.
- H. Sloped Parking Areas. When parking is sited on sloping terrain, terrace the parking lots to follow the terrain rather than allowing the lot surface to extend above the natural grade.

# CHAPTER 13 ACCESS

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The places where a driver enters or leaves a site affect both the project and the community as a whole. Care must be taken in locating access to a site in order to avoid creating traffic obstructions or hazards where drivers are entering or leaving a site. In addition, poor placement or an insufficient number of access points to a site can lead to their blockage and impede smooth traffic flow through a site.

## Standards

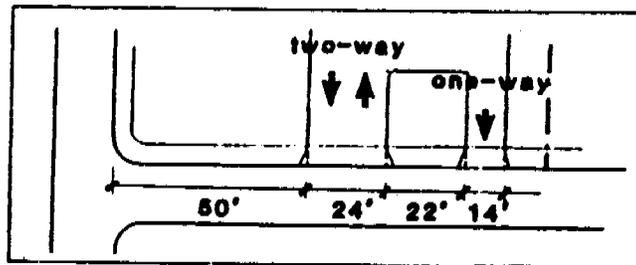
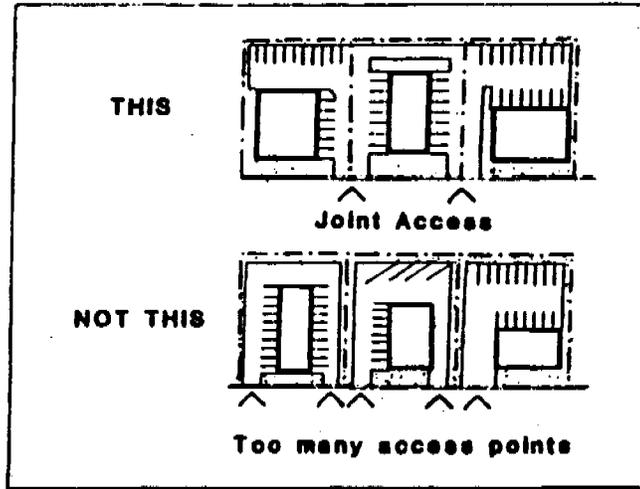
- A. *Driveways: To ensure organized and well-designed ingress and egress of vehicles from driveways, Placer County and TRPA shall review the design of driveways according to the following standards and procedures:*
- (1) *Driveway Defined: A driveway is a clearly identifiable path of vehicular access from the parking facility of a parcel to the public right-of-way or other access road. A driveway may be either one-way or two-way.*
  - (2) *Compliance Program: The provisions set forth in Sub sections A(3) through A(6), inclusive, shall apply to projects that create a need for a driveway. Projects that do not create a need for a driveway, but are to be served by an existing driveway, may have the provisions required as conditions of approval if Placer County and TRPA find that the resultant situation would otherwise cause or continue to cause significant adverse impacts on traffic, transportation, air quality, or water quality.*
  - (3) *General Standards: Driveways shall comply with the following standards:*
    - (a) *New driveways shall be designed and located so as to cause the least adverse impacts on traffic, transportation, air quality, water quality, and safety.*
    - (b) *Shared Driveways: In the application of Subsections A(4) through A(6), inclusive, Placer County and TRPA shall encourage shared driveways if they find that the effect is equal or superior to the effect of separate driveways.*
    - (c) *Standards of Caltrans: On state and federal high ways, the ingress/egress standards of the California shall apply, as appropriate, in addition to the standards in Subsections A(4) through A(6)F, inclusive. Where the state standards conflict with Subsections A(4) through A(6), inclusive, the state standards shall control.*
    - (d) *Slope of Driveways: Driveways may exceed ten percent slope for single family houses, including secondary residences, and five percent slope for all other uses, if Placer County and TRPA find that a steeper driveway would minimize the amount of grading and site disturbance that would result from construction of a driveway of lesser slope. In no case shall a driveway exceed fourteen percent for a residential use, or eight percent for*

all other uses.

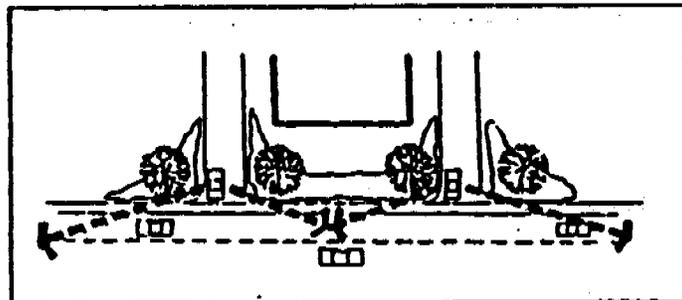
- (e) *Best Management Practices: Driveways shall be managed in accordance with Chapter 25 of the TRPA Code.*
- (4) *Numbers of Driveways: Additional or transferred development, which does not require a traffic analysis pursuant to Section 93.3 of the TRPA Code, shall be served by a single driveway with no more than two points of ingress/egress from the public right-of-way or other access road. Additional or transferred development, which requires a traffic analysis pursuant to Section 93.3, shall conform to the ingress/egress provisions necessary to mitigate all traffic and air quality impacts under Section 93.3.*
- (5) *Width of Driveways: Driveway widths shall conform to the following standards:*
  - (a) *Single Family Houses, Including Secondary Residences: Driveways serving single family houses, including secondary residences, shall have a minimum width of ten feet. Where the single family house includes a garage, the driveway shall be at least as wide as the garage door opening for a distance of twenty feet from the front of the garage, and shall taper to the appropriate width, but no less than 10 feet.*
  - (b) *Other Residential Uses: Two-way driveways serving residential uses other than single family houses shall have a minimum width of 20 feet and a maximum width of 24 feet. One-way driveways serving residential uses other than single family houses shall have a minimum width of ten feet and maximum width of twelve feet.*
  - (c) *Tourist Accommodation, Commercial, Public Service, and Recreation Uses: Two-way driveways serving tourist accommodation, commercial, public service, and recreation uses shall have a minimum width of 20 feet and a maximum width of 30 feet. One-way driveways serving such uses shall have a minimum width of ten feet and a maximum width of fifteen feet. For two-way driveways with median dividers serving such development, each direction shall have a minimum width of ten feet and a maximum width of seventeen feet.*
- (6) *Service Drives: Uses other than single family houses, including secondary residences, which do not require the preparation of a traffic analysis pursuant to Section 93.3 of the TRPA Code, may be permitted an additional service driveway for maintenance and garbage removal. The service driveway shall be at least ten feet wide, and no more than twelve feet wide. Uses which require the preparation of a traffic analysis pursuant to Section 93.3 may be permitted an additional service driveway or driveways for maintenance and garbage removal provided the traffic and air quality impacts of such driveways are mitigated under Section 93.3.*

## Guidelines

- A. Access points should be kept to a minimum. Joint access between adjacent businesses should be used whenever possible in order to reduce traffic hazards along major routes.



- B. The number of entrances should be adequate to allow efficient traffic flow. Entrances should be designed and located so that the driver has ample time to see and use them as he approaches the site. Adequate sight distance should be provided at exits for drivers re-entering traffic.



# CHAPTER 14 CIRCULATION

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Circulation is the pattern of movement of pedestrians, bicyclists, trucks and automobiles. The design of the circulation system on a site can be critical in terms of safety. The success of a project can hinge upon the ease of access and use.

## Standards

- A. *Circulation systems shall be designed and constructed to Placer County and TRPA standards.*

## Guidelines

- A. Separate vehicular and pedestrian circulation systems should be provided in order to reduce conflicts between pedestrians, fast and slow bicyclists, and motorists. Separation can be effected through the use of changes in grade, paving materials, screens, and structures.
- B. Paving materials should be compatible with other site materials. Sidewalk surfaces should be non-slippery.
- B. The circulation pattern should be easily comprehended by the user.
- C. Layout of sidewalks should follow the anticipated movement of pedestrians and bicyclists. Pedestrian facilities should be unifying elements and be designed to make walking a pleasurable experience.
- D. Loading activity should not interfere with other site circulation patterns.
- E. Building entries should be clearly visible from the parking areas and should be kept clear of parking.
- F. Pedestrian open space should be located to the south of the buildings, where possible, for maximum solar exposure.
- G. Resting and setting places should be provided along pedestrian and bicycle paths. This should include a variety of seating locations (sun and shade) and also function year-round (with shelter and wooden seats provided).
- H. Separate vehicular and pedestrian circulation systems should be provided in order to reduce conflicts between pedestrians, bicyclists, and motorists. Separation can be effected through the use of changes in grade, materials, screens, and structures.

# CHAPTER 15 PARKING LOT LANDSCAPING

Landscaping of a parking lot serves a number of important functions. Perimeter landscaping increases the attractiveness of the site and the street by screening the cars. Perimeter plantings act as a visual and noise buffer for adjacent properties.

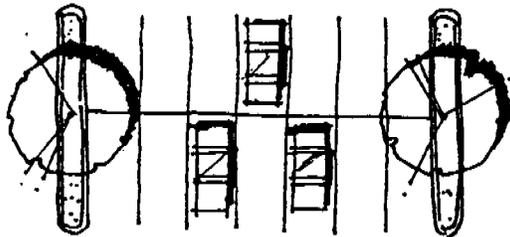
## Standards

- A. *On-site parking areas shall be provided with landscaped perimeters. On-site parking areas greater than 1/4 acre in size shall be provided with landscaped islands designed in accordance with the Handbook of Best Management Practices.*
- B. *Landscaping shall be so designed as to not conflict with snow removal or storage.*

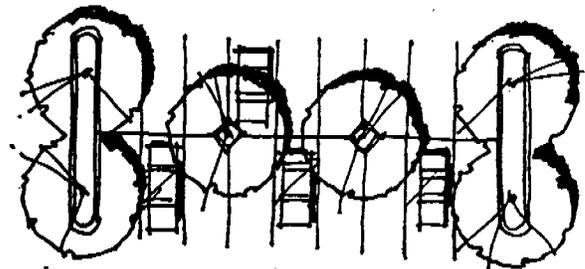
## Guidelines

- A. All portions of a parking lot that are not used for parking or maneuvering should be landscaped.
- B. A landscaped separation should be provided between the parking areas and the building.
- C. Perimeter landscape screening along the front of a lot, including mounding 3-4' in height is suggested. At that height, it will screen parked cars, but still permit visibility for safe site distance.
- D. Screening along the sides and rear of the lot should be a minimum 6' in height. Landscaping is preferred over fencing for screening purposes.

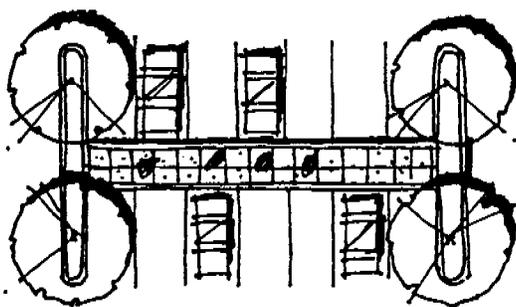
The following are examples of landscaped parking layouts:



End Plantings



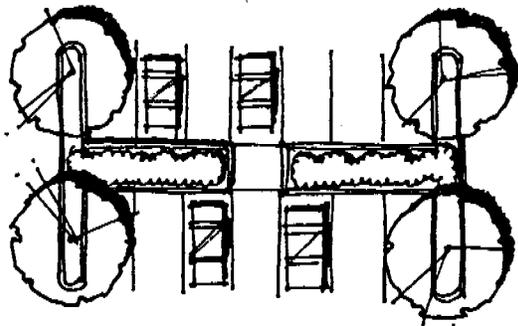
End Plantings  
Compact Car Space  
Tree-planting Pockets



End Plantings  
Paved Walkway

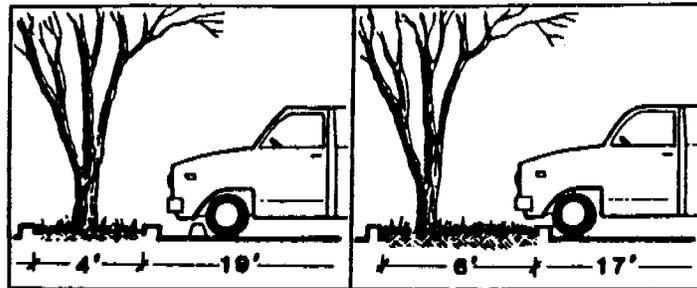
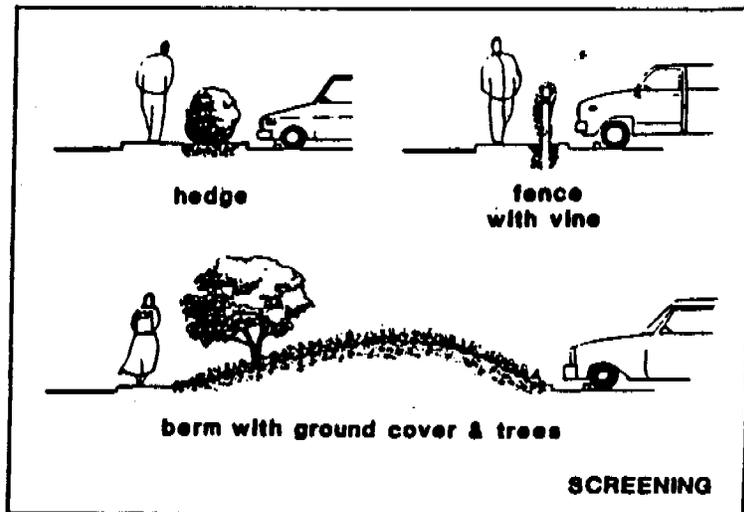


End Plantings  
Paved Walkway  
Tree-planting Pockets

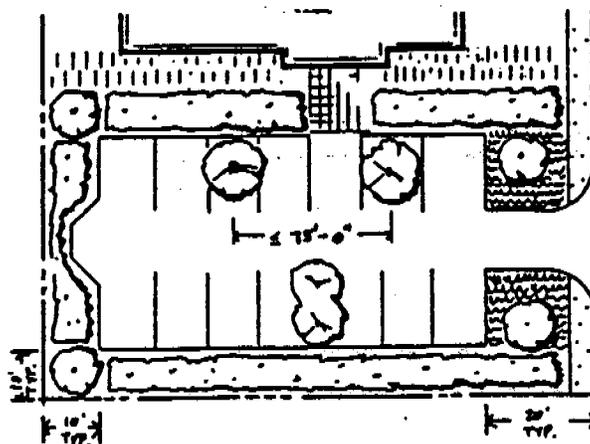


End Plantings  
Hedge  
Paved Walk-through

- E. Where appropriate, consider installing a joint landscaped perimeter parking screen with adjoining properties. A joint project offers the opportunity to share the cost of the improvements while creating a more substantial screen should be required around the entire perimeter of the parking area, with 10-foot minimum width landscape strips along nonfrontage sides and 20-foot minimum width landscape strips along frontage roads. Trees should be planted at intervals of no greater than 40 feet on center around the perimeter of the parking area. Hedges are appropriate in urban areas. Step down landscaping near entrances in order to maintain safe sight distances.
- Landscaping of parking areas in rural and rural transition areas should primarily consist of native vegetation in its natural forms (i.e., not formal hedges or hedge rows). Use low walls or changes in grade to assist in screening. Step down landscaping near entrances in order to maintain safe sight distances.
- F. **Landscaped Islands.** Provide landscaped islands within parking areas as a means to break up the visual dominance of parked vehicles. Landscaped islands allows the retention of significant existing vegetation, while providing opportunities to add additional landscaping. Existing vegetation, especially large trees, will benefit from previous planting beds above root systems. Vegetation in landscaped islands must be adequately protected from vehicle damage by such methods as curbing, tree wells, changes in grade, boulders and other parking barriers.



Landscaped islands should also be provided within the interior of parking areas to break up expanses of pavement and screen parked vehicles. Parking areas should be divided into bays not exceeding 75 feet in length with landscaped buffer strips between bays. Tree planting on the interior of the parking area should be provided at an average ratio of at least one tree per four (4) spaces.



# CHAPTER 16 PARKING FOR DISABLED PERSONS

The County requires that access be provided in accordance with the Uniform Building Code and State Title 24 Regulations for person with disabilities.

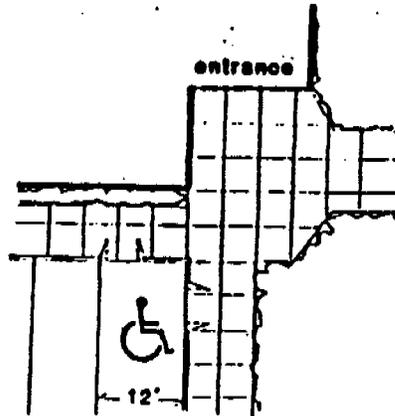
**Standards:** The following standards apply to parking intended for disabled persons.

- A. *Handicapped spaces must be safe and usable and the maximum slope of such spaces may need to be less than that permitted by code.*
- B. *Parking spaces shall be 14' wide and 20' in length, and clearly marked with signs or painted symbols.*
- C. *The number of parking spaces provided shall be as per Placer County requirements.*

## Guidelines

- A. Parking spaces should be located as near as possible to the building entrance, preferably no more than 100 feet away.
- B. The parking spaces should be located so that wheelchair users do not have to move out from behind parked cars.
- C. Curbs should be flush between the parking spaces for the disabled and the building entrance.
- D. Parking lots with 10 or more spaces should provide parking for the disabled. One space should be provided for the first 20 spaces or fraction thereof. One additional space should be provided for each additional 20 spaces or fraction thereof.

Dimensions of disabled parking spaces should be 14 feet by 20 feet. Access to and from the vehicle should be on level ground. Location of disabled parking should be as near to the main pedestrian corridor or building entrance as possible.



Use the existing vegetation pattern as a design determinant in laying out the parking area. In rural transition and rural areas (see Chapter 10), the design goal should be to fit the parking layout into the landscape rather than create a very formal and repetitive layout using one island every eight spaces.

- G. In order to allow drivers safe visibility at intersections of driveways and streets, no obstruction in excess of two feet high be placed within a triangular area formed by the street and driveway at property line and a line connecting them at points 25 feet from their intersection. Trees pruned high enough to permit driver visibility may be permitted.
- H. Parking areas should not visually dominate a project. Plant materials, earth berms, and low walls and fences should be used to reduce the visual prominence of parking areas while still providing adequate visibility for customers and security.

# CHAPTER 17 LOADING

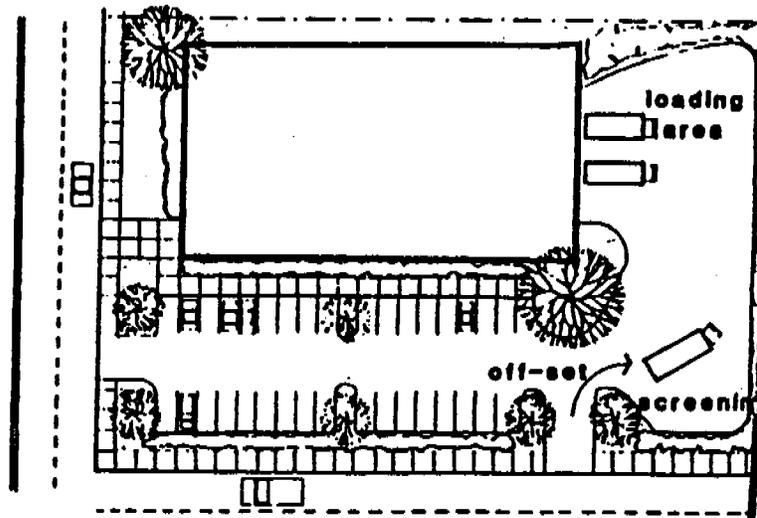
Loading space and facilities should be provided by any business anticipating freight operation or truck deliveries. The location of the loading area should allow efficient use without detracting from the building, the site, the neighborhood or on-site circulation.

## Standards

- A. *All loading and unloading shall take place on-site. Street servicing is prohibited.*
- B. *The number of loading spaces will be based upon the operating characteristics of the individual use, as anticipated for an average business day.*
- C. *The minimum size for a truck loading space is 10' x 25'. If larger trucks are anticipated, the loading spaces, aisles, driveways, and overhead clearances shall be appropriately increased.*

## Guidelines

- A. A site should be designed to handle truck maneuvering, parking, and loading operation. Backing from the street onto a site to load or unload a truck causes traffic congestion and hazards.
- B. Because of their unsightly appearance, loading facilities should be located at the rear of a structure. When such placement is not possible the facilities should be screened from the street by landscaping and should be off-set from driveway openings.
- C. The loading area should not interfere with other site circulation, and should permit free use of aisles, driveways, and sidewalks during freight operation.



Parking spaces for the disabled should be clearly marked, both on the pavement and with a sign displaying the International Symbol of Accessibility. No recommendation contained in this paragraph will replace or supersede any federal, state, or local requirements for the provision of accessible parking for the disabled.



**Applicability:** This Ordinance shall be effective for all that portion of Placer County located in the Tahoe basin with the exception of Plan Area 032, North Stateline. The Placer County Planning Department is the Lead Agency for administration of this chapter, with the assistance of the Tahoe City Area Design Review Committee and the North Tahoe Design Review Committee.

## **Chapter 18**

## **Signs**

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A sign's basic function is to communicate a message to the viewer. Basically, a sign should be unobtrusive, convey its message clearly, be vandal-resistant and weather-resistant, and, if lighted, not be unnecessarily bright.

The intent of the Sign Ordinance is to achieve a good relationship between the sign, the building, and the neighborhood. The Sign Ordinance permits each business a certain amount of signage based upon the zoning, lot size, lot frontage length, total building size, and building frontage length.

### **STANDARDS:**

A. The following ordinance shall apply to all properties within the area subject to these standards. All signs shall comply with the applicable standards set forth in this Ordinance.

1. A Sign Permit is required for all signage under the jurisdiction of the Placer County Planning Department and Tahoe Regional Planning Agency (TRPA) Code. A Design Site Agreement approved by Placer County which includes a sign submittal may serve as a Sign Permit.
2. A sign initially approved and for which a permit is allowed shall not thereafter be modified, altered or replaced, nor shall any design element of any building or lot upon which such sign is maintained be modified, altered or replaced if any such design element constituted a basis for approval of such sign, without an amended or new permit therefor first being obtained.

B. **Definitions:**

1. **Sign** - Anything whatsoever placed, erected, constructed, posted, printed, or otherwise affixed or made visible for outdoor advertising purposes in any manner whatsoever, on the ground or on any tree, wall, post, fence, building, or structure.
2. **Free-standing Sign** - A sign not attached to a building.
3. **Building Sign** - A sign which is attached flat against a building and does not project outward or extend above the principal roof line.
4. **Projecting Sign** - A sign attached to a building that projects outward and does not extend above the principal roof line.
5. **Sign Permit** - A permit issued through the Planning Department, authorizing the use of a free-standing, building, projecting, or window sign.