

Staff Report 06

APPLICANT:

GRB TAHOE, LLC

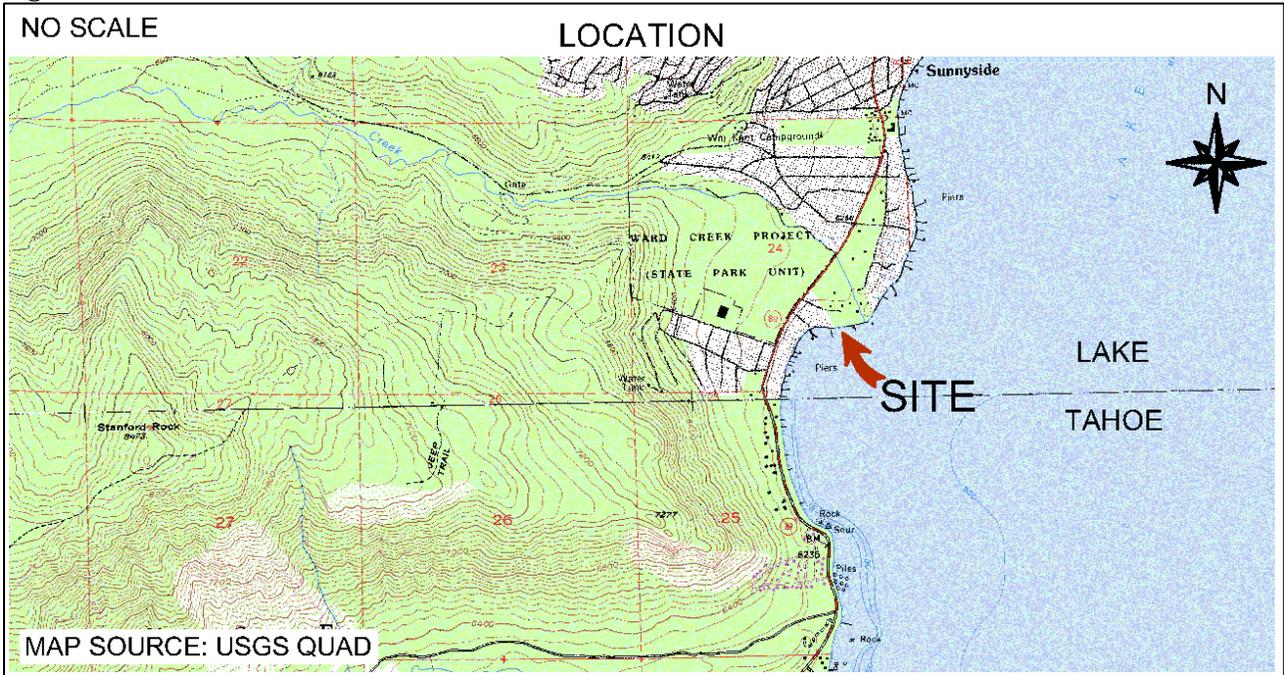
PROPOSED ACTION:

Issuance of a General Lease – Recreational Use.

AREA, LAND TYPE, AND LOCATION:

Sovereign land in Lake Tahoe, adjacent to 2400 and 2460 West Lake Boulevard, near Tahoe City, Placer County (as shown in Figure 1).

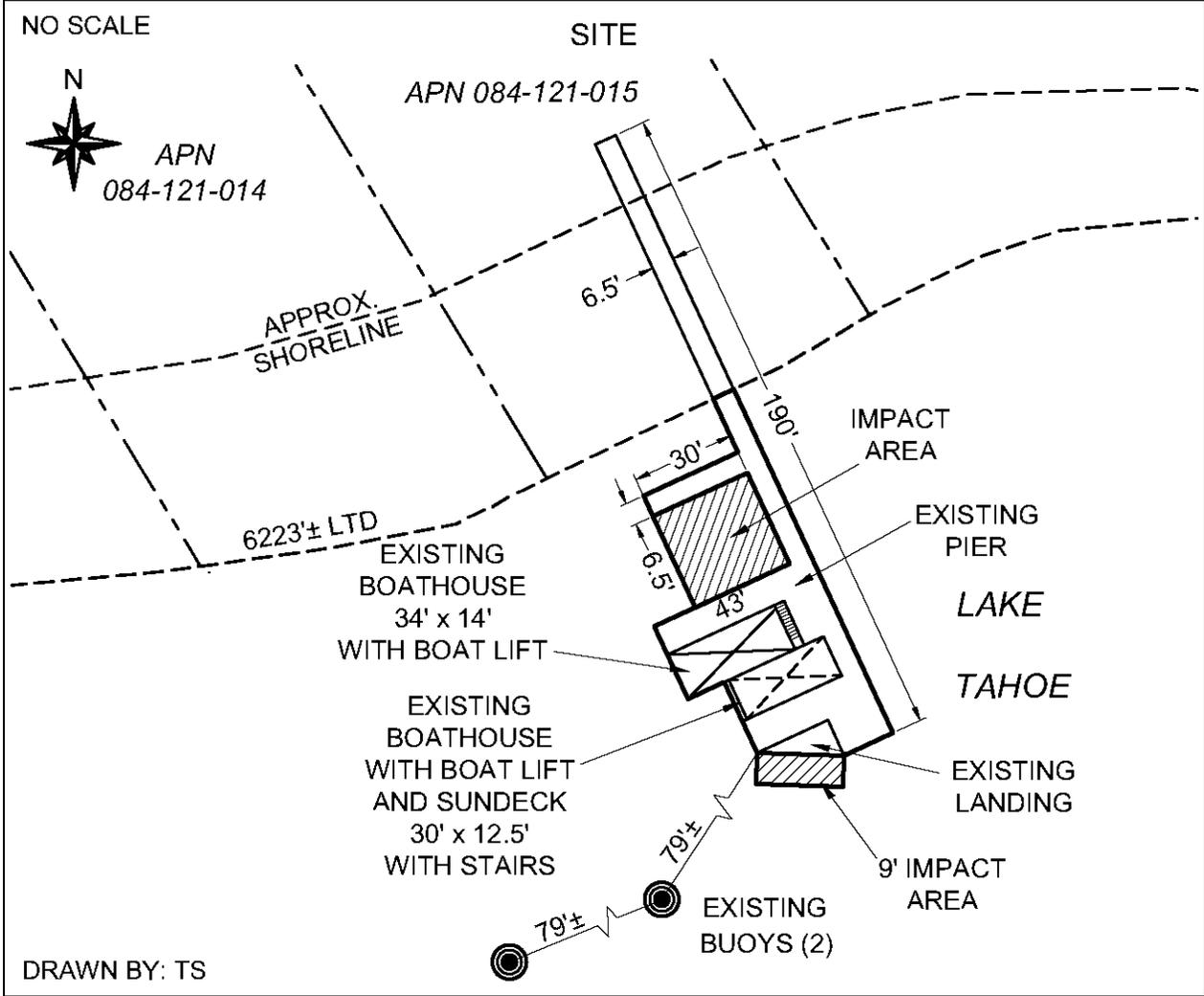
Figure 1. Location



AUTHORIZED USE:

Use of an existing pier, two boathouses, a sundeck with stairs, an adjustable landing, two mooring buoys, two boat hoists, and two boat lifts (as shown in Figure 2).

Figure 2. Site



NOTE: This depiction of the lease premises is based on unverified information provided by the applicant or other parties and is not a waiver or limitation of any State interest in the subject or any other property.

TERM:

10 years, beginning February 9, 2026.

CONSIDERATION:

\$4,723 per year, with an annual Consumer Price Index adjustment; and \$1,501 to compensate for the unauthorized occupation of state sovereign land for the period prior to February 9, 2026.

SPECIFIC LEASE PROVISIONS:

- Lessee acknowledges that a Tahoe Regional Planning Agency (TRPA) permit or registration may be required for the Authorized Improvements and failure to obtain a permit or registration from TRPA and maintain compliance with that permit or registration may result in TRPA imposing civil penalties and will constitute a breach of the lease.
- Lessee shall not store any personal items or construct any improvements in the Public Trust Easement that may impair the public's right of access for navigation, fishing, and public trust consistent recreational uses.
- The lease provides that signs shall be posted on each side of the pier to indicate passage and to provide continuous shoreline access to the Public Trust Easement below elevation 6228.75 feet, Lake Tahoe Datum (LTD).
- The lease contains provisions stating that the existing sundeck with stairs, as shown on the attached Exhibit B, cannot be expanded, and if repairs to any portion of the existing sundeck cost more than 50 percent of the base value of the sundeck, the sundeck with stairs must be removed from the lease premises.

STAFF ANALYSIS AND RECOMMENDATION:

AUTHORITY:

Public Resources Code sections 6005, 6216, 6301, 6501.1, 6503, 6503.5, and 6505.5; California Code of Regulations, title 2, section 2000 and 2003.

PUBLIC TRUST AND STATE'S BEST INTERESTS:

On October 16, 2015, the Commission authorized the issuance of a General Lease – Recreational Use to Adair Rideout McClatchy, Carlos Fugitt McClatchy, and Susan B. McClatchy, Successor Co-Trustees of those trusts created under the exercise of special powers of appointment executed by Phebe B. McClatchy, also known as Phebe Conley, and dated January 11, 1989, identified collectively as the Grace Briggs Trusts under SPOA dated 1/11/89 and individually as: Grace Briggs Trust under

SPOA dated 1/11/89 FBO James B. McClatchy – Trust 1; Grace Briggs Trust under SPOA dated 1/11/89 FBO Wm. Ellery McClatchy – Trust 2; and Grace Briggs Trust under SPOA dated 1/11/89 FBO C.K. McClatchy – Trust 3, for the continued use and maintenance of an existing pier, two boathouses, sundeck with stairs, an adjustable landing, and two mooring buoys previously authorized by the Commission; and use and maintenance of two existing boat hoists and two boat lifts not previously authorized by the Commission ([Item 17, October 16, 2015](#)). That lease expired on October 15, 2025.

On December 12, 2024, the McClatchy trusts sold the upland property to GRB TAHOE, LLC. GRB TAHOE, LLC, is now applying for the issuance of a General Lease – Recreational Use. Accounting records show annual rent for the pier, two boathouses, two boat hoists, sundeck with stairs, adjustable landing, two boat lifts, and two mooring buoys was paid through October 15, 2025. Staff recommends accepting unauthorized compensation in the amount of \$1,501. The lease provisions regarding indemnity will apply from December 12, 2024, the date the Applicant took ownership of the upland property, through February 8, 2026, the day before the beginning of the new lease, ensuring the State is protected.

The subject improvements are privately owned and maintained and facilitate recreational boating. Recreational boating is a water-dependent use that is generally consistent with the common law Public Trust Doctrine. The California Legislature has identified private recreational boating facilities as an authorized use of Public Trust Land. (Pub. Resources Code, § 6503.5.)

The subject mooring buoys have existed for many years at this location, are located directly lakeward of the upland property, and occupy a relatively small area of the lake. TRPA registered the improvements on December 31, 2024 (Registration No. 10903).

The subject pier is built on pilings with the area immediately upland of the pier being flat with sand along the shoreline. The immediate upland topography is easily traversable, and public access for pedestrians and lake-related activities is available by passing over the pier within the Public Trust easement. The proposed lease includes a provision requiring that the Applicant post signs on each side of the pier to identify the designated public passageway within the Public Trust Easement. These signs are required to be in place at all times and will ensure that the public is aware of the designated passageway.

Although the sundeck with stairs is a private use of public property, and not a Public Trust consistent use, the sundeck structure does not expand the footprint of the

subject facilities. While new sundecks are not generally authorized, sundecks that have been in place for many years have been permitted, so long as they do not significantly interfere with Public Trust needs or activities. Additionally, the proposed lease contains terms such that the sundeck may not be expanded or rebuilt if it is substantially damaged.

The proposed lease does not alienate the State's fee simple interest or permanently impair public rights. The lease is limited to a 10-year term, does not grant the lessee exclusive rights to the lease premises, and reserves an easement to the public for Public Trust consistent uses. Upon termination of the lease, the lessee may be required to remove all improvements from state land and restore the lease premises to their original condition. The proposed lease requires the lessee to insure the lease premises and indemnify the State for any liability incurred as a result of the lessee's activities thereon. The lease also requires the payment of annual rent to compensate the people of the State for the occupation of the public land involved.

CLIMATE CHANGE:

INTRODUCTION:

Climate change significantly affects non-tidal lakes, such as Lake Tahoe, and its effects are increasing throughout the Sierra Nevada mountains. According to [California's Fourth Climate Change Assessment](#) (2018), the most significant impacts of climate change in the Sierra Nevada Region are more intense heat, precipitation extremes, declining snowpacks, and changes in streamflow timing. These impacts create hazardous conditions like flooding, landslides, wildfire, drought, extreme heat, and severe storms. Structures along the shores of lakes are particularly vulnerable to the more frequent and extreme weather events, year-to-year changes in total precipitation, and shifts in seasonal characteristics.

DATA & PROJECTIONS:

Temperatures in the Sierra Nevada are expected to increase six to ten degrees Fahrenheit on average by the end of the century, causing the snowline to shift upslope 1,500 to 3,000 feet in elevation ([California's Fourth Climate Change Assessment](#), 2018). The long-term warming trend will lead to warmer, shorter winters and longer, drier summers. The warmer winters will reduce winter snowpacks by up to 60 percent across most of the Sierra Nevada and will result in increased winter streamflows and floods and decreased spring and summer runoff. Loss of

snowpack is expected to dry soils 15 to 40 percent below their historical norms. Hotter, drier summer seasons and low water years will increase stress to vegetation, elevating wildfire risk and fire severity in the Tahoe Basin.

Dry winters will be punctuated with exceedingly wet years, and higher temperatures will result in more rain-on-snow events ([Integrated Vulnerability Assessment of Climate Change in the Lake Tahoe Basin](#), 2020). Atmospheric river systems will become more common. These events produce both flash floods and higher than normal seasonal flooding which may shift earlier in the year. Higher soil moisture will increase erosion and elevate landslide risk, particularly following intense wildfire seasons.

ANALYSIS:

The greatest vulnerability to recreational facilities is from flooding, landslides, and wildfire hazards ([Integrated Vulnerability Assessment of Climate Change in the Lake Tahoe Basin](#), 2020). The Sierra Nevada is expected to experience year-to-year variability in precipitation and may shift between extreme wet and dry periods. High precipitation years or successive years will result in higher lake levels, causing beaches to narrow and reducing public access. Surface runoff may carry more sediment into the lake, adversely impacting water quality, clarity, and increasing risk of algal blooms ([UC Davis Tahoe Environmental Research Center](#), 2024). Conversely, low lake levels will become normal during periods of extended drought. Low lake level conditions can create more expansive beaches and increased shoreline access in dry months. However, these conditions could make some shoreline areas too shallow for effective recreational use of piers, boat docks, and mooring buoys. During drought, structures will also be exposed to heat and wind that may accelerate deterioration or reduce the structural integrity of certain structures.

Additionally, atmospheric rivers and extreme weather events are expected to increase in the high Sierra. Storms may deviate from prevailing wind patterns for the region. Wind-driven waves can accelerate shoreline erosion in some areas or cause erosion in areas not typically subject to erosion. Winds can also increase wave damage on structures and boats along the lake.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

Improvements authorized under this lease may require more frequent inspection and maintenance to ensure they are not displaced during storm events. Watercraft moored to buoys, piers, or docks are also vulnerable to high wind events and

damaging waves. Replacing older structural components with materials designed to better withstand extreme heat, wind events, and storms can reduce the likelihood of degradation and damage to structures. Any future construction or activities on State land would require a separate authorization from the Commission.

Regular maintenance, as required by the lease, may reduce the risks from extreme temperatures and rain. Pursuant to the proposed lease, the Applicant acknowledges that the lease premises and adjacent upland are located in an area that may be subject to the effects of climate change.

CONCLUSION:

For all the reasons above, staff believes the issuance of this lease will not substantially interfere with Public Trust needs at this location, at this time, and for the term of the proposed lease; and is in the best interests of the State.

OTHER PERTINENT INFORMATION:

1. Approval or denial of the application is a discretionary action by the Commission. Each time the Commission approves or rejects the use of sovereign land, it exercises legislatively delegated authority and responsibility as trustee of the State's Public Trust lands as authorized by law. If the Commission denies the application, the Applicant may be required to remove the existing improvements. The lessee has no right to a new lease or to renewal of any previous lease.
2. This action is consistent with the "Leading Climate Activism" and "Meeting Evolving Public Trust Needs" Strategic Focus Areas of the Commission's 2021-2025 Strategic Plan.
3. Staff recommends that the Commission find that this activity is exempt from the requirements of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) as a categorically exempt project. The project is exempt under Class 1, Existing Facilities; California Code of Regulations, title 14, section 15301.

Authority: Public Resources Code section 21084 and California Code of Regulations, title 14, section 15061.

RECOMMENDED ACTION:

It is recommended that the Commission:

CEQA FINDING:

Find that the activity is exempt from the requirements of CEQA pursuant to California Code of Regulations, title 14, section 15061 as a categorically exempt project, Class 1, Existing Facilities; California Code of Regulations, title 14, section 15301.

PUBLIC TRUST AND STATE'S BEST INTERESTS:

1. Find that the existing pier, two boathouses, adjustable landing, two mooring buoys, two boat hoists, and two boat lifts will not substantially impair the public rights to navigation and fishing or substantially interfere with the Public Trust needs and values at this location, at this time, and for the term of the proposed lease, and are consistent with the common law Public Trust Doctrine.
2. Find that the existing and continuing use of the sundeck with stairs is not generally associated with Public Trust uses, but the current use does not substantially interfere with Public Trust needs and values at this location, at this time.
3. Find that issuing the proposed lease is in the best interests of the State.

AUTHORIZATION:

1. Accept compensation from the Applicant for the unauthorized occupation of State Land in the amount of \$1,501 for the period prior to February 9, 2026.
2. Authorize issuance of a General Lease – Recreational Use to the Applicant beginning February 9, 2026, for a term of 10 years, for the use of an existing pier, two boathouses, a sundeck with stairs, adjustable landing, two mooring buoys, two boat hoists, and two boat lifts; annual rent in the amount of \$4,723, with an annual Consumer Price Index adjustment; and liability insurance in an amount no less than \$1,000,000 per occurrence.