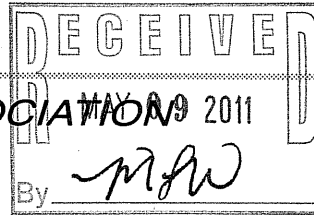


Tahoe Keys

PROPERTY OWNERS ASSOCIATION



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Lahontan Basin Plan Amendment – Aquatic Invasive Species

Comments from the Tahoe Keys Property Owners Association

May 2011

The Tahoe Keys Property Owners Association (Association) is comprised of 1529 owner/members. The Tahoe Keys is a master planned community located at the western edge of the City of South Lake Tahoe, about 1 mile north of the junction of state highways 50 and 89. The association or its members privately own all lots and canals.

The Association membership is very involved in, and concerned about the issue of Aquatic Invasive Species (AIS) at Lake Tahoe. About 30 years ago the first non-native weeds were spotted in Lake Tahoe. No one knows for sure where they came from, but it's safe to say that more than one introduction of these weed species has been made to Lake Tahoe, and probably in numerous locations. At least two invasive weed species (Eurasian Milfoil and Curly leaf pondweed) and two invasive fish species (Black Bass & Bluegill) now thrive in many of the harbors and marinas around the lake.

The Association has an annual weed control program that involves cutting and disposing of the weeds that encroach upon the navigation corridors. These techniques do not kill or eliminate these invasive weeds. The history of Milfoil and Curly leaf in North America shows a steady spread from the east to west coasts. The weeds spread from one fresh water body to another in numerous ways. Thousands of lakes and streams are affected.

Aquatic invasive weeds are spreading from the harbors and marinas to near-shore areas throughout Lake Tahoe. It is important that all agencies and organizations combine efforts to control, and where possible, eradicate AIS. Everyone must be vigilant to prevent re-introduction of AIS after infestations are destroyed, including guarding against introduction of AIS like Quagga and Zebra mussels.

The Association endeavors to be a good neighbor and is a partner-member of the Lake Tahoe Aquatic Invasive Species Working Group (WG). The WG is made up of representatives from many agencies, including researchers from UC Davis, University of Nevada-Reno, the Tahoe Regional Planning Agency, the Lahontan Region Water Quality Control Board, US Fish & Wildlife Service, US Forest Service, the Tahoe Resource Conservation District and many other state and local agencies.

The Association and the WG are cooperating in a multi-year study of AIS in the Tahoe Keys waterways. This includes a temperature/turbidity study, removal of non-native fish, and a dye study to track patterns of water movement throughout the canals. Other cooperative work being considered includes a 2-year test of non-chemical weed control techniques such as jute mats and permeable bottom barriers.

The Association commends the efforts by the Lahontan Board to amend the Basin Management Plan to include permitted exemptions that allow carefully planned and monitored used of aquatic herbicides. This is vital to the overall strategy of locating and destroying infestations of invasive weeds.

The Association rejects the notion spread by some organizations that established infestations of AIS cannot be controlled or eliminated. We are not ready to abandon this effort to destroy invasive weeds. Every reasonable alternative and solution must be tried and the best alternatives implemented.

The Association Board believes that the ultimate strategy to control and eradicate infestations of AIS must provide a wide variety of tools, and include use of aquatic herbicides that have been proven to be effective and safe throughout the United States.

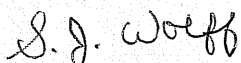
The Association supports inclusion of control techniques that are both safe AND economically feasible. Those who say that aquatic herbicides cannot ever be used at Lake Tahoe under any circumstances would doom this natural gem to the impacts AIS have on native fish and plants. If the techniques are limited to non-chemical methods that may be highly expensive, few if any private or public organizations will be able to afford to employ their use. Banning any use of aquatic herbicides also prevents adopting future advances in herbicide design and technology.

Aquatic herbicides must be one of the tools that are authorized. Special safe-guard techniques can be employed now and in the future that assure that aquatic herbicides do not have impacts upon open-lake environments here at Lake Tahoe.

The Lahontan Basin plan amendment will require strict standards be met by any project proponents, assuring that the herbicides used will not adversely affect the Lake Tahoe environment.

Approval of use of herbicides requires that these substances dissipate to an inert undetectable state within specific timeframes. Domestic water supplies will not be affected.

The Tahoe Keys, due to its geographic location, physical characteristics and isolation make it possible to use herbicides, in a carefully designed and controlled manner, without affecting the open-lake areas of Lake Tahoe.



JOEY WOLFF
President, Tahoe Keys Property Owners Association