

THE LAKE TAHOE BASIN FEDERAL GRANTS PROGRAM
FOR URBAN STORM WATER QUALITY
IMPROVEMENT PROJECTS
STATUS REPORT
1984 THROUGH 2015

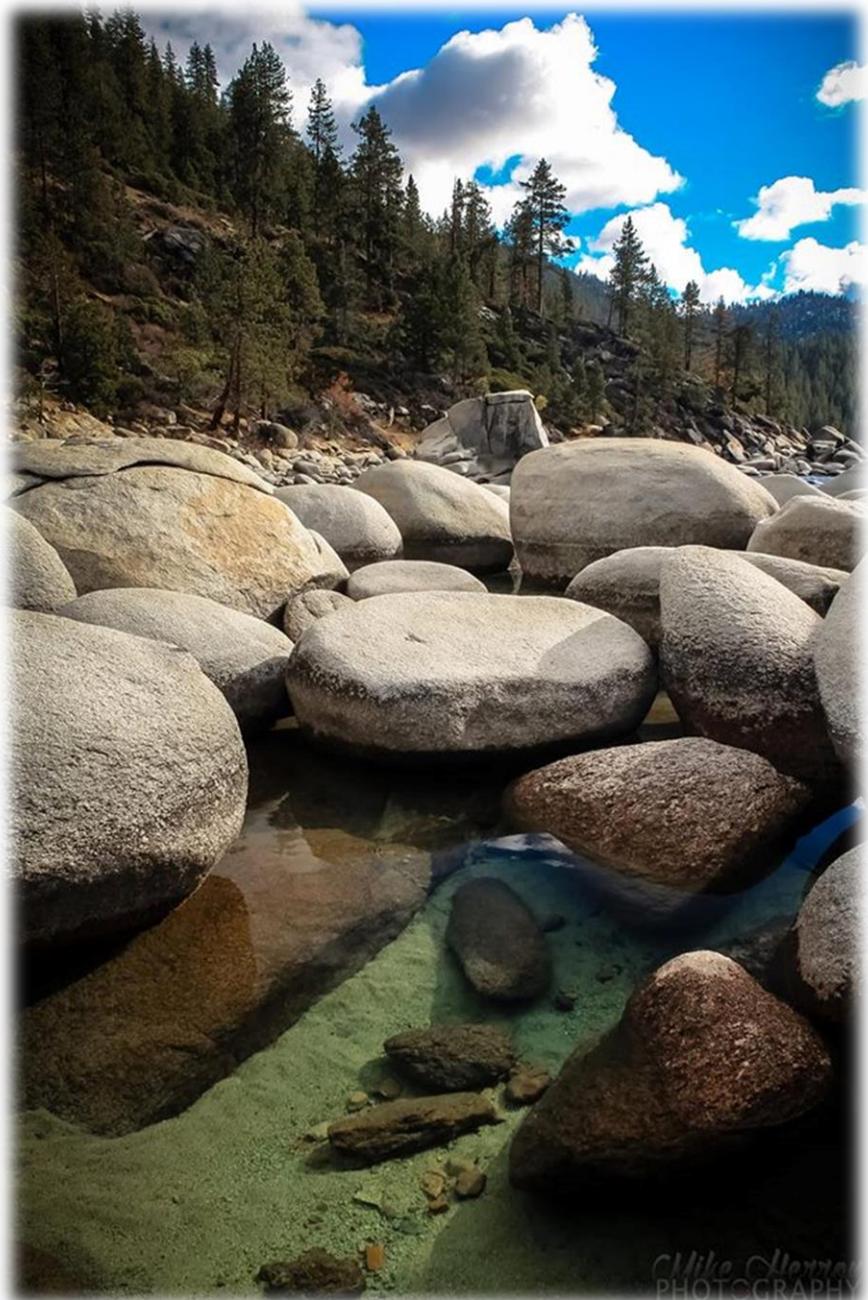


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Section I: Introduction and Background

The Lake Tahoe Basin Management Unit has administered a federal erosion control grants program (Federal Grants Program) to local governments since 1983. The purpose of this program is to provide federal funds to local jurisdictions for the planning, design and implementation of projects to reduce the volume of pollutants from urban storm water discharge to Lake Tahoe.

Although urban storm water was identified early on as a contributor to the decline in Lake Tahoe Clarity, the Lake Tahoe Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) Report (EPA, 2011), concludes more quantitatively that the majority of pollutants affecting Lake Tahoe clarity, is coming from urban storm water. The primary pollutant of concern is fine sediment (<16 microns), with 72% of discharges to the Lake attributed to urban storm water. The construction of projects to reduce sources of urban erosion and provide treatment to reduce pollutant loads in urban storm water before it discharges to Lake Tahoe, remains the most critical need to achieving the pollutant reduction targets in the Lake Tahoe TMDL Report, and reversing declines in Lake Tahoe Clarity.

The Tahoe Regional Planning Agency (TRPA) maintains a current 5-year list of Environmental Improvement Projects identified as needed to achieve the Lake Tahoe clarity goals and TMDL pollutant reduction targets, within urban areas. Projects on the EIP Stormwater Management Program list for public right-of ways within local government jurisdiction, are eligible for Federal Grant funding provided through the LTBMU.

1) Authority and Funding Sources for Lake Tahoe Federal Grants Program

During the life of the program the legislative authority and funding for the Federal Grants program has fluctuated. Below is a brief history:

1984 through 1998: The authority for the Federal Grants program was provided through the Burton-Santini Act (PL 96-586). The funding was provided through direct appropriations from Congress to the US Forest Service State and Private Forestry Program, as a direct earmark to Lake Tahoe. Annual funding levels ranged between \$0.5 to \$2.5 million, and no funding was appropriated at all in 1995 and 1998. Allocations to local governments were determined through a formula, based on the amount of environmentally sensitive private lands acquired within that jurisdiction, and put under federal ownership under the Burton-Santini Act. No state or local match was required, although State funded grant programs exceeded Federal awards by an approximately 10 to 1 ratio. Burton-Santini expired after 1998.

1999 -2001: The authority for the Lake Tahoe Federal Grants program was included in the Economic Action Program (EAP) under the Cooperative Forestry Assistance Act (1978 as Amended). Funding again provided under the Omnibus Bill, through direct congressional earmark to the US Forest Service State and Private Forestry Programs, with a direct earmark to the LTBMU. For the first time the selection of projects was based on merit, based on recommendations from an interagency Technical Advisory Committee (TAC). A one-to-one state and/or local match also became a requirement for federal funding. During this brief time period, Caltrans and NDOT were also eligible to receive Federal Grant awards for Basin projects.

2002 – 2009: Authorization for the Lake Tahoe Federal Grants program was provided through the Lake Tahoe Restoration Act (LTRA, PL 106-506). Funding was still provided through direct congressional

earmarks to the US Forest Service through 2005. However in 2005, funding also began to come in through the Southern Nevada Public Lands Management Act (SNPLMA), with a fixed authorization and funding limit established at \$10 million/year. Project selection was still primarily based on merit as recommended by the TAC, and a one-to-one state and local match still required. Eligibility for grants were limited to “local governmental jurisdictions”. The LTRA expired in 2009, and as of the writing of this report every effort to reestablish it has failed. A revised LTRA has been reintroduced to the current session of Congress, as of the writing of this report.

2005 through 2012: Authorization and funding was provided through SNPLMA, with Grant awards from the Bureau of Land Management to the Lake Tahoe Basin Management Unit. There were no direct earmarks through the US Forest service budget, after 2005. Allocations were again primarily based on merit, but also ensured that each local governmental jurisdiction continues to get a piece of the pie. A one-to-one state and local match was still required. Awards after 2012 consist only of returned funds from USFS administration accounts as well as returned funds from completed projects.

2) Grant Program Partners

The Grants program involves a variety of partners including local governmental jurisdictions, and State regulatory, funding, and management agencies. The following describes the players involved, and the nature of these partnerships.

a. Local Jurisdictions-

These are the local governmental agencies that are eligible and have elected to receive funds, and implement projects through the Federal Erosion Control Grants Program. They include*:

- Placer County
- El Dorado County
- Washoe County
- Douglas County – (*including all the General Improvement Districts within Douglas County).
- City of South Lake Tahoe
- Nevada Tahoe Conservation District (NTCD)
- Tahoe Resource Conservation District (TRCD)
- South Lake Tahoe Public Utility District (STPUD)
- North Tahoe Public Utility District (NTPUD)
- Carson City Rural Area

**Prior to passage of the LTRA, The Nevada Department of Transportation (NDOT) and the California Department of Transportation (Caltrans) received funds during a short period for storm water treatment projects on state highways within the Lake Tahoe Basin. During this time period the authority for the program (Economic Action Programs, see above) did not limit grants to only local jurisdictions. Soon after the LTRA was passed, a legal opinion was requested from the Office of General Council regarding what agencies qualified for federal grants under the definition of “local jurisdictions”, and it was determined that these State agencies were not eligible.*

b. Match Funding Partners

The States of Nevada and California have always provided a substantial amount of Grant funding to the local jurisdictions for the implementation of urban storm water treatment projects. However a required documented one to one match of State funds to Federal awards did not begin until 2002. Since the State had up until then been outspending the Federal Grants program at a ratio of almost 10 to 1, this added a constraint to the program that did not seem necessary to ensure State and local sources were contributing there “fair share”. None the less the requirement has held, and the US Forest Service worked with the Grantees to structure grant awards to document State match programmatically.

The primary State funding partners for the Lake Tahoe Urban Storm water Improvement Program has been the Nevada Division of State Lands (NDSL), and the California Tahoe Conservancy (CTC). The California Department of Transportation (Caltrans) and the Nevada Department of Transportation (NDOT) have also contributed funding for projects which had a nexus with State Highways. There have been relatively minor contributions from local sources, however matching funds have also been contributed through the TRPA mitigation funds. Environmental mitigation funds are generated from fees paid by property owners to offset the impacts of their new development projects. The funds are then distributed to local jurisdictions by TRPA to help pay for larger-scale efforts to improve air and water quality.

c. Regulatory Partners

There are three primary regulatory agencies which have a nexus to the Federal Grants Program. The Lahontan Regional Water Quality Control Board (Lahontan), and the Nevada Department of Environmental Protection (NDEP_ developed the Lake Tahoe TMDL, which was adopted by Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) in 2011. Following adoption of the Lake Tahoe TMDL, Lahontan and NDEP developed an Lake Clarity Crediting Program for urban runoff discharges to track the accomplishment of projects within each jurisdiction in reducing pollutants from urban storm water.

As previously described, the TRPA, maintains a list of Urban Storm water Treatment projects needed, and assists in the tracking of TMDL implementation accomplishments through its EIP Tracking database. The TPRA, Lahontan, and NDEP, are all involved in the review and regulatory permitting of individual urban storm water treatment projects.

3. Interagency Working Groups

The partner agencies described above also participate in two interagency working groups critical to the program. These are described further below

a. Project Review and Recommendation TAC

This Technical Advisory Committee (TAC) was convened annually by the USFS to assist in the review of Federal Grant proposals and provide recommendations for award of federal grant funds. The Project Review and Recommendation TAC included representatives from the following partner agencies:

Lahontan Regional Water Quality Control Board (LRWQCB)
Nevada Department of Environmental Protection (NDEP)
Nevada Division of State Lands (NDSL)
California Tahoe Conservancy (CTC)
Tahoe Regional Planning Agency (TRPA)

The Natural Resources Conservation Service and the California Department of Forestry have also intermittently served on the Project Review and Recommendations TAC.

b. Storm Water Quality Improvement Committee (SWQIC)

The SWQIC was initiated in 2004 by the Director of the California Tahoe Conservancy, who was also a member of the Tahoe Basin Interagency Executives Steering Committee (TIE-SC). The TIE-SC meets periodically to facilitate coordination between all the various agencies involved in the Tahoe Basin Environmental Improvement Program. SWQIC provides updates to the TIE-SC at least annually, and is charged with seeking ways to increase the efficacy of implementation of urban storm water quality improvement projects, including actively identifying and resolving barriers in the effective planning and implementation of projects to streamline the project delivery process. The SWQIC consists of representatives from all the implementing, regulatory, and funding agencies within the urban storm water quality improvement program.

The SWQIC meets about six times a year, and have tackled a wide variety of tasks including producing guidelines for the development and timely review of project planning and design documents, guidelines for cost-effective monitoring, and input into the scope and scale of the Lake Tahoe Interagency Tributary Water Quality Monitoring Program. Although much of this work was done directly by SWQIC members through various subcommittees, some of this work was performed by contractors or other institutions. Over the years, the Federal Grants program has been asked to fund a variety of products and work related to these efforts. Appendix A provides a description of the products/work that has been partially funded by the Federal Grants program. Since funding these efforts reduced the amount of funding available to award to on the ground projects, these efforts required prior approval from the SWQIC before commitment of Federal Grant funds to these efforts.

Section II. Program Accomplishments

Allocations of Federal funding for award to urban storm water treatment projects ended in 2012, with the end of the SNPLMA program. Between 1984 and 2014, over \$100.3 million has been awarded by the LTBMU. Of this, \$28.1 million was awarded between 1984 and 2004, with an average of about \$1.3 million a year in federal funds. After the passage of SNPLMA, the federal urban storm water grants program increased dramatically, with federal awards increasing to an average of \$9.3 million a year. Under SNPLMA a total of \$72.1 million was awarded between 2005 and 2014.

An additional \$6.4 million has been spent by the LTBMU for administrative expenses (\$4.2 M) and special projects approved by SWQIC to improve implementation of the Tahoe Urban Storm Water Quality Improvement Program (\$2.2M).

Figure 1 displays the distribution of funds under the Grants Program from 1984 through 2015**.

***Only LTBMU administration expenses were funded in 2015*

Figure 1: Distribution of Federal Grants Program Funding between 1984 and 2015 (rounded to nearest million \$).

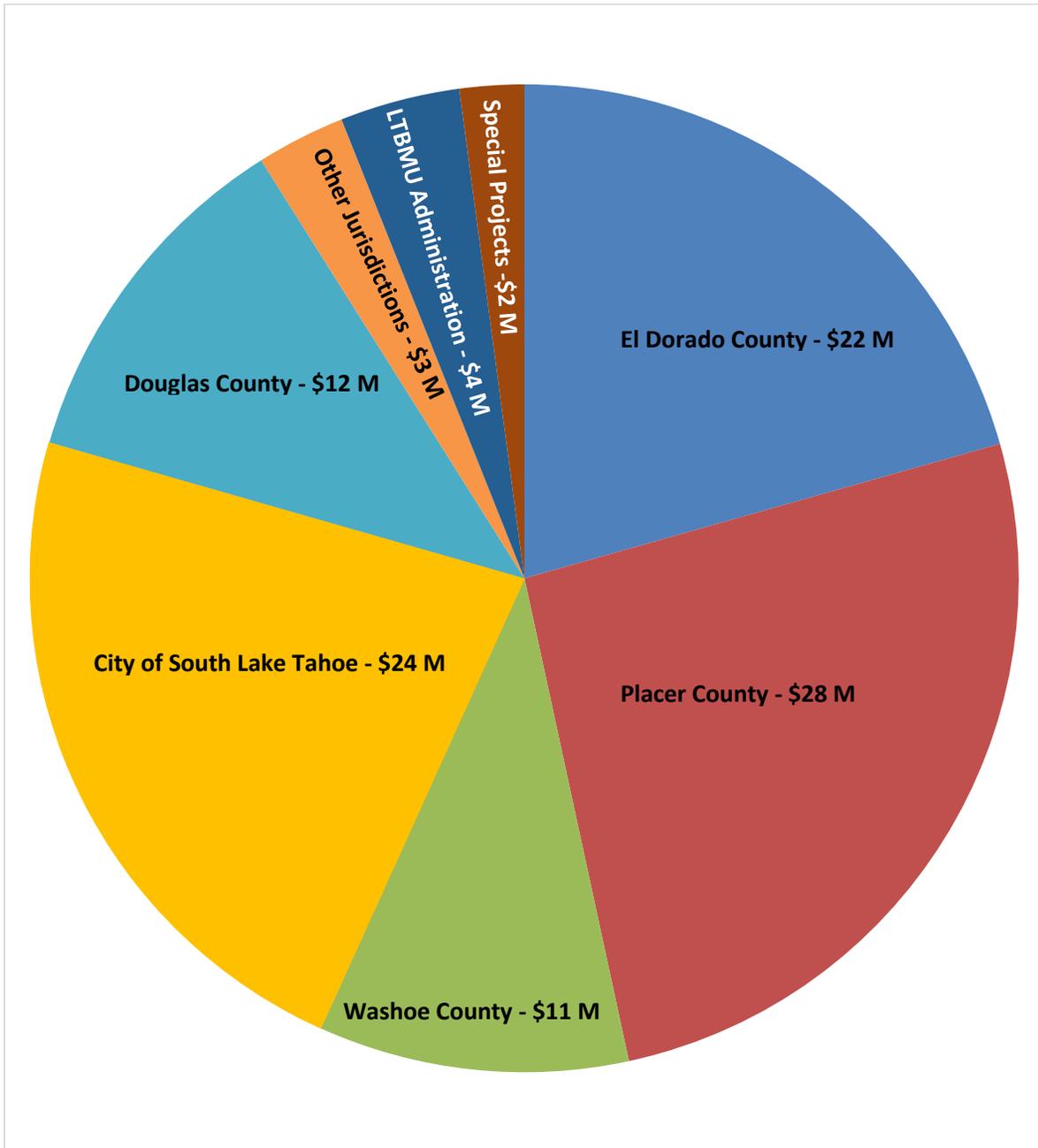


Table B1 through B3, in Appendix B, provides tabular details on the annual distribution of Federal Grant Awards. Table B4 displays tabular data on annual LTBMU administration expenses and awards to Special Projects.

The Projects

The vast majority of funding awarded through the Federal Grants Program has gone towards the planning and implementation of projects to reduce sources of erosion along public right of ways, and reduce and/or treat urban storm water runoff before it reaches Lake Tahoe. This has included relatively straightforward measures such as constructing retaining walls and installing curb and gutter, to the use of a variety of emerging storm water treatment technologies.

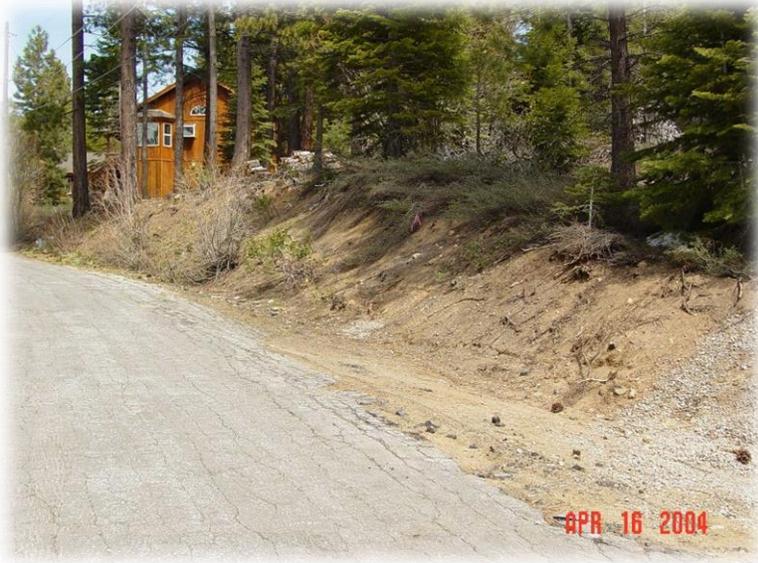


Figure 2a: Apalachee Phase I Erosion Control Project, El Dorado County, pre -construction (2004)



Figure 2b: Apalachee Phase I Erosion Control Project, post construction (2007)



Figure 4: Bijou Area Erosion Control Project - City of South Lake Tahoe, constructed in 2014. Water quality treatment approach relies on collecting urban runoff in an underground vault, and pumping water approximately 0.5 mile upslope to a series of large infiltration basins; (upper left) – computer brain for pumps, (upper right)- pump and pipes exiting collection vault,(bottom) – pumped water discharging into upslope infiltration basin.

A smaller portion of this funding has gone towards the implementation of stream channel or stream environment zone restoration projects, and focused Urban Storm water Treatment BMP effectiveness monitoring studies (described further in Section III. Monitoring).

Individual awards funded various phases of project development, and often one or more projects in a single award, in conjunction with efforts funded through State funds. Therefore, it is not meaningful to report accomplishments in terms of numbers of projects funded or completed. That being said, Appendix C displays a detailed list of the individual grant awards, as well as the state and local match funds documented for each federal grant award, for each jurisdiction. This table does not include a complete accounting of State Grant Awards to projects that were not matched with Federal Grants.

A consistent requirement for projects funded under the Federal Grants Program, is that funds were awarded to one or more projects listed on the Tahoe Regional Planning Agencies Environmental Improvement Program for Urban Storm Water Quality Improvement.

Section III. Monitoring

A variety of techniques have been used by project implementers to monitor the effectiveness of urban storm water treatment BMPs and overall project effectiveness. Most of the implementing agencies perform periodic visual inspection and photo points towards this purpose. This monitoring has documented considerable success in stabilizing sources of sediment along public right of ways.

However in the early 2000's it became obvious that there was a dearth of quantitative information regarding the effectiveness of various urban storm water treatment BMPs such as constructed wetlands and basins, and urban storm water treatment vaults and filters, particularly under the unique climate and geology of the Lake Tahoe Basin. The implementing agencies felt this hindered their efforts in designing effective projects. USFS funded a number of grants designed to answer specific questions generated by project implementers, related to urban storm water treatment BMP effectiveness. After the completion of these efforts the LTBMU contracted a consultant to perform a synthesis of the results provided in these efforts, including studies funded through other sources (2nd Nature, 2006). The resulting report, including a list of all the monitoring studies evaluated, is posted on the LTBMU public website.

The report concluded that although all the BMPs evaluated demonstrated a certain level of effectiveness, they were limits associated with each type of BMP, particularly if that BMP was not adequately maintained. The report also concluded there is a need for preliminary water quality evaluations to identify target pollutants in order to select and design appropriate BMPs, as well as a watershed treatment train approach for complete storm water quality improvements prior to discharge to Lake Tahoe.

Soon after this report, it was determined a more comprehensive regional approach to urban storm water monitoring was desired to advance knowledge regarding BMP and project effectiveness monitoring, resulting in funding the RSWMP and IMP described in Appendix A.

Individual studies to evaluate BMP effectiveness monitoring has continued, largely funded through sources other than the federal grants program. The Lahontan Regional Water Quality Control Board and

NDEP will provide annual reporting of accomplishments in treating urban sources of pollution through an annual Lake Tahoe TMDL Program Performance Report (Lahontan and NDEP, 2015) as well as relevant information from scientific and technical studies through an annual Lake Tahoe TMDL Findings and Program Recommendations Memo (Lahontan and NDEP, 2015). Findings from recent annual reports have highlighted the need to address wintertime traction abrasives, the need for storm water treatment BMP maintenance to sustain effectiveness, and the cost effectiveness of source control BMPs compared to storm water treatment BMPs.

The Tahoe Environmental Research Center (TERC) operation by UC Davis continues to provide annual reporting of the results of various monitoring and research studies related to the water quality of Lake Tahoe, though an annual State of the Lake Report (UC Davis, 2015)

Section IV. Future of Program

Long term measurements conducted by UC Davis, indicate that declining trends in Lake Tahoe's clarity appear to be tapering off. However in recent years there has been a perceived increase in near shore water quality problems manifested by increases in the growth and number of algae species, which feed on dissolved nutrients.

There continues to be a need to support the implementation of capital projects by local jurisdictions for urban sediment source control and storm water treatment of fine sediments and nutrients. Although there has been tremendous progress in completing projects funded through both State and Federal Grants Programs; the information currently contained in the TRPA's EIP tracker database indicates there is an estimated unfunded need of \$45 million to complete the planning, design, and implementation of listed urban storm water treatment projects planned within public right of ways over the next five years. There will also continue to be a need to monitor the effectiveness of urban storm water BMPs, and project and program effectiveness, and to maintain existing improvements.

Continued federal support will likely be needed to complete the implementation of urban storm water quality improvement projects by local jurisdictions, under the structure of the Lake Tahoe Environmental Improvement Program and the Lake Tahoe TMDL.

References

Northwest Hydraulics Consultants. 2004. Formulating and Evaluating Alternatives for Water Quality Improvement Projects. West Sacramento. CA.

Lahontan and NDEP. 2011. Final Lake Tahoe Total Maximum Daily Load Report. Lahontan Regional Water Quality Control Board and Nevada Department of Environmental Protection

Lahontan and NDEP. 2015. Lake Tahoe TMDL. Program 2015 Performance Report. Lahontan Regional Water Quality Control Board and Nevada Department of Environmental Protection

Lahontan and NDEP. 2015. Lake Tahoe TMDL Program 2015 Findings & Program Recommendations Memo. Lahontan Regional Water Quality Control Board and Nevada Department of Environmental Protection

2nd Nature Inc, 2006. Lake Tahoe BMP Monitoring Evaluation Process; Synthesis of Existing Research, Santa Cruz California.

UC Davis TERC. 2015. 2015 State of the Lake Report. University of California Davis, Davis, CA.

Appendix A: Summary of SQIC Approved Special Projects, partially funded through Federal Grants Program

Formulating and Evaluating Alternatives (FEA) Guidance Document (2007)

The Federal Grants program provided \$53,000 to this effort through a cost share agreement with the California Tahoe Conservancy, which provided a 50% match. This document describes methods applicable to the initial stages of project design; specifically, formulating and evaluating project alternatives. It is intended to assist implementing agencies in defining a consistent and efficient process to deliver projects that meet the goals of the Nevada and California program guidelines and comply with engineering standards. This document suggests recommended information collection, compilation, and analysis procedures to formulate and evaluate project alternatives and to select a preferred design alternative.

Guidelines for Urbans Storm water Treatment Project Effectiveness Monitoring –RSWMP (2008)

The Federal Grants program provided a total of \$245,000 to this effort through cost share agreements with the University of California, Davis and the University of Nevada, Reno. A 25% match was provided by both of the academic institutions as well. The resulting documents outlined a conceptual strategy for designing a Regional Storm water Monitoring Program (RSWMP) to evaluate the effectiveness of specific urban storm water BMPS , quantify the effectiveness of urbans storm water treatment projects, and assess trends in improving overall urban storm water quality. This effort led to the next step described below.

Implementors’ Monitoring Program (2013)

The Federal grants program provided a total of \$750,000 to this effort through a Grant to the Tahoe Resource Conservation District. A 50% match was provided by a combination of the TRCD, El Dorado County, Placer County, the City of South Lake Tahoe and the Nevada Department of Transportation. Through this effort, a collaborative monitoring plan was developed to meet the pollutant load reduction NPDES monitoring requirements for all the California and Nevada jurisdictions urban storm water treatment projects. This plan was accepted by the Lahontan Regional Water Quality Control Board and the Nevada Department of Environmental Protection in 2013. The grant is now funding the collection and analysis of data under this monitoring plan, from 2013 through 2016. Further description regarding current analysis results from this program is provided in Section III. Monitoring.

Lake Tahoe Interagency Tributary Water Quality Monitoring Program (LTIMP)

The LTIMP program is a network of gauged tributary water quality monitoring sites located throughout the Lake Tahoe Basin, maintained by the US Geological Service. Data collected at these sites includes stream flows, and water quality parameters related to fine sediment and nutrients. This network has been in place since 1978, and is primary funded by the Tahoe Regional Planning Agency and the USGS. In 2006, the USGS was unable to maintain the existing network with the existing available funding. It was recognized that data from these sites benefited the local jurisdictions in planning and designing urban storm water treatment projects, and SQUIC was asked to approve allocating supplemental funding from the Federal Grants program to supplement their available budgets. A total of \$1.3 million

was provided to augment the LTIMP funding from 2006 through 2012 (see Table 4B). However once funding for the Federal Grants program ceased, support for LTIMP from this program was also discontinued. As a result the LTIMP program has been redesigned to support a much smaller number of sites throughout the basin.

Appendix B: Total Annual Federal Grants by Jurisdiction

Table B1: Total Annual Federal Grant Awards by Jurisdiction

Year	El Dorado County	Placer County	Washoe County	City of South Lake Tahoe	Douglas County (including NTCD and GIDs)	Other Jurisdictions	Total Grant Awards
1984	\$ 786,114	\$ 1,370,501	\$ 130,243	\$ 163,672	\$ 284,816	\$ -	\$ 2,735,346
1985	\$ -	\$ 600,249	\$ 269,995	\$ -	\$ 519,345	\$ -	\$ 1,389,589
1986	\$ 786,702	\$ 533,241		\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,319,943
1987	\$ 45,480	\$ 1,910,338		\$ 447,355	\$ 108,361	\$ -	\$ 2,511,534
1988	\$ 435,000	\$ 437,039	\$ 321,359	\$ -	\$ 300,349	\$ -	\$ 1,493,747
1989	\$ 635,405	\$ 62,888		\$ 15,631	\$ 1,430,981	\$ -	\$ 2,144,905
1990	\$ 254,134	\$ -		\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 254,134
1991	\$ 145,866	\$ 354,784	\$ 364,216	\$ -	\$ 701,993	\$ -	\$ 1,566,859
1992	\$ 350,766	\$ 1,024,452		\$ 45,209	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,420,427
1993		\$ -	\$ 253,614	\$ -	\$ 411,413	\$ -	\$ 665,027
1994	\$ 77,058	\$ 178,662		\$ 25,000	\$ 355,392	\$ -	\$ 636,112
1995	\$ -	\$ 255,902	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 255,902
1996	\$ -	\$ 49,434	\$ 80,562	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 208,120	\$ 338,116
1997	\$ 5,777	\$ 240,991		\$ -	\$ -	\$ 5,487	\$ 252,255
1998	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 143,777	\$ -	\$ 282,679	\$ -	\$ 426,456
1999	\$ 75,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 168,000	\$ 407,000	\$ -	\$ 650,000
2000	\$ 100,000	\$ 146,000	\$ -	\$ 100,000	\$ 333,051	\$ 47,495	\$ 726,546
2001	\$ 166,955	\$ 493,820	\$ -	\$ 260,000	\$ 632,737	\$ 378,434	\$ 1,931,946
2002	\$ 340,151	\$ 441,070	\$ 95,750	\$ 793,973	\$ 1,211,126	\$ 231,529	\$ 3,113,599
2003	\$ 200,000	\$ 1,094,500	\$ 504,250	\$ 323,120	\$ 355,235	\$ 55,283	\$ 2,532,388
2004	\$ -	\$ 400,124	\$ 575,000	\$ -	\$ 837,852	\$ -	\$ 1,812,976
2005	\$ 2,105,000	\$ 1,400,000	\$ 894,161	\$ 5,001,500	\$ -	\$ 137,500	\$ 9,538,161
2006	\$ 2,856,544	\$ 2,129,800	\$ 878,860	\$ 3,000,000	\$ 394,239	\$ -	\$ 9,259,443
2007	\$ 2,200,000	\$ 2,600,000	\$ 627,266	\$ 2,483,774	\$ 412,055	\$ 178,761	\$ 8,501,856
2008	\$ 2,187,018	\$ 2,600,000	\$ 372,136	\$ 1,625,000	\$ 1,036,022	\$ 229,575	\$ 8,049,751
2009	\$ 2,173,040	\$ 2,408,724	\$ 1,269,901	\$ 2,365,000	\$ -	\$ 468,967	\$ 8,685,632
2010	\$ 2,175,000	\$ 2,000,000	\$ 926,384	\$ 2,400,000	\$ 571,890	\$ 454,634	\$ 8,527,908
2011	\$ 2,200,000	\$ 2,370,000	\$ 1,500,000		\$ 300,000	\$ 283,349	\$ 6,653,349
2012			\$ 130,611	\$ 2,626,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 2,756,611
2013	\$ 1,705,000	\$ 2,656,276		\$ 2,373,618	\$ 1,518,496	\$ 424,468	\$ 8,677,858
2014			\$ 1,500,000				\$ 1,500,000
2015							no awards
TOTAL	\$ 22,006,010	\$ 27,758,795	\$10,838,085	\$24,216,852	\$12,405,032	\$3,103,602	\$100,328,375
SNPLMA	\$ 17,601,602	\$ 18,164,800	\$ 8,099,319	\$ 21,874,892	\$ 4,232,702	\$ 2,177,254	\$ 72,150,569
pre-SNPLMA	\$ 4,404,408	\$ 9,593,995	\$ 2,738,766	\$ 2,341,960	\$ 8,172,330	\$ 926,348	\$ 28,177,807

Green highlight - SNPLMA (Southern Nevada Public Lands Management Act) Funding.

Table B2: Total Annual Federal Grant Awards within Douglas County

Year	Total Douglas County Jurisdictions	Douglas County	Nev Tahoe CD	Cave Rock GID	Kingsbury GID	Lakeridge GID	Logan Creek GID	Roundhill GID	Skyland
1984	\$ 284,816	\$ 284,816	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
1985	\$ 519,345	\$ 519,345	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
1986	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
1987	\$ 108,361	\$ 108,361	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
1988	\$ 300,349	\$ 300,349	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
1989	\$ 1,430,981	\$ 1,430,981	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
1990	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
1991	\$ 701,993	\$ 701,993	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
1992	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
1993	\$ 411,413	\$ 411,413	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
1994	\$ 355,392	\$ 355,392	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
1995	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
1996	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
1997	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
1998	\$ 282,679	\$ 282,679	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
1999	\$ 407,000	\$ 407,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
2000	\$ 333,051	\$ 333,051	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
2001	\$ 632,737	\$ 115,000	\$ 207,200	\$ 28,270	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 82,267	\$ 200,000	\$ -
2002	\$ 1,211,126	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 90,357	\$ 373,752	\$ 75,000	\$ -	\$ 440,137	\$231,880
2003	\$ 355,235	\$ 118,050	\$ 117,652	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 119,533	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
2004	\$ 837,852	\$ -	\$ 364,239	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 473,613	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
2005	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
2006	\$ 394,239	\$ 137,588	\$ 256,651	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
2007	\$ 412,055	\$ 300,000	\$ 112,055						
2008	\$ 1,036,022	\$ 876,672	\$ 159,350						
2009	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -						
2010	\$ 571,890	\$ 248,616	\$ 323,274						
2011	\$ 300,000		\$ 300,000						
2012	\$ -								
2013	\$ 1,518,496		\$ 1,457,896						\$ 60,600
2014									
2015									
Total	\$ 12,405,032	\$ 6,931,306	\$ 3,298,317	\$ 118,627	\$ 373,752	\$ 668,146	\$ 82,267	\$ 640,137	\$292,480

Table B3: Total Annual Federal Grant Awards for Other Jurisdictions

Year	Total Other	Carson City	Caltrans	NDOT	North Tahoe PUD	South Tahoe PUD
1984	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
1985	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
1986	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
1987	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
1988	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
1989	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
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1994	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
1995	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
1996	\$ 208,120	\$ 208,120	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
1997	\$ 5,487	\$ 5,487	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
1998	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
1999	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
2000	\$ 47,495	\$ -	\$ 47,495	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
2001	\$ 378,434	\$ -	\$ 199,897	\$ 178,537	\$ -	\$ -
2002	\$ 231,529	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 95,381	\$ -	\$ 136,148
2003	\$ 55,283	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 16,934	\$ -	\$ 38,349
2004	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
2005	\$ 137,500	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 137,500
2006	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
2007	\$ 178,761	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 178,761
2008	\$ 229,575	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 229,575
2009	\$ 468,967	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 468,967
2010	\$ 454,634	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 454,634
2011	\$ 283,349	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 126,479	\$ 156,870
2012	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
2013	\$ 424,468	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 216,564	\$ 207,904
2014	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
2015	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Total	\$ 3,103,602	\$ 213,607	\$ 247,392	\$ 290,852	\$ 343,043	\$ 2,008,708

Table B4: Total Annual Expenditures for LTBMU Administration Expenses and Special Projects

Year	USFS Admin	SQUIC Projects	Project Name	Cooperator
1984	\$ -			
1985	\$ -			
1986	\$ -			
1987	\$ -			
1988	\$ -			
1989	\$ -			
1990	\$ -			
1991	\$ -			
1992	\$ -			
1993	\$ 48,000			
1994	\$ 180			
1995	\$ -			
1996	\$ 50,000			
1997	\$ 50,000			
1998	\$ -			
1999	\$ 50,000			
2000	\$ 50,000			
2001	\$ 79,000			
2002	\$ 244,944			
2003	\$ 113,500			
2004	\$ 183,024			
2005	\$ 149,570			
2006	\$ 298,883	\$ 50,000	LTIMP Augmentation	USGS
2007	\$ 288,429	\$ 142,143	LTIMP Augmentation (\$89K) & FEA Guidelines (\$53K)	USGS & CTC
2008	\$ 306,889	\$ 450,225	LTIMP Augmentation (\$205,225) & RSWMP (\$245K)	USGS & UCD /UNR
2009	\$ 307,573	\$ 258,425	LTIMP Augmentation	USGS
2010	\$ 374,780	\$ 250,000	LTIMP Augmentation	USGS
2011	\$ 373,083	\$ 175,000	LTIMP Augmentation	USGS
2012	\$ 368,554	\$ 175,000	LTIMP Augmentation	USGS
2013	\$ 296,420	\$ 750,000	IMP Monitoring Program	TRCD
2014	\$ 272,422			
2015	\$ 288,728			
Total	\$ 4,193,979	\$ 2,250,793		

Appendix C: Distribution of Federal Grant Awards by Project, Year, and Jurisdiction

Table C1: Annual Federal Grants to Projects By Jurisdiction

Project Name	Federal Funding	State - Local Funding/Match	Grant Date	Finish Date	Other Purpose
City of South Lake Tahoe					
Bijou-Wildwood	\$ 163,672	\$ 3,197,768	1984	1988	SEZ
Stateline	\$ 447,355	\$ 1,636,092	1987	2001	
Lake Christopher	\$ 15,631	\$ 204,500	1989	1993	SEZ
Stateline WQ Monitoring	\$ 45,209	\$ -	1992	2002	MON
Cove East Ped Easement	\$ 25,000	\$ -	1994	1994	ACCESS
Rocky Point Phases 1 & 4	\$ 168,000	\$ 3,844,750	1999	2003	
Rocky Point Phases 1 & 4	\$ 100,000		2000	2003	
Rocky Point Phases 3 & 4	\$ 200,000		2001	2003	
CURTEM - Park Ave BMP	\$ 60,000	\$ 76,500	2001	2003	MON
CURTEM - Park Ave/Rocky Point Phase 2	\$ 90,000	\$ 90,000	2002	2007	MON
Ski Run Blvd - Curb, Gutter, Bike Trail	\$ 525,000	\$ 1,550,000	2002	2004	
Chemical Treatment Method Pilot	\$ 178,973	\$ 178,973	2002	2007	MON
Rocky Point Phases 3 & 4	\$ 50,000	\$ 50,000	2003	2008	
CURTEM - Park Ave BMP Phase 3	\$ 30,000	\$ 30,000	2003	2005	MON
Chemical Treatment Method Pilot Phase 2	\$ 43,120	\$ 43,120	2003	2007	MON
Sierra Tract	\$ 200,000	\$ -	2003	2008	
Round 5: \$ 5,001,500		\$ 5,001,500			
Sierra Tract	\$ 628,000		2005	2009	
Groundwater Impacts of Infiltration Basins	\$ 260,000		2005	2008	MON
Rocky Point Phase 3 & 4	\$ 3,250,000		2005	2007	
ECO Toxicity Load Pollutant Testing-Chem Treatment	\$ 88,500		2005	2007	MON
Al Tahoe	\$ 775,000		2005	2009	
Round 6: \$3,000,000					
Sierra Tract Phase1	\$ 3,000,000	\$ 3,000,000	2006	2012	
Round 7: \$2,483,774					
Rocky Point Phase 3	\$ 2,483,774	\$ 2,483,774	2007	2012	
Round 8 : \$1,625,000		\$ 1,625,000			
Al Tahoe Phase 1A	\$ 725,000		2008	2013	
Sierra Tract Phase 4	\$ 400,000		2008	2012	
Bijou Phase 1	\$ 500,000		2008	2012	
Round 9: \$2,365,000		\$ 2,365,000			
Al Tahoe Phase 1A	\$ 694,000		2009	2013	
Bijou Phase 1	\$ 1,671,000		2009	2014	
Round 10: , \$2,400,000		\$ 2,400,000			
Bijou Phase 1	\$ 1,500,000		2010	2014	
Al Tahoe Phase 2	\$ 748,760		2010	2013	
Sierra Tract Phase 3 & 4	\$ 140,004		2010	2015	
Tahoe Valley	\$ 11,236		2010	2014	
Round 11: , \$2,626,000		\$ 2,626,000			
Bijou Phase 1	\$ 2,326,000		2012		
Tahoe Valley	\$ 300,000		2012		
Round 12: \$2,373,618		\$ 2,373,618			
Bijou Phase 1	\$ 2,373,618		2013		
City of South Lake Tahoe Total	\$ 24,216,852	\$ 32,776,595			

Project purpose other than planning and implementation of projects to reduce sediment sources and water quality treatment.
SEZ - Project includes a component of stream environment zone (SEZ) restoration.
MON - Monitoring of BMP or Project Effectiveness
Util relocation - Relocation of utilities associated with local jurisdiction urban stormwater improvement projects.
SW Assessment- Area wide assessment of urban stormwater pollution reduction opportunities
TMDL- SLRP - Stormwater Load Reduction Plan required underTahoe TMDL

Grants Funded by SNPLMA - Multiple projects often included in one grant, to leverage programmatic match.

Project Name	Federal Funding	State - Local Funding/Match	Grant Date	Finish Date	Other Purpose
Douglas County					
Kingsbury Grade	\$ 284,816	\$ -	1984	1984	
Douglas County Dump	\$ 519,345	\$ -	1985	1986	
Chimney Rock	\$ 108,361	\$ -	1987	1989	
Cave Rock Estates	\$ 285,349	\$ 960,835	1988	1992	
Elk Point	\$ 15,000	\$ 27,623	1988	1988	
Burke Creek	\$ 555,103	\$ -	1989	1993	SEZ
Zephyr Knolls	\$ 280,160	\$ 842,814	1989	1992	
Kingsbury Summit	\$ 261,747	\$ 1,075,867	1989	1992	
Kingsbury Village	\$ 164,170	\$ 890,816	1989	1992	SEZ
Kingsbury Hubbard	\$ 38,653	\$ 80,436	1989	1990	
Kingsbury Highlands	\$ 131,148	\$ 286,209	1989	1991	
Glenbrook Slope	\$ 314,472	\$ 23,945	1991	1994	
Lower Kingsbury	\$ 387,521	\$ 1,099,042	1991	1993	
Douglas MTC & MON	\$ 36,018	\$ -	1993	1994	MON
Elk Point Phase 2	\$ 112,989	\$ -	1993	1998	
Skyland	\$ 262,406	\$ -	1993	1997	
Kingsbury Grade Storm Drainage	\$ 355,392	\$ 2,866,399	1994	2002	
Kingsbury Estates-Tahoe Village	\$ 282,679	\$ 1,299,549	1998	2003	
Kingsbury Village Phase 2	\$ 337,000	\$ 1,677,283	1999	2003	
Logan Creek	\$ 70,000	\$ 456,827	1999	2001	
Lower Kingsbury Phase 2	\$ 333,051	\$ 1,265,851	2000	2005	
CURTEM - Stateline BMP Monitoring	\$ 115,000	\$ 419,500	2001	2003	MON
CURTEM - Stateline BMP Monitoring - Phase 2	\$ 49,026	\$ -	2003	2005	MON
Lincoln Park	\$ 69,024	\$ 551,786	2003	2008	
Round 6: Hidden Woods HOA	\$ 137,588	\$ 140,930	2006	2008	
Round 7: Lake Village Drive Phase 2	\$ 300,000	\$ 300,000	2007	2012	
Round 8: Lake Village Drive Phase 2	\$ 876,672	\$ 876,672	2008	2013	
Round 10: Storm Water Mapping & Assessment	\$ 54,495	\$ 66,593	2010	2014	Assessment
Round 10: Warrior Way	\$ 194,121	\$ 199,779	2010	2014	
Douglas County Subtotal	\$ 6,931,306	\$ 15,408,756			
Douglas County General Improvement Districts					
Cave Rock GID					
CURTEM - Cave Rock Revegetation	\$ 28,270	\$ 16,360	2001	2006	MON
Cave Rock	\$ 90,357	\$ 90,357	2002	2002	
Cave Rock GID Subtotal	\$ 118,627	\$ 106,717			
Logan Creek GID					
Logan Creek	\$ 82,267	\$ -	2001	2008	
Logan Creek GID Subtotal	\$ 82,267	\$ -			
Roundhill GID					
Round Hill	\$ 200,000	\$ 1,213,829	2000	2003	
Round Hill Phase 2	\$ 440,071	\$ 440,137	2002	2005	SEZ, MON
Round Hill GID Subtotal	\$ 640,071	\$ 1,653,966			
Skyland GID					
Skyland	\$ 231,880	\$ 1,131,534	2002	2003	
Round 12: Skyland GID	\$ 60,600.00	\$ 60,600.00	2013		
Skyland GID Subtotal	\$ 292,480	\$ 1,131,534			
Kingsbury GID					
Lower Kingsbury Phase 2	\$ 373,752	\$ 1,268,791	2002	2007	
Kingsbury GID Subtotal	\$ 373,752	\$ 1,268,791			
Lakeridge GID					
Lakeridge GID	\$ 75,000	\$ 150,000	2002	2005	
Lakeridge GID	\$ 13,000	\$ 12,998	2003	2003	
Lakeridge GID	\$ 106,533	\$ 91,127	2003	2006	
Lakeridge GID	\$ 473,613	\$ 701,086	2004	2007	
Lakeridge GID Subtotal	\$ 668,146	\$ 955,211			
Total for Douglas County &GIDs	\$ 9,106,649	\$ 20,524,975			

Project Name	Federal Funding	State - Local Funding/Match	Grant Date	Finish Date	Other Purpose
El Dorado County					
Rubicon Area	\$ 786,114	\$ 2,068,223	1984	1990	
Tahoe Mountain	\$ 158,702	\$ 36,226	1986	1989	
Tahoma	\$ 628,000	\$ 3,750,012	1986	1987	
Arapahoe/Southern PI	\$ 16,500	\$ 307,272	1987	1996	SEZ
Ravine Street	\$ 4,000	\$ -	1987	1988	SEZ
Santa Fe	\$ 34,980	\$ -	1987	1988	SEZ
Montgomery Estates	\$ 60,000	\$ 300,000	1988	1989	
Pioneer Trail	\$ 100,000	\$ 179,900	1988	1990	
N. Upper Truckee Phase 1 & 2	\$ 275,000	\$ 2,193,514	1988	1993	SEZ
Apache	\$ 513,463	\$ 1,756,400	1989	1994	
Black Bart	\$ 121,942	\$ 1,781,606	1989	2001	SEZ
Victoria	\$ 254,134	\$ 565,000	1990	1992	
Mountain Drive	\$ 145,866	\$ 800,403	1991	1995	
Tamarack	\$ 10,000	\$ 144,215	1992	1994	
Miscellaneous ECP'S	\$ 58,170	\$ 66,003	1992	2001	
Valley View	\$ 35,000	\$ 210,000	1992	1994	
Water Quality Monitoring	\$ 5,739	\$ -	1992	2001	MON
Angora Creek	\$ 221,857	\$ 2,039,401	1992	2002	SEZ
Tahoe Basin Reveg	\$ 20,000	\$ -	1992	1994	
Pioneer Trail III	\$ 72,058	\$ 1,559,246	1994	2002	
Golden Bear	\$ 5,000	\$ 77,952	1994	2002	
Rubicon, Glenridge	\$ 5,777	\$ -	1997	2003	
Cascade Phase 1	\$ 75,000	\$ 1,753,220	1999	2004	
Cascade Phase 2	\$ 100,000	\$ -	2000	2005	
Appalachee	\$ 16,968	\$ 55,860	2001	2002	
CURTEM - Angora Wetlands Monitoring Phase 1	\$ 149,987	\$ 24,542	2001	2002	MON
CURTEM - Angora Wetlands Monitoring Phase 2	\$ 64,901	\$ 71,594	2002	2003	MON
Montgomery Estates Phase 1	\$ 275,250	\$ 275,250	2002	2007	
Christmas Valley Erosion Control Project	\$ 200,000	\$ 243,148	2003	2006	
Round 5: \$2,105,000		\$ 2,105,000			
Apalachee ECP Phase II	\$ 365,000	\$ -	2005	2008	
Apalachee ECP Phase III	\$ 1,740,000	\$ -	2005	2008	
Round 6: \$2,865,544		\$ 2,865,544			
Angora Creek SEZ	\$ 1,091,544	\$ -	2006	2011	SEZ
Christmas Valley	\$ 384,858	\$ -	2006	2008	
Apalachee Phase 2A	\$ 612,535	\$ -	2006	2008	
Apalachee Phase 3A	\$ 776,608	\$ -	2006	2009	
Round 7: \$2,200,000		\$ 2,200,000			
Apalachee Phase 1	\$ 50,000	\$ -	2007	2008	MON
Apalachee Phase 3B	\$ 1,512,623	\$ -	2007	2009	
Montgomery Estates Phase 1	\$ 175,000	\$ -	2007	2011	
Christmas Valley Phase 1	\$ 400,000	\$ -	2007	2010	
Rubicon Phase 5	\$ 62,377	\$ -	2007	2009	
Round 8: \$2,187,018		\$ 2,187,018			
CURTEM: Apalachee Phase I	\$ 45,434	\$ -	2008	2009	MON
Montgomery Estates, Phase 2,3,4,5	\$ 500,000	\$ -	2008	2012	
Apalachee Phase 3	\$ 349,392	\$ -	2008	2009	
Boulder Mountain	\$ 463,659	\$ -	2008	2012	
Echo View & Sawmill	\$ 350,000	\$ -	2008	2011	
Christmas Valley Phase 2	\$ 268,909	\$ -	2008	2009	
Rubicon Phase 5	\$ 209,623	\$ -	2008	2010	
Round 9: \$2,173,040		\$ 2,173,040			
Christmas Valley Phase, 2A,2B,2C	\$ 1,058,142	\$ -	2009	2013	
Montgomery Estates Phase 1,2,3	\$ 459,593	\$ -	2009	2014	
Rubicon Phase 5	\$ 636,026	\$ -	2009	2012	
Tahoe Hills	\$ 119,279	\$ -	2009	2014	
Round 10: \$2,175,000		\$ 2,175,000			
Christmas Valley Phase 2B, 2C	\$ 195,307	\$ -	2010	2011	
Montgomery Estates Phase 1	\$ 583,753	\$ -	2010	2012	
Boulder Mountain	\$ 341,004	\$ -	2010	2015	
Sawmill Phase 2	\$ 300,000	\$ -	2010	2013	
Echo View 2	\$ 299,463	\$ -	2010	2013	
Tahoe Hills	\$ 171,850	\$ -	2010	2015	
Meyers	\$ 250,000	\$ -	2010	2014	
Round 11: \$2,200,000		\$ 2,200,000			
Montgomery Estates Phase 1, 2, & 3	\$ 600,000	\$ -	2011		
Boulder Mountain	\$ 250,000	\$ -	2011		
Meyers	\$ 150,000	\$ -	2011		
Echo View Phase 2	\$ 50,000	\$ -	2011		
County Service Area (CSA) #5	\$ 450,000	\$ -	2011		
Tahoe Hills	\$ 200,000	\$ -	2011		
Lake Tahoe Blvd	\$ 250,000	\$ -	2011		SEZ
Golden Bear	\$ 125,000	\$ -	2011		
Country Club Heights	\$ 125,000	\$ -	2011		
Round 12: \$1,705,000		\$ 1,555,000			
Montgomery Estates Phase 2 & 3	\$ 555,000	\$ -	2013		
County Service Area (CSA) #5	\$ 305,000	\$ -	2013		
Tahoe Hills	\$ 275,000	\$ -	2013		
Meyers	\$ 420,000	\$ -	2013		
Sediment Load Reduction (Sweeper)	\$ 150,000	\$ 150,000	2013		
El Dorado County Total	\$ 22,091,387	\$ 37,719,589			

Project Name	Federal Funding	State - Local Funding/Match	Grant Date	Finish Date	Other Purpose
Placer County					
Griff Creek	\$ 273,354	\$ 403,440	1984	1984	SEZ
Sequoia Avenue	\$ 65,619	\$ 24,000	1984	1985	
Old County Road	\$ 30,500	\$ 89,500	1984	1985	
Dollar Point	\$ 130,248	\$ 499,752	1984	1988	
Carmelian Woods	\$ 170,197	\$ 120,000	1984	1990	
Estates Drive	\$ 544,014	\$ 219,000	1984	1990	SEZ
Talmon Estates	\$ 156,569	\$ -	1984	1991	
Fox Street	\$ 154,000	\$ 96,000	1985	1985	
McKinney Estates	\$ 87,280	\$ 351,663	1985	1991	
Griff Creek Phase 2	\$ 126,969	\$ 169,791	1985	1996	
Snow Creek	\$ 150,000	\$ 2,966,573	1985	2002	SEZ
Snow Creek	\$ 82,000	\$ -	1985	2001	
Alpine Peaks	\$ 108,000	\$ 252,000	1986	1987	
Trout Street	\$ 66,910	\$ -	1986	1989	
Carmelian Drive	\$ 257,218	\$ 465,732	1986	1989	
Nightingale	\$ 101,113	\$ 83,000	1986	1992	
Tahoma	\$ 10,000	\$ -	1987	1987	
Tamarack	\$ 147,903	\$ 122,397	1987	1989	
Skyland Phase 1 & 2	\$ 258,555	\$ 177,000	1987	1991	
Homewood Canyon	\$ 236,500	\$ 13,100	1987	1995	SEZ
Tahoe City	\$ 1,257,380	\$ 10,778,976	1987	2000	SEZ
Ridgewood	\$ 437,039	\$ -	1988	1993	
Agate Bay	\$ 62,888	\$ 138,600	1989	1989	
Kings Beach	\$ 354,784	\$ 1,345,962	1991	1996	SEZ
Kailua Phase 2	\$ 31,278	\$ -	1992	2001	
Tahoe Park Heights	\$ 79,966	\$ 55,034	1992	2001	
Forest Road	\$ 583,375	\$ -	1992	2001	
Placer Monitoring	\$ 253,862	\$ 72,253	1992	2002	MON
CURTEM - Kings Beach Basin Monitoring Phase 1	\$ 75,971	\$ 100,000	1992	2002	MON
Nile Street	\$ 123,211	\$ 1,307,293	1994	2002	
Lake Vista	\$ 49,674	\$ -	1994	2001	
Woodland/Tamarack/Lonely Gulch	\$ 5,777	\$ 19,919	1994	2002	
Kings Beach/Hwy 28	\$ 255,902	\$ -	1995	2002	
Tahoe Swiss Village	\$ 49,434	\$ 511,566	1996	2001	
Beaver Street Phase 1	\$ 105,000	\$ 1,206,640	1997	2002	
Timberland	\$ 72,461	\$ 872,001	1997	2003	
Lake Tahoe Park	\$ 63,530	\$ 399,442	1997	2002	
National Ave	\$ 96,000	\$ 955,827	2000	2002	
Upper Cutthroat Phase 1	\$ 50,000	\$ 570,000	2000	2003	
Kings Beach CCIP	\$ 300,000	\$ 1,368,000	2001	2003	
CURTEM - Kings Beach Basin Monitoring Phase 1	\$ 142,820	\$ 82,618	2001	2003	MON
CURTEM - Tahoe City GW Phase 1	\$ 51,000	\$ 556,029	2001	2003	MON
Nile Street	\$ 50,000	\$ -	2002	2002	
Beaver Street Phase 2	\$ 100,000	\$ -	2002	2004	
Timberland	\$ 50,000	\$ -	2002	2005	
CURTEM - Kings Beach Basin Monitoring Phase 2	\$ 100,000	\$ 100,000	2002	2005	MON
CURTEM - Tahoe City GW Phase 2	\$ 43,815	\$ -	2002	2005	MON
Maintenance Equipment	\$ 90,000	\$ 90,000	2002	2003	
Vector Waste/Snow Removal Storage Facility	\$ 7,255	\$ 7,255	2002	2006	Waste Storage
Upper Cutthroat Phase 2	\$ 175,000	\$ -	2003	2007	
Kings Beach CCIP Phase 2	\$ 600,000	\$ 600,000	2003	2007	
2003 Erosion Control Monitoring	\$ 30,000	\$ 30,000	2003	2007	MON
Timberland Erosion Control - Phase 2	\$ 289,500	\$ 289,500	2003	2007	
EC Projects Utility Relocation	\$ 400,124	\$ 200,062	2004	2009	utility relocation
Round 5: \$1,400,000		\$ 1,400,000			
West Sunnyside	\$ 180,000	\$ -	2005	2008	
Lake Forest	\$ 180,000	\$ -	2005	2008	
Brockway	\$ 80,000	\$ -	2005	2008	
Tahoe Pines	\$ 180,000	\$ -	2005	2008	
Lake Tahoe Park	\$ 600,000	\$ -	2005	2007	
Tahoe Estates	\$ 180,000	\$ -	2005	2008	
Round 6: \$2,129,800		\$ 2,129,800			
West Sunnyside	\$ 218,000	\$ -	2006	2008	
Lake Forest	\$ 218,000	\$ -	2006	2009	
Brockway	\$ 428,000	\$ -	2006	2009	
Tahoe Pines	\$ 218,000	\$ -	2006	2009	
Tahoe Estates	\$ 218,000	\$ -	2006	2008	
Homewood	\$ 320,000	\$ -	2006	2011	
Tahoe Pines	\$ 350,000	\$ -	2006	2007	
Upper Cutthroat	\$ 159,800	\$ -	2006	2008	
Round 7: \$2,600,000		\$ 2,600,000			
Tahoe Estates	\$ 1,800,000	\$ -	2007	2011	
Lake Forest Area A	\$ 800,000	\$ -	2007	2010	
Round 8: \$2,600,000		\$ 2,600,000			
Lake Forest Area B	\$ 500,000	\$ -	2008	2013	SEZ
Brockway	\$ 850,000	\$ -	2008	2013	
West Sunnyside	\$ 435,875	\$ -	2008	2009	
Kings Beach	\$ 814,125	\$ -	2008	2012	
Round 9: \$2,408,724		\$ 2,408,724			
West Sunnyside	\$ 290,679	\$ -	2009	2014	
Lake Forest Area B	\$ 1,391,859	\$ -	2009	2014	SEZ
Kings Beach	\$ 726,186	\$ -	2009	2013	
Round 10: \$2,000,000		\$ 2,000,000			
Brockway (Util reloc)	\$ 200,000	\$ -	2010	2013	util relocations
Tahoe City Residential	\$ 700,000	\$ -	2010	2012	
Homewood	\$ 200,000	\$ -	2010	2013	
Kings Beach	\$ 900,000	\$ -	2010	2015	
Round 11: \$2,370,000		\$ 2,370,000			
Tahoe City Residential	\$ 700,000	\$ -	2011		
Homewood Phase 1 & Phase 1a	\$ 1,370,000	\$ -	2011		
Lake Forest Area B, Highlands/Panorama	\$ 300,000	\$ -	2011		
Round 12: \$2,656,276		\$ 2,656,276			
West Sunnyside Phase 2	\$ 1,006,276	\$ -	2013		
Lake Forest Area B, Panorama	\$ 1,300,000	\$ -	2013		
Kings Beach WQIP	\$ 350,000	\$ -	2013		
Placer County Total	\$ 27,758,795	\$ 45,874,725			

Project Name	Federal Funding	State - Local Funding/Match	Grant Date	Finish Date	Other Purpose
Washoe County					
Fairview - Incline	\$ 130,243	\$ 579,885	1984	1987	
Crystal Bay	\$ 269,995	\$ 809,985	1985	1989	
Incline Village Phase 2	\$ 321,359	\$ 964,073	1988	1991	
Incline Village Phase 4	\$ 364,216	\$ 399,000	1991	1994	
2nd & 3rd Creek	\$ 253,614	\$ 23,000	1993	1996	SEZ
Ski Way	\$ 80,562	\$ -	1996	1997	
Incline Village Unit I	\$ 143,777	\$ 1,134,932	1998	1999	
Village Blvd/Mill Ck	\$ 95,750	\$ 115,000	2002	2003	
Incline Village #4/Ponderosa	\$ 100,000	\$ 141,000	2003	2004	
Village Blvd/Mill Ck	\$ 404,250	\$ 1,607,250	2003	2003	
Incline Village #4/Ponderosa	\$ 575,000	\$ 1,602,999	2004	2005	
Round 5: Incline Village Tourist/Fairway Phase 2	\$ 894,161	\$ 894,161	2005	2006	
Round 6: Incline Village Fairway Phase 3-Country Club	\$ 878,860	\$ 878,860	2006	2008	
Round 7: Crystal Bay	\$ 627,266	\$ 627,266	2007	2010	
Round 8: Crystal Bay Phase 2	\$ 372,136	\$ 372,136	2008	2011	
Round 9: Fairview/Fairway Phase 3	\$ 1,269,901	\$ 1,269,901	2009	2014	
Round 10: Central Incline Village Phase 1	\$ 926,384.00	\$ 926,384.00	2010	2014	
Round 11: Central Incline Village Phase 2	\$ 1,500,000	\$ 1,500,000	2011	2015	
Round 11: Sediment Reduction Project (sweeper)	\$ 130,611	\$ 130,611	2011		
Round 12: East Incline Village Phase 1	\$ 1,500,000	\$ 1,500,000	2014		
Washoe County Total	\$ 10,838,085	\$ 15,476,442			
Carson City					
Highway 28 Project	\$ 201,107	\$ -	1996	1999	
North Canyon	\$ 12,500	\$ 58,316	2000	2001	
Carson City Total	\$ 213,607	\$ 58,316			
Caltrans					
Revegetation Demonstration	\$ 47,495	\$ 111,000	2000	2003	
CURTEM - Hwy Revegetation Monitoring	\$ 199,897	\$ 181,000	2001	2004	MON
Caltrans Total	\$ 247,392	\$ 292,000			
Nevada-Tahoe Conservation District					
CURTEM - Roundhill BMP-Phase I	\$ 207,200	\$ 142,305	2001	2003	MON
CURTEM - Lake Village	\$ 94,257	\$ 94,260	2003	2004	MON
Village Green Pond Pilot Study	\$ 23,395	\$ 23,395	2003	2004	MON
Lake Village BMP, Lake Village BMP Map, Village Green Pond	\$ 364,239	\$ 364,239	2004	2008	MON
Round 6: \$256,651		\$ 256,651			
BMP Inventory	\$ 108,145		2006	2011	MON
Village Green Pond	\$ 85,056		2006	2011	MON
CURTEM- Lake Village BMP	\$ 63,450		2006	2011	MON
Round 7: Lower and Middle Rosewood Creek Monitoring	\$ 112,055	\$ 112,055	2007	2012	MON
Round 8: Sweeper Study	\$ 159,350	\$ 162,075	2008	2012	MON
Round 10: Hybrid BMP Project	\$ 123,539	\$ 123,539	2010	2014	MON
Round 10: Washoe County Stormwater Infrastructure and Assessment Survey	\$ 199,735	\$ 200,000	2010	2014	SW Assessment
Round 11: Burke Creek & Rabe Meadows	\$ 300,000	\$300,000	2011	2016	SEZ
Round 12: \$1,554,953					
Burke Creek & Rabe Meadows	\$957,896	\$957,896	2013		SEZ
Nevada Jurisdictions Stormwater Load Reduction Plan (SLRP)	\$ 75,000	\$75,000	2013	2015	TMDL - SLRP
Cave Rock Estates GID System Retrofit	\$ 125,000	\$125,000	2013		
Zephyr Cove	\$ 300,000	\$300,000	2013		
Nevada-Tahoe Conservation District Total	\$ 3,298,317	\$ 3,236,415			
Nevada Division of Transportation					
CURTEM - NDOT Hwy 28 BMPs - Phase 1	\$ 178,537	\$ 100,000	2001	2003	MON
CURTEM - NDOT Hwy 28 BMPs - Phase 2	\$ 95,381	\$ 1,265,851	2002	2007	MON
CURTEM - NDOT Hwy 28 BMPs - Phase 3	\$ 16,934	\$ 16,934	2003	2003	MON
Nevada Division of Transportation Total	\$ 290,852	\$ 1,382,785			
South Tahoe Public Utility District					
Groundwater Evaluation of Hydrocarbon Compounds in infiltrated Urban Stormwater Phase 1	\$ 136,148	\$ 136,848	2002	2006	MON
Groundwater Evaluation of Hydrocarbon Compounds in infiltrated Urban Stormwater - Phase 2	\$ 38,349	\$ 38,349	2003	2006	MON
Round 5: MTBE Treatment Projects in the Lake Tahoe Basin	\$ 137,500	\$ 137,500	2005	2008	MON
Round 7: Utility relocation, El Dorado Co and CSLT WQ projects	\$ 178,761	\$ 178,761	2007	2011	util relocation
Round 8: Utility relocation, El Dorado Co and CSLT WQ projects	\$ 229,575	\$ 229,575	2008	2014	util relocation
Round 9: \$468,967					
Utility relocation, El Dorado Co and CSLT WQ projects	\$ 26,363	\$ 13,182	2009	2014	util relocation
Cold Creek Filter Plant Removal & SEZ rest	\$ 442,604	\$ 442,604	2009	2014	SEZ
Round 10: \$454,634					
Utility relocation, El Dorado Co and CSLT WQ projects	\$ 306,948	\$ 306,948	2010	2014	util relocation
Ralph Tank Rem & SEZ Rest	\$ 147,686	\$ 147,687	2010	2014	SEZ
Round 11: Utility relocation, El Dorado Co and CSLT WQ projects	\$ 156,870	\$ 80,811	2011		util relocation
Round 12: Utility relocation, El Dorado Co and CSLT WQ projects	\$ 207,904	\$ 207,904	2013		util relocation
South Tahoe Public Utility District Total	\$ 2,008,708	\$ 1,920,169			
North Tahoe Public Utility District					
Round 11: Griff Creek Tank Removal and SEZ Rest	\$ 126,479	\$ 182,940	2011	2014	SEZ
Round 12: Utility Line Relocation, Placer County	\$ 216,564	\$ 216,564	2013		util relocation
North Tahoe Public Utility District Total	\$ 343,043	\$ 399,504			