

*Lake Tahoe  
Federal Advisory  
Committee  
Orientation*

February 28, 2011

# Overview

- How Did We Get Here?
- Federal Advisory Committee Act (FACA)
- Lake Tahoe Federal Advisory Committee (LTFAC)
- Federal Interagency Partnership
- Environmental Improvement Program (EIP)
- Lake Tahoe Restoration Act (LTRA)
- Southern Nevada Public Lands Management Act (SNPLMA)
- LTFAC Role in SNPLMA Process

# How Did We Get Here?

- 1997 Presidential forum
- Executive Order
  - Created the Federal Interagency Partnership
  - Environmental Improvement Program adopted
- Lake Tahoe Restoration Act
- Amendments to SNPLMA that apply to Lake Tahoe

# Federal Advisory Committee Act (FACA)

- Enacted as public law in 1972
- Established to advise the President and Executive Branch on many diverse issues
- Provide advice that is relevant, objective, and open to the public; meetings must be noticed in the Federal Register
- Provides for the public to participate in the Federal Government's decision making process
- Committees are advisory; members make recommendations
- Each Committee's purpose is clarified by their Charters

# Lake Tahoe Federal Advisory Committee (LTFAC)

- Established in 1998, re-chartered in 2000, 2002, 2004, 2006, 2008, and 2011
- The Charter is your playbook; defines purpose
- Member selection is made by the Secretary of Agriculture
- Committee consists of 20 members who serve for two year periods
  - Maximum of six consecutive years without approval from Secretary of Agriculture
- LTBMU Forest Supervisor is Designated Federal Official
- Established to provide advice to the Secretary of Agriculture and the Federal Interagency Partnership and make specific funding recommendations regarding the EIP

# Federal Interagency Partnership

- Established by Executive Order in 1997 to, among other things:
  - Facilitate coordination of Federal programs, projects, and activities in the Lake Tahoe Basin
  - Encourage Federal agencies to coordinate and share resources and data
  - Ensure Federal agencies closely coordinate with CA, NV, tribes, and local governments
- Partnership members are:



# The Environmental Improvement Program (EIP)

- Developed by the Tahoe Regional Planning Agency (TRPA) to accelerate achievement of the nine environmental thresholds
- Adopted in 1997 as an official list of projects
- List contains over 760 federal, state, and local projects
- Federal share of original EIP was \$300 million – one third of the total cost
- EIP updated for planning horizon through 2018

# The Lake Tahoe Restoration Act ("LTRA")

- Public Law 106-506, November 2000
- Authorized \$300 million (\$30 million per year for ten years) to the Lake Tahoe Basin Management Unit for planning and implementation of EIP projects
- Resulted in partial funding in the form of Congressional earmarks for LTRA projects but full funding was never realized
- A reauthorization of the LTRA will be introduced in 2011

# Southern Nevada Public Land Management Act (SNPLMA)

- Public Law 1064-623 approved in 1998
- Act provides for disposal of certain Bureau of Land Management lands in Clark County, Nevada
- Proceeds used for a variety capital improvement and conservation projects in Clark County, acquisition of sensitive land in Nevada, and for Federal share of EIP projects in Lake Tahoe
- Amended in 2003 to include Lake Tahoe and again in 2006 to create a new funding category for hazardous fuels

# SNPLMA – Tahoe Amendment

- 2003 amendment – known as the Tahoe Amendment – guaranteed funding for the Federal share of EIP projects
- \$37.5 million per year for eight years (based on \$300 million divided by 8 years), including:
  - \$20 million per year to LTBMU
  - \$10 million per year for erosion control grants to local agencies
  - Approximately 10% for monitoring and science
- Funds are for the Federal portion of any EIP project with a willing Federal agency sponsor
- In Round 6, the SNPLMA Executives “set aside” \$150,000,000 of the \$300,000,000 federal share of the EIP which guaranteed expenditure

# SNPLMA – White Pine Amendment

- Amended in 2006 as a part of the Tax Bill – known as the White Pine Amendment
- Created a “Hazardous Fuels Category”
- Three areas compete for funds from this category:
  - Lake Tahoe
  - Spring Mountains NRA (Humboldt-Toiyabe NF)
  - Carson Ranger District (Humboldt-Toiyabe NF)
- Provided for states and local agencies to participate in SNPLMA funding for hazardous fuels reduction
- Proposals are submitted through the Nevada SNPLMA process – not the Lake Tahoe Process

# Status of SNPLMA Funds

## Lake Tahoe Funding Status

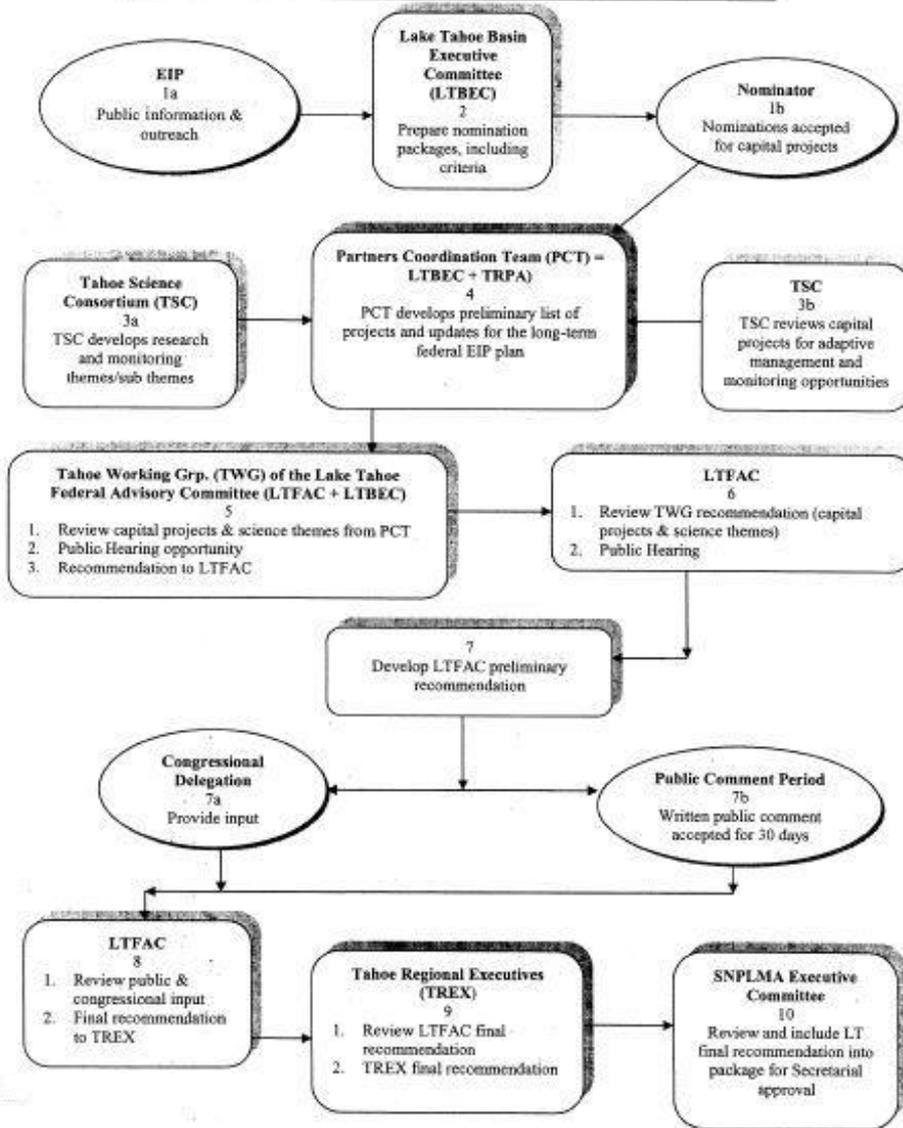
- Round 5 - \$37,084,900
- Round 6 - \$44,762,000
- Round 7 - \$48,111,065
- Round 8 - \$45,365,000
- Round 9 - \$27,966,000
- Round 10 – \$27,891,285
- Round 11 – \$34,680,353
- Round 12 – Available (\$34,139,397)

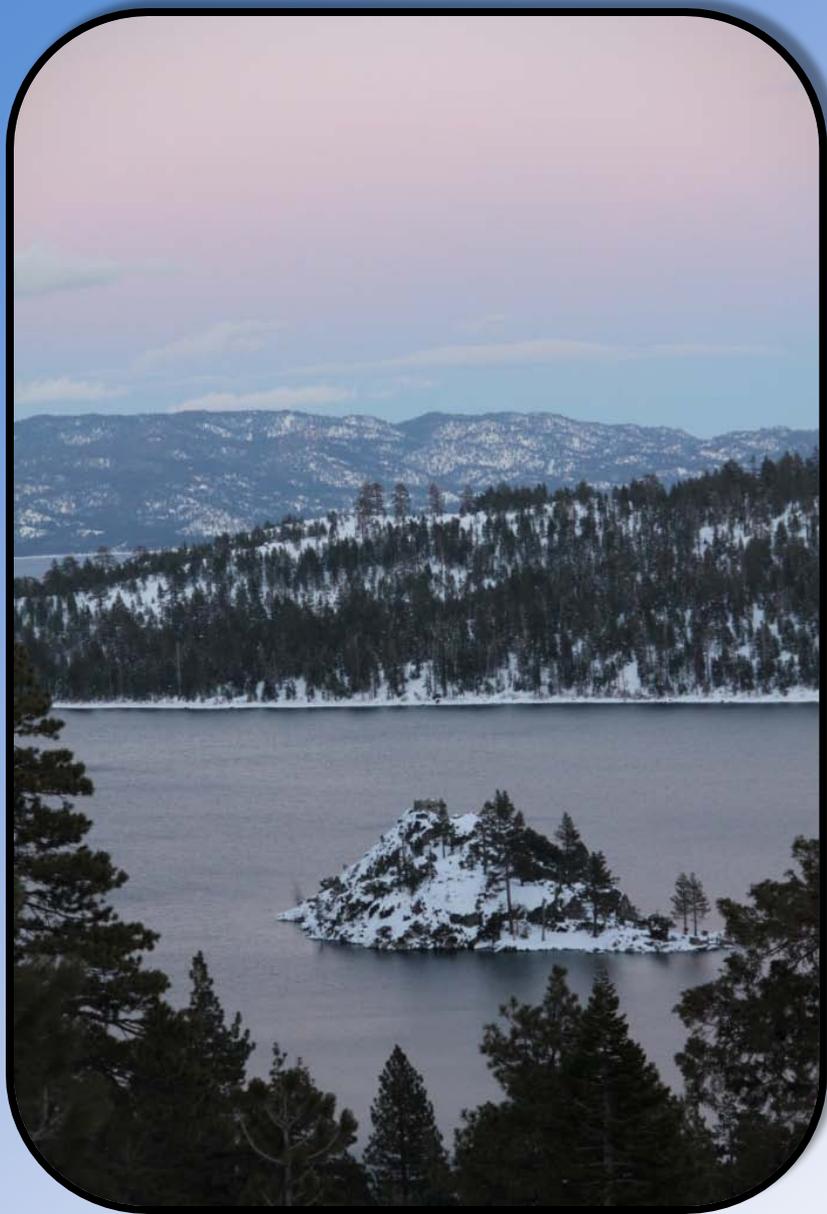
# Status of SNPLMA Funds Cont.

## Hazardous Fuels Funding Status

- Round 8 - \$14,603,430
  - LTBMU - \$4,455,000
  - Other Lake Tahoe Basin: \$5,754,980
- Round 9 - \$11,091,654
  - LTBMU - \$2,320,000
  - Other Lake Tahoe Basin: \$4,353,224
- Round 10 – \$10,963,140
  - LTBMU - \$4,500,000
  - Other Lake Tahoe Basin: \$6,463,140
- Round 11 – \$3,949,800
  - LTBMU \$840,000
  - Other Lake Tahoe Basin: \$ 3,109,800

## Lake Tahoe SNPLMA Project Recommendation Development Process Flow Chart





*Questions?*