



Lake Tahoe Federal Advisory Committee Orientation

September 16, 2008

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, rechartered in 2000, 2002, 2004, 2006 and 2008
- 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 700 federal, state, and local government projects
- Federal share of original EIP was \$300 million - one-third of the total cost
- EIP currently being updated

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 2009

Southern Nevada Public Land Management Act (SNPLMA)

- Public Law 105-263 approved in 1998
- Act provides for disposal of certain Bureau of Land Management lands in Clark County, Nevada
- Proceeds used for a variety of capital improvement and conservation projects in Clark County, acquisition of sensitive land in Nevada, and for Federal share of EIP projects at 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
 - 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 (out of set aside)
 - Round 8 - \$ 45,365,000 (out of set aside)
 - Round 8 - \$ 2,000,000 SAR* (out of set aside)
 - Round 9 - \$ 24,078,310 (out of set aside)
- \$ 30,000,000 reserve also approved for future LTRA Rounds

*Special Account Reserve; if not used, the SAR is returned to set-aside. In Round 9, the Round 8 SAR was not used and returned to the set aside.

Status of SNPLMA Funds Cont.

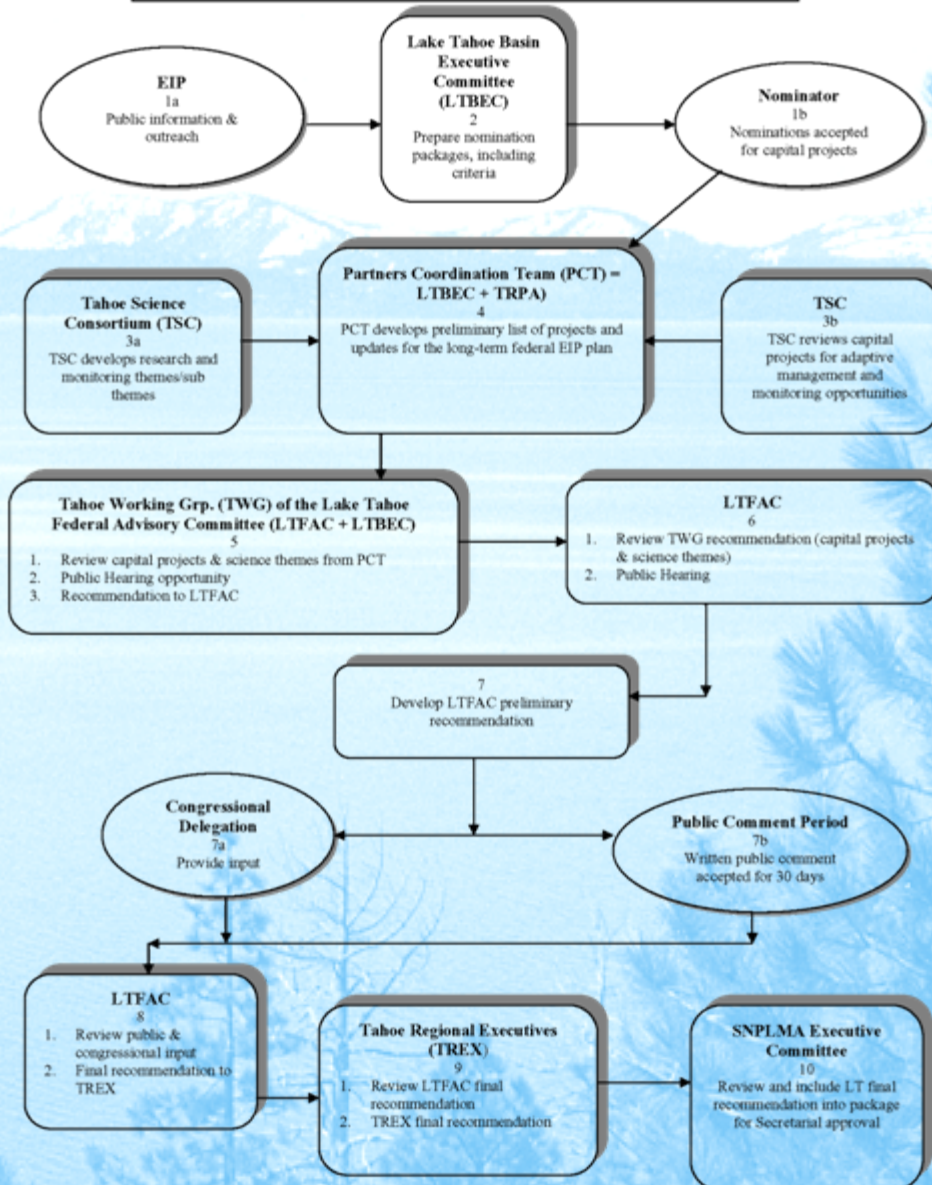
Hazardous Fuels Funding Status

- 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

Set aside remaining – approximately \$32,400,000 (\$4.3 million committed for fuels projects per MOU completion)

Non-set aside remaining – approximately \$66,000,000

Lake Tahoe SNPLMA Project Recommendation Development Process Flow Chart





Questions?