

**IN THE OFFICE OF THE STATE ENGINEER
OF THE STATE OF NEVADA**

IN THE MATTER OF APPLICATIONS)
54076, 54634, 64037, 65197, 65944,)
65945, 65946, 65947, 65948, 65949,)
65954, 65955, 66473, 66474, 66475,)
66476, 67896 AND 79690 FILED TO)
APPROPRIATE THE UNDERGROUND)
WATERS OF THE CALIFORNIA WASH)
HYDROGRAPHIC BASIN (218), CLARK)
COUNTY, NEVADA.)

RULING
#6258

GENERAL

I.

Application 54076 was filed on October 17, 1989, by the Las Vegas Valley Water District to appropriate 10 cubic feet per second (cfs) of groundwater from the California Wash Hydrographic Basin for municipal and domestic purposes. The application was assigned to the Moapa Band of Paiute Indians. The proposed point of diversion is described as being located within the NW¹/₄ NW¹/₄ of Section 16, T.15S., R.64E., M.D.B.&M. The proposed place of use is described as being located within Clark, Lincoln, Nye and White Pine counties as more specifically described and defined in Nevada Revised Statutes (NRS) §§ 243.035-243.040 (Clark County), NRS §§ 243.210-243.225 (Lincoln County), NRS §§ 243.275-243.315 (Nye County), and NRS §§ 243.365-243.385 (White Pine County).¹

II.

Application 54076 was timely protested by the U.S. Department of Interior Bureau of Land Management, Moapa Band of Paiute Indians,² Nye County, Toiyabe Chapter of the Sierra Club, Unincorporated Town of Pahrump, U.S. Department of Interior Fish and Wildlife Service, U.S. Department of Interior National Park Service, Walter B. Galloway, White Pine County and City of Ely.

The application was protested on various grounds summarized as follows:¹

1. The application was one of the 146 applications to appropriate water filed by the Las Vegas Valley Water District, which combined seek 864,195 acre-feet annually (afa) of

¹ File No. 54076, official records in the Office of the State Engineer.

² The protest was filed prior to the application being assigned to the Moapa Band of Paiute Indians.

underground and surface water, and diversion of such a quantity of water would deprive the area of origin of water needed to protect and enhance its environment and economic well being, and would unnecessarily destroy environmental, ecological, scenic and recreational values the State holds in trust for its citizens.

2. The use of the water will exceed the annual recharge and safe yield of the basin and result in groundwater mining.
3. The use of the water will adversely affect water quality and thereby impair existing users.
4. The use of the water will degrade wetlands and riparian habitats on public lands and national wildlife refuge units.
5. The use of the water will jeopardize the existence of endangered and threatened species.
6. The applications should not be granted in the absence of comprehensive planning.
7. Approval of the applications would sanction and encourage the willful waste and inefficient use of water in the Las Vegas Valley.
8. The Las Vegas Valley Water District has not obtained rights-of-way from the U.S. Department of Interior Bureau of Land Management.
9. The Las Vegas Valley Water District lacks the financial capability for developing the project.
10. The application fails to include information, specifically, a description of statutorily the place of required use, the proposed works, the estimated cost of such works and the estimated time required to go to beneficial use.
11. The application fails to contain sufficient information for the State Engineer to safeguard the public interest and that a publicly-reviewable assessment must be done of the cumulative impacts of the proposed extraction, mitigation measures needed and alternatives to the proposed extraction.
12. The population projection numbers are unrealistic.
13. The application would allow the Las Vegas Valley Water District to "lock up" vital water resources for possible use in the distant future beyond current planning horizons.
14. The application substantially overstates future water demand needs.
15. Further study is needed because the potential effects are impossible to anticipate.
16. The granting of the application would destroy the economic and growth potential of the hydrographic basin.

17. The public interest will not be served if the water and water-related resources in the Death Valley National Monument and the Lake Mead National Recreation Area are diminished or impaired as a result of the appropriations.
18. The application will eventually reduce or eliminate the flows from springs, which are discharge areas for a regional groundwater flow system upon which the U.S. National Park Service claims senior appropriative and implied Federal reserved water rights.
19. The use of the water in combination with the other applications will conflict with existing rights, including the rights of the Moapa Band of Paiute Indians to the waters of the Muddy River and to groundwater underlying the Moapa Indian Reservation.
20. The proposed diversions are from the carbonate-rock province of Nevada that is typified by complex, interbasin, regional-flow systems that include both basin-fill and carbonate-rock aquifers along with interbasin flows that are poorly defined, and the diversions will reduce the interbasin flows, and modify the direction of groundwater movement in adjoining and hydraulically connected basins thereby reducing spring and stream flows.
21. The available scientific literature is not adequate to reasonably assure that the proposed diversions will not impact senior rights and water resources.
22. As of December 1988, the committed diversions in California Wash were 510 afa with an estimated perennial yield of 100 afa and the sum of the pending applications and the committed diversions will exceed the perennial yield of the groundwater basin; therefore, there is no water available for appropriation.
23. It is unclear whether the amount contemplated in the application is necessary and reasonably required for the proposed purposes.
24. The granting of the application will lower the water table, sanction water mining, degrade water quality, cause negative hydraulic gradient influences, threaten springs and seeps and phreatophytes, which provide water and habitat critical to the survival of wildlife including, endangered species and grazing livestock.
25. The application would create air contamination and pollution in violation of State and Federal statutes.
26. The application will cause water rates to go up thereby causing demand to go down thereby rendering the water unnecessary.
27. Previous applications from California Wash Hydrographic Basin have been denied.
28. The application will negatively impact Nevada's environment.

29. The Las Vegas Valley Water District has not shown a need for the water or that the project is feasible.

III.

Application 54634 was filed on April 6, 1990, by Nevada Power Company to appropriate 3.5 cfs, not to exceed 2,534 afa consumptive use, of groundwater from the California Wash Hydrographic Basin for industrial cooling and environmental control purposes. The proposed point of diversion is described as being located within the SE¼ NW¼ of Section 7, T.15S., R.66E., M.D.B.&M. The proposed place of use is described as being located within a portion of Section 5, T.15S., R.66E., M.D.B.&M. The remarks section of the application indicates that the water is to be used at the Reid Gardner Generating Station.³

IV.

Application 53634 was timely protested by the U.S. Department of Interior National Park Service on various grounds summarized as follows:³

1. It would not be in the public interest to impair the water and water-related resources of the Lake Mead National Recreation Area.
2. The use of the water will eventually reduce or eliminate the flows of the Muddy River and springs within the Lake Mead National Recreation Area, which are discharge areas for the regional groundwater flow system and upon which the U.S. National Park Service holds water rights.
3. Lake Mead National Recreation Area has state permitted water rights upon springs and Muddy Creek (River) which will be impaired by the proposed use of the water.
4. The diversions proposed exceed the water available for appropriation

V.

Application 64037 was filed on April 17, 1998, by Dry Lake Water, LLC to appropriate 10 cfs of groundwater from the California Wash Hydrographic Basin for quasi-municipal purposes. The proposed point of diversion is described as being located within the NE¼ NE¼ of Section 33, T.17S., R.65E., M.D.B.&M. The proposed place of use is described as being within the Apex Industrial Park, which is described as being located within portions of Sections 32 and 33, T.17S., R.63E., M.D.B.&M., portions of Sections 3, 4, 5, 8, 9, 10, 11, 13, 14, 17, 19, 20, 22, 23, 24, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 34 and 35 and all of Sections 18 and 33, T.18S., R.63E.,

³ File No. 54634, official records in the Office of the State Engineer.

M.D.B.&M., and portions of Sections 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9, T.19S., R.63E., M.D.B.&M. The remarks section of the application indicates that Dry Lake Water, LLC intends to be a distributor of water to commercial and industrial developments within the Apex Industrial Park. Additionally, the remarks section informs that the Applicant has applied for water rights in five basins for 40,000 afa under each application, but is actually requesting a total of 40,000 afa from all six applications and that the Applicant seeks to tap the deep carbonate aquifer.⁴

VI.

Application 64037 was timely protested by Nevada Power Company and the U.S. Department of Interior National Park Service on various grounds summarized as follows:⁴

1. The quantity of water requested is not available for appropriation.
2. Existing appropriations of groundwater exceed groundwater recharge.
3. The public interest would not be served by granting the application because it would result in over-appropriation of the carbonate-rock aquifer.
4. The U.S. National Park Service asserts that recharge from precipitation in California Wash is estimated at less than 100 afa, inflow is estimated at 800 afa and discharge from the valley is primarily by subsurface outflow to the Muddy River Springs Area and the Muddy River. Rights to the use of the water of the Muddy River were decreed by the Tenth Judicial District Court of the State of Nevada in the case of *Muddy Valley Irrigation Company vs. Moapa Salt Lake Produce Company* and there is no water available for appropriation as the source of the Muddy River is the springs in the Muddy River Springs Area and tributaries. Additionally, groundwater from the aquifers in Hidden Valley, Garnet Valley, California Wash and the Muddy River Springs Area is also tributary to the Muddy River. Therefore, if the application is approved it could reduce the discharge to the Muddy River and impair water rights held by the U.S. National Park Service and others.
5. It would not be in the public interest to impair the water and water-related resources of the Lake Mead National Recreation Area.
6. It would not be in the public interest to approve applications where the Applicant does not control the point of diversion or place of use.

VII.

⁴ File No. 64037, official records in the Office of the State Engineer.

Application 65197 was filed on June 14, 1999, by the Moapa Band of Paiute Indians to appropriate 0.5 cfs of groundwater from the California Wash Hydrographic Basin for commercial and domestic purposes. The proposed point of diversion is described as being located within the SE¼ NW¼ of Section 31, T.16S., R.65E., M.D.B.&M. The proposed place of use is described as being located within the SE¼ NW¼ of Section 31, T.16S., R.65E., M.D.B.&M. The remarks section of the application indicates that the water will be used to serve an existing commercial development and possible future development.⁵

VIII.

Application 65197 was timely protested by the U.S. Department of Interior National Park Service on various grounds summarized as follows:⁵

1. The quantity of water requested is not available for appropriation.
2. Existing appropriations of groundwater exceed groundwater recharge.
3. The public interest would not be served by granting the application because it would result in over-appropriation of the carbonate-rock aquifer.
4. The U.S. National Park Service asserts that recharge from precipitation in California Wash is estimated at less than 100 afa, inflow is estimated at 800 afa and discharge from the valley is primarily by subsurface outflow (approximately 37,000 afa) to the Muddy River Springs Area and the Muddy River. Rights to the use of the water of the Muddy River were decreed by the Tenth Judicial District Court of the State of Nevada in the case of *Muddy Valley Irrigation Company vs. Moapa Salt Lake Produce Company* and there is no water available for appropriation as the source of the Muddy River is the springs in the Muddy River Springs Area and tributaries. Additionally, groundwater from the aquifers in Hidden Valley, Garnet Valley, California Wash and the Muddy River Springs Area is also tributary to the Muddy River. Therefore, if the application is approved it could reduce the discharge to the Muddy River and impair water rights held by the U.S. National Park Service and others.
5. It would not be in the public interest to impair the water and water-related resources of the Lake Mead National Recreation Area.

⁵ File No. 65197, official records in the Office of the State Engineer.

IX.

Applications 65944, 65945, 65946, 65947, 65948, 65949, 65954 and 65955 were filed on January 28, 2000, by the Moapa Band of Paiute Indians to appropriate 6.0 cfs, not to exceed 3,500 afa, of groundwater under each application within the California Wash Hydrographic Basin for cooling water for power generation purposes. The proposed points of diversion are described as being located as follows:

- Application 65944 within the SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 15, T.16S., R.64E., M.D.B.&M.
- Application 65945 within the NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 22, T.16S., R.64E., M.D.B.&M.
- Application 65946 within the SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 15, T.16S., R.64E., M.D.B.&M.
- Application 65947 within the SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 15, T.16S., R.64E., M.D.B.&M.
- Application 65948 within the NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 15, T.16S., R.64E., M.D.B.&M.
- Application 65949 within the SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 15, T.16S., R.64E., M.D.B.&M.
- Application 65954 within the SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 34, T.16S., R.64E., M.D.B.&M.
- Application 65955 within the SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 34, T.16S., R.64E., M.D.B.&M.

The proposed place of use is described as being located within the SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 14, T.16.S, R.64E., M.D.B.&M. The remarks section of the applications indicate that 12 applications were filed within the Moapa Indian Reservation for a gas-fired power plant and that the total combined diversion applied for is 12 cfs, not to exceed 7,000 afa of consumptive use.⁶

X.

Applications 65944, 65945, 65946, 65947, 65948, 65949, 65954 and 65955 were timely protested by Dry Lake Water, LLC, Las Vegas Valley Water District, Moapa Valley Water District, Nevada Power Company (65944 only), U.S. Department of Interior National Park Service, U.S. Department of Interior Fish and Wildlife Service on various grounds summarized as follows:⁶

1. Dry Lake Water Company, LLC owns water rights with points of diversion within the Black Mountain Hydrographic Basin and is advancing applications in Basins 210 (Coyote Spring Valley), 215 (Black Mountains Area), 216 (Garnet Valley), 217 (Hidden Valley North), 218 (California Wash), and diversions under Applications 65944-65949 and 65954-65955 when combined with existing and pending applications will exceed the perennial yield of Basin 218.

⁶ File Nos. 65944, 65945, 65946, 65947, 65948, 65949, 65954 and 65955, official records in the Office of the State Engineer.

2. There is no unappropriated water at the source.
3. The proposed use of the water will conflict with existing rights in Basin 218 and surrounding basins, including those of Dry Lake Water, LLC, Las Vegas Valley Water District, Moapa Valley Water District, Nevada Power Co., U.S. National Park Service and U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.
4. Recharge for the source of water in California Wash is subsurface flow from Coyote Spring Valley, which is just upgradient of the Muddy River Springs; therefore, the proposed use may impact the spring discharge at the Muddy River Springs.
5. The permitted and certificated rights in California Wash, Hidden Valley, Garnet Valley and the Muddy River Springs Area exceed the perennial yield of the system.
6. The Applicant should comply with Nevada water law for the appropriation of water.
7. The proposed use of the water will threaten to prove detrimental to the public interest.
8. The proposed use of the water may impact spring discharge in the Muddy River Springs Area.
9. Recharge in California Wash is estimated as less than 100 afa, and subsurface inflow is estimated at 800 afa with groundwater discharge to the Muddy River.
10. Rights to the use of the water of the Muddy River were decreed by the Tenth Judicial District Court of the State of Nevada in the case of *Muddy Valley Irrigation Company vs. Moapa Salt Lake Produce Company* and there is no water available for appropriation as the source of the Muddy River is the springs in the Muddy River Springs Area and tributaries. Groundwater from the aquifers in Hidden Valley, Garnet Valley, California Wash and the Muddy River Springs Area is also tributary to the Muddy River. Therefore, if the application is approved it could reduce the discharge to the Muddy River and impair water rights held by the U. S. National Park Service and others.
11. It would not be in the public interest to impair the water and water-related resources of the Lake Mead National Recreation Area.

XI.

Applications 66473, 66474 and 66475 were filed on June 19, 2000, by the Moapa Band of Paiute Indians to appropriate 6 cfs, not to exceed 3,500 afa, of groundwater under each application from the California Wash Hydrographic Basin for cooling water for power generation purposes. The proposed points of diversion are described as being located as follows:

Application 66473 within the NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 15, T.16S., R.64E., M.D.B.&M.

Application 66474 within the SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 15, T.16S., R.64E., M.D.B.&M.

Application 66475 within the SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 15, T.16S., R.64E., M.D.B.&M.

The proposed place of use is described as being located within the SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 14, T.16S., R.64E., M.D.B.&M. The remarks section of the applications indicate that 12 applications were filed within the Moapa Indian Reservation for a gas-fired power plant and that the total combined diversion applied for is 12 cfs, not to exceed 7,000 afa of consumptive use.⁷

XII.

Applications 66473, 66474 and 66475 were timely protested by the Las Vegas Valley Water District, Nevada Power Company and U.S. Department of Interior National Park Service on various grounds summarized as follows:⁷

1. There is no unappropriated water at the source because committed water resources exceed the natural groundwater recharge.
2. The proposed use of the water will conflict with existing rights in Basin 218 and surrounding basins, including those of Las Vegas Valley Water District, Nevada Power and U.S. National Park Service.
3. Recharge for the source of water in California Wash is subsurface flow from Coyote Spring Valley, which is just upgradient of the Muddy River Springs; therefore, the proposed use may impact the spring discharge at the Muddy River Springs.
4. The proposed appropriation will mine groundwater and capture groundwater that discharges to the Muddy River.
5. The Applicant should comply with Nevada water law for the appropriation of water.
6. The proposed use of the water will threaten to prove detrimental to the public interest.
7. It would not be in the public interest to impair the water and water-related resources of the Lake Mead National Recreation Area.

⁷ File Nos. 66473, 66474 and 66475, official records in the Office of the State Engineer.

XIII.

Application 66476 was filed on June 19, 2000, by the Moapa Band of Paiute Indians to appropriate 1 cfs, not to exceed 724 afa, of groundwater from the California Wash Hydrographic Basin for commercial purposes. The proposed point of diversion is described as being located within the SW¼ NW¼ of Section 23, T.16S., R.64E., M.D.B.&M. The proposed place of use is described as being located within the NW¼ of Section 31, T.16S., R.65E., M.D.B.&M.⁸

XIV.

Application 66476 was timely protested by the Las Vegas Valley Water District, Nevada Power Company and U.S. Department of Interior National Park Service on various grounds summarized as follows:⁸

1. There is no unappropriated water at the source because committed water resources exceed the natural groundwater recharge.
2. The proposed use of the water will conflict with existing rights in Basin 218 and surrounding basins, including those of Las Vegas Valley Water District, Nevada Power and U.S. National Park Service.
3. Recharge for the source of water in California Wash is subsurface flow from Coyote Spring Valley, which is just upgradient of the Muddy River Springs; therefore, the proposed use may impact the spring discharge at the Muddy River Springs.
4. The proposed appropriation will mine groundwater and capture groundwater that discharges to the Muddy River.
5. The Applicant should comply with Nevada water law for the appropriation of water.
6. The proposed use of the water will threaten to prove detrimental to the public interest.
7. It would not be in the public interest to impair the water and water-related resources of the Lake Mead National Recreation Area.

XV.

Application 67896 was filed on August 8, 2001, by the Dry Lake Water, LLC to appropriate 10 cfs of groundwater from the California Wash Hydrographic Basin for quasi-municipal purposes. The proposed point of diversion is described as being located within the NE¼ NW¼ of Section 4, T.19S., R.64E., M.D.B.&M. The proposed place of use is described as being within the Apex Industrial Park, which is described as being located within portions of

⁸ File No. 66476, official records in the Office of the State Engineer.

Sections 32 and 33, T.17S., R.63E., M.D.B.&M., portions of Sections 3, 4, 5, 8, 9, 10, 11, 13, 14, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 34 and 35, T.18S., R.63E., M.D.B.&M., and portions of Sections 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9, T.19S., R.63E., M.D.B.&M. The remarks section of the application indicates that Dry Lake Water, LLC intends to be a distributor of water to commercial and industrial developments within the Apex Industrial Park.⁹

XVI.

Application 67896 was timely protested by the Moapa Band of Paiute Indians, Nevada Power Company, Coyote Springs Investment, LLC and U.S. Department of Interior National Park Service on various grounds summarized as follows:⁹

1. There is no unappropriated water at the source because committed water resources exceed the natural groundwater recharge.
2. The proposed use of the water will conflict with existing rights in Basin 218 and surrounding basins, including those rights held by Coyote Springs Investment, LLC, unquantified senior reserved rights of the Moapa Band of Paiutes to the waters of the Muddy River and groundwater under the Reservation and rights of the U.S. National Park Service.
3. Based on the depth to water, recharge for this source is the carbonate-rock aquifer and it is reasonable to assume that the headwater source for recharge is Coyote Spring Valley Basin which is just upgradient from the Muddy River Springs Area.
4. The proposed appropriation will mine groundwater and capture groundwater that discharges to the Muddy River.
5. The application is duplicative and unnecessary because the Applicant has already secured the water necessary to gain its subdivision approval and the power plants at Apex Industrial Park already have a water supply.
6. The Applicant has not demonstrated the financial capability to develop the water and place it to beneficial use.
7. The proposed use of the water is environmentally unsound for the basin of origin.
8. Granting the application is contrary the approach adopted in State Engineer's Ruling No. 5008, which required gradual staged development.
9. The proposed use of the water will threaten to prove detrimental to the public interest.

⁹ File No. 67896, official records in the Office of the State Engineer.

10. It would not be in the public interest to impair the water and water-related resources of the Lake Mead National Recreation Area.

XVII.

Application 79690 was filed on March 15, 2010, by Nevada Power Company to appropriate 3.5 cfs of groundwater within the California Wash Hydrographic Basin for industrial cooling, environmental control and other related power production purposes. The proposed point of diversion is described as being located within the SE¼ NW¼ of Section 7, T.15S., R.66E., M.D.B.&M. The proposed place of use is described as being located within a portion of Section 5, T.15S., R.66E., M.D.B.&M. The remarks section of the application indicates that the water is to be used at the Reid Gardner Generating Station, but was filed solely as a result of the Nevada Supreme Court's decision in *Great Basin Water Network, et al. v. State Engineer*, 126 Nev. Adv. Op. 2 (January 28, 2010).¹⁰

XVIII.

Application 79690 was timely protested by the Moapa Band of Paiute Indians, U.S. Department of Interior Fish and Wildlife Service, U.S. Department of Interior National Park Service, U.S. Department of Interior Bureau of Land Management on various grounds summarized as follows:¹⁰

1. There is no unappropriated water in the source of supply because committed water resources exceed the natural groundwater recharge.
2. The proposed use of the water will conflict with existing groundwater rights both within the California Wash and with existing surface water and groundwater rights in nearby areas that are hydrologically connected to the groundwater basin.
3. The proposed use threatens to prove detrimental to the public interest because it will lower water levels in the Muddy River Springs Area to the detriment of the Moapa dace, an endangered species.
4. The proposed use of the water will cause injury to U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service senior water rights on the Fish Springs National Wildlife Refuge and the Moapa National Wildlife Refuge.
5. The proposed use of the water will threaten to prove detrimental to the public interest because it is not compatible with the purposes of the national wildlife refuges and will

¹⁰ File No. 79690, official records in the Office of the State Engineer.

threaten or cause damage to habitat for species that are endangered, threatened or considered for future listing.

6. Under natural conditions groundwater is believed to flow eastward from Garnet Valley to California Wash and eventually to the Muddy River.
7. Rights to the use of the water of the Muddy River were decreed by the Tenth Judicial District Court of the State of Nevada in the case of *Muddy Valley Irrigation Company vs. Moapa Salt Lake Produce Company* and there is no water available for appropriation as the source of the Muddy River is the springs in the Muddy River Springs Area and tributaries. Therefore, if the application is approved it could reduce the discharge to the Muddy River and impair water rights held by the U.S. National Park Service and others.
8. The proposed use of the water would result in groundwater mining.
9. Information developed by Page and others in 2005 and 2006 shows there is a potential continuous flow path in carbonate rocks extending from the general area of Hidden Valley (North), beneath Garnet Valley and California Wash, all the way to the Paleozoic rocks that comprise the Muddy Mountains from which Rogers and Blue Point Springs in the Lake Mead National Recreation Area emanate. It would not be in the public interest to impair the water and water-related resources of the Lake Mead National Recreation Area.

FINDINGS OF FACT

I.

Nevada Revised Statute (NRS) § 533.365(4) provides that it is within the state Engineer's discretion to determine whether a public administrative hearing is necessary to address the merits of a protest to an application to appropriate the public waters of the state of Nevada. The State Engineer finds that in the case of Applications 54076, 54634, 64037, 65197, 65944, 65945, 65946, 65947, 65948, 65949, 65954, 65955, 66473, 66474, 66475, 66476, 67896 and 79690 there is sufficient information contained within the records of the Office of the State Engineer to gain a full understanding of the issues and a hearing on these applications is not required.

II.

Order 1169 and 1169A

In 2001, a hearing was held on various applications in Coyote Spring Valley. Following the hearing, the State Engineer issued State Engineer's Order No. 1169 (Order 1169) on March 8, 2002. In that order, the State Engineer addressed what is known as the carbonate-rock aquifers, which are groundwater aquifers that exist underneath a significant portion of eastern and southern Nevada. The carbonate-rock aquifers have long been recognized as a potential water resource, but for which the water resources are not well defined, the hydrology and geology of the area are complex and data is sparse. The State Engineer noted that since 1984 it has been known that to arrive at some reasonable understanding of the carbonate-rock aquifer system, substantial amounts of money would be required to develop the science, that a significant period of study would be required, and "unless this understanding is reached, the development of carbonate water is risky and the resultant effects may be disastrous for the developers and current users."¹¹

The State Engineer noted that previous studies suggested that confidence in predictions regarding the effect of development was low and would remain low until observations of the initial hydrologic results of development were analyzed. The State Engineer was concerned that the adverse effects of development would overshadow the benefits, and found that the development of the carbonate-rock aquifer system must be undertaken in gradual stages together with adequate monitoring. The State Engineer noted that it is unknown what additional quantity, if any, of groundwater could be appropriated in the Coyote Spring Valley Hydrographic Basin without unreasonable and irreversible impacts. The State Engineer pointed out that the Applicants' own experts were unable to make a suggestion as to what part of the water budget could be captured without a great deal of uncertainty and that the question could not be resolved without stressing the system.

Order 1169 noted that testimony and evidence indicated approximately 50,000 afa of underflow comes into the Coyote Spring Valley from northern groundwater basins and approximately 53,000 afa of subsurface water flows out of the Coyote Spring Valley. Of that 53,000 afa that flows out of Coyote Spring Valley, approximately 37,000 afa of water discharges

¹¹ State Engineer's Order No. 1169, dated March 8, 2002, p. 2, official records in the Office of the State Engineer.

at the Muddy River Springs, which is appropriated under the Muddy River Decree.¹² Testimony and evidence indicated another approximately 16,000-17,000 afa is believed to flow to the groundwater basins farther south, including California Wash. Additionally, the State Engineer found that 50,465 afa of groundwater was already appropriated in Coyote Spring Valley and the surrounding basins identified as Black Mountains Area, Garnet Valley, Hidden Valley, Muddy River Springs Area (a.k.a. Upper Moapa Basin) and Lower Moapa Valley Hydrographic Basins. Because very few of these groundwater rights had actually been pumped, and water rights already issued in Coyote Spring Valley alone equaled the estimate of the amount of flow that bypasses the region, the State Engineer ordered additional study before consideration of granting any additional water rights in Coyote Spring Valley.

Order 1169 ordered that all applications for new appropriations from the carbonate-rock aquifer system in Coyote Spring Valley (Basin 210), Black Mountains Area (Basin 215), Garnet Valley (Basin 216), Hidden Valley (Basin 217), Muddy River Springs Area a.k.a. Upper Moapa Valley (Basin 219) and Lower Moapa Valley (Basin 220) would be held in abeyance until further information could be gathered by stressing the aquifer system by way of a pumping test. See, Attachment 1, Location Map of the Order 1169 Hydrographic Basins, Clark County and Lincoln County, Nevada. Unlike other basins in Nevada, the above listed basins were tied together in Order 1169 because it was well established that the spring discharge in the Muddy River Springs Area was produced from a distinct regional carbonate-rock aquifer that underlies and uniquely connects the basins. There is a very high hydraulic transmissivity found in most of this area of the carbonate-rock aquifer which results in a flat potentiometric surface in these basins. Changes in the potentiometric surface in any one of these basins occur in lockstep directly affecting the other basins, further demonstrating the regional nature of the aquifer across these basins.

In Order 1169, the State Engineer ordered a study under the provisions of NRS § 533.368 that required at least 50% (8,050 afa) of the water rights then currently permitted in Coyote Spring Valley be pumped for at least two consecutive years, and that data be gathered from others who currently held water rights in the Order 1169 area. At the end of the study, the study participants, which included the Las Vegas Valley Water District, Southern Nevada Water

¹² Judgment and Decree, *In the Matter of the Determination of the Relative Rights In and To the Waters of the Muddy River and Its Tributaries in Clark County, State of Nevada*, March 12, 1920, Tenth Judicial District Court of the State of Nevada, In and For the County of Clark.

Authority, Coyote Springs Investment, LLC, Nevada Power Company, Moapa Valley Water District, Dry Lake Water Company, LLC, Republic Technologies, Inc., Chemical Lime Company, Nevada Cogeneration Associates or their successors, were required to submit reports identifying the information obtained and any impacts seen to the groundwater or surface water resources of the carbonate-rock aquifer system or alluvial system from the pumping. The State Engineer also ordered the LVVWD to update a model it had presented during the course of its case-in-chief at the LVVWD hearing with the new data. The State Engineer indicated that he would then decide whether sufficient information had been gathered to act on the pending applications. By State Engineer's Ruling No. 5115, dated April 18, 2002, the California Wash Hydrographic Basin (Basin 218) was included in Order 1169 because of its hydrologic connection.

By letter dated May 26, 2010, the Moapa Band of Paiute Indians indicated their concern that the pumping test itself was likely to impact water resources at the Muddy River Springs, which are the source of water for the Muddy River.

At a meeting of the Order 1169 study participants on June 22, 2010, each of the participants agreed that the pumping test would provide sufficient information even if the minimum 8,050 afa was not pumped. In response to that meeting, in a letter dated July 1, 2010, the State Engineer expressed his concern that it had been eight years since the pumping test was ordered, that the pumping requirements of the study had not even begun, and found that decisions regarding future appropriations in the basins subject to the order could not be deferred indefinitely. The State Engineer ordered that the test was to go forward even if the 8,050 afa minimum amount of pumping designated in Order 1169 was not pumped.

On December 21, 2012, the State Engineer issued Order 1169A, wherein he revised the requirements of Order 1169, indicating his belief that sufficient information had been obtained and declaring the pumping test completed as of December 31, 2012. Order 1169A provided the study participants the opportunity to address the information obtained from the study/pumping test, the impacts of pumping, and to opine as to the availability of additional water resources to support the pending applications. These reports were due in the Office of the State Engineer by June 28, 2013. The State Engineer finds that reports were submitted in a timely manner and that all the requirements of Order 1169 and 1169A have been satisfied.

III.

Order 1169 and 1169A Pumping Test

The Order 1169 pumping test originally required the participants to pump 8,050 afa from wells in Coyote Spring Valley for two years. As stated above, the State Engineer ordered on July 1, 2010, that the test go forward with reduced pumping. The test officially began on November 15, 2010. Water pumped from the MX-5 well was piped to the Moapa Valley Water District municipal infrastructure, and ultimately piped to Bowman Reservoir in Lower Moapa Valley. This water was released from Bowman Reservoir in an open channel to Lake Mead. Water pumped from wells operated by CSI was put to beneficial use in Coyote Spring Valley.

The pumping test officially ended on December 31, 2012, after a period of 25½ months. The total amount pumped between the CSI wells and the MX-5 well during the test period was 11,249 acre-feet, which translates to about 5,290 acre-feet per year, well short of the initially intended amount to be pumped in the study. There were a number of mechanical problems encountered during the test that required the MX-5 well to shut down. Even without the mechanical issues, the maximum pumping rate would not have resulted in a total pumpage from Coyote Spring Valley of 8,050 afa.

In addition to measuring pumping from wells in Coyote Spring Valley, pumpage was also measured and reported from 30 other wells in the Muddy River Springs Area, Garnet Valley, California Wash, Black Mountains Area, and Lower Meadow Valley Wash. Stream diversions from the Muddy River to the Reid Gardner power plant were reported by NV Energy. Measurements of the natural discharge of the Muddy River and of several of the Muddy River's headwater springs were collected daily. Water level data were collected for 79 monitoring and pumping wells. Barometric data were collected at three sites: two sites in Coyote Spring Valley and one site in California Wash. The State Engineer finds the pumping test proceeded as required and all of the required data was collected and made available to each of the parties and the public.

IV.

Pumping Test Reports

Order 1169A provided the study participants the opportunity to file reports and requested they address three questions: (1) what information was obtained from the study/pumping test; (2) what were the impacts of pumping under the pumping test; and (3) what is the availability of additional water resources to support the pending applications. Reports or letters were submitted

by the Southern Nevada Water Authority (SNWA), the U.S. Department of Interior Bureau of Fish and Wildlife Service, National Park Service and Land Management (DOI Bureaus), Moapa Band of Paiute Indians (MBOP), Moapa Valley Water District (MVWD), Coyote Springs Investment, LLC (CSI), Great Basin Water Network (GBWN) and Center for Biological Diversity (CBD).

1. Southern Nevada Water Authority

SNWA prepared a comprehensive report that discusses water levels in monitoring wells throughout the Order 1169 basins and stream flows in the Muddy River Springs Area. As to Question 2, SNWA did not differentiate water-level decline due to pumping at the MX-5 well from other pumping in the area.

SNWA recognized that declines in spring flow occurred at Pedersen and Pederson East springs, and that the spring flows declined as a result of new pumping at the MX-5 well. Decline in flow at Warm Springs West was characterized as minimal, and it did not recognize any other surface flow reductions caused by groundwater pumping at the MX-5 well. SNWA provided figures that illustrate how groundwater levels and some spring flows are highly correlated with climate. Figure 12 of SNWA's report clearly shows how the long-term declining trend in groundwater levels recovered after the wet winter of 2005.¹³ A similar correlation is noted for flows at the Warm Springs West gage, where a declining trend in spring discharge reversed after the winter of 2005.¹⁴ SNWA points out that the flows of the Muddy River at Moapa did not decline during the period of the pumping test and asserts that the river flows are primarily impacted by valley fill pumping, primarily by NV Energy, and not carbonate pumping.

As to the availability of additional water for appropriation, SNWA states that:

It remains unclear if additional resource development beyond existing permitted rights could take place in Coyote Spring Valley at locations north of the Kane Spring fault in the area near CSMV-3. However, the presence of boundaries and variations in hydraulic conductivity suggest that, at a minimum, these areas may have the potential to be used for redistributing development of existing rights. Whether pending applications in Coyote Spring Valley are approved or denied, in whole or in part, they should be considered in order of priority with all other groundwater applications held in abeyance by Order 1169.¹⁵

¹³ Southern Nevada Water Authority, *Nevada State Engineer Order 1169 and 1169A Study Report*, pp. 23 – 25, June 2013, official records in the Office of the State Engineer.

¹⁴ *Id.* at 26.

¹⁵ *Id.* at 57 - 58.

2. Coyote Springs Investment, LLC

CSI submitted a letter in which they stated that they agree with the SNWA report. CSI believes water can be developed in Coyote Spring Valley north of the Kane Springs fault without impacting the Muddy River Springs and that pending applications of both CSI and SNWA should be granted in whole or part.

3. U.S. Department of Interior Bureaus

DOI Bureaus provided documentation and interpretations of the effects of the pumping test as well as predictions of the effects of various pumping scenarios. They analyzed water levels, spring and stream flows, and climate in the Order 1169 basins and some adjacent areas.

The DOI Bureaus found the pumping test was sufficient to document the effects of the pumping, identify regional drawdown, predict future effects of pumping on water levels and spring flow, and to determine the availability of water pursuant to the applications. Their analyses of impacts under the test were extensive. They used SeriesSEE¹⁶ to discern and partition the effects of pumping at the MX-5 well from pumping at other locations. Their reported findings are that water-level decline due to MX-5 pumping (drawdown) encompasses 1,100 square miles and extends from northern Coyote Spring Valley through the Muddy River Springs Area, Hidden Valley, Garnet Valley, California Wash, and the northwestern part of the Black Mountains Area. Drawdown due to MX-5 pumping is estimated to be 1 to 1.6 feet in this area. They also found minor drawdown of 0.5 feet or less in the northern part of Coyote Spring Valley north of the Kane Springs Wash fault zone, in disagreement with SNWA. They found that water-level decline did not extend into Lower Moapa Valley. They estimate 80-90% of the pumped groundwater was derived from storage (hence the drawdown) and the remainder from capture of spring flow or from reductions in the flow of the Muddy River.¹⁷

They completed an in-depth analysis of spring flows in relation to nearby carbonate water levels and found a direct correlation. Measurable flow decline at Pedersen, Plummer and Apar units and Baldwin Spring are highly correlated with water levels in adjacent carbonate wells. If linear trends continue, spring flow can be estimated as a function of water levels in the adjacent

¹⁶ Halford, K., Garcia, C.A., Fenelon, J., and Mirus, B., 2012, *Advanced methods for modeling water-levels and estimating drawdowns with SeriesSEE, an Excel add-In*, U.S. Geological Survey Techniques and Methods 4-F4, 29 pp.

¹⁷ U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, U.S. Bureau of Land Management and U.S. National Park Service Order 1169A Report, *Test Impacts and Availability of Water Pursuant to Applications Pending Under Order 1169*, June 28, 2013, official records in the Office of the State Engineer.

carbonate aquifer. They argue that all pumping from carbonate aquifers will ultimately capture spring flow.

They also compared observed water level changes to water levels simulated in a groundwater flow model of the region.^{18,19} The model was updated to include pumping through 2012.²⁰ If the applications, which are the subject of Ruling No. 6254, were pumped along with current water rights, they predict springs in the headwaters of the Muddy River, and the Muddy River itself above Moapa, would cease to flow in less than 200 years. The effects would occur much sooner if all of the pending applications held in abeyance pursuant to Order 1169 were granted and pumped. They report that the model under-predicts drawdown and also would therefore under-predict flow losses in the springs. After analyzing model results and observations made from monitor wells and springs, they believe that pumping at current (Order 1169) rates of less than one-half of existing permits, will result in both of the Pedersen springs going dry in 3 years or less.²¹

The overall conclusions of the DOI Bureaus' report are that the effects of pumping from the MX-5 well are spread out over a 1,100 square-mile area. They suggest that five basins within that area, Coyote Spring Valley, Muddy River Springs Area, Hidden Valley, Garnet Valley, and California Wash should be managed as one hydrographic area because of their uniquely immediate hydrologic connection. Pumping within any of these five basins, with the possible exception of the northernmost part of Coyote Spring Valley, will have substantially similar effects on groundwater levels throughout the area because of the hydrologic connection, and will eventually capture water that discharges in the Muddy River Springs Area.²²

¹⁸ Tetra Tech, *Development of a Numerical Groundwater Flow Model of Selected Basins within the Colorado Regional Groundwater Flow System, Southeastern Nevada*, September 28, 2012. References provided along with the DOI Report, official records in the Office of the State Engineer.

¹⁹ Tetra Tech, *Predictions of the Effects of Groundwater Pumping in the Colorado Regional Groundwater Flow System Southeastern Nevada*, September 28, 2012. References provided along with the DOI Report, official records in the Office of the State Engineer.

²⁰ Tetra Tech, *Comparison of Simulated and Observed Effects of Pumping from MX-5 Using Data Collected to the End of the Order 1169 Test, and Prediction of the Rates of Recovery from the Test*, June 10, 2013. References provided along with the DOI Report, official records in the Office of the State Engineer.

²¹ U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, U.S. Bureau of Land Management and U.S. National Park Service Order 1169A Report, *Test Impacts and Availability of Water Pursuant to Applications Pending Under Order 1169*, p. 85, June 28, 2013, official records in the Office of the State Engineer.

²² *Id.* at 84.

As to the availability of water pursuant to the pending applications, the DOI Bureaus indicated that their review of the water budget and perennial yield information leads to the conclusion that there is no water available for new appropriation within the five-basin area delineated through their groundwater analyses. The five-basin area that the DOI Bureaus referenced includes Coyote Spring Valley, Muddy River Springs Area, Hidden Valley, Garnet Valley and California Wash. Additionally, the groundwater modeling simulation results, which examined progressively greater pumping of pending water right applications in these five basins, provide supporting evidence of the wide-ranging effects that can be expected in these five basins with increased pumping in a very short period of time.

The DOI Bureaus point out that groundwater that was withdrawn in the Coyote Spring Valley over the period of the pumping test is only one-third of the groundwater rights that already exist in the basin. The DOI Bureaus assert that the pumping test provides evidence that even this reduced volume of groundwater pumping cannot be developed long-term without adverse impacts to springs, endangered fish, Federal trust resources, and downstream senior water rights. They argue that the five-basin area uniquely behaves as one connected aquifer, and pumping in any of the basins will have similar effects on the whole. Consequently, they conclude that no additional groundwater is available for appropriation to satisfy the pending water right applications that are currently being held in abeyance for this portion of the carbonate-rock aquifer.²³

4. Moapa Band of Paiute Indians

MBOP provided a report that analyzed varying lines of evidence in addition to data collected during the pumping test. They analyzed water budgets, climatic effects, stream base flow identification, water demand for power generation, and water temperature-electrical conductivity and mixing models. MBOP argues that the drawdown due to MX-5 pumping was significantly less than that cited by the DOI Bureaus, and that the limit of detection of drawdown due to MX-5 pumping extended only five miles from the MX-5 well.²⁴ Nevertheless, they contend that carbonate pumping in Coyote Spring Valley and Muddy River Springs Area will have a 1:1 impact on Muddy River flows. They interpret total flux of the system in the Muddy River Springs Area as variable, ranging from about 35,000 afa to 42,000 afa, with the average

²³ *Id.* at 5.

²⁴ Johnson and Mifflin, *Summary of Order 1169 Testing Impacts, per Order 1169A*, p. 25, June 28, 2013, official records in the Office of the State Engineer.

being about 38,000 afa. Their average annual estimate is similar to Eakin's estimate of 36,000 afa.²⁵ MBOP asserts that some of the regional water-level decline during the period of the pumping test, and much of the annual fluctuation, is attributed to changes in the water level in Lake Mead. MBOP argues that crustal loading and deformation is associated with the rising and falling Lake Mead surface, which in turn causes pore-pressure changes and pore-volume reductions in the carbonate aquifer. They argue that these crustal effects cause carbonate water levels to rise and fall in near tandem with lake levels. It asserts that these conditions have resulted in the water-level decline on the MBOP reservation that others have attributed to MX-5 pumping. In other words, they recognize no water-level decline in California Wash that is attributable to pumping at well MX-5.

As to the availability of additional water resources, the MBOP asserts that the Order 1169 test results indicate that the 1989 LVVWD applications for approximately 27,000 afa should be denied. Their rationale is that these applications equal about 72% of the flux in the carbonate-rock aquifer that discharged as pre-development base flows of the Muddy River and that all the hydrogeological evidence indicates such production would reduce the flux to the discharge area by a similar amount over a relatively short time. They assert that almost one-third of pre-development Muddy River flows are currently consumed before reaching the Moapa gage, and these applications should be denied on the grounds that they would impact senior rights by the full amount.²⁶

The MBOP argue for the creation of a new water management unit that would include upgradient basins including at least the Muddy River Springs Area, Coyote Spring Valley and Kane Springs Valley. They assert to prevent future desiccation of the headwater springs, the currently undeveloped permits within the proposed management unit must be largely revoked, restricted, or otherwise creatively managed because they total up to a similar order of magnitude as the current flow of the Muddy River.²⁷ They indicate that the water-resource potential of the southern flow field should be evaluated with a large interim pumping experiment in the northern portion of the southern flow field near the MBOP reservation.²⁸

²⁵T.E. Eakin, *A Regional Interbasin Ground-water System in The White River Area, Southeastern Nevada*, Water Resources Bulletin No. 33, (Department of Conservation and Natural Resources, Division of Water Resources and U.S. Department of Interior, Geological Survey), p. 264, 1966.

²⁶ Johnson and Mifflin, *Summary of Order 1169 Testing Impacts, per Order 1169A*, p. 30, June 28, 2013, official records in the Office of the State Engineer.

²⁷ *Ibid.*

²⁸ *Id.* at 31.

MBOP also argues for the existence of a southern carbonate aquifer flow field separated from Coyote Spring Valley and the Muddy River Springs Area by a northeasterly-trending barrier. This barrier extends from just north of Garnet Valley through the Muddy River Springs to the northern edge of the Lower Moapa Valley Hydrographic Area. MBOP argues this southern flow field, which includes California Wash, Hidden and Garnet valleys, and portions of the Black Mountains Area, is hydrologically isolated and could be developed without impacting spring flows. They estimate that groundwater supply to the southern flow field is 15,000 to 20,000 afa.²⁹ They indicate that the water-resource potential of the southern flow field should be evaluated with a large interim pumping experiment in the northern portion of the southern flow field near the MBOP reservation in California Wash.³⁰ They argue for upwelling groundwater beneath the reservation on the basis of several lines of evidence, including water temperatures, paleo-discharge sites (tufa mounds), a decrease in hydrostatic head to the southeast, and hydrochemical mass balance. Groundwater flux of several thousand afa toward the Colorado or Virgin River is likely, even though no major springs were documented prior to Lake Mead's filling.³¹

5. Moapa Valley Water District

MVWD evaluated only data for water levels and flows in the Muddy River Springs Area. MVWD's report recognizes that water-level declines are attributable to MX-5 pumping, as are spring flow decreases at the two Pedersen springs, Warm Springs West gage, and Baldwin Spring, but it does not recognize effects at Jones Spring or Muddy Spring at LDS.

As to the availability of additional water resources, MVWD did not provide a direct response. However, MVWD submitted a supplemental report analyzing its applications in the Lower Moapa Valley, coming to the conclusion that those applications could be developed without impacting the springs.

²⁹ Johnson and Mifflin, *Summary of Order 1169 Testing Impacts, per Order 1169A*, p. 26, June 28, 2013, official records in the Office of the State Engineer.

³⁰ *Id.* at 31.

³¹ *Id.* at 17.

6. Great Basin Water Network

GBWN provided both a technical report by Dr. Tom Myers and a letter summarizing their position and interpretation of the test. Their report recognized a water-level decline in Coyote Spring Valley and the Muddy River Springs Area and decreases in spring flow that they assert are directly attributable to the MX-5 well pumping. The report states that the test did not provide adequate data to analyze water availability in the other Order 1169 basins. As to the availability of additional water resources for the pending applications, GBWN argues against granting any of the pending applications and states that pumpage of even the existing water rights in Coyote Spring Valley and the Muddy River Springs Area will result in spring flow reductions to rates that are insufficient to maintain a known endangered species.

GBWN somewhat contradicts their own report with a statement that the test did not provide adequate data to analyze water availability, and asserts that the information obtained was sufficient to make determinations on the effects of the pumping and of the availability of water not just in Coyote Spring Valley, but in all of the Order 1169 basins. The letter also argues that their report supports a conclusion that full pumping of existing rights in the Order 1169 basins will unacceptably decrease spring discharge.

7. Center for Biological Diversity

CBD used the same report from Dr. Myers that was filed by the GBWN. CBD believes that pumping of existing water rights will have unacceptable effects on the springs, and, therefore, all pending applications in the Order 1169 basins should be denied. Furthermore, they assert that all applications in the entire White River Flow System up to Cave Valley should be denied. CBD also recommends that the State Engineer take administrative action to reduce permits in the Order 1169 basins to sustainable levels.

Based on the responses received and the State Engineer's own interpretations of the test, the State Engineer finds that sufficient information has been obtained from the Order 1169 pumping test to rule on the pending applications.

Based on reports filed pursuant to Orders 1169 and 1169A and the State Engineer's analysis of the pumping test, the State Engineer finds:

1. The information obtained from the pumping test satisfied the goal of the test and is sufficient to document the effects of pumping on water levels and spring flows in the Order 1169 basins. The information obtained from the test and reports is adequate to

formulate an informed opinion as to the future impacts from groundwater pumping and the availability of groundwater in California Wash pursuant to the applications.

2. The impacts of pumping from the MX-5 well, and other existing wells, during the pumping test are widespread, and extend north in Coyote Spring Valley at least to Kane Springs Valley, south to Hidden Valley and Garnet Valley, and southeast to the Muddy River Springs Area and California Wash. Pumping effects were seen in the northwestern part of the Black Mountains Area, but were not observed in Lower Moapa Valley. Groundwater-level declines attributable to MX-5 pumping range from less than one foot in northern Coyote Springs Valley, two feet or more in central Coyote Spring Valley, and one foot or more in the carbonate aquifer in the Muddy River Springs Area, Hidden Valley and California Wash. The additional pumping at the MX-5 well contributed significantly to decreases in spring flow at high-elevation spring (Pedersen Springs) sources of the Muddy River, and contributed to measurable decreases in flow at Baldwin and Jones Springs and to the numerous springs whose combined flows are measured at the Warm Springs West and Iverson gages. The pumping test effects documented in Coyote Spring Valley, Muddy River Springs Area, Hidden Valley, Garnet Valley, California Wash, and part of Black Mountains Area provide clear proof of the close hydrologic connection of the basins that distinguishes these basins from other basins in Nevada.
3. As to the availability of water pursuant to pending applications, the request in Order 1169A referred to pending applications in Coyote Spring Valley that were addressed in Ruling No. 6254. Several of the respondents also replied with an opinion concerning available groundwater in the remainder of the Order 1169 basins. As discussed above, the parties were not unanimous in their interpretation of the test and whether additional water is available to appropriate in the basins. The DOI Bureaus, GBWN and CBD agree that there is no unappropriated groundwater in any of the basins. The MBOP found there is no additional water available to appropriate in Coyote Spring Valley or Muddy River Springs Area, but that unappropriated water exists in California Wash, and perhaps in Hidden and Garnet valleys. They are silent on the Black Mountains Area and Lower Moapa Valley. The SNWA did not directly answer the question; rather they suggest groundwater might be developed in western or northern Coyote Spring Valley. The results of the pumping test, together with the submitted technical reports and existing

records of the State Engineer's office have provided sufficient information to make a determination on the availability of water pursuant to pending applications in all of the Order 1169 basins.

V.

Perennial Yield

Nevada Revised Statute § 533.370(2) requires that the State Engineer reject an application to appropriate water where there is no unappropriated water at the source of supply. For groundwater appropriations, the State Engineer uses the perennial yield of a basin as the measure of the amount of water available for appropriation. The perennial yield is based on water budgets for the basin in question. Water budgets and perennial yield were significant issues raised in the 2001 hearings on the pending applications that needed additional information.

The perennial yield of a groundwater basin has been defined in numerous State Engineer rulings. It can be defined as the maximum amount of groundwater that can be withdrawn each year over the long-term without depleting the groundwater reservoir. Perennial yield is ultimately limited to the maximum amount of natural discharge that can be utilized for beneficial use. The perennial yield cannot be more than the natural recharge to a groundwater basin and in some cases is less. If the perennial yield is exceeded, groundwater levels will decline and steady state conditions will not be achieved, a situation commonly referred to as groundwater mining. Additionally, withdrawals of groundwater in excess of the perennial yield may contribute to adverse conditions such as water quality degradation, storage depletion, diminishing yield of wells, increased pumping costs, and land subsidence.

Groundwater recharge from precipitation in California Wash has not been significantly revised since the original reconnaissance report, and is estimated to be less than 100 afa.³² Prior to groundwater development, groundwater from Garnet Valley and the Muddy River Springs Area flowed into California Wash. It is estimated that 10,000 afa of inflow occurs in the Quaternary sediments adjacent to the Muddy River where it enters the basin.³³ California Wash probably received the majority of the outflow of natural recharge from Garnet Valley. The

³² F. Eugene Rush, *Water-Resources Appraisal of the Lower Moapa – Lake Mead Area, Clark County, Nevada*, Water Resources-Reconnaissance Series Report 50, (Department of Conservation and Natural Resources, Division of Water Resources and U.S. Department of Interior, Geological Survey), p.25, 1968.

³³ SNWA Exhibit Nos. 258 and 452, In the Matter of Applications 53987 through 53992 filed by the SNWA to Appropriate the Groundwater in Spring Valley, Cave Valley, Dry Lake Valley and Delamar Valley Hydrographic Basins (180, 181, 182, 184), September 26 through October 14 and October 31 through November 18, 2011, official records in the Office of the State Engineer.

amount of groundwater exiting the basin as deep carbonate underflow is unclear. MBOP argues that a significant amount of water upwells from the deep carbonate aquifer as “new” water. Their submitted technical report³⁴ and other reports in the Office of the State Engineer indicate temperature and light stable isotope values for carbonate groundwater in California Wash is essentially the same as carbonate water in adjacent basins.^{35,36} They argue that trace element geochemistry of California Wash groundwater cannot be derived from Muddy River Spring water. However, it is not necessary to demonstrate that California Wash groundwater followed an identical flow path as groundwater in adjacent basins or that is geochemically identical to water that discharges at the Muddy River springs. Instead, what matters the most for this analysis is whether groundwater in California Wash is hydrologically connected, and whether that water can be withdrawn without effects propagating quickly throughout the other Order 1169 basins and impacting the Muddy River Springs. Because water levels and water-level changes in California Wash, Coyote Spring Valley, the Muddy River Springs Area, and Hidden and Garnet valleys are nearly identical, the State Engineer believes that groundwater withdrawal in any of the five basins will have a similar effect on the whole hydrologic system. The MBOP’s final argument is that a southeasterly gradient demonstrates flow in that direction, toward Lake Mead. A southeasterly gradient really only demonstrates a potential for flow. The magnitude of flow is unknown, and no hydrologic study has satisfactorily quantified the subsurface flow from California Wash to the Black Mountains Area Hydrographic Basin.

For basins similar to California Wash, where there is a through-going perennial stream, recent rulings have limited the perennial yield to the recharge from precipitation in that basin.³⁷ Recharge from precipitation in California Wash is estimated to be less than 100 afa.³⁸ Earlier rulings of the State Engineer often established perennial yield on the basis of evapotranspiration within a basin. The perennial yield of California Wash was established in a USGS Open File Report 78-768 at 2,200 afa. How that figure was derived is not entirely clear, although the table

³⁴ Johnson, C., et al., *Hydrogeologic and Groundwater Modeling Analyses for the Moapa Paiute Energy Center*. 2001, official records in the Office of the State Engineer.

³⁵ Thomas, J.M. and Mihevc, T.M., *Evaluation of Groundwater Origins, Flow Paths, and Ages in East-Central and Southeastern Nevada*, Desert Research Institute Publication No. 41253, Appendix 1, 2011.

³⁶ Thomas, J.M., Calhoun, S.C., and Apambire, W.B., *A Deuterium Mass-balance Interpretation of Ground Water Sources and Flows in Southeastern Nevada*, Desert Research Institute Publication No. 41169, 2001, 46 pp.

³⁷ State Engineer’s Ruling Nos. 5747 and 5823, dated June 27, 2007, and March 18, 2008, official records in the Office of the State Engineer.

³⁸ Office of the State Engineer, *Water for Nevada, State of Nevada Water Planning Report No. 3*, p. 50, Oct. 1971.

footnotes indicate the value was partially determined by irrigated acreage.³⁹ Water Resource Reconnaissance Report 50 did not estimate a perennial yield for the basin, although it did estimate perennial yield for adjacent basins.⁴⁰ Water Planning Report No. 3 lists no perennial yield for the basin either, but does recognize a system yield of 36,000 acre-feet.⁴¹ System yield is the combined surface water and groundwater resource, and is shared with other basins along the Muddy River. Current groundwater rights in California Wash total approximately 3,068 afa.

The vast majority of the scientific literature supports the premise that, unlike other separate and distinct basins in Nevada, all of the Order 1169 basins share virtually all of the same supply of water. The Order 1169 pumping test further supports the conclusion that pumping from any of the five basins with a close hydrologic connection (Coyote Spring Valley, Muddy River Springs Area, Hidden Valley, Garnet Valley and California Wash) will have a similar impact on water levels in the five-basin area and on the Muddy River spring flows. The DOI Bureaus Order 1169 reports outline the supporting evidence why pumping in California Wash will lower water levels throughout the area and will result in decreased flow in the Muddy River Springs and the Muddy River. The MBOP reports argue otherwise. They argue that there was no water-level decline in wells in California Wash due to Order 1169 pumping, or from other pumping in Coyote Spring Valley or the Muddy River Springs Area.

Specifically, MBOP argues:

1. A southern flow field exists in California Wash, Hidden Valley and Garnet Valley that is hydrologically disconnected from the carbonate aquifer in Coyote Spring Valley and the Muddy River Springs Area.

A review of published geologic maps at the location indicated by the MBOP does not delineate any faults or other structures coincident with the feature.⁴² A southern flow field is not generally recognized in other peer-reviewed publications. No credible evidence was put forward establishing the location, mechanism or hydraulic properties for the feature represented in their report.

³⁹ Nowlin, J.O., *Ground-Water Quality in Nevada – A Proposed Monitoring Program*, USGS Open-File Report 78-768, 1986.

⁴⁰ F. Eugene Rush, *Water-Resources Appraisal of the Lower Moapa – Lake Mead Area, Clark County, Nevada*, Water Resources-Reconnaissance Series Report 50, (Department of Conservation and Natural Resources, Division of Water Resources and U.S. Department of Interior, Geological Survey), p. 50, 1968.

⁴¹ Office of the State Engineer, *Water for Nevada, State of Nevada Water Planning Report No. 3*, p. 25, Oct. 1971.

⁴² Johnson and Mifflin, *Summary of Order 1169 Testing Impacts, per Order 1169A*, p. 2, June 28, 2013, official records in the Office of the State Engineer.

2. Water-level changes in California Wash are due to changes in crustal loading associated with rising and falling Lake Mead.

Evidence submitted by the DOI Bureaus is more credible than that presented by the MBOP and is accepted by the State Engineer. The arguments that Lake Mead water storage changes are responsible for water-level changes in California Wash are not credible. The argument that annual groundwater-level fluctuations in California Wash are 10% of annual detrended water-level fluctuations in Lake Mead does not have sufficient technical support. Their Figure 14 shows that the relationship does not hold for 2010 through 2012.⁴³ The State Engineer finds this argument to be overly complex. The graph in Figure 14 shows a correlation of water level in the carbonate aquifer to “detrended” water level in Lake Mead, but they do not provide a quantitative analysis. A correlation could just as easily be made between carbonate water levels and air temperature, but that does not mean that air temperature changes caused water-level changes in the carbonate aquifer. Pumping stress in the carbonate aquifer at Apex, Muddy River Springs and Coyote Spring Valley also coincide with water-level changes throughout the region. To ignore the immediate effect of nearby pumping and attribute water-level changes in the carbonate aquifer to water levels in a reservoir 30 miles away is difficult to accept. Water-level changes associated with annually cyclical pumping in the underlying carbonate aquifer is more likely and is in agreement with the evidence and reports submitted by the DOI Bureaus. The State Engineer finds that annual water-level fluctuations are the result of local pumping stresses in the carbonate aquifer and discounts the analyses of the MBOP.

3. Geochemical and isotopic data indicate that Reservation waters are distinct from Muddy River Spring waters.

MBOP’s technical report⁴⁴ is somewhat out of date. More recent light stable isotope data indicate that the carbonate groundwater in California Wash is essentially the same as carbonate water in adjacent basins and in the Muddy River Springs.⁴⁵ The geochemical evidence shows that groundwater on the reservation has a somewhat different geochemical signature from waters elsewhere in the region, but that difference alone is not evidence that those waters can be

⁴³ *Id.* at 18.

⁴⁴ Johnson, C., et al., *Hydrogeologic and Groundwater Modeling Analyses for the Moapa Paiute Energy Center*. 2001, official records in the Office of the State Engineer.

⁴⁵ Thomas, J.M. and Mihevc, T.M., *Evaluation of Groundwater Origins, Flow Paths, and Ages in East-Central and Southeastern Nevada*, Desert Research Institute Publication No. 41253, Appendix 1, 2011.

developed without causing widespread effects throughout the carbonate aquifer and impacts to Muddy River spring flows.

4. Water temperatures in Reservation wells are characterized as abnormal,⁴⁶ and suggestive of deep circulation and upwelling.

Water temperature in the Reservation wells was measured at approximately 30°C. Carbonate wells in Coyote Spring Valley range from 28 to 35°C, and the spring temperatures range from 30 to 33°C.⁴⁷ Reservation water temperatures are not abnormal compared to the carbonate waters in the region, and therefore, do not support an argument of a separate source.

5. Approximately 9,500 afa of groundwater upwells in the area of the Reservation. The water supply to the southern flow field is in the range of 15,000 to 20,000 afa.

Neither of the MBOP's flow estimates is based on measurements. Rather, they are highly speculative estimates not supported by evidence. MBOP admits "*the outflow boundaries of the SFF in the Apex area have not been sufficiently well-characterized for outflow locations to be identified or confident estimates of outflow flux to be made.*"⁴⁸

6. A southeasterly hydraulic gradient supports flow in that direction.

The presence of a southeasterly hydraulic gradient would support the potential for flow in that direction, but the amount of flow is dependent on the hydraulic properties of the area. No evidence was presented on this issue, and the magnitude of flux is unknown.

The MBOP recommends that the southern flow field be evaluated with a pumping test similar to the Order 1169 test, and believes it may be feasible to mine carbonate groundwater in the southern flow field without impacting the springs or Muddy River. The State Engineer disagrees, and finds that data from the Order 1169 test and reports from the DOI Bureaus are persuasive and demonstrate that there is no separate supply of water in California Wash that could be developed without impacting regional water levels and the Muddy River Springs.

Therefore, because these basins share a unique and close hydrological connection, and share the same source and supply of water, these five basins will be jointly managed. The perennial yield of these basins cannot be more than the total annual supply of 50,000 acre-feet.

⁴⁶ Johnson, C., et al., *Hydrogeologic and Groundwater Modeling Analyses for the Moapa Paiute Energy Center*. P. 17, 2001, official records in the Office of the State Engineer.

⁴⁷ Thomas, J.M. and Mihevc, T.M., *Evaluation of Groundwater Origins, Flow Paths, and Ages in East-Central and Southeastern Nevada*, Desert Research Institute Publication No. 41253, Appendix 1, 2011.

⁴⁸ Johnson and Mifflin, *Summary of Order 1169 Testing Impacts, per Order 1169A*, p. 27, June 28, 2013, official records in the Office of the State Engineer.

Because the Muddy River and Muddy River springs also utilize this supply, and are the most senior water rights in the region, the perennial yield is further reduced to an amount less than 50,000 acre-feet. Current groundwater rights in the seven Order 1169 basins total approximately 49,000 acre-feet. For the five basins that will be jointly managed, there are approximately 37,000 acre-feet of groundwater rights. The State Engineer finds that the amount and location of groundwater that can be developed without capture of and conflict with senior water rights on the Muddy River and springs remains unclear, but the evidence is overwhelming that unappropriated water does not exist in any of these basins.

VI.

Recent rulings by the State Engineer for groundwater applications in other basins within the White River Flow System allowed for the appropriation of additional water.⁴⁹ These basins, Cave Valley, Dry Lake Valley, and Delamar Valley Hydrographic Basins, lie 40 to 100 miles north of the Muddy River Springs. Groundwater from both Dry Lake Valley and Delamar Valley is believed to contribute to discharge from the springs. Water rights were granted in the Cave Valley, Dry Lake Valley and Delamar Valley basins based on two critical points that do not exist in the basins in Order 1169. First, the groundwater appropriated in the Cave Valley, Dry Lake Valley and Delamar Valley basins is recharged within the basins. Water is available at the source and can be developed without depleting the supply. Second, the water can be developed without conflicting with any existing rights for hundreds of years. In contrast, neither of these conditions is met in the Order 1169 basins. Recharge in each of the Order 1169 basins is already appropriated. Subsurface inflow is appropriated as well. Development of additional water will conflict with existing rights in months to years. The State Engineer finds the basins of Order 1169 fail on both statutory requirements.

VII.

Existing Rights

Nevada Revised Statute § 533.370(2) requires that the State Engineer reject an application to appropriate water where the use of the water conflicts with existing rights or with protectable interests in existing domestic wells. There are 3,068 acre-feet of senior groundwater rights in California Wash as well as approximately 46,000 acre-feet of senior groundwater rights

⁴⁹ State Engineer's Ruling Nos. 6165, 6166 and 6167, dated March 22, 2012, official records in the Office of the State Engineer.

in the other Order 1169 basins. The Muddy River and springs, the discharge location of the bulk of the region's water, have approximately 30,000 afa of decreed and appropriative rights.

One of the main goals of Order 1169 and the associated pumping test was to observe the effects of increased pumping on groundwater levels and spring flows. The Pedersen and Pedersen East springs, the highest elevation springs in the area and which are considered to be the "canary in the coal mine" with respect to impacts from pumping, showed an unprecedented decrease in flow during the pumping test. Pedersen spring flow decreased to 0.08 cfs, down from its average of about 0.22 cfs prior to the test. Pedersen East decreased to 0.12 cfs, down from its average flow of 0.2 cfs prior to the test.^{50,51} The Warm Springs West gage, the site at which trigger levels have been set among parties to a memorandum of agreement,⁵² declined from 3.6 to 3.3 cfs during the test.⁵³ Baldwin and Jones Springs declined about 4% during the test.⁵⁴ The Muddy River at the Moapa gage did not display any decrease in flow,⁵⁵ although the MBOP report points out that total flux of the system is variable, and argues that flows in the river would have been even higher if Order 1169 pumping had not occurred.⁵⁶

The State Engineer finds that pumping under the Order 1169 test measurably reduced flows in headwater springs of the Muddy River, and it is clear that if pending water right applications were permitted and pumped in addition to existing groundwater rights in Coyote Spring Valley and the other Order 1169 basins, headwater spring flows would be reduced in tens of years or less to the point that there would be a conflict with existing rights. The State Engineer finds the Muddy River and the Muddy River springs, the discharge location of the bulk of the region's water, is fully appropriated. The State Engineer finds that evidence submitted by the DOI Bureaus is convincing that pumping of groundwater under the pending applications in

⁵⁰ U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, U.S. Bureau of Land Management and U.S. National Park Service Order 1169A Report, *Test Impacts and Availability of Water Pursuant to Applications Pending Under Order 1169*, pp. 43 – 46, June 28, 2013, official records in the Office of the State Engineer.

⁵¹ <http://waterdata.usgs.gov/nv/nwis/>.

⁵² In 2006, a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) was signed by the Southern Nevada Water Authority, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Coyote Springs Investment, LLC, Moapa Band of Paiute Indians, and Moapa Valley Water District pursuant to which, the parties agreed to certain conservation measures for the protection and recovery of the Moapa dace, an endangered species found in the Moapa Valley National Wildlife Refuge.

⁵³ <http://waterdata.usgs.gov/nv/nwis/>.

⁵⁴ U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, U.S. Bureau of Land Management and U.S. National Park Service Order 1169A Report, *Test Impacts and Availability of Water Pursuant to Applications Pending Under Order 1169*, pp. 50 – 51, June 28, 2013, official records in the Office of the State Engineer.

⁵⁵ Southern Nevada Water Authority, *Nevada State Engineer Order 1169 and 1169A Study Report*, p. 41, June 2013, official records in the Office of the State Engineer.

⁵⁶ Johnson and Mifflin, *Summary of Order 1169 Testing Impacts, per Order 1169A*, pp. 5 - 8, June 28, 2013, official records in the Office of the State Engineer.

addition to existing rights would reduce the flow of the Muddy River in tens of years or less to the point where there would be a conflict with existing rights.

The State Engineer does not agree with the position of the MBOP that there is a separate and distinct southern groundwater flow field in California Wash and adjacent basins that can be developed without impacting the Muddy River Springs. As discussed in the Perennial Yield section above, the State Engineer finds their evidence and recommendations are not persuasive and are not accepted. No fault or other hydrogeologic flow barrier is shown on published geologic maps at the location indicated by the MBOP.⁵⁷ Water-level decline in California Wash due to pumping of well MX-5 during the Order 1169 pumping test was approximately one foot. The State Engineer accepts the evidence of the DOI Bureaus and discounts the evidence put forth by the MBOP in their Order 1169 reports and attachments. Groundwater temperature in wells on the MBOP reservation and adjacent areas do not support local upwelling. Water temperatures at most of the carbonate wells and springs are warm, between 28 and 34°C. These warm temperatures are characteristic of the carbonate aquifer throughout all of the Southern White River Flow System,⁵⁸ and are not unique to California Wash area wells. Isotopes of hydrogen (deuterium) and oxygen (¹⁸O) are nearly identical in these basins. Deuterium concentrations (δD) of -99‰ +/- 2‰ occur in groundwater in Coyote Spring Valley and the Muddy River Springs, whereas δD in the Sheep Range are -92‰ and in Pahranaagat Valley carbonate springs are about -109‰.⁵⁹ The measurement precision for δD is +/- 1‰.⁶⁰ MBOP argues that the δD in Reservation wells of -99.0‰ is significantly different than δD of -97‰ to -101‰ in Coyote Spring Valley and Muddy River Springs Area and supports a separate flow path to the Reservation. More recent data indicate the δD of Upper Moapa Valley and the springs are precisely the same as δD in the Reservation wells at -99‰.⁶¹ The concept of local upwelling on the Reservation lacks credible support. The MBOP's own analysis demonstrates that vertical fluid potential change has not been detected in the 14 wells drilled on the Reservation and nearby

⁵⁷ Johnson and Mifflin, *Summary of Order 1169 Testing Impacts, per Order 1169A*, p. 2, June 28, 2013, official records in the Office of the State Engineer.

⁵⁸ Thomas, J.M. and Mihevc, T.M., *Evaluation of Groundwater Origins, Flow Paths, and Ages in East-Central and Southeastern Nevada*, Desert Research Institute Publication No. 41253, 2011.

⁵⁹ *Ibid.*

⁶⁰ *Id.* at 5.

⁶¹ *Id.* at 15.

areas.⁶² The presence of extinct spring mounds on the Reservation is good evidence that numerous discharge sites once existed, but this is just a sign of a previous wetter climate. Discharge no longer occurs at these locations. The MBOP argues for 10,000 to 20,000 afa groundwater inflow into the southern flow field, but there is no measurable discharge from the basin and this flux is purely speculative. The southeasterly hydraulic gradient supports the potential for flow in that direction, but there is no data that quantifies the magnitude of southeasterly flow. There is no conclusive evidence that 15,000 to 20,000 acre-feet⁶³ or 9,500 acre-feet⁶⁴ of groundwater upwells into California Wash and flows in the subsurface to down-gradient basins, and the arguments put forth by MBOP are not convincing. Therefore, the State Engineer finds he is not convinced and the evidence does not support that additional groundwater can be appropriated in California Wash without conflicting with senior rights in the Muddy River Springs Area and the other Order 1169 basins.

VIII.

Public Interest

Nevada Revised Statute § 533.370(2) requires the State Engineer reject an application if the use of the water threatens to prove detrimental to the public interest. The State Engineer views this requirement in terms of Nevada water law and management of the public's water, but not to areas that are outside of his purview. The State Engineer finds to approve applications that will within a short period of time conflict with existing water rights threatens to prove detrimental to the public interest.

The Moapa dace is an endangered species that lives only in the headwater springs of the Muddy River. The USFWS holds water rights on some of the springs in the Muddy River Springs Area that were appropriated specifically for the protection of the dace. The State Engineer finds to permit the appropriation of additional groundwater resources in California Wash, which is directly connected to the regional aquifer in the Order 1169 area, would impair protection of these springs and the habitat of the Moapa dace and therefore threatens to prove detrimental to the public interest.

⁶² Johnson, C., et al., *Hydrogeologic and Groundwater Modeling Analyses for the Moapa Paiute Energy Center*. p. 17, 2001, official records in the Office of the State Engineer.

⁶³ Johnson and Mifflin, *Summary of Order 1169 Testing Impacts, per Order 1169A*, p 26, June 28, 2013, official records in the Office of the State Engineer.

⁶⁴ Johnson, C., et al., *Hydrogeologic and Groundwater Modeling Analyses for the Moapa Paiute Energy Center*. p. 4, 2001, official records in the Office of the State Engineer.

CONCLUSIONS

I.

The State Engineer has jurisdiction over the parties and the subject matter of this action and determination.⁶⁵

II.

The State Engineer is prohibited by law from granting a permit under an application to appropriate the public water where:⁶⁶

- A. there is no unappropriated water at the proposed source;
- B. the proposed use or change conflicts with existing rights;
- C. the proposed use or change conflicts with protectable interests in existing domestic wells as set forth in NRS § 533.024; or
- D. the proposed use or change threatens to prove detrimental to the public interest.

III.

The State Engineer concludes that there is no additional groundwater available for appropriation in the California Wash Hydrographic Basin without conflicting with existing water rights in the Order 1169 basins.

IV.

The State Engineer concludes that approval of the applications would threaten to prove detrimental to the public interest by removing water that in the past has been available for the endangered species in the Muddy River Springs Area. The State Engineer concludes that while the use of the water under these applications may have a public benefit, removing the water from the springs would threaten to prove detrimental to the public interest in that it would threaten the water resources upon which the endangered Moapa dace are dependent.

RULING

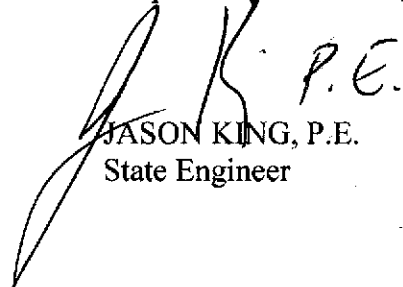
The protests to Applications 54076, 54634, 64037, 65197, 65944, 65945, 65946, 65947, 65948, 65949, 65954, 65955, 66473, 66474, 66475, 66476, 67896 and 79690 are hereby upheld in part and the applications are hereby denied on the grounds that there is no unappropriated groundwater at the source of the supply, the proposed use would conflict with existing rights in the Order 1169 basins and the proposed use of the water would threaten to prove detrimental to

⁶⁵ NRS Chapters 533 and 534.

⁶⁶ NRS § 533.370(2).

the public interest in that it would threaten the water resources upon which the endangered Moapa dace are dependent. No ruling is made on the merits of the remaining protest grounds.

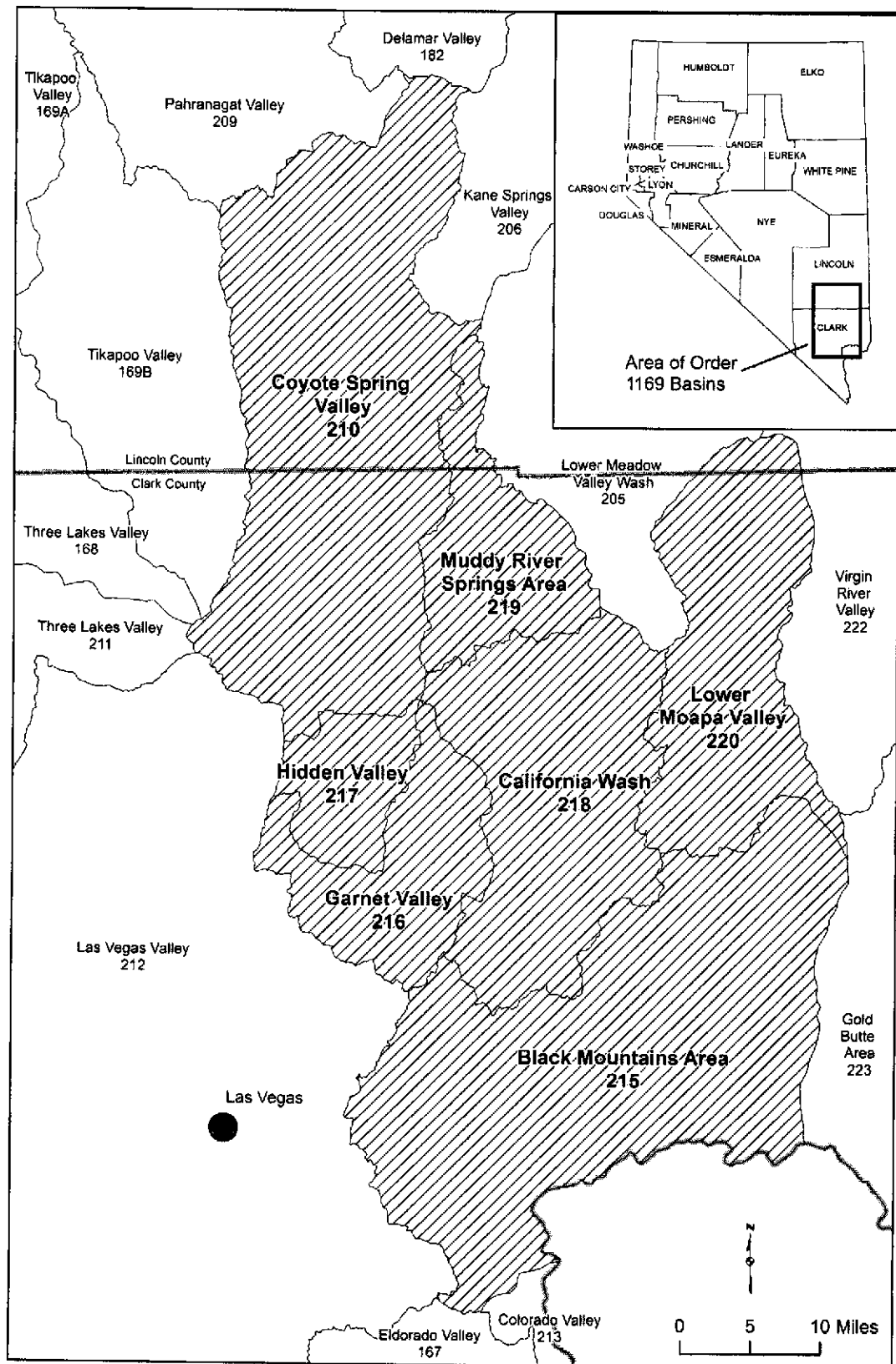
Respectfully submitted,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'J. King, P.E.', is written over the typed name. The signature is stylized and cursive.

JASON KING, P.E.
State Engineer

Dated this 29th day of
January, 2014.

ATTACHMENT 1



Location Map of the Order 1169 Hydrographic Basins, Clark County and Lincoln County, Nevada.