

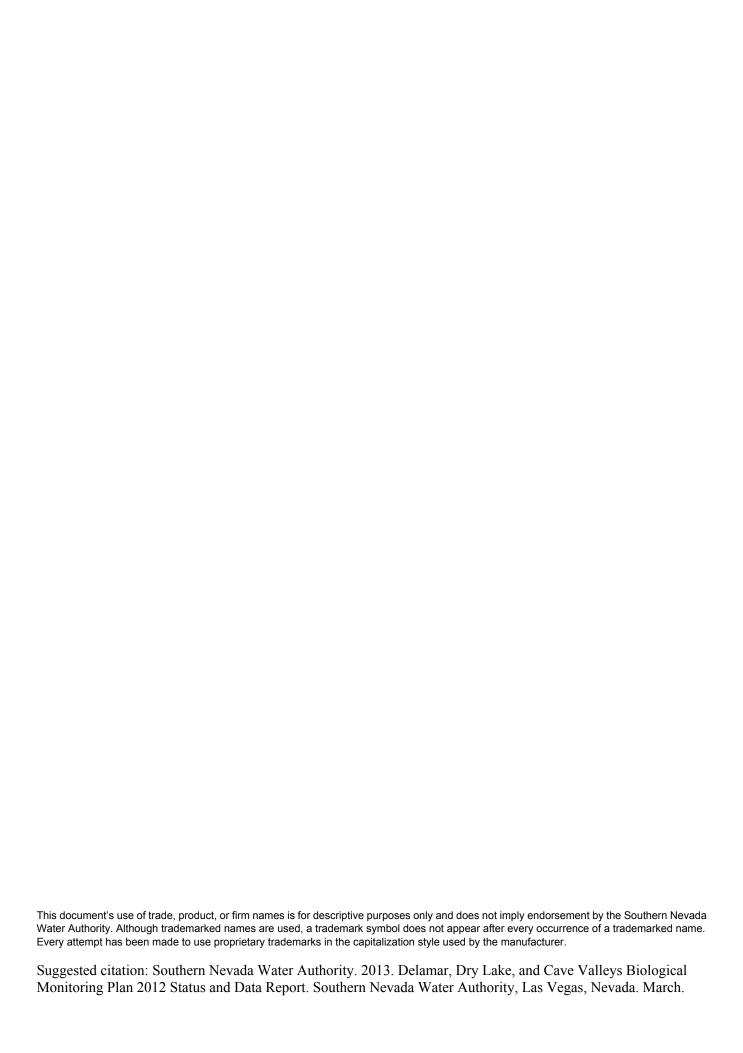
Environmental Resources Division

Delamar, Dry Lake, and Cave Valleys Biological Monitoring Plan 2012 Status and Data Report

March 2013

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and the DDC Stipulation Executive Committee



CONTENTS

List c	of Figur	es	ii
1.0	Introduction		1-1
		BackgroundBiological Monitoring, Management and Mitigation Program Status	
2.0		rences	





1.0 INTRODUCTION

This report was prepared by the Southern Nevada Water Authority (SNWA) in satisfaction of monitoring and reporting requirements set forth in the Biological Monitoring Plan for the Delamar, Dry Lake and Cave Valley Stipulation (Plan) (BRT, 2011). This report satisfies the biological reporting requirements of Nevada State Engineer (NSE) Rulings 6165-6167, which granted SNWA groundwater rights in the Delamar, Dry Lake, and Cave Valley Hydrographic Areas 180-182 (DDC) (NSE, 2012a-c). The location of DDC is presented in Figure 1-1.

This report also satisfies the biological reporting requirements of the 2008 Stipulated Agreement between SNWA and the U.S. Department of the Interior (DOI) regarding associated SNWA groundwater applications in DDC (Stipulation, 2008).

This report provides the NSE with the current status of the biological monitoring program, and is the first status report associated with the DDC biological monitoring, management and mitigation program.

1.1 Background

On January 7, 2008, prior to the initial NSE hearing for SNWA groundwater applications 53987-53992 in DDC, a Stipulation for Withdrawal of Protests (Stipulation, 2008) was established between SNWA and DOI on behalf of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, the Bureau of Land Management (BLM), the National Park Service, and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) (collectively known as the DOI Bureaus) regarding SNWA groundwater applications 53987-53992 in DDC. Exhibit A of the Stipulation requires the development of hydrologic and biological monitoring plans. As part of the Stipulation, an Executive Committee (EC) was established to oversee the implementation of the agreement. The Biologic Resources Team (BRT), composed of technical expert representatives of Parties to the Stipulation, was established to develop and oversee implementation of the biological monitoring, management and mitigation program, review program data, and modify the monitoring plan, if necessary. A hydrologic Technical Review Panel (TRP) was also established to oversee the development and implementation of the hydrologic monitoring, management and mitigation program.

On July 9, 2008, the NSE issued Ruling 5875 granting SNWA groundwater rights in DDC for municipal and domestic purposes under permits 53987-53992. As part of Ruling 5875, the NSE conditioned SNWA's groundwater rights upon biological and hydrologic monitoring and mitigation programs approved by the NSE (NSE, 2008 at page 40). Ruling 5875 required annual reports be submitted to the NSE detailing the findings of the approved monitoring and mitigation plans (NSE, 2008 at page 40). The *Hydrologic Monitoring and Mitigation Plan for Delamar, Dry Lake, and Cave*

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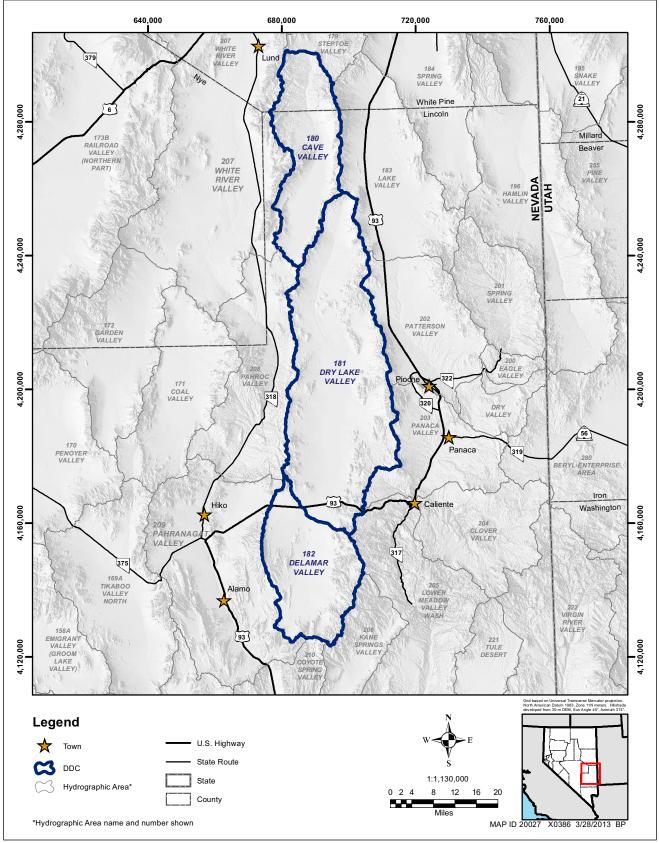


Figure 1-1 Delamar, Dry Lake, and Cave Valley Hydrographic Areas 180-182 (DDC)

1-2 Section 1.0

Valleys (SNWA, 2009) was approved by the NSE on December 22, 2009, and the hydrologic monitoring plan was implemented by SNWA in 2009.

Following the issuance of Ruling 5875, an opinion by the Nevada Supreme Court concluded that the NSE must re-notice SNWA's original groundwater applications and reopen the protest period (Great Basin Water Network, et. al. v. NSE, et. al., June 17, 2010) (Nevada Supreme Court, 2010). Ruling 5875 was vacated, and a second hearing on the water right applications was held by the NSE from September-November, 2011.

On March 22, 2012, the NSE issued Rulings 6165-6167 granting SNWA groundwater rights in DDC for municipal and domestic purposes under permits 53987-53992. As part of Rulings 6165-6167, the NSE reviewed and approved the Plan (BRT, 2011) and the updated *Hydrologic Monitoring and Mitigation Plan for Delamar, Dry Lake, and Cave Valleys* (SNWA, 2011), and conditioned SNWA's groundwater rights upon compliance with the plans and any amendments to the plans that the NSE requires at a later date pursuant to his authority under Nevada water law (NSE, 2012a at pages 169-170; NSE, 2012b at page163; NSE, 2012c at page 161). Rulings 6165-6167 require that prior to SNWA exporting any groundwater resources from DDC, a minimum of two years of biological and hydrologic baseline data shall be collected by SNWA in accordance with the approved monitoring plans. Rulings 6165-6167 also required annual reports be submitted to the NSE detailing the findings of the approved monitoring plans (NSE, 2012a at pages 169-170; NSE, 2012b at page163; NSE, 2012c at page 161). This report is submitted for the purpose of meeting the reporting requirements under both the Stipulation and NSE Rulings 6165-6167.

1.2 Biological Monitoring, Management and Mitigation Program Status

The Plan requires that three years of baseline biological data be collected prior to SNWA groundwater withdrawal from DDC (BRT, 2011). The monitoring sites identified in the Plan are located within the Stipulation Area of Interest, which encompasses DDC, southern White River Valley (Hydrographic Area 207), and Pahranagat Valley (Hydrographic Area 209) (Stipulation, 2008). The biological monitoring sites and the Stipulation Area of Interest are depicted in Figure 1-2.

In accordance with the Plan, SNWA will initiate biological monitoring three years prior to projected SNWA groundwater withdrawal from DDC. Given the prediction of no effect to the DDC monitoring sites (which are in the mountain block), and the predicted lag time for any potential effects in White River or Pahranagat Valleys as a result of SNWA groundwater withdrawal from DDC, the Plan is designed with a tiered monitoring approach. A basic suite of baseline biological data will be collected during the initial phases of monitoring, and efforts will be scaled up to more intensive baseline data collection ten years prior to predicted potential effects at any given monitoring site (using adaptive monitoring) (BRT, 2011).

The Plan integrates Nevada Department of Wildlife's (NDOW) regular and on-going monitoring of native fish populations, a program activity of the Nevada State's Native Aquatic Species Program (BRT, 2011 at page 5-21). Current fish monitoring efforts include: 1) White River springfish (*Crenichthys baileyi baileyi*) at Ash Spring; 2) Hiko White River springfish (*Crenichthys baileyi grandis*) at Hiko and Crystal springs; 3) White River spinedace (*Lepidomeda albivallis*) at Flag

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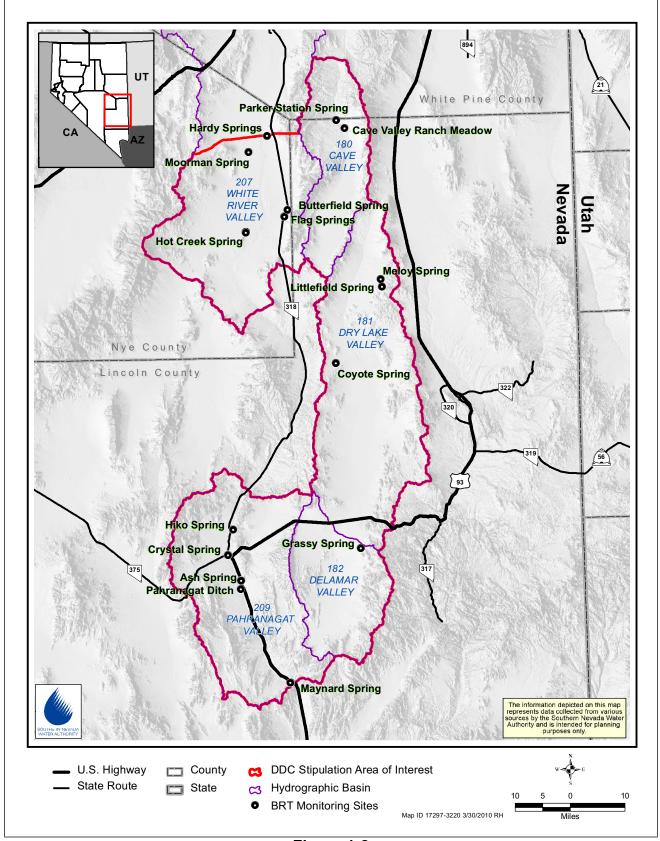


Figure 1-2
Biological Monitoring Sites and DDC Stipulation Area of Interest

1-4 Section 1.0

Springs; 4) White River speckled dace (*Rhinichthys osculus* spp.) at Butterfield Spring; 5) Moorman White River springfish (*Crenichthys baileyi thermophilus*) at Moorman and Hot Creek springs; and 6) Pahranagat roundtail chub (*Gila robusta jordani*) in the lower outflow channel of Ash Spring (Pahranagat Ditch). NDOW plans to continue routine fish sampling at these locations, which is often conducted on an annual or bi-annual basis (BRT, 2011 at page 5-21). Survey reports are available through NDOW.

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1-6 Section 1.0

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2-2 Section 2.0