

U.S. Bureau of Land Management Nevada Groundwater Projects

Southern Nevada Water Authority Right-of-Way Project Update

July 2011 – Newsletter No. 8

The Bureau of Land Management (BLM) Nevada Groundwater Project Office has provided seven newsletters on the Southern Nevada Water Authority (SNWA) Clark, Lincoln, and White Pine Counties Groundwater Development (GWD) Project. This Special Edition Newsletter provides a synopsis of information that you may find helpful during the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) review and comment period. This newsletter also provides information on the comment period including dates and public meeting locations and times.

PROJECT OVERVIEW

The SNWA has proposed a project to develop a water pipeline and power line system through Clark, Lincoln, and White Pine Counties. The purpose of the project is to convey groundwater from Lincoln and White Pine Counties to help meet Southern Nevada's future water needs. Factors including population growth, drought, Southern Nevada's reliance on the Colorado River, and concerns about the effects of climate change are among the reasons that SNWA is seeking to diversify its water resources portfolio. SNWA's proposed project would develop up to 176,300 acre-feet per year (afy) of water reserving the remaining capacity in the pipeline for existing water rights and Lincoln County. In Nevada, the State Engineer has the responsibility for granting and managing water rights. The SNWA portion includes pending water rights applications in Spring, Cave, Delamar, Dry Lake, and Snake valleys.

In 2004, the BLM received an application from the SNWA for a right-of-way (ROW) to construct and operate the groundwater pipeline and associated facilities. According to the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), federal agencies must carefully consider the environmental impacts of proposed actions on public lands and provide opportunities for public involvement in the decision-making process. Under NEPA, an EIS may be required to identify and analyze potential impacts from a project, describe alternatives, and provide recommendations to minimize potential impacts. On June 10, 2011, the

BLM provided a Draft EIS to the public for review and comment. The public comment period extends through September 9, 2011.

PUBLIC MEETINGS

The BLM will hold public meetings in Nevada and Utah in August, 2011, for the purpose of gathering public input and comment on the Draft EIS. Table 1 provides specific date and location information for each meeting. At each location there will be an open house for approximately 1 to 1½ hours where questions may be asked in an informal setting. A court reporter will be available during this time to take verbatim comments from those who prefer to provide their comments privately. This will be followed by a formal hearing where time will be provided for public comments; all comments will be taken down verbatim by a court reporter.

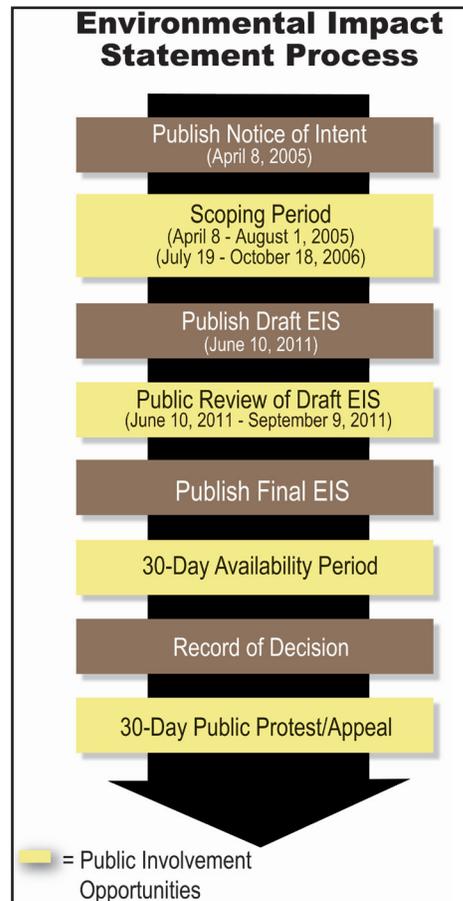


Table 1 Public Meeting Logistical Information

City, State	Date	Location	Time
Pioche, NV	August 2, 2011	Pioche Elementary School, 651 Airport Rd., Pioche, NV 89043	5pm
Baker, NV	August 3, 2011	Baker Hall at the Baker Elementary School, 120 Main St., Baker, NV 89311	5pm
Delta, UT	August 4, 2011	Delta High School Gym, 50 W 300 N, Delta, UT 84624	5pm
Ely, NV	August 9, 2011	White Pine High School Gym, 1800 Bobcat Drive, Ely, NV 89301	5pm
Elko, NV	August 10, 2011	Red Lion Hotel and Casino, 2065 Idaho St., Elko NV 89801	5pm
Salt Lake City, UT	August 11, 2011	Hampton Inn & Suites, 307 North Admiral Byrd Rd., Salt Lake City, UT 84116	4pm
Las Vegas, NV	August 15, 2011	Henderson Convention Center, 200 S Water Street, Henderson, NV 89015	4pm
Alamo, NV	August 16, 2011	Lincoln County Alamo Annex Meeting Room, 121 Joshua Tree Street, Alamo, NV 89001	5pm
Reno, NV	August 18, 2011	Sparks High School Large Gym, 820 15th Street, Sparks, NV 89431	3pm

HOW TO OBTAIN A COPY OF THE DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT

The Draft EIS was made available for review on June 10, 2011. Because the Draft EIS is over 1,200 pages, all parties on the mailing list maintained by the Groundwater Projects Office were sent a paper copy of the Executive Summary accompanied by an electronic version of the entire Draft EIS. The Draft EIS also has been posted in .pdf format by chapter/section/appendix on the BLM website (www.blm.gov/5w5c). Paper copies of the entire Draft EIS were mailed upon request. Additional copies are available until supplies are depleted by e-mailing your request to nvgwprojects@blm.gov or calling Kim Dow at 775-861-6681. “Reading Room” copies of the Draft EIS also have been made available at the locations shown in Table 2.

Table 2 Reading Room Locations

Document Viewing		
Vicinity	BLM Offices	Libraries
Washoe County, NV	Nevada State Office Public Room Contact: Kim Dow; 775-861-6681 1340 Financial Blvd, Reno, NV 89502	Nevada State Library 100 North Stewart Street, Carson City, NV 89701
		Washoe County Library, Sierra View (Reno Town Mall) 4001 S. Virginia Street, Reno, NV 89501
White Pine County, NV	Ely District Office Public Room Contact: Dan Netcher; 775-289-1872 702 North Industrial Way, Ely, NV 89301	White Pine County Library 950 Campton Street, Ely, NV 89301
Lincoln County, NV	Caliente Field Office Public Room Contact: Victoria Barr; 775-726-8100 U.S. Highway 93, Building #1 Caliente, NV 89008	Lincoln County Library, Caliente 100 Depot Avenue, Caliente, NV 89008
		Lincoln County Library, Alamo 100 North 1st East Street, Alamo, NV 89001
Clark County, NV	Southern Nevada District Office Public Room Contact: Phil Rhinehart; 702-515-5182 4701 North Torrey Pines Drive Las Vegas, NV 89130	Mesquite Library 121 West 1st North Street, Mesquite, NV 89027
		Clark County Library 1401 E. Flamingo Road, Las Vegas, NV 89119
Elko County, NV		Elko County Library 720 Court Street, Elko, NV 89801
Salt Lake County, UT	Utah State Office Public Room Contact: Justin Jimenez; 801-539-4073 440 West 200 South, Suite 500, Salt Lake City, UT 84101	Utah State Library 250 North 1950 West Salt Lake City, UT 84116
	West Desert District Office Public Room Contact: Jill Silvey 2370 South 2300 West, Salt Lake City, UT 84119	
Millard County, UT	Fillmore Field Office Public Room Contact: Randy Beckstrand 35 East 500 North, Fillmore, UT 84631	Delta City Library 76 North 200 West, Delta, UT 84624
Iron County, UT	Color Country District Office Public Room Contact: Craig Egerton 176 East D.L. Sargent Drive, Cedar City, UT 84721	Cedar City Library 303 North 100 East, Cedar City, UT 84720
Washington County, UT	St. George Field Office Public Room Contact: Dave Corry 345 East Riverside Drive, St. George, UT 84790	Washington County Library 88 West 100 South St. George, UT 84770
Tooele County, UT		Tooele City Library 128 West Vine Street, Tooele, UT 84074
Juab County, UT		Nephi Library 21 East 100 North, Nephi, UT 84648
Beaver County, UT		Beaver Library 55 West Center Street, Beaver, UT 84713

REVIEWING THE DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT

HOW TO SUBMIT COMMENTS

The Comment Period

Due to the scope and complexity of this project and length of the documents, the BLM has provided a 90 day comment period ending on September 9, 2011. Although this comment period is twice the time required by the NEPA, the BLM has received several requests for a comment extension. We will evaluate the need for an extension after the public meetings are completed, near the end of August, and a decision will be made at that time.

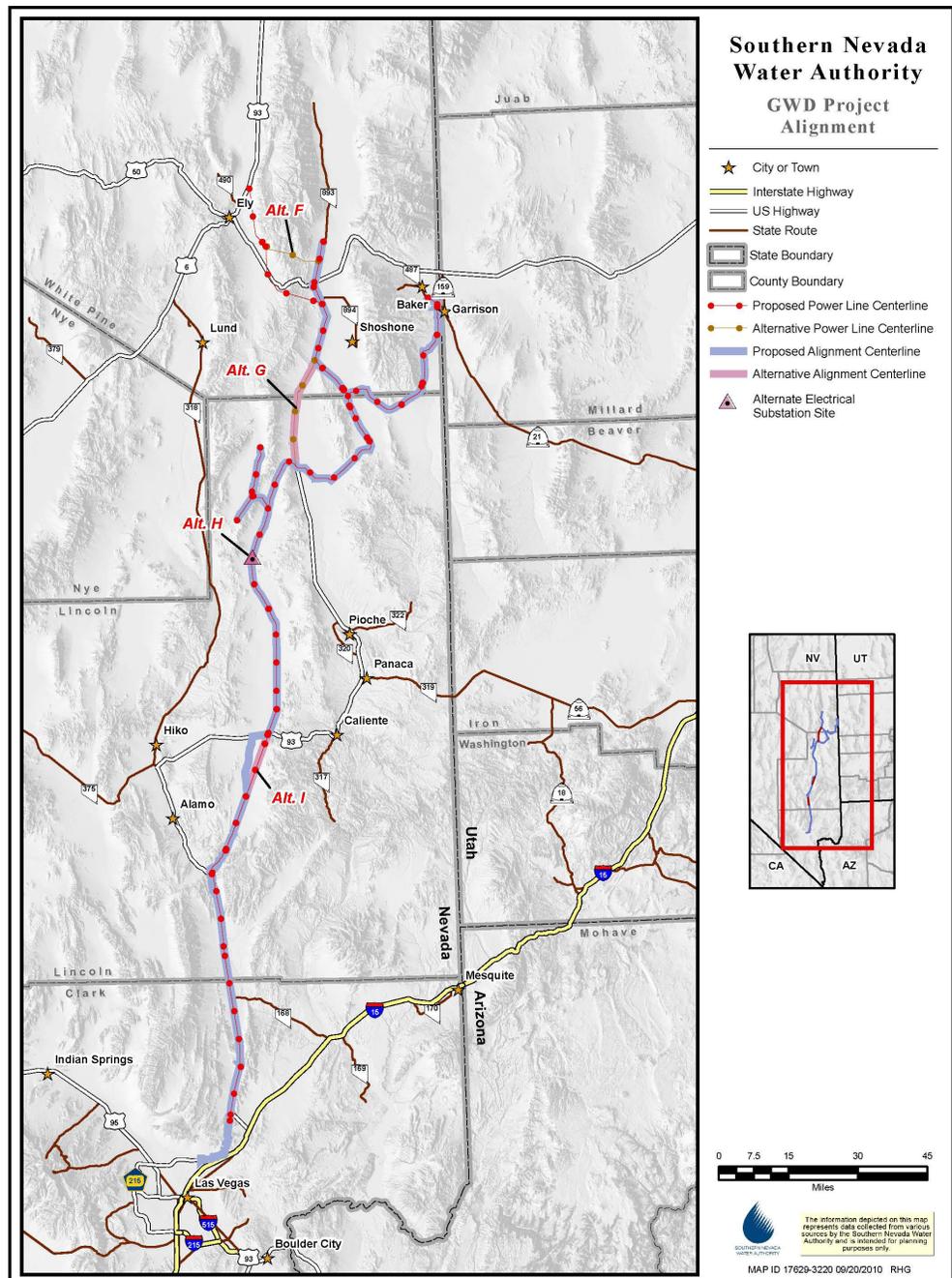
Submitting Comments

Comments may be submitted in person (oral, written, or both) at one of the public meetings, or by surface delivery, e-mail, or fax. Anonymous comments are not considered. Comments submitted by surface delivery must be post-marked no later than the announced comment closure date (currently September 9, 2011). Those submitted by e-mail or fax must be sent by midnight on the date the comment period closes. Comments received after the closing date may not be considered in Final EIS preparation.

A standard comment form was included in the previous newsletter and also can be downloaded from the project website (www.blm.gov/5W5C). You are not required to use this form. All Draft EIS comments received within the comment period, or a summary thereof, will be published in the Final EIS along with a BLM response. Depending on the similarity to/within comments, the BLM may respond to an individual comment or provide a single comprehensive response to similar comments. All comments

become part of the official public record and are available to anyone who requests a copy.

The standard comment form has a check box to request that the BLM not provide your name and address in the Final EIS and to those who request copies. For those comments not submitted on the standard form, commenters must indicate that they want their name and address withheld. If this is indicated on the comment form, only the text of the comment will be published in the Final EIS. Please note: the Draft and Final EIS and associated materials are public documents, subject to the Freedom of Information Act, and while we will do our best to withhold personal information, this may not be possible.



COOPERATING AGENCIES

A cooperating agency can be a federal, state, local, or tribal government with jurisdiction by law and/or special expertise with respect to environmental impacts. “Jurisdiction by law” means the agency has authority to approve or deny a part of the proposal (such as jurisdiction over Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act, Section 404 of the Clean Water Act, etc.). Special expertise refers to statutory responsibility, agency mission, or related program experience (such as the responsibility of State agencies to manage fish and wildlife).

For the GWD Project, cooperating agencies have contributed significantly by providing data and identifying data gaps; commenting on draft documents and analyses (e.g., the Hydrology Baseline Report, Natural Resources Baseline Summary Report, Hydrology Model); collaborating on public outreach; and interacting through frequent conference calls and meetings. Table 3 provides a list of our cooperating agencies and their jurisdiction/expertise relevant to this project.

Table 3 Cooperating Agencies

Agency	Jurisdiction/Expertise
Federal	
Bureau of Indian Affairs	Administers and manages lands held in trust by the United States for the benefit of federally-recognized American Indians, Indian tribes, and Alaska Natives. Has jurisdiction by law or special expertise with respect to protecting and developing Tribal natural resources. Tribal reservations nearby include the Ely Shoshone, Confederated Tribes of the Goshute, Duckwater Shoshone, and Moapa Paiute.
Bureau of Reclamation	Manages the lower Colorado River and water resource projects and programs. Has jurisdiction by law or special expertise with respect to managing the Colorado River to meet water and power delivery obligations, implementing legislation governing Colorado River operations and management, and measuring and accounting for Colorado River water use.
Fish and Wildlife Service	Responsible for compliance with, and has jurisdiction by law or special expertise with respect to several laws, including the Endangered Species Act, Migratory Bird Treaty Act, and others. Responsible for conserving, protecting, and enhancing fish, wildlife, plants, and their habitats. Manages several National Wildlife Refuges (NWRs) nearby, including Pahrangat, Moapa Valley, Desert, and Fish Springs NWRs.
National Park Service	Manages national parks system properties. Has jurisdiction over national park system land and resources and special expertise with respect to resource protection and resource management planning (including geology, hydrology, biology, ecosystems, and air quality) and recreational resources and experiences including viewshed. Both Great Basin National Park and Lake Mead National Recreation Area are located nearby.
Forest Service	Manages national forest system lands. Has jurisdiction over national forest system lands or special expertise with respect to natural resources (including hydrology, biology, and ecosystems), and land and resource management planning on national forest system lands. The Humboldt-Toiyabe National Forest is located nearby.
Nellis Air Force Base	Responsible for lands and resources under military jurisdiction, permitting uses on Nellis Small Arms Range, and airspace conflicts. Both the Small Arms Range and the Military Operations Area airspace are adjacent.
Army Corps of Engineers	Responsible for issuing Clean Water Act permit(s) for construction of the project across jurisdictional drainages.
State	
Nevada Department of Wildlife	Responsible for and has jurisdiction by law or special expertise with respect to administering the policies and regulations necessary for the preservation, protection, management, and restoration of Nevada’s resident wildlife species.
State of Utah	Responsible for water rights and natural resources within the State of Utah. Has jurisdiction by law or special expertise with respect to compliance with land use planning; economic, demographic, fiscal, and community development conditions and trends; natural resources (including hydrology and biology); and water rights permitting and management.
County	
Nevada: Clark, Lincoln, White Pine Utah: Juab, Millard, Tooele	Responsible for community planning and development within their county. Have jurisdiction by law or special expertise with respect to compliance with local land use planning and permitting; economic, demographic, fiscal, and community development conditions and trends; and existing resources and water demand projections. Clark County also has responsibilities as the Administrator for the Clark County Multiple Species Habitat Conservation Plan and associated Incidental Take Permit under the Endangered Species Act.
Central Nevada Regional Water Authority	A unit of local government that collaboratively and proactively addresses water resource issues common to the Authority’s member counties: Churchill, Elko, Esmeralda, Eureka, Lander, Nye, Pershing, and White Pine. Has special expertise related to water resource management and planning.

WATER RIGHTS

Water Rights Process

All waters of Nevada belong to the public. Nevada water law, administered and enforced by the Nevada Revised Statute (NRS), follows the doctrine of prior appropriation (first in time, first in right). The water rights process is started by filing an application with the NSE to appropriate water. The NSE evaluates the amount of unappropriated water in that basin, and decides if the proposed use of water would (1) conflict with existing rights, (2) prove detrimental to the public interest, and (3) adversely impact existing domestic wells. The public are notified of an application through publication in a local newspaper.

Any affected party (including Federal Agencies) may file a protest to an application with the NSE during the period established by Nevada law. If there are protests, a hearing may be held where the applicant and protestant(s) present evidence to the NSE. The hearings are formal, and all testimony is sworn and recorded.

After the hearing, the NSE issues a decision (ruling). NSE rulings specify the amount of water appropriated, based on the specific points of diversion in the original application, and identify any necessary monitoring, mitigation, and other requirements. To establish a water right, a permit must be granted and the water must be put to the identified beneficial use. Each water right is associated with a specific point of diversion. To change the point of diversion location, the applicant must submit a Change of Point of Diversion Application. Changing a point of diversion follows the same process as applying for a water right (including allowing protests).

Protests may be resolved before the hearing date if an agreement is reached by the applicant and any protestant (e.g., federal agency). Such an agreement (or stipulation), when signed and filed with the NSE, may be treated as a withdrawal of the protest. The NSE is not involved in the agreement, and is not bound to its terms. However, NSE rulings typically acknowledge the agreements and associated requirements.

After an application is approved and the water right perfected (permit granted and water put to beneficial use), challenging groundwater pumping typically is restricted to establishing that terms of the permit are not being followed, senior water rights are being affected, or some statutory duty is not being upheld. In general, federal agencies have only the same rights and recourse as other affected parties.

As a federal land manager, the BLM will consider granting the SNWA's ROWs as proposed, relying on the analysis required by the NEPA. The analysis will identify applicable monitoring and mitigation measures which may or may not be within the jurisdiction of the BLM. For example, reduced pumping is not within the BLM's jurisdiction, however for the purpose of analysis; it has been presented in the EIS as an alternative to the proposed action.

The NSE, not the BLM, is responsible for determining if there is unappropriated groundwater and if SNWA's groundwater applications should be granted.

Water Rights News

In 1989, the Las Vegas Valley Water District applied for water rights in Spring, Cave, Dry Lake, and Delamar valleys. The SNWA, established in 1991, now holds those applications. In September 2006, the NSE held a public hearing on the Spring Valley water rights applications, and on April 16, 2007, the SNWA was granted a total combined duty (water rights) of 60,000 acre feet per year (afy). In February 2008, the NSE held a public hearing on the Delamar, Dry Lake, and Cave valleys water rights applications, and on July 9, 2008, issued a ruling that granted the SNWA a total combined duty (water rights) of 18,755 afy.

During the time of the hearings mentioned above, a law suit filed by the Great Basin Water Network (GBWN) in 2006 was still pending. The GBWN argued that the NSE violated Nevada Revised Statute (NRS) 533.370(2) by failing to act on the 1989 applications within one year, a requirement of NRS 533.370(2), as it existed in 1989. In 2003, NRS 533.370(2) was amended by the State Legislature to permit the NSE to postpone action on pending applications for a municipal use. A District Court determined that the 2003 amendment to NRS 533.370 was retroactive and did include the 1989 applications. This decision was appealed and the Nevada Supreme Court issued an opinion reversing the District Court's decision on January 28, 2010. The NSE and the SNWA filed petitions for rehearing. On June 17, 2010, the Nevada Supreme Court withdrew the January 28, 2010, opinion and issued a new one in its place.

The new Nevada Supreme Court Opinion concluded that the NSE violated his statutory duty by ruling on applications beyond the one year statutory limitation without first properly postponing action. As a remedy, the Nevada Supreme Court determined that the NSE must re-notice the applications and reopen the protest period. Additionally, the District Court's order denying the appellants' petition for judicial review was reversed and

remanded back to the District Court with instructions to remand the matter back to the NSE.

In July, 2010, the NSE released a statement with his interpretation of the June 2010 Nevada Supreme Court Opinion. In January 2011, SNWAs applications in Spring, Cave, Delamar and Dry Lake Valleys were re-noticed and the protest period reopened. The new hearing date for Spring, Cave, Delamar and Dry Lake Valleys are September 26, 2011 through October 14, 2011 and October 31, 2011 through November 18, 2011. The NSE has not yet scheduled a hearing for the Snake Valley water rights applications.

Since the NSE has determined that the previously granted water right permits are no longer valid, the SNWA chose to alter the Proposed Action to reflect the full quantity of the water rights applications in all five pumping basins. Alternative A, Reduced Pumping, analyzes the impacts of pumping the amounts granted in the previous (now invalid) rulings for Spring, Cave, Delamar, and Dry Lake valleys, and the amount identified in the Draft UT/NV Agreement for Snake Valley. The Draft EIS provides an analysis of the maximum impacts from groundwater pumping, as well as the maximum construction footprint. Any amount of water granted by the NSE would result in impacts equal to or less than described in the Proposed Action analysis. The range of alternatives provides the public some idea of the impacts if the NSE grants water rights similar to past rulings for Spring, Cave, Delamar, and Dry Lake valleys and those identified in the Draft UT/NV Agreement for Snake Valley. The Final EIS and subsequent tiered NEPA documents will provide analyses that use any NSE rulings available at the time of publication.

Stipulated Agreements

Any affected party may file a protest with the NSE regarding a water rights application during the period established under Nevada statute. A protestant may enter into an agreement or stipulation with the applicant to resolve concerns raised in the protest. Stipulations for water rights applications for groundwater development often include monitoring, mitigation, and management plans and implementation. Department of Interior (DOI) agencies, including the BLM, protested the 1989 Las Vegas Valley Water District (now part of the SNWA) applications. DOI agencies and SNWA have negotiated agreements for Spring Valley and Dry Lake, Delamar, and Cave valleys. A summary of the agreements follows. More information is provided on the BLM website (see page 8).

Spring Valley Stipulated Agreement (NSE Ruling 5726; April 16, 2007)

This agreement between the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA), BLM, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS), National Park Service (NPS), and SNWA (Parties) has several goals: 1) manage the development of groundwater by SNWA without causing injury to federal water rights and/or unreasonable adverse effects to federal resources, including water-dependent ecosystems; 2) accurately characterize groundwater movement between Spring and Snake valleys; 3) avoid any effect on federal resources within Great Basin National Park including water-dependent ecosystems, and scenic values of and visibility from the park, and 4) avoid unreasonable adverse effects on water-dependent ecosystems to maintain biological integrity and ecological health. The agreement identifies a process for consultation by the Parties to address concerns about adverse effects based upon monitoring results or predictions from groundwater modeling, and to determine mitigation actions that the SNWA would take.

The framework for developing hydrologic and biological monitoring, management, and mitigation plans were appended to the stipulated agreement to meet the goals described above. Technical committees were formed and included subject experts from state agencies in Nevada and Utah. Initial detailed hydrologic and biological monitoring plans have been completed and are available to the public at the following web sites: <http://www.fws.gov/nevada> and <http://www.snwa.com>.

Delamar, Dry Lake, and Cave Valleys Stipulated Agreement (NSE Ruling 5875; July 9, 2008)

This agreement between the BIA, BLM, FWS, NPS, and SNWA has the common goal of managing groundwater development by the SNWA without causing injury to federal water rights and/or unreasonable adverse effects

Spring, Cave, Delamar, and Dry Lake Valleys Water Rights Status

Currently, the NSE is allowing evidence to be submitted in preparation for the formal hearings scheduled to occur September 26, 2011 through October 14, 2011 and October 31, 2011 through November 18, 2011. Following the hearings, the NSE will weigh the evidence and testimony and make a decision on whether or not water rights will be issued to the SNWA. This decision will include the amount, location, and conditions of any water rights issued. The final decision will be released by the NSE in the spring of 2012.

to the federal resources and special status species. Special status species are defined in the agreement as groundwater-dependent species with the following classifications: proposed for listing, listed, endangered, threatened, candidate, state listed ([http:// heritage.nv.gov/spelists.htm](http://heritage.nv.gov/spelists.htm)), BLM sensitive, and TNC G1/G2 (<http://www.natureserve.org/explorer/ranking.htm>).

The framework for developing a hydrologic and biological monitoring, management, and mitigation plan was appended to the agreement. Technical committees with representatives from the Parties and subject experts from Nevada state agencies were formed and currently are drafting the detailed initial monitoring plans. The hydrological monitoring and mitigation plan is available to the public on the SNWA web site (<http://www.snwa.com>).

Incorporation of Agreements in the EIS

The agreements and associated plans described above, as well as other agreements and NSE rulings related to the GWD Project, may require specific monitoring and mitigation actions of SNWA. The EIS will incorporate these requirements as part of the applicant’s proposal. BLM also may include additional monitoring and mitigation measures based on the analysis. The Record of Decision will detail the specific provisions extracted from

stipulated and other agreements that BLM can enforce (actions taking place on BLM-managed lands and for which BLM has authority).

EIS ALTERNATIVES

NEPA requires every EIS to explore and analyze all reasonable alternatives, including the “no action” and other alternatives, even those outside the agency’s jurisdiction. The BLM decision-maker reviews the analysis of each alternative and can grant a ROW by choosing an alternative or by incorporating portions of one or more alternatives. The Draft EIS for the GWD project analyzes the No Action, the Proposed Action, and five additional alternatives, as described in Table 4.

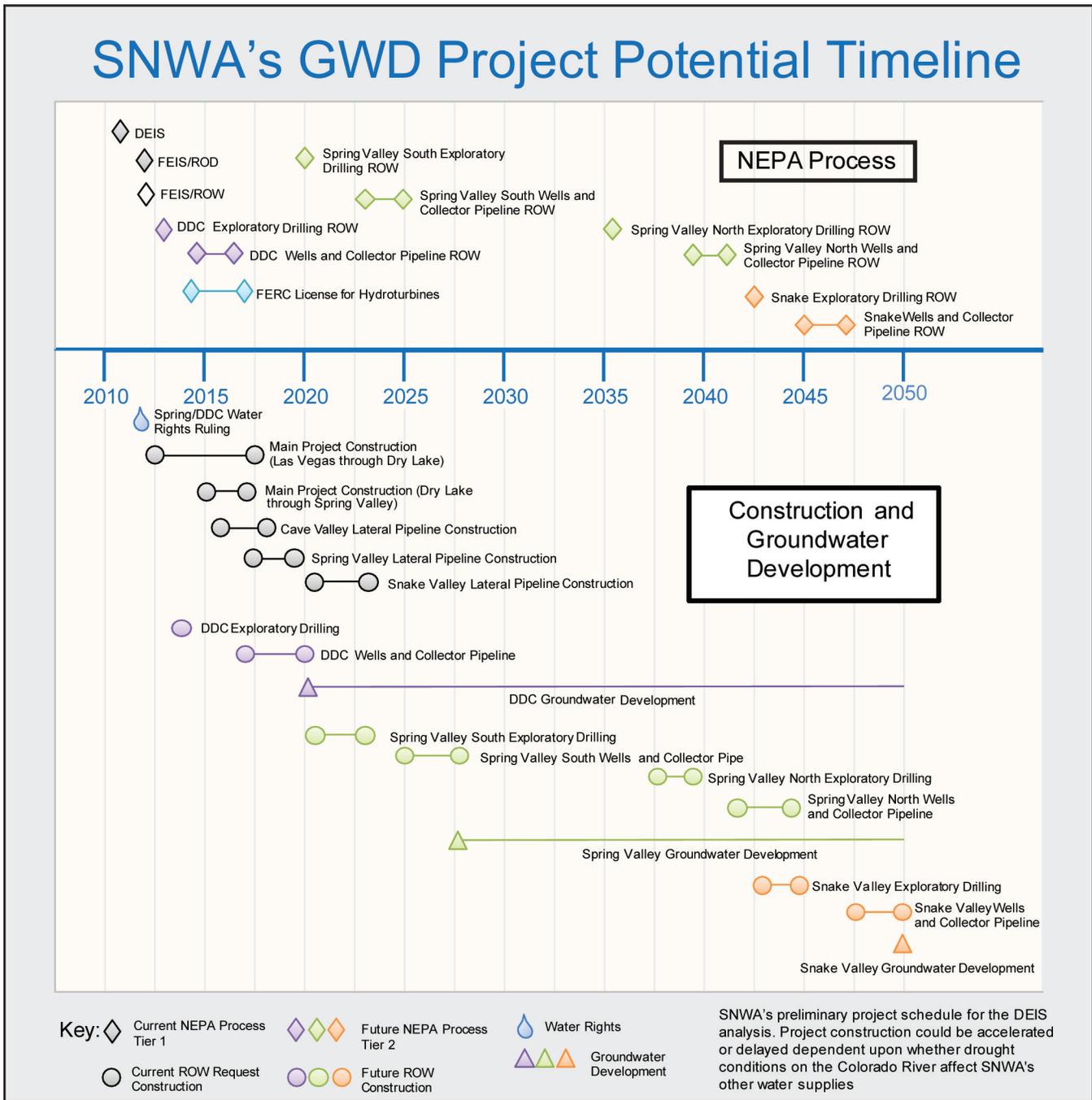


Table 4 EIS Alternatives

Alternative	Main Pipeline ROW Description	Groundwater Development Scenario
No Action No Project Pumping	No ROW granted.	Existing water development would continue.
Proposed Action Distributed Pumping at Application Quantities	All requested ROWs for a main pipeline of up to 96 inches in diameter, lateral pipelines, and associated ancillary facilities, required for this alternative.	Facilities to pump up to 176,655 afy of new applications from 5 basins at distributed locations.
A Distributed Pumping at Reduced Quantities	All requested ROWs for a main pipeline of up to 96 inches in diameter, lateral pipelines, and associated ancillary facilities required for this alternative.	Facilities to pump up to 114,755 afy of new applications from 5 basins at distributed locations.
B Point of Diversion Pumping at Application Quantities	All requested ROWs for a main pipeline of up to 96 inches in diameter and lateral pipelines, and associated ancillary facilities, required for this alternative.	Facilities to pump up to 176,655 afy of new applications from 5 basins at or near Points of Diversion.
C Intermittent Pumping at Reduced Quantities	All requested ROWs for a main pipeline of up to 96 inches in diameter and lateral pipelines, and associated ancillary facilities required for this alternative.	Facilities to pump a potential range of volumes from 12,000 afy to 114,755 afy of new applications from 5 basins at distributed locations; groundwater pumping over intermittent periods, based upon drought conditions and availability of Colorado River water.
D Distributed Pumping at Reduced Quantities in Lincoln County Only	ROWs for a main pipeline of up to 78 inches in diameter, lateral pipelines, and associated ancillary facilities required for this alternative within Clark and Lincoln counties only, as authorized under the Lincoln County Conservation, Recreation, and Development Act.	Facilities to pump up to 78,755 afy of new applications from 4 basins at distributed locations (Cave, Dry Lake, and Delamar valleys and a portion of Spring Valley) in Lincoln County only.
E Distributed Pumping at Reduced Water Quantities in Spring, Cave, Dry Lake, and Delamar valleys	ROWs for a main pipeline of up to 78 inches in diameter and lateral pipelines, associated ancillary facilities required for this alternative from within Spring, Cave, Dry Lake, and Delamar valleys.	Facilities to pump up to 78,755 afy of new applications from 4 basins at distributed locations within Spring, Cave, Dry Lake, and Delamar valleys.

PROJECT TIMELINE

The timeline graphic below illustrates the different components with their approximate duration and the duration of the project as a whole.



BLM Groundwater Projects Office

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 Website: <http://www.blm.gov/5W5C>

Cooperating Agencies

Central Nevada Regional Water Authority
 National Park Service
 Nellis Air Force Base
 Nevada Counties: Clark, Lincoln, White Pine
 Nevada Department of Wildlife
 State of Utah
 U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
 U.S. Bureau of Indian Affairs
 U.S. Bureau of Reclamation
 U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
 U.S. Forest Service
 Utah Counties: Juab, Millard, Tooele