
2. Alam, M. K.; P. Wagner. Pyramid Lake fisheries: Past, present and future. Pyramid Lake Fishery, Star Route, Sutcliffe, NV: Presented at Western Division American Fisheries Society, July 13-16, 1992. Program abstract p. 33; FR 37(4). This video presentation on Pyramid Lake, Nevada, is in a narrated, still-slide format. The video presents the issues affecting the fishery resources of the lake. The show begins with a historical perspective, describing the land, its people, and the fishery resources of the lake. The decisions made at the turn of the century, which decimated the lake's fishery, are described. The show concludes with a description of hatchery activities being pursued to restore the fishery, and possible solutions for resolving the lake's long-term problems are presented.

3. Alberico, J. A. R. Drought and predation cause avocet and stilt breeding failure in Nevada. Western Birds. ; 1993; 24: 43- 51. The Lahontan Valley wetlands of Nevada are critical breeding, wintering, and migratory stopover sites for shorebirds and waterfowl and have been classified as a Hemispheric Reserve within the Western Hemisphere Shorebird Reserve Network. From 1905 through 1987, wetlands in the Lahontan Valley declined from 34,800 to 6150 ha. In 1991, these wetlands were reduced further as Nevada experienced its fifth consecutive year of drought. During 1991, the author monitored breeding by American Avocets (Recurvirostra americana) and Black-necked Stilts (Himantopus mexicanus) in the extremely limited suitable habitat available to them in the Lahontan Valley. Here the author reports numbers of breeding recurvirostrids and discusses possible reasons for their success or failure in 1991.


Note: Concerns Catostomus ardens, C. platyrhynchos, Gila atraria, Rhinichthys osculus, Richardsonius balteatus hydrophlox, Cottus Bairdi and Salvelinus fontinalis.


16. Author unknown. The Indian people of the Carson Sink and the Stillwater Marshes. ; Date unknown. Note: 2 pp; describes the plants and animals eaten by the cattail eaters of the Stillwater Marshes. Also describes edible plants of the Lahontan Valley region.

17. Author unknown. Irrigation development in Nevada, about 1904. ; 1904. Transcript. Speech by unknown NV author analyzing the history of water allocation in California and NV, the Reclamation Act of 1902 and changes it would make in NV state government, and possibilities available through NV's Newlands Project.


31. Beauchamp, D. A.; B. C. Allen; R. C. Richards; W. A. Wurtsbaugh; C. R.


37. Benson, L. V. Fluctuations in the level of pluvial Lake Lahontan during the last 40,000 years. Quaternary Research.; 1978; 9: 300-318.


at the Western Division American Fisheries Society, July 13-16, 1992.

Program abstract p. 25. Concerns Oncorhynchus tshawtscha.


In many parts of the world the groundwater supply is exceedingly limited and the demands for water, already great, are constantly increasing through pumping for irrigation, industrial and domestic purposes. When making an inventory of the water resources of a river basin, water consumed by phreatophytes (ground-water vegetation) such as cottonwoods, salt cedar (tamarisk), willows and salt grass growing in areas of high water-table and along streams becomes of increasing importance as greater land areas are irrigated, especially during periods of drought. Through the process of transpiration these plants discharge and waste large quantities of groundwater into the atmosphere. Research studies show that the rates of consumptive use (evapotranspiration) by phreatophytes is much greater than the use of water by most irrigated crops. This paper describes and presents the results of studies and measurements of the use of groundwater by phreatophytes and hydrophytes in arid and semi-arid areas of the United States, and describes a method of determining rates of water consumption in areas where no measurements except climatological data are available.

50. Blaney, H. F.; D. C. Muckel. Evaporation and evapotranspiration investigations in the San Francisco Bay area. Transactions, American Geophysical Union; 1955 Oct; 36(5): 813 et seq. During 1953 and 1954 studies were made to determine probable evaporation and evapotranspiration losses that would occur if barriers were constructed across the San Francisco Bay to exclude salt water. This would create fresh-water pools to conserve water for irrigation, domestic, and industrial use. Available measurements of evaporation and consumptive
use of water by vegetation were compiled and analyzed. New climatological stations were established in areas not covered by existing stations and measurements made on evaporation, temperature, humidity, wind movement and precipitation. Evaporation and consumptive use data were correlated with climatological records and estimates were made of annual and monthly rates of evaporation from lake surfaces and consumptive use by marsh vegetation for the 1921-1952 period and for the five critical years, 1923, 1924, 1930, 1931 and 1951.


61. Bouffard, S. H. Wildlife values versus human recreation: Ruby Lake 010169


83. Bunch, R. L. Bibliography of selected water-resources publications on Nevada by the U.S. Geological Survey, 1885 through 1991. Carson City, NV: U.S. Geological Survey; 1992. Note: Open-File Report 92-42. References to 523 water-resources publications are listed alphabetically by senior author. Most of the publications were written during 1962-91 by scientists and engineers of the Nevada District, which is part of the Water Resources Division, U.S. Geological Survey. Also included, for historical perspective, are selected earlier reports by Water Resources Division authors that deal with Nevada hydrology. The references include several State-series reports, journal articles, abstracts, poster-session displays, and graduate-degree theses.
   Note: Geological Society of America, Abstracts with Programs.

   Note: Concerns Centropomus.

   Note: Concerns Megalops atlanticus and Tilapia mossambica.


   Note: Dept. Biol., UCLA, LA, CA 90024-1606.


93. California Superior Court. In the matter of the determination of the rights, based upon prior appropriation, of the various claimants of the waters of the West Fork of Carson River and its tributaries, Superior Court, Alpine County (Nov. 21, 1921).
   Note: The Price Decree.

   Note: Initial exposition of application of California's public trust doctrine to water rights.


98. California-Nevada Interstate Compact, California Water Code Sec. 5976 and Nev. Rev. Stat. Sec. 538.600 (As ratified and approved by the legislatures of both states, but not consented to by Congress.).

99. California Wild and Scenic Rivers Act, California Public Resources Code Sec. 5093.50 et seq.

100. California Department of Public Works, Division of Water Resources. Evaporation from water surfaces in California: A summary of pan records and coefficients, 1881 to 1946: : California Department of Public Works; 1947. Note: Bulletin No. 54. Experimental studies have been conducted by the Research Division of Irrigation and Water Conservation, Soil Conservation Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture in cooperation with the California Department of Public Works, Division of Water Resources. Evaporation measurements have been recorded at many places by state and private organizations and by departments of the Federal Government including the Forest Service, Bureau of Reclamation, Bureau of Plant Industry, and the Soil Conservation Service.


105. Carpenter, J. A. An investigation as to the presence of commercial quantities of mercury and gold in the dry lakes of Nevada. Reno, NV: University of Nevada, Reno; 1941. Note: Publication of the Nevada State Bureau of Mines and the Mackay


Sierra Pacific Power Company, a utility company in the Reno-Sparks, Nevada area and the Pyramid Lake Paiute Indian Tribe have negotiated an agreement, referred to as the Preliminary Settlement Agreement. The agreement provides for storage of water for use in the Reno-Sparks area during drought periods and for augmentation and modification of flows in the lower Truckee River at a time to improve spawning conditions for an endangered species of fish, the cui-ui. Two uncalibrated models of the system are available, the Bureau of Reclamation (BOR) model and the Negotiation model. Both are monthly mass-balance accounting type models. The Negotiation model was used to study the effects of the Preliminary Settlement Agreement and various amounts of depletions from the upper Truckee River on selected parts of the system. Model simulations were made for the 80-year period, 1901-1980. Because the models are uncalibrated and lack documentation, conclusions drawn from model simulations contain an unknown degree of uncertainty. Model simulations using the provisions of the Preliminary Settlement Agreement indicate small increases in water shortages in the Newlands Project. Increased water use in the Reno-Sparks area may reduce future downstream supplies whether or not the Preliminary Settlement Agreement is in place, making the effect of the Preliminary Settlement Agreement of probably negligible consequence to the Newlands Project. Model analyses project a higher cui-ui index (an index related to the number of adult female cui-ui) with the Preliminary Settlement Agreement in place than without it, except when large depletions are made in the upper Truckee River. When there are large depletions, the modeled cui-ui index is about the same with or without the provisions of the Preliminary Settlement Agreement. Large depletions reduce the cui-ui index by 20 to 60 percent when compared with
historical depletions. A program is ongoing to purchase water rights in the Newlands Project area for application of water to benefit fish and wildlife in the Lahontan Valley wetlands. Only a part of the purchased water would be applied to the wetlands, a part is not diverted out of the Truckee River and therefore flows to Pyramid Lake. According to model simulations, the purchase of 30,000 to 40,000 acre-feet of water rights for application to Lahontan Valley wetlands also results in increases in to the cui-ui index by 7,000 to 29,000 and increases the levels of Pyramid Lake.


133. Cohen, P. Water in the Humboldt River Valley near Winnemucca, NV. Carson


138. Comstock Mill and Mining Company. Statement of ownership and claim of the Comstock Mill and Mining Company to Eureka Ditch and use of water from the Nevada Carson River, 8/26/1889.; 1889 Aug 26. Mine and milling company in Gold Hill, NV, which owned the Eureka Mill which was supplied with water by the Eureka Ditch.


149. Cooper, S. D. Benthic macroinvertebrates in the Truckee River, Nevada, following a high water year. ; 1983. Note: Submitted to the Nevada Division of Environmental Protection; 22 pp.


160. Daily Territorial Enterprise. Pelican fishing. Daily Territorial Enterprise newspaper. Fallon, NV; 1883. Note: News article dated 7/10/1883. "Pelican fishing is an industry practiced down at the Sink of the Carson. Lines some 300 feet in length, strung with hooks baited with minnows, are stretched between buoys on the lake, and the pelicans there catch themselves. They are caught for their feathers and skins. The carcasses are fed to hogs. Now and again a swan or crane is caught on the lines."


Note: This is a tale of a prospecting trip across the sagebrush deserts of western Nevada, made in the summer of 1861. Takes a look at Carson Lake in 1861.


Note: Originally prepared as "a report to the Michigan House of Representatives resulting from House Resolution 424, Great Lakes Contamination (Mercury) Committee."

Note: A Wiley-Interscience publication.

Note: Done in cooperation with Univ. NV Agricultural Experiment Station and U.S. Bureau Of Indian Affairs.


Oral History Program, Univ. NV, Reno. A contribution to a survey of life in Carson Valley, from first settlement through the 1950s.


186. Eldridge, J. L. Management for migrating shorebirds on national wildlife refuges in the midwest. Fallon, NV. Thesis. 1990 Jan. T. Migrating shorebirds can be attracted to National Wildlife Refuges by water management that creates a combination of open mudflat, shallow water (30-50mm), and invertebrates densities of at least 100 individuals per square meter. This can be accomplished by managing wetlands (or moist soil units) in an early successional stage to imitate natural, temporary or seasonal wetlands. The goal of management should be to increase populations of early colonizing, detritivore midge larvae that respond to the spring flush of nutrients from decomposing annual vegetation. In controlled wetland basins with shallowly sloping sides the following management regime is suggested: 1) flood the impoundment in the spring, 2) draw the wetland down in mid summer to encourage moist soil annual plants, 3) return water to the basin in the fall or early spring depending on the severity of the winter, 4) for spring migrating shorebirds, conduct a partial drawdown during May, 5) for fall migrants, conduct a partial drawdown during the late summer. Alternate water management regimes which combine strategies for shorebirds and waterfowl are discussed.


Note: Prepared by the Panel on Mercury of the Coordinating Committee for Scientific and Technical Assessments of Environmental Pollutants, Environmental Studies Board, Commission on Natural Resources, National Research Council.

Note: In English with French summary.


Note: Concerns Corvus corone and Falco peregrinus in England.

No. 116, p. 108.


205. Follett, W. E. Fish remains from coprolites and midden deposits at Lovelock Cave, Churchill County, NV. Reports of the University of California Archaeological Survey. ; 1967; 70: 93- 116.


210. Forman, W. F.; M. D. White; S. Papadopulos; R. W. Ogburn. Panel discussion: Effective use of hydrologic models in water rights litigation. Published in proceedings of 11th Annual Water Law Conference, sponsored by American Bar Association, Section of Natural Resources,


Note: Richard Ganzel is UNR professor of international environmental policy.


219. Freeman, J. H. Freeman papers, 1889-1940. Rancher in Churchill County, NV, who claimed he wasn't receiving his fair allocation of water from the Newlands Irrigation Project. Includes lists of ditches in the Newlands Project area and their history, correspondence regarding irrigation of Freeman's ranch, location notices of ditches in Churchill County, copies of water claims in Churchill County, and history of the Newlands Project.


Note: Editors: Lars Friberg and Jaroslav Vostal.


Note: June 1984.


Note: 46 pp.


Aquifers near Fallon, Nevada, all belong to a large interdependent system that can be subdivided into four subsystems on the basis of hydrologic characteristics. They are (1) a hydraulically complex, shallow, unconsolidated sedimentary aquifer containing water of variable chemical character, (2) an intermediate-depth, unconsolidated sedimentary aquifer locally containing large quantities of freshwater, (3) a deep, generally unconsolidated sedimentary aquifer that probably contains mostly saline water, and (4) a highly permeable basalt aquifer that stratigraphically transects all three sedimentary aquifers. Electrical-resistivity data suggest that the basalt aquifer is generally mushroom shaped; characteristically, much of it overlies the deep sedimentary aquifer and is interbedded with the intermediate aquifer. It is recharged mainly by freshwater from the intermediate aquifer but apparently contains a blend of freshwater and some saline water. Water from the basalt aquifer in areas of large withdrawals contains chemical evidence of modern (post 1953) recharge from surface sources. Prepumpage basalt recharge is supplemental by pumpage-induced recharge proportionate to annual pumpage rates. The basalt aquifer is highly transmissive and exhibits a nearly flat potentiometric surface. The shallow sedimentary aquifer is inherently susceptible to pollution and contains mainly hard water, the salinity of which is influenced by irrigation recharge. In the intermediate sedimentary aquifer, known reserves of freshwater are expanding with continued exploration activity. In contrast, water sampled to date in the deep sedimentary aquifer is too salty for most uses. Water from all aquifers, including the basalt, commonly contains greater-than-normal concentrations of dissolved arsenic.


Note: Water resources bulletin.


254. Glass, M. E. The first nationally sponsored arid land reclamation project: the Newlands Act in Churchill County, Nevada. Reno, NV; Date unknown. Unpublished. The story is one of euphoric optimism, fervid planning, feverish construction, despairing disillusionment, and finally, late assessment of the realities of desert land reclamation. The history of the Project in Nevada's Lahontan Valley falls into about four overlapping phases: an extravaganza of planning and legislative action; the "innocent years" of belief in miracles of concrete and steel in the desert; the turbulent advance of the Project to its ultimate configuration in 1915; and the era of retrospection following the completion.


010188


278. Hardman, G.; C. Venstrom. A 100-year record of Truckee River runoff estimated from changes in levels and volumes of Pyramid and Winnemucca Lakes. ; 1941. Note: Reprinted in USA from Transactions of 1941 of the American Geophysical Union. Pyramid and Winnemucca lakes receive and evaporate the waters of Truckee River, hence fluctuations in the levels and volumes of the lakes afford a means of measuring variations in the volume of water discharged in to the lakes by Truckee River. The history of the fluctuations in the lake-levels and volumes from the discovery of Pyramid lake in 1844 by Captain Fremont to 1939 is traced in this study. Conclusions: 1) that drought conditions prevailed i the Truckee River Watershed for any years prior to 1840. 2) that a period of greatly increased precipitation began about 1860 which, although broken with minor drought periods of short duration, lasted until about 1917. 3) that since 1917 a drought period, comparable in intensity but not in duration to the period prior to 1840, has existed. 4) that the period from 1860 to 1917, and particularly that
portion of the period which began in 1890, was unusually moist for this area.


291. Hedertz family. Family papers, 1861-1901, primarily about life in Mono County, CA. Hedertz family papers lived near Bridgeport, CA. Also included is a Carson River water rights case which includes lengthy testimony on events in Calif. and NV from the 1860's to 1900. Court records.


Note: Published in North American Journal of Fisheries Management.

Note: USGS Water-Resources Investigations Report 89-4175.


Note: Also published as USGS Water Resources Investigation Report 89-4105.

Note: Economic survey, Churchill County, NV. Population trends, labor force and employment, wages and salaries, personal incomes, state taxable sales trends, county sales by category, agriculture statistics, automobile traffic patterns.

Note: Population trends, labor force and employment, wages and salaries, personal incomes, state taxable sales trends, county sales by category,
agriculture statistics, automobile traffic patterns.


315. Huffman, T. Defining wetlands: Science or politics? National Wetlands Newsletter. ; 1991 Nov; 13(6): 10-12. Defining what a wetland is for regulatory purposes has been a perennially contentious issue dating back to at least 1972, when the Army Corps of Engineers and the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) began to regulate the discharge of fill material into waters of the United States (including wetlands) under Section 404 of the Clean Water Act (CWA). While scientists agree that biotic communities form a continuum of overlapping environments and the species that inhabit them, specifying the particular point on the continuum at which a transition from wet to dry occurs has been a difficult practice involving questions of science, law, and politics. During the past two years, the debate over how to delineate jurisdictional wetland has become especially heated.


318. Hutchinson, T. C.; ed.; K. M. Meema, ed. Lead, mercury, cadmium, and arsenic in the environment. Chichester, New York: Published on behalf of the Scientific Committee on Problems of the Environment of the
Note: Environmental Quality Series No. 6, February 1972.


This paper suggests a number of areas where reform would be beneficial and proposes changes in two key areas of Nevada's water laws to foster the two types of efficiency needed for Nevada to grow and thrive on its existing water supplies -- conservation and high value uses. These changes concern the operation of the abandonment and forfeiture rules governing water rights, and the manner in which public interest determinations are made. First, however, in order to better understand these proposals and the inherent deficiencies of the water law they seek to address, it is necessary to have a general understanding of the nature of Nevada's appropriative rights water law as it exists today.


344. Kelly, R. L. Hunter-gatherer mobility and sedentism: a Great Basin study. Reno, NV: Doctoral dissertation. 1985. T. This chapter presents an overview of the modern environment of the Carson Desert and summarizes ethnohistorical and ethnographic data on the Northern Paiute, the indigenous inhabitants of the area. It also includes brief discussion of previous archaeological research in the area and of the field methods used in the Carson Stillwater Archaeological Project survey.


359. Koch, D. L. Temperature tolerance evaluations of cui-ui (Chasmistes cujus) fertilized eggs and larvae to swim-up stage. Reno, NV: Desert Research Institute, Univ. Nevada, Reno; 1981. Note: Report to Pyramid lake Indian Tribal Council, Sutcliffe, NV.
Note: Submitted to Public Works Dept., City of Reno, City of Sparks, NV. Effect of water pollution on cui-ui.


Note: Occasional Papers.

Note: Project Report No. 38.


Note: Translated from Russian by S. J. Wilson, edited by R. C. T. Powell.

Note: Printed July 1988.


381. Lake Tahoe Protective Association. Arguments of Lake Tahoe Protective Association against the six feet of storage capacity asked for by the U.S. Reclamation Service on Lake Tahoe, 1913. ; 1913. Organization of Lake Tahoe land owners headed by William S. Bliss. Statement, comments and letters by William S. Bliss and Edwin Duryea, Jr., consulting engineer for the Association. The Association was seeking to prevent the Reclamation Service from adding additional storage capacity to the dam at Lake Tahoe. The increase in capacity was to benefit the Newlands Reclamation Project near Fallon, NV.


397. Li, H. W.; G. A. Lamberti; T. N. Pearsons; J. L. Li; C. Tait; J. C. Buckhouse. Detection of cumulative impacts of land use through habitat
Note: No. 27, p. 32. Concerns Oncorhynchus mykiss.

Note: USGS Water Resources Investigation Report 92-4024A.


Note: Published in Averett, R. C., and McKnight, D. M., eds., Chemical quality of water and the hydrologic cycle: Chelsea, Mich., Lewis Publishers.

Note: Open-File Report 86-250. 
The U.S. Geological Survey collected an extensive amount of hydrogeologic data from the shallow alluvial aquifer at two study sites near Fallon, Nevada, from 1984 through 1985. These data were collected as part of a study to determine the geochemical controls on the mobility of arsenic and other trace elements in shallow ground-water systems. The main study area is approximately 7 miles south of Fallon. A subsidiary study area is about 8 miles east of Fallon. The data collected include lithologic logs and water-level altitudes for the augered sampling wells and piezometers, and determinations of arsenic and selenium content, grain size, porosity, hydraulic conductivity, and mineralogy for sediment samples from cores.


Note: Published in American Chemical Society, 8th Rocky Mountain Regional Meeting, Denver, CO.
Note: Geological Society of America, Abstracts with Programs.


Note: Publication Report No. 50017.


Note: Vol. 110, pp. 436-440.


Note: Final report for U.S. Dept. of the Interior, Bureau of Indian Affairs, Washington, D.C.


Note: Pp. 467-477.

This note discusses the Pyramid Lake Tribe's claim that the Navy harmed an endangered fish (cui-ui) in Pyramid Lake and thus violated the prohibition against "taking" an endangered species in section 9 of the Endangered Species Act. Reference: Pyramid Lake Paiute Tribe of Indians v. U.S. Department of Navy, 898 F.2d 1410 (9th Cir. 1990).


422. Maest, A. W.; R. Wing; D. K. Nordstron; a. H. Welch; M. S. Lico. The determination and preservation of dissolved arsenic species in high arsenic waters from Fallon, NV, and Mono Lake, CA. Carson City, NV: USGS; 1986; V. 67, No. 44.


USGS; 1984; V. 3.
Note: Published in Lintz, J., Jr., ed., Western geological excursions [in conjunction with 1984 annual meetings of Geological Society of America and affiliated societies]: University of Nevada, Reno, Mackay School of Mines.


The concept of transferring water from one river basin to another has evolved over centuries as a useful means of meeting water demands. However, such projects have the potential for serious ecological impacts, including introduction of nonindigenous organisms, changes in water quality and hydrologic regimes, and alteration of habitat. Although limited progress has been made in the last 20 years regarding our understanding of site-specific ecological consequences of inter-basin water transfer, research to date is inadequate for assessment of water transfer impacts. It is imperative that we develop coordinated research methodologies to be incorporated into the planning and evaluation of inter-basin water transfer projects.

This report provides a socio-economic impact assessment of four water rights acquisition scenarios by which the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service might obtain up to 20,000 acre-feet of water rights for Stillwater National Wildlife Refuge by purchase from agriculture (primarily alfalfa growers) in Churchill County, Nevada. The report assumes generally representative conditions for acquisition and transfer of water consistent with the Alpine Decree. Impacts from payments to sellers water rights, from withdrawal of agricultural lands from crop production and from restoration of hunting and fishing opportunities in the area are assessed. Assessment considers impacts upon agricultural businesses, businesses and values in the recreational sector, and the Churchill County tax base.

Note: 27 pages. No. 731.
Complainant's brief on demurrers and pleas in the 9th Circuit Court. Bill proceeds upon certain property rights involving use of the Walker River, NV.


Note: Concerns bombing and gunnery ranges at Fallon Naval Air Station, Fallon, NV.

Note:


Note: Sierra Club battlebook.
Note: In English with French summary.


469. Moore, Patricia A. Computer mapping of natural resources and the environment; including applications of satellite-derived data. Cambridge, Mass: Harvard University; 1980.


Note: A cooperative project of the NV Natural Heritage Program, the Northern NV Native Plant Society, the NV State Museum, the NV Dept. of Conservation & Natural Resources, U.S. Bureau of Land Management, U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service, U.S. Forest Service, The Nature Conservancy. This list identifies the vascular plants now in greatest jeopardy of extinction in Nevada and provides a summary of their current status for use by planners, surveyors, land managers, developers, the scientific community, and the general public. This biennial edition is based on the current contents of the Nevada Natural Heritage Program database, the most recent Federal Register listings by the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Serves (55 FR 6184; 21 February 1990), and information received at the 11 April 1991 sensitive plant workshop of the NNNPS Rare Plant Committee.

Note: USGS Open-File Report 82-345.


Note: 14 pp.


Note: Subcommittee on Selenium, committee on Animal Nutrition, Board on Agriculture, National Research Council.

Note: Concerns Oncorhynchus clarki henshawi and Salvelinus fontinalis.

Note: 17 pages of bibliography.

Nevada Supreme Court. LaRule v. Morros, CV 88-5916.
Note: District court orders that petitioner's motion for summary judgment be denied. Petitioners waived right to argue abandonment. Nevada Supreme Court rules that since abandonment was waived below, it can't be raised on appeal. Decided June 26, 1989.

Note: Also known as the Blue Lake Case. Joint order reversing ruling as to stockwater rights, Elko County District Court.

Nevada State District Court. Pyramid Lake Tribe v. Washoe County, CV91-2231, CV91-2232, CV91-2245; Second Judicial District, Washoe County.
Note: The Honey Lake Case. Order issued August 31, 1992. Basis for finding that transfer is in public interest must be better specified; unprotected rights cannot be transferred; implied ruling on federally reserved groundwater rights was inappropriate.


Nevada Department of Wildlife. State status of species of special concern: A policy plan for the management of Nevada's wildlife through 1990. Carson City, NV: NDOW, Game, non-game and fisheries division; 1990; Vol. 1. Note:


Note: Reinstatement of use before forfeiture action is brought cures the forfeiture.

Nevada Division of Water Planning. Truckee River Water Supply Report. Carson City, NV: Nevada Dept. of Conservation and Natural Resources,
Division of Water Planning; 1978; 2 vol.

Note: Bulletin. No. 81-5.


Note: Nevada groundwater laws, together with interpretation of certain aspects of the groundwater law, rules and regulations for drilling wells.

Note: Title 48, Chapters 532-538, also chapters 542, 543 & 544; Title 18, Executive Dept., chapter 232 (State Dept. of Conservation and Natural Resources).

Note: Foreword by K. B. Sharpless.

Note: Esox and Perca.


Note: USGS Open-File Report 87-554.

Note: USGS Water Resources Investigations Report 87-4037.

508. Nowlin, J. O.; W. M. Brown, III; L. H. Smith; R. J. Hoffman. Planning and design of studies for river quality assessment in the Truckee and Carson...


Panzer, R. E. Distribution of Selenium in the Seeds of Astragalus


523. Piper, A. The Fishery of Truckee River and Pyramid Lake, Nevada: A preliminary statement by the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife for presentation June 12, 1964, to the Field Task Force, Washoe Project.; 1964. Note: 6 pp. This statement describes a plan under study to partially restore the fishery of Pyramid Lake through natural propagation in Truckee River. One proposal under consideration would involve a schedule of minimum streamflows, and a fishway extending from the lake to a permanent upstream structure on the river either at Numana Dam or at Marble Bluff which is approximately 3 miles upstream from the lake. The fishway would provide access to the upstream spawning areas by by-passing the unstable delta and the lower several miles of the river. The flows would, of course, have to be of sufficient magnitude to permit proper operation of the fishway and to provide suitable spawning conditions upstream to Derby Dam, and a fish ladder over Derby Dam to permit access to upstream spawning areas could be an ultimate feature of such a plan. Other methods are also under consideration.


Note: A discussion of potential development of power and reservoir sites on East and West Forks, Carson River.


Note: Permission to publish must be obtained. Governmental body of the Pyramid Lake Paiute Tribe. 
Tribal records, permits regarding economic issues, tribal roll, papers reflecting tribal interest in water projects.


538. Raper, J. ed. Three-dimensional applications in G.I.S. : Taylor and


542. Raymond, A. W. Who Were the Ancient People of Stillwater National Wildlife Refuge, Nevada? Fallon, NV: U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service; 1992. Note: Illustrated by K. Morris. Cultural heritage, the Refuge, the Toedokado ("cattail eaters"), archaeological sites, the Toddler, the Twins, the Net Maker, Mother and Child, the Durable One, the Matriarch, the Venerable One. Bibliography.


548. Reno Gazette-Journal; F. Bremner. Fallon farm life evaporating; Water war settlement seen as end to way of life; Farmers fear they may have lost water war; Dividing the Truckee; Family sees no future trying to raise crops with feds buying up water; Indians give little sympathy to farmers; Loss of water threatens community's livelihood; Chronology of Newlands Project. Reno Gazette-Journal. Reno, NV; 1993; March 28: 1A, 13A-15A. Note: Newspaper article series on impact of Negotiated Settlement on Fallon farmers' way of life. Also contains useful chronology of development of Newlands Project, bar graphs of Truckee River's volume, Pyramid Lake levels, Stillwater Wildlife area and Water diversions.


Note: Conducted in San Diego, CA.


The extent of groundwater contamination in this country has only recently come to light. The physical impact of exposure, therefore, has only recently been the subject of medical and scientific inquiry. Consequently, there is no consensus on the nature of long-term health effects after years of low-level exposure to toxic substances. Yet plaintiffs in groundwater pollution cases must make timely claims for any injuries that may have been caused by their exposure or risk losing their rights altogether.


Note: USFWS special report, unpublished manuscript.

Note: USFS Research Paper RM No. 299, 8 pp.


Note: Cheri Robertson was tribal historian.
The work is about the Indians of the Stillwater area near Fallon, NV. Much of the information was gathered by her from elders of the
Paiute-Shoshone Reservation in Fallon, NV.


Note: Published in Industrial minerals: Colorado School of Mines Quarterly.

Note: Paper ARE 41-97; 44 pp.;

Note: Physiological effects of selenium.

Note: First edition.


567. Rowe, T. G. Mercury and selenium concentrations in surface water, bottom sediment and biota, Stillwater Wildlife Management Area and vicinity, Churchill County, NV. Carson City, NV: USGS; 1990.

Note: USGS Open file report 91-185.

Note: Published in Carr, J. E., Chase, E. B., Paulson, R. W., and Moody, D. W., compilers, National water summary 1987 - Hydrologic events and water supply and use. USGS Water supply paper 2350.


Saiki, M. K.; M. R.-Jennings; R. H. Wiedmeyer. Toxicity of agricultural subsurface drainwater from the San Joaquin Valley, California, to juvenile
Note: [Dep. Herpetol., Calif. Acad. Sci., Golden Gate Park, San Francisco, CA 94118 (Oncorhynchus tshawytscha and Morone saxatilis)].


595. Scoppettone, G. G. USFWS manuscript. Seattle, WS: Seattle National Fishery

Note: USFWS annual report, National Fishery Research Center.

Note: November 1983.

Note: Annual report, National Fisheries Research Center, Seattle, Washington, and Fisheries Assistance Office, Reno, NV.


Note: Distributor: Denver, CO; Books and open file reports.


No. 27, p. 32.


German immigrant to the Carson Valley, NV by 1880. Rancher. Certificates recording water appropriated by Settelmeyer list source of water, name of ditch for transporting the water, description of the land to be irrigated and priority number. 6 items.

Shamberger was NV State Engineer.
Includes Shamberger's and other's NV testimony on the Colorado River drainage area in NV and the Muddy and Virgin River drainage. Also contains a partial outline of Rifkin's final report on allocation of Colorado River water to NV, CA and AZ.

607. Shamberger, H. A. Evolution of Nevada's Water Laws, as Related to the Development and Evaluation of the State's Water Resources, from 1866 to about 1960. Carson City, NV: State of Nevada, Dept. of Conservation and Natural Resources.; 1991; Water-Resources Bulletin 46. Note: Prepared by the U.S. Dept. of Interior Geological Survey in cooperation with NV Division of Water Resources. This report describes the evolution of surface-water and ground-water law in Nevada, beginning in 1866 (2 years after statehood), and recounts the problems confronted by the Nevada State Engineers in connection with the development of Nevada's water resources from 1903, when that office was created. The programs of stream gaging and ground-water studies by the U.S. Geological Survey in cooperation with the Office of State Engineer are discussed from the State perspective. The Carey Act and its application to the reclamation of desert lands in Nevada also is described.


Note: USGS water supply paper 1619-AA.

Note: Vol. 21, pp. 241-244.


Note: University of Nevada Bulletin, Vol. XXXVII, No. 3, July 1, 1943, Geology and Mining Series No. 37.

Note:

625. Smith, L. H. Approximate relationships between river inflows and the lake levels and dissolved-solids concentration of Pyramid Lake, Washoe County, NV. Carson City, NV: USGS; 1980.
Note: USGS Open file report 82-80.

Note: Mar. 1983.

Note: Illustrated.

Note: SCA volunteer; prepared for Anan Raymond, archaeologist.


An estimated 84,890 acre-feet of water are required annually to maintain 23,231 acres of marsh currently developed on the Stillwater Wildlife Management Area. An additional 34,003 acre-feet of water are needed to maintain 10,915 acres of natural lakes and marshes, and 560 acres of irrigated pasture, currently developed, require 1,144 acre-feet of water yearly. Proposed developments will require an additional 34,253 acre-feet of water each year, 29,166 acre-feet by proposed marsh developments, and 5,087 acre-feet of water by irrigated pastures. The estimates of water requirements were made in order to provide an intelligent basis for management and planning of developments on the Management Area. The amount of water needed to replace that lost through evaporation and consumptive use to maintain marshes, lakes, and pastures in optimum condition formed the basis of the estimate. No field experimental studies were conducted, but data from investigations in other areas were combined with local pan evaporation and climatological data to determine water use by the four principal wetland types found on the Area -- open water, emergent marsh vegetation, saltgrass, and irrigated pasture. Water use by open water was based on pan evaporation records. The Blaney-Criddle method was used to determine consumptive use by the latter three types. Monthly water requirement factors for the wetlands were determined by subtracting precipitation from monthly evaporation and consumptive use rates, and used as multipliers of the appropriate acreages determined from maps and plans to obtain monthly estimates.


646. Tahoe Regional Planning Compact, California Government Code Sec. 66801 and Nev. Rev. Stat. Sect. 277.190 et seq. (As ratified and approved by the legislatures of both states.).

Note: Clark Boardman environmental law series.

Note: Conducted in San Diego, CA.


657. Thomas Canon Ditch and flume Company. Thomas Canon Ditch company records, 1872-1875. Company in Washoe County, NV, that supplied water for mining purposes. Includes permission to build flume from head of Thomas Canon Creek to White's Canon Ditch.


This proposal's objective is to give land managers an accurate assessment of the relationships between wildlife and water. This would include not only the obvious association of wildlife to water supply, distribution, and season of availability; but also to habitat conditions, species competition and changes in habitat by a variety of other factors. The results of this study, if approved, would be compared to a similar one completed from 1972-1977. Principal wildlife species studied will be migratory birds that are dependent upon wetlands. These will include waterfowl, shorebirds, marsh birds and raptors. Public use associated with wetland habitats will be estimated. Recreation, when identified, will be recorded as hunting, fishing, wildlife observation and photography. Data from this study will be summarized annually in a report available to all interested parties. We will attempt to measure the quality of marsh conditions by recording important submergent and emergent aquatic plants. Invertebrates may be sampled for indices of relative abundance on a time available basis.


Note: Peggy Twedt is the deputy attorney general for the State of Nevada for the State Engineer.
As the demands for water increase in Nevada, reallocations of water become more prevalent. In presenting possible pitfalls to water rights acquisitions, the author does not intend to discourage the reallocation of water rights. Rather, the author hopes to assist in the reallocation process by making buyers aware of problems to avoid. The author has two parting bits of advice. Before acquiring water rights, prospective purchasers should research these rights. After purchasing water rights, buyers must follow the statutory procedures as set forth for any changes in the water rights.


Note: The Bureau's name was changed in 1985 to Alan Bible Center for Applied Research. Bureau was established in 1959 as research arm of Dept. of Political Science.

Note: The Agricultural Experimental Station was created by the Univ. of NV Board of Regents in 1887. Its emphasis was on experimental work and extension services, and studies of the economic problems of agriculture. Includes reports on Nevada agricultural economics and management, including topics dealing with range and forest management in Nevada and northeastern California, flood control, irrigation, the Carson, Truckee, Muddy and Colorado Rivers; grazing, the state Planning Board Water Facilities act, and the Purnell Act.


Note: This 8-page brochure describes, in nontechnical terms, ways an individual can determine whether an area may be a wetland for purposes of the Corps of Engineers' permit program. It also tells who to contact if you think an area to be filled is a wetland.


Note: Technical report no. 10.
This paper reports preliminary results and work-in-progress of an analysis of materials in amateur and museum collections from the Carson Sink, Churchill County, Nevada. This analysis is part of the Carson-Stillwater Archaeological Project (CSAP). Fieldwork for the project consisted of a survey of the eastern Carson Sink and the adjacent Stillwater Mountains, an area of nearly 1600 square kilometers. Work has been conducted in conjunction with excavations at Hidden Cave, located at the southern end of the survey area, under the direction of David Hurst Thomas (American Museum of Natural History). The survey area has been intensively collected by amateurs and archaeologists for many years. Consequently, it was considered necessary that a perusal be made of the materials in museums and personal collections to determine the types of artifacts which had been systematically removed from sites in the area. A primary objective of this undertaking was to gather data which would augment the CSAP sample of projectile point metric and non-metric data. The research described herein should be considered preliminary and will be investigated in more detail at a later date.


Note: Three appendices.


96. U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals (Ninth Circuit). Application of Filippini,
202 F.2d 535 (9th Cir. 1949).
Note: Vested water rights.

Note: Water rights decree case.
Case involves the use of the waters of the West Fork of the Carson River.

Note: The plaintiff sued to stop the defendants from diverting water for agriculture from the Carson River in Nevada; water was needed to power the company's mills.

Note: Also known as "Alpine I".
Pyramid Lake Tribe has no interest in general adjudication of Carson River.

Note: Also known as "Alpine II".
In quiet title action to adjudicate rights to use of water in river and reservoir, the U.S. District Court for the District of Nevada, Bruce R. Thompson, J., 503 F.Supp. 877 (D. Nev. 1980), entered judgment, and appeal was taken. The Court of Appeals, Kennedy, Circuit Judge, held that: (1) water duty awarded farms in project was proper; (2) Nevada state engineer would properly have primary jurisdiction over change applications; (3) U.S. was not entitled to claim of reserved right of instream flow for national forest; and (4) portion of order awarding water duty sufficient for recreation would be vacated because of inadequate factual basis. Affirmed as modified.

Note: Also known as "U.S. v. TCID".
Case says it is a "virtually comprehensive adjudication" of the rights of all parties to the Carson River's waters.

Note: Appellant's brief, U.S. Court of Appeals, Ninth Circuit, 1/18/60.
No. 16389.

Note: Stored at Nevada Historical Society; 37 pp.


010231

Note: single color sheet, oversize and folded - good introduction to GIS.


Note: Prepared by USDA Nevada River Basin Planning Staff and USGS.


Note: Support for the workshop provided by MT chapter of the American Fisheries Society, et al. Supt. of Dos. no.: I 53.2: R 48/2.


Review of impacts from a proposal to designate Anaho Island in Pyramid Lake, NV, as a wilderness area. Included are descriptions of the island, geological history, legal ownership, climate, wildlife present, economic activities, and potential impacts of proposed action.


Note: Operation of Stampede Reservoir for fishery purposes.


Note: The first court decision in the OCAP litigation.


Note: The Alpine Decree.
Note: In equity, Docket no. A3. Decree issued 9/8/44.

Note: The Anderson-Bassman Decree.

Note: Repair and reoperation of dam at Lake Tahoe.

Note: Assertion against California by the Pyramid Lake Tribe of reserved right for fishery.

Note: Control of dam at Lake Tahoe and recognition of Floriston Rates.

Agricultural agent with NV Extension Service, focusing on water development, flooding, drainage & irrigation. Includes record of various water users' associations, Nevada District Court case #R-1987-JBA, U.S., plaintiff and Pyramid Lake Paiute Tribe of Indians, plaintiff-intervenor, v. TCID et al.


Note: EPA-9-CA-C-32-0114.


Note: EPA-9-CA-C-32-0114.

28. U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. GIS technical memorandum 3: global


740. U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service. Inventory of permanent water of importance to waterfowl in Nevada. Portland, OR: USFWS; 1955 Jun. Note: This report lists and describes Nevada's permanent water areas of major importance to waterfowl. It complements the original wetlands inventory completed in 1954. Permanent waters compose lakes, reservoirs, and streams which are relatively deep and are not likely to be affected by drainage or other reclamation. The original inventory dealt with
wetlands that are either waterlogged, covered with shallow water, or seasonally flooded. While the purpose of the first inventory was to encourage the preservation of wetlands subject to land-use changes, this second report is intended to complete a rather comprehensive inventory of water and marsh areas of significant value to waterfowl and other wildlife forms. Data from the two inventories combined will provide a substantial base which may be used for fitting the waterfowl use of wetlands and permanent water areas into contemplated land-use programs of federal and state agencies.

   Note: Project No. W-7-R-8.
   A heavy-duty Towner Newland Disc powered by an I.D-14 tractor was used to destroy dense cattail stands and prepare a seed bed for the planting of desirable waterfowl food and cover plants. Approximately 300 acres of cattail, saltgrass, bare ground and some bulrush were disked in the spring of 1957. After reflooding in September 1957, a temporary draw-down will be made in the spring of 1958 for seed planting to supplement natural introductions. Two additional transects were established to determine the effect of dewatering, burning and discing on marsh vegetation.


   Note: Co-authored with Nevada Department of Fish and Game, Reno, NV.

   Note: Written by Christopher Raven and Robert G. Elston.

   Note: Unpublished report.


748. U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service. Memo to: Assistant Regional Directors (Fishery Resources and Fish and Wildlife Enhancement), Region 1, Portland, OR; From: Acting Regional Director, Region 1, Portland OR; subject: Internal Endangered Species Consultation, Operation of the Marble Bluff

010235


750. U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service. An overview of irrigation drainwater techniques, impacts on fish and wildlife resources, and management options. Washington, D.C.: USFWS; 1992 May. In 1991, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Service) entered into a Memorandum of Understanding with the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to describe the impacts of irrigation drainwater and its constituents to fish and wildlife resources and their habitats. This issue paper was developed to assist EPA in developing policies under the Clean Water Act. Listed are the irrigation drainwater priorities developed by the EPA, as specified in the Statement of Work. Under each priority is a reference for further information within the attached document and primary conclusions for each issue. The first part of the document is devoted to presenting an overview of current irrigation drainwater practices, fish and wildlife interests, and active irrigation drainwater programs. Additionally, appendices provide supporting information such as Service trustee responsibilities, statutory authorities, and information from field studies.


Approval of the proposed water acquisition program requires compliance with National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) and other federal laws and regulations. To satisfy these requirements, the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service, in cooperation with a number of Federal, State and local agencies, is developing an environmental impact statement (EIS). The first phase of the EIS process is the scoping process to establish the scope of the document and to ensure that the issues are fully understood. This scoping report documents the results of the scoping process.


766. U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service; I. B. Hazeltine. Inventory of wetlands for the State of Nevada. Portland, OR: USFWS; 1954 May. The Nevada wetlands inventory is a unit of a nationwide survey undertaken by the Fish and Wildlife Service to locate and tabulate by habitat types the important wetland areas of each State and to estimate their current value for waterfowl. Such an inventory is essential to determine the quality and extent of remaining wetlands upon which future waterfowl - flyway management plans by state and federal conservation agencies must
75. This basic information should also be of value to public and private agencies alike that are concerned with the planning of agricultural land-use programs and multiple-purpose projects. A knowledge of existing wildlife values is necessary for adequate consideration of wildlife requirements in future development programs. Many of the remaining wetlands are essential if a proper balance between such a renewable natural resource as wildlife and other resources is to be maintained. The future of aquatic wildlife will depend entirely upon the consideration given it in basic planning for land utilization.

This report attempts to help natural resource economists, wetlands scientists, resource managers, government officials, and sportsmen better understand controversies surrounding wetlands allocations by surveying some of the recent economic literature on wetlands. It deals almost exclusively with academic literature, though some of the best work cited is policy or management oriented. This report is, in fact, a particular kind of survey paper—an annotated bibliography of the recent (post 1965) economic literature on wetlands—but it has a good deal in common with survey papers that attempt to weigh, assess and evaluate the ensemble of contributions that have occurred in any fast developing field of social research. An effort has been made to list the relevant literature in this report, and to interpret, analyze and evaluate this literature in accompanying commentaries.


The purpose of these reports is to point out the opportunities in instream flow management that currently exist under state law so that planners and managers can anticipate development, plan appropriate programs, and evaluate the costs and benefits of certain courses of action. In addition, the reports are brief histories of the level of success of various state programs. The use of this information can result in significant cost saving for planners and managers.

The 92 records of the USFWS Wetland Creation/Restoration (WCR) Data Base containing information on riparian ecosystem creation/restoration were published from 1960 to 1988; 74% were from the 1980's. Records include information from 27 States and Canada, with California represented in the largest number (24 records). One third of the records concerned Region 1 (West Coast to Idaho and Nevada) of the USFWS Regions. Region .7
was represented in only two records. Riparian ecosystem creation/ restoration techniques are the topic of the largest percentage of the records (46%), followed by case studies, overviews, comparative studies of several cases or a comparison with a control or undisturbed riparian ecosystem, and articles discussing riparian ecosystem creation/restoration programs or plans. The 1988 version of the WCR Data Base is available on floppy disks. Contact: Karen Schneller-McDonald, U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service, National Ecology Research Center, Creekside One Building, 2627 Redwing Road, Fort Collins, CO 80526-2899 (303) 226-9407.


772. U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service; R. W. Tiner. Wetlands of the United States: current status and recent trends. Newton Corner, Mass.: USFWS, Habitat Resources; 1984 Mar. This report identifies the current status of U.S. wetlands and major areas where wetlands are in greatest jeopardy from the national standpoint. It also presents existing regional and national information on wetland trends. The report is divided into six chapters: (1) Introduction, (2) What is a wetland? (3) major wetland types of the United States, (4) Why are wetlands important?, (5) current status and trends of U.S. wetlands, and (6) future of America's wetlands.

773. U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service; U.S. Geological Survey; U.S. National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration; L. M. Cowardin; F. C. Golet; E. T. LaRoe. Classification of wetlands and deepwater habitats of the United States. Washington, D. C.: USFWS; 1979 Dec. Note: FWS/OBS 79/31. This classification, to be used in a new inventory of wetlands and deepwater habitats of the United States, is intended to describe ecological taxa, arrange them in a system useful to resource managers, furnish units for mapping, and provide uniformity of concepts and terms. Wetlands are defined by plants (hydrophytes), soils (hydric soils), and frequency of flooding. Ecologically related areas of deep water, traditionally not considered wetlands, are included in the classification as deepwater habitats. Systems form the highest level of the classification hierarchy; five are defined -- Marine, Estuarine, Riverine, Lacustrine, and Plaustrine. Marine and Estuarine systems each have two subsystems, Subtidal and Intertidal; the Riverine system has four subsystems, Tidal, Lower Perennial, Upper Perennial, and Intermittent; the Lacustrine has two, Littoral and Limnetic; and the Plaustrine has no subsystem. Within the subsystems, classes are based on substrate material and flooding regime, or on vegetative life form. The same classes may appear under one or more of the systems or subsystems. Six classes are based on substrate and flooding regime: (1) Rock Bottom with a substrate of bedrock, boulders, or stones; (2) Unconsolidated Bottom with a substrate of cobbles, gravel, sand, mud, or organic material; (3) Rocky Shore with the same substrate as Rock Bottom; (4) Unconsolidated Shore with the same substrate as Unconsolidated Bottom; (5) Streambed with any of the substrates; and (6) Reef with a substrate composed of the living and dead remains of invertebrates (corals, mollusks, or worms). The
bottom classes, (1) and (2) above, are flooded all or most of the time and the shore classes, (3) and (4), are exposed most of the time. The class Streambed is restricted to channels of intermittent streams and tidal channels that are dewatered at low tide. The life form of the dominant vegetation defines the five classes based on vegetative form: (1) Aquatic bed, dominated by plants that grow principally on or below the surface of the water; (2) Moss-Lichen Wetland, dominated by mosses or lichens; (3) Emergent Wetland, dominated by emergent herbaceous angiosperms; (4) Scrub-Scrub Wetland, dominated by shrubs or small trees; and (5) Forested Wetland, dominated by large trees. The dominance type, which is named for the dominant plant or animal forms, is the lowest level of the classification hierarchy. Only examples are provided for this level; dominance types must be developed by individual users of the classification. Modifying terms applied to the classes or subclasses are essential for use of the system. In tidal areas, the type and duration of flooding are described by four water regime modifiers: subtidal, irregularly exposed, regularly flooded, and irregularly flooded. A hierarchical system of water chemistry modifiers, adapted from the Venice System, is used to describe the salinity of the water. Fresh waters are further divided on the basis of pH. Use of a hierarchical system of soil modifiers taken directly from U.S. soil taxonomy is also required. Special modifiers are used where appropriate: excavated, impounded, diked, partly drained, farmed, and artificial. Regional differences important to wetland ecology are described through a regionalization that combines a system developed for inland areas by R. G. Bailey in 1976 with our Marine and Estuarine provinces. The structure of the classification allows it to be used at any of several hierarchical levels. Special data required for detailed application of the system are frequently unavailable, and thus data gathering may be prerequisite to classification. Development of rules by the user will be required for specific map scales. Dominance types and relationships of plant and animal communities to environmental characteristics must also be developed by users of the classification. Keys to the systems and classes are furnished as a guide, and numerous wetlands and deepwater habitats are illustrated and classified. The classification system is also compared with several other systems currently in use in the United States.


Note: U.S. Navy Air Station at Fallon was established in 1942 as part of the Army's western U.S. defense program; the Navy assumed command in 1942. The base's mission after 1944 was to provide combat support. Included is a description of the mission and history of the base, events or accomplishments of special significance, list of commanding officers, photographs, and biography of Cpt. Clarence E. Olson, commander from 1958-1960. A supplemental report details base expansion in 1959-1960, including acquisition of Dixie Valley, NV, for training maneuvers.


U.S. Supreme Court. California v. U.S., 438 U.S. 645, 98 S. Ct. 2985, 57 L.Ed.2d 1018 (1978). The U.S. Supreme Court held that state law will control the distribution of water rights to the extent that there is no preempting federal directive. Beneficial use was intended to be governed by state law. The beneficial use standard is a specific congressional directive which acts as a restraint upon the Secretary. Fundamental principles of federalism require the national government to consult state processes and weigh state substantive law in shaping and defining a federal water policy.


U.S.D.A. Nevada River Basin Study Staff; Nevada Department of Conservation and Natural Resources; University of Nevada; Resources Agency of Nevada.
Note: July 1975.


Note: Open-File Report.

Note: USGS Open file report 73-352.

Note: USGS open file report 84-712.

Note: Nevada Division of Water Resources, reconnaissance report 57.

Student paper submitted to Oberlin College on water rights and use of Pyramid Lake and Truckee River water by farmers in the Newlands Project area near Fallon, NV, and the Pyramid Lake Paiute Tribe.


Note: 37 pp.

Note: Jan. 1980.


Note: 30 Sept. 1981.


Note: Developed under the direction of Edward C. Johnson to accompany his text, Walker River Paiutes, a tribal history.


Note: 17 pp.


817. Welch, A. H.; M. S. Lico. Arsenic in shallow groundwater beneath an irrigated pasture in Western Nevada. Carson City, NV: USGS; 1986; V. 67, No. 44. Note: Eos, American Geophysical Union Transactions.


     Minutes of the Truckee River Pure Water Fund (1904); reports on Truckee River pollution (1918), Reno-Sparks sewer system (1927), and water supplies for Nevada [highway and railroads] (1927); and correspondence to and from White regrading water purification.

832. White's Canon Ditch and Flume Extension. White's Canon Ditch company records 1871-1872.
     Company in Washoe county, NV, which supplied water for mining purposes. Contains map of region.


Note: Concerns Ictalurus punctatus, Ictiobus bubalus, Lepisosteus oculatus, Dorosoma cepedianum, Lepomis macrochirus, and Micropterus salmoides in Louisiana.

641. Winsor, L. M.; G. E. Holman; B. McBride. Report covering plan of proposed development of Stillwater Area, Carson Sinks Migratory Waterfowl Refuge, Churchill County, Nevada. ; 1937 Mar. The original proposal for the establishment of this refuge came from the Truckee-Carson Irrigation District, who proposed to grant to the Bureau of Biological Survey a perpetual lease to some 30,000 acres of land in the proposed boundaries and permit all of the drainage water from the Stillwater Slough to be diverted and conveyed to the refuge by a ditch some nine miles long, the District to furnish the land and water and the Bureau to furnish the cost of construction of the proposed ditch, the benefits to accrue to the District being the use of the land for pasturage and the benefits to accrue to the Bureau being a refuge for migratory waterfowl.

Note: Contains the collective views of an international group of experts. Published under the joint sponsorship of the United Nations Environment Programme.


644. Yardas, D. Water transfers and paper rights in the Truckee and Carson River basins. American Water Resources Association. : AWRA; 1989 Jun. Note: Indian water rights and water resources management. Federal regulatory actions in Nevada's Truckee and Carson River Basins have resulted in a "painful environmental choice" between water for Pyramid Lake and water for the Stillwater and other Lahontan Valley wetlands. Water-rights acquisitions have become a leading policy alternative in efforts to avoid this environmental tradeoff, the roots of which can be found in turn- of-the-century reclamation efforts which
ignored the needs of both resources. Recent and contemplated acquisitions involving "inactive" water rights threaten to perpetuate the conflict, however, while attempts to limit such purchases are frustrated by unresolved legal and equity issues over the status of inactive entitlements. An overview of the controversy, including the disparate interests of Newlands Project farmers and the Pyramid Lake Paiute and Fallon Paiute-Shoshone Tribes, illuminates the importance of developing an acquisition-oriented activity standard that is cognizant of those claims. If water-rights acquisitions are to diffuse the environmental conflicts, however, an activity standard must inevitably come into play.


Note: De. Civil Eng., Univ. Cent. Fla., Orlando, FL 32816.

Conducted by R. T. King. A contribution to a survey of life in Carson Valley, from first settlement through the 1950s.


Note: Nevada Division of Water Resources, Information report 25.

Note: USGS water supply paper 1539-C.