



Pinenut Creek in Fish Springs

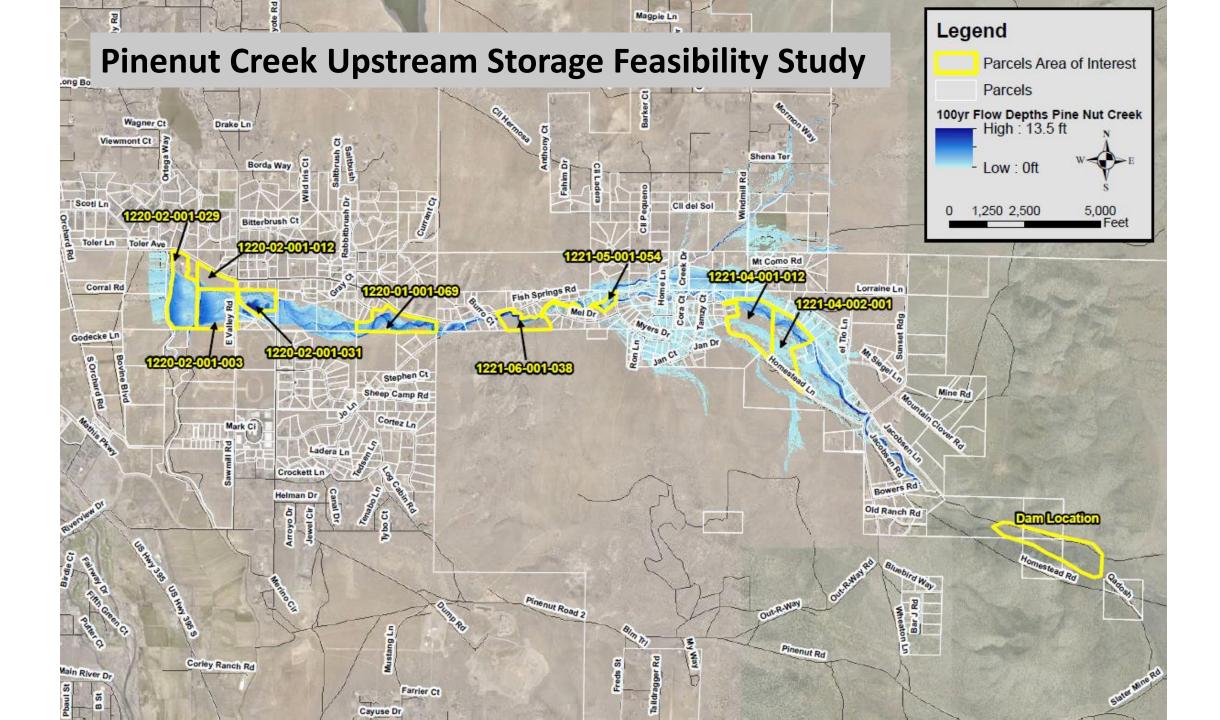














Buckeye Creek break out over Buckeye Road









Johnson Lane Wash



Johnson Lane downstream of Stephanie, Romero, Skyline and Chowbuck Detention Basins project







Stephanie Detention Basin



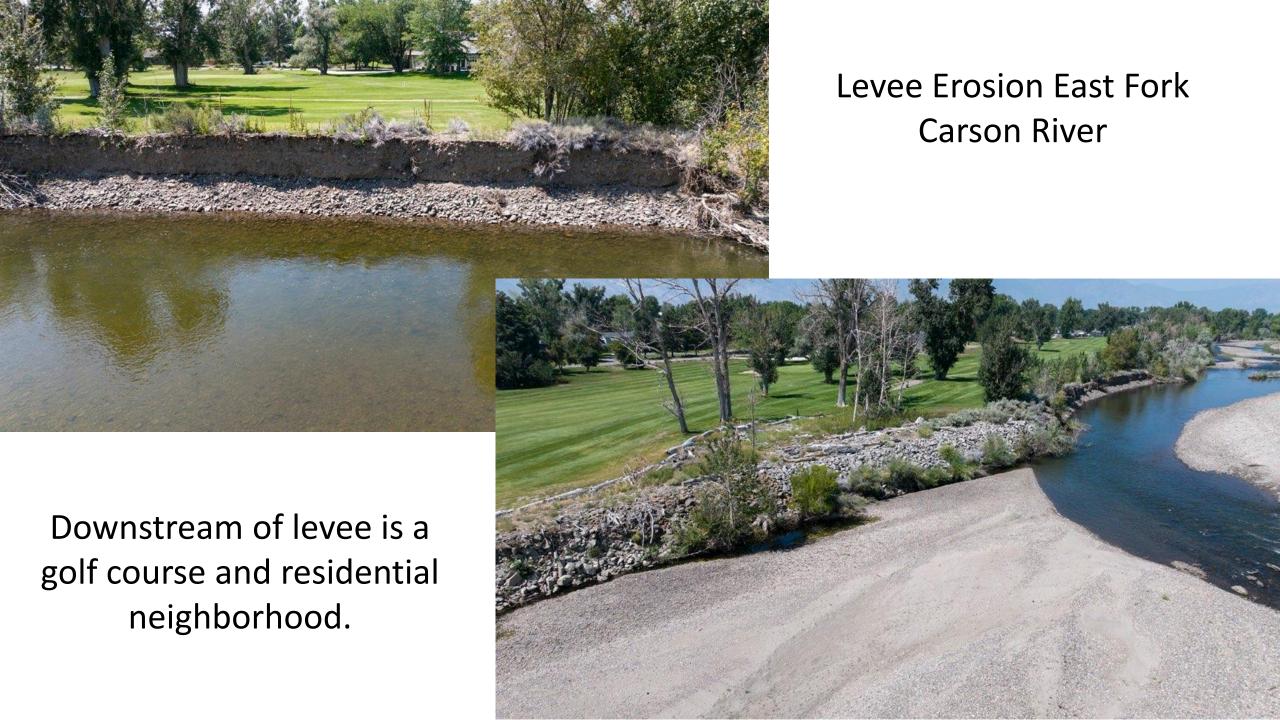
Skyline Detention Basin







Irrigation Ditches overflowing from diversions in Carson River



After all of that...

Board of County Commissioners funded a Stormwater Master Plan to be a proactive approach to manage and control stormwater in the County.

Douglas County Stormwater Master Plan and Capital Improvement Projects List

- Covers entire County
- Goal is reducing risk of damage and improving water quality
- Organize existing drainage reports
- Provide list of priority projects
- Identify additional areas to study
- Discussion on funding possibilities for identified projects



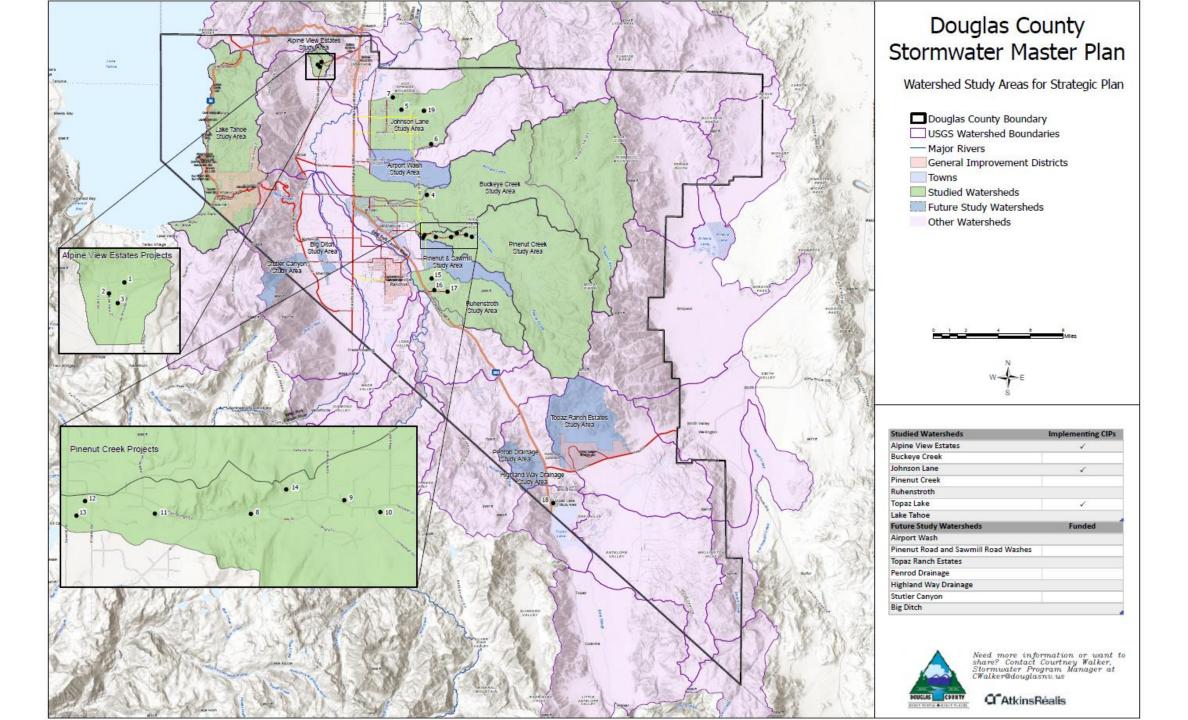


Table 11	 Prioritized list of capital improvement projects
Rank	Table Heading
1	101 - Rain/Flow gauges
2	7002 - Waterloo Lane Box Culvert at Cottonwood Slough
2 3 4 5 6 7	4001 - Fish Springs - Mel/Myers Basins
4	4006 - Fish Springs - Redhawk Basin
5	3004 - Johnson Lane - Pine Nut North (25 yr) (Completed)
6	6001 - Topaz Lake
7	2002 - Buckeye Road 36" pipe/Box culvert (Upper Allerman)
8	5001 - Smelter Creek - Phase 1 Sediment Basin upstream
9	3001 - Johnson Lane - Hot Springs Buckbrush (100 yr)
10	4002 - Fish Springs - Pine Nut Creek Dam
_11	5003 - Smelter Creek - Unnamed Tributary, Alternative 1 (25-yr Storm Drain)
12	4003 - Fish Springs -Bently Basins
13	5004 - Smelter Creek - Unnamed Tributary, Alternative 2 (25-yr Basin)
14	5002 - Smelter Creek - Phases 1-8 (25-yr)
15	7001 - East Valley Dip Section (Pine Nut Road)
16	2003 - Crossing at Buckeye Road and Martin Slough
17	4004 - Fish Springs - Janelle Basin
18	3006 - Johnson Lane Wash Dam
19	4005 - Fish Springs -Denmar Basin
20	3005 - Pamela Place
21	3002 - Johnson Lane - Pine Nut South (25 yr).
22	2004 - Buckeye Detention Basin DCSID Site
23	4007 - Fish Springs - Syphus Basin East (upstream) of Allerman Canal
24	2001 - Buckeye Creek Grandview Detention Basin
25	3003 - Johnson Lane - Unnamed Wash A (25 yr)
26	1001 - Alpine View Estates - Bavarian Drive and Zurich Court
27	1003 - Alpine View Estates - Cul-de-sac on Bernese Court
28	1002 - Alpine View Estates - between Bavarian Drive and Jacks Valley Road

Area	Project Alternative
	Tier 1
Johnson Lane	3004 - Johnson Lane - Pine Nut North (25 yr) (Completed)
Ruhenstroth	5001 - Smelter Creek - Phase 1 Sediment Basin upstream
Buckeye Creek	2002 - Buckeye Road 36" pipe/Box culvert (Upper Allerman)
Fish Spring	4001 - Fish Springs - Mel/Myers Basins
County	101 - Rain/Flow gauges
	Tier 2
Johnson Lane	3001 - Johnson Lane - Hot Springs Buckbrush (100 yr)
Ruhenstroth	5003 - Smelter Creek - Unnamed Tributary, Alternative 1 (25-yr Storm D
Buckeye Creek	7001 - East valley Dip Section (Pine Nut Road)
Fish Spring	4006 - Fish Springs - Redhawk Basin
County	7002 - Waterloo Lane Box Culvert at Cottonwood Slough
	Tier 3
Johnson Lane	3005 - Pamela Place
Ruhenstroth	5004 - Smelter Creek - Unnamed Tributary, Alternative 2 (25-yr Basin)
Buckeye Creek	2003 - Buckeye at Martin
Fish Spring	4002 - Fish Springs - Pine Nut Creek Dam
County	6001 - Topaz Lake
	Tier 4
Johnson Lane	3002 - Johnson Lane - Pine Nut South (25 yr).
Ruhenstroth	5002 - Smelter Creek - Phases 1-8 (25-yr)
Buckeye Creek	2001 - Buckeye Creek
Fish Spring	4003 - Fish Springs -Bently Basins
County	

Project Prioritization Criteria

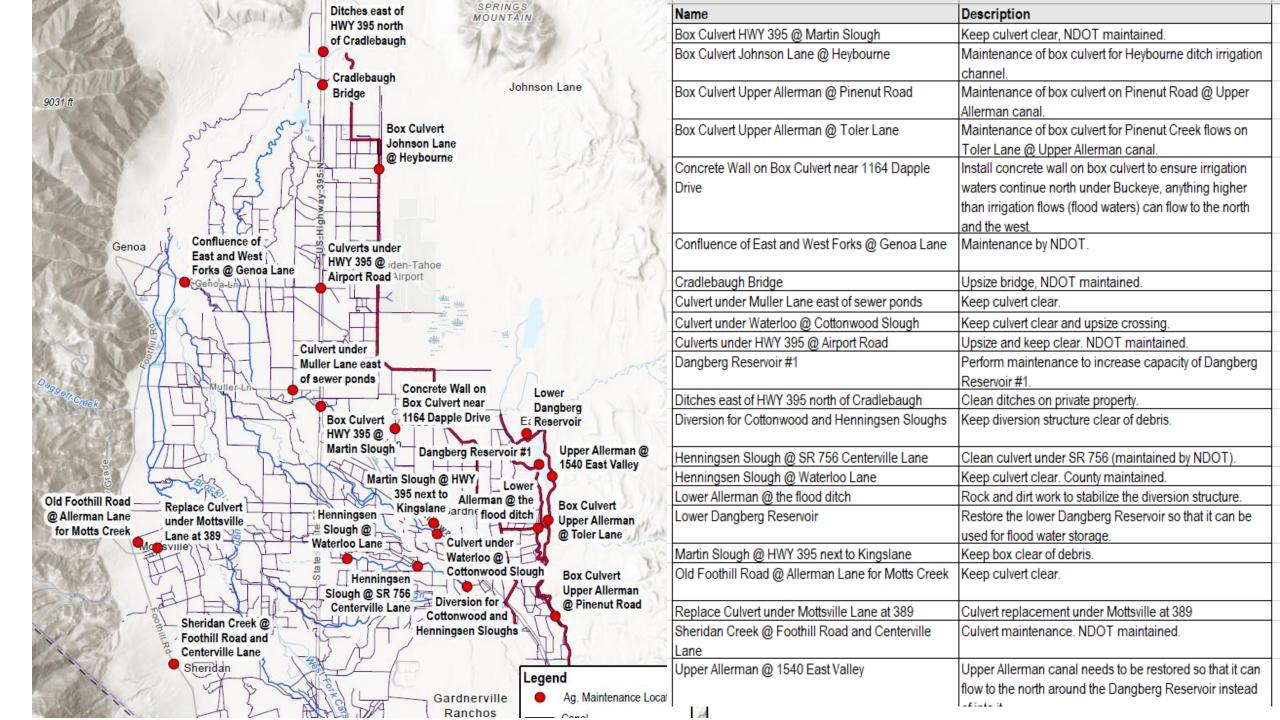
- Frequency of Issue
- Level of impact (roads, infrastructure, private property, structures)
- Number of Parcels impacted
- Maintenance Intensity
- Floodplain
- Easements
- Feasibility
- Cost
- Public Agency Coordination/Permitting



4.2.1 East Fork Carson River Levee Issue

Significant riverine flooding in 1997 and again in 2023 raised awareness of the potential failure of a levee structure of unknown origin or ownership. Conflicting opinions of ownership (residents, the Carson Valley Golf Course) resulted in numerous entities contributing to repairing the breached levee in 1997, and again in 2023 to prevent another compromise of this structure that would have flooding of many homes, businesses and roads. The levee is located along the East Fork Carson River adjacent to the Carson Valley Golf Course in the Gardnerville Ranchos. Initial research concluded that the levee was constructed by a rancher in the late 1800's to avoid their fields from being flooded by the river.

Currently there exists a neighborhood that has a subdivision map that dates back to 1965. After the January 1, 1997 flood event, the levee failed, resulting in the severe flooding of several homes in that subdivision. Douglas County, in conjunction with the Carson Water Subconservancy District (CWSD), Nevada Division of State Lands (NDSL), Gardnerville Ranchos GID, and Nevada Division of Environmental Protection worked together to secure funds to perform emergency repairs on the levee prior to the spring melt off that year. In addition, some homeowners were able to structurally raise their homes out of the floodplain. Research shows that repairs were made once again in 2005-06 to repair the compromised levee once again due to damage caused by the high sustained flows on the Carson River. The levee was once again repaired in January 2024 due to sustained high flows during the 2022-23 winter runoff.



5.2 Irrigation Network and Facilities

Somewhat unique to the Carson Valley is an irrigation ditch network developed over 150 years ago to provide access to the river water in the newly settled lands in the County. These ditches divert water from the Carson River through an integrated network of canals, sloughs, and ditches that spider-web across the Carson Valley. These ditches were designed to convey a certain amount of flow based on Alpine² decreed water rights from the Carson River. However, as the towns of Minden and Gardnerville grew around the ditches and farmlands, stormwater runoff was captured and conveyed into this drainage network. When the ditches and culverts are already at conveyance capacity either during the irrigation season or after storms, additional stormwater runoff can overwhelm them, causing localized flooding and road closures due to the systems backing up. Sediment and debris entrained in the runoff fills in the drainage capacity of the ditches and impairs the control structures and causes culverts and pipes to clog and flood roads and other drainage facilities. The impact of this encroachment

6.4 Additional Stakeholder Coordination

Douglas County was established as a farming and ranching community over 150 years ago. While in many communities in the western United States the use of the irrigation ditches has become a way of the past, their importance in the Carson Valley is still just as strong today. However, there are now competing interests for water, unintended uses of the ditches to convey stormwater, and access and maintenance issues due to encroachment by new development and growth in the County. Regional growth has also brought state highways, resulting in criss-crossing of roads, and public or private drainage infrastructure. Effective communication and coordination must be maintained before, during and after flood events to ensure safe passage through the community and flooding is not exacerbated. The following are steps that can be taken to improve or solidify these relationships.

- NDOT MOUs County agrees to perform maintenance and bills NDOT for work done
- Irrigation Ditch Companies Formalize an agreement where the County works with the ditch company and water rights landowners to maintain infrastructure
- Levee Stakeholders CVCD, Gardnerville Ranchos, Golf Course, NDOT. Establish a working relationship for involved stakeholders to take ownership and responsibility for the levee. Decide on a formal agreement for long-term maintenance.

