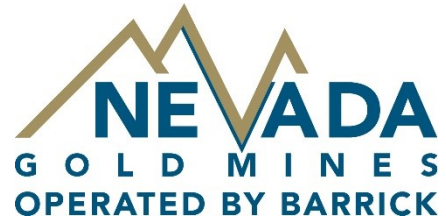




2025 Greater Sage-grouse Lek Monitoring Report

Cortez District

PREPARED FOR



DATE

21 October 2025

REFERENCE

0775920



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2025 Greater Sage-grouse Lek Monitoring Report

Cortez District
0775920



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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

Acronym	Description
Cortez	Cortez District
ERM	Environmental Resources Management, Inc.
GRSG	Greater Sage-grouse
NDOW	Nevada Department of Wildlife
NGM	Nevada Gold Mines

1. INTRODUCTION

Nevada Gold Mines (NGM) contracted Environmental Resources Management, Inc. (ERM) to conduct lek monitoring surveys for Greater Sage-grouse (*Centrocercus urophasianus*, hereafter referred to as GRSG) within the Cortez District (Cortez) during the spring 2025 breeding season. The spring 2025 breeding season is approximately between March 1 to May 15 in Nevada's Eureka and Lander counties and is dependent on local weather conditions (NDOW 2025). Lek surveys were conducted within a 4-mile buffer around the Goldrush Mine and the Bullion Hills Decline Plans of Operation (hereafter referred to collectively as "Project Area"). The 4-mile buffer was applied based on the Bureau of Land Management Approved Resource Management Plan Amendment for lek buffer distances when approving National Environmental Policy Act actions (USDOI BLM 2015). The Project Area and approximations of known lek locations are shown on Figure 1, Greater Sage-grouse Leks in the Project Area.

GRSG is designated as a Sensitive Species proposed threatened by the Bureau of Land Management, and as a Game Bird under Nevada Administrative Code 503. GRSG was also petitioned as a candidate species under the Endangered Species Act until October 2, 2015, when the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service determined that listing GRSG was unwarranted (Federal Register 2015). The sagebrush-steppe communities that GRSG rely upon are managed by federal, state, and local authorities (USDOI BLM 2019). GRSG is considered a sagebrush-obligate species, dependent on multiple shrub-steppe habitats for food, shelter, nesting, and brood-rearing (Braun et al. 1976; Connelly et al. 2004). Their diets vary seasonally and are based on the available forage throughout the year, with grasses, forbs, and insects making up most of their caloric regime in the summer and sagebrush leaves as approximately 95 percent of their winter diet (Connelly et al. 2004; Dahlgren et al 2015). GRSG have developed a specialized digestive system that can segregate the toxins and terpenes into a separate waste product (cecal tar), while utilizing the nutritious components for further digestion (Dahlgren et al. 2015). Their ability to utilize sagebrush as a source of nutrients exemplifies the relationship that GRSG maintain within the vegetative communities and chosen habitat.

GRSG display high fidelity to seasonal ranges, returning to the same areas for foraging, courtship, and nesting. Productive GRSG nesting habitat includes swathes of sagebrush shrubland, with inclusions of other shrub-species and native forbs and grasses that assist in supporting juvenile GRSG diets (Connelly et al 2004; Dahlgren et al. 2015). During the spring breeding season, males gather on "leks" to perform courtship displays involving the inflations of their air sacs, referred to as "lekking," and compete with other males for space in a behavior referred to as "jockeying." Typical lek habitat consists of exposed knolls and/or open, gravelly soils near denser shrub-steppe habitat with substantial cover (Connelly et al. 2004).



2. METHODS

2.1 MONITORING PLAN

NGM identified a total of 11 leks within the Project Area to be monitored in 2025. ERM, NGM, and the Nevada Department of Wildlife (NDOW) coordinated in March 2025 regarding the 2025 GRSG Work Plan and to determine the number of leks which would be assigned to ERM for monitoring. After coordination with NDOW, 3 of the 11 identified leks were assigned to ERM for monitoring. Eight additional leks, Buckhorn Road, Buckhorn Road 2, Linka Creek, Red Hills 1, Red Hills 2, Tonkin Road, Upper Linka Creek, and Curlow Flat 2 (potential new lek discovered by ERM in 2023), were assigned to ERM for monitoring. A total of two leks, Red Hills 3 and Cortez-Grass Valley, were removed from monitoring efforts due to prolonged inactivity at these leks, bringing the total to 11 leks to be surveyed by ERM in 2025.

The 2025 NDOW-determined statuses of the 11 leks to be monitored by ERM included 1 lek categorized as Active, 7 leks categorized as Inactive, 2 leks categorized as Pending, and 1 lek categorized as Unknown. The NDOW official lek status is categorized based on the following criteria:

- *Active* – Two or more males observed at least twice in the last 5 years.
- *Pending Active* – Two or more males observed only once in the last 5 years.
- *Inactive* – Zero to one male observed during every visit (minimum two visits) in the last 5 years.
- *Historic* – Zero to one male observed during every visit (minimum five visits) in the last 30 years.
- *Unknown* – No other conditions have been met.

Table 1, 2025 Lek Monitoring Plan, includes the ERM 2024 lek activity status for all leks within the Project Area and those assigned to ERM for monitoring outside of the Project Area; however, these statuses are not an official designation and are based strictly on observations made during the year of monitoring. ERM bases the status of each lek on the following criteria:

- *Active* – At least one male or female GRSG observed during at least one count.
- *Inactive* – No observed male, female, or fresh sign.
- *Pending* – Two or more males observed only once in the last 5 years.
- *Not Surveyed* – ERM has not conducted a survey on the lek in the past 5 years.
- *Unknown* – Sign (recent or old) found on lek but no observed males or females.

The proposed monitoring efforts for the nineteen leks shown in Table 1 are based on the NDOW-classified lek status and were approved by NDOW on March 7, 2025. The following adjustments for the lek monitoring plan were made based on coordination with NDOW.

- Quartz Road lek, New-Cortez-Grass Valley lek, Horse Creek 1 lek, Horse Creek 2 lek, Horse Creek 3 lek, and New Brock Canyon lek were surveyed by the U.S. Geological Survey in 2025 and count data for these leks are not incorporated into this report but will be included once data becomes available from NDOW.



- Cortez-Grass Valley lek and Red Hills 3 lek (both categorized as Historic by NDOW) were not monitored in 2025 due to prolonged inactivity at these leks.
- Curlow Flat 2 is not yet a NDOW-recognized lek (for the purposes of this report, this lek is considered to have a NDOW lek status of Pending) but was surveyed three times at a minimum of 10 days apart to monitor for activity.

2.2 SURVEY METHODS

ERM surveyed a total of 11 known leks, 1 of which was surveyed to confirm activity at a new potential lek discovered by ERM in 2023 (Curlow Flat 2), as shown on Figure 1. Specific coordinate information for the GRSG leks is confidential per the data-sharing and confidentiality agreement between NDOW and ERM; therefore, the lek locations shown on Figure 1 are approximate.

Surveys were completed following the NDOW lek survey protocol (NDOW 2025), along with additional guidance provided by NDOW in project-specific correspondence between NDOW, NGM, and ERM prior to survey efforts. All leks listed with a NDOW lek status of Active or Pending were surveyed three times at a minimum of 10 days apart to monitor for activity. Leks categorized as Inactive or Unknown were surveyed two times at a minimum of 10 days apart to confirm inactivity. Per NDOW lek survey protocol, leks categorized as Historic were not monitored in 2025.

Prior to each survey of all leks, ERM performed reconnaissance to verify accessibility and road conditions to and around each site. A team of two biologists arrived at least 45 minutes prior to sunrise for each survey to reduce disturbance to GRSG. When able to do so, the biologists remained in the vehicle with the engine and lights off. If unable to remain in the vehicle for the survey, the biologists hiked to a vantage point no closer than 650 feet (200 meters) and no further than 3,935 feet (1,200 meters) away. For survey locations with obstructed visibility, field biologists viewed the lek from separate vantage points to obtain full visual coverage. Once GRSG activity was confirmed, the lek arena was surveyed with binoculars and/or a spotting scope.

For each survey, a minimum of three but up to four separate counts were obtained at 15-minute intervals between 30 minutes before to 90 minutes after sunrise. If no GRSG individuals were heard or observed on the lek by the conclusion of the timed counts, biologists walked the indicated lek arena and surrounding habitat to search for GRSG sign (e.g., cecal tar, feathers, fecal, tracks, and individuals) that may indicate recent usage of the lek by GRSG. The effort consisted of searching the habitat at the NDOW-supplied lek coordinates, in addition to any other potential lek habitat within 0.5 mile of the coordinates identified by biologists in the field. Any discovered GRSG sign was documented using Global Positioning System coordinates, photos, and a short description of the observation.

All survey data was collected electronically in ArcGIS Survey123 following the NDOW Lek Count Data Collection Form (NDOW 2025). The following data was documented during each survey:

- Lek name
- Vantage point coordinates
- Survey date
- Surveyor's (biologist) names



- Arrival time
- Time of sunrise
- Windspeed (miles per hour)
- Wind direction
- Temperature (degrees Fahrenheit)
- Cloud cover
- Precipitation
- Lek activity (yes/no)
- Survey start time
- A minimum of three but up to four separate GRSG counts, further categorized into male, female, and unknown individuals distinguished during each count
- High counts of GRSG observed during the survey—male, female, and unknown individuals
- Survey end time
- Recent GRSG sign observed (yes/no)
- Field notes:
 - Observations pertinent to the survey, location, and weather
 - Observations of GRSG behaviors and activity, or recent sign observed when walking the lek
 - Presence of predators documented by species, number, time, and observed activity
 - Presence of Common Ravens (*Corvus corax*) documented by number, time, and observed activity also recorded in a separate ArcGIS Survey123 form, and
- Departure time

Any GRSG observed outside of the official count window (i.e., observed while walking the lek post-survey) were noted by the biologist and added into the count data, where appropriate, to ensure inclusion in the final dataset.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

3.1 SURVEY RESULTS

The leks in the Project Area are primarily located in open, sparsely vegetated areas adjacent to denser, sagebrush-steppe communities. These areas include windswept rocky slopes, hillsides and toes of slopes, and previously burned areas. The sagebrush-steppe communities at each lek vary in vegetation density and percent cover but are generally composed of dense big sagebrush (*Artemisia tridentata*) communities to sparse, low-statured sagebrush species, such as low sagebrush (*A. arbuscula*), black sagebrush (*A. nova*), and bud sagebrush (*A. spinescens*). Lek activity is typically confined to low-statured sagebrush habitat but can expand into dense, big sagebrush habitats as well.

Lek count monitoring data from the 11 ERM-monitored leks in 2025 was compared to lek count monitoring data from 2024, where available, obtained from the report titled *2024 Greater Sage-grouse Lek Monitoring Report* (ERM 2024).

Table 2, Summary of Lek Activity Surrounding the Cortez District, 2025, summarizes the survey dates and high counts (i.e., male, female, unknown) for each lek and compares NDOW official lek statuses to the observed ERM lek statuses for 2024. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] Active lek and had a high count of 13 males, 0 females, and 1 unknown GRSG on the lek arena. The details for each survey event are provided in Table 3, Cortez District Lek Monitoring Survey Details, 2025. Comparison data for leks labeled by ERM as Active for the 2025 lek monitoring season are detailed below. All required data was submitted to NDOW on May 30, 2025.

3.1.1 CURLOW FLAT 2

The Curlow Flat 2 Lek, potentially new, with a NDOW status of Pending, was discovered by ERM in 2023 and is positioned along an eastern-facing slope near a low traffic dirt road. This lek was surveyed three times in 2025 to confirm activity status.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

3.1.2 LINKA CREEK

The Linka Creek (COR-014) Lek is positioned along a southeastern facing slope, within an area of sagebrush-steppe habitat. Linka Creek is classified by NDOW as an Unknown lek and required two surveys in 2025.

[REDACTED]

3.1.3 RED HILLS 2

The Red Hills 2 (3BAR-044) lek is positioned in an area of sagebrush-steppe habitat. Red Hills 2 is classified by NDOW as an Inactive lek and required two surveys in 2025.

[REDACTED]

In total, the 2025 season high count for the Red Hills 2 lek was zero males and one female.

3.1.4 ROCKY HILLS 1

The Rocky Hills (3BAR-065) lek is positioned along an eastern-facing slope in sagebrush-steppe habitat, with several bare soil patches and small grassland areas on rolling hills around the lek arena. Rocky Hills 1 is classified by NDOW as an Active lek and required three surveys in 2025.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

3.2 HIGH COUNT COMPARISON

Table 4, 2025 Lek High Count Comparison, contains a summary of the high counts and percent change quantified for specific leks. Birds with a gender recorded as unknown were not included in Table 4. Percent change is calculated by the following formula: $(V_2 - V_1) / V_1 * 100$, where V_2 is the later index value (i.e., 2025 high count value) and V_1 is the earlier index value (i.e., 2024 high count value). Percent change was not calculated for leks that had zero birds in 2024 (but at least one bird in 2025), as percent change cannot be calculated from a starting value of zero; however, these leks are denoted with "-" in the table to show an increase in birds from 2024 to 2025 or as "N/A" (i.e., "not applicable") to show no change if the counts for both years were zero.

[REDACTED]

3.3 PRECIPITATION ANALYSIS

ERM utilized weather data collected from two National Weather Service stations out of Austin, Nevada and the Eureka Municipal Airport, Nevada. Data for each weather station were compiled for 2024 and 2025 and are shown in Table 5, Comparison of Total and Average Precipitation, 2024 to 2025.

The three weather stations were used to analyze weather trends in relation to lek activity. Across both weather stations, the average recorded precipitation totals in 2025 were 1.44 inches in March and 0.49 inch in April. As shown in Table 5, March precipitation rates increased by about 28.6 percent, and April precipitation rates decreased by about 54.5 percent, as compared to 2024 precipitation rates. No survey counts were conducted during periods where the wind was greater than 10 miles per hour or where any precipitation events were observed.

3.4 ADDITIONAL RESULTS

[REDACTED]



4. SUMMARY

ERM assigned a lek status of Active to four leks and a status of *Inactive* to seven leks. These statuses are not NDOW official designations and are based strictly on the observations made during the 2025 monitoring season. Two of the four Active leks and one of the seven Inactive leks were surveyed three times, at a minimum of 10 days apart from one another. Of the remaining leks, eight were monitored two times, at a minimum of 10 days apart from one another.

5. REFERENCES

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- USDOI BLM (U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management). 2019. *Nevada and Northeastern California Greater Sage-Grouse Record of Decision and Approved Resource Management Plan Amendment*. Prepared by USDOI BLM Nevada State Office. March 2019.



TABLES

Table 1
2025 Lek Monitoring Plan
Greater Sage-Grouse Lek Monitoring Survey Report
Cortez District

Lek ID	Lek Name	NDOW 2025 Status	ERM 2024 Status	2025 Monitoring Plan
3BAR-024	Buckhorn Road	Inactive	Inactive	Confirm Inactivity
3BAR-042	Buckhorn Road 2	Inactive	Inactive	Confirm Inactivity
COR-030	Cortez Grass Valley	Historic	Historic	No Monitoring
Pending	Curlow Flat 2	Unknown	Active	Monitor for Activity
3BAR-048	Fye Canyon	Inactive	Not Surveyed	Confirm Inactivity
COR-022	Horse Creek 1	Pending ^a	Not Surveyed	USGS to Monitor Activity
COR-013	Horse Creek 2	Active ^a	Not Surveyed	USGS to Monitor Activity
COR-034	Horse Creek 3	Active ^a	Not Surveyed	USGS to Monitor Activity
COR-014	Linka Creek	Unknown	Inactive	Confirm Inactivity
COR-032	New Brock Canyon	Active ^a	Not Surveyed	USGS to Monitor Activity
COR-009	New Cortez-Grass Valley	Inactive ^a	Not Surveyed	USGS to Confirm Inactivity
COR-008	Quartz Road	Active ^a	Not Surveyed	USGS to Monitor Activity
3BAR-046	Red Hills 1	Inactive	Inactive	Monitor for Activity
3BAR-044	Red Hills 2	Inactive	Active	Confirm Inactivity
3BAR-043	Red Hills 3	Historic	Historic	No Monitoring
3BAR-045	Red Hills 4	Inactive	Inactive	Confirm Inactivity
3BAR-065	Rocky Hills 1	Active	Active	Monitor for Activity
3BAR-047	Tonkin Road	Pending	Inactive	Monitor for Activity
COR-033	Upper Linka Creek	Inactive	Inactive	Confirm Inactivity

Notes:

NDOW Status – Official lek status based on information received from NDOW in March 2025.

ERM 2024 Status - Lek activity observed during surveys conducted by ERM in 2023.

[a] NDOW 2025 Status determined based on data received in February 2024 for leks surveyed by USGS during 2024 breeding season.

Table 5
Comparison of Total and Average Precipitation, 2024 to 2025
Greater Sage-Grouse Lek Monitoring Survey Report
Cortez District

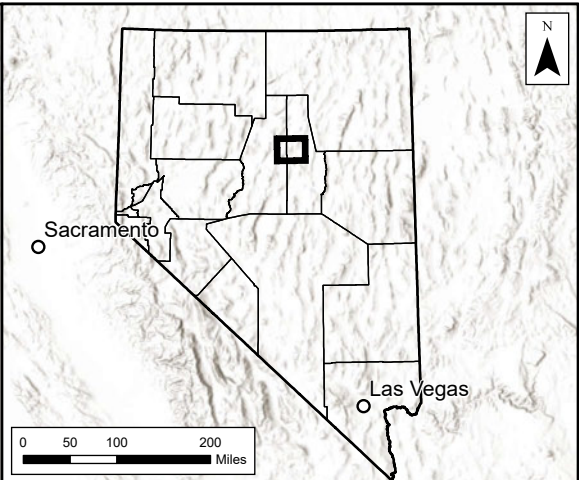
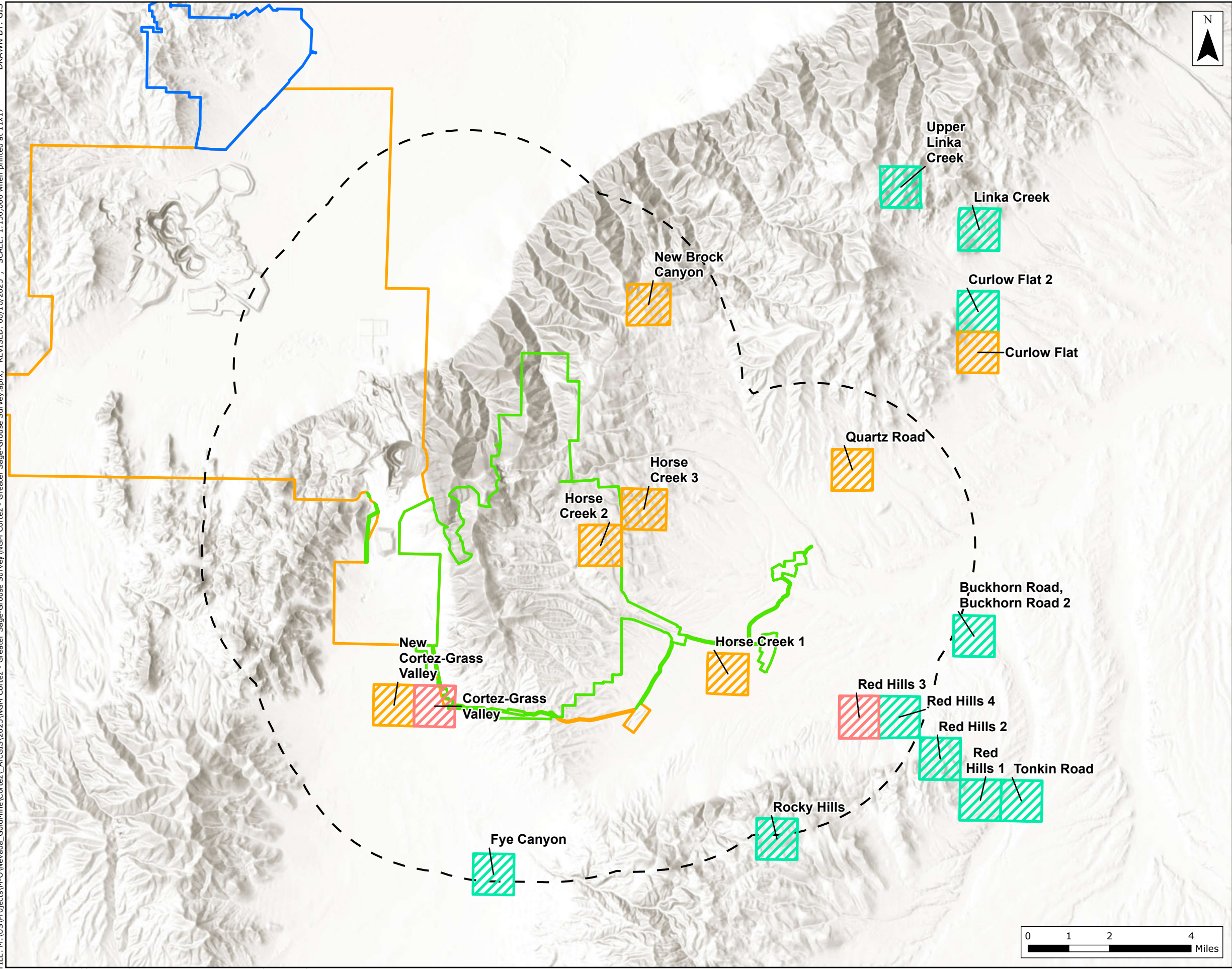
Month	Nevada Gold Mines Weather Station	2024 Total Precipitation (inches)	2025 Total Precipitation (inches)
March	Austin, NV (NWS)	1.14	1.16
	Eureka, NV (NWS)	1.10	1.72
	Average (across stations)	1.12	1.44
	Percent Change (%)		28.57
April	Austin, NV (NWS)	1.47	0.5
	Eureka, NV (NWS)	0.66	0.47
	Average (across stations)	1.07	0.49
	Percent Change (%)		-54.46
2-Month Average (across stations)		1.09	0.96
Average 2-Month Percent Change (%)		-11.90	



FIGURES

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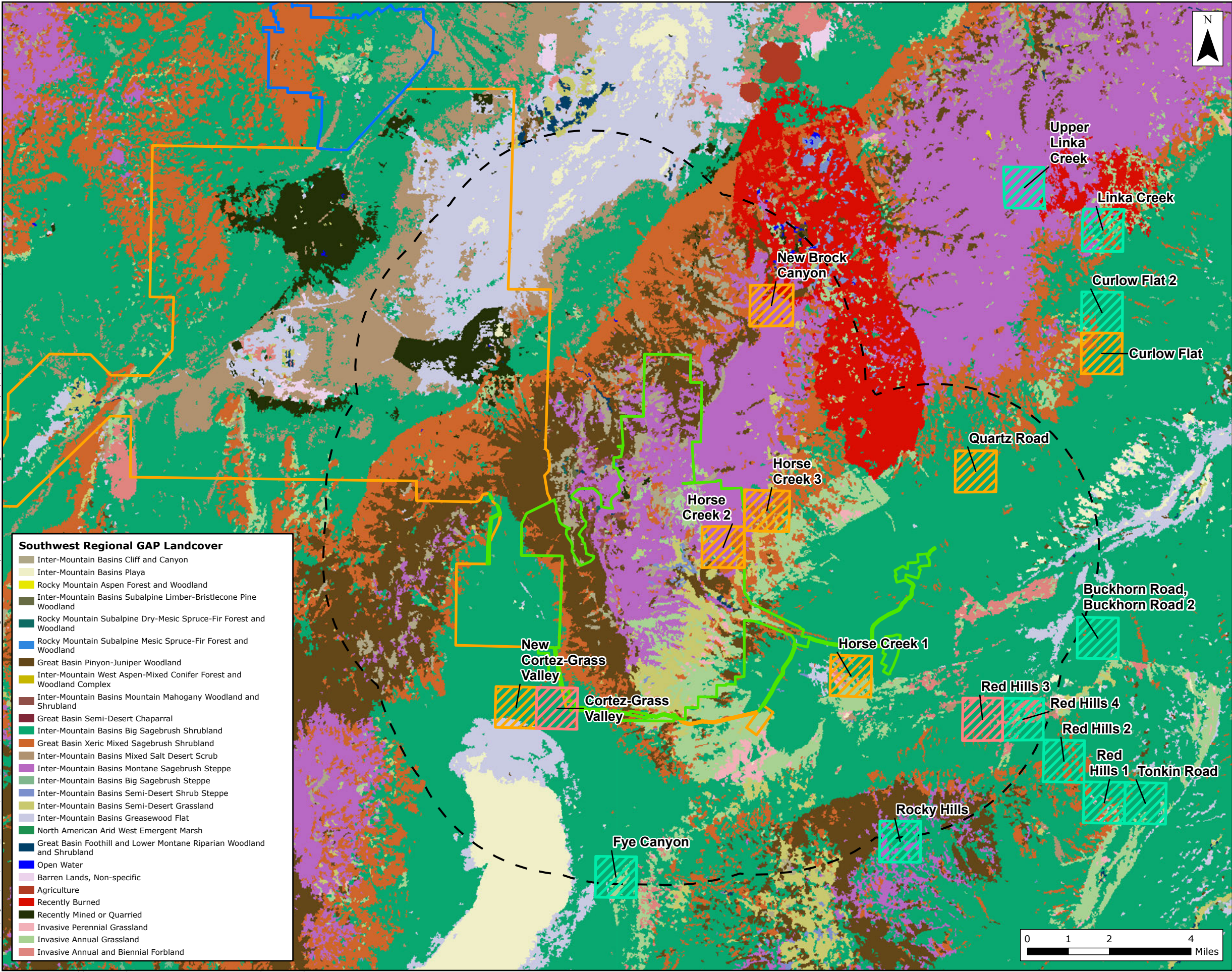
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- Robertson PoO
- Goldrush PoO
- Lek Survey Area (4 mile buffer of BHD & GR)
- Greater Sage-grouse Lek Surveyed by ERM
- Greater Sage-grouse Lek Surveyed by USGS
- Greater Sage-grouse Lek Not Surveyed per NDOW Request

Figure 1
Greater Sage-grouse Leks
in the Project Area
Greater Sage-Grouse Survey
Nevada Gold Mines
Eureka and Lander County, Nevada



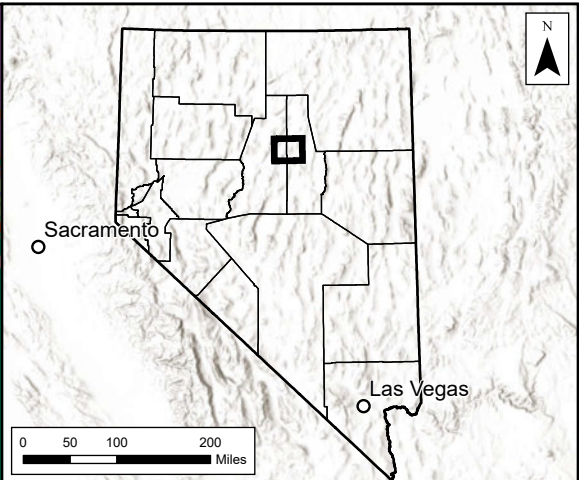
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DRAWN BY: GIS



Southwest Regional GAP Landcover

- Inter-Mountain Basins Cliff and Canyon
- Inter-Mountain Basins Playa
- Rocky Mountain Aspen Forest and Woodland
- Inter-Mountain Basins Subalpine Limber-Bristlecone Pine Woodland
- Rocky Mountain Subalpine Dry-Mesic Spruce-Fir Forest and Woodland
- Rocky Mountain Subalpine Mesic Spruce-Fir Forest and Woodland
- Great Basin Pinyon-Juniper Woodland
- Inter-Mountain West Aspen-Mixed Conifer Forest and Woodland Complex
- Inter-Mountain Basins Mountain Mahogany Woodland and Shrubland
- Great Basin Semi-Desert Chaparral
- Inter-Mountain Basins Big Sagebrush Shrubland
- Great Basin Xeric Mixed Sagebrush Shrubland
- Inter-Mountain Basins Mixed Salt Desert Scrub
- Inter-Mountain Basins Montane Sagebrush Steppe
- Inter-Mountain Basins Big Sagebrush Steppe
- Inter-Mountain Basins Semi-Desert Shrub Steppe
- Inter-Mountain Basins Semi-Desert Grassland
- Inter-Mountain Basins Greasewood Flat
- North American Arid West Emergent Marsh
- Great Basin Foothill and Lower Montane Riparian Woodland and Shrubland
- Open Water
- Barren Lands, Non-specific
- Agriculture
- Recently Burned
- Recently Mined or Quarried
- Invasive Perennial Grassland
- Invasive Annual Grassland
- Invasive Annual and Biennial Forbland



Legend

- Cortez PoO
- Robertson PoO
- Goldrush PoO
- Lek Survey Area (4 mile buffer of BHD & GR)
- Greater Sage-grouse Lek Surveyed by ERM
- Greater Sage-grouse Lek Surveyed by USGS
- Greater Sage-grouse Lek Not Surveyed per NDOW Request

Figure 2
Greater Sage-grouse Leks and SWReGAP
Greater Sage-Grouse Survey
Nevada Gold Mines
Eureka and Lander County, Nevada



APPENDIX A

NEVADA DEPARTMENT OF WILDLIFE
DELIVERABLE PACKAGE



APPENDIX B 2025 USGS SURVEYED LEK DATA



ERM HAS OVER 140 OFFICES ACROSS THE FOLLOWING
COUNTRIES AND TERRITORIES WORLDWIDE

Argentina	Mozambique
Australia	Netherlands
Belgium	New Zealand
Brazil	Panama
Canada	Peru
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Colombia	Portugal
Denmark	Romania
France	Singapore
Germany	South Africa
Hong Kong	South Korea
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