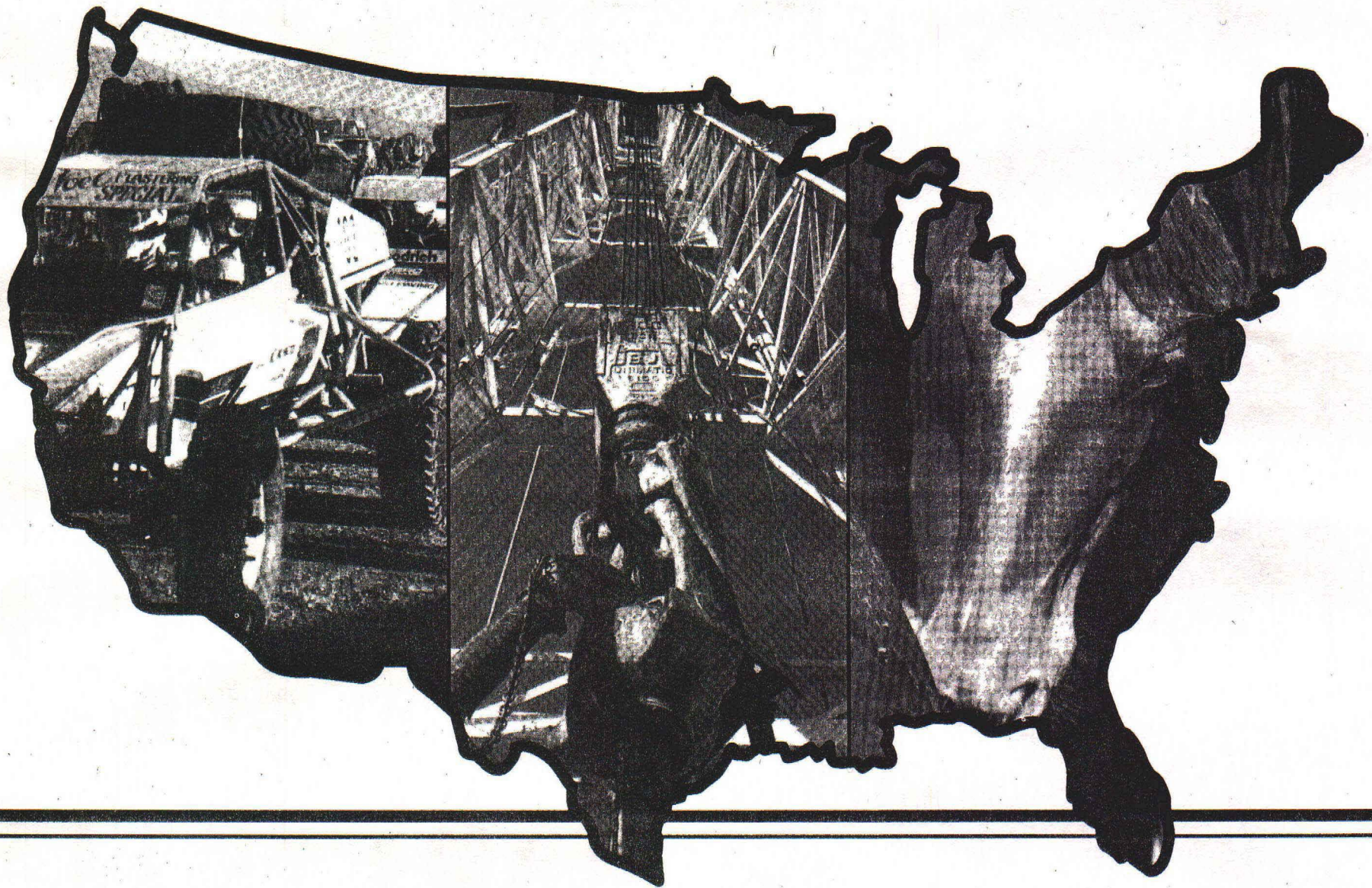


90

# BLM in Nevada

1990 PROGRESS REPORT





# BLM

The Bureau of Land Management is responsible for the stewardship of our public lands. It is committed to manage, protect, and improve these lands in a manner to serve the needs of the American people for all times.

Management is based on the principles of multiple use and sustained yield of our nation's resources within a framework of environmental responsibility and scientific technology. These resources include recreation; rangelands; timber; minerals; watershed; fish and wildlife; wilderness; air; and scenic, scientific, and cultural values.



# TABLE OF CONTENTS

## Section 1 OVERVIEW

Introduction	
Nevada's Public Land Resources	
Federally Administered Lands in Nevada	
Public Lands in Nevada by County	
Fiscal Management	

## Section 2 LANDS AND RENEWABLE RESOURCES

BLM Land Use Plans - Map	12
Resource Management Planning and Environmental Coordination	13
Lands and Realty Management	13
Cultural Resource Management	16
Wilderness	18
Public Domain Forestry	20
Recreation and Visual Resource Management	21
BLM Nevada Recreation Sites	22
Wildlife Habitat Management	23
Rangeland Improvements	24
Grazing Management	26
Wild Horse and Burro Management	28
Soil, Water and Air Resource Management	30
Fuels Management	33
Fire Rehabilitation	35
	36

<b>Section 3 MINERAL RESOURCES</b>	<b>37</b>
Minerals Management	38
Locatables	39
Salables	40
Solid Leasables	40
Oil and Gas	42
Geothermal Energy	45
<b>Section 4 OPERATIONS</b>	<b>47</b>
Fire Management	48
Cadastral Surveys	50
Hazardous Materials	51
Facility Construction and Maintenance	52
<b>Section 5 VOLUNTEER PROGRAM</b>	<b>53</b>
<b>Section 6 ADMINISTRATION AND ORGANIZATION</b>	<b>55</b>
BLM Employment	56
Equal Employment Opportunity	57
Nevada BLM Organization and Phone Numbers	58
District Offices and Phone Numbers	64
District Offices - Map	<i>Back Cover</i>

# OVERVIEW

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT



## INTRODUCTION

The Bureau of Land Management in Nevada is as diverse as the public lands we manage. Our 1990 Progress Report reflects that diversity. Highlights of our activity for fiscal year 1990 include:

**Policy issues.** The BLM issued this strategy and implementation plans- Recreation 2000 and Fish and Wildlife 2000- designed to guide public lands recreation and resource management into the 21st century. A June 1990 Supreme Court decision in favor of the BLM freed the agency to continue multiple-use management of 180 million acres of public land. The decision also allowed BLM in Nevada to resume sales of Santini-Burton lands. The proceeds of these sales were earmarked in the 1980 Santini-Burton Act for the purchase of environmentally sensitive lands at Lake Tahoe.

**Environmental Impact Statements/proposed land actions.** A draft EIS was issued by BLM for the Thousand Springs Power Plant; another was issued for vegetation treatment measures that may be used on public lands. The BLM issued a final wilderness EIS concerning preliminary wilderness recommendations on some 200,000 acres of public land in Clark, Lincoln, White Pine and Humboldt counties. The Nellis Air Force Range Proposed Resource Plan and final EIS were issued in response to the Military Lands Withdrawal Act of 1986. The BLM held public meetings concerning the proposed withdrawal of public lands at Yucca Mountain and the planning process for the Stateline Resource Area.

**Fire control and rehabilitation.** Fires took Nevada BLM teams to Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, New Mexico, Texas and Nevada. Fire rehabilitation work was completed on the 7,000-acre Delmue fire.

**Mining.** The BLM and the State of Nevada jointly signed a memorandum of understanding to aid in coordinating efforts on surface management of exploration and mining operations under a new Nevada reclamation law. The BLM implemented a new policy broadening bonding requirements for mining claims. The new bonding policy reflected the agency's shift in emphasis from recording mining claims to surface management, including inspection and enforcement. Efforts began on hazardous waste cleanup at Pine Grove Flat. The BLM worked jointly with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers on the project.

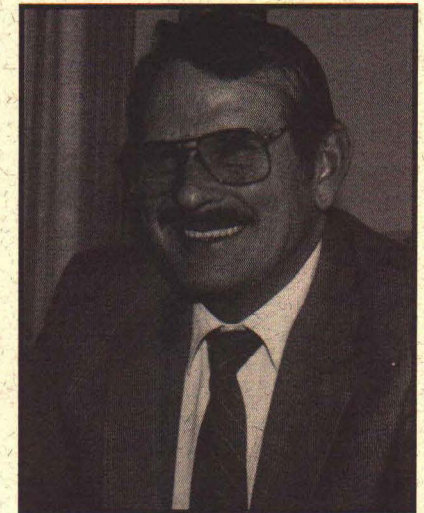
**Wild horses and burros.** An emergency gather of wild horses at Nellis Air Force Base was undertaken in December 1989 due to drought-aggravated water shortages in the area. Investigation began on wild horse shooting deaths in Washoe County. Planning began for the creation of a wild burro range in the Marietta area. Four wild horses adopted by the Marine Corps led the Rose Parade.

**Stream and wildlife enhancement.** The desert tortoise was the focus of two initiatives: the establishment of a new desert tortoise conservation center, and new protection measures for the tortoise enacted by BLM and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service in a land sale to Clark County. The Sonoma Creek Riparian Enhancement Project was a cooperative effort undertaken by BLM and the Izaak Walton League that enlisted some 225 volunteers to restore and improve public sections of land along the stream.

**Back Country Byways.** The BLM's Back Country Byways network was inaugurated in a ceremony at Gold Butte Byway. The network will feature roads and trails accessible by cars, pickups, four-wheel drive vehicles, motorcycles and snowmobiles.

**Fiscal management.** The 1990 grazing fee declined by 2.7 percent to \$1.81 per animal unit month. Half the fees collected are spent on range improvement projects in the district where they are collected. The remainder is divided between the state (Nevada's share was more than \$770,000) and the U.S. Treasury. Nevada received more than \$6.5 million under the provisions of the Payment in Lieu of Taxes Act of 1976.

Your Bureau of Land Management in Nevada looks forward to serving you through another year of challenge and progress.



*Billy R. Templeton*  
Billy R. Templeton State Director, Nevada



# NEVADA'S PUBLIC LAND RESOURCES

The public lands administered by the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) in Nevada range from the Sierra foothills in the west, across great open spaces, to pinyon-juniper woodlands in the east. They include mountainous desert country which is the home of desert bighorn sheep, the official Nevada state animal. Scenic wonders are found throughout the state, from Red Rock Canyon in southern Nevada to Blue Lakes in northern Nevada, and in a wide variety of other areas, many of them wilderness-like.

The BLM administers land used for mining and livestock grazing which are among the state's primary economic industries. Geologic wonders, great open spaces, recreation and wilderness values are all enjoyed by citizens. The agency has a responsibility to chronicle and preserve natural and cultural heritage for future generations.

The delicate balance among these often competing uses is BLM's responsibility. Following the principles of multiple-use and sustained yield, with public guidance, the BLM administers the public lands.

The importance and diversity of the public lands in Nevada is illustrated by these facts:



Nevada's public lands produce more gold and silver than any other state. Most of Nevada's production comes from public land administered under the Mining Law of 1872.

The total area of all types of forestland administered by the Nevada BLM is greater than six million acres.

More than five million acres of Nevada's most scenic and remote lands are under study for their wilderness potential.



The geothermal resources on these public lands in Nevada now produce 115 gross megawatts of electric power from seven power plants. In the next few years another 23 megawatts will be added.



On Nevada public lands there are 15 historic and prehistoric sites listed on the National Register of Historic Places. More than 100 additional sites are eligible or potentially eligible for inclusion.

There are more than 3,300 townships in Nevada. Rectangular surveys have been completed on 73 percent of the state.

About 685 livestock operators run approximately 252,000 cattle, 1,000 horses and 274,000 sheep on Nevada public lands.





More than three million barrels of oil are produced annually on public lands in Nevada. This includes one of the most prolific oil wells in the United States--the Grant Canyon oil field which produces in excess of 3,000 barrels a day.

There are 20 species of threatened or endangered wildlife on the public lands.

Some 1,450 volunteers contributed time, talent, materials and supplies to improve public lands. Recreation, wildlife, and archaeological-historical activities are the most popular pursuits.

With a force of more than 200 firefighters, 50 fire engines and six fire-fighting aircraft, the BLM in Nevada responds to more than 600 wildfires each year.



Seven areas, totalling 24,093 acres, are given special management attention through designation as Areas of Critical Environmental Concern.

There have been more than 620,000 mining claims located on public lands in Nevada. Approximately 475,000 claims remain active.

Off-highway vehicle enthusiasts, hikers, campers, hunters, fishermen, boaters, winter sports enthusiasts and other recreationists spend almost 18 million visitor hours annually on public lands in Nevada.

Through the Recreation and Public Purposes Act, the state, various counties and non-profit organizations gain lands for such uses as parks, shooting ranges and schools.



Wildlife habitat managed by the BLM provides home for most of Nevada's mule deer, antelope, elk and bighorn sheep. Each year the BLM develops and maintains projects which benefit wildlife.



These lands produce more than 30,000 Christmas trees and 8,000 cords of firewood annually.

The great majority of wild horses and burros inhabiting the public lands in the United States are within the confines of Nevada.



## **FEDERALLY ADMINISTERED LANDS IN NEVADA**

The gross area of the United States, including Alaska and Hawaii, is some 2.3 billion acres. The federal government has, at various times in U.S. history, held title to about four-fifths of that area. Today, federal, civil and defense agencies administer 688 million acres, or 30 percent of the total area.

Currently, Alaska and Nevada have the highest percentage of federally administered lands. These lands are used for a variety of purposes. In Nevada, these include military use, national forests, wildlife refuges, a national park and national monument, and public lands, the latter administered primarily for multiple uses. According to BLM statistics for 1990, there are 57,803,208 acres owned by the federal government in Nevada and 12,461,112 acres not owned by the federal government. Those lands owned and administered by government agencies make up approximately 82 percent of Nevada, according to figures provided by the General Services Administration.

The major administrator of lands in Nevada is the Department of the Interior. The Bureau of Land Management oversees 47,955,988 acres. Other major land managers within the Department include Fish and Wildlife Service, Bureau of Reclamation and the National Park Service. In the Department of Agriculture, the Forest Service is the major land owner in Nevada. Within the Department of Defense, the Air Force, Army and Navy all have major withdrawals for training and testing in Nevada. The Department of Energy (Energy Research and Development Administration) conducts testing in southern Nevada.

Specific acreage administered within the state for most agencies will be available through the BLM's Automated Land and Mineral Record System in late 1992 or early 1993.

# PUBLIC LANDS IN NEVADA BY COUNTY

## AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 1990

COUNTY	PUBLIC LANDS MANAGED BY BLM*	TOTAL ACREAGE IN COUNTY	PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL ACRES MANAGED BY BLM
Carson City	32,294	97,920	33
Churchill	2,059,268	3,144,320	65
Clark	3,241,031	5,173,760	63
Douglas	165,737	480,640	34
Elko	6,763,450	10,995,840	62
Esmeralda	2,183,208	2,284,800	96
Eureka	2,021,141	2,676,480	76
Humboldt	4,320,215	6,210,560	70
Lander	3,010,889	3,597,440	84
Lincoln	5,634,363	6,816,000	83
Lyon	566,734	1,295,360	44
Mineral	1,562,054	2,455,680	64
Nye	6,479,316	11,560,960	56
Pershing	2,910,299	3,859,840	75
Storey	12,368	167,680	7
Washoe	2,631,319	4,229,120	62
White Pine	4,361,302	5,699,200	77
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>47,955,988</b>	<b>70,745,600</b>	<b>68</b>

\*These acreages are the same as those used for calculating Payment In Lieu of Taxes (PILT) figures (FY 1990), and are as accurate as possible using the technology and base figures available to BLM. Changes include national legislated changes, exchanges, patents, sales, etc.



## FISCAL MANAGEMENT

Like any other large management operation, BLM Nevada is responsible for collecting and paying out sizeable amounts of money. The agency collects money from many sources utilizing the public lands and deposits these monies in the U.S Treasury. It also pays out money appropriated by Congress for managing the lands and handles special types of payments involving these lands.

One special payment, authorized by various federal laws, is to the State of Nevada for its share of certain receipts collected by either BLM or the Minerals Management Service (MMS). The state receives 50 percent of all mineral leasing revenues, 12-1/2 to 50 percent of grazing revenues (the percentage depends upon the category of lands being grazed), and four percent of all revenues from sale of lands and materials.

The second special payment, authorized by a 1976 federal law, is made directly to Nevada's counties in lieu of property taxes. The purpose of the payments is to compensate the counties for the burden resulting from the tax immunity of the public lands. This "in lieu" payment is based upon a complex formula taking into account the amount of certain federal lands within the county borders, the county population, and certain federal payments made to that county.

### FISCAL OVERVIEW FY 90

Total Public Land Receipts  
Collected by BLM     \$22,492,759

Total Mineral Receipts  
Collected by MMS     \$18,552,468

Total Funds Paid Out by BLM from the U.S. Treasury  
Relating to Public Land Management in Nevada

Direct Cost Expenditures     35,973,700  
Payments to State of Nevada     1,714,171  
Payments in Lieu of Taxes     6,356,215

**TOTAL**     **\$44,044,086**

# RECEIPTS FY 90

RECEIPTS SOURCE - BLM	AMOUNT
Mineral Leases and Permits	
Oil and Gas Pipeline Right-of-Way Rentals	\$ 1,422
Sale of Land and Materials	18,471,979
Sale of Timber	96,350
Grazing	
Section 3*	3,090,436
Section 15**	59,821
Fees and Commissions	161,730
Rights-of-Way	445,110
Rent of Land	38,884
Other Sources	<u>127,027</u>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$22,492,759</b>

\*Section 3 refers to grazing within grazing districts.

\*\* Section 15 refers to grazing outside established grazing districts.

RECEIPTS SOURCE - MMS	AMOUNT
Royalties	
Oil and Gas	\$5,858,274
Geothermal Steam	1,479,611
Sand, Gravel	498,184
Geothermal Hot Water	166,628
Rents	
Geothermal	359,400
Oil and Gas	8,209,997
Bonuses	
Geothermal	154,090
Oil and Gas	1,672,438
Rents and Minimum Royalties	<u>153,847</u>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$18,552,468</b>



## DIRECT COST EXPENDITURES

<b>CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE</b>	Range, Wildlife Habitat, Soil and Water Improvements	\$1,710,000
	Maintenance of Range, Wildlife Habitat, Soil and Water Improvements	27,500
	Road Construction and Easement Construction	54,700
	Maintenance of Roads and Facilities	1,127,000
	Repair of Damaged Lands	130,200
<b>NATURAL RESOURCE PROTECTION</b>	Fire Presuppression	3,114,400
	Fire Suppression	6,026,900
	Emergency Rehabilitation	150,800
<b>MANAGEMENT</b>	Lands and Realty	1,659,500
	Energy and Minerals	
	Oil and Gas	562,100
	Geothermal	270,200
	Non-Energy Minerals	3,675,500
	Forest Management	259,200
	Grazing Management	3,171,500
	Wild Horse and Burro Management	2,455,900
	Cultural Management	386,200
	Wilderness Management	609,800
	Recreation	902,000
	Soil, Water, and Air Management	2,098,400
	Wildlife Habitat Management	1,414,200
	Fire Management	538,700
	Multiple-Use Planning	580,100
	Data Management	316,900
	Cadastral Survey	644,300
	Resource Protection (Law Enforcement)	421,600
	Engineering Services	118,900
	Equal Employment Opportunity	98,100
	Administrative Services	2,040,400
	Aviation Management	83,500
	Automated Land and Mineral Recordation System	361,200
	Hazardous Material Management	235,200
<b>CONTRIBUTIONS AND REIMBURSABLES</b>		<u>728,800</u>
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$35,973,700</b>

**PAYMENTS MADE TO THE STATE OF NEVADA, FY 90**

<b>BLM</b>	Payments for grazing; sale of lands, materials, woodland products, etc.	\$ 1,714,171
	Payments in lieu of taxes	6,356,215
<b>MMS</b>	Mineral receipts*	<u>9,276,658</u>
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>\$17,347,044</b>

\* Payments made monthly to the state of Nevada by the Minerals Management Service.

**PAYMENT IN LIEU OF TAXES**

COUNTY	PAYMENT	COUNTY	PAYMENT	COUNTY	PAYMENT
Carson City	\$ 31,493	Esmeralda	60,000	Mineral	261,519
Churchill	493,000	Eureka	70,000	Nye	472,000
Clark	997,297	Humboldt	396,000	Pershing	215,000
Douglas	273,057	Lander	240,000	Storey	9,596
Eiko	670,800	Lincoln	175,000	Washoe	1,158,631
		Lyon	505,822	White Pine	328,000
<b>TOTAL</b>					<b>\$6,356,215</b>



# LANDS AND RENEWABLE RESOURCES



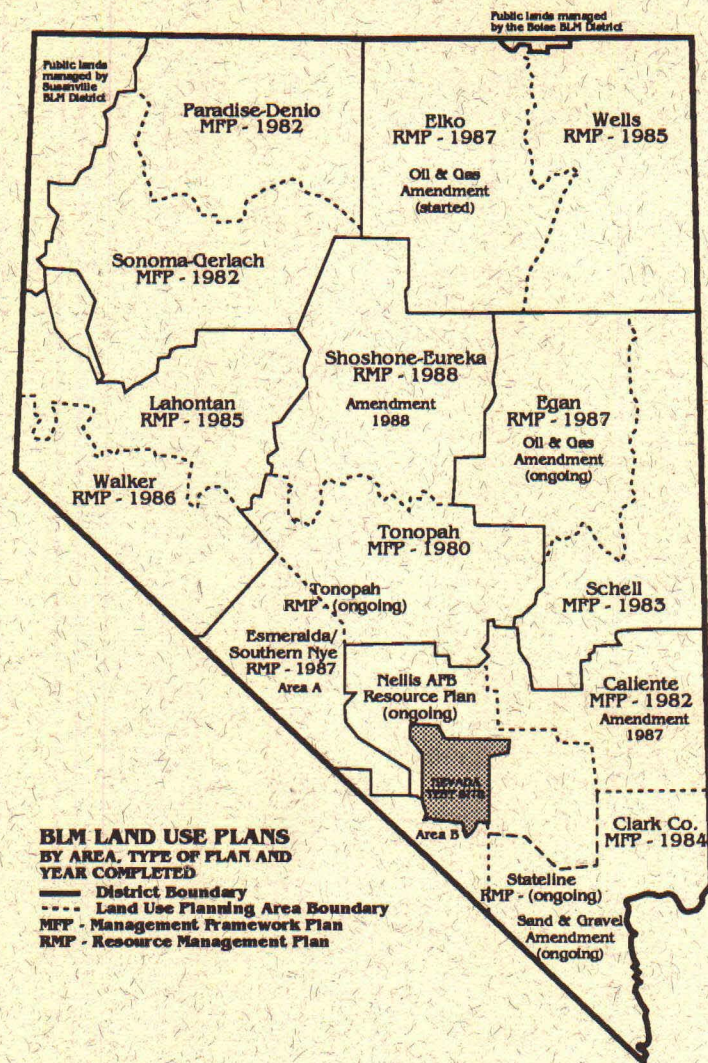


# RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLANNING AND ENVIRONMENTAL COORDINATION

Land use plans are designed to respond to public concerns and BLM program priorities. The multiple-use planning system furnishes the support structure for program managers to analyze issues and conflicts affecting the use of the public lands and resources. Because the BLM is responsible for managing a variety of resources in a large area of Nevada, the planning system is critical in providing the proper balance between the effective use and necessary protection of these resources. Many activities on BLM-administered public lands are not compatible with other uses. Multiple-use is not an activity, nor even a set of compatible activities, but a philosophical approach to managing the land and all its resources. It is a management framework within which all the various relationships among and between natural resources must be considered.

Proposed uses of Nevada public lands are currently examined and evaluated through Resource Management Plans (RMPs) and Management Framework Plans (MFPs). These processes generate alternatives which provide the information needed by BLM managers to make and implement land use decisions.

Public laws, national policy, land characteristics, resource capabilities, and the needs and desires of the public must all be considered in multiple-use planning. Public land resource users, environmental organizations, special interest groups, businesses, and other governmental entities, state and local agencies, and affected Indian tribes are all consulted at the onset and during development of the plans. Several steps are required during plan development including data gathering, identifying conflicts, and weighing land use alternatives. Differing combinations of resource uses are proposed and analyzed. If applicable, particular facets such as grazing allotment management and wilderness management receive special attention. Once the analysis is complete and all viewpoints are considered, BLM managers must make the land use decisions that set out the combination and patterns of multiple-use best for the area.



Current plans, their boundaries and scheduled completion dates are shown on the Land Use Plans Map (preceding page).

Once the land use plans are finalized, the BLM and Interested publics continue to coordinate in the implementation of the plans.

#### **FY 90 PLANNING ACCOMPLISHMENTS**

During fiscal year 1990, the Nevada BLM was involved in six land use planning efforts in four of the six districts. The Stateline RMP was started, the Nellis Resource Plan (RP) continued to the next planning step, and the Tonopah RMP was put on hold. The Elko RMP Oil and Gas Amendment was started. The Egan RMP Minerals Amendment was changed to an Oil and Gas Amendment, and the Clark County MFP Sand and Gravel Amendment continued to the next planning step. Each of these planning efforts is discussed in more detail in the following paragraphs. For location, see the map on page 13.

The Las Vegas District started the Stateline RMP. Funding was made available for this land use plan due to the sensitivity of the resource issues in this part of Nevada. This planning area is located in the southern part of Nye County and that portion of Clark County outside the Desert Wildlife Range and Nellis Air Force Range. This plan will combine the existing Clark County MFP and Part B of the Esmeralda-Southern Nye RMP. Issues include: desert tortoise management, land tenure, utility corridors, special management areas, mineral development, and off-highway-vehicle use.

The Las Vegas District completed the Nellis Air Force Range Proposed RP and Final Environmental Impact Statement (FEIS) which addressed the issues of vegetation, wildlife habitat, and wild horse management. This planning area is located in the central part of Nye County, the southwest part of Lincoln County, and the northwest part of Clark County. Two protests concerning wild horse management were received by the BLM Director. The process of resolving these protests was started this fiscal year.

The BLM Director's resolution of the three protests to the Clark County MFP Sand and Gravel Proposed Amendment and FEIS, also within the Las Vegas District, was completed late in the fiscal year. This plan amendment addressed the issue of renewing sand and gravel leases.

The Ely District changed the Egan RMP Minerals Amendment to an Oil and Gas Amendment and continued to prepare the draft plan amendment and EIS. This planning area is located in the west half of White Pine County, northwest corner of Nye County, and the extreme northwest corner of Lincoln County. This plan will address the issue of leasing federal oil and gas resources.

The Elko District started the Elko RMP Fluid Minerals Amendment late in the fiscal year. This planning area is located in the west half of Elko County, the north half of Eureka County, and the extreme north portion of Lander County. This plan will address the issue of leasing of public lands for oil and gas and geothermal resources and its impact on other natural resources.

The Battle Mountain District had the Tonopah RMP planning effort, which includes the northern part of Nye County and all of Esmeralda County, put on hold due to a shortage of funding. Issues being addressed in this land use plan include: utility corridors, special management areas, off-highway-use areas, wild horse and burro management, and mineral management areas.

#### **FY 90 ENVIRONMENTAL ACCOMPLISHMENTS**

The environmental program in Nevada continued to emphasize compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969. During the fiscal year, the six Nevada BLM districts analyzed the environmental impacts of approximately 600 individual proposed actions. A brief summary of major actions follows:

The Contiguous Lands Wilderness EIS was completed and made available to the public.

Ongoing environmental analysis was conducted for a number of major projects. These include: Thousand Springs Power Project, Bitze Mine, Southwest Intertie, and Clark County Flood Control Project. BLM provided input and review for the preparation of the Special Nevada Report.

Considerable district effort went into preparing or reviewing consultant-prepared environmental analysis of mining plans of operations and amendments to existing plans. Cumulative impact analysis is being done on a plan-by-plan basis.



## LANDS AND REALTY MANAGEMENT

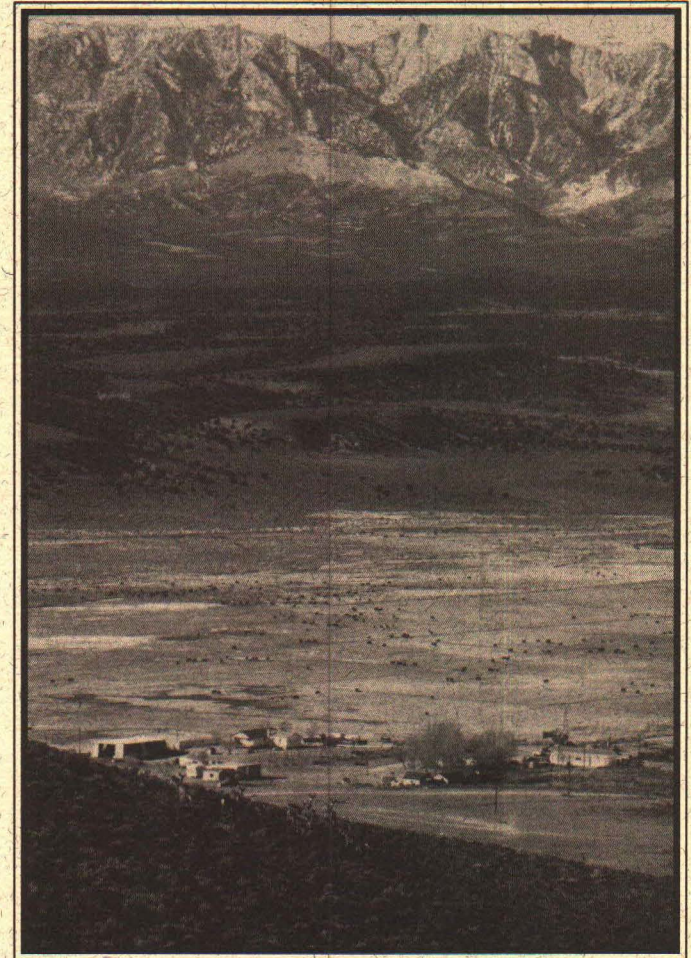
The lands and realty program involves three major activities: land transfers, land leases, and rights-of-way. The backbone of this effort is a sophisticated records system for keeping track of these activities on millions of acres of public lands in Nevada.

There are various federal laws which allow the transfer of public land into private ownership. Some lands are transferred for specific purposes, such as mineral development or desert land farming. Other lands are traded or exchanged for private land. Each year public lands also are sold to the highest bidder at auction. Selection of most of these lands is made through the agency's land use planning system. With the public's help, decisions are made about which lands can best benefit the public by staying in public ownership and which lands are more suitable for private use and development.

Another active disposal program is made possible by the Recreation and Public Purposes Act. Through this law, local governments and nonprofit organizations are able to obtain public land free or at discounted prices for uses such as schools and community projects.

Leases are also authorized by various federal laws. These allow use of the public land for a certain period of time and sometimes include an option to buy the property through the disposal laws.

Rights-of-way involve both energy-related and non-energy related projects. Energy rights-of-way typically issued in Nevada include power transmission lines. Non-energy rights-of-way include grants to developers to build new access roads across public lands and to expand streets in urban areas. Water pipelines, communication sites, and material site rights-of-way are other examples.



*Photo by Jake Rajala*

### LAND PATENTS ISSUED IN FY 90

KIND	ACRES
Sales	4,460
Recreation and Public Purposes	12
Exchange	5,790
Conveyance of Federal Minerals Interest	716
Desert Land Entry	1,365
Mineral Patent	<u>833</u>
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>13,176</b>

### LAND LEASES IN EFFECT, SEPTEMBER 30, 1990

KIND	NO.	ACRES
Recreation and Public Purposes	170	18,675
Airport	<u>35</u>	<u>10,592</u>
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>205</b>	<b>29,267</b>



# CULTURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

The objective of the cultural resources management program is to discover and preserve prehistoric and historic archaeological sites, paleontological sites, and sites important to Native Americans. Cultural resources are non-renewable resources managed for scientific, cultural, recreational, and religious uses by the public and for use by future generations. The BLM's cultural resources staff, assisted by volunteers and contract professionals, works to inventory, record, and evaluate cultural sites; to protect and stabilize endangered sites; and to interpret the history and prehistory of Nevada. The program also supports other BLM programs with inventories, significance evaluations, and mitigation plans to ensure that BLM actions do not inadvertently destroy significant resources.

In cooperation with the Desert Research Institute, the Winnemucca District conducted paleoenvironmental studies in the Quinn River Basin Study Area.

The Las Vegas District completed the Pioche-Salt Lake Wagon Road inventory in which volunteers donated 700 hours to map 30 miles of historic wagon roads and record and photograph more than 2,000 artifacts. The district is also moving forward with the Mormon Road Interpretive plan.

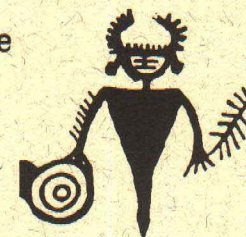
A Pleistocene giant ground sloth was discovered in the Las Vegas District. The staff is developing a removal, replication and interpretive project to deal with this significant find.

Ely District began investigations at the Baker Site under a challenge/cost share agreement with Brigham Young University. The testing program revealed significant evidence of Fremont occupations at the site. Excavations at the site unearthed two pit houses and a variety of artifacts. BYU will be working on the site in 1991 in support of the Adventures in the Past Initiative.

In cooperation with the Nevada State Museum, the Ely District also began stratigraphic trenching at the Sunshine Locality National Register District.

The Ely District is working with Ball State University to organize a major Earth Watch volunteer project to continue recordation in the district and at Mount Irish.

Protection for the Stewart Valley Paleontological Site began with signing of Public Land Order 6762. The new law withdrew 1,420 acres of public land from surface entry and mining.



**CULTURAL RESOURCE INVENTORY**

	<b>FY 90</b>	<b>TOTAL TO DATE*</b>
Acres Inventoried	93,265	987,801
Cultural Sites Recorded	1,890	25,298
Significant Sites Found	229	1,549

**RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PROJECTS**

<b>PROJECT</b>	<b>FY 90</b>	<b>TOTAL TO DATE*</b>
Protective Signs	10	78
Fencing	8	40
Stabilization	1	10
Patrol and Maintenance	14	262
Interpretation	14	33

**SUPPORT SERVICE**

<b>SERVICE</b>	<b>FY 90</b>	<b>TOTAL TO DATE*</b>
Cooperative Agreements	3	11
National Register Sites	83	231
Data Reviews	1,419	5,662
Field Inventories	235	4,198
State Historic Preservation Officer Consultations	410	3,184
Data Recovery Projects	56	1,150
Permit Applications	60	185
Permits Issued	54	163
Field Work Authorizations	235	1,545
Research Permits	5	37
Publications	1	28

*\*Minimum counts based on incomplete data from 1970-1985.*



# WILDERNESS

Directed by Congress to review all the public lands for wilderness consideration, the BLM embarked on a three-phase review effort consisting of inventory, study, and eventual reporting to Congress of the agency's recommendations. Congress, however, reserved to itself the final decision on which lands will and will not become protected wilderness areas in the National Wilderness Preservation System.

Inventory, the first phase of the BLM's wilderness review, was brought to a close during fiscal year 1981. Those areas which met the wilderness criteria set forth by Congress--roadless areas generally in an undeveloped state and having outstanding opportunities for solitude or primitive recreation--were identified as Wilderness Study Areas (WSAs).

Studies have been completed on all of the WSAs in Nevada. During the study phase, wilderness was incorporated into the BLM's land use planning system where the wilderness resources were evaluated along with all the other resources on the public lands. Public involvement was an important step in this process. During the study phase, BLM received minerals reports on WSAs which have been preliminarily recommended as suitable for wilderness during the land use planning process. These reports were made available to the public as they were received.

In the reporting phase, recommendations coming out of the planning process will be forwarded to the Secretary of the Interior and then the President, who will in turn forward them to Congress. The Nevada BLM statewide wilderness recommendation is expected to be accepted by the Secretary and forwarded to the President no later than October 1991.

## STATUS OF THE WILDERNESS REVIEW FISCAL YEAR 1990 \*

Acres designated WSAs and undergoing wilderness study .....5,125,418 (111 units)

*\*Acreage includes public land in Nevada managed or studied by the California, Utah, Oregon, and Idaho BLM Offices, but does not include land in California managed by the Nevada BLM.*



## PUBLIC DOMAIN FORESTRY

The objective of this program is to manage forest resources under the principle of sustained yield, providing a permanent source of forest products for future generations. To accomplish this, foresters have inventoried over 6,024,000 acres of forest land managed by the BLM in Nevada.

Well planned forest practices will enhance the overall vigor of forest stands, keeping them in a productive state. At the same time, these practices will benefit or improve other resource values, including wildlife habitat.

In coordination with the wildlife and fisheries specialists, foresters are actively planning and implementing the reforestation of protected riparian communities with various tree species such as aspen and cottonwood. Aspen, once a dominant species within many riparian areas, has been drastically reduced in many areas across the state because of land management practices.

### SUMMARY OF FOREST PRODUCTS SALES FOR 1990

	CHRISTMAS TREES	CORD- WOOD	PINENUTS (LBS)	FENCE POSTS	TOTAL \$ VALUE
Elko	4,187	1,302	-	805	24,508
Winnemucca	393	86	-	-	1,226
Carson City	7,682	1,383	-	110	36,685
Ely	5,128	1,699	16,500	4,718	56,637
Las Vegas	5,058	802	1,500	1,595	15,059
Battle Mountain	1,416	1,312	5	870	13,338
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>23,864</b>	<b>6,584</b>	<b>18,055</b>	<b>8,098</b>	<b>147,453</b>

*Miscellaneous sales included wildlings, cones, Joshua, yucca, cactus, native desert vegetation, and seed with a total value of \$1,941.*

The revenue received from the sale of forest products decreased by about 11 percent from the 1989 sales. This decrease was mainly attributed to a lower demand on both Christmas trees and firewood.



## **RECREATION AND VISUAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT**

The primary purpose of the recreation management program in Nevada is to ensure the continued availability of dispersed and concentrated outdoor recreation opportunities which are not readily available from other public entities. Secondary purposes include protecting resources, meeting legal requirements for visitor health and safety, and mitigating resource user conflicts involving recreation.

The visual resource management program serves a dual purpose: to manage the quality of the visual environment and to reduce the visual impact of development activities while maintaining effectiveness in all BLM resource programs. Visual resource management also identifies scenic areas that warrant protection through special management attention.

Considerable emphasis in fiscal year 1990 was placed on managing 27 Recreation Management Areas (RMAs) within BLM Nevada's jurisdiction. Minimum management needed to correct or mitigate problem situations and basic visitor services and courtesies were provided in each of the 27 RMAs. These services and courtesies were essential to maintain recreational opportunities and experiences in each area. The importance of these RMAs is demonstrated by the 18,039,440 hours recorded by visitors enjoying these areas during the past year. Some of the most popular RMAs were: Red Rock Canyon, Clark County, and the Spring Mountains in the Las Vegas District; Indian Creek and Walker Lake in the Carson City District; and Wilson and Wildhorse Reservoirs in the Elko District.

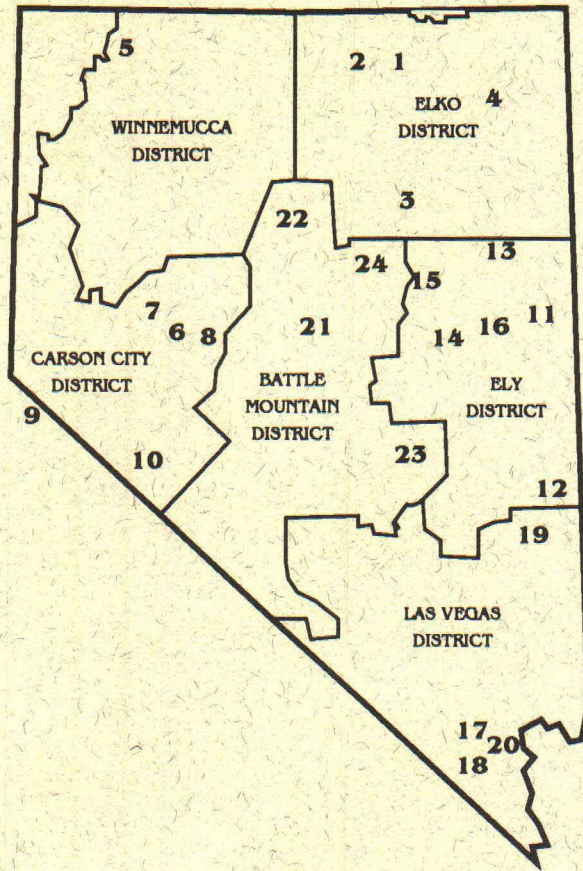
Some 1,380 recreation-related permits were issued in fiscal year 1990; of these, 1,243 were fee site (camping) permits, 77 were authorized for competitive recreational events, and 60 were processed for commercial recreation use of the public lands. Permits are issued where it is necessary to protect important natural and cultural resources, to mitigate user conflicts, and to provide for the safety of public land users.

Work continued in fiscal year 1990 toward the eventual designation of all public lands in Nevada with regard to off-road vehicle (ORV) use. Off-road vehicle designations are a long-term effort to comply with two presidential orders to protect sensitive areas of public land, to promote safety, and to minimize conflicts among users. Fiscal year 1980 was the first year public lands in Nevada were designated open, closed or limited to ORV use. All public lands will eventually be designated through the land use planning system.

Fiscal year 1989 marked the initiation of the agency's Back Country Byways Program. Back Country Byways are dedicated roads and trails having special scenic, aesthetic, cultural and/or historic appeal. Back Country Byways may contain outstanding scenic vistas, unusual geology or other elements, all providing enjoyment for the public land visitor. Byways are accessible by touring cars, pickup trucks, four-wheel drive vehicles, motorcycles and snowmobiles. As of fiscal year 1990, the Nevada BLM has officially dedicated a total of six Back Country Byways.

Camp and picnic grounds are popular recreation spots and BLM currently maintains 24 such sites in Nevada. A map and list of sites follow.

# BLM RECREATION SITES



DISTRICT	NAME OF SITE	UNITS	OVER-NIGHT FEE	
Elko	1 *North Wildhorse	19	\$3.00	
	2 *Wilson Reservoir	15	+	
	3 Zunino/Jiggs Reservoir	5	+	
	4 Tabor Creek	8	+	
	Winnemucca Carson City	5 Big Onion	4	+
		6 Sand Mountain (D.U.O.)	2	+
		7 Grimes Point (D.U.O.)	2	+
		8 Cold Springs (D.U.O.)	3	+
		9 *Indian Creek (In California)	30	\$4.00 tent site \$6.00 vehicle site
Ely	10 Sportsman's Beach	17	+	
	11 Cleve Creek	6	+	
	12 Meadow Valley	6	+	
	13 Goshute Creek	2	+	
	14 Illipah Reservoir	8	+	
	15 Cold Creek Reservoir	6	+	
	16 Garnet Hill (D.U.O.)	3	+	
	Las Vegas	17 Sandstone Quarry (D.U.O.)	3	+
18 Willow Creek		7	+	
19 Big Tree (D.U.O.)		3	+	
Battle Mountain	20 Red Spring (D.U.O.)	4	+	
	21 Hickison Petroglyph	16	+	
	22 Mill Creek	7	+	
	23 Lunar Crater (D.U.O.)	1	+	
	24 Tonkin Springs	1	+	

\* Water suitable for drinking.

(D.U.O.) = Day Use Only

+ No fee sites



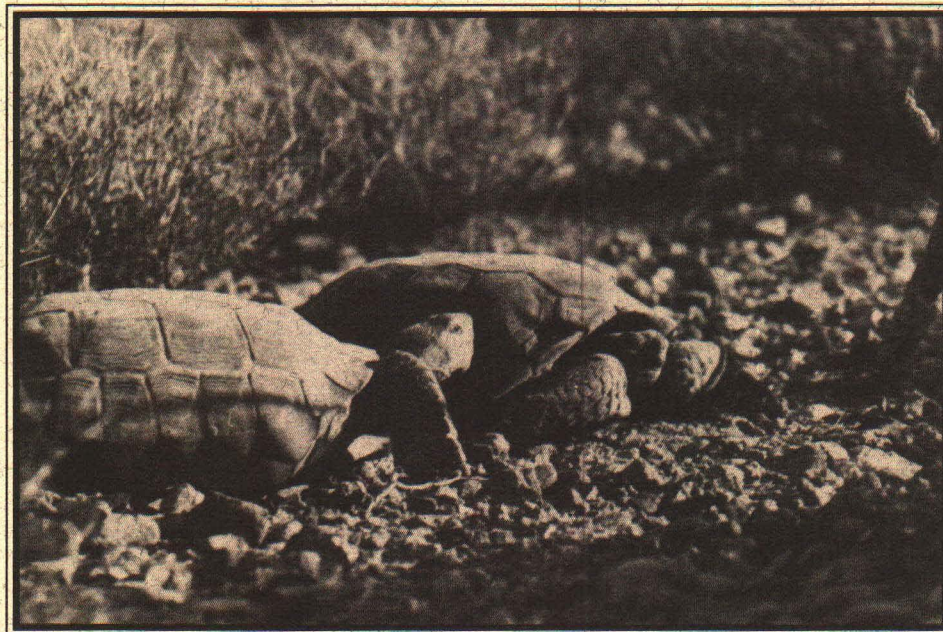
## WILDLIFE HABITAT MANAGEMENT

The BLM manages habitat important to a variety of wildlife species in the state. In fact, virtually all of Nevada's wildlife species are dependent upon lands managed by the BLM at some time in the course of their life cycle. Animals such as mule deer, bighorn sheep, antelope, elk, desert tortoise and waterfowl exist on the public lands because of management efforts conducted by BLM in cooperation with the Nevada Department of Wildlife (NDOW).

The Nevada wildlife program consists of two phases. First, an aggressive pro-active program designed to maintain and improve wildlife habitat through the development of water sources, improvement of forage values and other habitat values. Second, a mitigation program designed to minimize potentially adverse impacts resulting from other land use activities and to realize habitat enhancement as a result of the mitigation.

The long term goals and objectives guiding the wildlife program are identified in the agency's "Fish and Wildlife 2000, A Plan For The Future." The tool for implementing these goals and objectives is the Habitat Management Plan (HMP), of which 65 have been completed to date. Implementation of the plans is progressing as funding permits. The ultimate goal is to develop and implement HMPs sufficient to include all public lands in Nevada, for all wildlife species and their habitats. Recovery plans are written in cooperation with NDOW and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS), to guide management necessary to the recovery of listed threatened and endangered species, such as the desert tortoise.

Coordination with other state and federal agencies is essential to ensure that the BLM's management actions are consistent with the efforts of others and the needs of the wildlife resources of Nevada.



During fiscal year 1990, habitat maintenance and improvement actions included the completion of 43 new projects that included:

- \* Construction of wildlife water catchments
- \* Construction of ponds for endangered fish species
- \* Construction of protection exclosures to improve fisheries habitat
- \* Construction of the Desert Tortoise Conservation Center
- \* Installation of bird ladders in stock water troughs
- \* Inventory and monitoring of wildlife habitat conditions for big game, waterfowl, fishes, and endangered plant and animal species

In addition, more than 40 Section 7 consultations were completed to ensure the continued existence of listed threatened and endangered species.

In all, approximately 185,000 mule deer, 9,000 antelope, 4,800 bighorn sheep, 2,000 elk and numerous small game and fishes provided approximately 1.7 million recreational days valued in excess of 52 million dollars. The agency expended \$1,500,000 in the administration of the wildlife program. Expenditures by all other agencies are not available; however, the net monetary return to the State of Nevada far exceeds all wildlife resource management expenditures.

## WILDLIFE PROJECT WORK COMPLETED IN FY 90

New water facilities	14
Water facilities improved	26
Stream banks stabilized	40 acres
Protective fencing built	6 miles
Riparian vegetation improved	50 acres
Fences modified for wildlife	6 miles



Drawing by Caroline Norris



# RANGELAND IMPROVEMENTS

Some of the public rangelands in Nevada are currently producing vegetation at less than their full potential. Water is limited or isn't naturally available on much of Nevada's public rangelands. Management systems often include fencing for more appropriate distribution of animals and rotational use of the vegetative resource.

The objective of the range improvement program is to achieve improved rangeland conditions within the framework of multiple-use management and Nevada's recently completed land use plans. To accomplish this objective, the timely and efficient completion of structures, developments, and land treatments -- coupled with proper grazing management -- are key factors supporting management actions necessary to improve rangeland conditions. While the majority of these projects are required to support intensive grazing management, other resource values and objectives are considered in designing the projects to ensure the maximum benefit is realized by all uses.

An example where supplemental benefits are realized is where a fence and well are needed to implement a livestock grazing system. The resulting change in grazing use patterns may also reduce grazing competition on an adjacent deer winter range or riparian area important for other resource values or uses and provide additional water to a resident population of wildlife or a band of wild horses or burros.

The majority of funding for this program originates from the grazing fees paid by livestock permittees holding grazing privileges or licenses. However, this source may be supplemented by funds appropriated under the Public Rangelands Improvement Act of 1978, direct Congressional appropriations or from contributions received from non-BLM sources.

Consistent with the agency's Rangeland Improvement Policy, range betterment funds were spent to support not only domestic livestock grazing, but also terrestrial and aquatic wildlife habitat and riparian improvement programs as shown below.

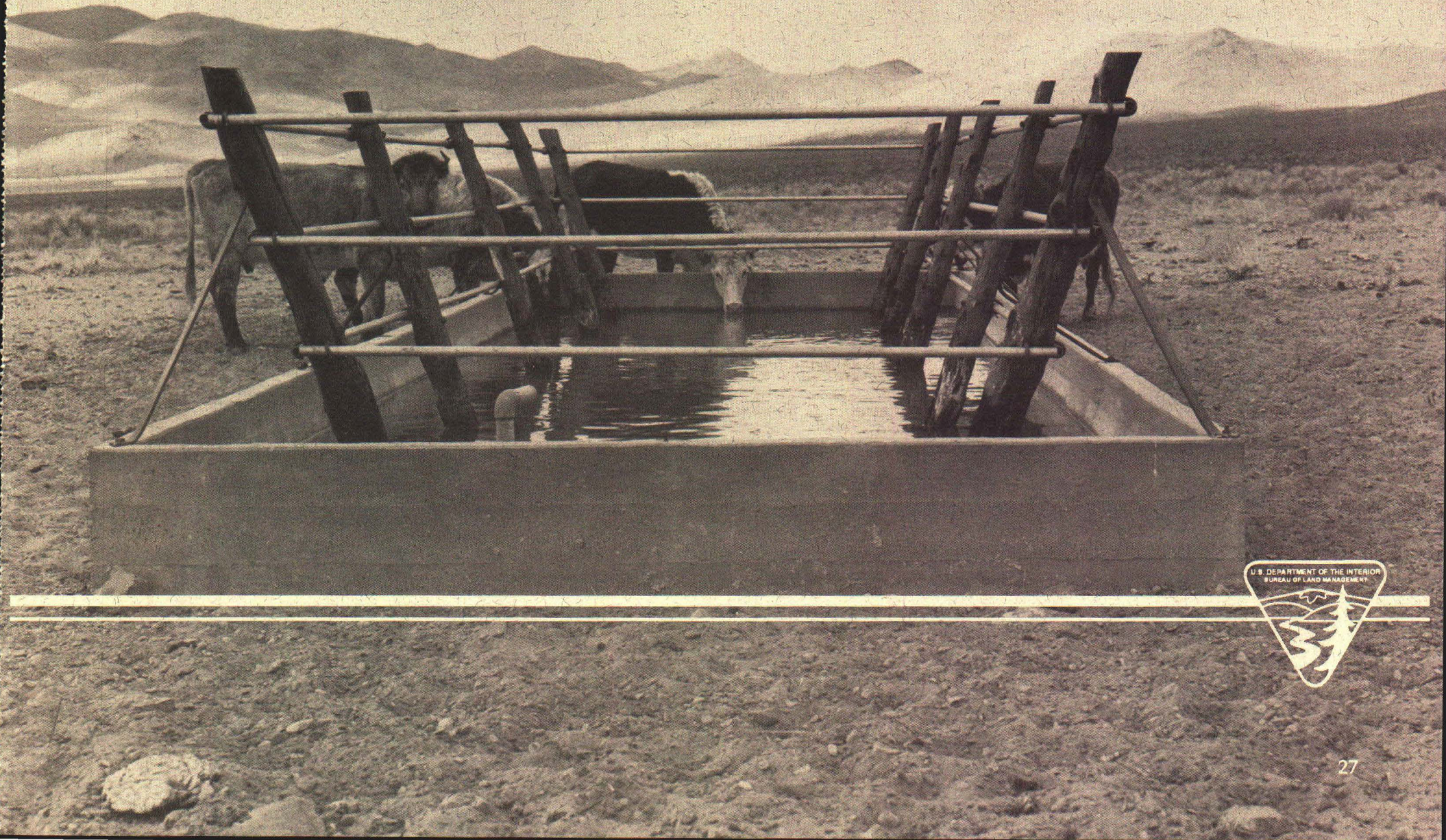
## RANGELAND IMPROVEMENTS COMPLETED IN FY 90 \*

### TYPE OF IMPROVEMENT

### NEW CONSTRUCTION

	(RANGE)	(WILDLIFE)	(RIPARIAN)
Cattleguards/Management Facilities	19 each		
Fences	38 miles		98 miles
Water Facilities	19 units	6 units	
Vegetation Manipulation	13,631 acres		

\* Range betterment funds and partially contributed funds only. Does not include fire rehabilitation funds.



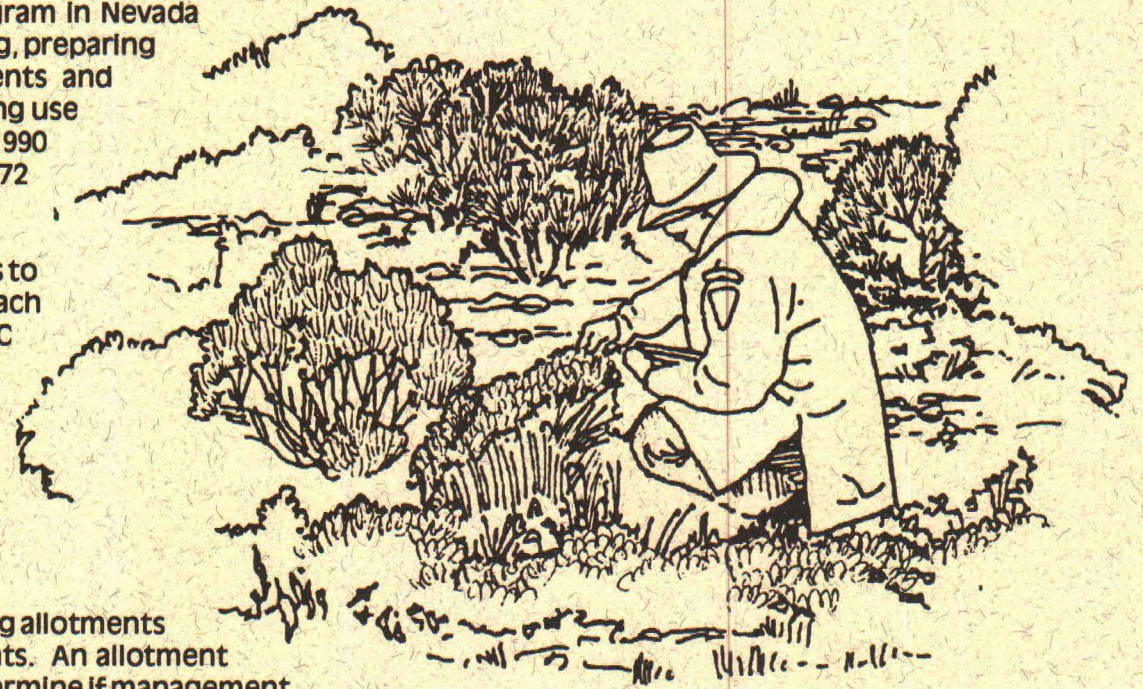
## GRAZING MANAGEMENT

During 1990 emphasis in the grazing management program in Nevada continued to be land use plan implementation, monitoring, preparing allotment evaluations, entering into grazing agreements and issuing multiple use decisions to effect a change in grazing use in order to meet land use plan objectives. By the end of 1990 a total of 176 multiple use decisions were issued and 72 agreements entered into.

The grazing management program has assigned priorities to management efforts using a selective management approach where grazing allotments are categorized into I, M, and C management categories. The objectives for these categories are to: (I) improve current unsatisfactory conditions; (M) maintain current satisfactory conditions; or (C) manage custodially, while protecting existing resource values. Proposed actions for managing allotments within each category are designed to meet these objectives.

Nevada BLM is in the process of monitoring all of its grazing allotments with emphasis on I (improve) and M (maintain) allotments. An allotment evaluation of the monitoring studies is conducted to determine if management is meeting resource objectives or if adjustments in grazing use are necessary. Grazing uses that are being monitored are livestock, wildlife, wild horses and burros.

By the end of the fifth year following the completion of the land use plan, the results of monitoring may indicate that existing management is meeting land use plan objectives. However, if monitoring studies indicate that an adjustment in grazing use is appropriate, adjustments are made by issuing a multiple use decision or entering into an agreement with the permittee. Important in this process is the cooperation, consultation and coordination with livestock permittees and other interested publics.





**FORAGE PROVIDED FOR GRAZING ON PUBLIC LANDS - FEE YEAR 1989 \***

<b>DISTRICT</b>	<b>NUMBER OF OPERATORS</b>	<b>ANIMAL UNIT ** MONTHS ***</b>
Elko	202	767,593
Winnemucca	108	260,603
Carson City	67	117,598
Ely	130	282,438
Las Vegas	84	86,634
Sec. 15	3	2,610
Battle Mountain	81	361,768
Sec. 15	<u>12</u>	<u>37,587</u>
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>687</b>	<b>1,916,831</b>

\* Grazing fee year 1989 ran from March 1, 1989, to February 1, 1990.

\*\* Active use plus tralling use.

\*\*\* An animal unit month is a measure of forage needed to feed one cow or five sheep for one month.

Grazing management program personnel continue to administer and manage the public lands by issuing grazing authorizations, conducting compliance checks, and taking action on trespass, when necessary.

An important aspect of the grazing management program is the development of activity plans or allotment management plans. Of the 800 grazing allotments in Nevada, 160 have implemented allotment management plans. The coordinated resource management planning process which began in 1981 incorporates the input of various interest groups into this effort. Special emphasis is also being given to the reassessment and evaluation of riparian areas and whether objectives identified in the land use plans are being met for the riparian areas.

**FORAGE PROVIDED AND NUMBER OF AUMs AUTHORIZED TO GRAZE ON PUBLIC LANDS - FEE YEAR 1989**

<b>CATTLE AND YEARLINGS</b>	<b>HORSES AND BURROS</b>	<b>SHEEP AND GOATS</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>
1,732,977	9,091	174,765	1,916,833



# WILD HORSE AND BURRO MANAGEMENT

This program was created with passage of the Wild, Free-Roaming Horse and Burro Act on December 15, 1971. This federal law provides for the protection, management, and control of all wild horses and burros on lands administered by the BLM and the Forest Service.

Nationally, about 50,000 wild horses and burros inhabit these lands. The bulk (46,500 horses and burros) live on public lands administered by the BLM in 10 Western states. Nevada's share, which includes most of the wild horses, is outlined below.

## WILD FREE-ROAMING HORSES AND BURROS IN NEVADA FY 90

DISTRICT	HORSES	BURROS
Elko	1,638	
Winnemucca	8,604	263
Carson City	4,595	74
Ely	3,586	6
Las Vegas	7,659	922
Battle Mountain	7,010	429
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>33,292</b>	<b>1,694</b>

The BLM's goal is to provide uniform and effective direction for the management of these animals on public lands and to establish a natural ecological balance to benefit wild horses and burros and all other users of these lands.

The BLM gathers wild horses and burros for a variety of reasons. Most animals are gathered "...in order to preserve and maintain a thriving natural ecological balance and multiple-use relationship in the area." The agency, by law, honors removal requests by private landowners if wild horses or burros stray from public lands onto privately owned lands. The total removed in fiscal year 1990 is noted below.



## GATHERS COMPLETED - FY 1990

DISTRICT	HORSES	BURROS
Elko	122	-
Winnemucca	406	-
Carson City	9	-
Ely	446	-
Las Vegas	690	36
Battle Mountain	1,257	-
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>2,930</b>	<b>36</b>

After a gather, excess wild horses are transported to a BLM placement center for handling. In Nevada, the animals are conveyed to the Palomino Valley Corrals near Sparks. There the animals are carefully checked, given necessary veterinary care, inoculated, and freeze-branded with a permanent identification code. Those animals found to be branded or privately owned are turned over to the State of Nevada for handling. Some animals either die from natural causes or are humanely destroyed as ordered by a veterinarian because of certain illnesses or infirmities.

The large majority of excess animals are adopted under the BLM's Adopt-A-Horse program, either from the Nevada facility at Palomino Valley or from one of the agency's adoption centers in other states. Many Nevada horses and burros are adopted in "satellite" adoptions in the East and Southwest. A typical satellite is held on a weekend, in an area where sufficient demand has been identified to place 50 to 100 animals in private care. In fiscal year 1990, BLM owned and operated adoption centers in Palomino Valley, Nev.; Kingman, Ariz.; Susanville and Ridgecrest, Calif.; Rock Springs, Wyo.; Burns, Ore.; and Lindsay, Okla. In addition, contract adoption centers were located in Ohio, Pennsylvania and Tennessee.

In 1986, the Wild Horse and Burro Advisory Board recommended privately funded sanctuaries as an alternative to long-term maintenance of unadopted wild horses at government expense. (These are primarily older animals or animals with physical deformities or flaws which make them undesirable for adoption). In 1988 the first sanctuary was established when BLM entered into a cooperative agreement with the state of South Dakota, the South Dakota Community Foundation and the Institute of Range and the American Mustang. The South Dakota sanctuary consists of two sites, one in the Black Hills and one southwest of St. Francis, near the Nebraska border. Total capacity of the two sites is 2,000 head.

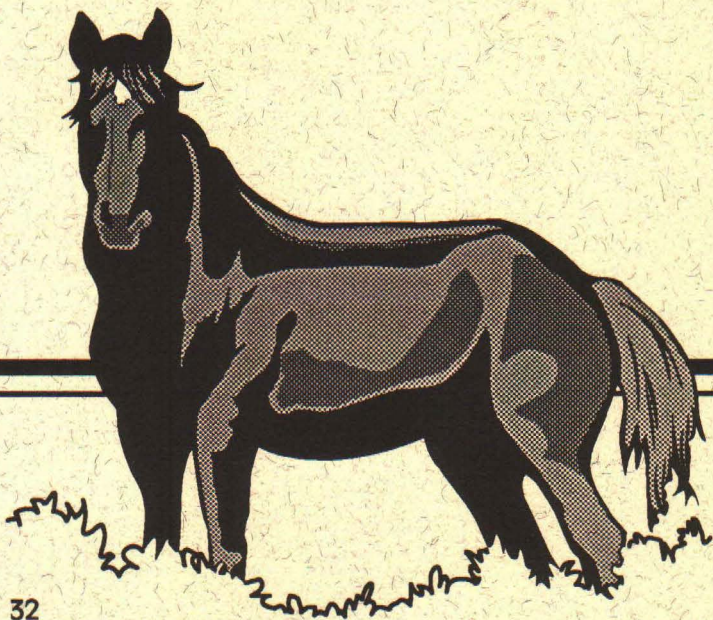


In September 1989, the BLM signed a cooperative agreement with the Tadpole Cattle Company of Bartlesville, Okla., to establish the second sanctuary for unadopted wild horses. Like the South Dakota site, the Oklahoma sanctuary has a capacity of 2,000 horses.

In addition to the sanctuary program, prisons in the states of Wyoming, New Mexico and Colorado have programs to gentle and halter break horses which are then offered for adoption.

### DISPOSITION OF EXCESS ANIMALS - FY 90

No. Adopted In Nevada:	89
No. at Palomino Valley, Start of FY 90:	39
Branded/Private:	4 estrays
Died or Humanely Destroyed:	140
<b>Balance Remaining at Palomino Valley, End of FY 90:</b>	<b>559</b>



## **SOIL, WATER, AND AIR RESOURCE MANAGEMENT**

The long-range objectives of this program are to stabilize watersheds; to protect the soil, water, and air resources from further deterioration; and to develop or improve watershed conditions to meet specific resource needs. Typical needs include greater water quality and/or quantity, reduction of flood damage, reduction of sediment, and minimization of airborne materials. The needs are determined by soil, water, and air resource inventory and analysis.

The short-range goals are accomplished through resource development and conservation programs which apply land treatments such as grass seeding, brush control, or fencing that will control or help prevent soil erosion and water and air resource degradation. By reducing erosion and restoring soil productivity, other resource use values such as fish and wildlife development, livestock forage, woodland production, outdoor recreation, and aesthetic values on watershed areas are enhanced. These treatments result in better air and water quality, renewal of ground water supplies, control of flood and sediment, protection of public health, and stabilization of local economies.

In order to assist the State of Nevada and to determine impacts of land management practices, a planned water quality monitoring program has been underway since 1979 on BLM-administered lands statewide. These key sample locations are part of a continuing program to provide management information regarding the quality of water on public lands within Nevada. This effort is coordinated with the State of Nevada and other federal agencies.

Nevada BLM in 1984-85 established three acid rain monitoring stations at the Saval Ranch near Elko, at Lehman Caves National Monument in White Pine County (in cooperation with the National Park Service), and at the Red Rock Canyon Recreation Lands near Las Vegas. The three sites are part of the National Atmospheric Deposition Program and the National Trends Network. They will measure different levels of acidic substances as they occur in various precipitation forms. The results of the information will be used for comparative purposes and with other monitoring stations to track possible emission sources.

Soil surveys are being conducted statewide to provide land managers with information about the soil resource so that soils can be used within their capability and treated according to their needs when making land use decisions. Soil interpretive data provides base line information that will assist in making decisions as it relates to: identification of present and potential ecological plant communities; ecological condition of the plant communities; identification of potential agricultural soils; soil suitability for rangeland seeding; location of structures, highways, utility corridors, recreational facilities, etc.; determination of allowable soil losses and control of erosion; reclamation of mined land, burn areas; integrated and comprehensive assessment of soil resources for land use planning.



The long-range goal is to inventory soils on all BLM-administered land in Nevada by 1996. As of Oct. 1, 1990, almost 57.5 million acres of soil inventories have been completed. Following is a list of BLM district accomplishments for fiscal year 1990 and cumulative totals.

## SOIL INVENTORIES

DISTRICT	FY 90	SOIL SURVEY ACCOMPLISHMENTS (ACRES)* CUMULATIVE TO OCT. 1, 1990	ECOLOGICAL STATUS INVENTORIES CUMULATIVE TO OCT. 90
Elko	489,483	9,683,955	4,604,000
Winnemucca	724,777	9,947,346	6,531,000
Carson City	0	6,414,152	4,400,000
Ely	225,000	7,774,754	1,535,000
Las Vegas	178,445	9,142,980	778,000
Battle Mountain	400,000	12,700,352	2,050,000
Susanville	<u>0</u>	<u>1,813,226</u>	<u>1,019,000</u>
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>2,017,705</b>	<b>57,476,765**</b>	<b>20,917,000</b>

\* Includes "checkerboard" railroad lands and scattered parcels of private lands within BLM planning area boundaries.

\*\* Acreage includes approximately 6,000,000 acres of low intensity (Order 4) soil surveys that will be converted to Order 3.

## FUELS MANAGEMENT

The fire fuels management program in Nevada experienced several changes in 1990. For the past seven years, the Nevada State Office, with the cooperation of the six Nevada BLM districts and three California BLM districts, has provided live fuel moisture data of our predominant fuel type, sagebrush. This program has been known as the Great Basin Fuel Moisture Project. This year, in addition to the previous 25 live fuel moisture sampling sites, three new sites were added from California and four sites were added from Idaho. These seven new sites have been possible because of cooperation from the California Department of Forestry and the BLM's Twin Falls District in Idaho.

In the summer of 1990 the fuels management program began to utilize space age technology with Nevada BLM's participation in a Vegetation Greenness and Site Moisture Study using satellite imagery. This study is a multi-agency sponsored project which benefits the fire community with real time fire fuel conditions. It may also provide potential range monitoring information. Ten BLM districts conduct special sampling requirements on their live fuel moisture sites, giving the study group actual and measured live fuel moisture percentages, so that an estimation of live fuel moisture from vegetation greenness satellite imagery can be attempted.

Also during the 1989-1990 field seasons, a Thousand Hour Time Lag Fuel program began with the help of the Toiyabe National Forest. It currently includes five sites in the State of Nevada. This data has become extremely important because of the last four years of drought conditions experienced in the West.

Finally, the fuel moisture programs have been improved by computerization of the calculations, data storage and report capabilities. The new technology sends information to the user more quickly.



## FIRE REHABILITATION

Immediately after a wildfire on the public lands is contained by BLM firefighters, other resource specialists begin evaluating the area to see if it has the potential to be rehabilitated and if the rehabilitation is cost-effective or necessary to meet resource objectives. The BLM considers fire rehabilitation an emergency measure, second only to suppression of the wildfire and protection of life and property from flood or other natural disasters that can follow wildfires.

The goals of the BLM's fire rehabilitation efforts are to minimize the loss of soil and productivity, loss of water control, deterioration of water quality, and damage to property on or near the burned area.

The decision on whether or not to attempt rehabilitation is based upon a thorough but expeditious environmental assessment of the area. In some cases the assessment may indicate that rehabilitation efforts are not necessary and could be even more damaging to the area than the fire; in other cases the agency begins planning the seeding or construction efforts within 30 days after the fire is controlled. Actual rehabilitation work commences no more than 90 days after the fire unless the State Director defers the time because of a lack of moisture.

### TOTAL FY90 FIRE REHABILITATION COMPLETED ON PUBLIC LANDS

DISTRICT	SEEDING (ACRES)
Elko	800
Winnemucca	0
Carson City	0
Ely	0
Las Vegas	0
Battle Mtn.	<u>900</u>
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>1,700</b>



# MINERAL RESOURCES



## **MINERALS MANAGEMENT**

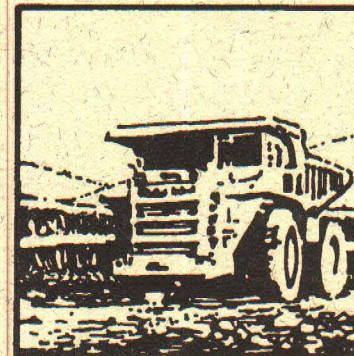
Minerals development is an important land use within the BLM's multiple-use program in Nevada. The state is currently seeing the benefits and impacts of a new gold rush; most of the new activity is occurring on federal lands. More than 60 percent of the gold mined in the United States now comes from lands in Nevada. In 1990, the United States surpassed the Soviet Union as the record largest producer of gold in the world.

Mineral production on public land in Nevada involves three distinct systems: location, leasing, and material sale. Location involves minerals like gold and silver under the general mining laws, such as the Mining Law of 1872. Miners locate claims to acquire mineral rights. When a valuable deposit is found, the mining claim may be patented and title obtained to both the mineral and surface land. Oil and gas, geothermal, sodium, and other similar minerals are available through mineral leasing. Leases on tracts are issued for specific periods of time and the lessee pays a rental fee and royalties on the mineral produced. Common sand, gravel, and other construction materials are available through material sales or through free use permits to governmental agencies and nonprofit organizations. Geothermal development has also expanded greatly with six power plants and one direct use facility on federal lands now producing and with others under construction or permit.

Mineral production on Indian lands involves primarily a leasing or contract system. All minerals, including gold and silver, are leasable on Indian lands. BLM acts as a mineral consultant to the Bureau of Indian Affairs for exploration and mining operations on Indian lands.

The agency also continues to implement a minerals resource policy reflecting the mandates of the Executive and Legislative branches. Generally, this policy recognizes that public lands are an important source of the nation's mineral and energy resources and that public lands should be available for orderly and efficient development of these resources under principles of balanced multiple use management and economically and environmentally sound practice. BLM has also been emphasizing the need for additional up-front coordination by field offices with the public on the new plans and notices submitted to BLM.

In fiscal year 1990, the mineral receipts from leasable mineral activity in Nevada exceeded nine million dollars. About half of these receipts go to the State of Nevada, as required by the Mineral Leasing Act. About 95 percent of total receipts were derived from oil and gas lease rentals and royalties.



# LOCATABLES

During 1990, Nevada continued to be a major producer of non-fuel mineral resources and the primary exploration target for precious metals. Nevada was first in the nation in the production of gold, silver, barite, magnesite, gemstones and mercury. The state produced six million ounces of gold in 1990 which was about 60 percent of the total United States production. The state was the fifth largest producer of gold in the world (after South Africa, the Soviet Union, Canada and Australia). Most of the production in Nevada was from federal lands. It was also a major producer of lithium, and diatomite. A total of 38,205 claims were recorded during the fiscal year which brought the total claims recorded in Nevada under the Federal Land Policy and Management Act to 603,587. Nevada BLM offices received 1,075 notices and 217 plans under the hardrock mining regulations contained in 43 *Code of Federal Regulations* 3809. This has resulted in 3,800 active operations in the state which must be monitored, more operations than any other state with federal lands. Fifteen of the 25 largest gold mines in the United States are partially or fully on public lands in Nevada.

## MINING CLAIM RECORDATION STATUS, FY 90

Total claims recorded during fiscal year 1990:	38,205
Total claims recorded through September 30, 1990:	603,587

## MINING CLAIM PATENTS, FY 90

TYPE	NO.	ACREAGE
Placer	1	19.801
Lode	10	184.711
Millsite	<u>126</u>	<u>628.137</u>
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>137</b>	<b>832.649</b>

## NOTICES AND PLANS OF OPERATIONS FILED UNDER HARDROCK SURFACE MANAGEMENT REGULATIONS, FY 90

DISTRICT	NO. NOTICES	NO. PLANS
Eiko	141	67
Winnemucca	288	28
Carson City	115	31
Ely	70	10
Las Vegas	87	29
Battle Mountain	<u>374</u>	<u>52</u>
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>1,075</b>	<b>217</b>



## SALABLES

Common sand, gravel and other construction materials on federal lands are disposed of through material sales or through free use permits for governmental agencies and nonprofit organizations. Other materials include top soil, clay, riprap, common borrow, etc.

The BLM maintains 73 community pits in Nevada for the public to obtain sand and gravel, riprap, decomposed granite and other salable minerals. For additional information, see the local BLM District Office.

### MINERAL MATERIALS - FY 90

TYPE CASE	NO. OF PERMITS	VOLUME IN CUBIC YARDS	VALUE
Material Sales	433	1,696,840	\$1,322,443
Free Use Permits	<u>23</u>	<u>292,775</u>	<u>142,015</u>
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>456</b>	<b>1,989,615</b>	<b>\$1,464,458</b>

## SOLID LEASABLES

There has been renewed activity in exploration and development of sodium and potassium. Preference right lease applications are being processed for Humboldt Sink, Winnemucca Lake, and the White Basin area in the Lake Mead region. Three of these proposed operations are solar evaporation projects for near-surface brines where the primary products would be sodium chloride and sodium sulphate. One project would be an underground operation for sodium sulphate. Interest in Nevada's playas for solar salt-brine extraction operations can be expected to continue.

The BLM has also been in consultation with Indian tribes and the Bureau of Indian Affairs concerning possible hardrock mineral development in Nevada. All minerals on tribal reservations are leasable. BLM also conducts production verification activities for current mineral production on tribal lands. In the past year this has been primarily for sand and gravel on the Pyramid Lake Reservation.

The following chart includes Indian land leases.

### MINERAL LEASES AND PERMITS IN EFFECT, FY 90

TYPE	NO.	ACREAGE
Sodium, potassium leases, number of permits	3	6,920
Preference right lease applications	6	11,913
Lake Mead prospecting permit applications	9	10,372
Sodium, potassium prospecting permit applications	32	63,873
Sand and gravel leases, applications	8	3,761
Gold lease application	1	480
Gold prospecting permit applications	2	<u>560</u>
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>97,879</b>

### PRODUCTION AND ROYALTY FROM SAND & GRAVEL LEASES

TONNAGE	VALUE	ROYALTY
3,635,332 tons	\$12,084,136	\$682,821



## OIL AND GAS

The real Nevada gamblers are not the dice rollers on the Strip or the card players downtown. They are the people of the oil industry who keep coming back to play their bets and test their plays in Nevada. Oil and gas exploration activity remained strong in Nevada in fiscal year 1990. There were nine new producing wells brought in during FY 90 on federal lands in Nevada out of 23 drilled. The payoffs in Nevada continue to draw big money (ranging from \$350,000 to \$1.5 million cost per well), in hopes of finding the jackpot such as another Grant Canyon oil field.

During the last five years, the Grant Well No. 3 has led the nation in onshore oil production averaging more than 3,500 barrels of oil daily. The three-well Grant Canyon field has produced more than 13 million barrels (at 42 gallons per barrel) of oil which flows freely from the well to the tanks with no pumping required. Jackpots such as Grant Canyon and the odds of finding other even bigger oil fields will keep Nevada in a leading position as one of the last oil frontiers of the American West.

### NEVADA OIL AND GAS ACTIVITY

	FY 85	FY 86	FY 87	FY 88	FY 89	FY 90
Applications for Permit to Drill Approved	38	24	17	19	32	35
New Oil Wells Spudded	33	19	12	17	12	23
Unit Agreements Approved	14	9	11	8	7	6
Development Contracts in Effect	0	0	1	6	6	5
Acres under Federal Oil and Gas Lease	NA *	8,312,618	5,991,560	8,002,468	7,748,235	8,054,299

## OIL & GAS LEASES IN EFFECT BY COUNTY, FY 90

COUNTY NAME	COMPETITIVE		NON-COMPETITIVE		SIMULTANEOUS*	
	# LEASES	ACRES	# LEASES	ACRES	# LEASES	ACRES
Carson City	0	0	0	0	0	0
Churchill	0	0	14	25,459	3	3,148
Clark	0	0	23	20,926	21	21,086
Douglas	0	0	0	0	0	0
Elko	27	39,831	186	410,672	152	425,827
Esmeralda	0	0	0	0	0	0
Eureka	95	154,782	266	816,314	188	687,412
Humboldt	0	0	3	1,959	0	0
Lander	2	2,560	33	64,956	2	12,025
Lincoln	17	30,672	330	796,313	86	261,824
Lyon	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mineral	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nye	170	179,586	382	973,727	500	1,012,653
Pershing	0	0	7	8,705	0	0
Storey	0	0	0	0	0	0
Washoe	0	0	0	0	0	0
White Pine	<u>148</u>	<u>230,529</u>	<u>319</u>	<u>769,708</u>	<u>370</u>	<u>1,135,296</u>
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>459</b>	<b>637,960</b>	<b>1,563</b>	<b>3,888,739</b>	<b>1,322</b>	<b>3,559,271</b>
<b>TOTAL LEASES:</b>	<b>3,344</b>		<b>TOTAL ACREAGE:</b>	<b>8,084,970</b>		

\* The Simultaneous Leasing Program has terminated due to the December 22, 1987, amendment of the 1920 Mineral Leasing Act. These leases were issued under this now expired program.



## OIL AND GAS LEASES IN EFFECT BY DISTRICT OFFICE FY 90

OFFICE	COMPETITIVE		NON-COMPETITIVE		SIMULTANEOUS*	
	NO. LEASES	NO. ACRES	NO. LEASES	NO. ACRES	NO. LEASES	NO. ACRES
Elko	39	53,971	247	511,152	213	558,926
Winnemucca	0	0	10	10,663	1	508
Carson City	0	0	13	24,179	2	2,640
Ely	254	351,642	636	1,524,901	652	1,841,803
Las Vegas	8	13,278	195	441,950	37	72,995
Battle Mountain	169	206,700	433	1,240,180	391	985,553

	ELKO	WINNE-MUCCA	CARSON CITY	ELY	LAS VEGAS	BATTLE MOUNTAIN
Acres	1,124,049	11,171	26,819	3,718,346	528,223	2,432,433
Percentage	14.3	.1	.3	47.4	6.7	31.2

\*The simultaneous leasing program has terminated due to the Dec. 22, 1987 amendment of the 1920 Mineral Leasing Act. These leases were issued under this now expired program.



## GEOTHERMAL ENERGY

The BLM Issues two type of leases on public lands for geothermal exploration and development: non-competitive and competitive. Non-competitive leases are issued, subject to any applicable environmental protection stipulations, on a first-come, first-served basis. These leases require a filing fee plus the first year's base rental, which is due upon application. The base rental is one dollar per acre per year. Competitive leases may be obtained by competitive sealed bonus bid. The successful bidder pays the required competitive base rental fee of two dollars per acre per year. Geothermal leases have a primary period of ten years. Beginning in the sixth year of either type of lease there is a diligent exploration expenditure obligation to ensure exploration will continue until a commercial well is completed or the lease is terminated. Alternatively, the lessee may pay an additional rental charge of three dollars per acre per year.

As of the end of fiscal year 1990, there were 160 non-competitive geothermal leases totalling 272,992 acres, and 51 competitive geothermal leases totalling 88,396 acres. The total acres leased increased, generating an additional rental of over \$100,000. This total of 361,388 acres leased generated annual rental of approximately \$538,180, half of which was returned to the State of Nevada.

During the 1990 fiscal year, geothermal development activity in Nevada continued to expand. Construction of the Soda Lake II power plant was completed. There are seven power plants in Nevada utilizing public geothermal resources. Electrical generation from these power plants totals 133 megawatts. Sales of electricity during the fiscal year exceeded \$66 million, a slight increase from the last fiscal year. Royalties from these sales exceeded \$1.8 million, half of which is also returned to the State of Nevada. An expansion of the Steamboat power plant has been approved. One direct use facility is also utilizing public geothermal resources. This facility is a heat exchange system operated in conjunction with a heap leach mining operation.

### GEOTHERMAL DRILLING ACTIVITY IN NEVADA, FY 90

Number of Exploration Wells Drilled: 15      Number of Development Wells Drilled: 1      Number of Development Plans Submitted: 1

### GEOTHERMAL WELL SUMMARY FY 90

Total number of all temperature gradient holes drilled as of September 1990:	428		
Total number of all exploratory wells drilled as of September 1990:		Producible or usable:	106
		Plugged and abandoned:	<u>5</u>
		<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>111</b>



## GEOHERMAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS

<b>STATUS</b>	<b>OPERATOR</b>	<b>MEGAWATTS</b>	<b>BLM OFFICE</b>
<b>OPERATIONAL</b>			
Beowawe	Oxbow	16.6	Battle Mountain, Elko DOs
Desert Peak	California Energy Co.	10	Winnemucca DO
Steamboat	Caithness Power, Inc.	15	Carson City DO
San Emidio	Ormat	4.8	Winnemucca DO
Soda Lake I	Ormat	3.6	Carson City DO
Soda Lake II	Ormat	13	Carson City DO
Dixie Valley	Oxbow	70	Carson City, Winnemucca DOs
Round Mountain	Round Mtn. Gold	Direct use	Battle Mountain DO
<b>PROPOSED</b>			
Steamboat	Caithness	5	Carson City DO
Brady Hot Springs	Brady Assoc.	8.1	Winnemucca DO
Fish Lake Valley	Steam Reserve Corp.	15	Battle Mountain DO

# OPERATIONS



## **FIRE MANAGEMENT**

The fire management program includes the following activities: fire prevention, presuppression, suppression, and the use of fire as a resource management tool. These activities are integrated with the land use planning process to ensure that fire use and fire control actions are compatible with the involved ecosystems and other management actions.

During 1990, fire prevention activities were conducted in all Nevada BLM districts with emphasis on cooperation with the Nevada Division of Forestry and the U.S. Forest Service. Activities included public education through presentations at local schools and distribution of Combined Forest Fire Prevention (Smokey Bear) posters, signs, and educational materials. There were discussions with recreationists, campers, ranchers, and other users of the public lands to explain local burning policies and procedures.

Most of Nevada BLM fire control or suppression actions occur between May 15 and October 31. BLM district organizations initiate fire control actions. Through an extensive communication system, the districts' fire dispatch offices coordinate the use of fire engines, hand line crews, helicopters, smokejumpers, and retardant aircraft. Electronic technology such as the automatic lightning detection system is also employed.

During 1990, the Nevada State Office's Fire Logistics Office served as the Statewide Interagency Fire Coordination Center for Nevada. This involved coordination of firefighting resources among Nevada Division of Forestry regions, National Forests and BLM districts, as well as firefighting resources coming into or going out of the state. Over 1,000 Nevada personnel were dispatched to assist other Western States and Alaska.

The 1990 fire season was below average, with 473 fires for a total of 24,842 acres burned. An average season is considered to be 625 fires, with about 100,000 acres burned.

## FIRE ACTIONS DURING CALENDAR YEAR 1990

DISTRICT	NUMBER OF FIRE ACTIONS		ACRES BURNED		ASSIST FIRES	BLM	OTHER OWNERSHIP	TOTALS
	9 ACRES OR LESS	10-99 ACRES	100+ACRES	TOTALS				
Elko	45	6	12	63	27	9,807	7,838	17,645
Winnemucca	48	8	8	64	22	5,163	464	5,627
Carson City	106	4	2	112	54	370	179	549
Ely	79	2	4	85	26	845	1	846
Las Vegas	122	2	0	124	37	57	12	69
Battle Mountain	24	1	0	25	13	106	0	106
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>424</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>473</b>	<b>179</b>	<b>16,348</b>	<b>8,494</b>	<b>24,842</b>
<b>PERCENTAGES</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>100</b>

Statewide the cause of fires were: Human caused - 147 fires (3,692 acres); Lightning caused - 326 fires (21,150 acres).



# CADASTRAL SURVEYS

Cadastral surveys, the official government surveys of public lands, are conducted by the Cadastral Survey Branch in each BLM state office. These surveys are fundamental to the proper development and effective administration of the public lands. In Nevada, this program was initiated in 1861.

About 29 million acres surveyed prior to 1910 are in need of resurvey because of the lack of remaining evidence of the original corner monuments. About 19 million acres are unsurveyed.

Immediate goals of the program are to accomplish surveys necessary to provide descriptions for land disposals including desert land entries, sales, exchanges, and mineral patents, and to define the boundaries of public lands in areas of intermingled public and private ownership patterns so the public lands can be properly managed.

During fiscal year 1990, three BLM survey crews field-completed surveys of section lines enclosing 89,500 acres of land. A summary of other survey statistics and surveys approved in fiscal year 1990 is outlined below:

SURVEY STATUS		
ITEM	FY 89	FY 90
Acres surveyed		
National Park Service	3,360	
BLM		1,280
Acres resurveyed		
Indian Affairs	37,284	
Forest Service	9,618	
National Park Service	1,724	
Fish and Wildlife Service	3,174	
Air Force	15	
BLM	117,912	88,272
Acres unsurveyed	19,234,936	19,233,656
Minerals surveyed	5*	9**
Plats accepted	59	37
Acres surveyed to present	51,094,024	51,095,304***

\* Approved FY 1989, five mineral surveys consisting of 78 lode claims, and seven millsites.  
 \*\* Approved FY 1990, nine mineral surveys consisting of 100 lode claims, and three millsites.  
 \*\*\* Total includes all rectangular surveys in Nevada, including public, state, and private lands.

## HAZARDOUS MATERIALS

BLM established its Hazardous Materials Program in 1984. The program was first funded by Congress in 1985. Since then the program has provided a structured framework within which BLM can respond to its needs for site cleanup, regulatory and legislative coordination, and budget and personnel priorities. Program goals are the protection of public health and safety and the environment, compliance with the hazardous materials laws, and control of federal liability.

The State of Nevada and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency are the authorized regulators enforcing the hazardous materials laws in Nevada. These laws, which assign very specific liability to the landowner, pose a growing challenge to BLM Nevada. To respond to that challenge, the agency has initiated a series of actions. These actions include:

- A Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with the State of Nevada to coordinate hazardous materials responses on public lands issues and incidents. The MOU has functioned well and has provided a medium within which both parties can address issues of common concern.
- Participation in the BLM-wide preliminary site assessment/site investigation contract. In Nevada, BLM has nominated 14 sites for study. To date, these studies have recommended additional work at five sites. Further work at these five sites will be scheduled after regulatory review.
- BLM has held discussions with the State of Nevada to establish procedures to handle emergency responses due to spills or disposal of hazardous materials on the public lands. Two sites have been fenced to protect the public from contact with contaminated materials. PCB-contaminated capacitors, as well as drums of other chemicals, have been discovered and removed from the public lands.
- Maintenance of the inventory of potentially contaminated sites on the public lands in Nevada.
- Coordination with the State of Nevada on the monitoring of Recreation and Public Purposes Act landfill leases.

Each district has a hazardous materials coordinator. The duties at the district level are collateral, with the exception of Las Vegas District. The State Office hazardous materials coordinator is located in the Division of Minerals.



## FACILITY CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE

The Department of the Interior has implemented Legacy 99--a comprehensive program to improve its facilities in time to celebrate its 150th birthday in 1999. Due to the ever-increasing public use of buildings, roads and recreation sites on BLM-administered lands, a high priority has been placed on improving the condition, safety and accessibility of these valuable resources.

### FACILITIES MAINTENANCE RESOURCES EXPENDED IN FY 90

116 Buildings	\$ 237,676
35 Recreation Sites	386,837
9,500 Miles of Roads and Trails (20% per year)	491,212



# VOLUNTEER PROGRAM



## **VOLUNTEER PROGRAM**

The lands administered by the BLM belong to the public, and the agency is fortunate to have the help and assistance many individuals who take pride in their lands. Many Nevadans and residents from other states volunteer their time and talent to help manage and improve Nevada's public lands.

During 1990, the amount of time contributed by volunteers to help improve Nevada's public lands totaled 106,257 hours. The 1,123 volunteers came from local community service groups, youth organizations, and outdoor interest groups. Individual citizens with a desire to help also made substantial contributions to Nevada's volunteer program.

Their efforts were diverse and included developing and maintaining trails; hosting at campgrounds; protecting or restoring archaeological sites; assisting with mineral assessments; participating in cave management; helping with public information and administrative duties; cleaning up trash; improving recreation areas; inventorying wildlife habitat; and assisting with bighorn sheep trapping or reintroduction programs.

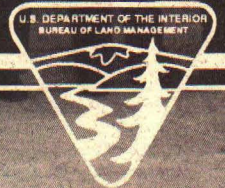
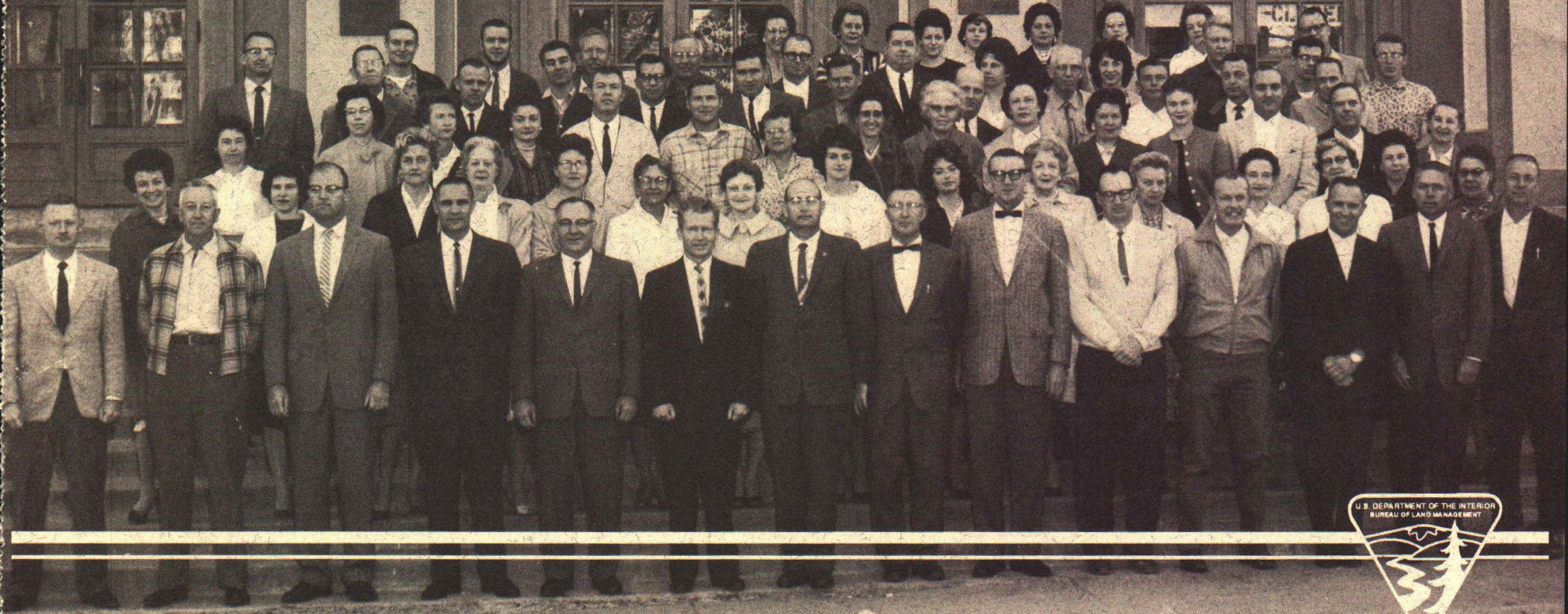
### **VOLUNTEER SERVICE, FY 1990**

Number of volunteers	1,123
Hours of service	106,257
Value of volunteer work	\$1,315,289
BLM costs to manage program	\$44,566

# ADMINISTRATION AND ORGANIZATION

RENO  
BER OF COMMERCE  
NISTRATIVE OFFICE

NEVADA  
HISTORICAL SOCIETY  
MUSEUM  
JUSTICE COURT 2<sup>nd</sup> FLOOR



## BLM EMPLOYMENT

Employment in the BLM in Nevada in fiscal year 1990 showed an increase in permanent work force from fiscal year 1989 figures. A majority of the increase was due to increased staffing in Minerals positions. There were a considerable number of temporary employees on the rolls at the peak of the fiscal year 1990 field season.

### BLM NEVADA EMPLOYMENT, FY 90

OFFICE	PERMANENT	WAE*	PART-TIME	TEMPORARY	TOTALS
State Office	150	3	7	23	183
Elko	62	6	1	40	109
Winnemucca	53	8	1	17	79
Carson City	64	19	0	71	154
Ely	50	6	0	19	75
Las Vegas	76	6	4	52	138
Battle Mountain	<u>56</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>21</u>	<u>83</u>
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>511</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>243</b>	<b>821*</b>

*\*Includes three Cooperative Education students.*

# EQUAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY

The fiscal years 1988-1992 Multi-Year Affirmative Employment Program (AEP) Plan goal is to eliminate the conspicuous absence (CA) and manifest imbalance (MI) of women and minorities in the work force.

## END OF YEAR PERMANENT FULL-TIME WORK FORCE: 549

### BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

### CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE

Non-minority males	328 (59.7%)	
Non-minority females	173 (31.5%)	32.8% (MI)
Minorities (M&F)	48 (8.7%)	11.7% (MI)

## RACIAL/ETHNIC MINORITIES, FY 90

Native Americans	20 (3.6%)	
Asian Americans	5 (0.9%)	
Blacks	10 (1.8%)	4.9% (MI)
Hispanics	13 (2.4%)	5.0% (MI)



## NEVADA BLM ORGANIZATION

The Bureau of Land Management is responsible for the management, conservation, protection, use, and disposal of the public lands in Nevada, as well as the grazing, recreation, mineral, and other resources found on these lands throughout Nevada.

Bureau of Land Management  
Nevada State Office  
850 Harvard Way P.O. Box 12000  
Reno, Nevada 89520-0006

### OFFICE OF THE STATE DIRECTOR

State Director	Bill R. Templeton	785-6590
Associate State Director	K Lynn Bennett	785-6590
Secretary	Carol Hadley	785-6590

### LAW ENFORCEMENT STAFF

Provides protection of life and property on the public lands administered by the Bureau of Land Management.

Special Agent in Charge	Leonard Sims	785-6557
Special Agent/Drug Coordinator	Frank Castrogiovanni	785-6448
Criminal Investigator (HAZMAT)	Vacant	
Criminal Investigator (Elko)	Joe Leaf	753-0314
Special Agent (Las Vegas)	Jim Rogers	647-5042
Investigative Technician	George High	785-6560

### PUBLIC AFFAIRS STAFF

Provides information in response to public and press inquiries and performs informational and educational activities as necessary for public understanding of the agency's land and resource management programs.

Chief, Public Affairs Staff	Bob Stewart	785-6586
Secretary	Lynn Heindel	
Public Affairs Specialist	Maxine Shane	
Visual Information Specialist	Diane Colcord	
Volunteer Coordinator	John Chappell	
Writer/Editor	Doug Soleida	
Public Affairs Assistant	Janet Nordin	

**EEO**

Primarily responsible for providing positive and effective equal employment opportunity programs for employees and applicants for employment; to ensure fair and equal treatment without regard to race, color, religion, national origin, age, sex or handicap; and to ensure that all employees are aware of the remedial channels available to them in the event they believe they have been subjected to discrimination in the workplace.

**Equal Employment Manager**  
EEO Assistant

**William Moon**      **785-6584**  
**Marlon Gatewood**

**PALOMINO VALLEY WILD HORSE AND BURRO PLACEMENT CENTER (PVC)\***

The Palomino Valley Wild Horse and Burro Placement Center is devoted to caring for the health and welfare of horses and burros gathered from Nevada's public ranges. Animals may be adopted at the center during regular working hours, during special weekend events and by prior arrangement.

**PVC Manager**  
Assistant Manager

**Fred Wyatt**      **673-1150**  
**Sharon Kipping**

\* *The Palomino Valley Wild Horse and Burro Placement Center, formerly an administrative unit of the Carson City District, was placed under the Office of the State Director Oct. 1, 1991.*



**DIVISION OF RESOURCES**

Primarily responsible for program and policy direction in: lands and realty; forestry; range management; wild horse and burros; cultural resources; wilderness; recreation; visual resources; soil, water and air; wildlife habitat programs; land use planning and environmental assessment programs. Fire ecology and inventory coordination matters are also handled within the organization.

<b>Deputy State Director and Chief, Division of Lands and Renewable Resources</b>	<b>Daniel Rathbun</b>	<b>785-6464</b>
Secretary	Virginia McClure	
Chief, Biological Resources	Terry Woosley	785-6466
Range Conservationist	Brad Hines	
Range Specialist	David Griggs	
Fisheries and Forestry	Osborne Casey	
Soils, Watershed	James McLaughlin	
Wild Horses and Burros	Tom Pogachnik	
Wildlife	Curtis Warrick	
Chief, Lands, and Recreation	Butch Hayes	785-6483
Archaeology	Pat Barker	
Lands and Realty	Ken Stowers	
Recreation	Stephen Smith	
Wilderness	Dave Wolf	
Chief, Planning and Environmental Staff	Jack Seley	785-6483
Regional Planning	Neil Talbot	
Regional Economy	Paul Myers	
Environmental Coordinator	Ed Tilzey	
Planning/Environmental Coordinator	Norm Murray	



**DIVISION OF MINERAL RESOURCES**

Provides direction for programs in leasable, salable and locatable mineral resources, including non-energy (gold, silver, barite, etc.) and energy (oil, gas, geothermal) minerals. This includes leadership in such areas as exploration and production including environmental and surface protection; inspection and enforcement of mineral leases; mining law administration; mineral material sales; and acquisition of geologic data. Also responsible for policy and program direction in hazardous material/waste management on federal lands.

<b>Deputy State Director and Chief, Division of Mineral Resources</b>	<b>Tom Leshendok</b>	<b>785-6576</b>
Secretary	Betty Jones	
Hazardous Materials/Minerals Reclamation Coordinator	Vacant	
<b>Chief, Fluid Minerals</b>	Vacant	<b>785-6576</b>
Physical Science Technician	Cheryl Jacobs	
Petroleum Engineering Technician	John Stout	
Geologist	Ron Tauchen	
Geologist	Neil Brecheisen	
Physical Scientist	Richard Hoops	
Petroleum Engineer	John Snow	
<b>Chief, Solid Minerals</b>	Vacant	<b>785-6576</b>
Secretary	Ramona DeLorme	
Geologist	Roger Haskins	
Geologist	Larry Steward	
Geologist	Jack Crowley	
Mining Engineer	Galo Silva	
Cyanide Management Specialist	Vacant	



## **DIVISION OF OPERATIONS**

Provides technical support as well as develops and advises programs in engineering design and construction; cartography; cadastral survey; fire control; trespass; improvement maintenance; access, land and mineral appraisal; lands and minerals operations.

### **Deputy State Director and Chief,**

**Division of Operations**

**Secretary**

**Acting Chief, Appraisal**

**Chief, Cadastral Survey**

**Chief, Engineering**

**Chief, Lands & Minerals Operations**

**Lands and Mineral Leasing Section**

**Mining Law Operations**

**Public Contact and**

**Records Management**

**Lands and Minerals Title Section**

**Chief, Mapping Sciences**

**Chief, Fire and Aviation Management**

**Robert Steele**

**Debbie Spitale**

**Ken Thompson**

**Steve Parrish**

**Kim Schuett**

**Marla Bohl**

**Wayne Lowman**

**Judy Moffitt**

**Pam Reynolds**

**Atanda Clinger**

**Steve Rasmussen**

**Al Dunton**

**785-6559**

**785-6559**

**785-6517**

**785-6543**

**785-6555**

**785-6507**

**785-6536**

**785-6510**

**785-6500**

**785-6531**

**785-6520**

**785-6450**

## **DIVISION OF ADMINISTRATION**

Provides administrative advice and support for personnel, management, incentive awards, budget analysis, procurement, property management, organizational planning, management systems, training, office services, information services, data management, safety, and central records.

### **Deputy State Director, Administration**

Secretary  
Budget Officer  
Chief, Administrative Services  
    Procurement  
    Central Records, Library  
    Printing, Reproduction  
    Property  
Chief, Information Resources Management  
    Administrative Computer Operations  
    LIS Computer Operations  
    Telecomm/Data/Voice/Micro Hardware  
    Radio Frequency/Commsite  
Chief, Personnel Management  
    Classification  
    Training  
    Staffing, Employee Relations

Charlie A. Robertson 785-6402  
Mina Koehler 785-6402  
Fred Ramstad 785-6403  
Bob Donelson 785-6421  
Bonnie Johnson 785-6412  
Patsy McDuffie 785-6410  
Calvin Robinson 785-6416  
Vacant 785-6422  
Georgia Wells 785-6436  
Vacant 785-6449  
Tommy Hubert 785-6441  
Phil Adams 785-6438  
John Kephart 785-6437  
Del Estey 785-6431  
Barbara LaDage 785-6428  
Vacant 785-6432  
Ivy Gentollizo 785-6425



## **BLM DISTRICT OFFICES**

### **Elko District Office**

P.O. Box 831, 3900 E. Idaho Street  
Elko, Nevada 89801  
(702) 753-0200

### **Winnemucca District Office**

705 East 4th Street  
Winnemucca, Nevada 89445  
(702) 623-1500

### **Carson City District Office**

1535 Hot Springs Rd., Suite 300  
Carson City, Nevada 89706-0638  
(702) 885-6000

### **District Manager**

Elko Resource Area Manager  
Wells Resource Area Manager  
Chief, Division of Resource  
Management

Chief, Division of Operations, Acting  
Chief, Division of Administration

### **District Manager**

Paradise-Denlo Resource Area  
Manager  
Sonoma-Gerlach Resource Area  
Manager

Chief, Division of Resource  
Management  
Chief, Division of Operations  
Chief, Division of Administration

### **District Manager**

Lahontan Resource Area Manager  
Walker Resource Area Manager  
Chief, Division of Resource  
Management

Chief, Division of Operations  
Chief, Division of Administration

### **Rod Harris**

Terry Dalley  
Bill Baker

### **Nancy Phelps-Dally**

Doug Mary  
Danielle Smith

### **Ron Wenker**

Scott Billing

Bud Cribley

### **Bob Neary**

Les Boni  
Judy Patterson

### **James Elliott**

Mike Phillips  
John Matthiessen

### **Karl Kipping**

Kelly Madigan  
John Lukasko

**Ely District Office**  
702 N. Industrial Way  
HC 33 Box 150  
Ely, Nevada 89301-9408  
(702) 289-4865

**Las Vegas District Office**  
4765 W. Vegas Drive  
P.O. Box 26569  
Las Vegas, Nevada 89126  
(702) 647-5000

*Detached Area Office*  
Callente Resource Area  
P.O. Box 237, Callente, Nevada 89008  
(702) 726-3141

**Battle Mountain District Office**  
825 N. 2nd Street  
Battle Mountain, Nevada 89820  
(702) 635-4000

*Detached Area Office*  
Tonopah Resource Area  
Building 102, Military Circle  
P.O. Box 911, Tonopah, Nevada 89049  
(702) 482-6214

**District Manager**  
Egan Resource Area Manager  
Schell Resource Area Manager  
Chief, Division of Resource  
Management  
Chief, Division of Operations  
Chief, Division of Administration

**District Manager**  
Associate District Manager  
Stateline Resource Area Manager  
Chief, Division of Resource  
Management  
Chief, Division of Operations  
Chief, Division of Administration  
Chief, Lands Staff

Callente Resource Area Manager

**District Manager**  
Shoshone-Eureka Resource Area  
Manager  
Chief, Division of Resources  
Chief, Division of Operations  
Chief, Division of Administration

Tonopah Resource Area Manager

**Ken Walker**  
Gene Drals  
Gerald Smith

Tim Reuwsaat  
Hal Bybee  
Sue Perkins

Ben Collins  
Gary Ryan  
Runore Wycoff

Pete Christensen  
Tom Combs  
Mason Hall  
Patricia Hall

Curtis Tucker

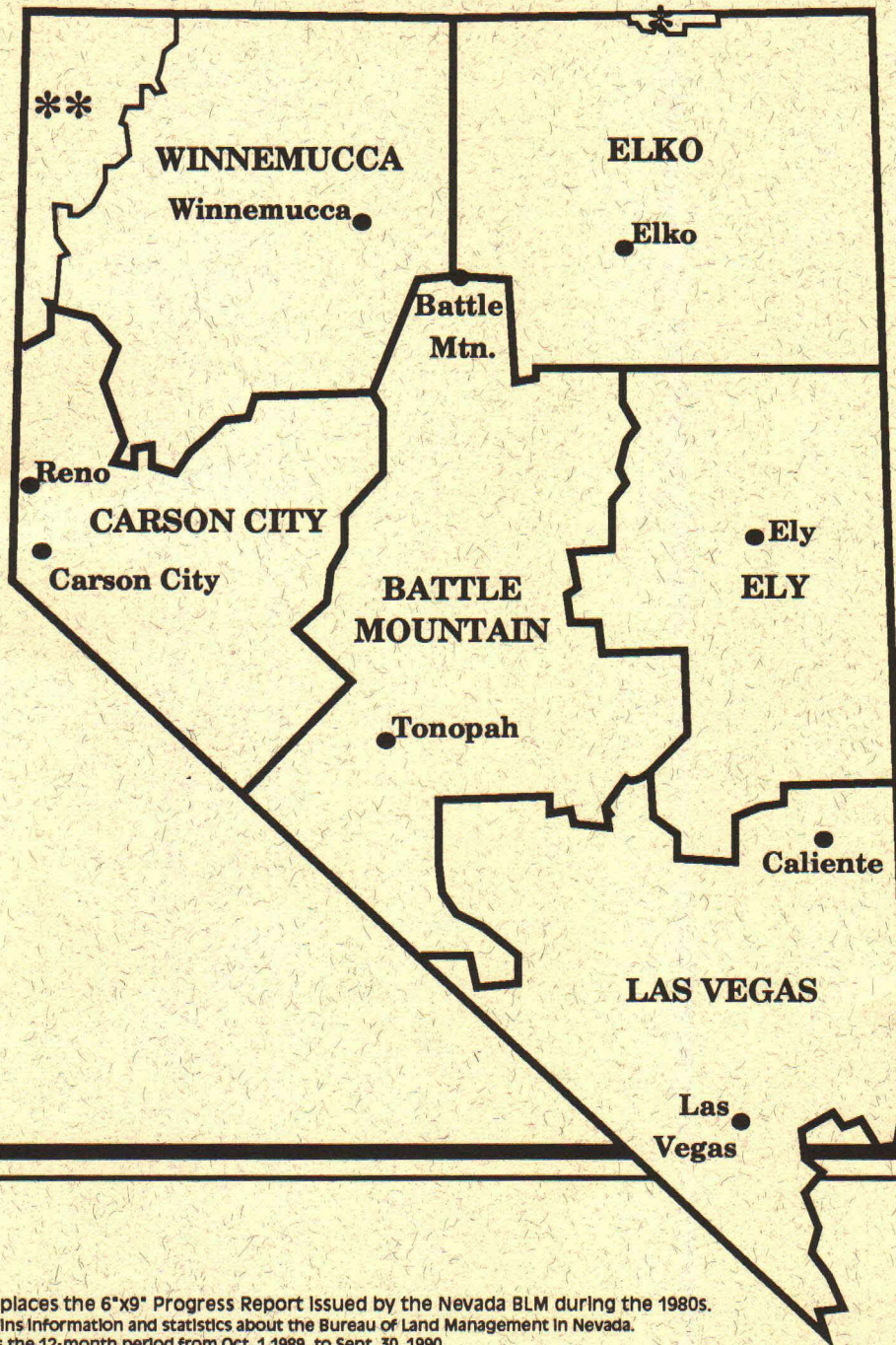
James Currivan

Wayne King  
Mike Mitchel  
P. John Keenan  
Thomas Jury

Ted Angle



# BLM Districts in Nevada



\* Area administered by BLM Boise District,  
Boise, Idaho

\*\* Area administered by BLM Susanville District,  
Susanville, California

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