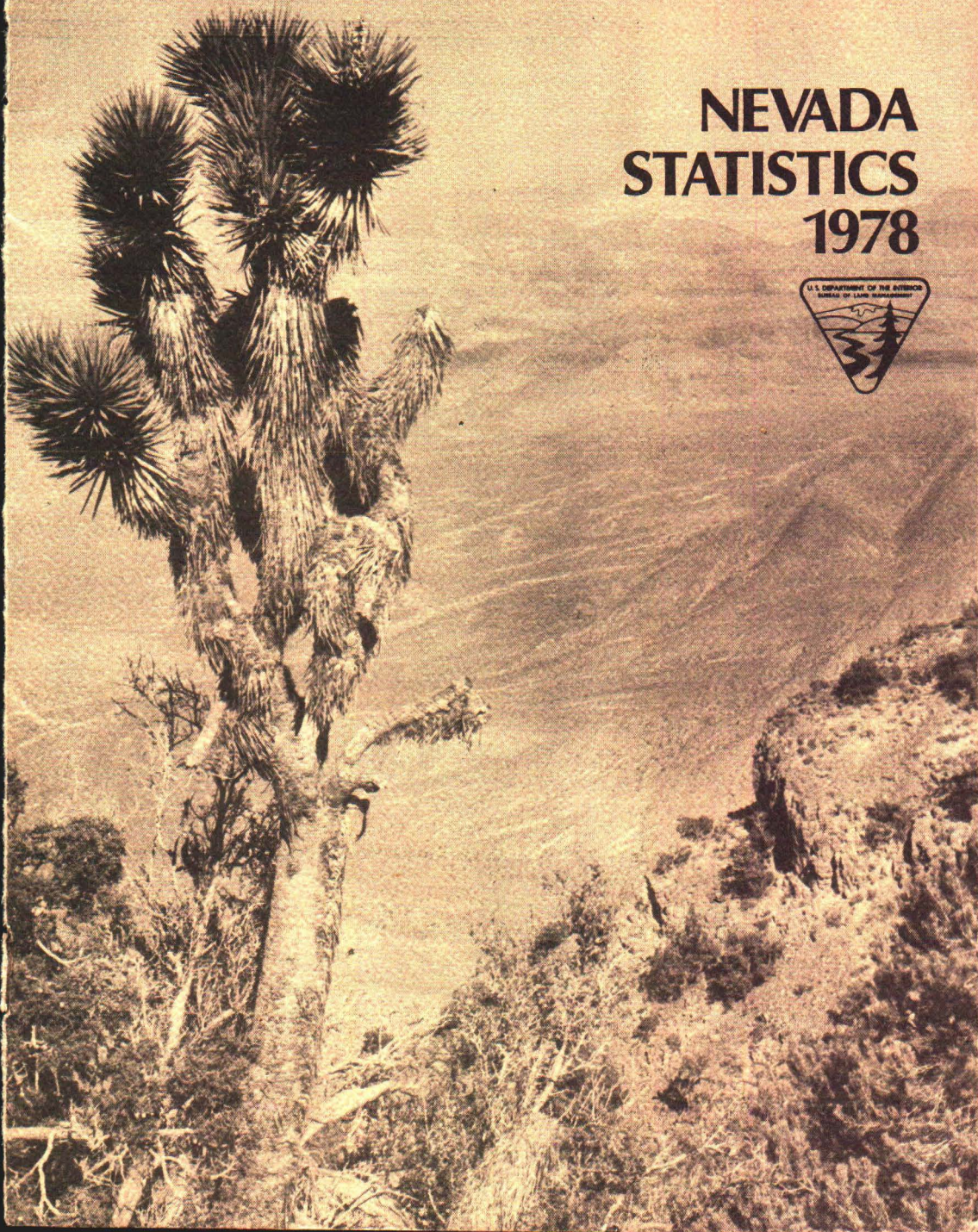


78

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

NEVADA STATISTICS 1978



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
NEVADA STATE OFFICE

1978 NEVADA BLM STATISTICS

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
BLM in Nevada	3
BLM Map	4
Nevada BLM Organization	5
Federally Administered Lands, By Agency	8
Public Lands in Nevada, By County, By BLM District.	9
Expenditures, Receipts.	10
Nevada's Share of BLM Receipts, In Lieu of Taxes.	11
Environmental Studies	12
Land Use Planning	13
Planning Unit Key Map	14
Land Use Planning and Management Units.	15
Lands and Records Management.	16
Minerals Management	18
Recreation Management	20
Geothermal Energy	22
Range Management.	24
Range Improvements.	25
Wild Horse and Burro Management	26
Woodland Management	27
Wildlife Habitat Management	28
Soil and Watershed Management	29
Cultural Resources Management	30
Cadastral Survey.	31
Fire Management and Rehabilitation.	32
Construction, Buildings, Maintenance.	33
BLM Employment.	34
Young Adult Conservation Corps.	34
Youth Conservation Corps.	35
BLM Real Property in Nevada	36

This booklet contains information and statistics about the Bureau of Land Management in Nevada. Fiscal Year 1978 covers the 12-month period from October 1, 1977 to September 30, 1978.



BLM IN NEVADA

Mountains and rangelands, sand dunes and deserts - these, and much more, are the public lands in Nevada. Covering 49 million acres, these lands are a very visible and valuable part of our State and national heritage.

These lands and their many resources have been under the administration of the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) since the agency's creation in 1946. Since that time, public attitudes about these lands have changed dramatically and pressures on the lands and resources have increased. The BLM has also changed to keep pace. Once an agency almost totally concerned with range and livestock management, the BLM now also manages recreation activities, energy resources, wild horses and burros, wildlife habitat, cultural resources, and more. Environmental concerns are now fully considered and long-term land use planning is a basic part of BLM operations.

Many of these necessary changes were loosely or directly based on a patchwork of laws dating back to the turn of the century. But in October, 1976, all of that changed with passage of the long-awaited Federal Land Policy and Management Act. The Act contains 60 different sections covering all aspects of Bureau operations - some old and long-established, and others new - such as the provision for evaluating public lands for their wilderness characteristics and reporting to Congress within 15 years.

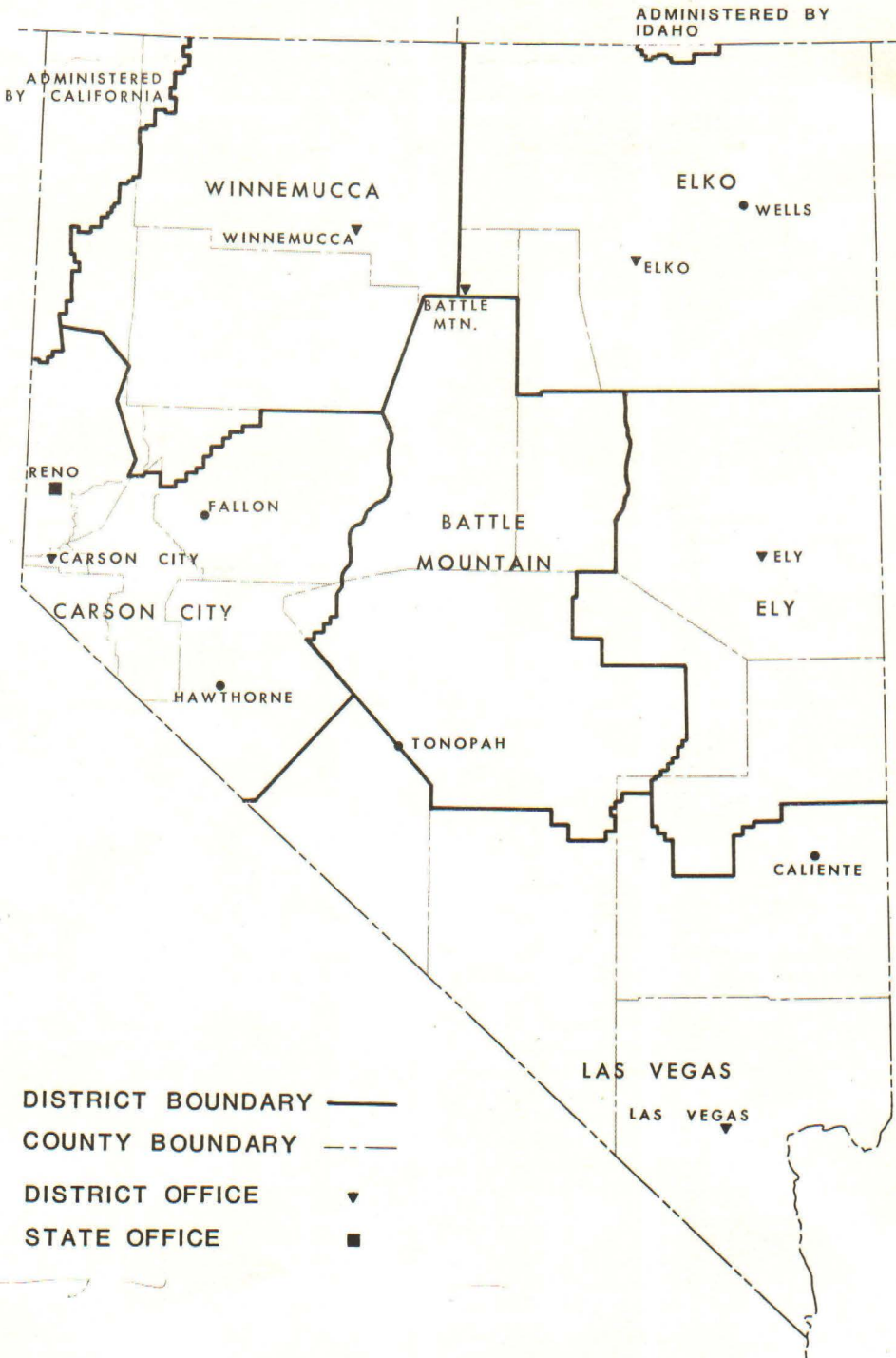
With the Act also came a basic national policy - that the majority of the public lands be kept in Federal ownership and managed for their multiple uses. That means the BLM will have to balance the many uses people want to make of the public lands while making sure the environment is protected. To do that job fairly and wisely, Congress and the BLM recognize that public involvement at all levels of decision-making is vital. Although the BLM in Nevada has long been committed to getting the public's opinion on its operations through meetings, workshops, mailings, mass media exposure, etc., it is now, in the face of inevitable changes that will occur in public land management as a result of the Act, even more committed to informing and involving its publics.

So if you're interested in the future of the public lands in Nevada, try to find time to participate in the frequent meetings, workshops, and public hearings about public land matters. Or if you just have a question or would like some information about your public lands, call or write us. Our personnel in six BLM field offices in Nevada and in our state office can answer your question or refer you to people who can. These offices and personnel are listed on the following pages.

This booklet summarizes the BLM's operations and accomplishments statistically from October 1, 1977, to September 30, 1978, our Fiscal Year 1978. For reference purposes, figures for previous fiscal years are also included in many sections.

Since the conversion to the metric system is just now beginning, and most people are still unfamiliar with the new measurements, this book, for the sake of ease of reading and brevity, does not include metric conversions side by side with traditional U.S. measurements. However, for those wishing to make the conversion, the following are metric equivalents to the measurements used in this book:

1 acre = .4047 hectares	1 ton = .9072 metric tons
1 cubic yard = .7646 cubic meters	1 mile = 1.609 kilometers



NEVADA BLM ORGANIZATION

Nevada State Office
Room 3008, 300 Booth Street
Reno, Nevada 89509

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.

OFFICE OF THE STATE DIRECTOR

State Director	E. I. Rowland	784-5451
Associate State Director	Roger J. McCormack	784-5451
Equal Employment Opportunity Specialist	Marciano Briones	784-5773
Secretary	E. Carol Hadley	784-5452

PUBLIC AFFAIRS STAFF

Provides information in response to public and press inquiry and performs information and education activities as necessary for public understanding of the Bureau's land and resource management programs.

Public Affairs Officer	Bob Stewart	784-5311
Secretary	Marie Bresch	
Clerk Typist	Alice Maez	
Public Information Specialist	Robert J. Goodman	
Public Information Specialist	Janet M. Bedrosian	

DIVISION OF PLANNING AND ENVIRONMENTAL COORDINATION

Provides guidance for operations of BLM's planning system; coordinates development of long and short range multi-year programs; insures over-view consideration of environmental protection and enhancement of all activities; cooperates with all other agencies and public programming and planning groups; and evaluates all program activities in regard to goals, policies, and objectives.

Chief, Division of Planning and Environmental Coordination	Stuart W. Gearhart	784-5448
Secretary	Lois Miller	
Writer-Editor	Maxine F. Shane	
Chief, Branch of Planning	William C. Calkins	
Regional Planner	Jack Seley	
Regional Economist	Judy Nelson	
Program Analyst	Fred Ramstad	
Sociologist	Berton Bresch	
Chief, Branch of Environmental Coordination	Robert C. Foster	784-5602

DIVISION OF RESOURCES

Develops and executes forestry, wildlife, range, watershed, recreation, wild horse, land, and mineral programs and provides integration of these programs to insure optimum multiple-use land management with full consideration for ecological protection requirements.

Resource Management Chief	Ed Evatz	784-5455
Secretary	Dwan Berreman	
Chief, Biological Resources	Les Sweeney	
Range Management	Geren Long	
Allotment Management Plans	Loren Brazell	
Wildlife	Dave Goicoechea	
Watershed	Loren Brazell	
Wild Horses and Burros	Ross Ferris	
Fisheries	Osborne Casey	
Soils	Vacant	
Inventory Specialist	Butch Peugh	
Chief, Lands, Minerals and Recreation	John Gregg	784-5651
Minerals	Larry Steward	
Lands	Richard G. Morrison	
Recreation	Stephen Smith	
Archaeology	Richard Haynes	
Geothermal	Norm Melvin	
Wilderness	Dave Harmon	

DIVISION OF TECHNICAL SERVICES

Provides technical support as well as developing and advising programs in engineering design and construction; cartography; cadastral survey; safety; electronic communications; fire control; trespass; improvement maintenance; access; land and mineral appraisal; lands and minerals operations; and mineral examination activities.

Technical Services Chief	William J. Malencik	784-5281
Secretary	Teena Fredianelli	784-5281
Chief, Protection Staff	Roy Percival	784-5468
Chief, Appraisal Staff	Charles E. Hancock	784-5474
Chief, Engineering Branch	John Y. Fung	784-5275
Civil Engineer	Jack Sorensen	784-5275
Civil Engineer	John Trimmer	784-5275
Supervisor, Cartography	Dennis Anderson	784-5731
Chief, Lands & Minerals	Roger Jarrell	784-5703
Lands Transactions	John Matthiessen	784-5703
Minerals Transactions	William K. Stowers	784-5703
Chief, Law Enforcement	Len Sims	784-5683

DIVISION OF MANAGEMENT SERVICES

Provides administrative and non-technical support for personnel, incentive awards, budget analysis, procurement, property management, organization planning, management systems, records and data management, land status records, training, accounts, office services, and equal opportunity employment.

Administrative Officer	Melvin R. Bunch	784-5491
Secretary	Lydia Crouse	
Program Analyst	Fred Weech	784-5492
Chief, Admin. Services	John Chappell	784-5493
Personnel	Faye Anderson	
Procurement	Manny Rojas	784-5494
Chief, Records & Data		
Management Branch	Loyd Miller	784-5486
Records	Virginia McColld	784-5487
Library	Patsy McDuffie	784-5485
Dockets	Opal Berlin	784-5445
Reproduction	Cal Robinson	784-5746
Accounts	Elaine Long	784-5432
Public Contact	Emagene DeWitt	784-5496

BLM DISTRICT OFFICES

Elko District Office 2002 Idaho Street Elko, Nevada 89801	District Manager Rod Harris	738-4071
Winnemucca District Office 705 East 4th Street Winnemucca, Nevada 89445	District Manager Chester E. Conard	623-3676
Carson City District Office Suite 335, Capitol Plaza 1050 East Williams Carson City, Nevada 89701	District Manager Tom Owen	882-1631
Ely District Office Star Route 5, Box 1 Ely, Nevada 89301	District Manager Neil McCleery	289-4865
Las Vegas District Office 4765 Vegas Drive P. O. Box 5400 Las Vegas, Nevada 89102	District Manager John S. Boyles	385-6403
Battle Mountain District Office 2nd and Scott Streets P. O. Box 194 Battle Mountain, Nevada 89820	District Manager Gene Nodine	635-5181

**FEDERALLY ADMINISTERED LANDS IN NEVADA
BY AGENCY AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 1977**

Including Alaska and Hawaii, the gross area of the United States is 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 about 762 million acres or about one-third of the area.

Currently, Alaska has the highest percentage of Federally administered lands - 96 percent. Second largest percentage is Nevada with 87 percent. These lands are used for a variety of purposes. In Nevada, these include atomic testing, national forests, wildlife refuges, and public lands, administered primarily for multiple uses. The agencies and their acreage of responsibility are outlined below.

AGENCY	ACRES	PERCENTAGE OF STATE ADMINISTERED
Department of Agriculture		
Forest Service	5,112,755.0	7.23
Soil Conservation Service	<u>.2</u>	*
Department Subtotal	5,112,755.2	
Department of Health, Education, and Welfare		
Health Services Administration	.2	*
Department of Interior		
Fish and Wildlife Service	2,202,265.4	
Geological Survey	70.8	
Bureau of Indian Affairs	7,810.8	
Bureau of Land Management	49,118,337.5	
Bureau of Mines	22.6	
National Park Service	262,321.3	
Bureau of Reclamation	<u>919,139.0</u>	
Department Subtotal	52,509,967.4	74.22
Department of Transportation		
Federal Aviation Administration	1,842.3	*
Department of Defense		
Air Force	2,896,795.0	
Army	8,272.0	
Navy	210,648.7	
Corps of Engineers	<u>671.0</u>	
Department Subtotal	3,116,386.7	4.41
Other Federal Agencies		
Energy Research & Development Administration	819,581.8	1.16
General Services Administration	14.8	*
U.S. Postal Service	11.3	*
Veterans Administration	<u>12.5</u>	
TOTALS	61,560,572.2	87.02

*Less than one percent.

**Total of BLM administered lands listed here differs from that on the opposite page because of compilation date differences. These figures are current as of September 30, 1977, the BLM figures on the opposite page September 30, 1978. This difference is due to the time lag in reporting of all Federal agencies and the change in the fiscal year.

**PUBLIC LANDS IN NEVADA BY COUNTY
AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 1978**

COUNTY	PUBLIC LANDS MANAGED BY BLM	TOTAL ACREAGE IN COUNTY	PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL ACRES MANAGED BY BLM
Carson City	42,641	97,920	43.6
Churchill	2,295,261	3,144,320	73.0
Clark	3,480,902	5,173,760	67.3
Douglas	179,538	480,640	37.4
Elko	6,780,190	10,995,840	61.7
Esmeralda	2,210,755	2,284,800	96.8
Eureka	2,025,736	2,676,480	75.7
Humboldt	4,303,487	6,210,560	69.3
Lander	3,018,821	3,597,440	84.0
Lincoln	5,719,528	6,816,000	83.9
Lyon	712,325	1,295,360	55.0
Mineral	1,693,078	2,455,680	68.9
Nye	6,722,362	11,560,960	58.1
Pershing	2,910,693	3,859,840	75.4
Storey	13,176	167,680	7.9
Washoe	2,644,066	4,229,120	62.5
White Pine	4,365,108	5,699,200	76.6
TOTALS	49,117,667	70,745,600	69.4

BY BLM DISTRICT

DISTRICT	TOTAL ACRES MANAGED BY BLM
Elko	7,387,150
Winnemucca	8,253,508
Carson City	5,344,528*
Ely	8,008,916
Las Vegas	10,272,562
Battle Mountain	8,411,587
Susanville	1,433,009**
Boise	52,182***
TOTAL	49,163,442

*Includes 45,775 acres managed by Carson City District in California.

**Land in Elko County administered by the Boise, Idaho BLM District.

***Land in Washoe and Humboldt Counties administered by the Susanville, California BLM District.

5,334,528
 45,775
 5,288,753

EXPENDITURES

	FY 77	FY 78
INVESTMENTS		
Range, Soil, and Water Improvement	\$ 914,700	\$ 442,700
Facility Construction	9,900	111,500
Road Construction and Acquisition	92,900	785,300
Maintenance of Roads and Facilities	607,700	506,700
RESOURCE PROTECTION		
Fire Prevention	327,300	391,000
Fire Suppression	1,205,800	1,204,400
MANAGEMENT		
Lands and Minerals	1,317,500	1,548,600
Range Management	2,246,800	2,401,000
Forest Management	54,400	99,700
Cadastral Survey	262,300	317,000
Recreation	327,300	423,700
Wildlife Habitat	413,900	459,200
Program Development	1,208,400	2,127,400
CONTRIBUTIONS	49,700	104,000
TOTALS	<u>\$9,038,600</u>	<u>\$10,922,200</u>

RECEIPTS

SOURCE	FY 77	FY 78
Mineral Leases and Permits (including geothermal)	\$5,632,560	\$ 9,137,658
Sale of Lands and Materials		
Timber	37,379	41,107
Land	125,448	169,735
Grazing, Section 3*	2,937,785	2,879,971
Grazing, Section 15**	66,918	60,489
Fees and Commissions	256,815	328,483
Rights-of-Way	89,236	60,410
Rent of Land	10,926	12,115
Other	30,750	3,478
TOTALS	<u>\$9,187,817</u>	<u>\$12,693,446</u>

*Section 3 refers to grazing within grazing districts.

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

NEVADA'S SHARE OF BLM RECEIPTS

According to various Federal laws, the State of Nevada shares in public land receipts collected by the BLM. Percentages paid to the Nevada State Treasury for Fiscal Years 1977 and 1978 are shown below:

SOURCE	FY 77	FY 78
Mineral Leases	\$2,903,049	\$4,568,829
Sale of Land and Materials	6,675	8,434
Grazing, Section 3*	367,223	359,996
Grazing, Section 15**	33,459	30,245
	<u>\$3,310,406</u>	<u>\$4,967,504</u>

*Section 3 refers to grazing within grazing districts.

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

IN LIEU OF TAXES

In October 1976, Congress passed the Payments in Lieu of Taxes Act. Basically, the Act directs Federal payments to be made to units of government having nontaxable Federal lands within their borders to compensate them for the burden resulting from the tax immunity of these lands. In Nevada, these units of government are the counties. These payments are determined from a complex formula established by law based on population and certain Federally administered acreage, including public lands administered by BLM.

According to the law, the counties can use the money for any governmental purpose. The payments are to be made annually, based on Congressional appropriations. The first payment was made in October 1977, for Fiscal Year 1977.

IN LIEU OF TAXES PAYMENTS FY 78

COUNTY	PAYMENT
Carson City	\$ 38,435
Churchill	396,000
Clark	1,000,000
Douglas	176,599
Elko	450,000
Esmeralda	38,550
Eureka	54,800
Humboldt	308,000
Lander	161,400
Lincoln	141,200
Lyon	373,297
Mineral	280,698
Nye	282,312
Pershing	139,150
Storey	9,980
Washoe	999,909
White Pine	350,000
TOTAL	<u>\$5,200,330</u>

ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES

According to the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, any proposed action on the public lands "significantly affecting the quality of the human environment" must be carefully analyzed for its potential environmental impacts. To accomplish this objective, the BLM prepares either an environmental assessment record (EAR) or a full-fledged environmental statement (ES).

An EAR is prepared for smaller, simpler projects and has a dual purpose: to analyze possible impacts and to determine if the impacts identified or the level of public interest warrant preparation of an ES.

An ES is an in-depth study of the project or program with the following components: a description of the proposed action; a description of the environment; environmental impacts of the proposed action; ways to lessen the impacts; identification of unavoidable adverse impacts; relationship of short-term uses of the environment and enhancement of long-term productivity; irreversible and irretrievable commitments of the resources; alternatives; and consultations and coordination with others.

In the BLM, EARs are normally accomplished by the district offices responsible for on-the-ground management; ESs are done by a district, inter-district, or statewide team of resource specialists.

ENVIRONMENTAL STATEMENTS COMPLETED IN FY 78

NAME	PROPOSED ACTION
Ft. Mohave Supplement	Transfer of 9,000 public land acres to State ownership.

ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENTS COMPLETED IN FY 78

BLM DISTRICT	NO.	TYPES
Elko	73	FY 78 EARs covered a wide variety of proposed actions, including rights-of-way for powerlines, oil and gas drilling, off-road vehicle races, range improvements, gravel sales, land sales, wild horse roundups, and firewood sales.
Winnemucca	48	
Carson City	79	
Ely	73	
Las Vegas	85	
Battle Mountain	86	
TOTAL	444	



LAND USE PLANNING

The multiple use planning system is a basic part of BLM resource management programs. The fundamental purpose of our planning program is to improve public land management. It provides a systematic and rational approach to public land management based on public land resources, public laws, national policies, and the needs of people related to specific planning areas of the public lands.

Public participation is one of the most important aspects of the planning process. It insures that planners and decision-makers have the best possible information available to them in making choices on what needs to be done, what will be deferred, and what may not be done on the public lands.

The end product of this land use planning process (including public participation) is a document called a Management Framework Plan, or MFP. It contains the land manager's decisions and commitment to specific courses of action. It sets out, by resource categories or activities, the particular combination and patterns of multiple use considered best for a given area of land. It establishes land use allocations, coordinates guidelines for management, and sets objectives to be achieved in the uses of an area of public land.

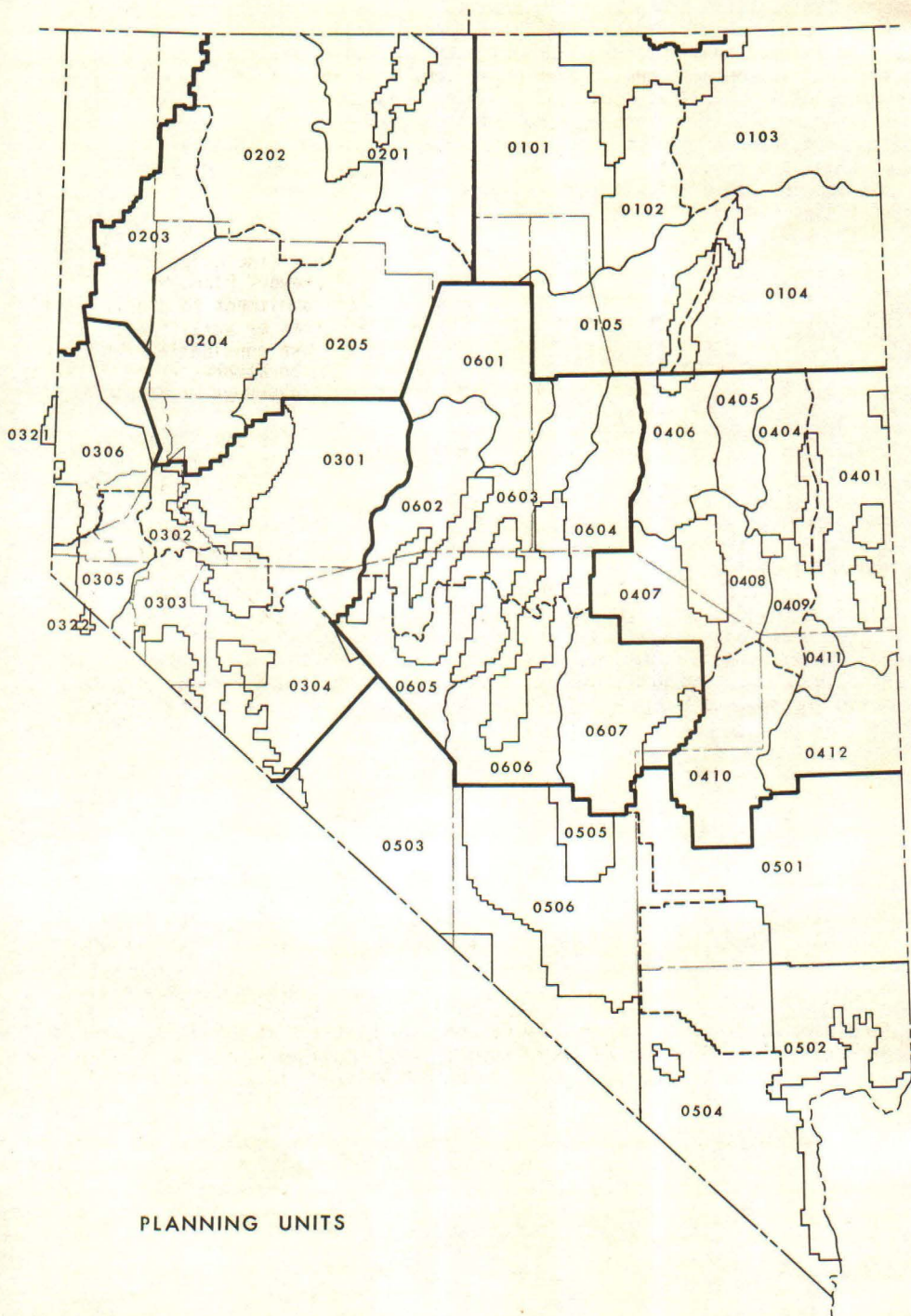
The MFPs and supporting materials have many applications: they guide land use decisions required in daily BLM operations; they are the basis for planning coordination with other governmental entities and the private sector; they provide the framework for detailed resource action programs, such as allotment management plans and wildlife habitat plans; and they aid the environmental assessment process and expedite environmental studies.

During Fiscal Year 1978, emphasis continued to be centered on gathering needed basic resource inventory data. This was done because of the depth of resource data needed to meet the Bureau's commitment to do 14 environmental statements over the next decade on the effects of grazing. Work also progressed on initial planning stages for two of these grazing statement areas.

TOTAL MFP COMPLETION THROUGH FY 78

PLANNING AREAS		PLANNING UNITS		PUBLIC LAND ACRES	
TOTAL	COMPLETED	TOTAL	COMPLETED	TOTAL	COMPLETED
22	17	41	31	47,678,251*	36,556,393

*Includes 45,775 acres managed by Carson City District in California and excludes 1,485,191 acres of Nevada public lands managed by the Susanville BLM District in California and the Boise BLM District in Idaho.



PLANNING UNITS

LAND USE PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT UNITS

ELKO DISTRICT

Elko Resource Area
Tuscarora PA
0101-Tuscarora PU
0102-North Fork PU
Humboldt PA
0105-Buckhorn PU
Wells Resource Area
Wells PA
0103-Contact PU
0104-Currie PU

WINNEMUCCA DISTRICT

Paradise-Denio Resource Area
Paradise PA
0201-Paradise PU
Denio PA
0202-Denio PU
Sonoma-Gerlach Resource Area
Sonoma-Gerlach PA
0203-Buffalo Hills PU
0204-Blue Wing PU
0205-Sonoma PU

CARSON CITY DISTRICT

Lahontan Resource Area
Clan Alpine-Ft. Churchill PA
0301-Clan Alpine PU
0302-Fort Churchill PU
Pyramid-Long Valley PA
0306-Pyramid PU
0321-Long Valley PU*
Walker Resource Area
Walker-Mina PA
0303-Walker PU
0304-Mina PU
Pine Nut-Markleeville PA
0305-Pine Nut PU
0322-Markleeville PU*

ELY DISTRICT

Schell Resource Area
Moriah PA
0401-Moriah PU
Pony Springs PA
0410-White River PU
0411-Lake Valley PU
0412-Wilson Creek PU
Egan Resource Area
Cherry Creek PA
0404-Steptoe PU
0405-Butte PU
0406-Newark PU
Currant PA
0407-Duckwater PU
0408-Preston Lund PU
0409-Horse and Cattle Camp PU

LAS VEGAS DISTRICT

Caliente-Virgin Valley Resource Area
Caliente PA
0501-Caliente PU
Virgin Valley PA
0502-Virgin Valley PU
Stateline-Esmeralda Resource Area
Esmeralda PA
0503-Esmeralda PU
Stateline PA
0504-Stateline PU
Defense and Test PA
0505-Mustang Range PU
0506-Withdrawal PU

BATTLE MOUNTAIN DISTRICT

Shoshone-Eureka Resource Area
Shoshone PA
0601-Cortez PU
0602-Mount Airy PU
Eureka PA
0603-Pony Express PU
0604-Devil's Gate PU
Tonopah Resource Area
Tonopah PA
0605-Manhattan PU
0606-Tybo PU
0607-Crater PU

NEVADA BLM SUMMARY

District Offices	- 6
Resource Areas	- 12
Planning Areas (PA)	- 22
Planning Units (PU)	- 41

*Located in California

LANDS AND RECORDS MANAGEMENT

The lands and records management program is a basic part of the BLM's operations in Nevada. It has five principal objectives:

1. To conduct land use planning to evaluate the need for public land use for urban, industrial, commercial, residential, and other intensive land uses;
2. To classify and make land use adjustments to support Bureau and other agency programs; identify and reserve lands to meet State and local government needs and to assist these governmental agencies in identifying such lands for urban development, public purposes and for residential, commercial, industrial, and agricultural purposes where justified;
3. To maintain a land title record system for Bureau and other Federal, State, and public use;
4. To coordinate the granting of rights-of-way across public lands;
5. To coordinate land acquisition through exchange and purchase (Land and Water Conservation Funds) for Wild and Scenic River areas and other special areas;

To accomplish these objectives, there are four separate functions and BLM divisions involved:

In the Division of Resources, the lands specialist treats land as a true natural resource and provides training, professional guidance, and technical advice to district offices. Specific duties include cooperation with other technical disciplines, such as recreation and range management, to determine which multiple uses are practical in given areas of land, and helping to formulate long and short-term plans.

In the Lands and Minerals section of the Division of Technical Services, specialists provide realty and leasing services as needed in support of Federal programs designed to meet State and local needs, to meet obligations to the general public under existing legislation, and to conduct the mineral leasing program. Specific duties relate to adjudicating applications for public lands, issuing land patents, and conducting the BLM's access-acquisition program.

In the Branch of Records and Data Management, Division of Management Services, personnel maintain the official records of public lands in Nevada, receive land and mineral applications, and maintain fiscal control of monies received with such applications.

In the Planning and Environmental Coordination Staff, land use planners help personnel in the district offices develop plans to determine the best uses of Nevada's public lands.

LAND PATENTS ISSUED

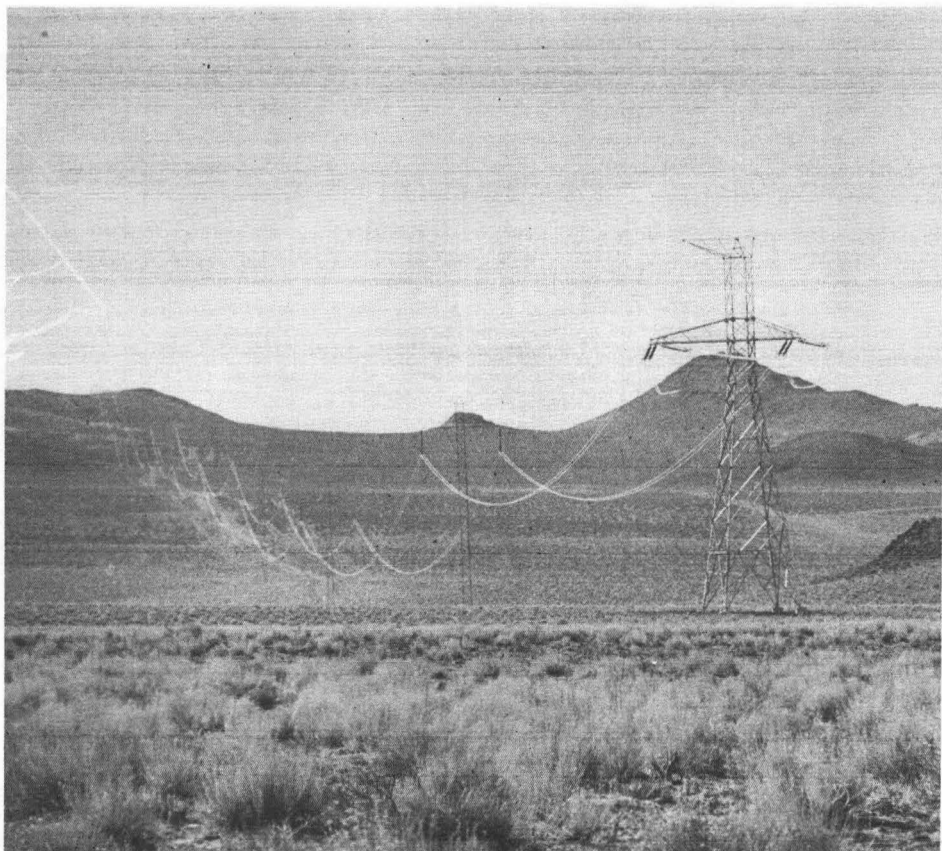
KIND	FY 77		FY 78	
	NO.	ACRES	NO.	ACRES
Mineral	1	37	6	327
Desert Land	1	320	-	-
Public Sale	5	435	5	291
Recreation and Public Purposes	2	15	-	-
Exchange	4	421	6	4,717
Other	-	-	1	1
	<u>13</u>	<u>1,228</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>5,336</u>

LAND LEASES IN EFFECT SEPTEMBER 30, 1978

KIND	NO.	ACRES
Recreation and Public Purposes	65	5,673
Mining Claim Occupancy	1	3
Airport	32	13,097
Small Tract	4	20
	<u>102</u>	<u>18,793</u>

RIGHTS-OF-WAY IN EFFECT SEPTEMBER 30, 1978

KIND	NO.
Communication Sites	261
Electrical Transmission	608
Federal Highway	98
Highway, Tram, Access Road	118
Material Site	350
Pipeline - Oil and Gas	34
Pipeline - Water	180
Railroad	70
Telephone - Telegraph	319
Water Reservoir or Ditch	16
	<u>2,054</u>



MINERALS MANAGEMENT

The objective of the BLM's mineral management program is to make mineral commodities available to meet national and local needs by insuring orderly and timely resource development, protection of the environment, and receipt of fair market value for minerals leased or sold.

Currently, minerals on public lands are made available under three separate systems: location, leasing, and material sale.

1. Location - this system covers typical metal deposits (gold, silver, copper, iron, etc.) and all minerals not included in the other two systems. Minerals rights are acquired by mining claims. When a valuable deposit is discovered, the mining claims involved may be patented and full title to both land and minerals granted.

2. Leasing - oil and gas, sodium, potassium, phosphates, coal, oil shale, asphaltic materials, and geothermal steam are available through mineral leasing. Leases are issued on specific acreages for a specified period of time and the lessee pays yearly rentals or royalties on any minerals or energy produced.

3. Material sale - common sand, gravel, and other construction materials are available through material sale or by free use permits to governmental agencies and nonprofit organizations.

Mining claim recordation, required by the Federal Land Policy and Management Act, continued at a brisk pace in Fiscal Year 1978 with a total of 22,620 claims filed. An even larger number of filings is anticipated in Fiscal Year 1979 since the deadline specified in the law for filing prior existing claims is October 21, 1979.

Oil and gas production in Fiscal Year 1978 rose to 975,907 barrels in Nevada. Additional oil areas in Nevada may be discovered in the future, especially in the relatively unexplored areas of the overthrust belt in Southern Nevada.

MINERAL LEASES AND PERMITS IN EFFECT

	NO.	FY 78 ACREAGE	YEARLY RENTAL
Oil and Gas Leases	5,871	8,569,556	\$7,786,767.82
Geothermal Leases	415	672,314	1,197,508.55
Sodium Leases	11	15,327	93,633.14
Sodium Permits	1	1,053	263.25
Potassium Leases	11	16,600	41,167.44
Other (Special leases on public lands for silica sand and sand and gravel)	6	2,728	14,869.70
TOTALS	6,315	9,277,578	\$9,134,209.90

OIL AND GAS LEASES IN PRODUCTION

NO.	LOCATION	FIELDS	FY 78 ROYALTIES
14	Nye County (Railroad Valley)	Trap Springs (10) Eagle Springs (4)	\$1,216,552.13

MINING CLAIMS RECORDED DURING FY 78

NO: 22,620

MINERAL PATENTS ISSUED DURING FY 78

NO.	ACREAGE
6	326.79

MINERAL MATERIAL SALES FY 78

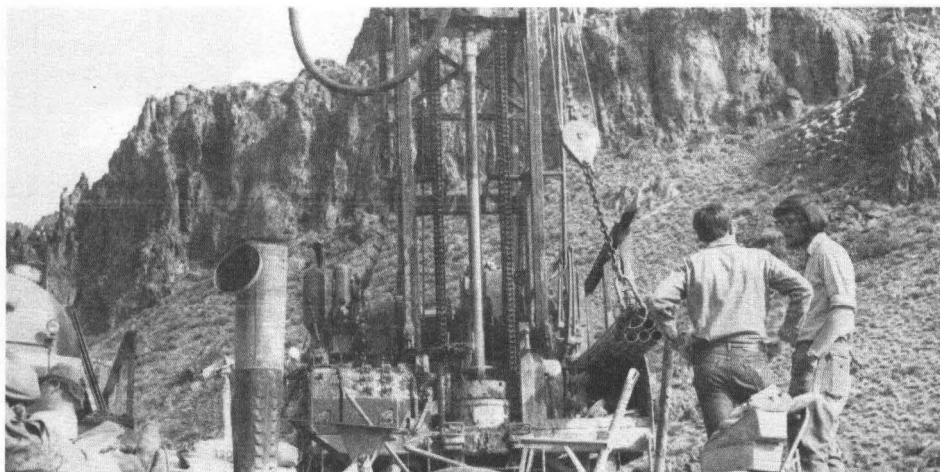
MINERAL	AMOUNT SOLD	VALUE
Sand and Gravel	-	\$104,311.87
Common Borrow	1,875 cubic yards	1,024.70
Decomposed Granite	14,052 cubic yards	14,755.03
Building Stone	130 tons	115.00
Top Soil	1,753 cubic yards	1,000.16
Trap Rock	50,000 tons	5,000.00
TOTAL		<u>\$126,206.76</u>

FREE USE MATERIAL TO STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS

MINERAL	NO. OF PERMITS	AMOUNT OF MATERIAL
Sand and Gravel	20	2,959,882 cubic yards
Common Borrow	6	389,499 cubic yards
Decomposed Granite	1	200 cubic yards

OIL AND GAS LEASES IN EFFECT BY COUNTY
FY 78

COUNTY	NUMBER OF LEASES	ACRES
Churchill	116	154,584
Clark	293	436,990
Elko	1,000	1,894,891
Esmeralda	9	8,783
Eureka	386	660,060
Humboldt	4	2,763
Lander	143	252,531
Lincoln	607	1,155,033
Mineral	10	9,217
Nye	1,803	1,929,000
Pershing	3	3,100
Washoe	1	1,155
White Pine	1,496	2,456,205
TOTALS	<u>5,871</u>	<u>8,964,312</u>



RECREATION MANAGEMENT

The long-term objectives of the recreation program in Nevada are: to provide or protect the quality and use of the recreation opportunities found on public lands for the people of Nevada and the nation; to develop guidelines for use; to develop areas of regional and national significance; and to protect cultural, environmental, and natural values.

In 1976, Congress added one more dimension to the BLM's recreation program: wilderness. The Federal Land Policy and Management Act directed the BLM to inventory, study, and report to Congress the suitability or nonsuitability of all roadless areas of 5,000 acres or more for possible inclusion in the National Wilderness Preservation System. During Fiscal Year 1978, BLM was involved in the inventory phase of that wilderness review.

Unrestricted recreational pursuits on undeveloped public lands are favored by many Nevadans. These include off-road vehicle challenges; hiking in unaltered natural environments; exploring remote areas; collecting rocks, minerals, and other interesting specimens; and visiting areas of Nevada's colorful past.

As the need for recreation facilities has grown, the Bureau has provided for the increased number of visitors by implementing recreation management plans and constructing new facilities. Nine developed campgrounds have been built. Three of these, all highly developed, are part of our recreational fee program allowed under Federal law. A total of \$50,290 collected in Fiscal Year 1978 was returned to Nevada for use in maintaining and operating these areas.

BLM DEVELOPED RECREATION SITES

DISTRICT	NAME OF SITE	NUMBER OF UNITS	OVERNIGHT FEE
Elko	*Ruby Marsh	35	\$2.00
	*North Wildhorse	17	\$2.00
Carson City	Sportsman's Beach	17	-
	Tamarack Point	20	-
	*Indian Creek (California)	29	\$2.00
Las Vegas	Willow Creek	16	-
	Cold Creek	6	-
	Willow Spring (Day use only)	19	-
Battle Mountain	Hickison Petroglyph	21	-

*Water suitable for drinking

Off-road vehicle (ORV) management and use continues to be a high public interest program in terms of recreation permits issued. Permits are issued for various kinds of recreation events such as: ORV competitive events, dog trials, international sail plane events, and horse and rider endurance contests.

The trend in recreation permits is shown in the following table:

RECREATION PERMITS ISSUED

FY 73	FY 74	FY 75	FY 76	FY 77	FY 78
41	54	54	72	76	60

RECREATION MANAGEMENT

To recognize the Bureau's role in meeting the demand for recreation needs of the State, special classifications and designations have been made to preserve areas for future use. The following table summarizes the type of areas recognized for their recreational significance.

SUMMARY OF CLASSIFICATIONS* AND DESIGNATIONS

TYPE	TOTAL NUMBER TO DATE	TOTAL ACRES	NUMBER IN FY 78	PLANNED FOR FY 79
Recreation Lands	8	91,905	-	1
Scenic Areas	2	18,888	-	-
ORV Open Areas	1	9,000	-	-
ORV Closures	1	16,000	-	-
Natural Areas	50	79,489	-	-
Research Natural Areas	25	42,085	-	-

*Classified under the Classification and Multiple Use Act for retention in public ownership.



GEOTHERMAL ENERGY

The geothermal program is a relatively new activity for the BLM. In December 1970, Congress passed the Geothermal Steam Act and authorized the Secretary of the Interior and the BLM to lease public lands for geothermal resource development.

There are two types of leases: competitive and noncompetitive. Competitive leases are issued on areas known to be valuable geothermal resources such as hot springs. These areas are called Known Geothermal Resource Areas or KGRAs by the U.S. Geological Survey. Leases on these areas are offered at public auction and persons or companies interested in these areas bid an amount of money, called a bonus bid, for the right to lease and develop the geothermal resources. They also pay a yearly rental fee, or royalty on any energy produced.

Noncompetitive leases are issued on all acreage outside of KGRAs. No competitive bidding is required and no bonus bids are needed. Any interested person can apply for any tract of Nevada public lands that is open to geothermal leasing. If he meets leasing requirements and environmental studies on the area are complete, a lease is issued.

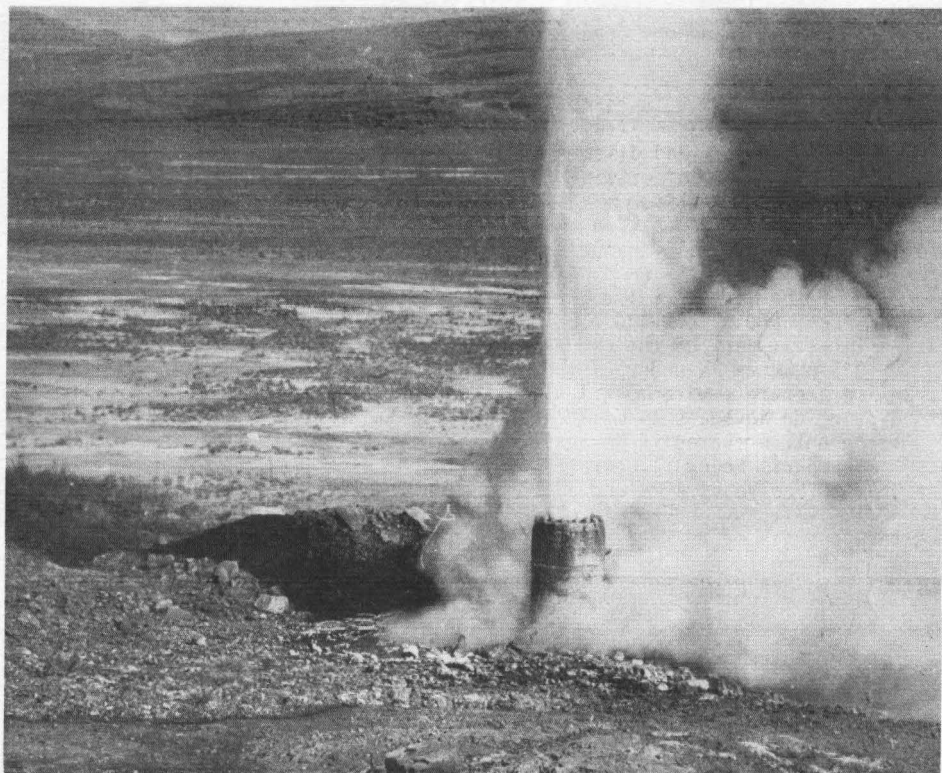
Nevada remains in the forefront of the geothermal leasing program on public lands. The BLM Nevada State Office has issued about 35 percent of all noncompetitive leases issued nationally to date and maintained an active competitive bid lease sale schedule throughout Fiscal Year 1978.

NONCOMPETITIVE LEASES ISSUED FY 78

TOTAL LEASES ISSUED	ACREAGE
63	117,478.96

COMPETITIVE GEOTHERMAL LEASE SALES FY 78

KNOWN GEOTHERMAL RESOURCE AREA SALES	NO. OF LEASES	ACREAGE LEASED	AMOUNT OF BONUS BID
Brady-Hazen (Reoffer)	7	14,116.88	\$200,670.84
Gerlach (Reoffer)	3	5,680.76	201,712.20
Fly Ranch (Reoffer)	1	2,037.07	36,626.52
Ruby Valley (Reoffer)	1	1,604.20	242,555.04
TOTALS	12	23,438.91	\$681,564.60



GEOTHERMAL LEASES IN EFFECT BY COUNTY
FY 78

COUNTY	NUMBER OF LEASES		ACREAGE	
	NON - COMPETITIVE	COMPETITIVE	NON - COMPETITIVE	COMPETITIVE
Churchill	103	33	171,595	56,669
Douglas	2	-	2,191	-
Elko	6	1	7,665	2,418
Esmeralda	16	1	28,688	2,546
Eureka	10	6	6,428	8,834
Humboldt	42	2	77,945	3,200
Lander	9	5	17,975	6,437
Lyon	10	10	9,126	13,682
Mineral	8	-	10,538	-
Nye	26	1	53,471	1,311
Pershing	60	14	86,912	28,546
Storey	1	-	543	-
Washoe	23	9	22,023	14,492
White Pine	17	-	39,079	-
TOTALS	333	82	534,179	138,135

RANGE MANAGEMENT

The range management program includes inventory, evaluation, and management of the range resource on public lands used by domestic livestock, wildlife, wild horses and burros. The program involves authorizing and supervising grazing use, developing and maintaining supporting livestock management facilities, and protecting the range from weed infestations, pests, and diseases.

The long-range objectives are to manage Nevada's public rangelands to: 1) achieve identified multiple use objectives, which include improvement of the vegetative resource condition and enhancement of environmental values, by rangeland management techniques; 2) provide forage to help meet the needs of the nation and to help stabilize the economy of the livestock industry, individual users, and dependent communities; and 3) provide forage for wildlife, wild horses and burros as an integral part of the natural environment.

This program is undergoing close scrutiny as a result of a court order to prepare environmental statements analyzing the possible effects of grazing on Nevada's 49 million acres of public lands. There will be 14 statements prepared in Nevada over the next 10 years.

The charts below illustrate the BLM's current program and are based on Grazing Fee years 1976 and 1977; Grazing Fee year 1977 ran from March 1, 1977, to February 28, 1978. An Animal Unit Month is a measure of the food needed to feed one cow or five sheep for one month. Section 3 licenses are in grazing districts and Section 15 leases are outside established grazing districts.

FORAGE PROVIDED*

DISTRICT	FEE YEAR 1976		FEE YEAR 1977	
	NUMBER OF LICENSEES	ANIMAL UNIT MONTHS	NUMBER OF LICENSEES	ANIMAL UNIT MONTHS
Elko	176	669,330	187	574,192
Winnemucca	111	330,050	108	261,076
Carson City	91	155,646	91	165,709
Ely	108	289,141	120	227,889
Las Vegas				
Section 3	121	101,314	101	87,764
Section 15	20	41,675	19	38,852
Battle Mountain	79	376,009	80	371,421
TOTALS	706	1,963,165	706	1,726,903

3-1-77
76
2-28-78

NUMBER OF LIVESTOCK AUTHORIZED TO GRAZE ON PUBLIC LANDS*

DISTRICT	FEE YEAR 1976		FEE YEAR 1977	
	NUMBER OF CATTLE & HORSES	NUMBER OF SHEEP & GOATS	NUMBER OF CATTLE & HORSES	NUMBER OF SHEEP & GOATS
Elko	147,980	75,555	150,911	54,573
Winnemucca	61,382	10,762	62,111	10,712
Carson City	15,710	28,999	24,612	49,000
Ely	34,743	58,724	31,381	67,310
Las Vegas				
Section 3	13,138	7,000	12,439	5,730
Section 15	4,774	20	4,516	20
Battle Mountain	51,330	29,675	52,212	42,980
TOTALS	329,057	210,735	338,182	230,325

17,943

*Format and compilation of statistics have been changed from previous years to correspond with the data provided by the computerized Range Management Automated System.

RANGE IMPROVEMENTS

This program is designed to improve Nevada's rangeland, to provide for livestock forage needs, and to make the land more suitable for a variety of multiple uses. While priority is given to maintenance of existing improvements, new improvements are planned and installed with help from range users.

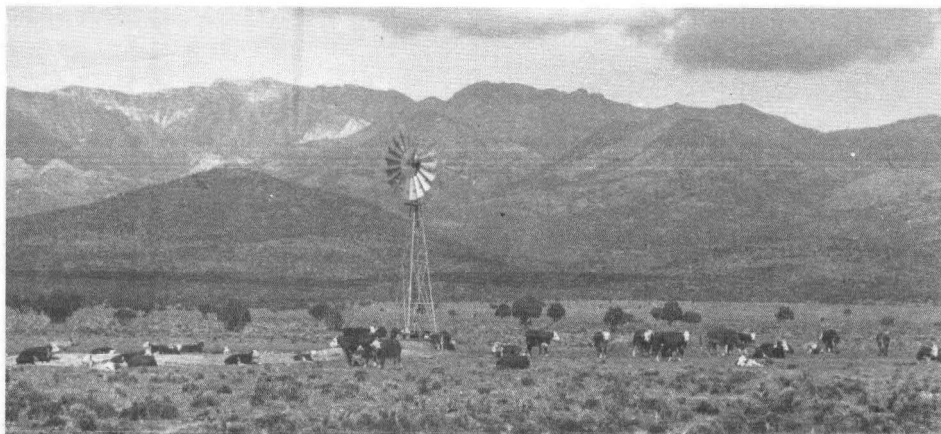
Range improvement funds are a portion of the grazing fees paid BLM by ranchers holding grazing leases and licenses. Improvements are carried out on grazing allotments which have range management programs in effect and can best benefit from improvements.

RANGE IMPROVEMENTS ON NEVADA PUBLIC LANDS DURING FY 78

DISTRICT	GRASS SEEDING (ACRES)	FENCING (MILES)	WATER STRUCTURE (NUMBER)
Elko	-	4	5
Winnemucca	-	14	2
Carson City	-	-	-
Ely	-	5	-
Las Vegas	-	58	4
Battle Mountain	-	5	3
TOTALS	-	<u>86</u>	<u>14</u>

RANGE IMPROVEMENTS - 1936 TO SEPTEMBER 30, 1978

DISTRICT	GRASS SEEDING (ACRES)	FENCING (MILES)	WATER STRUCTURE (NUMBER)
Elko	18,232	863	313
Winnemucca	292	190	197
Carson City	132	184	244
Ely	4,725	219	136
Las Vegas	-	213	277
Battle Mountain	6,339	1,109	326
TOTALS	<u>29,720</u>	<u>2,778</u>	<u>1,493</u>



WILD HORSE AND BURRO MANAGEMENT

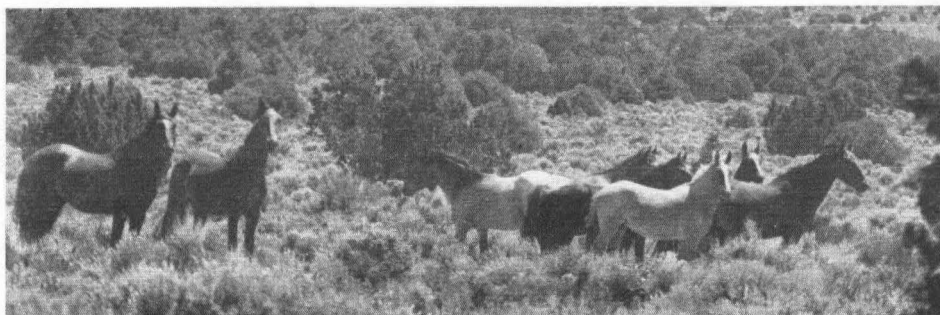
This program was created with the passage of the Wild, Free-Roaming Horse and Burro Act on December 15, 1971. That Federal law provides for the protection, management, and control of all wild horses and burros on public lands.

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.

When the law was passed, Congress recognized the possibility that unauthorized private horses had mingled with the wild herds. Accordingly, the law allows ranchers to claim their private animals, and remove them, if those claims are substantiated and approved. These are the animals described in the second half of the chart below. Most of the private horses have now been removed from the range. Branded horses or burros captured during Bureau roundups can be redeemed by their owners.

The BLM is authorized by law to round up and remove wild horses and burros when their numbers exceed the optimum grazing capacity. By the end of Fiscal Year 1978, the BLM had removed 3,384 horses from the public lands because of overgrazing and drought. The large majority have been adopted by private individuals throughout the country under the BLM's Adopt-A-Horse Program.

Nationally, an estimated 54,000 horses and 9,000 burros live on public lands. Nevada's wild horses amount to more than half of the national total. We estimate their growth in some areas of the State to reach 18 to 25 percent per year.



WILD FREE-ROAMING HORSES AND BURROS ON PUBLIC LANDS
(ESTIMATES AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 1978)

DISTRICT	TOTAL NUMBER OF ANIMALS 1/ HORSES BURROS		NUMBERS OF PRIVATE ANIMALS REMOVED HORSES BURROS	
	Elko	2,156	-	4,747
Winnemucca	10,500	101	23	-
Carson City	5,600	192	12	-
Ely	1,980	-	555	-
Las Vegas	4,200	1,030	13	-
Battle Mountain	5,250	-	126	-
Susanville	1,654	123	46	-
TOTALS	31,340	1,446	5,522	-

376,080 aums 17,352 aums 66,264 aums

1/ Based upon aerial inventories conducted between 1975 and 1978.

376,080 + 17,352 = 393,432 aums w/h

WOODLAND MANAGEMENT

"Forests," as commonly thought of, are rare on public lands in Nevada. The woodland management program concentrates on maintaining woodland cover to prevent erosion and thus enhance watershed, wildlife habitat, and recreation.

Since there is little saleable timber on these lands, another important part of this program is meeting the public's needs for firewood, Christmas trees, and line posts. With the energy crunch still a part of Nevadans' everyday lives, the demand for firewood has increased tremendously, climbing from 440 cords of wood in Fiscal Year 1974 to more than 6,300 cords in Fiscal Year 1978.

SALE OF FOREST PRODUCTS

PRODUCT	FY 77		FY 78	
	NUMBER	VALUE	NUMBER	VALUE
Christmas Trees (each)				
Elko	4,560	\$ 4,560.00	5,574	\$ 5,574.00
Winnemucca	-	-	-	-
Carson City	12,261	12,261.00	12,520	12,520.00
Ely	797	797.00	352	352.00
Las Vegas	6,746	6,746.00	9,230	9,230.00
Battle Mountain	-	-	592	592.00
TOTALS	<u>24,364</u>	<u>\$24,364.00</u>	<u>28,346</u>	<u>\$28,268.00</u>
Fuelwood (cords)				
Elko	397	\$ 794.00	311	\$ 622.00
Winnemucca	16	16.00	64	128.00
Carson City	2,212	6,636.00	1,823	5,514.00
Ely	502	1,004.00	511	1,022.00
Las Vegas	2,243	5,859.00	3,471	9,063.00
Battle Mountain	115	230.00	143	286.00
TOTALS	<u>5,485</u>	<u>\$14,539.00</u>	<u>6,323</u>	<u>\$16,635.00</u>
Fence Posts (each)				
Elko	3,519	\$ 687.70	2,023	\$ 407.90
Winnemucca	-	-	170	34.00
Carson City	1,365	272.00	1,521	315.10
Ely	3,705	772.00	3,817	775.40
Las Vegas	3,811	835.60	3,581	742.40
Battle Mountain	2,405	525.00	2,490	507.50
TOTALS	<u>14,805</u>	<u>\$ 3,092.30</u>	<u>13,602</u>	<u>\$ 2,782.30</u>
Pinyon Nuts (pounds)				
Statewide Total	4,516	\$ 415.60	25,627	\$ 2,795.00
Other Vegetative Products				
Statewide Total	315	<u>\$ 2,700.00</u>	575	<u>\$ 137.00</u>
Total Value		\$45,110.90		\$50,617.30

WILDLIFE HABITAT MANAGEMENT

Wildlife habitat management provides for maintenance and improvement of the components of the environment necessary for wild animals to reproduce and survive. These generally encompass food, water, cover (shelter), and space. If habitat conditions are right, wildlife thrives. The goals of the program are to assure that every parcel of Nevada's public lands produces the highest quality of wildlife habitat, to assure public access to areas inhabited by wildlife, and to emphasize the protection of endangered or threatened species.

The BLM works closely with the Nevada Department of Fish and Game and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, cooperating on programs like rating habitat conditions, sponsoring research, disseminating information to the public and other agencies, and developing Habitat Management Plans (HMPs) which describe present conditions and identify ways to maintain or improve habitat.

The BLM's goal is to develop 300 HMPs covering every acre of BLM-managed lands in Nevada and considering all species of wildlife, game and non-game, terrestrial and aquatic. The first priority for development of HMPs will be for endangered or threatened species. There are 11 such species in Nevada (two birds and nine fish) identified by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife endangered and threatened wildlife list of July, 1977.

Every acre of the 49 million acres under BLM administration in Nevada is home for some wildlife - a wild bird, fish, mammal, amphibian, or reptile. In each of the BLM's six districts, there is an average of 250 different species of birds, 50 species of mammals, 50 species of fish, and 50 species of amphibians and reptiles.

DISTRICT	ACRES OF BIG GAME HABITAT	ACRES OF SMALL GAME HABITAT	ACRES OF WATERFOWL HABITAT	MILES OF STREAM HABITAT	NO. OF HABITAT MGMT. HABITAT PLANS
Elko	5,086,000	7,388,000	6,000	412	6
Winnemucca	2,873,344	7,900,000	3,000	415	9
Carson City	2,154,000	5,000,000	3,840	24	6
Ely	4,703,000	5,575,000	12,000	35	7
Las Vegas	6,000,000	9,000,000	1,300	83	5
Battle Mountain	3,504,106	5,826,984	994	127	4
Susanville	990,914	1,056,975	15,500	26	1
	<u>25,311,364</u>	<u>41,746,959</u>	<u>42,634</u>	<u>1,122</u>	<u>38</u>



SOIL AND WATERSHED MANAGEMENT

The long-range objectives of the watershed program are to stabilize watersheds, to protect the soils from further deterioration, and to develop or improve watershed conditions to meet specific resource needs. Typical needs include greater water quality or quantity, reduction of flood damage, and reduction of sediment. The needs will be determined by the soil, water, and vegetation 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 prevent soil erosion, and by restoring soil productivity to enhance other resource use values such as fish and wildlife development, livestock forage, timber production, outdoor recreation, and other aesthetic values on watershed areas. These treatments will result in better water quality, renewal of ground water supplies, control of flood and sediment, protection of public health, and stabilization of local economies.

RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND CONSERVATION WORK

DISTRICT	BRUSH CONTROL (ACRES)	GRASS SEEDING (ACRES)	FENCING (MILES)	WATER STRUCTURE (NUMBER)	SOIL SURVEYS (ACRES)
Elko	-	-	-	-	400,000
Winnemucca	-	-	6	-	466,000
Carson City	-	-	-	-	400,000
Ely	-	-	-	4	100,000
Las Vegas	-	-	-	-	366,000
Battle Mountain	-	-	-	-	15,000
Susanville	-	-	-	-	140,000
TOTALS	-	-	6	4	1,887,000

TOTAL RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND CONSERVATION WORK 1936 THROUGH SEPTEMBER 30, 1978

DISTRICT	BRUSH CONTROL (ACRES)	GRASS SEEDING (ACRES)	FENCING (MILES)	WATER STRUCTURE (NUMBER)	SOIL SURVEYS (ACRES)
Elko	70,731	382,787	2,104	565	968,060
Winnemucca	76,315	78,758	1,855	942	1,579,259
Carson City	25,365	21,380	1,557	929	1,748,714
Ely	16,440	22,581	1,618	352	2,123,022
Las Vegas	23,780	27,518	1,028	245	6,816,278
Battle Mountain	19,755	109,630	921	242	2,591,090
Susanville	14,430	11,487	524	282	1,672,226
TOTALS	246,816	654,141	9,607	3,557	17,498,649

CULTURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

Cultural resources are defined as "sites, buildings, structures, objects, or districts that are associated with or representative of people, cultures, or human activities and events. They may be of pre-historic, historic, or contemporary cultural periods."

Nevada is especially rich in both historic and prehistoric cultural resources. Remnants of some of North America's earliest inhabitants are found on Nevada's public lands along with the remains of buildings and trails associated with America's westward expansion in the 1800s.

In the face of growing vandalism and inadvertent destruction of irreplaceable material owing to an expanding contemporary culture, the BLM has instituted a cultural resources management program to inventory, protect, and interpret this resource base for the present and future generations.

All Bureau actions that may have a potentially adverse effect on known or unknown cultural resources receive a professional level clearance as part of our environmental assessment process. Through various public education programs - pamphlets, mass media spots, and signs - the BLM is taking a positive approach toward combating vandalism. We have also begun a systematic inventory of all BLM administered lands to comply with the President's Executive Order 11593, which directs all Federal agencies to "locate, inventory, and nominate to the Secretary of the Interior all sites, buildings, districts, and objects under their jurisdiction or control that appear to qualify for listing on the National Register of Historic Places."

CULTURAL RESOURCES INVENTORY	FY 78	TOTAL THROUGH FY 78
Class 3 (Intensively Assessed Acres)	36,379	157,755
Class 2** (Extensively Assessed Acres)	185,497	435,112

**Class 3 acres are also included in Class 2 figures.

PROTECTION AND STABILIZATION ACTIVITIES

During Fiscal Year 1978, research excavation was undertaken at Painted Cave in Northern Nevada. Stabilization measures are continuing at the Cold Springs Pony Express station and Sand Springs Pony Express station in Central Nevada. Positive protection signs were placed at Tecoma and Toano cemeteries, Cold Springs station, Sand Springs station, and Hickison Summit petroglyphs (ancient Indian rock carvings). Protective fencing was placed at the Rice family graveyard, Wheeler Pass charcoal kilns, Delamar cemetery, and Tybo cemetery.

ACTIVITY	FY 78	TOTAL THROUGH FY 78
Positive Protection Signing	5	11
Research Excavations	1	7
Interpretive Schemes	0	1
Fencing	4	14
Stabilization	2	3
Irregular Patrol and Maintenance	9*	36
Regular Patrol and Maintenance	1*	8
Protective Withdrawals	2	4

*Number of additions

CADASTRAL SURVEY

Cadastral surveys are the official government surveys of public lands and are conducted by the Cadastral Survey Branch in each BLM state office. The long range goal of the BLM cadastral survey program is to completely survey Nevada's public lands. In Nevada, this program was initiated in 1861.

Immediate goals are to provide surveys needed to support public programs, to do those surveys required by law, and to resurvey where necessary to identify the boundaries of public lands. About 29 million acres surveyed prior to 1910 must be resurveyed because little evidence remains of corner monuments placed at the time. About 19 million acres are unsurveyed.

During Fiscal Year 1978, five BLM survey crews surveyed section lines enclosing 302,725 acres. Because of the vast land area in Nevada, the completion of surveys and necessary resurveys on public lands will require another 200 years. This work is significant both in terms of today's management needs on the public lands and as a basis for resolving future needs.

SURVEY STATUS

ITEM	FY 77	FY 78
Acres Surveyed	565	3,308
Acres Resurveyed	251,020	299,418
Acres Unsurveyed	18,801,873	18,798,565
Minerals Surveys	1*	4**
Plats Accepted	25	84
Acres Surveyed to Present	51,481,957***	51,485,265***

*One survey consisting of one claim.

**Four surveys consisting of 22 claims.

***Total includes all rectangular surveys in Nevada, including public, State, and private lands.



FIRE MANAGEMENT AND REHABILITATION

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 insure that fire use and fire control actions are compatible with the involved ecosystems and other management decisions.

Most of Nevada BLM fire control actions occur between May 15 and October 31; fire use may occur throughout the year. BLM district organizations initiate fire control actions. The district's fire dispatch office coordinates, through an extensive communication system, the use of pumper trucks, hand line crews, helicopters, and retardant bombers.

Nevada BLM fire control and rehabilitation actions during calendar year 1978 are summarized in the following table. Fire use activities are in the research and planning stage and have not been applied at the management level.

FIRE ACTIONS DURING CALENDAR YEAR 1978

DISTRICT	NUMBER OF FIRE ACTIONS			TOTALS	ACRES BURNED		
	9 ACRES OR LESS	10-99 ACRES	MORE THAN 100 ACRES		BLM	OTHER OWNER- SHIP	TOTALS
Elko	25	5	1	31	630	24	654
Winnemucca	24	2	8	34	1,764	3,216	4,980
Carson City	34	3	1	38	420	334	754
Ely	31	4	2	37	767	30	797
Las Vegas	104	5	4	113	5,446	10	5,456
Battle Mtn.	19	0	1	20	187	7	194
TOTALS	237	19	17	273	9,214	3,621	12,835
Percentage	87	7	6	100	72	28	100



FIRE REHABILITATION COMPLETED AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 1978

Rehabilitation of burned areas is accomplished when necessary to prevent further soil deterioration of the site and to restore or improve the pre-existing cover to prevent erosion.

DISTRICT	SEEDING (ACRES)	FENCE CONSTRUCTION (MILES)	FENCE MAINTENANCE (MILES)
Elko	1,880	1.5	-
Winnemucca	4,710	-	-
Carson City	1,543	-	32
Ely	10,200	-	-
Las Vegas	1,150	4.0	-
Battle Mountain	-	-	-
TOTALS	19,483	5.5	32

CONSTRUCTION

ROADS

BLM road construction in Nevada is as follows:

DISTRICT	TOTAL MILES CONSTRUCTED THROUGH SEPTEMBER 30, 1978
Elko	14
Winnemucca	68
Carson City	-
Ely	28
Las Vegas	7
Battle Mountain	-
TOTAL	<u>117</u>

BUILDINGS

Design of a visitor center at the Red Rock Canyon Recreation Lands in Clark County was completed by contract this fiscal year. Construction is planned to begin in the spring or early summer of 1979. Three temporary buildings to house the Young Adult Conservation Corps personnel were constructed in Carson City, Las Vegas, and Winnemucca in Fiscal Year 1978. Each building covered 1,000 square feet.

MAINTENANCE

In Fiscal Year 1978, maintenance funds were spent as follows:

Road maintenance for BLM roads as detailed below	\$286,500
Building maintenance	125,000
Recreation facility maintenance	225,000

The following mileage of BLM roads was maintained in Fiscal Year 1978:

DISTRICT	UNSURFACED	SURFACED
Elko	327	0
Winnemucca	270	17
Carson City	301	0
Ely	486	0
Las Vegas	0	7
Battle Mountain	152	0
TOTALS	<u>1,536</u>	<u>24</u>

BLM EMPLOYMENT

FY 78

The range management program, directed by the requirement for 14 court-ordered environmental statements on grazing in Nevada over the next decade, continued to dominate BLM's employment increases in Nevada for Fiscal Year 1978. Range conservationists and soil scientists, both vital to the data-collection process, increased by 16 and six positions, respectively. As a response to the increased mineral activity on public lands in Nevada, eight geologists were also added. The new wilderness program increased the outdoor recreation planner ranks by four professionals to inventory the public lands for wilderness potential. With normal attrition, however, these gains and others, including foresters, natural resource specialists, a fishery biologist, a mining engineer, and a lands specialist, resulted in a net increase of about 35 employees statewide over the Fiscal Year 1977 level.

BLM NEVADA EMPLOYMENT FY 78

	PERMANENT	WAE*	PART-TIME	TEMPORARY	TOTALS
State Office	91	33	16	22	162
Elko	31	7	0	3	41
Winnemucca	28	21	1	10	60
Carson City	34	17	0	14	65
Ely	23	11	3	6	43
Las Vegas	36	17	0	0	53
Battle Mountain	32	21	0	5	58
TOTALS	<u>275</u>	<u>127</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>60</u>	<u>482</u>

*When Actually Employed, not full-time

YOUNG ADULT CONSERVATION CORPS

In July 1977, Congress amended the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act and created the Young Adult Conservation Corps. The purpose of the new program is to provide one year's "meaningful work experience" for unemployed young people between 16 and 23 years of age performing labor-intensive work on Federal and State lands. The BLM is one of several Federal, State, and local agencies involved in the program. In Nevada, BLM operates four camps in Carson City, Ely, Las Vegas, and Winnemucca. Program accomplishments for Fiscal Year 1978 are outlined below.

CORPSMEMBERS BY CAMP AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 1978

CAMP	NO. EMPLOYED
Carson City	30
Ely	32
Las Vegas	70
Winnemucca	30
TOTAL	<u>162</u>

TOTAL NUMBER OF PROJECTS FY 78

318

TOTAL APPRAISED VALUE OF PROJECTS IN FY 78

\$763,742

YOUTH CONSERVATION CORPS

In 1970, Congress created the Youth Conservation Corps within the Departments of Agriculture and Interior to help develop and maintain the natural resources of the United States by employing young men and women between 15 and 18 years of age during the summer months to work on conservation projects in the "healthful outdoor atmosphere" of public, forest, and park lands throughout the nation. In addition to providing gainful summer employment and improving the resources, there is an additional goal for the program: to provide an opportunity for youth to understand and appreciate the nation's natural environment and heritage. In Nevada BLM operates three summer camps in Carson City, Ely, and Tonopah. Program accomplishments for Fiscal Year 1978 are outlined below.

CORPSMEMBERS BY CAMP AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 1978

CAMP	NO. EMPLOYED
Carson City	24
Ely	24
Tonopah	<u>12</u>
TOTAL	<u>60</u>

TOTAL NUMBER OF PROJECTS FY 78

70

TOTAL APPRAISED VALUE OF PROJECTS FY 78

\$104,340



BLM REAL PROPERTY IN NEVADA

LOCATION	TYPE	GSA LEASED	BLM OWNED
Elko	Elko Office	X	
	Elko Administration Site #1 (Present)		X
	Elko Administration Site #2 (Future)		X
	Elko Mtn. Radio Site & Facilities		X
	Spruce Mtn. Radio Site & Facilities		X
Winnemucca	Winnemucca Administration Site & Yard		X
	Fox Mtn. Radio Site & Facilities		X
Carson City	Carson City Office	X	
	Carson City Administration Site & Yard		X
	McClellan Peak Lookout & Facilities		X
	Corey Peak Repeater Station		X
	Palomino Administration Site		X
Ely	Ely Office & Yard	X	
	Kimberly Mtn. Radio Site		X
Las Vegas	Las Vegas Office		X
	Las Vegas Administration Site #1 (Yard)		X
	Caliente Administration Site		X
	Highland Peak Repeater Station		X
	Potosi Mtn. Repeater Station		X
	Highland Peak Storage Site		X
	Mohawk Peak Repeater Site		X
Battle Mountain	Battle Mtn. Administration Site #1		X
	Battle Mtn. Administration Site #3 (Yard)		X
	Eureka Administration Site		X
	Battle Mtn. Residential Area (10 Houses)		X
	Mt. Lewis Radio Site		X
	Topopah Resource Area Office & Residential Area		X
Reno	Nevada State Office	X	
	Electronic Office and Shop	X	

