

75

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

STATISTICS 1975



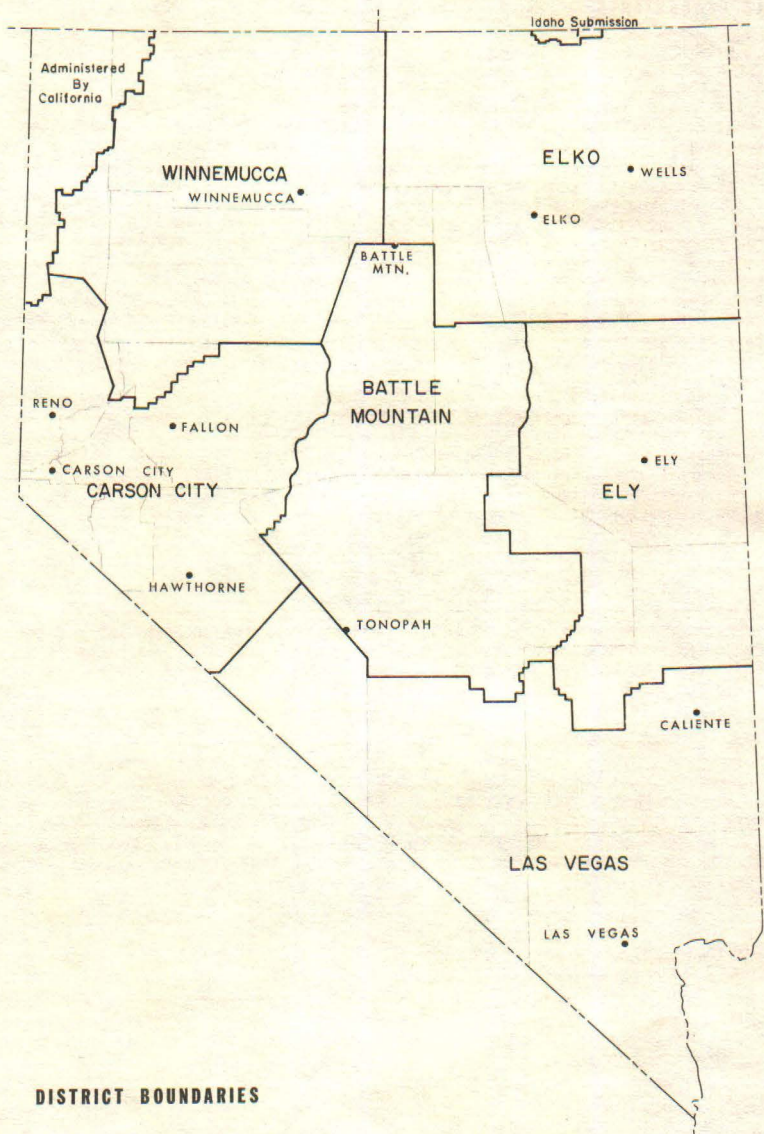
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
 BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
 NEVADA STATE OFFICE

1975 NEVADA BLM STATISTICS

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This booklet contains information and statistics about the Bureau of Land Management in Nevada. Most of the figures pertain to Fiscal Year 1975 (July 1, 1974 to June 30, 1975). Information in this book is current to June 30, 1975.



DISTRICT BOUNDARIES

BLM IN NEVADA

Mountains and rangelands, sand dunes and deserts--these, and much more, are the national resource lands in Nevada. Covering 48 million acres, these lands are a very visible 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, Nevada has 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.

As the BLM has become more aware of growing, varied public interests and concerns, so has the public become more aware of the BLM. An agency once familiar only to a few directly involved public land users, the BLM is now known to Nevadans of many different interests at all levels of involvement. But with this awareness comes a responsibility--the responsibility to communicate. In its programs, environmental studies, and land use planning efforts, the BLM often seeks public involvement. It recently rechartered the Nevada State Multiple Use Advisory Board to involve Nevadans more directly in its operations and programs.

These public involvement efforts are not always successful, however. Perhaps it's the way we try to reach people, or some topics are too complex, or people are just too busy these days to get involved. Whatever the reasons, we're going to continue our efforts to reach Nevadans and invite you to participate in these meetings, workshops, or public hearings. But we're also offering you an alternative: if you have a question or are interested in some aspect of your national resource 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 page.

This booklet summarizes the BLM's statistical accomplishments for Fiscal Year (FY) 1975, from July 1, 1974, to June 30, 1975. If you'd like more information, please call us. We'll do our best to help.



NEVADA BLM ORGANIZATION

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

Office of the State Director

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

State Director	E. I. Rowland	784-5451
Associate State Director	Roger J. McCormack	784-5451
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	Carl A. Gidlund	784-5459
Secretary	Vienna A. Wolder	
Public Information	Robert J. Goodman	784-5497
Public Information	Janet M. Bedrosian	784-5509
Public Contact	Emagene DeWitt	784-5454
Information Receptionist	Fred O'Ferrall	784-5496

Planning Coordination Staff

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

Planning Coordination Chief	Stuart W. Gearhart	784-5448
Secretary	Alice M. Williams	
Regional Economist	Stanley G. Detering	
Regional Planner	Gordon Knight	
Environmental Coordinator	Raymond K. Jorgensen	
Environmental Coordinator	Jon H. Idso	
Environmental Specialist	Cheryl Hoke	

Division of Resources

Develops and executes forestry, wildlife, range, watershed, recreation, wild horse, lands, and minerals 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	
Range Management	Geren Long	
Wildlife	James D. Yoakum	
Recreation	Robert H. Lund	
Minerals	Robert T. Webb	
Lands	Richard G. Morrison	
Watershed	Ron Clark	
Wild Horse Specialist	Ross Ferris	
Archaeologist	Robert York	
Geothermal Specialist	Norm Melvin	
Fisheries Biologist	Osborne Casey	

Division of Technical Services

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

Technical Services Chief	William J. Malencik	784-5281
Secretary	Bernita Dawson	784-5282
Chief, Protection Staff	Fred McBride	784-5468
Chief, Appraisal Staff	Charles E. Hancock	784-5474
Chief, Engineering Branch	Vacant	784-5275
Chief, Cadastral Branch	Lacel E. Bland	784-5278
Chief, Lands & Minerals	A. John Hillsamer	784-5481
Lands Transactions	Maervis L. Holland	784-5484
Minerals Transactions	Stanley H. Bronczyk	784-5283

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.

Management Services Chief	Melvin R. Bunch	784-5491
Secretary	Lydia Crouse	784-5492
Program Analyst	Fred Weech	
Chief, Admin. Services	John Chappell	784-5493
Personnel	Faye Anderson	
Procurement	Lorayn Beaver	784-5494
Chief, Records & Data		
Management Branch	LeGrand Bennion	784-5486
Records	Virginia McCold	784-5487
Library	Patsy McDuffie	784-5485
Dockets	Opal Berlin	784-5489
Reproduction	Cal Robinson	784-5486
Accounts	Elaine Long	784-5432

Elko District Office 2002 Idaho Street Elko, Nevada 89801	District Manager Eugene A. Moore	738-7111
Winnemucca District Office 705 E. 4th Street Winnemucca, Nevada 89445	District Manager Chester E. Conard	623-3676
Carson City District Office 801 N. Plaza Street Carson City, Nevada 89701	District Manager Paul Applegate	882-1631
Ely District Office Star Route 5, Box 1 Ely, Nevada 89301	District Manager Robert Schultz	289-4865
Las Vegas District Office 4765 Vegas Drive P.O. Box 5400 Las Vegas, Nevada 89108	District Manager John S. Boyles	385-6403
Battle Mountain District Office 2nd and Scott Streets Battle Mountain, Nevada 89820	District Manager Gene Nodine	635-2376

**FEDERALLY ADMINISTERED LANDS IN NEVADA
BY AGENCY, AS OF JUNE 31, 1973**

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 per cent. Second largest percentage of Federally administered land area is Nevada with 86 per cent. These lands are used for a variety of purposes. In Nevada, these include atomic testing, national forests, wildlife refuges, and more than 48 million acres of national resource lands, administered primarily for multiple uses. The agencies and their acreage of responsibility is outlined below.

<u>Agency</u>	<u>Acres</u>	<u>Percentage of State Administered</u>
Department of Agriculture		
Forest Service	5,110,627.0	7.22
Soil Conservation Service	.2	*
Department of Commerce		
National Oceanic Atmospheric Admin.	69.8	*
Department of Health, Education and Welfare		
Health Service & Mental Health Admin.	.2	*
Department of Interior		
Fish and Wildlife Service	2,177,929.9	
Geological Survey	1.0	
Bureau of Indian Affairs	7,810.8	
Bureau of Land Management	48,417,637.1**	
Bureau of Mines	22.6	
National Park Service	262,321.3	
Bureau of Reclamation	918,872.6	
	<u>51,784,595.3</u>	73.20
Department of Transportation		
Federal Aviation Admin.	1,946.9	*
Department of Defense		
Air Force	2,096,874.0	
Army	8,267.0	
Navy	211,971.7	
Corps of Engineers	671.0	
	<u>3,117,783.7</u>	4.40
Other Federal Agencies		
Energy Research & Development Admin.	817,021.8	1.15
General Services Admin.	108.8	*
U.S. Postal Service	4.7	*
Veteran's Administration	12.5	*
	<u>60,832,170.9</u>	86.0

*less than one per cent

**Total of BLM administered lands listed here differs from that on opposite page because of compilation date differences. These figures are current as of June 30, 1973; the BLM figures on the opposite page June 30, 1975. This difference is due to the time lag in reporting of all Federal agencies.

**NATIONAL RESOURCE LANDS IN NEVADA
AS OF JUNE 30, 1975
BY COUNTY**

County	Total Acres Managed by BLM	Total Acreage in County	Percentage of Total Acres Managed by BLM
Carson City	42,801	97,920	43.7
Churchill	2,295,389	3,144,320	73.0
Clark	2,690,133	5,173,760	52.0
Douglas	184,850	480,640	38.5
Elko	6,780,334	10,995,840	61.7
Esmeralda	2,120,597	2,284,800	92.8
Eureka	2,026,449	2,676,480	75.7
Humboldt	4,319,357	6,210,560	69.5
Lander	3,022,186	3,597,440	84.0
Lincoln	5,667,994	6,816,000	83.2
Lyon	714,346	1,295,360	55.1
Mineral	1,729,685	2,455,680	70.4
Nye	6,850,661	11,560,960	59.3
Pershing	2,910,424	3,859,840	75.4
Storey	17,313	167,680	10.3
Washoe	2,637,987	4,229,120	62.4
White Pine	<u>4,365,158</u>	<u>5,699,200</u>	<u>76.6</u>
Totals	48,375,664	70,745,600	68.4

BY BLM DISTRICT

District	Total Acres Managed by BLM
Elko	7,388,017
Winnemucca	8,253,120
Carson City	5,613,235*
Ely	8,008,966
Las Vegas	9,468,873
Battle Mountain	8,414,959
Susanville	1,448,998***
Boise	<u>52,182**</u>
Total	48,648,350*

* Includes 272,686 acres in California

** Land in northern Elko county administered by Boise, Idaho BLM District

*** Land in Washoe and Humboldt counties administered by Susanville, California BLM District

APPROPRIATIONS

	<u>FY 1974</u>	<u>FY 1975</u>
INVESTMENTS		
Range, Soil & Water Improvement	1,469,700	1,834,000
Facility Construction	1,425,400	28,800
Road Construction and Acquisition	448,900	19,700
Maintenance of Capital Investment	298,200	501,200
RESOURCE PROTECTION		
Fire Prevention	207,800	297,600
Fire Suppression	1,992,500	1,668,600
MANAGEMENT		
Lands and Minerals	586,700	932,200
Range Management	434,900	744,700
Forest Management	16,700	25,800
Cadastral Engineering	295,000	280,800
Recreation	132,600	263,100
Wildlife Habitat	194,800	169,400
Program Development	1,442,600	1,517,400
CONTRIBUTIONS		
	<u>81,900</u>	<u>77,600</u>
TOTALS	<u>9,027,700</u>	<u>8,360,900</u>

RECEIPTS

<u>SOURCE</u>	<u>FY 1974</u>	<u>FY 1975</u>
Mineral Leases and permits	\$ 847,218	\$1,467,391
Sale of Lands and Material:		
Timber	10,259	26,153
Land	99,607	246,976
Geothermal	-0-	1,145,434*
Grazing, Section 3	2,002,085	1,886,398
Grazing, Section 15	36,572	34,482
Fees & Commissions	70,048	73,495
Right-of-Ways	126,520	216,562
Rent of Land	5,692	3,553
Other	<u>3,763</u>	<u>9,092</u>
TOTALS	<u>\$3,201,764</u>	<u>\$5,109,536</u>

*Includes rentals and bonus bids on competitive sales.

NEVADA PERCENTAGES

A portion of the receipts collected are paid to the Nevada State Treasury as shown below:

<u>SOURCE</u>	<u>FY 1974</u>	<u>FY 1975</u>
Mineral Leases	\$ 317,707	\$ 550,272
Sale of Land and Materials	4,395	56,742
Grazing, Section 3*	152,715	121,491
Grazing, Section 15**	<u>18,286</u>	<u>17,241</u>
TOTALS	<u>\$ 493,103</u>	<u>\$ 745,746</u>

*Section 3 refers to grazing within grazing districts.

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

ADMINISTRATIVE AND MANAGEMENT DIVISIONS

01-ELKO DISTRICT

Elko Resource Area
 Tuscarora Planning Area (PA)
 0101-Tuscarora Planning Unit (PU)
 Humboldt PA
 0102-North Fork PU
 0105-Buckhorn PU

Wells Resource Area
 Contact-Currie PA
 0103-Contact PU
 0104-Currie PU

02-WINNEMUCCA DISTRICT

Paradise-Denio Resource Area
 Paradise-Denio PA
 0201-Paradise PU
 0202-Denio PU

Gerlach-Sonoma Resource Area
 Gerlach-Sonoma PA
 0203-Buffalo Hills PU
 0204-Blue Wing PU
 0205-Sonoma PU

03-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
 0307-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*
 (Transfer to California administration pending)
 0320-Bodie PU*
 0323-Coleville PU*

*Located in California

04-ELY DISTRICT

Moriah-Pony Springs Resource Area
 0410-White River PU
 Moriah PA
 0401-Moriah PU
 Lake Valley-Wilson Creek PA
 0411-Lake Valley PU
 0412-Wilson Creek PU

Cherry Creek-Currant Resource Area
 Cherry Creek PA
 0404-Steptoe PU
 0405-Butte PU
 0406-Newark PU
 Duckwater PA
 0407-Duckwater PU
 Sunnyside PA
 0408-Preston-Lund PU
 0409-Horse and Cattle Camp PU

05-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 Dept. - Energy Research and Development Administration Test Sites)
 0505-Mustang Range PU
 0506-Withdrawal PU

06-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

State Office Summary

District Offices	-	6
Resource Areas	-	12
Planning Areas	-	21
Planning Units	-	43

LAND 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 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 Nevada, 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 national resource 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 Coordination Staff, land use planners assist personnel in the district offices in developing plans to determine the best uses of Nevada's national resource lands.

LAND DEEDS ISSUED

Kind	FY 74		FY 75	
	No.	Acres	No.	Acres
Mineral	1	160	5	1,011
Homestead	1	160	0	0
Desert Land	5	1,602	1	320
Public Sale	25	4,455	38	3,393
Recreation & Public Purpose	5	922	8	881
Exchange	2	105	5	4,525
Small Tract	8	40	0	0
Other Entries	4	43	5	622
Totals	51	7,487	62	10,752

LAND LEASES IN EFFECT 6/30/75

Kind	No.	Acres	Annual Rental
Recreation & Public Purpose	4	3,233	\$ 1,590.40
Mining Claim Occupancy Act	1	3	25.00
Airport	29	13,133	330.00
Special Land Use	104	177,690	1,681.63
Small Tract	3	15	281.00
Totals	141	194,074	\$ 3,908.03

WILDLIFE HABITAT MANAGEMENT

Wildlife habitat management provides for maintenance and improvement of food, water, cover, and space. If habitat conditions are right, wildlife thrives. The goal of the program is to assure that every parcel of Nevada's national resource lands produces the highest quality of wildlife habitat, to assure public access to areas inhabited by wildlife, and to emphasize the protection of rare and endangered species.

The Bureau of Land Management 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 is in the process of developing 300 HMPs covering every acre of BLM land in Nevada and considering all species of wildlife, both game and non-game. The priority for development of HMPs will be for endangered or threatened species first. There are 14 such species in Nevada (one amphibian, three birds, one mammal, and nine fish).

Every acre of the 48 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.

During Fiscal Year 1975, hunting for wildlife living on national resource lands provided the following estimated number of recreational visitor days: big game, 98,000 days; small game, 115,000 days; and fish, 115,000 days.

<u>District</u>	<u>Acres of Big Game Habitat</u>	<u>Acres of Small Game Habitat</u>	<u>Acres of Waterfowl Habitat</u>	<u>Miles of Fish Stream Habitat</u>	<u>No. of Habitat Mgmt. Plans</u>
Elko	2,232,000	6,950,000	2,000	154	6
Winnemucca	3,500,000	5,000,000	9,000	370	8
Carson City	2,980,000	5,000,000	3,487	11	5
Ely	3,402,000	2,000,000	120,000	40	6
Las Vegas	2,762,000	2,700,000	1,300	26	4
Battle Mountain	4,364,000	2,960,000	0	110	4
Susanville	1,900	1,900	17	0	0
Totals	19,241,900	24,611,900	135,804	711	33



MINERAL 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 national resource 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. Mineral 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 and royalties on any minerals or energy produced.

3. Material sale--Common sand, gravel, and other construction materials are available through material sale or for governmental agencies and non-profit organizations, by free-use permits.

MINERAL LEASES AND PERMITS IN EFFECT

	<u>No.</u>	<u>Acreage</u>	<u>Yearly Rental</u>
Oil and Gas Leases	2,351	2,294,165.00	\$ 1,147,082.50
Geothermal Leases	103	194,162.97	194,162.97
Sodium Leases	13	17,245.87	17,245.87
Sodium Permits	28	69,314.67	17,328.67
Potassium Leases	11	16,599.74	16,599.74
Others (special leases on national recreation lands and for silica sand)	4	719.55	719.55
Totals	2,510	2,592,207.80	\$ 1,393,139.30

MINERAL PATENTS ISSUED DURING FISCAL YEAR 1975

<u>No. Issued</u>	<u>Acres</u>
5	1,010.66

MINERAL MATERIAL SALES FISCAL YEAR 1975

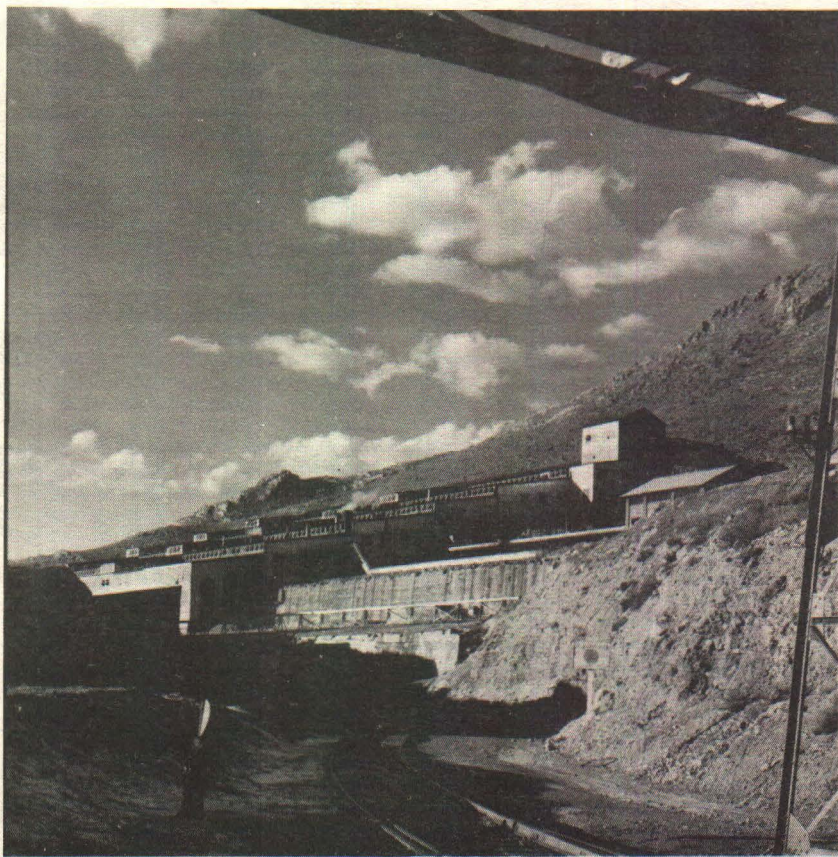
<u>Mineral</u>	<u>Amount Sold</u>	<u>Value</u>
Sand and Gravel	89,906 cubic yards	\$15,066.62
Common borrow	12,208 cubic yards	1,353.38
Top Soil	1,337 cubic yards	309.12
Building Stone	293 tons	148.00
Facing Stone	350 tons	80.00
Total Value		\$16,957.12

FREE USE MATERIAL TO STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS

<u>Mineral</u>	<u>No. of Permits</u>	<u>Amount of Material</u>
Sand and Gravel	21	2,232,440 cubic yards
Common Borrow	3	52,000 cubic yards
Totals	24	2,284,440 cubic yards

OIL AND GAS LEASES IN EFFECT BY COUNTY FISCAL YEAR 1975

<u>County</u>	<u>Number of Leases</u>	<u>Acres</u>
Carson City	0	0
Churchill	233	358,950
Clark	142	87,795
Elko	191	395,146
Esmeralda	26	23,716
Eureka	109	165,749
Lander	1	1,277
Lincoln	50	83,602
Mineral	5	1,697
Nye	1,058	496,005
Pershing	5	4,354
White Pine	531	675,874
Totals	2,351	2,294,165



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 national resource lands for geothermal resource development.

There are two types of leases: noncompetitive and competitive. 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. The lessee also pays a yearly rental fee, plus a 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 national resource lands that is open to geothermal leasing. If he meets leasing requirements and environmental studies on the area are complete, a lease is issued. He also pays the yearly rental and a royalty on energy produced.

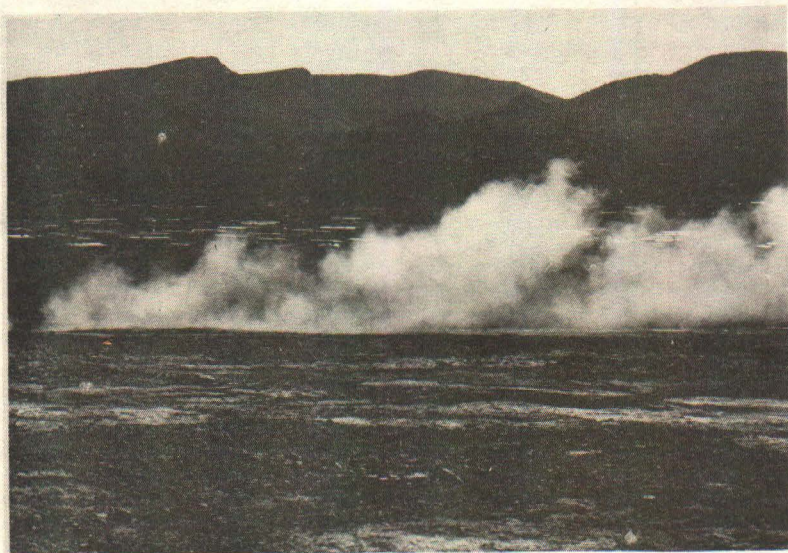
In Nevada, the BLM issued the first noncompetitive geothermal lease on national resource lands in Fiscal Year 1975. Nevada also issued the largest number of noncompetitive leases of all the states by the end of the fiscal year.

COMPETITIVE GEOTHERMAL LEASE SALES FISCAL YEAR 1975

<u>Known Geothermal Resource Areas Sale</u>	<u>No. of Leases</u>	<u>Acreage Leased</u>	<u>Amount of Bonus Bid</u>
Brady-Hazen	4	4,253.72	\$ 29,108.61
Beowawe, Hot Springs Point, and Brady-Hazen Reoffer	9	21,603.16	1,001,063.74
Fly Ranch	4	8,751.45	41,297.76
Stillwater-Soda Lake	6	13,258.70	241,710.92
Totals	23	47,867.03	\$1,313,181.03

NONCOMPETITIVE GEOTHERMAL LEASES ISSUED FISCAL YEAR 1975

<u>Total Leases Issued</u>	<u>Acreage</u>
103	194,162.97



SOIL AND WATERSHED MANAGEMENT

Long-range objectives of the watershed program are to stabilize watersheds, to protect them from further deterioration, and to develop or improve watershed conditions to meet specific needs. Typical needs include greater water quality or quantity, reduction of flood damage, and reduction of sediment.

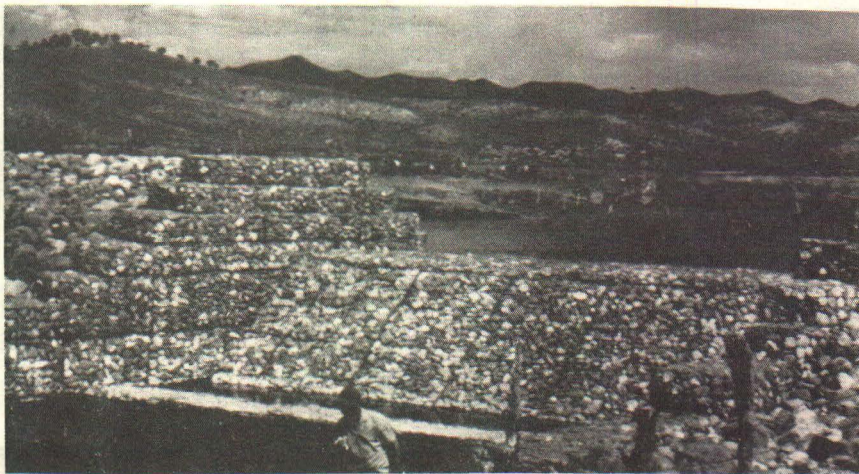
Short-range goals are accomplished through resource development and conservation programs which apply land treatments such as grass seeding, brush control, or fencing that will control or prevent soil erosion; restore soil productivity to enhance other resource use values such as fish and wildlife development, livestock forage, timber production, outdoor recreation, and other aesthetic values on watershed areas; enhance water values, including improvements in 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	FY 1974				FY 1975			
	BRUSH CONTROL (Acres)	GRASS SEEDING (Acres)	FENCING (Miles)	WATER STRUCTURE (Number)	BRUSH CONTROL (Acres)	GRASS SEEDING (Acres)	FENCING (Miles)	WATER STRUCTURE (Number)
Elko	3,545		3	6	907	907	2	8
Winnemucca			32	25			18	11
Carson City			116	5			7	12
Ely	300	1,000		10	1,000	1,000	24	3
Las Vegas			6	34			9	5
Battle Mtn.			26	12			13	5
Susanville			8	3			42	31
Totals	3,845	1,000	191	95	1,907	1,907	115	75

TOTAL RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND CONSERVATION WORK 1936 to 6/30/75

DISTRICT	BRUSH CONTROL (Acres)	GRASS SEEDING (Acres)	FENCING (Miles)	WATER STRUCTURE (Number)
Elko	70,731	380,787	2,104	565
Winnemucca	76,315	78,758	1,855	942
Carson City	25,300	21,380	1,557	929
Ely	9,540	198,217	1,596	352
Las Vegas	23,780	26,368	1,020	245
Battle Mountain	19,755	109,630	921	242
Susanville	14,430	11,487	524	274
Totals	239,851	826,627	9,577	3,549



RANGE MANAGEMENT

The range management program includes inventory, evaluation, and management of the range resource on public lands as 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 term objectives are to manage Nevada's public rangelands to: achieve identified multiple use objectives, which include improvement of the vegetative resource condition and enhancement of environmental values, by rangeland management techniques; provide forage to help meet the needs of the nation, to help stabilize the economy of the livestock industry, individual users, and dependent communities; and to 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 Federal court order to complete environmental impact statements to analyze the possible effects of grazing on Nevada's 48 million acres of national resource lands. There will be 18 impact statements prepared in Nevada over the next 13 years. The first will be on the Tonopah area of south-central Nevada.

The results of this massive project will undoubtedly have a great effect on land use policy relating to these lands. Realizing the importance of the research to be gathered and decisions to be made, the University of Nevada College of Agriculture is forming a citizen's advisory group to participate as much as possible in the on-going projects. In addition, the BLM's Nevada State Multiple Use Advisory Board has also indicated an interest in overseeing the process. The BLM hopes to involve as many interested citizens as possible to make sure the information gathered is the best available and the conclusions reached are sound.

The charts below illustrate the BLM's current program and are based on Grazing Years 1974 and 1975; Grazing Year 1974 ran from March 1, 1973 to February 28, 1974. 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	GRAZING YEAR 1974		GRAZING YEAR 1975	
	NUMBER OF LICENSEES	ANIMAL UNIT MONTHS	NUMBER OF LICENSEES	ANIMAL UNIT MONTHS
Elko	212	640,358	191	691,510
Winnemucca	125	384,959	144	342,369
Carson City	108	166,465	110	153,538
Ely	132	288,081	119	292,665
Las Vegas				
Section 3	112	117,523	124	114,421
Section 15	18	36,777	18	25,556
Battle Mountain	94	345,523	91	342,258
Susanville	55	89,991	57	94,975
Totals	856	2,069,677	854	2,057,292

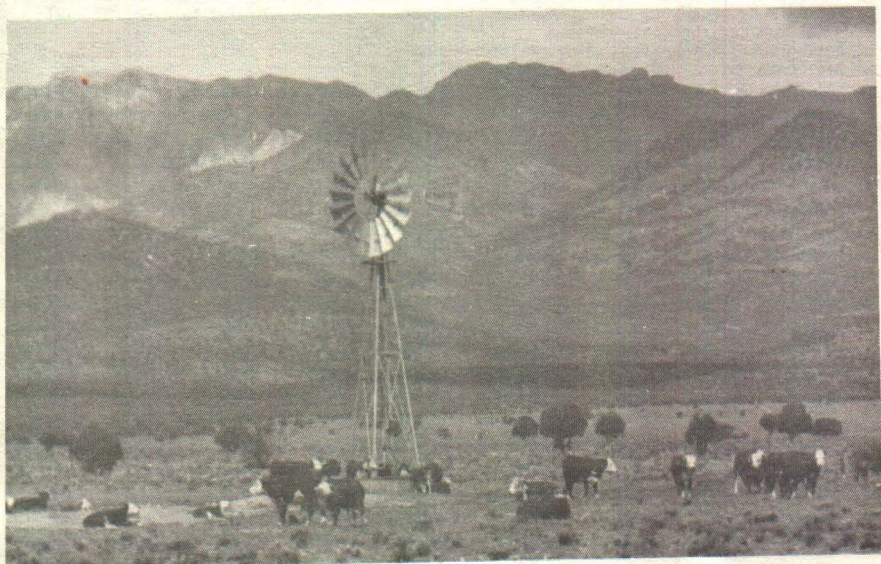
NUMBER OF LIVESTOCK AUTHORIZED TO GRAZE ON NATIONAL RESOURCE LANDS

DISTRICT	GRAZING YEAR 1974			GRAZING YEAR 1975		
	NUMBER OF CATTLE & HORSES	NUMBER OF SHEEP & GOATS	ACRES	NUMBER OF CATTLE & HORSES	NUMBER OF SHEEP & GOATS	ACRES
Elko	166,863	140,029	6,991,449	170,597	88,254	6,991,449
Winnemucca	66,131	32,660	7,600,031	65,460	19,566	7,600,031
Carson City	26,843	43,250	5,116,607	25,818	45,800	5,116,607
Ely	28,365	70,421	7,998,162	35,657	54,768	7,998,162
Las Vegas						
Section 3	13,430	18,135	5,896,482	23,448	19,651	5,896,482
Section 15	4,423	20	2,365,235	4,423	20	2,365,235
Battle Mountain	42,908	28,900	7,887,843	31,216	26,495	7,887,843
Susanville	20,106	7,999	1,431,976	20,438	9,000	1,431,976
Totals	369,069	341,414	45,287,785	377,057	263,554	45,287,785

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 NATIONAL RESOURCE LANDS DURING FISCAL YEAR 1975

<u>DISTRICT</u>	<u>GRASS SEEDING (Acres)</u>	<u>FENCING (Miles)</u>	<u>WATER STRUCTURE (Number)</u>
Elko	75	51	24
Winnemucca	---	2	7
Carson City	---	---	4
Ely	---	26	5
Las Vegas	---	18	---
Battle Mountain	3,592	6	2
Susanville	---	---	---
Totals	3,667	103	42

RANGE IMPROVEMENTS - 1936 TO 6/30/75

<u>DISTRICT</u>	<u>BRUSH CONTROL (Acres)</u>	<u>GRASS SEEDING (Acres)</u>	<u>FENCING (Miles)</u>	<u>WATER STRUCTURE (Number)</u>
Elko	5,560	18,228	815	271
Winnemucca	---	200	119	178
Carson City	---	110	183	237
Ely	---	4,700	203	136
Las Vegas	---	---	97	254
Battle Mountain	---	6,282	1,034	317
Susanville	---	---	60	35
Totals	5,560	29,520	2,511	1,428

RECREATION MANAGEMENT

Long-term objectives of the recreation program in Nevada are: to provide or protect the quality, quantity, and use of the recreation opportunities found on national resource lands for the people of Nevada and the nation; to develop guidelines for use; to develop areas of regional and national significance; to protect antiquity, environmental, and natural values. The short-term objective is to complete inventories to identify recreation resource potential to protect for future utilization.

Undeveloped and unrestricted recreational pursuits on national resource lands are favored by many Nevadans, such as: off-road vehicle challenges; hiking in areas of unaltered natural environments; horse and rider endurance events; 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 construction of new facilities. Ten developed campgrounds, listed below have been built. In Fiscal Year 75 four of these developed sites became part of our recreation fee program as allowed under Federal law. A total of \$14,000 collected in Fiscal Year 1975 returned to Nevada for use in maintaining and operating these areas.

BLM DEVELOPED RECREATION SITES

<u>DISTRICT</u>	<u>NAME OF SITE</u>	<u>NUMBER OF UNITS</u>	<u>OVERNIGHT FEE</u>
Elko	Ruby Marsh	35	\$ 1.00
	North Wildhorse	17	\$ 1.00
Winnemucca	---		
Carson City	Sportsman's Beach	17	\$ 1.00
	Tamarack Point	20	
	Indian Creek (Calif.)	30	\$ 2.00
Ely	Meadow Valley Wash	4	
Las Vegas	Willow Creek	7	
	Cold Creek	6	
	Willow Spring (day use only)	19	
Battle Mountain	Hickison Petroglyph	16	

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

<u>TYPE</u>	<u>TOTAL NUMBER TO DATE</u>	<u>TOTAL ACRES</u>	<u>NUMBER IN FY 74</u>	<u>PLANNED FOR FY 75</u>
Recreation Lands	8	91,905	0	0
Scenic Areas	2	18,888	1	0
ORV Open Areas	1	9,000	0	0
Natural Areas	50	79,489	1	0
Research Natural Areas	25	42,085	0	0
Primitive Areas	0	0	0	1

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

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 trails, international sail plane events, and horse and rider endurance contests.

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

RECREATION PERMITS ISSUED

<u>FY 72</u>	<u>FY 73</u>	<u>FY 74</u>	<u>FY 75</u>
34	41	54	54

CULTURAL RESOURCES 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 prehistoric, 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 national resource 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 these irreplaceable values owing to an expanding contemporary culture, the BLM has instituted a cultural resources management program to inventory, protect, and interpret this resource base for this and future generations.

Although it is a new BLM program, it is commanding much of our attention. All Bureau actions that may have a potentially adverse effect on known or unknown cultural resources now receive a professional level clearance as part of our environmental analysis 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 orders 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 MANAGEMENT PROGRAM PROGRESS REPORT

<u>Employment</u>	<u>FY 1974</u>	<u>FY 1975</u>
Archaeologists	0	1
Historians	0	0
Cultural Resources Inventory: (intensively assessed acres)	0	42,019 acres*

*Even though this figure is a dramatic increase over Fiscal Year 1974 accomplishments, it still represents less than 1/10th of 1 per cent of Nevada's national resource lands.



BICENTENNIAL

To recognize the 200th birthday of the United States, the BLM has chosen to monument one of Nevada's most colorful historic activities--the Pony Express. Crossing Nevada between the Goshute Indian Reservation and Genoa, the Pony Express route covers about 420 miles of the Silver State, about 80 per cent on national resource lands.

The "Pony," as it was often called, is an example of American courage, endurance, and determination. Carrying mail between East and West, 2,000 miles in only 10 days, the Pony provided a vital life line of communications and is credited with keeping California in the Union at the outbreak of the Civil War.

Despite its long-lived reputation, the completion of the transcontinental telegraph put the Pony Express out of business in October 1861 after only 18 months of operation.

The BLM's bicentennial program has three objectives:

1. Mark the location of the Pony Express route across Nevada with posts and signs by May, 1976. These posts are marked by an "XP," the Pony Express horses' brand.
2. Develop two highway waysides to provide the public a historic review of the Pony Express era.
3. Through public service announcements, brochures, films, and stories, acquaint as many Nevadans as possible with this exciting chapter of their State and national heritage.



WOODLAND MANAGEMENT

"Forests," as commonly thought of, are rare on national resource 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 almost 3,750 cords in Fiscal Year 1975.

SALE OF FOREST PRODUCTS

Product	FY 74		FY 75	
	Number	Value	Number	Value
<u>Christmas Trees (each)</u>				
Elko	216	\$ 216.00	306	\$ 306.00
Winnemucca	---	---	---	---
Carson City	680	680.00	1,082	1,082.00
Ely	50	50.00	49	49.00
Las Vegas	315	315.00	389	389.00
Battle Mountain	90	90.00	80	80.00
Totals	1,351	\$1,351.00	1,906	\$1,906.00
<u>Fuelwood (cords)</u>				
Elko	151	\$ 101.00	81	\$ 142.00
Winnemucca	---	---	6	3.00
Carson City	97	97.00	1,988	5,769.00
Ely	149	78.00	582	739.50
Las Vegas	36	36.00	1,054	2,754.00
Battle Mountain	7	7.00	32	58.00
Totals	440	\$ 319.00	3,743	\$9,465.50
<u>Line Posts (each)</u>				
Elko	2,973	\$ 476.45	3,660	\$ 694.50
Winnemucca	---	---	---	---
Carson City	1,800	280.50	2,235	401.50
Ely	7,053	1,087.95	7,829	1,500.50
Las Vegas	6,930	1,043.00	3,791	736.60
Battle Mountain	1,175	181.25	910	168.75
Totals	19,931	\$3,069.15	18,425	\$3,501.85
<u>Wildings (each)</u>				
Elko	---	---	10	\$ 100.00
Winnemucca	---	---	---	---
Carson City	23	\$ 23.00	---	---
Ely	1	1.00	---	---
Las Vegas	5	5.00	---	---
Battle Mountain	---	---	---	---
Totals	29	\$ 29.00	10	\$ 100.00
Total Value		\$4,768.15		\$14,973.35

WILD HORSE AND BURRO MANAGEMENT

This program was created with the passage of the Wild, Free-roaming Horse and Burro Act (Public Law 92-195) on December 15, 1971. That Federal law provided for the protection, management, and control of all wild free-roaming horses and burros on public lands by the Department of the Interior and Agriculture. The Department of Interior agency responsible for these animals is the BLM.

The BLM's goal is to provide uniform and effective direction for the management of these animals on national resource 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 if those claims were substantiated and approved, they were allowed to remove them. These are the animals described in the second half of the chart below. Round-ups for these horses were conducted in Fiscal Year 1975 and are expected to continue in Fiscal Year 1976.

Nationally, 50,000 horses and 14,000 burros live on national resource lands. The figures below indicate the portion in Nevada. Nevada's wild horses, then, amount to more than 50 per cent of the national total. We estimate their growth in some areas of the State to reach 18 to 25 per cent per year.

Wild, free-roaming horses and burros will be managed in accordance with BLM land use planning decisions, ensuring they will be considered as two of the multiple uses of national resource lands. Through this planning process, which includes the gathering of as much public input as possible, we are determining optimum numbers, areas the horses and burros should inhabit, and forage needs to be provided.



WILD FREE-ROAMING HORSES AND BURROS ON NATIONAL RESOURCE LANDS

District	Total			
	Number of Animals 1/		Number of Animals Claimed 2/	
	Horses	Burros	Horses	Burros
Elko	3,202	--	3,027	--
Winnemucca	7,044	120	--	--
Carson City	3,203	111	75	--
Ely	2,137	--	657	--
Las Vegas	2,424	449	126	50
Battle Mountain	3,858	11	1,383	--
Susanville	<u>3,158</u>	<u>207</u>	<u>320</u>	--
Total	25,026	898	5,588	50

1/ Data from complete inventory in 1975. Includes branded animals grazing in trespass which are not claimed.

2/ In accordance with the provisions of the Wild and Free-roaming Horse and Burro Act (Public Law 92-195) and subsequent Federal regulations.

MANPOWER

BLM NEVADA EMPLOYMENT FISCAL YEAR 1975

	<u>Permanent</u>	<u>WAE*</u>	<u>Part-time</u>	<u>Temporary</u>	<u>Total</u>
State Office	79	14	8	15	116
Elko	24	6	2	3	35
Winnemucca	22	5	3	2	32
Carson City	26	5	3	4	38
Ely	23	2	2	0	27
Las Vegas	29	7	0	2	38
Battle Mountain	24	9	0	1	34
Totals	227	48	18	27	320

*Work As Employed, not full-time

In Fiscal Year 1975, the BLM in Nevada gained 17 new positions to keep pace with growing resource and public demands. In the range program, mostly due to the upcoming environmental impact statements on grazing in Nevada, we hired six range conservationists. The new emphasis on energy brought us two realty specialists and four geologists. The burgeoning wild horse and burro program resulted in a natural resource specialist to handle the wild horse program in our Elko District Office. An outdoor recreation planner was hired in our Ely Office to manage that growing program. The remaining three positions (a fisheries biologist, archaeologist, and soil scientist) were created to fill obvious voids in those specialty areas.

BUILDINGS AND YARDS

BLM REAL PROPERTY IN NEVADA

<u>Location</u>	<u>Type of Building</u>	<u>GSA Leased</u>	<u>BLM Owned</u>
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
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
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
	Tonopah RAH Office & Residential Area		X
Reno	Nevada State Office	X	
	Electronic Office and Shop	X	

FIRE PROTECTION AND REHABILITATION

The effectiveness of the fire protection program depends largely on fire prevention, prompt detection, and aggressive, efficient suppression. The primary suppression objective is to prevent the uncontrolled spread of wildfire. A course of action for control is determined after careful consideration of many factors including economic and environmental. Any actions taken by BLM fire crews in response to fire reports are termed "fire actions". These include false alarms, fires on national resource lands, and fires on private land threatening national resource lands.

Most Nevada BLM fire actions occur between May 15 and October 31. They are initiated by BLM district fire control organizations. These include fire dispatch offices, pumpers with trained crews, and an efficient communication system. The system provides a means for requesting and dispatching additional men, equipment, and supplies when needed. Fire actions are classified by the size of the burned area as shown in the following table. BLM fire actions during calendar year 1975 are summarized in the following table:

District	Number of Fire Actions				Acres Burned		
	9 Acres or Less	10-99 Acres	More Than 100 Acres	Total	BLM	Other Ownership	Total
	Elko	56	7	3	66	15,014	9,509
Winnemucca	56	7	5	68	8,867	6,161	15,028
Carson City	118	10	3	131	521	558	1,079
Ely	47	0	1	48	106	2	108
Las Vegas	63	8	5	76	9,178	54	9,232
Battle Mountain	37	2	1	40	231	13	244
Totals	377	34	18	429	33,917	16,297	50,214
Percentage	88	8	4	100	68	32	100

FIRE REHABILITATION COMPLETED AS OF 6/30/75

District	Seeding		Fence Const.		Fence Maint.	
	Acres	Cost	Miles	Cost	Miles	Cost
Elko	1,800	\$23,500	1.5	\$2,000	---	---
Winnemucca	4,560	39,936	---	---	---	---
Carson City	1,483	14,502	---	---	32	\$2,471
Ely	10,200	56,000	---	---	---	---
Las Vegas	---	---	---	---	---	---
Battle Mountain	---	---	---	---	---	---
Totals	18,043	133,938	1.5	\$2,000	32	\$2,471

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



CONSTRUCTION

ROADS

BLM road construction status in Nevada is as follows:

<u>District</u>	<u>Miles Constructed During FY 1975</u>	<u>Total Miles Constructed Through 6/30/75</u>
Elko	---	14 (7 Surfacing)
Winnemucca	---	68 (23 Surfacing)
Carson City	---	None
Ely	---	28 (5 Surfacing)
Las Vegas	---	7 (Surfacing)
Battle Mountain	---	None
Total	---	117 (42 Surfacing)

BUILDINGS

Design of a Visitor Center for the Red Rock Canyon Recreation Lands was accomplished during Fiscal Year 1974. A construction start is anticipated in Fiscal Year 1976.

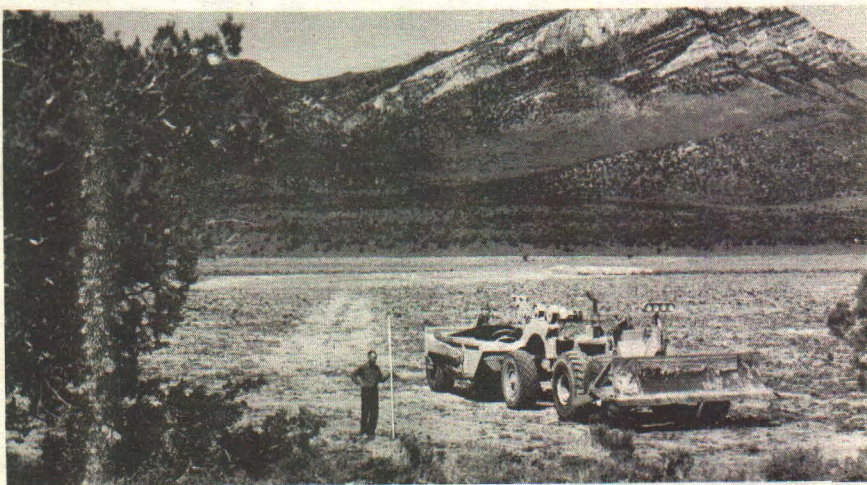
MAINTENANCE

Maintenance funds are used for building maintenance, recreation facility maintenance, and routine and emergency road maintenance. In Fiscal Year 1975, the following expenditures were made:

Road Maintenance for Total BLM Road Net of 10,000 miles	\$243,000
Building Maintenance	54,800
Recreation Facility Maintenance	165,100

The following mileage of BLM roads was maintained in Fiscal Year 1975:

<u>DISTRICT</u>	<u>FY 1975 (Miles)</u>
Elko	452
Winnemucca	436
Carson City	340
Ely	199
Las Vegas	131
Battle Mountain	148
Total	1,706



CADASTRAL SURVEY

Cadastral surveys are the official government surveys of national resource lands and are conducted by the Cadastral Survey Branch of the BLM's Nevada State Office. The long range goal of the BLM cadastral survey program is to completely survey Nevada's national resource lands. 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 national resource 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 1975, four BLM survey crews surveyed section lines enclosing 267,290 acres. Because of the vast land area in Nevada, the completion of surveys and necessary resurveys on national resource lands will require another 200 years. This work is significant both in terms of today's management needs on the national resource lands and as a basis for resolving future needs.

SURVEY ACCOMPLISHMENTS

<u>Item</u>	<u>FY 1974</u>	<u>FY 1975</u>
Acres surveyed	7,228	5,036
Acres resurveyed	288,843	262,254
Acres unsurveyed	18,807,474	18,802,438
Corners remonumented--		
U.S. Forest Service	-0-	52
Mineral Surveys	1*	7**
Plats accepted	28	25
Acres surveyed to present	51,447,486	51,482,522***

*One survey consisting of 22 claims

**Seven surveys consisting of 75 claims

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

