

77

**BUREAU OF
LAND MANAGEMENT**

**NEVADA
STATISTICS
1977**



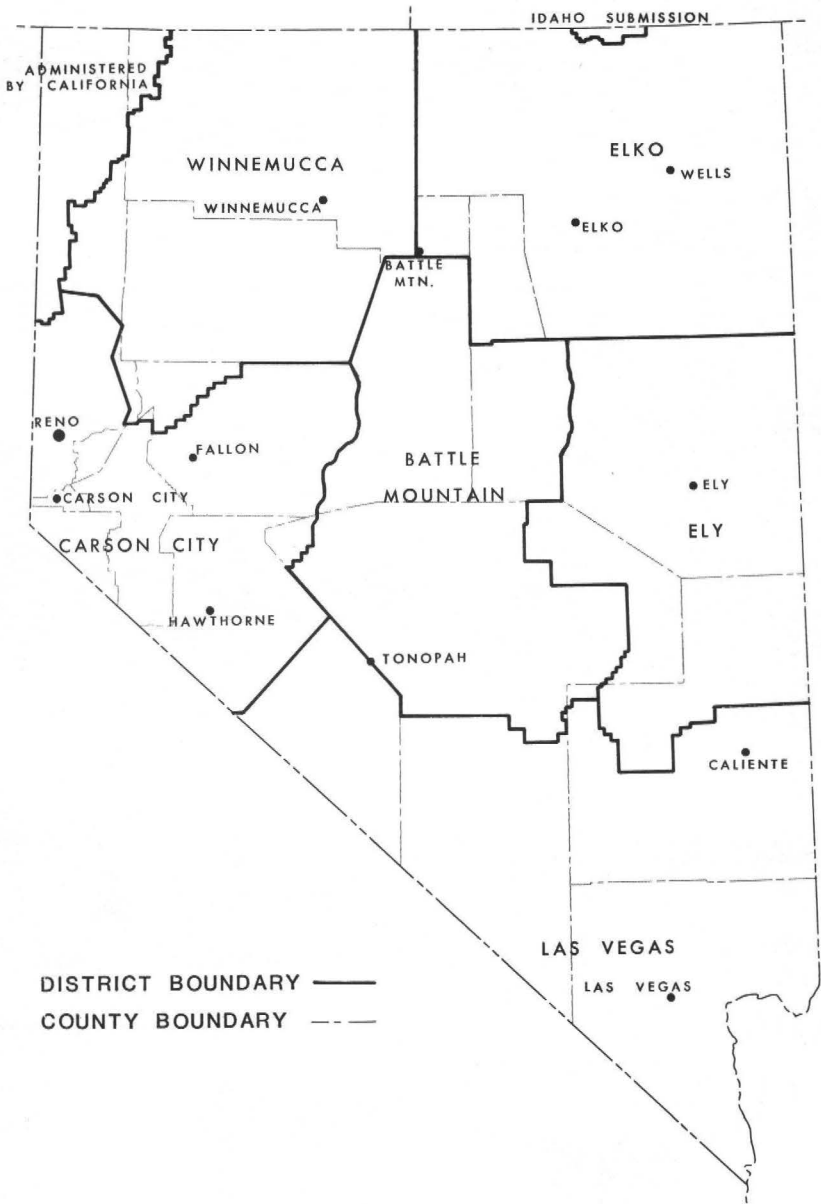
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
NEVADA STATE OFFICE

1977 NEVADA BLM STATISTICS

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This booklet contains information and statistics about the Bureau of Land Management in Nevada. Fiscal Year 1977 covers the 12-month period from October 1, 1976 to September 30, 1977. Because of a change in the fiscal year from a July through June cycle to an October through September cycle, fiscal Year 1976 covers a 15-month period from July 1, 1975 to September 30, 1976.



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, 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, wild 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 hearing 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, 1976, to September 30, 1977, our Fiscal Year 1977. For reference purposes, figures for Fiscal Year 1976 are also included in many sections. This period covered the time from July 1, 1975, to September 30, 1976. This 15-month fiscal year was the result of a change Congress requested to bring the Federal fiscal years, previously stretching from July 1 through June 30, more into line with its legislative cycles.

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 cubic yard = .7646 cubic meters

1 ton = .9072 metric tons
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
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	Vacant	784-5311
Secretary	Vienna A. Wolder	
Clerk Typist	Mary Lou Fitch	
Public Information Specialist	Robert J. Goodman	
Public Information Specialist	Janet M. Bedrosian	

PLANNING & ENVIRONMENTAL COORDINATION STAFF

Provides guidance for operations 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 all other agencies and public programming and planning groups; and evaluates all program activities in regard to goals, policies and objectives.

Chief, Planning & Environmental Coordination Staff	Stuart W. Gearhart	784-5448
Secretary	Alice B. Williams	
Environmental Coordination Section Chief	Bill Calkins	
Regional Economist	Judy Nelson	
Regional Planner	Jack Seley	
Environmental Coordinator	Bob Bales	

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	Hugh Harper	
Range Management	Geren Long	
Allotment Management Plans	Loren Brazell	
Wildlife	Vacant	
Watershed	Loren Brazell	
Wild Horses and Burros	Ross Ferris	
Fisheries	Osborne Casey	
Studies	Don Jarvis	
Soils	Lyle Linnell	
Chief, Lands, Minerals, and Recreation	John Gregg	784-5651
Minerals	Vacant	
Lands	Richard G. Morrison	
Recreation	Stephen Smith	
Archaeology	Robert York	
Geothermal	Norm Melvin	

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
Chief, Cadastral Branch	Lacel E. Bland	784-5278
Chief, Lands & Minerals	Roger Jarrell	784-5703
Lands Transactions	Vacant	784-5703
Minerals Transactions	Williams K. Stowers	784-5283
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	784-5492
Program Analyst	Fred Weech	
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 McCold	784-5487
Library	Patsy McDuffie	784-5485
Dockets	Opal Berlin	784-5445
Reproduction	Cal Robinson	784-5492
Accounts	Elaine Long	784-5486
Public Contact	Emagene DeWitt	784-5496

BLM DISTRICT OFFICES

Elko District Office 2002 Idaho St. Elko, Nevada 89801	District Manager Eugene A. Moore	738-4071
Winnemucca District Office 705 E. 4th Street Winnemucca, Nevada 89445	District Manager Chester E. Conard	623-3676
Carson City District Office Suite 335, Capital Plaza 1050 E. Williams Carson City, Nevada 89701	District Manager Vacant	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 JUNE 30, 1975

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 86 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	5,112,567.0	7.23
Soil Conservation Service	.2	*
Department Subtotal	<u>5,112,567.2</u>	
Department of Health, Education, and Welfare		
Health Services Administration	.2	*
Department of Interior		
Fish and Wildlife Service	2,202,045.3	
Geological Survey	70.8	
Bureau of Indian Affairs	7,810.8	
Bureau of Land Management	48,375,677.5	
Bureau of Mines	22.6	
National Park Service	262,321.3	
Bureau of Reclamation	920,331.4	
Department Subtotal	<u>51,768,279.7</u>	73.18
Department of Transportation		
Federal Aviation Administration	1,968.7	*
Department of Defense		
Air Force	2,896,899.0	
Army	8,272.0	
Navy	211,971.7	
Corps of Engineers	671.0	
Department Subtotal	<u>3,117,813.7</u>	4.41
Other Federal Agencies		
Energy Research & Development Administration	819,581.8	1.16
General Services Administration	24.9	*
U.S. Postal Service	4.3	*
Veterans Administration	12.5	*
Totals	<u>60,820,253.0</u>	<u>85.98</u>

*Less than one per cent.

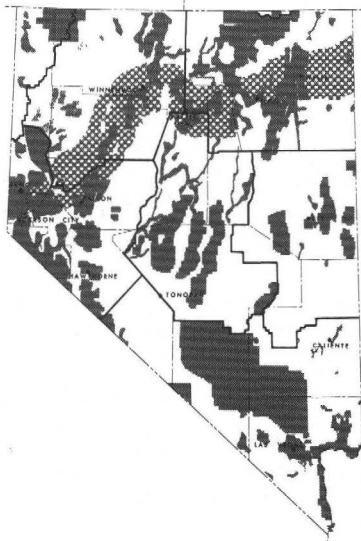
**Total of BLM administered lands listed here differs from that on the opposite page because of compilation date differences. These figures are current as of June 30, 1975, the BLM figures on the opposite page September 30, 1977. This difference is due to the time lag in reporting of all Federal agencies and the change in the fiscal year.

**PUBLIC LANDS IN NEVADA
BY COUNTY
AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 1977**

COUNTY	PUBLIC LANDS* MANAGED BY BLM	TOTAL ACREAGE IN COUNTY	PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL ACRES MANAGED BY BLM
Carson City	42,721	97,920	43.6
Churchill	2,295,261	3,144,320	73.0
Clark	3,479,461**	5,173,760	67.3**
Douglas	179,718	480,640	37.4
Elko	6,780,309	10,995,840	61.7
Esmeralda	2,210,877***	2,284,800	96.8***
Eureka	2,025,736	2,676,480	75.7
Humboldt	4,303,466	6,210,560	69.3
Lander	3,020,197	3,597,440	84.0
Lincoln	5,719,528	6,816,000	83.9
Lyon	712,465	1,295,360	55.0
Mineral	1,693,078**	2,455,680	68.9**
Nye	6,722,414	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	4,365,158	5,699,200	76.6
Totals	49,118,324**	70,745,600	69.4**

*These figures include lands within and outside grazing districts, reserved lands and pending land transfers. They exclude any private land administered by BLM by joint agreement and any land administered by other Federal agencies on which BLM administers grazing.

**Acreage and percentage increases do not reflect any Federal acquisitions but are the result of re-computation of figures based on BLM land use planning data.



BY BLM DISTRICT

DISTRICT	TOTAL ACRES MANAGED BY BLM
Elko	7,387,269
Winnemucca	8,253,487
Carson City	5,344,928*
Ely	8,008,966
Las Vegas	10,271,288
Battle Mountain	8,412,970
Boise	52,182**
Susanville	1,433,009***
Total	49,164,099*

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

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

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

EXPENDITURES

INVESTMENTS	FY 76*	FY 77
Range, Soil and Water Improvement	\$ 1,087,700	\$ 914,700
Facility Construction	5,000	9,900
Road Construction and Acquisition	144,000	92,900
Maintenance of Road and Facilities	765,400	607,700
RESOURCE PROTECTION		
Fire Prevention	410,800	327,300
Fire Suppression	1,903,400	1,205,800
MANAGEMENT		
Lands and Minerals	1,560,100	1,317,500
Range Management	2,065,300	2,246,800
Forest Management	51,400	54,400
Cadastral Survey	445,600	262,300
Recreation	343,400	327,300
Wildlife Habitat	353,300	413,900
Program Development	2,148,800	1,208,400
CONTRIBUTIONS		
	42,300	49,700
Totals	<u>\$11,326,500</u>	<u>\$9,038,600</u>

RECEIPTS

SOURCE	FY 76*	FY 77
Mineral Leases and Permits (including geothermal)	\$ 2,708,422	\$5,632,560
Sale of Lands and Materials		
Timber	42,067	37,379
Land	1,229,595	125,448
Geothermal	1,148,032	(Moved to mineral leasing)
Grazing, Section 3***	3,002,022	2,937,785
Grazing, Section 15****	55,933	66,918
Fees and Commissions	96,011	256,815
Rights-of-Way	128,779	89,236
Rent of Land	5,243	10,926
Other	189,549	30,570
Totals	<u>\$ 8,605,653</u>	<u>\$9,187,817</u>

NEVADA PERCENTAGES

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

SOURCE	FY 76*	FY 77
Mineral Leases	\$ 1,036,911	\$2,903,049
Sale of Land and Minerals	96,788	6,675
Grazing, Section 3***	187,629	367,223
Grazing, Section 15****	27,966	33,459
Totals	<u>1,349,294</u>	<u>3,310,406</u>

*Special note: FY 1976 covers a 15-month period from July 1, 1975 to September 30, 1976.

***Section 3 refers to grazing within grazing districts.

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

IN LIEU OF TAXES PAYMENTS

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. Also figured into the formula are other Federal payments made, including the percentages of public land grazing fees, mineral leasing fees and other monies paid annually to the State (see page 8 for a breakdown of the payment for Fiscal Year 1977).

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 77

COUNTY	PAYMENT
Carson City	\$ 5,129
Churchill	369,027
Clark	542,139
Douglas	167,557
Elko	450,000
Esmeralda	37,400
Eureka	53,600
Humboldt	308,000
Lander	149,600
Lincoln	132,350
Lyon	351,355
Mineral	285,299
Nye	282,000
Pershing	136,600
Storey	8,868
Washoe	853,042
White Pine	350,000
Total	<u>\$4,481,966</u>

MANPOWER

BLM NEVADA EMPLOYMENT FY 77

	PERMANENT	WAE*	PART-TIME	TEMPORARY	TOTALS
State Office	95	29	7	18	149
Elko	26	13	0	0	39
Winnemucca	27	19	1	6	53
Carson City	31	20	0	10	61
Ely	26	14	3	2	45
Las Vegas	32	16	1	3	52
Battle Mountain	24	23	0	1	48
Totals	<u>261</u>	<u>134</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>40</u>	<u>447</u>

* When Actually Employed, not full-time

Increasing workloads brought on by court-ordered environmental statements and new program thrusts called for in the Federal Land Policy and Management Act resulted in the addition of 71 new jobs for the BLM in Nevada. Due to position shifts and normal attrition, however, the net gain of employees in Fiscal Year 1977 was only 23 people over the 1976 level. Most of these newcomers were range conservationists, wildlife biologists, geologists, land specialists, outdoor recreation planners and soil scientists. Because of the increased wild horse roundup activity, the BLM also hired several wild horse wranglers. Other professionals added were archaeologists, regional economists and environmental coordinators among others. Since the BLM was given law enforcement authority under the Federal Land Policy and Management Act, we also hired our first criminal investigator in Fiscal Year 1977.

**BUILDINGS AND YARDS
BLM REAL PROPERTY IN NEVADA**

LOCATION	TYPE OF BUILDING	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
	Tonopah Resource Area Office & Residential Area		X
Reno	Nevada State Office	X	
	Electronic Office and Shop	X	

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. The planning system facilitates resource management within available manpower and funds. 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. The Bureau's planning process consists of planning need identification, resource inventory, analysis, management proposals, decisions and implementation and use.

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 combinations 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. Final MFP decisions are published in a summary brochure.

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 1977, emphasis was shifted from completion of MFPs to gathering of needed basic resource inventory data. This was done because more in depth resource data is needed to meet the Bureau's commitment to do 14 environmental statements on the effects of grazing over the next 11 years (for further information, see Range Management section, page 20).

Passage of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act also brought changes to the BLM's land use planning effort. Changes in policy and procedures mandated by the Act will be incorporated into all future long-term plans and amendments made to existing plans where necessary.

We've completed, as of September 30, 1977, MFPs on almost 80 percent of the public lands in the State. Additional status information is shown in the following table.

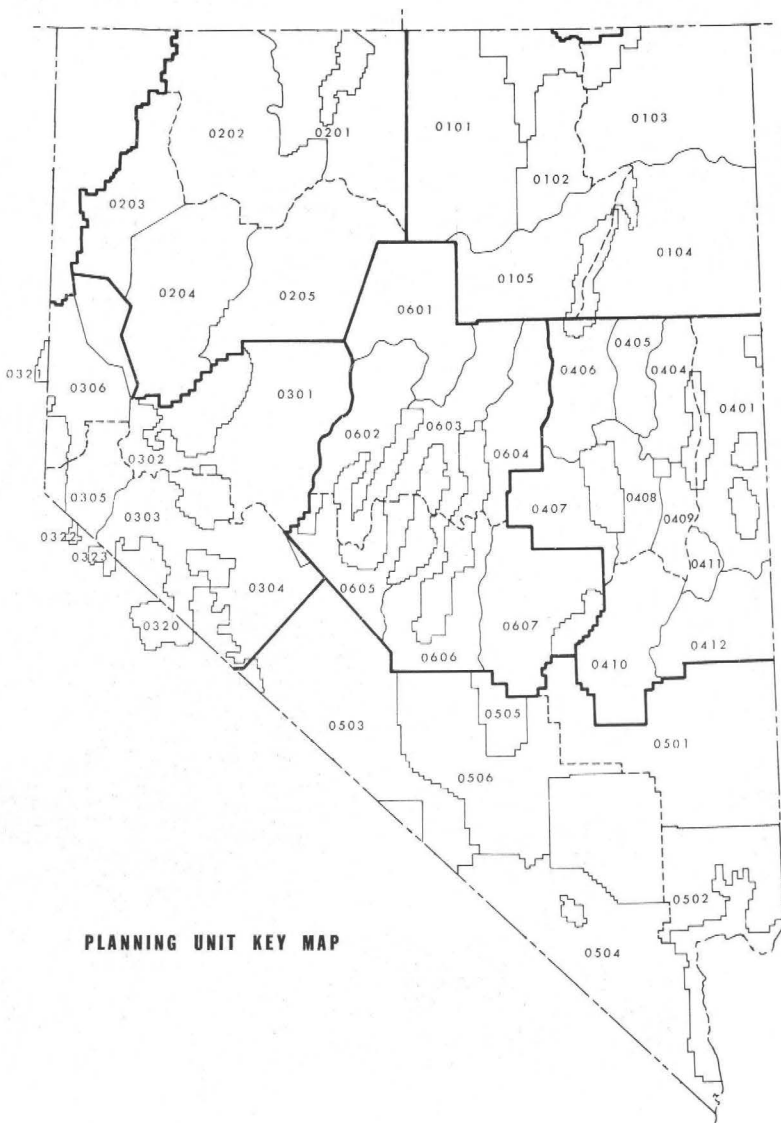


TOTAL MFP COMPLETION THROUGH FY 77

PLANNING AREAS		PLANNING UNITS		PUBLIC LAND ACRES	
TOTAL	COMPLETED	TOTAL	COMPLETED	TOTAL	COMPLETED
21	16	41	31	47,678,908*	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. (see page 00 for details.)

**Revised figure based on new acreage data.



PLANNING UNIT KEY MAP

ADMINISTRATIVE AND MANAGEMENT DIVISIONS

ELKO DISTRICT

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

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

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 & Test PA
0505-Mustang Range PU
0506-Withdrawal 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 PU
0305-Pine Nut PU
0322-Markleeville 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 - 22
Planning Units - 41

*Located in California

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 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 DEEDS ISSUED

KIND	FY 76		FY 77	
	NO.	ACRES	NO.	ACRES
Mineral	10	1,455	1	37
Desert Land	2	640	1	320
Public Sale	18	2,006	5	435
Recreation & Public Purpose	2	65	2	15
Exchange	1	5,790	4	421
Small Tract	6	15	—	—
Other Entries	7	176	—	—
Totals	46	10,147	13	1,228

LAND LEASES IN EFFECT SEPTEMBER 30, 1977

KIND	NO.	ACRES	ANNUAL RENTAL
Recreation & Public Purpose	62	5,173	\$4,544.34
Mining Claim Occupancy	1	3	25.00
Airport	30	12,973	340.00
Small Tract	3	15	281.00
Totals	96	18,164	\$5,190.34

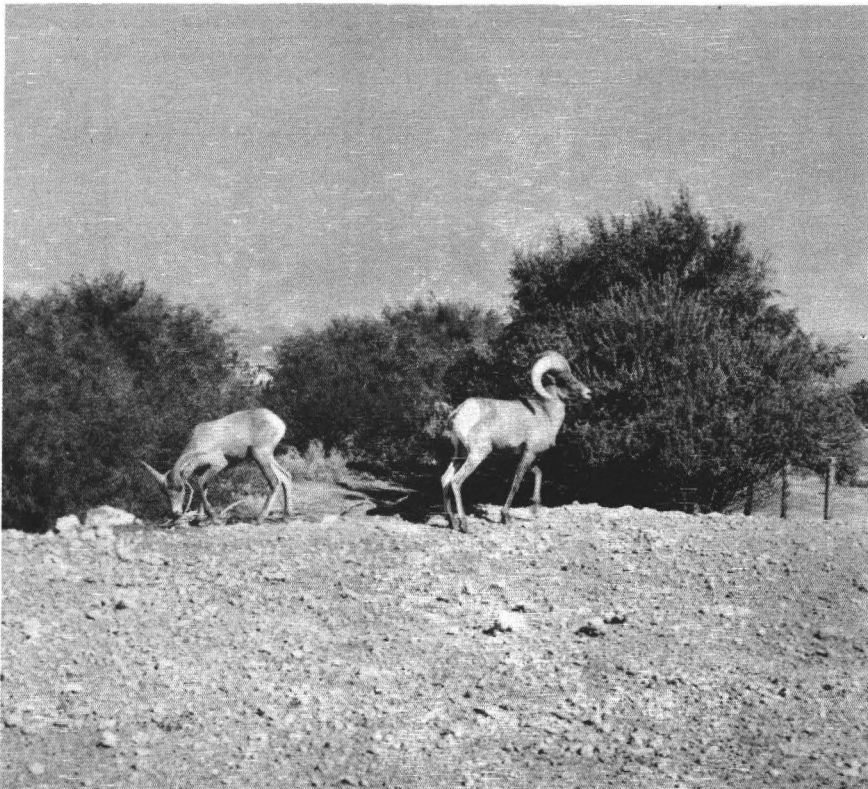
WILDLIFE HABITAT MANAGEMENT

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).*

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 FISH STREAM HABITAT	NO. OF HABITAT MGMT. PLANS
Elko	5,086,000	7,388,000	6,000	141	6
Winnemucca	2,873,344	7,900,000	3,000	149	9
Carson City	2,154,000	5,000,000	3,840	15	6
Ely	4,703,000	5,575,000	12,000	35	7
Las Vegas	6,000,000	9,000,000	1,300	15	5
Battle Mountain	3,504,106	5,826,984	994	163	4
Susanville	990,914	1,056,975	15,500	20	1
Totals	25,311,364	41,746,959	42,634	538	38

*U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Endangered and Threatened Wildlife list July 1, 1977.

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. 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 or 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 nonprofit organizations, by free-use permits.

Several changes affecting mining and minerals on the public lands took place in Fiscal Year 1977.

A new oil field was located in Railroad Valley in Nye County and significantly added to Nevada's oil production. The number of producing leases and the royalties (a percentage of the profits) paid are listed below.

As required by the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976, miners began recording their claims on public lands with the BLM this fiscal year. The regulations implementing that portion of the Act went into effect on January 27, 1977, and during the remainder of the fiscal year, 8,682 claims were filed. The job promises to be a big one for BLM since it's estimated 75,000 mining claims exist on the public lands in Nevada. Once completed, however, all mining claims in Nevada for the first time will be recorded in one central location for public use.

MINERAL LEASES AND PERMITS IN EFFECT

	NO.	FY 77 ACREAGE		YEARLY RENTAL
Oil and Gas Leases	4,330	6,154,730		\$4,276,901.97
Geothermal Leases	370	611,503		661,594.32
Sodium Leases	11	15,327		1,158.00
Sodium Permits	4	7,680		1,920.25
Potassium Leases	11	16,600		15,802.00
Potassium Permits	3	3,651		912.75
Other (Special leases on public lands for silica sand and sand and gravel)	2	2,728		420.00
Totals	4,731	6,812,219		\$4,958,709.29

OIL AND GAS LEASES IN PRODUCTION

NO.	LOCATION	FY 77 ROYALTIES
9	Nye County (Railroad Valley)	\$519,209.84

MINING CLAIMS RECORDED DURING FY 77

NO.
8,682

MINERAL PATENTS ISSUED DURING FY 77

NO.	ACREAGE
1	37.27

MINERAL MATERIAL SALES FY 77

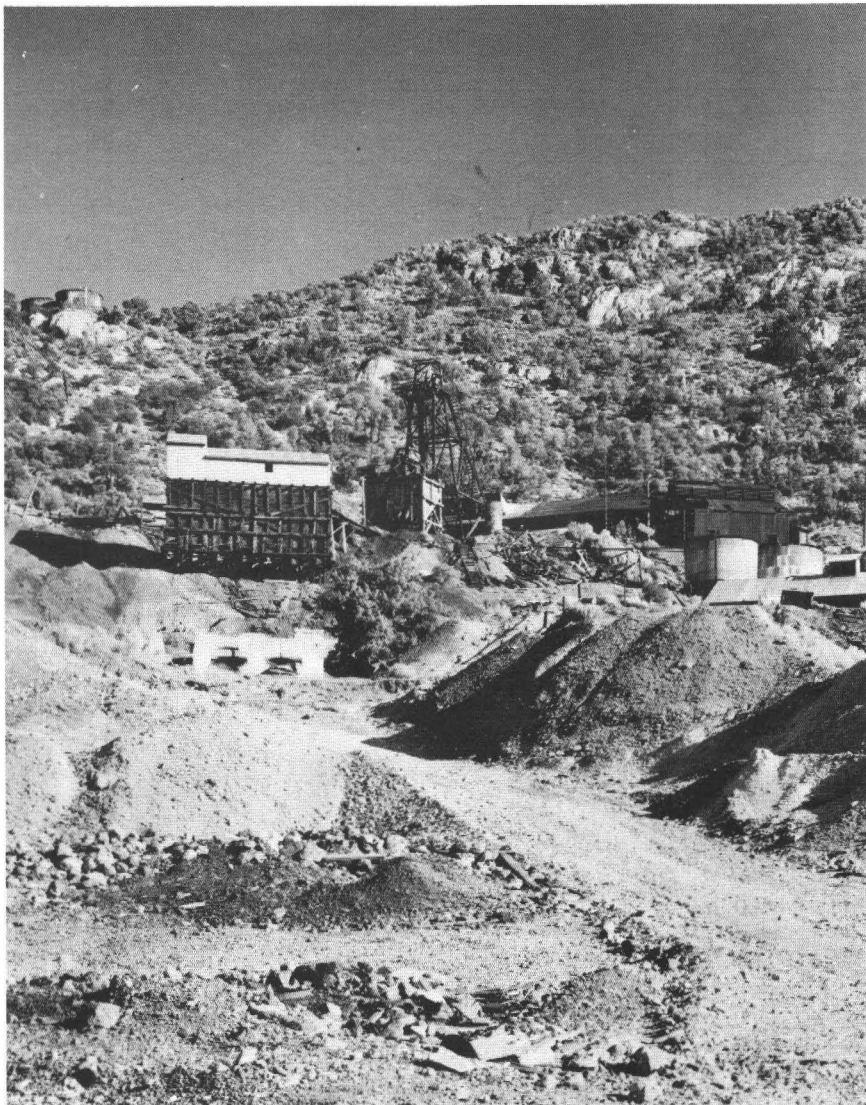
MINERAL	AMOUNT SOLD	VALUE
Sand and Gravel	110,447 cubic yards	\$22,646.63
Common Borrow	7,747 cubic yards	965.40
Decomposed Granite	54,533 cubic yards	10,741.46
Building Stone	405 tons	203.10
Facing Stone	54 tons	5.40
Top Soil	1,319 cubic yards	258.02
Total		\$34,820.01

FREE USE MATERIAL TO STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS

MINERAL	NO. OF PERMITS	AMOUNT OF MATERIAL
Sand and Gravel	34	2,983,428 cubic yards
Common Borrow	6	389,499 cubic yards
Decomposed Granite	1	200 cubic yards

OIL AND GAS LEASES IN EFFECT BY COUNTY FY 77

COUNTY	NUMBER OF LEASES	ACRES
Churchill	184	263,807
Clark	107	70,118
Elko	645	1,219,045
Esmeralda	11	10,062
Eureka	286	516,415
Lander	9	10,556
Lincoln	323	655,587
Mineral	7	3,625
Nye	1,525	1,390,157
Pershing	3	3,100
Washoe	1	1,155
White Pine	<u>1,229</u>	<u>2,011,103</u>
Totals	4,330	6,154,730



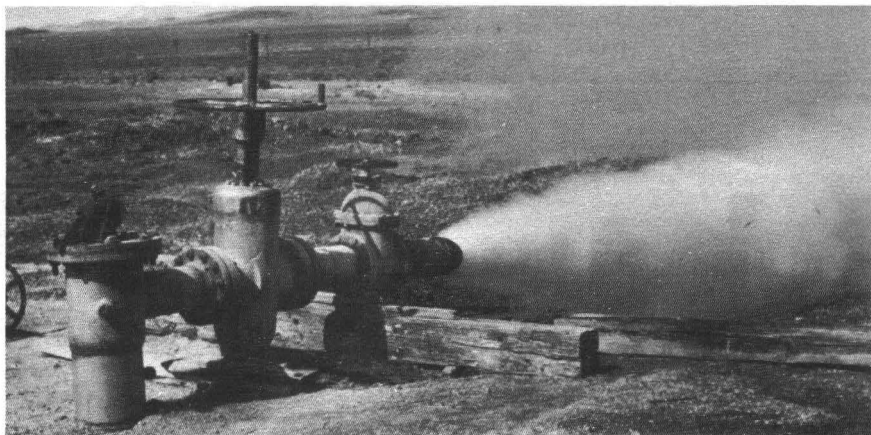
GEOTHERMAL ENERGY

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. Nevada has issued approximately 40 percent of all noncompetitive leases issued nationally to date and maintained an active competitive bid lease sale schedule throughout Fiscal Year 1977.



COMPETITIVE GEOTHERMAL LEASE SALES FY 77

KNOWN GEOTHERMAL RESOURCE AREA SALES	NO. OF LEASES	ACREAGE LEASED	AMOUNT OF BONUS BID
Pinto Hot Springs, Warm Springs	1	1,311.90	\$ 11,282.34
Kyle Hot Springs			
Darrough Hot Springs (Reoffer)	1	2,400.48	8,113.64
Baltazor, Dixie Valley (Reoffer)	11	21,234.53	240,031.20
Leach Hot Springs, Colado (Reoffer)	6	12,886.21	54,144.84
Totals	19	37,833.12	\$313,572.02

NONCOMPETITIVE LEASES ISSUED FY 77

TOTAL LEASES ISSUED	39	ACREAGE	73,654
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GEOTHERMAL LEASES IN EFFECT BY COUNTY FY 77

COUNTY	NUMBER OF LEASES		ACRES	
	NON-COM- PETITIVE	COM- PETITIVE	NON-COM- PETITIVE	COM- PETITIVE
Churchill	109	23	183,501	37,617
Douglas	2	—	2,191	—
Elko	6	1	8,464	2,418
Esmeralda	12	1	24,446	2,546
Eureka	10	7	7,786	9,474
Humboldt	41	—	77,608	—
Lander	10	5	19,092	6,437
Lyon	11	6	12,311	8,439
Mineral	10	—	14,203	—
Nye	17	1	30,777	1,311
Pershing	42	12	64,944	23,666
Washoe	19	9	22,642	14,492
White Pine	16	—	37,138	—
Totals	305	65	505,103	106,400

SOIL AND WATERSHED MANAGEMENT

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.

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 FY 77

DISTRICT	BRUSH CONTROL (ACRES)	GRASS SEEDING (ACRES)	FENCING (MILES)	WATER STRUCTURE (NUMBER)	SOIL SURVEYS (ACRES)
Elko	—	—	—	—	135,000
Winnemucca	—	—	—	—	62,000
Carson City	—	—	—	—	—
Ely	2,300	2,300	12	—	—
Las Vegas	—	—	4	—	237,000
Battle Mountain	—	—	—	—	613,000
Susanville	—	—	—	—	260,000
Totals	2,300	2,300	16	—	1,307,000

TOTAL RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND CONSERVATION WORK 1936 THROUGH SEPTEMBER 30, 1977

DISTRICT	BRUSH CONTROL (ACRES)	GRASS SEEDING (ACRES)	FENCING (MILES)	WATER STRUCTURE (NUMBER)	SOIL SURVEYS (ACRES)
Elko	70,731	382,787	2,104	565	1,266,726
Winnemucca	76,315	78,758	1,855	942	865,049
Carson City	25,365	21,380	1,557	929	1,142,919
Ely	14,140	20,281	1,596	352	2,834,156
Las Vegas	23,780	27,518	1,024	245	7,491,490
Battle Mountain	19,755	109,630	921	242	3,022,171
Susanville	14,430	11,487	524	282	1,532,226
Totals	244,516	651,841	9,581	3,557	18,154,737

RANGE MANAGEMENT

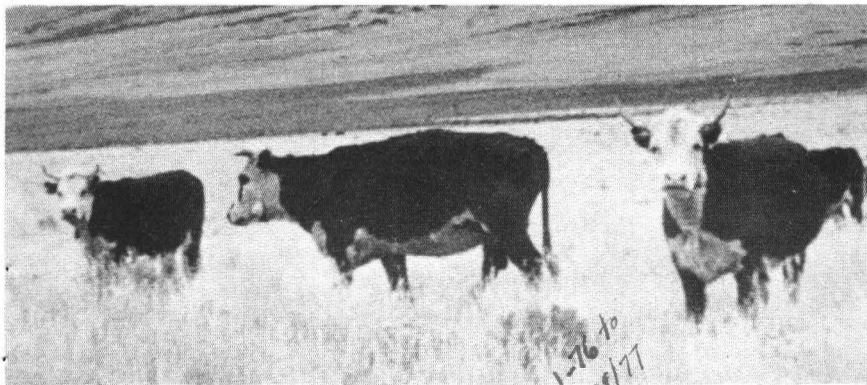
The range management program includes inventory, evaluation and management of the range resource on public lands used by domestic livestock, wildlife, wild horses and burros. The program involves authorizing and supervising grazing use, developing and maintaining supporting livestock management facilities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

The long-range objectives are to manage Nevada's public rangeland to: achieve identified multiple use objectives, which include improvement of the vegetative resource condition and enhancement of environmental values, by rangeland management techniques; providing 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 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 statements to analyze the possible effects of grazing on Nevada's 49 million acres of public lands. There will be 14 impact statements prepared in Nevada over the next 11 years. (As of September 30, 1977, this change, from the originally ordered 18 statements to 14 was still being considered by the court and is not yet definite.)

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 BLM is trying 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 1976 and 1977; Grazing Year 1976 ran from March 1, 1976 to February 28, 1977. 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 1976		GRAZING YEAR 1977	
	NUMBER OF LICENSEES	ANIMAL UNIT MONTHS	NUMBER OF LICENSEES	ANIMAL UNIT MONTHS
Elko	189	679,350	176	669,330
Winnemucca	102	324,522	111	330,050
Carson City	110	176,203	91	155,646
Ely	115	288,627	108	289,141
Las Vegas				
Section 3	125	104,484	121	101,314
Section 15	17	22,731	20	41,675
Battle Mountain	81	382,619	79	376,009
Susanville	48	100,842	67	91,792
Boise	6	4,135	7	4,610
Totals	793	2,094,513	780	2,059,567

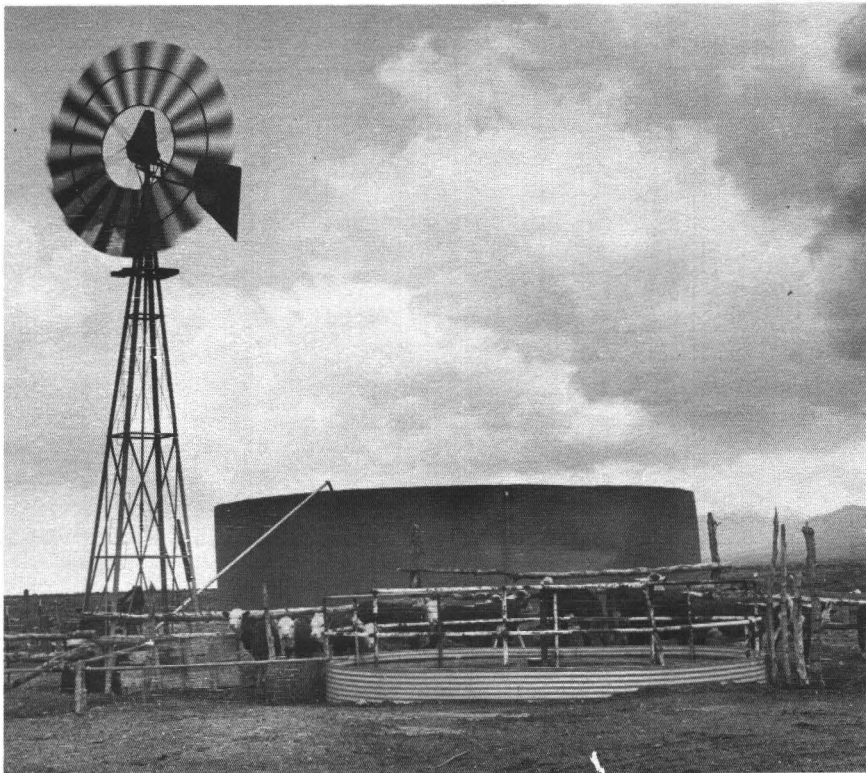
NUMBER OF LIVESTOCK AUTHORIZED TO GRAZE ON PUBLIC LANDS

DISTRICT	GRAZING YEAR 1976		GRAZING YEAR 1977	
	NUMBER OF CATTLE & HORSES	NUMBER OF SHEEP & GOATS	NUMBER OF CATTLE & HORSES	NUMBER OF SHEEP & GOATS
Elko	167,162	66,276	147,980	75,555
Winnemucca	64,636	10,970	61,382	10,762
Carson City	22,167	43,950	15,710	28,999
Ely	40,429	77,225	34,743	58,724
Las Vegas				
Section 3	24,244	3,724	131,138	7,000
Section 15	4,256	8	4,774	20
Battle Mountain	42,357	26,026	51,330	29,675
Susanville	19,052	5,075	19,866	5,000
Boise	4,235	-	4,314	-
Totals	388,538	233,254	471,237	215,735

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 77

DISTRICT	GRASS SEEDING (ACRES)	FENCING (MILES)	WATER STRUCTURE (NUMBER)
Elko	—	—	6
Winnemucca	—	36	3
Carson City	—	1	—
Ely	—	1	—
Las Vegas	—	21	1
Battle Mountain	—	66	1
Susanville	—	2	24
Totals	—	127	35

RANGE IMPROVEMENTS — 1936 TO 9/30/77

DISTRICT	GRASS SEEDING (ACRES)	FENCING (MILES)	WATER STRUCTURE (NUMBER)
Elko	18,232	859	308
Winnemucca	292	176	195
Carson City	132	184	244
Ely	4,725	214	136
Las Vegas	—	155	273
Battle Mountain	6,339	1,104	323
Susanville	—	107	81
Totals	29,720	2,799	1,560

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 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. The short-term objective is to complete inventories to identify recreation resource potential to protect for future utilization. The Federal Land Policy and Management Act added one more dimension: identification and interim management of roadless areas pending their study for suitability or nonsuitability for management under the Wilderness Act of 1964.

Unrestricted recreational pursuits on undeveloped public 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 constructing new facilities. Nine developed campgrounds, listed below, have been built. Three of these developed sites are part of our recreation fee program as allowed under Federal law. A total of \$43,315 collected in Fiscal Year 1977 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
Winnemucca Carson City	—	—	—
	Sportsman's Beach	17	—
Ely	Tamarack Point*	20	—
	Indian Creek (Calif.)	29	\$2.00
Las Vegas	—	—	—
	Willow Creek	16	—
Battle Mountain	Cold Creek	6	—
	Willow Spring* (day use only)	19	—
	Hickison Petroglyph**	21	—

*No water suitable for drinking

**No water

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 77	PLANNED FOR FY 78
Recreation Lands	8	91,905	1	1
Scenic Areas	2	18,888	—	—
ORV Open Areas	1	9,000	—	—
ORV Closures	1	16,000	1	—
Natural Areas	50	79,489	—	—
Research Natural Areas	25	42,085	—	—
Primitive Areas	—	—	—	—
Archaeological Areas	—	—	—	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 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 72	FY 73	FY 74	FY 75	FY 76	FY 77
34	41	54	54	72	76

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 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 this 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 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 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."

In Fiscal Year 1977 research excavations under contracts with the University of Nevada, Reno, were completed for the Cold Springs and Sand Springs Pony Express stations in western Nevada. The Cold Springs station was stabilized and is now open to the public. Stabilization work at the Sand Springs station is scheduled to begin in Fiscal Year 1978. An interpretative trail was completed at the Grimes Point Petroglyph site east of Fallon and "positive protection" signs were placed at the Mount Irish Petroglyph site in eastern Nevada.



	FY 75	FY 76	FY 77	TOTAL THROUGH FY 77
CULTURAL RESOURCES INVENTORY				
Class 3 (Intensively assessed acres)	41,117	53,942	26,649	121,708
Class 2 (Assessed through field sampling design)	41,378*	166,946*	182,488*	390,812**

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

**This figure represents adequate knowledge of the cultural resources for eight-tenths of one percent of Nevada's public lands.

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 almost 5,500 cords in Fiscal Year 1977.



SALE OF FOREST PRODUCTS

PRODUCT	FY 76		FY 77	
	NUMBER	VALUE	NUMBER	VALUE
CHRISTMAS TREES (each)				
Elko	3,372	\$ 3,372.00	4,560	\$ 4,560.00
Winnemucca	—	—	—	—
Carson City	10,800	10,800.00	12,261	12,261.00
Ely	382	382.00	797	797.00
Las Vegas	6,145	6,145.00	6,746	6,746.00
Battle Mountain	—	—	—	—
Totals	20,699	20,699.00	24,364	\$24,364.00
FUELWOOD (cords)				
Elko	218	436.00	397	794.00
Winnemucca	34	68.00	16	16.00
Carson City	3,195	9,585.00	2,212	6,636.00
Ely	3,336	4,091.00	502	1,004.00
Las Vegas	2,230	5,770.00	2,243	5,859.00
Battle Mountain	43	86.00	115	230.00
Totals	9,056	\$20,036.00	5,485	\$14,539.00
FENCE POSTS (each)				
Elko	4,900	\$ 995.00	3,519	\$ 687.70
Winnemucca	40	120.00	—	—
Carson City	395	99.00	1,365	272.00
Ely	6,757	1,347.00	3,705	772.00
Las Vegas	4,306	880.00	3,811	835.60
Battle Mountain	500	100.00	2,405	525.00
Totals	16,898	\$ 3,541.00	14,805	\$ 3,092.30
PINYON NUTS (pounds)				
Statewide Total	66,310	\$ 6,632.00	4,516	\$ 415.60
CACTUS AND JOSHUA (each)				
Statewide Total	—	—	315	\$ 2,700.00
Total Value		\$50,908.00		\$45,110.90

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 provides for the protection, management and control of all wild horses and burros on public lands by the Departments of the Interior and Agriculture. The Department of Interior agency responsible for these animals is the BLM.

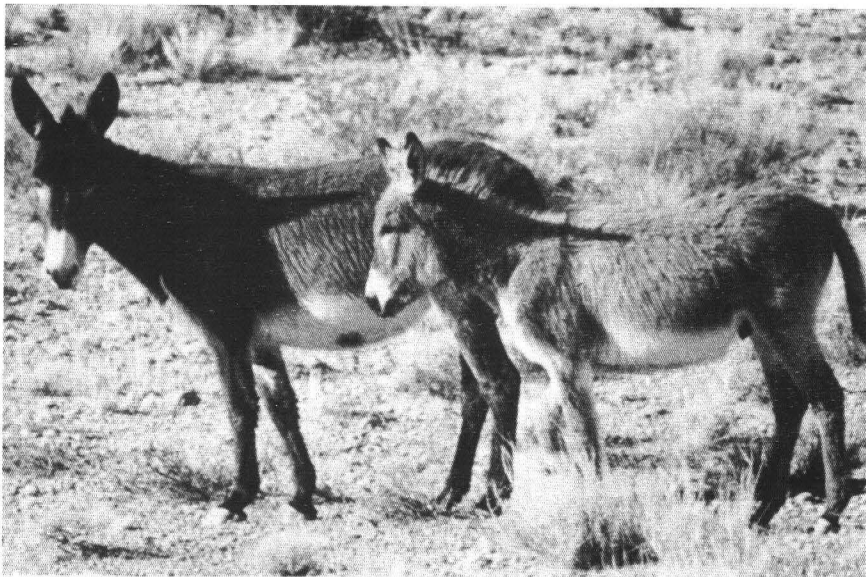
The BLM's goal is to provide uniform and effective direction for the management of these animals on public lands and to establish a natural ecological balance to benefit wild horses and burros and all other users of these lands.

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. Roundups for those horses must have been completed by February 28, 1978.

The BLM is authorized by law to round up and remove wild horses when their numbers exceed the optimum carrying capacity. By the end of Fiscal Year 1977, the BLM had removed 2,244 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. Roundups were conducted in several areas of the State; the largest operation was in Humboldt County. The roundups will continue throughout Fiscal Year 1978.

Nationally, an estimated 54,000 horses and 11,400 burros live on public lands. The figures below indicate the portion in Nevada. Nevada's wild horses, then, 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 will be managed in accordance with BLM land use planning decisions, insuring they will be considered as two of the many users of public 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 PUBLIC LANDS
(Estimates as of September 30, 1977)

DISTRICT	TOTAL NUMBER OF ANIMALS 1/ HORSES BURROS		NUMBER OF PRIVATE ANIMALS REMOVED 2/ HORSES BURROS	
	Elko	1,400	—	3,883
Winnemucca	10,500	200	34	—
Carson City	5,600	192	23	—
Ely	3,600	—	377	—
Las Vegas	4,200	1,030	19	—
Battle Mountain	6,500	—	96	—
Susanville	3,750*	164	29	—
Totals	35,550	1,586	4,461	—

1/ Data from complete inventory in 1975 with an increase of 20 percent as the established growth rate less those rounded up and removed. Includes approximately 1,000 claimed private horses which have not been captured and removed.

2/ In accordance with the provisions of the Wild and Free-roaming Horse and Burro Act and subsequent regulations.

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 1977 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 1977

DISTRICT	NUMBER OF FIRE ACTIONS			TOTALS	ACRES BURNED		TOTALS
	9 ACRES OR LESS	10-99 ACRES	MORE THAN 100 ACRES		BLM	OTHER OWNERSHIP	
Elko	60	11	5	76	1,691	79	1,770
Winnemucca	13	7	1	21	424	20	444
Carson City	53	3	1	57	221	2	223
Ely	82	1	1	84	211	60	271
Las Vegas	64	6	3	73	4,594	178	10,719
Battle Mtn.	22	0	1	23	150	178	328
Totals	294	28	12	334	7,291	6,464	13,755
Percentage	88	8	4	100	53	47	100

FIRE REHABILITATION COMPLETED AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 1977

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	—
Battle Mountain	—	—	—
Totals	19,483	5.5	32

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 for stabilization of the watersheds.

CONSTRUCTION

ROADS

BLM road construction in Nevada is as follows:

DISTRICT	TOTAL MILES CONSTRUCTED THROUGH SEPTEMBER 30, 1977
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 is currently being reviewed along with the Red Rock master development plan. Construction should begin by the end of Fiscal Year 1978 or early Fiscal Year 1979.



MAINTENANCE

In Fiscal Year 1977, maintenance funds were spent as follows:

Road maintenance for BLM roads as detailed below	\$271,500
Building maintenance	176,200
Recreation facility maintenance	289,300

The following mileage of BLM roads was maintained in Fiscal Year 1977:

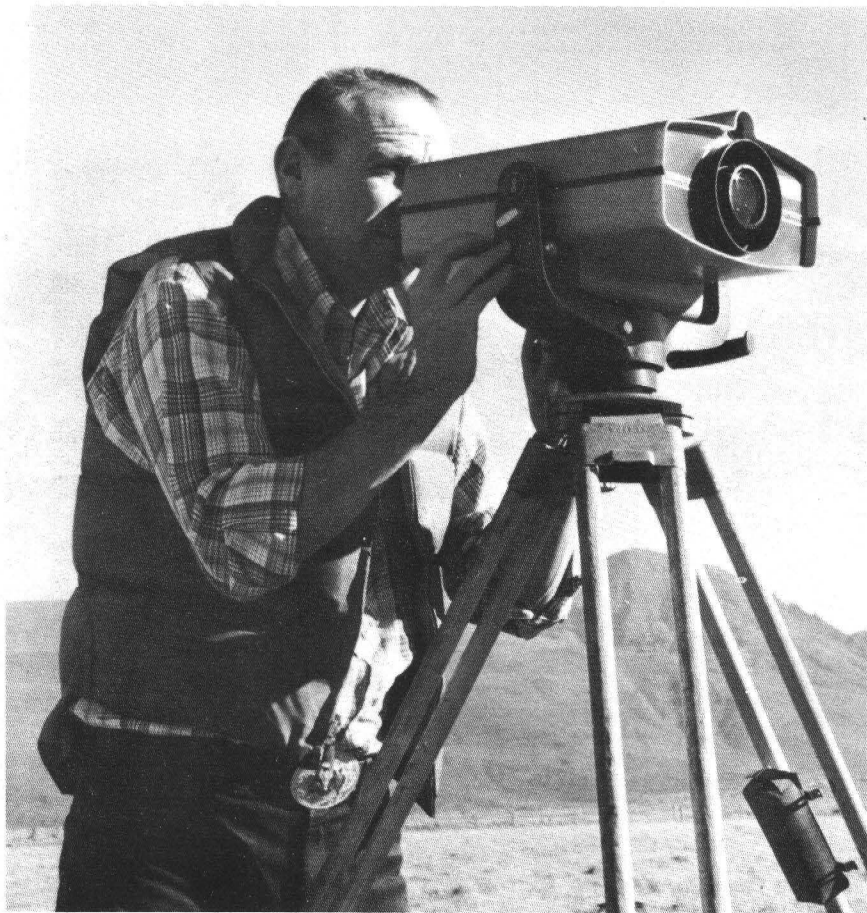
DISTRICT	UNSURFACED	SURFACED
Elko	462	7
Winnemucca	655	74
Carson City	456	12
Ely	325	0
Las Vegas	5	7
Battle Mountain	168	0
Totals	<u>2,071</u>	<u>100</u>

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. This program was initiated in 1861 in Nevada.

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 1977, four BLM survey crews surveyed section lines enclosing 251,585 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 76	FY 77
Acres surveyed	—	565
Acres resurveyed	448,011	251,020
Acres unsurveyed	18,802,438	18,801,873
Minerals surveys	4*	1**
Plats accepted	21	25
Acres surveyed to present	51,482,522***	51,481,957***

*Four surveys consisting of 161 claims.

**One survey consisting of one claim.

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