

76

**BUREAU OF
LAND MANAGEMENT**

**NEVADA
STATISTICS
1976**



ERRATA SHEET

Page 3 - paragraph 1 - "49 million acres"
should read "48 million acres"

Page 9 - Last line of second table under:
Total MFP Completion Through Fiscal Year
1976 - National Resource Land Acres -
Total - "48,128,028*" should read
"46,437,737*"

Page 13 - paragraph 4 - "49 million acres"
should read "48 million acres"

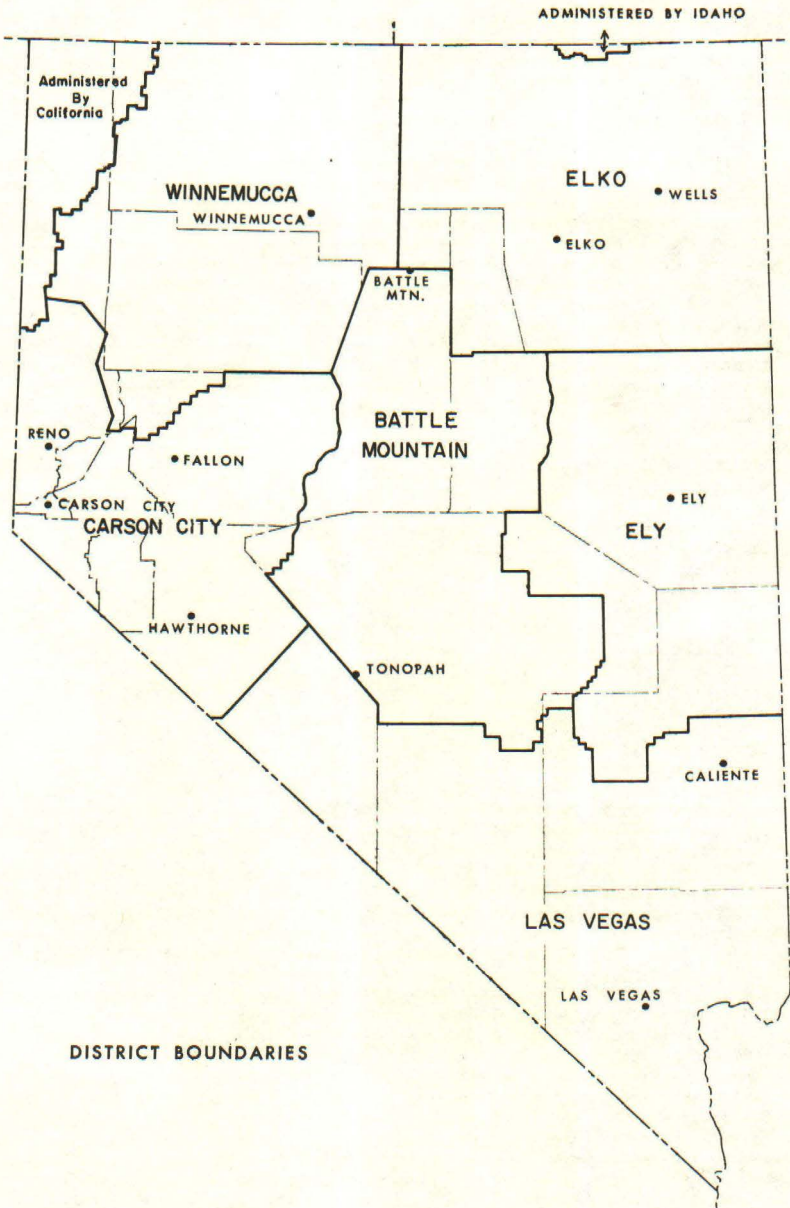
Page 18 - paragraph 3 - "49 million acres"
should read "48 million acres"

1976 NEVADA BLM STATISTICS

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This booklet contains information and statistics about the Bureau of Land Management in Nevada. Unless otherwise noted, the figures pertain to Fiscal Year 1976 (July 1, 1975 to June 30, 1976) and the Transitional Quarter (July 1, 1976 to Sept. 30, 1976) and will be labeled FY 1976.



Mountains and rangelands, sand dunes and deserts--these, and much more, are the national resource lands in Nevada. Covering 49 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. An example is the Nevada State Multiple Use Advisory Board designed to involve Nevadans more directly in BLM 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 accomplishments statistically from July 1, 1975, to September 30, 1976. This period covers Fiscal Year (FY) 1976 (July 1, 1975 to June 30, 1976) and what we called the Transitional Quarter (July 1, 1976, to September 30, 1976) created to allow the Federal government to shift into new fiscal years that will stretch from October 1 of each year to September 30. Congress requested the change so that the Federal budget process would better fit its legislative cycles. To simplify this booklet, the statistics shown cover that 15-month period and will be labeled FY 1976.



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 national resource 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	Carl A. Gidlund	784-5311
Secretary	Vienna A. Wolder	
Public Information Specialist	Robert J. Goodman	
Public Information Specialist	Janet M. Bedrosian	

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 in regard to goals, policies, and objectives.

Planning Coordination Chief	Stuart W. Gearhart	784-5448
Secretary	Alice M. Williams	
Environmental Coordination Section Chief	Bill Calkins	
Regional Economist	Judy Nelson	
Regional Planner	Gordon Knight	
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	James D. Yoakum	
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	Robert T. Webb	
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	Bernita Dawson	784-5282
Chief, Protection Staff	Fred McBride	784-5468
Chief, Appraisal Staff	Charles E. Hancock	784-5474
Chief, Engineering Branch	John Y. Fung	784-5275
Chief, Cadastral Branch	Lace1 E. Bland	784-5278
Chief, Lands & Minerals	A. John Hillsamer	784-5481
Lands Transactions	Maervis L. Holland	784-5284
Minerals Transactions	William K. Stowers	784-5283
Chief, Law Enforcement	Len Sims	784-5495

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	Vacant	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	738-7111
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 Paul Applegate	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	635-2376

FEDERALLY ADMINISTERED LANDS IN NEVADA

BY AGENCY, AS OF JUNE 30, 1974

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 national resource lands, administered primarily for multiple uses. The agencies and their acreage of responsibility are outlined below.

<u>Agency</u>	<u>Acres</u>	<u>Percentage of State Administered</u>
Department of Agriculture		
Forest Service	5,110,634.0	7.22
Soil Conservation Service	.2	*
Department of Health, Education, and Welfare		
Health Services Administration	.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	48,358,124.1**	
Bureau of Mines	22.6	
National Park Service	262,321.3	
Bureau of Reclamation	918,305.1	73.11
	<u>51,724,514.8</u>	
Department of Transportation		
Federal Aviation Admin.	1,966.0	*
Department of Defense		
Air Force	2,896,874.0	
Army	8,272.0	
Navy	211,971.7	
Corps of Engineers	671.0	
	<u>3,117,788.7</u>	4.41
Other Federal Agencies		
Energy Research & Development Admin.	819,581.8	1.16
General Services Admin.	24.9	*
U.S. Postal Service	4.7	*
Veteran's Administration	12.5	*
	<u>60,774,527.8</u>	<u>85.91</u>

*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, 1974; the BLM figures on the opposite page Sept. 30, 1976. This difference is due to the time lag in reporting of all Federal agencies and the change in the Fiscal Year.

NATIONAL RESOURCE LANDS IN NEVADA
AS OF SEPT. 30, 1976

BY COUNTY

County	Total Acres Managed by BLM	Total Acreage in County	Percentage of Total Acres Managed by BLM
Carson City	42,721	97,920	43.6
Churchill	2,294,515	3,144,320	73.0
Clark	2,690,137	5,173,760	52.0
Douglas	179,520	480,640	37.4
Elko	6,780,414	10,995,840	61.7
Esmeralda	2,120,596	2,284,800	92.8
Eureka	2,025,726	2,676,480	75.7
Humboldt	4,303,368	6,210,560	69.3
Lander	3,022,827	3,597,440	84.0
Lincoln	5,719,528	6,816,000	83.9
Lyon	712,761	1,295,360	55.0
Mineral	1,182,394	2,455,680	48.2
Nye	6,869,366	11,560,960	59.4
Pershing	2,910,693	3,859,840	75.4
Storey	13,358	167,680	8.0
Washoe	2,644,071	4,229,120	62.5
White Pine	<u>4,365,158</u>	<u>5,699,200</u>	<u>76.6</u>
Totals	47,877,153	70,745,600	67.7

BY BLM DISTRICT

District	Total Acres Managed by BLM
Elko	7,402,343
Winnemucca	8,253,389
Carson City	4,832,150*
Ely	8,008,966
Las Vegas	9,527,850
Battle Mountain	8,413,039
Boise	52,182**
Susanville	<u>1,433,009***</u>
Total	47,922,928*

*Includes 45,775 acres in California

**Land administered by Boise, Idaho BLM District

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

APPROPRIATIONS

	<u>FY 1975</u>	<u>FY 1976*</u>
INVESTMENTS		
Range, Soil, and Water Improvement	\$1,834,000	\$1,087,700
Facility Construction	28,800	5,000
Road Construction and Acquisition	19,700	144,000
Maintenance of Capital Investment	501,200	765,400
RESOURCE PROTECTION		
Fire Prevention	297,600	410,800
Fire Suppression	1,668,600	1,903,400
MANAGEMENT		
Lands and Minerals	932,200	1,560,100
Range Management	744,700	2,065,300
Forest Management	25,800	51,400
Cadastral Engineering	280,800	445,600
Recreation	263,100	343,400
Wildlife Habitat	169,400	353,300
Program Development	1,517,400	2,148,800
CONTRIBUTIONS	<u>77,600</u>	<u>42,300</u>
TOTALS	\$8,360,900	\$11,326,500

RECEIPTS

<u>SOURCE</u>	<u>FY 1975</u>	<u>FY 1976*</u>
Mineral Leases and Permits	\$1,467,391	\$2,708,422
Sale of Lands and Materials:		
Timber	26,153	42,067
Land	246,976	1,229,595
Geothermal	1,145,434	1,148,032
Grazing, Section 3**	1,886,398	3,002,022
Grazing, Section 15***	34,482	55,933
Fees and Commissions	73,495	96,011
Rights-of-Way	216,562	128,779
Rent of Land	3,553	5,243
Other	<u>9,092</u>	<u>189,549</u>
TOTALS	\$5,109,536	\$8,605,653

NEVADA PERCENTAGES

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

<u>SOURCE</u>	<u>FY 1975</u>	<u>FY 1976*</u>
Mineral Leases	\$ 550,272	\$1,036,911
Sale of Land and Minerals	56,742	96,788
Grazing, Section 3**	121,491	187,629
Grazing, Section 15***	<u>17,241</u>	<u>27,966</u>
TOTALS	\$ 745,746	\$1,349,294

*Special note: FY 1976 covers a 15-month period from July 1, 1975 to September 30, 1976. See explanation at bottom of page 3.

**Section 3 refers to grazing within grazing districts.

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

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 lands 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 national resource lands. The Bureau's planning process consists of 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 national resource 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 impact studies.

We have completed, as of Sept. 30, 1976, MFPs on almost 80 per cent of the resource lands in the State. Additional status information is shown in the following table.

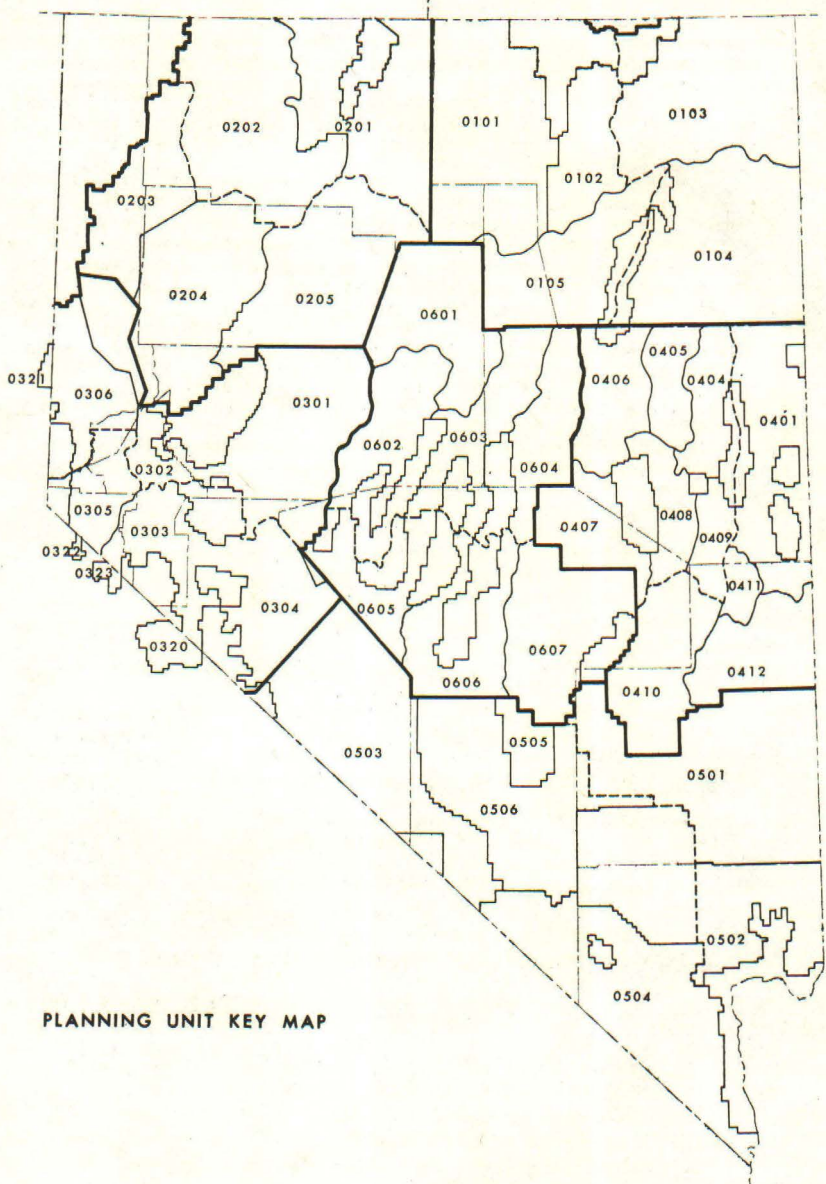
MFP COMPLETION IN FISCAL YEAR 1976

<u>Name of Planning Area</u>	<u>Map Key (see map on page 10)</u>	<u>National Resource Land Acres</u>
Clan Alpine-Fort Churchill	0301 and 0302	2,422,375
Cherry Creek	0404, 0405, and 0406	2,037,300
Esmeralda	0503	2,894,670
Tonopah	0605, 0606, and 0607	<u>3,628,334</u>
Total		10,982,679

TOTAL MFP COMPLETION THROUGH FISCAL YEAR 1976

<u>Planning Areas</u>		<u>Planning Units</u>		<u>National Resource Land Acres</u>	
<u>Total</u>	<u>Completed</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Completed</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Completed</u>
21	16	41	31	48,128,028*	38,327,679

*Includes 45,775 acres managed by Carson City District in California and excludes 1,485,191 acres of Nevada national resource lands managed by the Susanville BLM District in California and the Boise BLM District in Idaho. (see page 7 for details.)



PLANNING UNIT KEY MAP

**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
 Wells 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
 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*
 (Transferred to California
 administration FY 76)
 0320-Bodie PU*
 0323-Coleville PU*

04-ELY DISTRICT

Schell Resource Area
 0410-White River PU
 Moriah PA
 0401-Moriah PU

04-ELY DISTRICT (continued)

Lake Valley-Wilson Creek PA
 0411-Lake Valley PU
 0412-Wilson Creek PU

Egan 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
 (0410-White River 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. & ERDA 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 Planning Areas - 21
 Resource Areas - 12 Planning Units - 41

* Located in California
 + For planning purposes only

LANDS AND RECORDS MANAGEMENT

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

1. To conduct land use planning to evaluate the need for public land 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 and Environmental Coordination Staff, land use planners help personnel in the district offices develop plans to determine the best uses of Nevada's national resource lands.

LAND DEEDS ISSUED

Kind	FY 75		FY 76	
	No.	Acres	No.	Acres
Mineral	5	1,011	10	1,455
Homestead	--	--	--	--
Desert Land	1	320	2	640
Public Sale	38	3,393	18	2,006
Recreation & Public Purpose	8	881	2	65
Exchange	5	4,525	1	5,790
Small Tract	--	--	6	15
Other Entries	5	622	7	176
Totals	62	10,752	46	10,147

LAND LEASES IN EFFECT 9/30/76

Kind	No.	Acres	Annual Rental
Recreation & Public Purpose	52	3,822	\$1,765.54
Mining Claim Occupancy Act	1	3	25.00
Airport	28	12,813	320.00
Special Land Use Permit	105	173,168	3,601.90
Small Tract	3	15	281.00
Totals	189	189,821	\$5,993.44

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 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 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 land in Nevada and considering all species of wildlife, game and non-game, terrestrial and aquatic. 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 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	12,000	381	6
Winnemucca	3,500,000	5,000,000	9,000	370	7
Carson City	1,980,000	5,000,000	3,000	53	5
Ely	4,703,000	5,575,000	12,000	84	7
Las Vegas	2,070,000	2,700,000	1,300	24	5
Battle Mountain	4,364,000	2,960,000	1,180	122	4
Susanville	865,000	865,000	17,000	5	1
Totals	22,568,000	29,488,000	55,480	1,039	35



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 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 nonprofit 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	3,011	3,409,288		\$1,704,644.00
Geothermal Leases	364	611,136		706,151.00
Sodium Leases	13	17,246		*
Sodium Permits	30	74,433		18,609.75
Potassium Leases	11	16,600		*
Potassium Permits	3	5,183		1,296.00
Other (Special leases on National Recreation Lands for silica sand and sand and gravel)	6	2,728		100.00
Totals	3,438	4,136,614		\$2,430,800.75

* U. S. Geological Survey collects rental.

MINERAL PATENTS ISSUED DURING FISCAL YEAR 1976

<u>No. Issued</u>	<u>Acreage</u>
10	1,454.98

MINERAL MATERIAL SALES FISCAL YEAR 1976

<u>Mineral</u>	<u>Amount Sold</u>	<u>Value</u>
Sand and Gravel	41,000 cubic yards	\$6,725.00
Common Borrow	20,000 cubic yards	3,000.00
Decomposed Granite	15,749 cubic yards	2,659.84
Building Stone	100 tons	200.00
Total Value		\$12,584.84

FREE USE MATERIAL TO STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS

<u>Mineral</u>	<u>No. of Permits</u>	<u>Amount of Material</u>
Sand and Gravel	15	6,764,105 cubic yards
Common Borrow	17	4,586,858 cubic yards
Other*	5	83,059 cubic yards
Totals	37	11,434,022 cubic yards

*Includes decomposed granite and aggregate.

OIL AND GAS LEASES IN EFFECT BY COUNTY FISCAL YEAR 1976

<u>County</u>	<u>No. of Leases</u>	<u>Acres</u>
Churchill	202	298,725
Clark	97	60,225
Elko	546	1,014,408
Esmeralda	18	16,066
Eureka	179	208,314
Lincoln	44	63,428
Mineral	7	3,625
Nye	1,111	555,813
Pershing	3	3,100
Washoe	1	1,155
White Pine	803	1,184,429
Totals	3,011	3,409,288



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: 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. 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.

Nevada remains in the forefront of the geothermal leasing program on national resource lands. Nevada has issued approximately 50 percent of all noncompetitive leases issued nationally to date and maintained an active competitive bid lease sale schedule throughout FY 76.

COMPETITIVE GEOTHERMAL LEASE SALES FISCAL YEAR 1976

<u>Known Geothermal Resource Areas Sale</u>	<u>No. of Leases</u>	<u>Acreage Leased</u>	<u>Amount of Bonus Bid</u>
Steamboat Springs, Wabuska, Fly Ranch (Reoffer)	4	7,187.61	\$109,151.52
Fly Ranch (Reoffer), Gerlach, San Emidio	5	10,105.88	146,751.95
Stillwater-Soda Lake (Reoffer), Wilson	1	1,294.12	4,776.00
Darrough, Dixie Valley, Silver Peak	8	17,340.16	174,311.75
Brady-Hazen (Reoffer), Hot Springs Point (Reoffer), San Emidio (Reoffer)	7	13,697.97	92,544.61
Ruby Valley, Rye Patch	<u>2</u>	<u>3,219.73</u>	<u>277,348.96</u>
Totals	27	52,845.47	\$804,884.75

NONCOMPETITIVE GEOTHERMAL LEASES ISSUED FISCAL YEAR 1976

<u>Total Leases Issued</u>	<u>Acreage</u>
263	454,200.43

GEOTHERMAL LEASES IN EFFECT BY COUNTY, FISCAL YEAR 1976

<u>County</u>	<u>Number of Leases</u>		<u>Acres</u>	
	<u>Noncompetitive</u>	<u>Competitive</u>	<u>Noncompetitive</u>	<u>Competitive</u>
Churchill	109	24	193,058	41,442
Douglas	2	0	2,191	0
Elko	5	1	7,834	2,418
Esmeralda	12	1	24,446	2,546
Eureka	20	8	24,773	10,749
Humboldt	42	0	82,712	0
Lander	14	5	25,201	6,437
Lyon	12	5	15,718	8,439
Mineral	14	0	17,980	0
Nye	14	0	29,350	0
Pershing	43	5	66,524	8,379
Washoe	<u>22</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>26,438</u>	<u>14,492</u>
Totals	309	58	516,225	94,902

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.

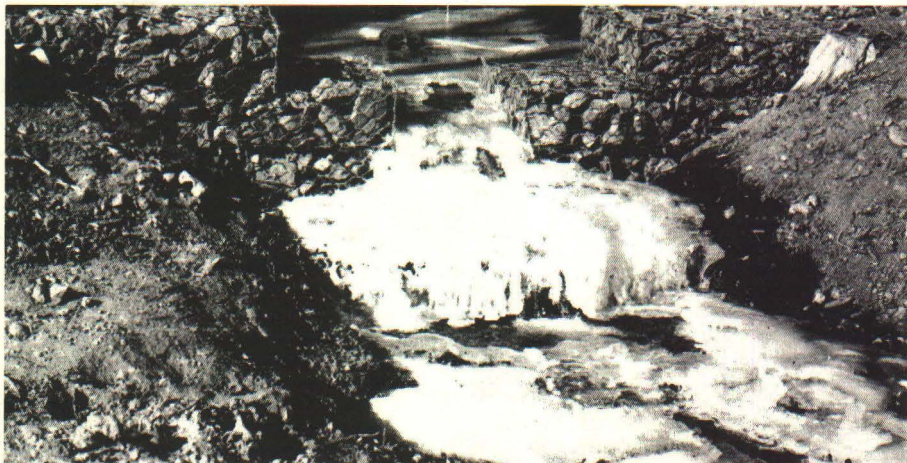
Short-range goals are accomplished through resource development and conservation programs which apply land treatments such as grass seeding, brush control, or fencing that will control or prevent soil erosion; restore soil productivity to enhance other resource use values such as fish and wildlife development, livestock forage, timber production, outdoor recreation, and other aesthetic values on watershed areas. 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 1976

<u>DISTRICT</u>	<u>BRUSH CONTROL (Acres)</u>	<u>GRASS SEEDING (Acres)</u>	<u>WATER STRUCTURE (Number)</u>	<u>SOIL SURVEYS (Acres)</u>
Elko	--	2,000	--	
Winnemucca	--	--	--	
Carson City	65	--	--	
Ely	2,300	2,300	--	(Statewide)
Las Vegas	--	1,150	--	
Battle Mountain	--	--	--	
Susanville	--	--	4	
Totals	2,365	5,450	4	417,340

TOTAL RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND CONSERVATION WORK 1936 to 9-30-76

<u>DISTRICT</u>	<u>BRUSH CONTROL (Acres)</u>	<u>GRASS SEEDING (Acres)</u>	<u>FENCING (Miles)</u>	<u>WATER STRUCTURE (Number)</u>	<u>SOIL SURVEYS (Acres)</u>
Elko	70,731	382,787	2,104	565	
Winnemucca	76,315	78,758	1,855	942	
Carson City	25,365	21,380	1,557	929	
Ely	11,840	200,517	1,596	352	(Statewide)
Las Vegas	23,780	27,518	1,020	245	
Battle Mountain	19,755	109,630	921	242	
Susanville	14,430	11,487	524	278	
Totals	242,216	832,077	9,577	3,553	1,090,048



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 rangeland 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 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 national resource lands. There will be 18 impact statements prepared in Nevada over the next 12 years. The first is now being prepared 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 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 1975 and 1976; Grazing Year 1975 ran from March 1, 1974 to February 28, 1975. 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 1975		GRAZING YEAR 1976	
	NUMBER OF LICENSEES	ANIMAL UNIT MONTHS	NUMBER OF LICENSEES	ANIMAL UNIT MONTHS
Elko	191	691,510	189	679,350
Winnemucca	144	342,369	102	324,522
Carson City	110	153,538	110	176,203
Ely	119	292,665	115	288,627
Las Vegas				
Section 3	124	114,421	125	104,484
Section 15	18	25,556	17	33,731
Battle Mountain	91	342,258	81	382,619
Susanville	57	94,975	48	100,842
Boise	--	--	6	4,135
Totals	854	2,057,292	793	2,094,513

NUMBER OF LIVESTOCK AUTHORIZED TO GRAZE ON NATIONAL RESOURCE LANDS

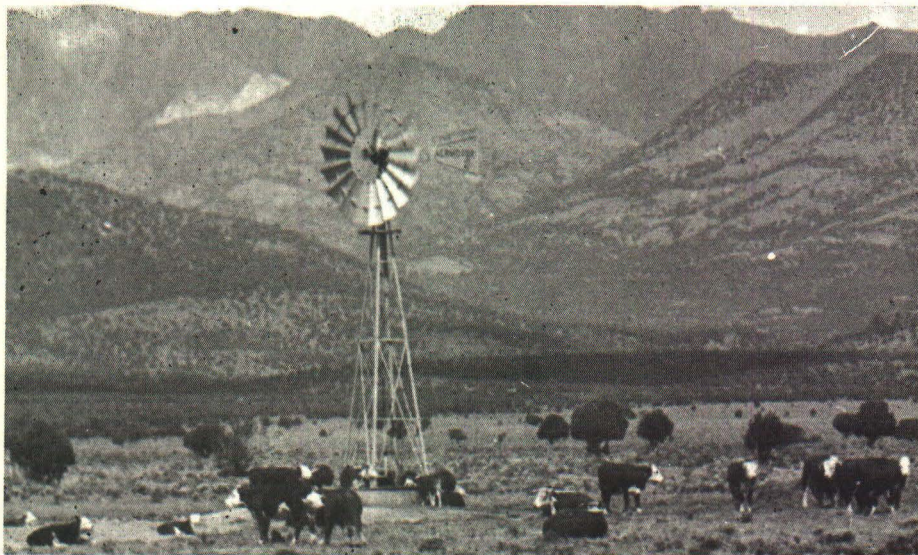
DISTRICT	GRAZING YEAR 1975			GRAZING YEAR 1976		
	NUMBER OF CATTLE & HORSES	NUMBER OF SHEEP & GOATS	ACRES	NUMBER OF CATTLE & HORSES	NUMBER OF SHEEP & GOATS	ACRES
Elko	170,597	88,254	6,991,449	167,162	66,276	7,026,042
Winnemucca	65,460	19,566	7,600,031	64,636	10,970	7,801,146
Carson City	25,818	45,800	5,116,607	22,167	43,950	4,751,475
Ely	35,657	54,768	7,998,162	40,429	77,225	8,001,805
Las Vegas						
Section 3	23,448	19,651	5,896,482	24,244	3,724	5,864,277
Section 15	4,423	20	2,365,235	4,256	8	2,188,078
Battle Mtn.	31,216	26,495	7,887,843	42,357	26,026	7,980,222
Susanville	20,438	9,000	1,431,976	19,052	5,075	1,431,976
Boise	--	--	--	4,235	--	52,182
Totals	377,057	263,554	45,287,785	388,538	233,254	45,097,203

Sec 3 - out dist
Sec. 15

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 1976

<u>DISTRICT</u>	<u>GRASS SEEDING (ACRES)</u>	<u>FENCING (MILES)</u>	<u>WATER STRUCTURE (NUMBER)</u>
Elko	4	44	31
Winnemucca	92	21	14
Carson City	22	--	7
Ely	25	10	--
Las Vegas	--	37	18
Battle Mountain	57	4	5
Susanville	--	45	22
Totals	200	161	97

RANGE IMPROVEMENTS - 1936 TO 9/30/76

<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	18,232	859	302
Winnemucca	--	292	140	192
Carson City	--	132	183	244
Ely	--	4,725	213	136
Las Vegas	--	--	134	272
Battle Mountain	--	6,339	1,038	322
Susanville	--	--	105	57
Totals	5,560	29,720	2,672	1,525

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; and 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 altered 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. Four of these developed sites are part of our recreation fee program as allowed under Federal law. A total of \$20,000 collected in Fiscal Year 1976 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	\$ 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

<u>TYPE</u>	<u>TOTAL NUMBER TO DATE</u>	<u>TOTAL ACRES</u>	<u>NUMBER IN FY 76</u>	<u>PLANNED FOR FY 77</u>
Recreation Lands	8	91,905	0	3
Scenic Areas	2	18,888	0	0
ORV Open Areas	1	9,000	0	1
Natural Areas	50	79,489	0	1
Research Natural Areas	25	42,085	0	0
Primitive Areas	0	0	0	0
Archaeological 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:

<u>RECREATION PERMITS ISSUED</u>				
<u>FY 72</u>	<u>FY 73</u>	<u>FY 74</u>	<u>FY 75</u>	<u>FY 76</u>
34	41	54	54	72

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.

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 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."

In FY 76 the BLM initiated research excavations under contracts with the University of Nevada and the Nevada Archaeological Survey at the Cold Springs and Sand Springs Pony Express stations in western Nevada as well as a significant prehistoric site in north-western Nevada. Fencing and signing projects were also initiated at the two Pony Express stations and the Grimes Point Petroglyph Site east of Fallon. These projects were started under the new protection and stabilization portion of the cultural resources program.

CULTURAL MANAGEMENT PROGRAM PROGRESS REPORT

<u>Employment</u>	<u>FY 1975</u>	<u>FY 1976</u>	<u>TOTALS</u>
Archaeologists	1	8	9
Historians	0	0	0
<u>Cultural Resources Inventory</u>			
Class 3 (Intensively assessed acres)	42,019	51,200	93,219
Class 2 (Assessed through field sampling designs)	42,406+	171,518+	213,924+ *
<u>National Register Nominations</u>			
Archaeological sites	2	2	4
Historical sites	1	1	2

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

* This figure represents adequate knowledge of the cultural resources for only one-half of one per cent of Nevada's national resource lands. However, since the figure was zero in FY 1974, it still represents a sizeable increase.



Although the Bicentennial year is now past, the BLM hopes its Bicentennial project, commemorating the Pony Express in Nevada, will be a permanent reminder to Nevadans of their proud, exciting heritage.

With cooperation and assistance from many Nevada historians, agencies, and individuals, the BLM has accomplished its three main Bicentennial objectives:

1. The 420-mile Pony Express route across Nevada has been marked with posts and signs. Many of these posts are marked by an "XP," the Pony Express horses' brand.

2. Two highway waysides or interpretive sites to provide the public a historic review of the Pony Express era have been completed. The locations of the Cold Springs wayside and the Egan Canyon wayside are shown on the following map.

3. The Bureau has started and hopes to continue a public information program to acquaint as many Nevadans as possible with this exciting chapter of their State and national heritage. Public service announcements recorded by well known entertainers, brochures, a film for use by schools and clubs, newspaper stories, and a book compiled by BLM from all available sources and published by Harrah's, are all part of the package.

Other accomplishments are the archaeological excavations and studies that the BLM has initiated at Cold Springs and Sand Springs Pony Express stations in western Nevada under contract with the University of Nevada. BLM hopes these studies will tell us much more about the Pony Express lifestyle and conditions in 1860 Nevada. We also hope to stabilize and interpret these sites for visitors to enjoy.



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 FY 1974 to more than 9,000 cords in FY 1976.

SALE OF FOREST PRODUCTS

Product	FY 75		FY 76	
	Number	Value	Number	Value
<u>Christmas Trees (each)</u>				
Elko	306	\$ 306.00	3,372	\$ 3,372.00
Winnemucca	---	---	---	---
Carson City	10,820	10,820.00	10,800	10,800.00
Ely	49	49.00	382	382.00
Las Vegas	389	389.00	6,145	6,145.00
Battle Mountain	80	80.00	---	---
Totals	11,644	\$11,644.00	20,699	\$20,699.00
<u>Fuelwood (cords)</u>				
Elko	81	\$ 142.00	218	\$ 436.00
Winnemucca	6	3.00	34	68.00
Carson City	1,988	5,769.00	3,195	9,585.00
Ely	582	739.50	3,336	4,091.00
Las Vegas	1,054	2,754.00	2,230	5,770.00
Battle Mountain	32	58.00	43	86.00
Totals	3,743	\$ 9,465.50	9,056	\$20,036.00
<u>Fence Posts (each)</u>				
Elko	3,660	\$ 694.50	4,900	\$ 995.00
Winnemucca	---	---	40	120.00
Carson City	2,235	401.50	395	99.00
Ely	7,829	1,500.50	6,757	1,347.00
Las Vegas	3,791	736.60	4,306	880.00
Battle Mountain	910	168.75	500	100.00
Totals	18,425	\$ 3,501.85	16,898	\$ 3,541.00
<u>Wildings (each)</u>				
Elko	10	\$ 10.00	10	\$ 20.00
Winnemucca	---	---	---	---
Carson City	---	---	---	---
Ely	---	---	---	---
Las Vegas	---	---	---	---
Battle Mountain	---	---	2	20.00
Totals	10	\$ 10.00	12	\$ 40.00
Pinyon Nuts			66,310 lbs.	\$ 6,632.00
Total Value		\$24,621.35		\$50,948.00

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 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 remove them, if those claims were substantiated and approved. These are the animals described in the second half of the chart below. Roundups for these horses were conducted in Fiscal Year 1976 and are expected to continue in Fiscal Year 1977.

Nationally, an estimated 53,400 horses and 7,000 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

<u>District</u>	<u>Total</u>		<u>Number of Private</u>	
	<u>Number of Animals</u> <u>Horses</u>	<u>1/</u> <u>Burros</u>	<u>Animals Removed</u> <u>Horses</u>	<u>2/</u> <u>Burros</u>
Elko	3,842	--	1,600	--
Winnemucca	8,452	144	27	--
Carson City	3,843	133	15	--
Ely	2,564	--	118	--
Las Vegas	2,909	720	41	--
Battle Mountain	5,075	13	80	--
Susanville	<u>3,790</u>	<u>248</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>--</u>
Totals	30,475	1,258	1,893	--

1/ Data from complete inventory in 1975 with an increase of 20 per cent as the estimated growth rate. Includes approximately 2,500 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.



MANPOWER

BLM NEVADA EMPLOYMENT FISCAL YEAR 1976

	<u>Permanent</u>	<u>WAE*</u>	<u>Part-time</u>	<u>Temporary</u>	<u>Totals</u>
State Office	92	27	8	18	145
Elko	25	14	0	4	43
Winnemucca	25	18	1	2	46
Carson City	28	14	0	7	49
Ely	18	10	3	4	35
Las Vegas	34	18	1	1	54
Battle Mountain	<u>24</u>	<u>25</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>51</u>
Totals	246	126	13	38	423

*When Actually Employed, not full-time

Fiscal Year 1976 brought many changes and new demands to the Bureau, and we were fortunate enough to get sufficient funding to add 103 new positions to our statewide work force to handle the job. Most of these personnel, as the chart shows, fall into the "when actually employed" category, meaning they work less than full-time. By far, the majority of the additions came in the range management area; 46 new range conservationists joined Nevada BLM to meet the demands brought on by declining range conditions and a court-ordered requirement to prepare 18 environmental statements on grazing. These statements, combined with those also required in the energy field, and their resulting impact on other programs, made additions in almost all areas necessary. They also required the creation of specialized environmental statement teams in Reno and Las Vegas. Besides range conservationists, major additions came in positions for geologists, archaeologists, wildlife biologists, economists, soil scientists, landscape architects, outdoor recreation planners, and natural resource specialists.

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
	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	

FIRE MANAGEMENT AND REHABILITATION

The fire management program includes the following activities: fire prevention, pre-suppression, suppression, and the use of fire as a resource management tool. These activities are integrated with the land use planning process to ensure that fire use and fire control actions are compatible with the involved ecosystems and other management 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 1976 are summarized in the following tables. Fire use activities are in the research and planning stage and have not been applied at the management level.

FIRE ACTIONS DURING CALENDAR YEAR 1976

District	Number of Fire Actions			Totals	Acres Burned		
	9 Acres or Less	10-99 Acres	More than 100 Acres		BLM	Other Ownership	Totals
Elko	44	12	7	63	6,689	1,320	8,009
Winnemucca	24	6	3	33	690	124	814
Carson City	72	6	3	81	1,524	1,403	2,927
Ely	56	8	4	68	966	354	1,320
Las Vegas	54	4	3	61	177	2,911	3,088
Battle Mountain	14	4	1	19	321	70	391
Totals	264	40	21	325	10,367	6,182	16,549
Percentage	81	12	7	100	63	37	100

FIRE REHABILITATION COMPLETED AS OF 9/30/76

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 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 1976</u>	<u>Total Miles Constructed Through 9/30/76</u>
Elko	---	14
Winnemucca	---	68
Carson City	---	None
Ely	---	28
Las Vegas	---	7
Battle Mountain	---	None
Totals	0	117

BUILDINGS

Design of a visitor center at the Red Rock Canyon Recreation Lands in Clark County is currently being reviewed along with a Red Rock master development plan. Construction should begin by the end of FY 77 or early FY 78.

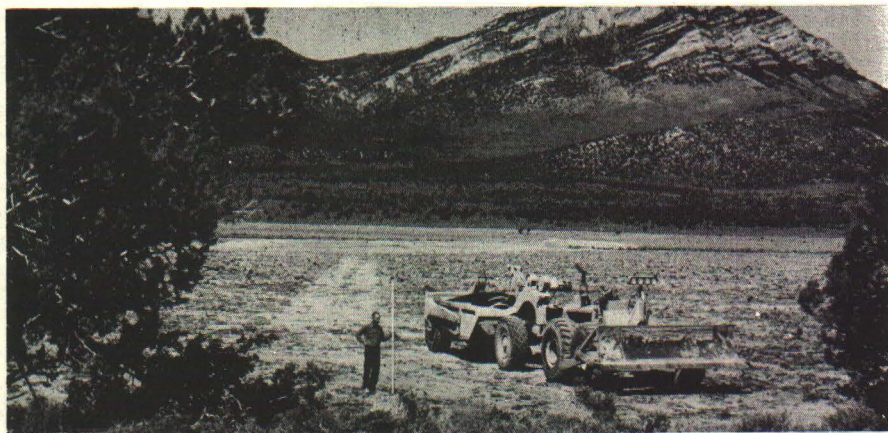
MAINTENANCE

In FY 76, maintenance funds were spent as follows:

Road maintenance for BLM roads totaling about 10,000 miles	\$271,300.00
Building maintenance	106,000.00
Recreation facility maintenance	282,800.00

The following mileage of BLM roads was maintained in FY 76:

<u>District</u>	<u>Unsurfaced</u>	<u>Surfaced</u>
Elko	482	14
Winnemucca	655	74
Carson City	416	--
Ely	279	--
Las Vegas	--	14
Battle Mountain	290	--
Totals	2,122	102



Cadastral surveys are the official government surveys of national resource 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 national resource lands. This program was initiated in 1961.

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 1976, six BLM survey crews surveyed section lines enclosing 448,011 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 STATUS

<u>Item</u>	<u>FY 1975</u>	<u>FY 1976</u>
Acres surveyed	5,036	-0-
Acres resurveyed	262,254	448,011
Acres unsurveyed	18,802,438	18,802,438
Corners remonumented --		
U. S. Forest Service	52	-0-
Mineral Surveys	7*	4**
Plats accepted	25	21
Acres surveyed to present	51,482,522	51,482,522***

* Seven surveys consisting of 75 claims

** Four surveys consisting of 161 claims

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

