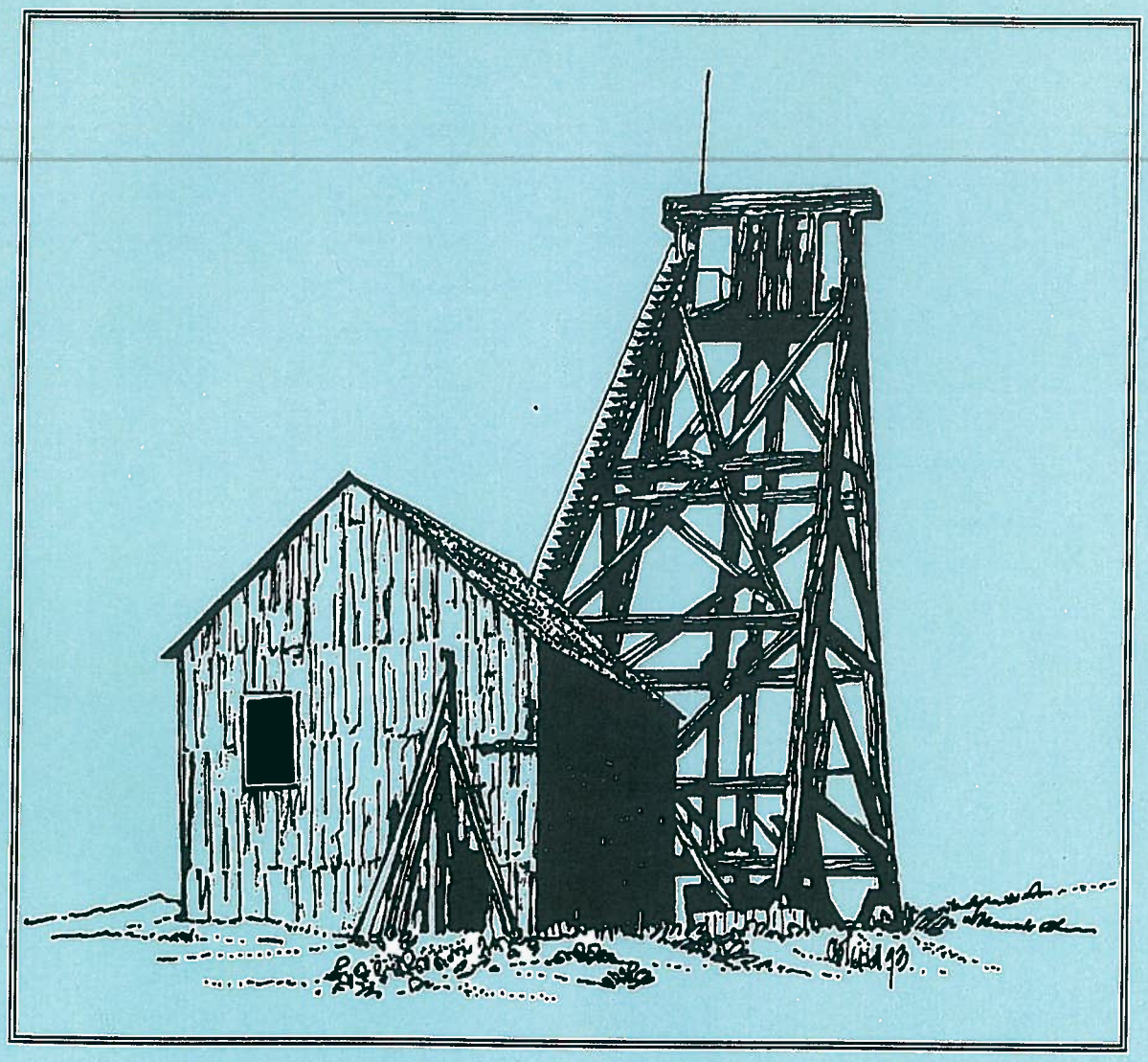
United States Department of the Interior
Bureau of Land Management

Battle Mountain District
Tonopah Field Station, Tonopah, Nevada

October 1997

APPROVED
Tonopah Resource Management Plan and Record of Decision



TONOPAH RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLAN
and
RECORD OF DECISION

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Department of the Interior
Bureau of Land Management
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October 6, 1997

The Tonopah Resource Management Plan and Record of Decision outlines decisions for the management of 6.1 million acres of public lands within the Tonopah Planning Area, in Nye and Esmeralda Counties, south-central Nevada. These lands are administered by the Tonopah Field Station of the Bureau of Land Management's Battle Mountain District.

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SUMMARY

The Tonopah Resource Management Plan (RMP) provides a comprehensive framework for managing public lands administered by the Tonopah Field Station, Bureau of Land Management (BLM). The RMP replaces the Tonopah Management Framework Plan (1981) and the Esmeralda-Southern Nye RMP (1986), and will guide management for the next 10-20 years. Preparation of this RMP was guided by BLM planning system regulations issued under the authority of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (FLPMA), and Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) regulations implementing the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (NEPA).

Located in south-central Nevada in Nye and Esmeralda Counties, the Tonopah Planning Area encompasses 6.1 million acres of public land and about 165,000 acres of private land. Significant resources and program emphases include locatable minerals, livestock grazing, wild horses and burros, realty, cultural resources and wildlife.

The Tonopah RMP focuses on resolving six major issues identified early in the planning process through public involvement with other Federal, State, and local agencies. These issues are: ***Wild Horses and Burros*** (determine what intensity of management should be implemented to ensure a thriving natural ecological balance); ***Special Management Areas*** (determine if lands should be given special management to protect high resource values); ***Off-Highway Use*** (determine if lands should be limited or closed); ***Management of Released Wilderness Study Areas*** (determine what objectives to establish for WSAs released by Congress for nonwilderness); ***Utility Corridors*** (determine lands for preferred routes for utility corridors to minimize conflicts); and ***Locatable and Fluid Minerals*** (determine lands for closure to leasing or location of minerals, and lands for special considerations).

In addition to planning issues, BLM planning regulations require RMP decisions regarding Special Recreation Management Areas, livestock grazing, cultural resources, firewood harvesting, riparian habitat, special status species, mineral materials, and nonenergy minerals.

Land-use determinations for the Approved Tonopah Resource Management Plan are summarized below by resource category. Complete descriptions of the environmental impacts associated with this land-use plan are presented in the *Proposed Tonopah Resource Management Plan and Final Environmental Impact Statement*, released in October 1994.

Watershed: Watershed management concerns will be incorporated into activity plans for livestock grazing, wildlife, and wild horse and burro management in 15 watersheds where there is a high potential to reduce erosion.

Vegetation: Manage vegetation for desired plant communities.

Visual Resource Management: Manage for Class I: 0 acres; for Class II: 469,170 acres; for Class III: 218,000 acres; and for Class IV: 5,403,931 acres.

Wildlife Habitat Management: Manage big game habitat for best possible condition within the site potential. Seasonal restrictions on 72,400 acres. No new roads to communication sites, and limit vehicles to existing roads and trails on 324,000 acres. No incompatible uses on 17,480 acres and withdrawal on 1,440 acres of bighorn sheep lambing grounds. Augment pronghorn antelope populations, and develop water. Livestock excluded from 11,444 acres. Reintroduce or augment bighorn sheep into potential habitat.

Special Status Species: Protect, restore, enhance, or expand habitat for threatened, endangered, or Nevada BLM Sensitive Species. No Surface Occupancy on 80 acres, and no incompatible land uses. Limit vehicles to existing roads and trails on 70,600 acres.

Riparian Habitat: Manage for proper functioning condition on 32.8 miles of stream. On 9.4 miles of trout stream acquire minimum water flows and close to vehicle use a 300-ft-wide strip on each side, but allow vehicle use on existing roads and trails.

Forestry and Vegetative Products: Authorize commercial and noncommercial harvest of 1,000 greenwood cords per year in designated areas. Deadwood harvest on all accessible acreage. Authorize harvest of 100 Joshua trees per year until sustained yield determined; no harvest from areas visible from Highway 95 near Goldfield; commercial harvest only incidental to salvage operations. Noncommercial harvest of 1,000 Christmas trees per year in all areas outside Wilderness Study Areas. Collection of common desert plants and seeds permitted.

Livestock Grazing Management: Livestock excluded from 11,444 acres. Manage 22 Category "I", 3 Category "M", and 9 Category "C" allotments.

Wild Horses and Burros: Manage wild horses and burros in 16 herd management areas. Excess horses and burros as determined by monitoring will be removed to a level from which it may take three years to again reach Appropriate Managment Level. Delete Monitor Herd Management Area. Assure sufficient water and forage exists for wild horses and/or burros in herd management areas.

Cultural Resources: No Surface Occupancy on 90 acres. Withdraw 80 acres and limit vehicles to existing roads and trails. Manage 821 acres for information potential and/or public values and withdraw. Manage 1,185 acres for information potential and/or public values and withdraw 886 acres. Maintain closure of Gravel Bar road. Update Class I survey.

Paleontological Resources: Update existing survey.

Lands and Rights-of-Way: Discretionary disposal of 299,140 acres including 32,154 acres for agricultural entry. Acquire 1,200 acres if feasible. Rights-of-way allowed if compatible with values on 148,845 acres. No new roads for communication sites on 324,000 acres. No communication sites authorized on Lone Mountain.

Recreation: Vehicles unrestricted on 77% of Planning Area. Gravel Bar Road closed. Vehicles limited to existing roads and trails in primitive and semiprimitive nonmotorized and semiprimitive motorized areas. Designate seven Special Recreation Management Areas.

Wilderness: Wilderness Study Areas released by Congress returned to multiple use.

Utility Corridors: 668 lineal miles designated for transportation and utility corridors in the Tonopah Planning Area.

Fluid Minerals: 5,360,477 acres open to fluid mineral leasing; 607,799 acres closed; 50,425 acres No Surface Occupancy; and 72,400 acres seasonal No Surface Occupancy.

Locatable Minerals: 6,020,948 acres open to mineral entry; 35,718 acres withdrawn; and 34,435 acres closed.

Mineral Materials: 5,377,850 acres open to disposal of mineral materials; 50,524 acres closed; and 72,400 acres open with seasonal restrictions.

Nonenergy Leasable Minerals: 5,358,817 acres open to leasing; 659,884 acres closed; and 72,400 acres open with seasonal restrictions.

Fire Management: Zone 1 fires contained to 300 acres 90% of time. Life/property fires kept to 5 acres 87% of time. Habitat resource fires kept minimal. Zone 2 fires allowed within prescription.

TONOPAH RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLAN
and
RECORD OF DECISION

INTRODUCTION

The Tonopah Resource Management Plan (RMP) provides a comprehensive framework for managing approximately 6.1 million acres of public lands administered by the Tonopah Field Station of the Bureau of Land Management's (BLM) Battle Mountain District. This RMP replaces the Tonopah Management Framework Plan (1981) and the Esmeralda-Southern Nye, Area A, Resource Management Plan (1986); pertinent decisions from those two documents are brought forward into this RMP. This new plan will guide the management of the public land resources for the next 15-20 years for portions of Nye and Esmeralda Counties of south-central Nevada (see Maps 1 and 2). Significant resources and program emphases in the plan include: wildlife habitat, special status species, riparian areas, forestry and vegetative products, livestock grazing, wild horses and burros, lands and rights-of way, cultural resources, recreation, utility corridors, and locatable and leasable minerals.

The development of this land-use plan began early in 1990 when the public was invited to become involved through participating in several scoping meetings. Over the next two years, a Draft Plan and Environmental Impact Statement was developed. It was published and sent to the public for review in mid-1993. Following BLM review of almost 100 comment letters on the Draft Plan, the Proposed Plan and Final Environmental Impact Statement was developed and sent to the public for review in late 1994. Twenty letters of protest to the Proposed Plan were subsequently filed with the BLM Director. The resolution of these protests involved several meetings with both Nye and Esmeralda County Commissioners over a period of several months in 1996. The final resolution of these protests was completed early in 1997. Copies of the protest letters, and of BLM response letters addressing specific points of protest, are available for public review at the BLM Tonopah Field Station. As a result of these protests, it was necessary to withhold the decisions to designate several Areas of Critical Environmental Concern (ACECs) from this Record of Decision (ROD) (see 43 Code of Federal Regulations 1610.5-1(b)). This topic will be readdressed because several points of protest concerning ACECs were found to be valid. Therefore, an ACEC Plan Amendment to the RMP will be prepared over the next two years. The development of this amendment will include extensive involvement by the public.

This Resource Management Plan has been updated to reflect changes since the Proposed RMP was released in October 1994. Corrections and additions have been made where necessary in the following text. Also included is a glossary that provides definitions of the technical terms and acronyms used.

ALTERNATIVES INCLUDING THE PROPOSED ACTION

Five management scenarios--the Proposed Action and four alternatives--were analyzed in the Proposed Tonopah RMP/Final EIS, released for public review in October 1994. All five managment scenarios are legally feasible and technically possible. The Proposed Action and its alternatives were developed in response to planning issues identified through public scoping at the beginning of the planning process and are designed to conform to BLM's program guidance and current policy.

ALTERNATIVE 1:

This is the No-Action Alternative. Under this alternative, land-use management would continue as at present and would be guided by the Tonopah Management Framework Plan (in effect since 1981) and the Esmeralda-Southern Nye Resource Management Plan (in effect since 1986). Management direction for resources and uses not addressed in those plans would be derived by extrapolating from past management actions.

ALTERNATIVE 2:

This alternative would provide maximum opportunity for private economic development and economic diversity, and maximum utilization of a wide range of resources. Lands would be made available for expansion and development, while still protecting sensitive resource values.

ALTERNATIVE 3:

This alternative would provide for private economic development and economic diversity, but with a greater emphasis on environmental safeguards designed for the preservation and enhancement of environmental systems, and for species diversity. Alternative 3 is the "environmentally preferred" alternative.

ALTERNATIVE 4:

This alternative is designed to strike a balance between the need for environmental safeguards and the need to provide opportunity for resource utilization, private economic development, and economic diversity. It would provide wide opportunity for the development of renewable and nonrenewable resources while still ensuring the preservation and enhancement of fragile and unique resources.

PROPOSED ACTION:

The proposed action as outlined in the 1994 Proposed Tonopah RMP and detailed below is similar in all major respects to Alternative 4. It provides slightly greater protection for riparian habitat, joshua tree forests, and cultural resources, but also provides greater opportunity for livestock grazing, land disposal, and recreation use.

MANAGEMENT CONSIDERATIONS

Design of the Proposed Plan was guided by the need to provide for a wide range of land uses on the one hand, and the need for environmental safeguards to protect fragile and unique resources and ensure sustained yield on the other. The "environmentally preferred" alternative (Alternative No. 3 above) thus was *not* selected because it would have unduly limited opportunity for private economic development, economic diversity, and resource usage in the Tonopah Planning Area. Provision is made in the Proposed Plan for the disposal of nearly 300,000 acres of public land, for a wide variety of recreation opportunities, for the continued utilization of public grazing lands, and for the harvest of forestry and vegetation products. Environmental safeguards are designed to provide effective protection of cultural resources, riparian areas, special status species, and fish and wildlife habitat, while at the same time allowing broad opportunity for diverse land uses and resource development.

DECISIONS

The following decisions, listed as RMP Determinations, are presented by resource categories as outlined in the BLM 1620-1625 Manuals, referred to as Supplemental Program Guidance. These decisions read somewhat differently from those listed in the 1994 Proposed Plan and Final Environmental Impact Statement. However, their overall scope and intent have not been changed. The rewording was brought about as a result of editing the Proposed Plan to make it more readable, as requested by both county commissions. In addition, numerous duplications in the RMP Determinations were deleted and are now cross-referenced instead. Also deleted was all reference to the designation of ACECs, seven of which were addressed in the Proposed Plan. Pending the above-mentioned amendment, these seven areas will be managed to protect their special resource values wherever the BLM has discretionary authority to do so.

Readers and users of this document should be aware that the land management decisions discussed herein conform to the principles of multiple use and sustained yield. In practice this means that the management of some resource values affects the conditions under which other resources can be utilized or developed. For example, mitigation to reduce the visual impacts from mineral production is held to higher standards in a Class II Visual Resource Management (VRM) area than in a Class IV area, and the costs of such mitigation conceivably could affect the economic viability of a mining venture. Similarly, exploration and production activities might be restricted in areas of Special Status Species or in areas of Cultural Resources if impacts to these resources cannot successfully be mitigated.

The following are the "Objective" and "Determinations" for each major resource in the planning area.

WATERSHED

Objective:

To maintain or improve watershed conditions in the Tonopah Planning Area.

RMP Determinations:

1. Prepare and implement activity plans (Allotment Management Plans for livestock grazing, Habitat Management Plans for wildlife, and Herd Management Area Plans for wild horses and burros, or the functional equivalents of these documents) in watersheds where there is a high potential to reduce erosion. Rehabilitation techniques and improvements such as check dams and seedings will be utilized. These watersheds are: Oasis Valley, Wagon Johnnie, Hot Creek, Sand Springs, Stone Cabin, Morey, Ione, Monitor, Ralston, Lower Railroad Valley, Reveille, San Antone, Hunts Canyon, Big Smoky, and Lower Hot Creek (see Maps 3 and 4).

   Additional watershed determinations are in the following sections: Wildlife Habitat Management, Determination 2. Riparian Habitat, Determinations 1., 2., & 3. Fire Management, Determination 3.

VEGETATION

Objective:

To provide for vegetative and ecological diversity.

RMP Determinations:

1. Manage the vegetation resource for desired plant communities. A general listing of key plant species associated with desired plant communities is shown in Appendix 1 (these key plant species are identified by basic vegetation type and ecological site of occurrence). Descriptions of specific desired plant communities will be developed by allotment at key areas. This will be done in conjunction with grazing permitees and other publics. Descriptions will be based on information collected at the key area sites, including data on ecological potential. Management of the vegetative resource will provide for the physiological needs (such as critical growth periods, biomass production, root reserve increase, and seed production) of the key forage plant species. Key forage plant species are shown by allotment in Appendix 2.

   Additional vegetation determinations are in the following sections: Wildlife Habitat Management, Determinations 1. a., 2., 3., and 6. Special Status Species, Determinations 2. and 3. Riparian Habitat, all Determinations. Forestry and Vegetation Products, all Determinations. Livestock

Grazing Management, Determinations 1. b., 1. c., and 2. Wild Horses and Burros, Determination 1. b. Lands and Rights-of-Way, Determinations 1. d., 6. b., and 6. c. Recreation, Determination 4. Recreation (Specific to Special Recreation Management Areas), Determination 2. Utility Corridors, Determination 1. Fire Management, Determinations 3. and 4.

VISUAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

Objective:

To designate visual resource management classes and maintain existing scenic qualities.

RMP Determinations:

1. Manage the Tonopah Planning Area for the following Visual Resource Management (VRM) classes (see Maps 7 and 8):

Class I Areas: **0 acres**

This class provides primarily for natural ecological changes; however, it does not preclude limited management activity. Any contrast created within the characteristic environment must not attract attention. It is applied to wilderness areas, some natural areas, wild portions of the wild and scenic rivers, and other similar situations where management activities are to be restricted.

Class II Areas:* **469,170 acres**

Changes in any of the basic elements (form, line, color, texture) caused by a management activity should not be evident in the characteristic landscape. A contrast may be seen but should not attract attention. Class II VRM areas total 7.7% of the Tonopah Planning Area.

Class III Areas:* **218,000 acres**

Contrasts to the basic elements (form, line, color, texture) caused by a management activity may be evident and begin to attract attention in the characteristic landscape. However, the changes should remain subordinate to the existing characteristic landscape. Class III VRM areas total 3.6% of the Tonopah Planning Area.

Class IV Areas:* **5,403,931 acres**

Contrasts may attract attention and be a dominant feature of the landscape in terms of scale; however, the change should repeat the basic elements (form, line, color, texture) inherent in the characteristic landscape. Class IV VRM areas total 88.7% of the Tonopah Planning Area.

* Structures in the foreground distance zone (0-½ mile) often create a contrast that exceeds the VRM class, even when designed to harmonize and blend with the characteristic landscape. This may be especially true when a distinctive architectural motif or style is designed. Approval by the Area Manager is required on a case-by-case basis to determine whether the structure(s) meet the acceptable VRM class standards and, if not, whether they add acceptable visual variety to the landscape.

(note: Acreage figures given above assume that Wilderness Study Areas will be released by Congress and returned to multiple-use status)

2. Manage scenic quality along five identified highways as Visual Resource Management Class III areas (State Route 374 between Beatty and Death Valley National Monument, State Route 267 between Scotty's Junction and Death Valley National Monument, State Route 266 between Lida Junction and the California border, State Route 265 between Blair Junction and Silver Peak, and State Route 264 between U.S. 6 and the California border).

3. Manage the Lunar Crater Area (39 680 acres) and all primitive and semiprimitive nonmotorized areas (except for existing roads) as Visual Resource Management Class II areas (see Maps 26, 28, and 29) (also see Appendix 10 for definitions for primitive, semiprimitive nonmotorized, and semiprimitive motorized).

   Additional VRM determinations are in the following sections: Recreation (Specific to Recreation Opportunity Spectrums), Determination 1. Wilderness, Determination 3.

WILDLIFE HABITAT MANAGEMENT

Objective:

To maintain and enhance wildlife habitat and provide for species diversity.

RMP Determinations:

1. Continue the following management decisions from previous land use plans:

   a. The Toiyabe Bench will continue to be managed in cooperation with the Nevada Division of Wildlife and the U.S. Forest Service in accordance with the *Toiyabe Bench Deer Winter Range Management Plan.* Livestock grazing would be excluded on 9,127 acres of crucial deer winter range until the objectives in the *Toiyabe Bench Deer Winter Range Management Plan* have been met. (The Toiyabe Bench has been managed in cooperation with Nevada Division of Wildlife and the U.S. Forest Service since 1985).

   b. Lockes Meadow, Blue Eagle Pond, Big Well, Chimney Springs, Reynolds Spring and North Spring riparian areas (total 2,317 acres) will be excluded from grazing to achieve riparian objectives in accordance with the *Railroad Valley Wildlife Management Plan.* Livestock grazing may be authorized on a temporary, nonrenewable basis to achieve objectives identified in the *Railroad Valley Habitat Management Plan.*

   c. Continue to support the augmentation or reintroduction of bighorn sheep by the Nevada Division of Wildlife into potential or existing habitat areas in the Hot Creek, Goldfield, Amargosa, Magruder/Palmetto, Monte Cristo, Montezuma, Silver Peak, Sawtooth, Bare Mountain, and Gold Mountain areas (see Maps 10 and 13).

      (*note:* Nevada Division of Wildlife has conducted bighorn sheep releases on lands administered by the U.S. Forest Service in the Hot Creek Range in 1982 (18 bighorn sheep), 1983 (6 bighorn sheep), 1994 (21 bighorn sheep), and 1995 (21 bighorn sheep). The Stone Cabin, Hot Creek, and Reveille Allotment boundaries cross the Hot Creek Range.)

   d. Rocky Mountain elk will continue to be managed in cooperation with the Nevada Division of Wildlife and the Forest Service in accordance with the *Monitor Elk Management Plan.* Elk use levels will be determined through monitoring and evaluation.

2. Prepare, revise, or maintain habitat management plans, or their functional equivalent, to enhance the habitat for game and nongame wildlife species, when appropriate. The identification of specific wildlife objectives will be determined when each habitat plan is developed in consultation with affected publics, i.e., range users, interest groups, and county governments. Priorities are as follows:

   a. Maintain the *Railroad Valley Wildlife Management Area Habitat Management Plan.*

   b. In conjunction with affected publics, revise the *Silver Peak Habitat Management Plan.*

   c. In conjunction with affected publics, prepare habitat management plans for the following areas: Bullfrog Hills, Fish Lake Valley (White Mountains), Gold Mountain/Stonewall, Grant/Quinn Range, Hot Creek/Squaw Hills, Ione Valley/Royston Hills, Kawich/Reveille, Magruder/Sylvania/Palmetto, Monte Cristo/Lone Mountain, Montezuma, Pancake Range/Sand Springs, Railroad Valley (except for Wildlife Management Area), Ralston/Monitor Valleys, San Antone/Big Smoky Valley and Stone Cabin/Little Fish Lake Valley.

3. Manage mule deer habitat for best possible condition within the site potential. On 28,920 acres of mule deer winter range, restrict activities which might be disturbing to mule deer between January 15 and May 15 (see Maps 34 and 35, and Appendix 14).

4. On 26,000 acres of sage grouse habitat, restrict activities which might be disturbing to sage grouse between February 15 and May 15 (see Map 34 and Appendix 14).

5. Maintain or improve existing or potential bighorn sheep habitat areas (324,000 acres) (see Maps 10 and 13). To ensure this occurs, management actions will include 1) prohibiting construction of new roads to communication site facilities; 2) limiting vehicle use to existing roads and trails; 3) prohibiting off-highway vehicle events within one-quarter mile of Specie Spring; 4) restricting, between February 1 and May 15, activities in lambing areas which might be disturbing to bighorn sheep (17,480 acres); and 5) prohibiting land uses that are incompatible with bighorn sheep lambing areas at Stonewall Falls and Little Meadows (see Maps 10 and 13, and Appendix 14).

6. Manage pronghorn antelope habitat for best possible condition within the site potential. In conjunction with Nevada Division of Wildlife and other publics, continue to support the reintroduction and augmentation of antelope (see Maps 9 and 12). Develop additional water sources.

7. Off-site mitigation may be negotiated during a plan of operations review for locatable mineral actions when an irretrievable loss of critical or crucial habitat is unavoidable, or a significant long-term adverse impact will occur.

   (*note:* In the 1994 Proposed RMP, population goals for big game species were derived from "reasonable numbers" established by the BLM and Nevada Division of Wildlife more than ten years ago. The Nevada Division of Wildlife no longer recognizes these numbers as valid and does not currently have population goals, particularly on an allotment basis. Therefore, if monitoring data show that wildlife are overusing the vegetative resources, the Nevada Division of Wildlife will be requested to control the herd sizes at a threshold level which avoids resource damage).

   (*note:* In the 1994 Proposed RMP, elk and bighorn sheep habitat were to be managed for good or better condition. The BLM Manual 6630 (NV 6-41, 8/31/82) does not have habitat condition ratings for elk and bighorn sheep, so management of habitat for good or better condition has been eliminated).

(*note:* The Animal Damage Control determination on p. 2-5 of the Proposed RMP has been eliminated because it is not consistent with the 1995 MOU between the BLM and the Department of Agriculture, Animal Plant Health Inspection Service-Animal Damage Control).

Additional Wildlife Habitat determinations are in the following sections: Lands and Rights-of-Way, Determinations 1. b., 1. e., 3., 4., 6. a., 6. b., 6. d., 8., and 10. Recreation (for General Recreation Management), Determinations 2., 3., and 5. Recreation (Specific to Special Recreation Management Areas), Determinations 1. and 2. Utility Corridors, Determination 1. Fluid Minerals, Determinations 3. and 4. Mineral Materials, Determinations 3. and 4. Nonenergy Leasable Minerals, Determinations 2. and 3. Fire Management, Determination 3.

SPECIAL STATUS SPECIES

Objective:

To protect, restore, enhance, and expand habitat of species identified as threatened, endangered, or Nevada BLM Sensitive Species under the Endangered Species Act.

(The BLM Manual 1622.11A3f, under the heading Threatened or Endangered Species, states: "Determine affirmative conservation measures to improve habitat condition and resolve resource conflicts for listed, proposed, and candidate species. Identify habitat improvement or expansion efforts required to downlist or delist a species").

RMP Determinations:

1. Continue to protect the Railroad Valley springfish and its critical habitat at North Spring and Reynolds Spring (80 acres) through management in accordance with the *Railroad Valley Habitat Management Plan* (see Map 34 and Appendix 14). No land uses will be authorized which are incompatible with the areas' values.

2. Manage desert tortoise Non-Intensive Category III habitat (70,600 acres) to maintain current populations levels (see Map 15). Where new road construction is discretionary, no new roads will be constructed within washes. Livestock grazing will be in accordance with the August 14, 1991 *Biological Opinion for the Proposed Livestock Program Within Desert Tortoise Habitat in Southern Nevada*. Refer to the Livestock Grazing Management determination section for terms and conditions of this Biological Opinion.

3. Habitat for all Federally listed threatened or endangered species or Nevada BLM Sensitive Species (plant and animal) will be managed to maintain or increase current populations of these species. The introduction, reintroduction, or augmentation of Nevada BLM Sensitive Species, as well as Federally listed threatened or endangered species, may be allowed if, in coordination with Nevada Division of Wildlife and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, it is deemed appropriate. Such actions will be considered on a case-by-case basis and will be subject to applicable procedures outlined in the section on Standard Operating Procedures, Environmental Review and Management.

   (*note:* The Nevada BLM Sensitive Species List is designated by the BLM State Director in cooperation with the State of Nevada Department of Conservation and Natural Resources. This list consists of species that are not already included as BLM Special Status Species under 1) Federally listed, proposed, or candidate species; or 2) species listed by the State of Nevada because of potential endangerment or extinction.

BLM policy is to provide sensitive species with the same level of protection as is provided for candidate species under BLM Manual 6840.06 D).

Additional Special Status Species determinations are in the following sections: Livestock Grazing Management, Determination 1. c., 1-7. Lands and Rights-of-Way, Determinations 6. b. and 10. Recreation, Determinations 1., 2., and 3. Utility Corridors, Determination 1. Fluid Minerals, Determination 4. Mineral Materials, Determination 4. Nonenergy Leasable Minerals, Determination 2. Fire Management, Determination 3.

RIPARIAN HABITAT

Objective:

To achieve or maintain the presence of adequate vegetation, landform, or large woody debris to dissipate stream energy associated with high water flows for all riparian-wetland areas (proper functioning condition).

RMP Determinations:

1. Manage for proper functioning condition on all streamside riparian areas, and all springs, seeps, wet meadows and other riparian areas in the Tonopah Planning Area, including the 32.8 miles of streams identified in Table 1 (see Maps 14 and 15).

2. Where streams and riparian areas are functioning but are at risk of deteriorating, manage for an improving trend, as determined using techniques described in current BLM Technical References and/or other BLM guidelines. If needed, and in conjunction with the grazing permittees and other publics, design and implement management practices to achieve an upward trend. If the desired trend does not occur, the responsible class of animal (where it can be determined) will be reduced or excluded.

3. Where streams and riparian areas are nonfunctional, work with livestock permittees and other publics to modify management. If the desired trend does not occur, the responsible class of animal (where it can be determined) will be reduced or excluded.

4. Manage the following streams for trout habitat: Barley Creek, Barker Creek, Clear Creek, Corcoran Creek, Jefferson Creek, Moores Creek, Mosquito Creek, Perry Aiken Creek, Pine Creek, Silver Peak Pond Creek, and Troy Creek (9.4 miles) (see Table 1, next page).

Additional Riparian Habitat determinations are in the following sections: Vegetation, Determination 1. Wildlife, Determination 1. b. Lands and Rights-of-Way, Determinations 1. b., 3., 4., 6. b., 7., and 10. Recreation, Determinations 2. and 3. Recreation (Specific to Special Recreation Management Areas), Determination 1. Utility Corridors, Determination 1. Fluid Minerals, Determination 4. Mineral Materials, Determination 4. Nonenergy Leasable Minerals, Determination 2.

TABLE 1
SUMMARY OF STREAM HABITAT IN THE TONOPAH PLANNING AREA

STREAM NAME	MILES ON BLM	FISH SPECIES	STREAM NAME	MILES ON BLM	FISH SPECIES
Amargosa River	2.0	Oasis Valley Speckled Dace[1]	Jefferson Creek	1.0	Rainbow Trout
Barker Creek	0.5	Brook and Rainbow Trout	Little Meadow	1.0	
Barley Creek	1.0	Brook, Rainbow, and Brown Trout	Moores Creek	0.5	Rainbow, Brook, and Brown Trout
Breen Creek	2.4		Mosquito Creek	0.5	Rainbow and Brook Trout
Clear Creek	1.0	Brook and Rainbow Trout*	Ox Springs Wash	0.3	
Corcoran Creek	1.0	Rainbow and Brown Trout*	Perry Aiken Creek	1.0	Rainbow and Brown Trout*
Cottonwood	1.0		Pine Creek	0.5	Rainbow and Brown Trout*
Deep Creek	1.0		Rock Creek	6.2	
Eden Creek	5.0		Silver Peak Pond Creek	1.4	Rainbow Trout
Hooper Canyon	1.0		South Sixmile	1.0	
Hunts Canyon	2.0		Troy Canyon	1.0	Brook Trout

[1] Nevada BLM Sensitive Species. * Indicates unconfirmed occurrence of the species.

FORESTRY AND VEGETATIVE PRODUCTS

Objective:

To provide forest and other vegetation products for consumptive use on a sustained yield basis.

RMP Determinations:

1. Authorize the harvest of live trees for firewood, fence posts, and other woodland products in greenwood cutting areas. Limit authorization to 1,000 cords per year. This quantity may be adjusted through monitoring and evaluation. If Kawich and Silver Peak Wilderness Study Areas are released by Congress, greenwood cutting areas may be established within those areas. Establish new greenwood cutting areas at Bellehelen, Montezuma, Hot Creek Mountains, Squaw Hills, and Kawich, and expand cutting areas at Silver Peak, Palmetto and Palmetto Wash (total of 11,850 acres). Newly opened cutting areas may be closed when tree canopy cover is reduced to between 10 and 20 percent. Commercial harvest may be allowed in any of these areas.

2. Pinyon and juniper deadwood may be harvested in all accessible woodland acreage outside wilderness study areas. The removal of dead mahogany, cottonwood or aspen will be prohibited in order to maintain suitable wildlife habitat.

3. The harvest of Joshua trees for landscape uses will not be authorized in the Joshua tree viewing area (100,000 acres) (see Map 31, area 5). Commercial harvest of Joshua trees will be authorized only through salvage operations incidental to surface disturbance. Until a complete inventory is available to determine the sustained yield and a new level of authorization can be calculated, noncommercial authorizations will be limited to 100 trees per year.

4. Authorize cutting of Christmas trees only in areas outside wilderness study areas, and limit harvest to 1,000 trees per year. This quantity may be adjusted through monitoring and evaluation. Authorize only noncommercial harvest.

5. Authorize the collection of common desert plants and seeds. Creosote bush harvest will be authorized only northwest of State Route 267 in Nye County. No sales of live desert plants will remove more than 10 percent of the existing canopy cover. This quantity may be adjusted through monitoring and evaluation.

LIVESTOCK GRAZING MANAGEMENT

Objective:

To create healthy, productive rangelands through implementation of the recommendations of the ongoing rangeland monitoring and evaluation program.

RMP Determinations:

1. Continue the following management practices:

   a. The Tonopah MFP and Tonopah Grazing EIS, along with the Esmeralda-Southern Nye RMP/EIS, provide the guidance necessary for the livestock grazing program (see Appendices 16 to 19). The Experimental Stewardship Program and the CRMP Process, however, are not currently the methods used for allotment planning; BLM policy has changed since 1981. The Experimental Stewardship Program was an experimental program to develop Allotment Management Plans (AMPs) coordinated through the CRMP process in order to provide additional involvement in AMP development. These processes have been supplanted by the multiple-use process. All valid guidance from previous documents on grazing management (Appendices 16 to 19) will be incorporated into the multiple-use process, as modified by applicable policy changes.

   b. Manage livestock at initial stocking levels of 134,355 animal unit months for the Tonopah East area and 46,371 animal unit months for the Tonopah West area (see Appendices 5 and 6). Adjustments in use for each allotment will be based on short-term and/or long-term monitoring data methods as outlined in the *Nevada Rangeland Monitoring Handbook* and other BLM technical references. Monitoring will be in consultation with the grazing permittee and other publics. If the desired trend does not occur, the responsible class of animal (where it can be determined) will be reduced or excluded. In allotments where monitoring data do not distinguish individual use between livestock and wild horses and/or burros, the stocking level for livestock will be based on a proportion derived from previous planning documents (see Appendices 16 to 19). Allotment boundaries are shown on Maps 16 and 17.

   c. In accordance with the August 14, 1991 *Biological Opinion for the Proposed Livestock Program Within Desert Tortoise Habitat in Southern Nevada* (see Map 15), the following terms and conditions will be placed in affected Section 15 grazing leases within Non-Intensive Category III desert tortoise habitat (70,600 acres):

      1) Livestock use within desert tortoise habitat may occur from March 1 through October 14; forage utilization shall not exceed 40 percent on key perennial grasses, forbs, and shrubs.

2) Livestock use in desert tortoise habitat may occur from October 15 through February 28; forage utilization shall not exceed 50 percent on key perennial grasses and 45 percent on key shrubs and perennial forbs.

3) The key forage species within this habitat include as a minimum: Desert Needlegrass (*Stipa speciosa*), Indian Ricegrass (*Oryzopsis hymenoides*), White Burrobrush (*Hymenoclea salsola*) and Winterfat (*Eurotia lanata*).

4) Should utilization exceed 40 percent on key perennial grasses, forbs, and shrubs during the period of March 1 through October 14; or 50 percent on key perennial grasses and 45 percent on key shrubs and perennial forbs during the period of October 15 through February 28, the lessee shall have ten (10) calendar days in which to remove all livestock from desert tortoise habitat. Utilization within each allotment shall not be averaged either among locations or over time.

5) All vehicle use in desert tortoise habitat associated with the livestock grazing program shall be restricted to existing roads and trails.

6) Trash and garbage associated with livestock grazing operations, i.e., branding, roundups, etc., shall be removed from each camp site or work location and disposed of off-site in a designated facility. No trash or garbage shall be buried at work locations within desert tortoise habitat.

7) Use of hay or grains as a feeding supplement shall be prohibited in desert tortoise habitat to avoid the introduction of nonnative plant species. Mineral and salt blocks may be authorized in accordance with Title 43, Code of Federal Regulations 4100.

d. Continue with the "closed to livestock grazing" status of public lands at Columbus Salt Marsh and Emigrant Peak areas (see Map 17).

e. Develop the proposed range improvement projects, as outlined in the *Tonopah Grazing Environmental Impact Statement* and *Esmeralda-Southern Nye Resource Management Plan*, that have not been completed (see Appendix 4).

2. Manage 22 allotments as ``I" category (Improve the current resource condition), three allotments as ``M" category (Maintain the current resource condition), and nine allotments as ``C" category (Custodially manage the existing resource condition) (see Table 2, next page) (Also, see the Glossary for further definitions of these categories).

Additional livestock determinations are in the following sections: Vegetation, Determination 1. Wildlife Habitat Management, Determinations 1., 3., 4., 5., and 6. Riparian Habitat, Determinations 1., 2., and 3. Cultural Resources, Determinations 2. a. 1) and 2. c. 1).

TABLE 2
ALLOTMENT CATEGORIZATION[1]

ALLOTMENT	MGT CATEGORY	ALLOTMENT	MGT CATEGORY	ALLOTMENT	MGT CATEGORY
Blue Eagle	C	Monitor	I	Silver King	C
Butterfield	C	Monte Cristo	I	Silver Peak	M
Currant Ranch	C	Montezuma	I	Smoky	I
Crater Black Rock	I	Morey	I	Springdale #2	C
Fish Lake Valley	C	Nyala	I	Stone Cabin	I
Forest Moon	C	Ralston	I	Wagon Johnnie	I
Francisco	I	Razorback	I	White Sage	M
Hot Creek	I	Red Springs	I	White Wolf	I
Hunts Canyon	I	Reveille	I	Willow Creek	I
Ice House	M	San Antone	I	Yellow Hills	C
Ione	I	Sand Springs	I		
Magruder Mtns	I	Sheep Mtn	C		

[1] For additional information on the criteria used to rate each allotment and the results of each rating, see the supporting records in the Tonopah Field Station.

WILD HORSES AND BURROS

Objective:

To manage wild horse and/or burro populations within Herd Management Areas at levels which will preserve and maintain a thriving natural ecological balance consistent with other multiple-use objectives.

RMP Determinations:

1. Continue the following management determinations:

   a. Manage wild horses and/or burros in 16 herd management areas (HMAs) listed in Table 3 below (see Maps 18 and 19, and Appendices 8A and 8B).

   b. Manage wild horses and/or burros at appropriate management level (AML) or interim herd size (IHS) for each herd management area as outlined in Table 3 (next page). (These numbers may have been adjusted through court decisions or multiple-use decisions since the October 1994 Proposed RMP.) Appendices 8A and 8B (as modified by Table 3) show interim herd sizes and appropriate management levels by grazing allotment. Future herd size or appropriate management levels within each herd management area will be adjusted as determined through short-term and long-term monitoring data methods as outlined in the *Nevada Rangeland Monitoring Handbook* and BLM technical references (see also Appendix 7).

   c. Discontinue use of the Monitor Herd Management Area. In the 1974 census the horses identified as wild horses were actually privately owned.

   d. Assure sufficient water and forage exist for wild horses and/or burros in herd management areas.

2. When the appropriate management level (or in some cases the interim herd size) is exceeded, remove excess wild horses and/or burros to a point which may allow up to three years of population increase before again reaching the appropriate management level or interim herd size listed in Table 3.

3. Apply for appropriative water rights and/or assert public water reserves on water sources as necessary to ensure a reliable, year-round water source for wild horses and burros in herd management areas.

TABLE 3

INTERIM HERD SIZE OR APPROPRIATE MANAGEMENT LEVEL

Herd Management Area	Interim Herd Size[1]	Appropriate Management Levels[2]	Total HMA Population Size (IHS + AML)[3]
Bullfrog	12 horses, 142 burros	53 burros	12 horses, 195 burros
Dunlap	69 horses	-	69 horses
Fish Lake Valley	8 horses	57 horses & burros	65 horses & burros
Gold Mountain	-	50 horses	50 horses
Goldfield	227 horses, 71 burros	-	227 horses, 71 burros
Hot Creek	-	41 horses	41 horses
Little Fish Lake	-	39 horses	39 horses
Montezuma	140 horses	13 horses	153 horses
Palmetto	-	76 horses	76 horses
Paymaster/Lone Mountain	48 horses	-	48 horses
Reveille	-	145-165 horses[4]	145-165 horses
Sand Springs	-	49 horses	49 horses
Saulsbury	-	40 horses	40 horses
Silver Peak	230 horses	82 horses	312 horses
Stone Cabin	-	364 horses	364 horses
Stonewall	13 horses, 34 burros	-	13 horses, 34 burros
total			1,723 horses 300 burros

1 Interim herd size is derived from previous planning documents and is the appropriate management level until modified or adjusted by monitoring and evaluation.

2 The appropriate management level is the maximum number of wild horses and/or burros to be managed in a herd management area and has been or will be set through monitoring and evaluation or by court order.

3 This number is a combination of Interim Herd Size (IHS--where no multiple-use decision [MUD] has been completed) and the Appropriate Management Level (AML--as determined by a MUD). Where a Herd Management Area (HMA) encompasses two or more allotments, there may be an AML for the allotment(s) in which MUDs have been completed and an IHS number for those in which MUDs have not yet been prepared.

4 High and low management levels as directed by 1987 Court Decision (Civil R-85-535 BRT) Fallini vs. Hodel.

The Montezuma Grazing Allotment Multiple Use Decision (MUD) of February 11, 1994, is currently under appeal. If Affirmed, 5 HMAs in the above section will change to:

Bullfrog	2 burros	12 horses, 183 burros	12 horses, 185 burros
Goldfield	-	125 horses, 50 burros	125 horses, 50 burros
Montezuma Peak	2 horses	155 horses	157 horses
Paymaster/Lone Mtn.	45 horses	5 horses	50 horses
Stonewall	-	50 horses, 25 burros	50 horses, 25 burros
Adjusted total of all HMAs			1,664 horses, 260 burros

CULTURAL RESOURCES

Objective:

To protect archaeological, historical, paleontological, and sociocultural resources and manage for information potential (useful scientific, historic, or management information), public values (sociocultural, educational, or recreational values), and conservation (overriding scientific or historic importance) in conjunction with other multiple uses (see Appendix 11 for further explanation of these management guidelines).

RMP Determinations:

1. Continue the present management practices:

   a. Manage the Trap Springs-Gravel Bar Complex for information potential by maintaining the existing road closures until the information potential of this complex can be recovered through a comprehensive research and data recovery program.

   b. The Berlin Town Site (704 acres) will be managed for public values and conservation and its recreation values will be managed in conjunction with the State Park.

   c. Paleontological resources will be managed to protect specimens and maintain or enhance the following areas for their scientific and educational values: 1) fossiliferous sedimentary rocks and Quaternary alluvium, 2) Ione Valley, 3) Tonopah Flat, and 4) Gabbs Valley.

2. Classify and manage the following cultural resources for their information potential, public values, and conservation.

   a. Manage for Information Potential.

      Rockshelters; Late Pleistocene/Western Pluvial Lakes Tradition Sites; sites on valley bottoms lacking Pleistocene lake features; historic sites lacking clear association with either established mining districts, locally important ranching operations or major transportation routes; and sites on upper and lower bajada slopes.

      Specific management determinations are as follows:

      1) Manage the Stormy-Abel Site Complex (12,320 acres) by prohibiting new range improvements or other actions that would increase grazing in the vicinity of Storm, Coyote, and Abel Springs.

      2) Manage the Trap Springs-Gravel Bar Complex (8,480 acres) to maximize data recovery and salvage of cultural resources, while allowing for oil and gas production. This will be done by developing and implementing a comprehensive data recovery program and prohibiting gravel sales on The Gravel Bar (679 acres).

   b. Manage for Public Values:

      Rockshelters; Late Pleistocene/Western Pluvial Lakes Tradition Sites; sites on valley bottoms lacking Pleistocene lake features; historic sites lacking clear association with either established mining districts, locally important ranching operations or major transportation routes; and sites on upper and lower bajada slopes.

Specific management determinations are as follows:

1) Fluid mineral leasing will be allowed with a no-surface occupancy stipulation at Jumbled Rock Petroglyphs (10 acres), Moores Station Petroglyphs (40 acres), and Mountain View Arrastra (40 acres) (see Map 33; also see Appendix 14 for legal descriptions).

2) Withdraw from mineral entry Moores Station Petroglyphs (40 acres), Mountain View Arrastra (40 acres), and Tybo-McIntyre Charcoal Kilns (80 acres) (see Map 24; also see Appendix 14 for legal descriptions).

3) No land uses will be authorized which are incompatible with cultural values and limit vehicle use to existing roads and trails at Moores Station Petroglyphs (40 acres) and Mountain View Arrastra (40 acres).

4) Manage the Rhyolite area (425 acres) to protect historic structures for public uses. Land disposal will not be allowed. No land uses will be authorized which are incompatible with the area's values. Limit vehicle use to existing roads and trails. Provide for signing and barricades to exclude people from unsafe structures. Establish a Special Recreation Managment Area. Allow mineral leasing with a no-surface-occupancy stipulation. Withdraw 126 acres from mineral entry (see Appendix 14 for legal descriptions).

5) Protect historic structures of the Tybo-McIntyre Charcoal Kilns (80 acres; 20 acres around each set of kilns). Manage historical values for conservation and public values. No land uses will be authorized which are incompatible with the area's special values. Improve access roads and trails. Develop visitor use facilities and establish a Special Recreation Management Area. Allow mineral leasing with a no-surface-occupancy stipulation. Wtihdraw the area from mineral entry. (See Appendix 14 for legal descriptions).

c. Manage for Conservation:

Rock shelters with datable deposits (sites that contain material that can be assigned to a specific time period); stratified sites (sites that contain layers of materials that can be dated from different time periods); late Pleistocene/western pluvial lakes tradition sites; historic sites associated with established mining districts, locally important ranching operations or major transportation routes; and sites containing paleoenvironmental data.

Specific management determinations are as follows:

1) Cane Man Hill Area (680 acres) will be managed to protect its prehistoric values (see Map 27). No land uses will be authorized that are incompatible with the area's values. Manage cultural resources for conservation (see Appendix 14).

3. Prepare a Class I overview of cultural resources for the entire Tonopah Planning Area.

4. Develop cultural resource activity plans for the following areas: Trap Springs-Gravel Bar Complex, Stormy-Abel Complex, Cane Man Hill Petroglyphs, Tybo-McIntyre Charcoal Kilns, Moores Station Petroglyphs, Jumbled Rock Petroglyphs, Tonopah Lake Complex, Mud Lake Complex, Big Springs Petroglyphs, Fish Lake Valley Petroglyphs, Mountain View Arrastra, Columbus Salt Marsh, Witched Well, Oriental Wash Petroglyphs, Cave Spring, and The Cistern.

5. Develop a rock-art management plan for the Tonopah Planning Area in consultation with Native American Leaders.

LANDS AND RIGHTS-OF-WAY

Objective:

To make lands available for community expansion and private economic development and to increase the potential for economic diversity.

RMP Determinations:

1. Continue the following management determinations:

   a. Make 43,760 acres of public land available for lease or disposal under the Desert Land Act, the Carey Act, and other applicable authorities (see Appendix 14 and Maps 20, 21, 40, and 41).

   b. If economically prudent and if the owner is agreeable, acquire the following private lands: Pritchards Station (160 acres) for historic stagecoach station values, Moores Station (160 acres) for historic stagecoach station and riparian and wildlife values, and Lockes Ranch (480 acres) (see Appendix 14 and Map 20).

   c. Continue the classification of 10,863 acres, as appropriate, for lease or disposal under the following authorities: FLPMA; Recreation and Public Purposes Act; Desert Land Act; Carey Act; Airport Leases, and other applicable authorities (see Appendices 9 and 14, and Maps 20, 21, 40, and 41).

   d. If Congress does not designate the Pinyon/Joshua Tree Transition Research Natural Area as wilderness, revoke the Natural Area designation. The Research Natural Area designation has been evaluated as inappropriate because no pinyon trees are known to occur within the designated area.

   e. Continue the existing withdrawal of 6,682 acres: Air Force (619 acres), BLM-Power Site Reserve (17 acres), portions of the Railroad Valley Area (3,040 acres), Department of Energy (2,571 acres, Federal Aviation Administration (418 acres), Forest Service Administration (12 acres), and the BLM Administrative Site (5 acres) (see Appendix 9).

2. Make an additional 255,380 acres of public land available for potential disposal (see Appendix 14, and Maps 20, 21, 40, and 41).

3. Retain for the purposes of multiple-use resource management those public lands previously identified for disposal within the Amargosa-Oasis Area, riparian areas along Perry Aiken Creek and Jefferson Creek, and deer winter range near Chiatovich Creek (total 6,280 acres) (see Appendix 14, and Maps 20 and 21).

4. If economically prudent and if the owner is agreeable, acquire the following private lands through exchange and/or purchase: Amargosa-Oasis Area (280 acres) and Rhyolite Area (120 acres) (see Appendix 14 and Maps 20 and 21).

5. If the original entrant or the entrant's assignee fails to "prove up" under the agricultural land laws, lands clasified for agricultural entry will be disposed of only under the sale and exchange authorities.

6. In rights-of-way avoidance areas, rights-of-way and other discretionary lands actions will be granted only if no feasible alternative routes are available (see Maps 22 and 23). All other lands within the Tonopah Planning Area in which there are no unresolvable conflicts with other resource values will be open to consideration for linear or areal rights-of-way, leases, and land-use permits. Any such grants, leases, or permits will include appropriate stipulations to protect the area's special values. The following rights-of-way restrictions will be established:

   a. Seasonal Restrictions on construction activities (72,400 acres) (see Wildlife Determinations 3., 4., and 5.).

   b. New or amended rights-of-way within the following areas will have to be compatible with the special values of the area: desert tortoise habitat (70,600 acres); bighorn sheep lambing grounds (17,480 acres); Moores Station Petroglyphs (40 acres); Mountain View Arrastra (40 acres); Clayton Valley Sand Dunes Special Recreation Management Area (2,500 acres); Crescent Sand Dunes Special Recreation Management Area (3,000 acres); Lunar Crater (39,680 acres); Amargosa-Oasis (490 acres); Cane Man Hill (680 acres); Lone Mountain (14,400 acres); Railroad Valley (14,720 acres); Rhyolite (425 acres); and Tybo-McIntyre Charcoal Kilns (80 acres), for a total of 148,845 acres. (Some areas overlap, affecting total.)

   c. Communication sites will not be authorized within the Lone Mountain Area (14,400 acres).

   d. On 324,000 acres of bighorn sheep habitat, construction of new roads to communications sites will be prohibited (see Maps 10 and 13, and Appendix 14).

7. Terminate all classifications under the Small Tract Act and Classification and Multiple Use Act (1,992 acres) (see Appendix 9). Termination of Small Tract Classification 148 in T. 12 S., R. 46 E., sec. 16 (Rhyolite bottle house) will be deferred until completion of the Plan amendment addressing ACECs, and will be done only when the land is closed to [withdrawn from] operation of the public land laws, including the mining laws.

8. Reduce the withdrawal to locatable minerals of the Railroad Valley Wildlife Management Area from 14,720 acres to 3,040 acres, if appropriate, pending the outcome of the ACEC amendment to this RMP (see Appendix 14).

9. If Congress does not designate the Pinyon/Joshua Tree Transition Research Natural Area (520 acres) as wilderness, terminate the withdrawal.

10. Withdraw an additional 28,996 acres from mineral entry as follows: bighorn sheep lambing grounds at Stonewall Falls and Little Meadows (1,440 acres); occupancy trespass resolution at Gold Point Townsite (60 acres); portions of Lunar Crater (25,600 acres); Amargosa-Oasis (490 acres); Cane Man Hill (680 acres); portions of the Rhyolite area (126 acres); Tybo-McIntyre Charcoal Kilns (80 acres); portions of the Railroad Valley Area (440 acres); Mountain View Arrastra (40 acres); and Moores Station Petroglyphs (40 acres) (See Appendix 14 and Maps 24 and 25).

11. Allowance of agricultural entry on any of the lands identified for disposal will segregate the entered lands from mineral entry.

RECREATION

Objective: ***(for General Recreation Management)***

To encourage safe, public access and recreational use of public lands while ensuring protection of important resource values.

RMP Determinations:

1. In order to protect sensitive resource values such as threatened and endangered species and cultural resources, designate 1,250,290 acres as limited to vehicle use (restrictions limiting use to existing roads, trails, and washes; seasonally; or by type of user) and keep 4,840,811 acres open to unrestricted vehicle use. (see Maps 30 and 31 for Off-Highway Vehicles Restrictions; also see Appendix 3 for definitions of Off-Highway Vehicle restrictions and terms).

2. Limit vehicles to existing roads and trails in the following areas to protect sensitive resource values such as threatened and endangered species and cultural resources: Lunar Crater (39,680 acres); Amargosa-Oasis (490 acres); Cane Man Hill (680 acres); Lone Mountain (14,400 acres); Railroad Valley (14,720 acres); Rhyolite (425 acres); Tybo-McIntyre (80 acres); desert tortoise habitat (70,600 acres); bighorn sheep habitat (324,000 acres); Stormy-Abel Prehistoric District until the cultural resource information potential is recovered (12,320 acres); Trap Springs-Gravel Bar Complex until the cultural resource information potential is recovered (8,840 acres); the Sump (1,600 acres); Moores Station Petroglyphs (40 acres); Mountain View Arrastra (40 acres); primitive, semiprimitive nonmotorized and semiprimitive motorized areas (895,215 acres); and areas adjacent to trout habitat (300-foot-wide strip on each side of 9.4 miles of stream - see Riparian Habitat, Determination 5.). Note: Some of the above areas overlap, affecting the overall total.)

3. The following areas will be closed to competitive recreational events to protect sensitive resource values such as threatened and endangered species and cultural resources: Specie Spring (160 acres); Mud Spring (160 acres); Moores Station Petroglyphs (40 acres); Mountain View Arrastra (40 acres); Lunar Crater (39,680 acres); Amargosa-Oasis (490 acres); Cane Man Hill (680 acres); Lone Mountain (14,400 acres); Railroad Valley Area (14,720 acres); Rhyolite (425 acres); Tybo-McIntyre (80 acres); The Sump (1,600 acres); Clayton Valley Sand Dunes (2,500 acres); Crescent Sand Dunes (3,000 acres); and primitive, semiprimitive nonmotorized, and semiprimitive motorized areas until released by Congress from further wilderness consideration (see Wilderness Determinations).

4. Competitive events will be limited to existing roads and trails in the Joshua tree viewing area (see Map 31, area 5).

5. Competitive events are seasonally restricted on 72,400 acres of wildlife habitat (see Wildlife Determinations; also see Appendix 14, VI. No Surface Occupancy Seasonal Restrictions, and Maps 34 and 35).

   Additional recreation determinations are in the following sections: Wildlife Habitat Management, Determinations 2., 3., 4., and 5. Cultural Resources, Determination 1.

Objective: ***(Specific to Special Recreation Management Areas)***

To manage as Special Recreation Management Areas (SRMAs) those areas where the presence of high-quality natural resources, and current or potential recreational use, warrant intensive recreation management.

RMP Determinations:

1. The following areas will be designated as SRMAs: Clayton Valley Sand Dunes (2,500 acres); Crescent Sand Dunes (3,000 acres); Lunar Crater (39,680 acres); Railroad Valley Wildlife Area (14,720 acres); Rhyolite (425 acres); Tybo-McIntyre (80 acres); and any acquired lands which have high recreational values and require intensive management of their uses (see Appendix 14).

2. Vehicle use within SRMAs will be limited to existing roads and trails. Off-highway vehicle use on unvegetated sand areas may be allowed provided that such vehicle use is compatible with the areas' values. Fluid mineral leasing will be allowed subject to a no-surface-occupancy stipulation.

Objective: (Specific to Extensive Recreation Management)

To provide dispersed recreation opportunities on all lands which are not designated as Special Recreation Management Areas.

RMP Determination:

1. Designate the Tonopah Extensive Recreation Management Area to include the 6,026,570 acres not within a Special Recreation Management Area. Develop minimal facilities necessary to meet the needs of dispersed recreational uses and to protect the environment. Approximately 60 acres will be used in construction of facilities; specific locations are not yet identified.

Objective: (Specific to Back Country Byways)

To establish Back Country Byways to facilitate visitation to less-frequented public lands, and to showcase areas of scenic, wildlife, natural, cultural, and recreational interests.

RMP Determination:

1. In conjunction with local government and other publics, designate the Emigrant Pass, Lunar Crater Volcanic Field, and Morey-Hot Creek Back Country Byways.

Objective: (Specific to Recreation Opportunity Spectrums)

To provide a full range of recreational settings, from rural to wilderness, for the pursuit of a wide variety of recreational opportunities.

RMP Determination:

1. Manage 465,725 acres for semiprimitive motorized values. Manage 90,370 acres for primitive and 339,120 acres for semiprimitive nonmotorized recreation opportunity settings. Primitive and semi-primitive nonmotorized lands will be managed for Class II Visual Resource Management (see Maps 28, 29 and Appendix 10).

WILDERNESS

Objective:

To manage all lands released from wilderness consideration by Congress as a part of the full spectrum of multiple uses within the Tonopah Planning Area.

RMP Determinations:

If released by Congress from further wilderness consideration, Wilderness Study Areas will be:

1. Managed as proposed in other resource programs (see Maps 26 and 27).

2. Managed for 90,370 acres of primitive values, 245,780 acres of semiprimitive nonmotorized values, and 268,385 acres of semiprimitive motorized values.

3. Managed as Visual Resource Management Class II areas to comply with BLM policy. No competitive events will be authorized.

UTILITY CORRIDORS

Objective:

To facilitate the placement of major transportation and utility systems passing through the Tonopah Planning Area and to minimize conflicts with other resource values.

RMP Determination:

1. Designate transportation and utility corridors on 668 lineal miles (this includes those previously designated in the Esmeralda-Southern Nye Resource Management Plan, Area A) (see Maps 20 and 21). The following areas will be avoided: all primitive areas (see Maps 28 and 29); Clayton Valley Sand Dunes (2,500 acres); Crescent Sand Dunes (3,000 acres); Amargosa-Oasis (480 acres); Cane Man Hill (680 acres); Rhyolite (425 acres); Tybo-McIntyre Charcoal Kilns (80 acres); Lunar Crater (39,680 acres); Lone Mountain (14,400 acres); and Railroad Valley riparian and wildlife habitat areas (except a portion west of the Grant Range). Refer to Appendix 14 for a legal description of these areas (except the primitive areas).

FLUID MINERALS

Objective:

To provide opportunity for exploration and development of fluid minerals such as oil, gas, and geothermal resources, using appropriate stipulations to allow for the preservation and enhancement of fragile and unique resources.

RMP Determinations:

1. A total of 5,360,477 acres (88% of the Tonopah Planning Area) will be open to fluid mineral leasing subject to standard lease terms and conditions.

2. A total of 607,799 acres will be closed to fluid mineral leasing (Berlin Town Site, 704 acres; Project Faultless, 2,560 acres; and Wilderness Study Areas (WSAs), 604,535 acres (see Map 34 and Appendix 14; for WSAs see also Wilderness Determinations and Maps 26 and 27).

3. A total of 72,400 acres will be open to fluid mineral leasing subject to seasonal restrictions because of crucial wildlife habitat (see Wildlife Determinations 3., 4., and 5.) (see Maps 34 and 35 and Appendix 14). (Some areas overlap, affecting acreage totals.)

4. A total of 50,425 acres will be open to fluid mineral leasing subject to no-surface-occupancy for the following areas: Amargosa-Oasis (490 acres); a portion of the Railroad Valley Area (3,480 acres); Cane Man Hill (680 acres); Rhyolite (425 acres); Tybo-McIntyre Charcoal Kilns (80 acres); Lunar Crater (39,680 acres); Mountain View Arrastra (40 acres); Moores Station Petroglyphs (40 acres); Jumbled Rock Petroglyphs (10 acres); Clayton Valley Sand Dunes (2,500 acres); and Crescent Sand Dunes (3,000 acres) (see Appendix 14).

   (*note*: The determinations made for mineral leasing include geophysical exploration. Waivers to these determinations will be considered if the identified resource values can be protected.)

LOCATABLE MINERALS

Objective:

To provide opportunity for exploration and development of locatable minerals such as gold, silver, copper, lead, zinc, molybdenum, etc., consistent with the preservation of fragile and unique resources in areas identified as open to the operation of the mining laws.

RMP Determination:

1. A total of 6,028,948 acres (99% of the Tonopah Planning Area) will be open to the operation of the mining laws (see Maps 24 and 25).

   Additional Locatable Minerals determinations are in the section on Lands and Rights-of-Way, Determinations 1.e., 8., 9., 10., and 11.

MINERAL MATERIALS

Objective:

Provide for the extraction of mineral materials such as sand, gravel, building stone, cinders, etc., to meet public demand.

RMP Determinations:

1. A total of 5,377,858 acres (88% of the Tonopah Planning Area) will be open to mineral material disposal under standard terms and conditions. Continue to provide mineral materials from existing authorized sources unless closed to meet specific management objectives of other resources. Open new sand and gravel pits as necessary.

2. Black Rock Lava Flow and Easy Chair Crater, a portion of the Lunar Crater Area, will remain closed to mineral material sales.

3. A total of 72,400 acres will be open to the extraction of mineral materials subject to seasonal restrictions because of crucial wildlife habitat (see Wildlife Determinations 3., 4., and 5.) (see Maps 34 and 35 and Appendix 14).

4. Close the following areas to mineral material disposal: Berlin Town Site (704 acres); Project Faultless (2,560 acres); Mountain View Arrastra (40 acres); Moores Station Petroglyphs (40 acres); Jumbled Rock Petroglyphs (10 acres); Amargosa-Oasis (490 acres); portions of the Railroad Valley Area (3,480 acres); Cane Man Hill (680 acres); Tybo-McIntyre Charcoal Kilns (80 acres); Rhyolite area (425 acres); Lunar Crater (39,680 acres); The Sump (1600 acres); The Gravel Bar (679 acres) (see Appendix 14); recreational facilities in the Extensive Recreation Management Area (estimated to be 60 acres total; however, specific locations have not yet been identified), and Wilderness Study Areas (604,535 acres; see Wilderness Determinations) (see Maps 34 and 35, and Appendix 14).

NONENERGY LEASABLE MINERALS

Objective:

To provide opportunity for the leasing and development of solid leasable minerals such as sodium, potassium, phosphate, etc.

RMP Determinations:

1. A total of 5,481,206 acres (90% of the Tonopah Planning Area) will be open to nonenergy mineral activities under standard terms and conditions.

2. Close the following areas (55,360 acres) to nonenergy mineral leasing: Berlin Town Site (704 acres); Project Faultless (2,560 acres); Mountain View Arrastra (40 acres); Moores Station Petroglyphs (40 acres); Jumbled Rock Petroglyphs (10 acres); Clayton Valley Sand Dunes (2,500 acres), Crescent Sand Dunes (3,000 acres); The Sump (1600 acres); Lunar Crater (39,680 acres); Amargosa-Oasis (490 acres); portions of the Railroad Valley Area (3,480 acres); Cane Man Hill (680 acres); Tybo-McIntyre (80 acres); Rhyolite (425 acres); and recreational facilities in the Extensive Recreation Management Area (estimated to be 60 acres total; however, specific locations have not been identified) (see Maps 34 and 35, and Appendix 14). (Some areas overlap, affecting acreage total.) In addition, Wilderness Study Areas (604,535 acres; see Wilderness Determinations) will be closed to nonenergy mineral leasing. Those areas released by Congress from Wilderness consideration will return to multiple use.

3. A total of 72,400 acres will be open to nonenergy mineral leasing subject to seasonal restrictions because of crucial wildlife habitat (see Wildlife Determinations 3., 4., and 5.) (see Maps 34 and 35 and Appendix 14).

FIRE MANAGEMENT

Objective:

To protect natural resources from unacceptable damage by fire in a cost-effective manner with a high regard for private property and safety. Promote resource management through prescribed fire to maintain the natural component of the ecosystem.

RMP Determinations:

1. All wildfires in Fire Management Zone 1 will receive aggressive initial attack, to contain all fires in intensity levels 1 through 6, 90 percent of the time to 300 acres or less. All fire zones are shown on Maps 38 and 39.

2. Wildfires that threaten life and property will be kept to five acres or less 90 percent of the time utilizing the most cost-effective and efficient suppression action. This will include town sites, developed mines, ranches, powerlines, and other structures and property.

3. Wildfires that threaten resources such as critical watersheds, riparian areas, desirable range (salt desert shrub), sage grouse strutting grounds, sensitive plant species sites, cultural resource sites, and sensitive forage plant species (bitterbrush and mountain mahogany) will be kept to minimum acres-utilizing suppression action which could suppress and/or divert the fire and be cost-effective and efficient.

4. If an approved natural prescribed fire plan is written, some wildfires in Fire Management Zone 2 may be allowed to burn to promote a more natural fire regime. The sagebrush/pinyon-juniper vegetation type is considered a fire-dependent ecosystem, and adverse ecological changes may result by total fire exclusion (e.g., pinyon pine-juniper encroachment of grassy areas or declining grass productivity because of increased sagebrush cover).

   The salt desert shrub vegetation type (i.e., Zone 1) is considered a fire-independent ecosystem that usually maintains vigor and composition without fire.

STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURES

The following standard operating procedures will be applied to this plan.

Environmental Review and Management

In compliance with NEPA and CEQ regulations, BLM will prepare site-specific environmental reviews before actions proposed in this RMP/EIS are implemented, or prior to approval of any project authorized on the public lands. The environmental reviews provide site-specific assessments of the impacts from implementing these actions. As appropriate, these reviews are documented in Categorical Exclusion Reviews, Administrative Determinations, Environmental Assessments and Decision Records, or Environmental Impact Statements and Records of Decision. In addition, the environmental review identifies mitigating measures necessary to reduce adverse impacts of implementing a project or proposed action.

All future authorizations will be in conformance with the RMP. Existing authorizations will be brought into conformance when they are renewed.

Seasonal restrictions on activities which are included in this RMP to prevent disturbing of wildlife will apply to the following authorizations: fluid mineral leasing, nonenergy mineral leasing, mineral material sales, geophysical prospecting, right-of-way construction, off-highway vehicle events, construction of range improvements, activities authorized under the Recreation and Public Purposes Act (R&PP Act), and vegetation sales. In general, maintenance of rights-of-way, range improvement projects, and other facilities will not be restricted. Locatable mineral exploration and development activities will be encouraged to abide by seasonal restrictions but cannot be required to do so.

Determinations that state: ``No land uses will be authorized which are incompatible with an area's values" will include such activities as rights-of-way grants, activities authorized under the Recreation and Public Purposes Act, off-highway vehicle events, vegetation sales, range improvement projects, nonenergy mineral leasing, mineral material sales, and geophysical prospecting, except where compatible with, or of benefit to, the resources being protected. Rights-of-way and other discretionary lands actions will be granted in avoidance areas only if no feasible alternative routes are available. Any such grants, leases, or permits will include appropriate stipulations to protect the area's special values. This will not affect maintenance of existing projects or rights-of-way. Livestock grazing will continue to be authorized unless specifically excluded.

For purposes of range management, the Rangeland Program Summary (RPS) will describe the allotment-specific objectives and management actions planned for livestock, wild horses and burros, and wildlife. It will also discuss the monitoring and range improvement projects needed to meet these allotment objectives. Updates of the RPS will explain and update monitoring efforts and results. The RPS will be issued subsequent to the Record of Decision.

Air Resources

Air quality is protected by the establishment of mitigation measures designed to prevent deterioration of air quality prior to authorizing actions. This ensures meeting State goals for air quality and limits allowable emissions from existing and new point or nonpoint sources. Common mitigation measures include watering roads and disturbed areas, the use of scrubbers/sprays, covered storage areas, and other measures to reduce emissions and pollutant concentrations to meet or exceed the standards of the Nevada Division of Environmental Protection.

Soil and Water Resources

Prior to authorizing land-use actions, and also during the allotment monitoring and evaluation process, soil and water resources will be protected by the establishment of mitigation measures designed to maintain or improve soil productivity, and to prevent or minimize soil erosion and floodplain sediment damage. To meet administrative needs the BLM will acquire appropriative water rights by applying for available water rights according to Nevada water law, or by assertion of a public water reserve.

Best Management Practices and appropriate mitigation will be identified during project-level environmental review and applied during project implementation for any ground-disturbing activity that may reduce soil productivity or cause surface erosion.

Visual Resource Management

Visual Resource Management (VRM) classes are delineated in the RMP based on an inventory conducted in accordance with BLM visual management procedures (Manual 8400). The individual VRM classes provide management objectives to be implemented as a part of all activities authorized in the *Tonopah RMP*. The overall goal is to protect or enhance the visual and natural aspect and attributes of the public lands while minimizing the impacts of authorized activities.

Visual resources will continue to be evaluated, using the Contrast Rating process, as a part of activity and project planning. These evaluations will consider the significance of the proposed project and the visual sensitivity of the affected area. Stipulations will be developed and attached to project authorizations to maintain designated VRM classes. Stipulations may include requirements to locate activity sites behind topographic features to hide them from view, modify access routes, color buildings and equipment to blend in with their surroundings, develop projects in phases, etc. If VRM class objectives cannot be met, the impacts to visual resources will be detailed in the project-level environmental analysis and used by the Authorized Officer as a factor in the decision to authorize or deny a proposed action.

To comply with BLM policy for Wilderness Study Areas (WSAs), as stated in BLM Manual H-8550-1, *Interim Management Policy for Public Lands Under Wilderness Review* (1995), WSAs will be managed as interim VRM Class II areas until Congress makes final wilderness decisions for Nevada BLM WSAs. This will comply with the policy to manage WSAs to avoid impairment of existing wilderness values. As of March 30, 1989, limitations were placed on the authorization of activities which cause surface disturbance that require reclamation to restore an area to a preproject condition. Following Congress' final wilderness decision, designated wilderness areas will be managed as VRM Class I areas. Lands not designated as wilderness will be managed according to the VRM classes designated in the RMP/ROD decisions.

Fish and Wildlife

Fish and wildlife habitat will continue to be evaluated as part of project-level planning. Such evaluation will consider the significance of the proposed project and the sensitivity of fish and wildlife habitat in the affected area. Stipulations will be attached as appropriate to assure compatibility of projects with management objectives for fish and wildlife habitat. Habitat improvement projects will be implemented where necessary to stabilize or improve unsatisfactory or declining wildlife habitat condition. Such projects will be identified through habitat management plans or other activity plans.

Sufficient forage and cover will be provided for wildlife. Forage and cover requirements will be incorporated into allotment management plans or their functional equivalent and will apply to specific areas of primary wildlife use.

Range improvements generally will be designed to achieve both wildlife and range objectives. Existing fences will be modified and new fences built so as to allow wildlife passage. Water troughs will be constructed to not exclude wildlife and bird ladders will be installed. Proposed projects are listed in Appendix 4.

Guzzlers constructed for wildlife will be designed for protection from domestic livestock and wild horses and burros.

In accordance with BLM guidelines for domestic sheep management in bighorn sheep habitat, no domestic sheep grazing will be authorized within nine miles of bighorn sheep habitat (see Maps 10 and 13).

Habitats for chukar and other upland game will be maintained and expanded through development of wildlife waters. Generally, no land disposal will be allowed within two miles of sage grouse nesting areas.

Special Status Species

The Endangered Species Act (ESA) of 1973, as amended, declares it the policy of Congress that all Federal Divisions and agencies will conserve endangered species and threatened species and utilize their authorities in furtherance of the purposes of the Endangered Species Act. In accordance with section 7 of the ESA, consultation with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service will be conducted on all Federal actions involving threatened or endangered species.

It is BLM policy to carry out the management of Nevada BLM Sensitive Species consistent with multiple-use for conservation of these species and their habitats and ensure that actions authorized or funded do not contribute to the need to list any of these species as threatened or endangered. In order to prevent listing of Nevada BLM Sensitive Species, BLM may enter into Conservation Agreements or Species Management Plans with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

A desert tortoise inventory may be required prior to any surface-disturbing activity, including plans of operations for locatable minerals, mineral leasing, off-highway vehicle events, rights-of-way, etc., on 70,600 acres of Non-Intensive Category III desert tortoise habitat.

In accordance with the Biological Opinion on livestock grazing in desert tortoise habitat, the following stipulation has been placed in affected grazing licenses: ``Within Non-Intensive Category III desert tortoise habitat, livestock use may occur from March 1 to October 14, as long as forage utilization does not exceed 40 percent on key perennial grasses, forbs and shrubs. Between October 15 and February 28, forage utilization shall not exceed 50 percent on key perennial grasses and 45 percent on key shrubs and perennial forbs."

Forestry and Vegetative Products

The areas available for woodland harvest will be subject to the specific restrictions and withdrawals required by this RMP.

Permits will not be issued for the harvest of broadleaf trees, dead or green.

Pinyon nut gathering will be authorized on an individual basis, including within Wilderness Study Areas released by Congress for multiple-use purposes. Personal consumption of up to 25 pounds per year is allowed without permit.

Salvage of vegetative products may be authorized on areas subject to ground-disturbing activities.

Livestock Grazing Management

Resource improvement planning will be in accordance with the procedures outlined in BLM Handbook H-1741-1, *Renewable Resource Improvement and Treatment Guidelines and Procedures.*

The grazing management program assigns priorities to management efforts using a selective management approach. Under this approach grazing allotments are categorized into ``I," ``M," and ``C" management categories. The objectives for these categories are to: 1) *maintain* (M) the current satisfactory conditions; 2) *improve* (I) the current unsatisfactory conditions; or 3) manage *custodially* (C) while protecting existing resource values. Management priority will be given first to ``I" allotments, second to ``M" allotments, and third to ``C" allotments.

Range improvement projects will be addressed in environmental documents and will be constructed in accordance with BLM Manual 9113. Existing access or temporary roads will be used as much as possible. Temporary roads will be rehabilitated after use is completed.

The clearing of vegetation from project sites will be restricted to the minimum amount necessary to properly and safely complete the project.

All disturbed areas will be rehabilitated, where such action is necessary and/or practical, to replace ground cover and prevent erosion. Fences used to control cattle movement in areas inhabited by resident and migratory populations of deer, horses, and/or antelope will be 42 inches in height. Fences in these areas will consist of three barbed wires and a smooth bottom wire. The spacing of the wires starting from the ground will be 16 inches, 22 inches, 30 inches and 42 inches. Line posts shall be spaced at a distance of 16.5 feet between each post. Fences in bighorn sheep habitat will be a three-strand fence with spacing 20, 35, and 39 inches from the ground with a smooth bottom wire. Special design standards will be in accordance with the *BLM Handbook H-1741-1.* All fences will be designed to assure a minimum of impacts to wildlife, wild horses/burros, recreation, and visual resources.

Developed spring sources may be fenced and water provided for livestock and/or wild horses/burros away from the source. Water will be left at the spring source for wildlife use as required by Nevada Revised Statute 533.367, which states in part that "Before a person may obtain a right to the use of water from a spring or water which has seeped to the surface of the ground, he must ensure that wildlife which customarily uses the water will have access to it".

Maintenance of livestock management structures will be accomplished by the livestock operator through cooperative agreements and range improvement permits as specified in the BLM's 1982 *Rangeland Improvement Policy* (USDI, BLM, Oct. 1982).

Alteration of sagebrush areas either through application of herbicides, prescribed burning, or by mechanical means will be in accordance with procedures specified in the Western States' Sage Grouse Guidelines and the Memorandum of Understanding between the Nevada Division of Wildlife and the Nevada BLM. All vegetation treatment projects will be coordinated with the Nevada Division of Wildlife at least one year in advance of implementation of the project.

Application of herbicides on proposed treatment areas to reduce sagebrush and other plant species will be in accordance with procedures established in BLM Manual 9222 to prevent impairment of nontarget species.

Vegetative manipulation that will alter the potential natural plant composition will not be allowed in riparian areas. This includes the introduction of nonnative species.

Wild Horse And Burro Management

It is the intent of the BLM to manage wild horses and/or burros and their habitat within areas occupied in 1971. Management is to be accomplished in a manner designed to achieve a thriving natural ecological balance and multiple-use relationship with other resource users. The suitability of some areas to support wild horses and/or burros will be reassessed as appropriate in light of new information from monitoring and emergency gathers.

Management of the wild horses and/or burros will also be guided by Herd Management Area Plans (HMAPs) or their functional equivalent, when appropriate. The plans will be developed through consultation and coordination with interested parties and will be coordinated with livestock, wildlife, and other resource plans. The management plans may include, but not be limited to, discussions of seral stages, range trends, habitat requirements, dietary needs, water requirements, and wild horse and/or burro reproductive capabilities.

Cultural Resources

The National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended; the Archaeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974; the Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979; the American Indian Religious Freedom Act of 1978; the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 1990; FLPMA; and Executive Order 11593 provide for the protection and management of cultural resources. These laws are implemented through the following Federal Regulations: 36 CFR 60, 36 CFR 800, 43 CFR 7, and 43 CFR 8365.1-5, (a)(1).

The BLM is required to identify, evaluate, and protect cultural resources on public lands under its administration and to ensure consideration of cultural resources prior to initiation of proposed BLM-authorized activities. If an area will be in any way affected by those activities, a cultural resources inventory will be conducted. In accordance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, eligibility determinations for listing on the National Register of Historic Places are made in consultation with the Nevada State Historic Preservation Office. A determination of effects to eligible properties is also made in consultation with the Nevada State Historic Preservation Office.

Avoidance of cultural properties is the preferred mitigation. However, avoidance is inappropriate if 1) the project will create ongoing activity in the area, or 2) the project will greatly increase access to the area. Either of these conditions could lead to increased vandalism and/or accidental damage. Significant cultural properties to be protected through avoidance will be marked in the field and monitored on a periodic basis.

If eligible properties cannot be avoided, appropriate mitigating measures will be developed in consultation with the Nevada State Historic Preservation Office and the President's Advisory Council on Historic Preservation. No action will be authorized until these agencies are consulted.

Cultural properties without National Register eligibility determinations will be treated as eligible properties until such determinations can be made.

Federal agencies are required to consider the views of Native Americans when a proposed undertaking may be in conflict with traditional lifeways or religious values. The American Indian Religious Freedom Act requires consultation with Native American religious and secular leaders to identify geographic areas which may be associated with traditional lifeways and religious practices.

Lands

Land tenure adjustments are discretionary. No lands will be disposed of unless they are identified in the RMP.

Public lands identified for disposal may be made available for sale, exchange, agricultural entry, lease, or patent for recreation or public purposes. Some lands identified for disposal may not be sold due to lack of interest, and some may be retained in Federal ownership as a result of site-specific application of the land-ownership adjustment criteria.

Exchanges are authorized under Section 206 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act (FLPMA) of 1976. Exchanges are the preferred method of acquisition when other methods, such as conservation easements or management agreements, will not protect special value areas or resources. Exchanges must be in the public interest. The selected public land must be identified in an approved land-use plan for disposal, and the offered private land may be identified in an approved land-use plan for acquisition.

There are three authorities for the disposal of public land specifically for agricultural purposes: the Desert Land Act, the Carey Act, and the General Allotment Act. Disposal of public land for agricultural purposes must meet the requirements of one of the three acts listed above and have a supporting permanent water source permitted by the Nevada State Engineer.

In order for public land to be sold, it must meet one of the following criteria set forth in Section 203(a) of the *Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976*:

--the land is difficult or uneconomic to manage as a part of the public lands, and it is not suitable for management by another Federal Department or agency.

--the land was acquired for a specific purpose: and it is no longer required for that, or any other, Federal purpose; or

--disposal of the land will serve important public objectives that can be achieved prudently or feasibly only if the land is removed from public ownership; and these objectives outweigh other public objectives or values that will be served by maintaining the land in Federal ownership.

Site-specific decisions regarding land ownership adjustments within the Tonopah Planning Area are to be based on whether the lands are needed for BLM programs, or whether or not they are considered more valuable for other purposes. The following criteria are applied to site-specific determinations for lands that are within areas identified for disposal or acquisition:

A. Public resource values, including, but not limited to:

--threatened, endangered, or sensitive species habitat

--sites or places listed or eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places

--mineral potential

--wilderness areas and areas being studied for wilderness

--riparian areas, including springs and seeps

--nesting/breeding habitat for game birds/animals

--big game seasonal habitat

--recreation potential

--visual resources

--other designations authorized by law

B. Manageability

C. Suitability for development

D. Accessibility of the land for public use

E. Encumbrances

F. Social and economic impacts of land tenure adjustments

G. Consistency with other agency/governmental entity plans and policies.

H. Sites that contain hazardous materials.

These land-ownership adjustment criteria are considered in environmental analyses and decisions prepared for specific adjustment proposals.

In addition, no disposals are allowed within two miles of sage grouse strutting grounds, and no disposals for agricultural purposes are allowed on lands with agricultural soil ratings of Class IV or higher, or with soils having a high susceptibility to erosion. The disposal of land will not be allowed if it would fragment ownership patterns.

Public lands within areas which have not been identified for disposal are retained in Federal ownership and are managed by BLM. Unless these lands are dedicated to a specific use or uses, or are included within avoidance or exclusion areas, they are available for rights-of-way, FLPMA leases, and airport leases. Because color-of-title and mineral entry patents are nondiscretionary actions, all public lands meeting specific regulatory criteria may be patented by these methods.

Land use permits and leases are granted under the authority of Section 302(b) of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976. Permits are issued for short-term, low-impact uses of the public lands. Leases are a long-term management tool used particularly where future disposal or dedication to another particular land use is contemplated. In general, all lands within the Tonopah Planning Area which have not been dedicated to a specific use or uses are open to consideration for land-use permits and nonmajor leases. Permit and lease applications are evaluated on an individual basis. The same public resource values considered prior to disposal are considered prior to the issuance of a permit or lease. Major leases must be identified in an approved land-use plan.

It is BLM policy to identify, abate, and prevent unauthorized use of the public lands. Existing unauthorized uses of the public lands are resolved through termination, short-term permit, lease, sale, exchange, or by other appropriate means.

Since the passage of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act in 1976, the BLM has been in the process of reviewing all withdrawals and classifications of public lands. All new proposed withdrawals must be identified in an approved land-use plan.

Unless the land has been dedicated to a specific use or uses, public land within theTonopah Planning Area is available for consideration for linear rights-of-way for access, and for utility transportation and distribution purposes. Such land is also available for areal rights-of-way purposes.

Prior to issuance of a right-of-way authorization, a site-specific environmental analysis is performed which considers, among other things, habitats of threatened, endangered, or Nevada BLM Sensitive Species; sites or places listed or eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places; wilderness areas and areas being studied for wilderness; riparian areas; nesting/breeding habitat for animals; big game seasonal habitat; visual resources; and other considerations mandated by law.

Designated right-of-way corridors within the Tonopah Planning Area are three miles wide except where topographic constraints exist. Grants for rights-of-way are still required for facilities placed within designated corridors. Designation of a corridor does not necessarily mean that future rights-of-way are restricted to corridors, nor does it mean that there is a commitment by the BLM to approve all right-of-way applications within corridors. Proposed disposals of land within corridors are analyzed to determine the impacts that these proposed disposals might have on future right-of-way activities.

Recreation

A broad range of outdoor recreation opportunities will continue to be provided on all segments of the public land, subject to the demand for such opportunities and the need to protect other resources. Special Recreation Management Areas, areas of concentrated use, and existing facilities will receive first priority for operation and maintenance funds. Investment of public funds for new recreation developments will be permitted only on land identified to remain in public ownership.

Recreation resources will continue to be evaluated on an individual basis as part of activity and project-level planning. Such evaluations will consider the sensitivity of, and the impacts on, recreation resources in the affected area. Stipulations will be attached as appropriate to assure the compatibility of projects with recreation management objectives.

Special recreation use permits will be authorized on an individual case basis.

Decisions regarding the designation of areas open, limited (restricted), and closed to motorized vehicle access have been made in the RMP. An exception to designations in the RMP is emergency actions which may be necessary due to:

1. The need to minimize damage to soil, watershed, vegetation or other resource values.

2. The need to minimize harassment of wildlife or the degradation of wildlife habitat, especially habitat for threatened, endangered, or Nevada BLM sensitive species.

3. The need to promote user safety and protect the visiting public from hazardous situations.

Areas which are not designated as limited or closed will remain open for motorized vehicle use.

Existing mines will be closed to off-highway vehicle use by the public. The areas will remain closed until they have been reclaimed and the reclamation bond has been released.

Public land within areas closed to motorized vehicle use will be closed year-long to all forms of motorized vehicle use except for emergency or authorized vehicles.

Vehicle use in Wilderness Study Areas (WSAs) is currently managed as limited to existing (1980 inventory) roads, trails and ways. This is a temporary designation which overrides the decisions in the RMP, pending final decisions by Congress with regard to WSAs. Following final Congressional action,

those areas designated as wilderness will be closed to motorized vehicle use, subject to valid existing rights and authorized nonconforming uses. Motorized vehicle use on lands which are not designated as wilderness will be managed according to the decisions in this RMP and ROD.

The BLM, Nevada State Office has published a camping stay limit (effective November 5, 1993) for the public lands it manages: "A person or persons may not occupy undeveloped public lands or designated sites or areas for more than fourteen days within a twenty-eight consecutive day interval. Following the fourteen days, the persons and personal property must relocate to a site outside of at least a twenty-five mile radius from the occupied site or non-BLM administered land for a period of fourteen days".

In order to protect resources, or for administrative purposes, an Authorized Officer may, by posting notification, close a given site to occupancy, even if the same person or persons have not occupied the site for fourteen consecutive days."

All BLM lands that are not limited in the RMP are open to all individual, commercial, and competitive outdoor recreation uses. Opportunities for exploring the back-country by vehicle, hunting, camping, sightseeing, and hiking are encouraged. There are no nationally significant river segments, as defined in the National Wild and Scenic Rivers Act of 1964, in the Tonopah Planning Area.

Areas of Critical Environmental Concern

Decisions to designate ACECs will be prepared during the next two years as a Plan Amendment to the Tonopah RMP. A plan of operations will be required for any proposed mechanized disturbance in a designated ACEC during the search for, or the exploitation of, locatable minerals. No mineral material sales will be allowed within any ACEC unless specified otherwise in the Plan Amendment.

Wilderness

BLM policy requires that all Wilderness Study Areas (WSAs) be managed in accordance with the provisions of Section 603 (c) of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act and the BLM *Interim Management Policy for Lands Under Wilderness Review* (IMP) so as not to impair their suitability for preservation as wilderness. The IMP provides management policies for WSAs between the time of WSA designation (11/15/80) and final decisions by Congress regarding these areas. The IMP contains specific management direction for activities in WSAs which may occur or be authorized.

The specific management determinations identified in the RMP are those that may take place if the WSAs are released from wilderness consideration by Congress. Some of the determinations are compatible with the IMP and can be implemented at any time, whereas others must await Congress' final determinations. Also some RMP determinations may not comply with the IMP's nonimpairment requirements. These decisions may not be implemented until after Congress' final decision releasing the nonwilderness lands from the requirements and restrictions included in the IMP Policy.

Should Congress designate wilderness areas, the RMP will be maintained to include these new designations, and to modify determinations which conflict with wilderness management objectives. Management of areas designated as wilderness will be guided by the requirements of the Wilderness Act of 1964, specific enabling legislation, and the BLM's wilderness management procedures. While site-specific management objectives for wilderness areas will be included in future wilderness management plans, certain actions are nondiscretionary, including closure to motorized vehicle use (except for valid existing rights and approved nonconforming uses by permit) and segregation from mineral entry and fluid-mineral leasing.

Fluid Minerals

Oil and gas leases and geothermal leases grant the right to the operator to explore for, and to produce oil and gas, and geothermal energy. Leases are subject to certain terms and conditions which provide for compliance with applicable laws, ordinances, and regulations pertaining to fire, sanitation, conservation, water pollution, fish and wildlife, safety, protection of property, and reclamation.

In addition to the terms and conditions of the leases, stipulations may be applied to site-specific applications to provide for stringent environmental protection of conflicting resources. These stipulations are developed by a multidisciplinary team as part of the environmental analysis process.

Since the passage of the Federal Oil and Gas Leasing Reform Act of 1987, all Wilderness Study Areas (WSAs) have been closed to mineral leasing.

Geophysical exploration for oil and gas, and for geothermal resources may take place before or after the leasing of the lands. These actions will be reviewed by a multidisciplinary team in the Tonopah Planning Area to identify and mitigate resource-related conflicts.

BLM actively encourages and facilitates the private development of public land mineral resources in a manner that satisfies national and local needs, and provides for economically and environmentally sound exploration, extraction, and reclamation practices.

Land-use plans and multiple-use management decisions of the BLM will recognize that mineral exploration and development can occur concurrently or sequentially with relation to other resource uses.

Consultation with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service is required per section 7 of the Endangered Species Act prior to approval of an Application for Permit to Drill (APD) or other lease operations, if a proposed listed or listed threatened or endangered species, or its critical habitat, is likely to be affected by project activities. If there is deemed to be any adverse impact the proposal would be modified or the request denied.

Actions which would adversely impact a Nevada BLM sensitive plant or animal species will be modified in order to prevent possible future listing of these species as threatened or endangered.

Locatable Minerals

BLM provides for mineral entry, exploration, location, and operations pursuant to the mining laws in a manner that 1) will not unduly hinder the mineral activities, and 2) assures that these activities are conducted in a manner which will prevent undue or unnecessary degradation of the public land.

Notification to the Authorized Officer is required on all operations in project areas in which surface disturbance will be five acres or less.

A Plan of Operations and a Reclamation Plan are required in situations in which there will be more than five acres of cumulative unreclaimed surface disturbance in a project area. These two plans are also required for any mining activity on special category lands, such as ACECs and areas closed to off-highway vehicles. Appropriate off-site mitigation may be negotiated during a plan of operations review for locatable mineral actions when an irretrievable loss of important habitat is unavoidable, or a significant long-term adverse impact will occur. The preferred alternatives to off-site mitigation are avoidance of critical and crucial habitat and reclamation of disturbed habitat to approximate pre-disturbance productivity.

The Authorized Officer may require modifications of Plans of Operations to meet the requirements of the regulations and to prevent undue or unnecessary degradation of public land.

Plans of Operations cannot be approved until Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, and Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act, and the National Environmental Policy Act have been complied with.

Reclamation of disturbed areas to meet BLM standards is required for all levels of activity: Casual Use, Notice, or Plan of Operations.

Additional regulatory requirements will be enforced in WSAs through regulations (43 CFR 3802) and through the Interim Management Policy (IMP) for WSAs.

All operations shall comply with Federal and State laws, including those relating to air quality, water quality, solid wastes, fisheries, wildlife and plant habitat, and archaeological and paleontological resources.

The BLM will conduct validity examinations, reviewing the validity of mining claims to determine if a discovery has been made, under the following conditions:

1) Where a mineral patent application has been filed and a field examination is required to verify the validity of the claim(s).

2) Where there is a conflict with a disposal application, and it is deemed in the public interest to conduct a validity examination; or where the statute authorizing the disposal requires the removal of mining claims that are not valid. If the validity examination made in the latter case were to show that the mining claim was valid, the disposal action could not be completed.

3) Where the land is needed for a Federal program.

4) When a mining claim is occupied under the guise of the mining law and flagrant or questionable misuse of the land is observed, the BLM will undertake a review of the occupancy based on current regulations. If it is found, in fact, that such use is not necessary for, and reasonably incident to, mineral development, BLM will act to terminate the use and seek compensation for damages. Validity of the claim would not be relevant in this case.

Withdrawals from mineral entry will be enacted only in cases in which there are significant resource values that cannot be adequately protected under the regulations concerning surface management. Such withdrawn acreage may include areas recommended for wilderness designation, sensitive species habitat, riparian areas, areas possessing important historical and cultural resources, and areas set aside for recreational development.

Bonding will be required for all notices and plans of operations to ensure that satisfactory reclamation takes place. All operations using cyanide will follow the requirements in BLM's Nevada Cyanide Management Plan.

The BLM will coordinate each mine plan and mine closure in conjunction and consultation with the Bureau of Reclamation and Regulation of the Nevada Division of Environmental Protection. This coordination ensures that the State of Nevada reclamation laws are implemented on Federal and private lands, and that all necessary State permits will be issued and followed.

Mineral Materials

Mineral material disposal will not occur in Wilderness Study Areas.

All mineral material disposals are discretionary. Appropriate terms and conditions are applied to ensure that the permittee will comply with all applicable laws and environmental safeguards.

Disposal to State, county, and municipal governments will generally be processed through the issuance of free-use permits (FUPs).

In all mineral material disposals the BLM will strive, wherever possible, to use existing mineral material pits.

Disposal of such common-variety mineral materials as sand and gravel may not be made from mining claims, unless the date of the mineral materials contract or permit precedes the date of the location of the claim. This policy applies to all types of mining claims including placer, lode, millsite, and tunnel site claims. Mining claimants may not sell mineral materials which are on their unpatented mining claims.

Nonenergy Leasable Minerals

An environmental analysis will be conducted on the exploration phase of each prospecting permit and on any production activities associated with a lease. The environmental analyses are prepared by a multidisciplinary team and are used to determine any special stipulations necessary for the protection of surface resources.

Fire Management

The fire management program is guided by the approved Battle Mountain District Fire Management Activity Plan and this RMP.

Every wildfire within the Tonopah Planning Area will have an appropriate action taken. The action will be planned and executed in such a way as to minimize the loss of resources and the costs of suppression. Such actions must also be consistent with resource management objectives.

There will be no use of fire retardant in riparian areas, WSAs, sensitive visual resource management areas, and structure archaeology sites, unless such use is authorized by the Authorized Officer.

All wildfires, after they are declared out, will be evaluated by a rehabilitation team to determine the actual needs related to the rehabilitation. Corrective measures will be taken to prevent erosion and future resource degradation when it is feasible to rehabilitate areas damaged by actual suppression action. The rehabilitation team will also determine if any fire rehabilitation, including protection from grazing, is needed to revegetate the burned area, and to protect the site from erosion and invasion by undesirable plant species. Emergency fire rehabilitation will follow procedures outlined in *BLM Handbook H-1742-1* and the Battle Mountain District approved Normal Fire Rehabilitation Plan.

When identified as the least costly and/or most effective method, prescribed fire techniques will be used as a resource tool to meet vegetative objectives as stated in this RMP. Prescribed fire can be used to improve wildlife habitat, watershed improvement and other types of vegetative manipulation to meet vegetative objectives. In addition it can be used solely, or in combination with other fuel/vegetative manipulation techniques. When fire is used as a management tool, an approved prescribed burn plan and wildfire prescription must be prepared in advance of planned or unplanned ignition in accordance with *BLM Manual 9214*.

Integrated Pest Management

It is the policy of the BLM that all alternatives available through integrated pest management will be explored before any pest-control program decision is implemented. This includes all pest-control programs done under BLM proposals, cooperative projects, or on lands under permit or lease. Integrated pest-control methods include, but are not limited to, biological, cultural, and chemical methods. In choosing methods, due consideration will be given to economics, efficacy, and the environment. All integrated pest-management activities will follow policies established in (a) BLM Manual 9011, Chemical Pest Control Sections .06B through .12D; (b) BLM Manual 9015, Integrated Weed Management Sections .2 through .4, .8 through .83, and Appendix 1; (c) BLM Handbook H-9011-1, Chemical Pest Control Sections I-B 1-3; and (d) other sources as appropriate.

Hazardous Materials

The BLM will not authorize the disposal of hazardous materials on public lands. When hazardous materials are located on public lands, the following sequence of actions will occur: reporting, necessary site security, coordination of procedural cleanup, and monitoring results of cleanup. Actions taken by the BLM can also include prosecution of those responsible for illegal dumping.

The BLM ensures that the initiators of actions which use hazardous materials on public land have the necessary permits from the State of Nevada and, if necessary, the Environmental Protection Agency, which are designed to protect the environment. These permits become conditions of approval by the BLM for proposed actions on Federal lands.

PLAN IMPLEMENTATION, MITIGATION AND MONITORING, EVALUATION, MAINTENANCE, AND AMENDMENT

Implementation of some determinations will begin immediately upon approval of this RMP. An Implementation Schedule will be developed within a reasonable timeframe (90 days) for the remaining determinations. This schedule will establish priorities and give a basis for short-term and long-term budget requests.

The Tonopah RMP is intended to be a dynamic document which must be routinely monitored and maintained, and periodically amended, to remain viable. The intent of monitoring is to document the effect on the environment from implementing the RMP to ensure that management actions are meeting their intended purpose. The environmental effect of any future changes or additions to the RMP will be formally monitored as well.

The Standard Operating Procedures section of this document explains most of the monitoring procedures and mitigation measures in common use. Progress in implementing the RMP will be monitored yearly through an Implementation Plan, and the RMP itself will be re-evaluated every five years to address how well it continues to serve as a guide to effective land management. The evaluation process serves to judge the success of RMP maintenance (described below) in keeping the plan current, and to assess the need for plan amendments. Additional monitoring and mitigation measures will be enacted as needed in response to environmental analyses for specific projects, and will be identified in such documents as environmental impact statements for proposed mining ventures, habitat management plans for wildlife management, allotment management plans for livestock grazing, etc.

Routine RMP maintenance consists of making minor changes in data, including posting of new data and information, and posting of corrections where errors have been found. In general, plan maintenance does not change the scope or effect of any of the RMP determinations, but by keeping the plan current it extends its useful life.

A plan amendment, in contrast to plan maintenance, changes a part of the existing RMP or adds to it, or allows new proposals to be considered and incorporated. The need for a plan amendment is identified through plan implementation and through monitoring and evaluation findings, or in response to internally or externally initiated proposals which do not conform to the RMP, but which do warrant consideration. Other events which could require a plan amendment include 1) changes in BLM policy, such as statutory requirements; 2) new data or information becomes available; 3) changes in management emphasis; and 4) court orders. Plan amendments adapt the RMP to new and changing values, thereby making the plan more useful and extending its life.

CONSISTENCY

Under Section 202 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (FLPMA), all BLM plans must be consistent, insofar as possible, with resource-related plans officially approved or adopted by State and local agencies. The Division of State Lands was directed by the 1983 State Legislature (Senate Bill 40) to "prepare, in cooperation with appropriate State and local agencies and local governments throughout the State, plans or policy statements concerning the use of lands in Nevada which are under Federal management." The purpose of the plans is to provide public land-management policies developed by State and local agencies to the various Federal agencies for their use in managing public lands in Nevada. The Esmeralda County Board of Commissioners on April 16, 1985, adopted the Esmeralda County Policy Plan for Public Lands. The Board of Commissioners of Nye County on April 3, 1985, unanimously approved the Nye County Policy Plan for Public Lands. The relationship between the RMP and the Esmeralda County Policy for Public Lands is discussed in Appendix 12. The relationship between the RMP and the Nye County Policy for Public Lands is discussed in Appendix 13.

In 1994, the Nye County Board of Commissioners approved the Nye County Comprehensive Plan. The stated purpose of the Comprehensive Plan is to serve as a guide to the Nye County Board of Commissioners on all matters of growth and development. The public lands portion of the Comprehensive Plan has not yet been developed. Thus, no meaningful comparison of the RMP and the Comprehensive Plan can be made at this time.

PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT

Scoping

Once the determination was made to prepare a new land-use plan for the Tonopah Planning Area, an involved process of preparatory activities occurred. These activities included assembly of existing resource data; developing a public participation plan, which included how to involve other Federal agencies, State and local governments, interests groups, Indian Tribes, and the general public in the preparation of this RMP; preparation of an analysis of the management situation; a discussion of the existing environment and any related concerns and problems with the management of the natural resources; and assembly of a multidisciplinary team to write the document.

The public participation process began in February, 1990, with the publication of a "Notice of Intent" to prepare a resource management plan for the Tonopah Planning Area in the Federal Register (Vol. 59, No. 29, February 12, 1990). On February 13, 1990, a scoping letter was sent to more than 400 individuals, including State and Federal agencies, units of local government, interest groups, and members of the public. This letter invited comment on planning issues, planning criteria, management, and resource concerns identified by BLM managers and resource specialists. The letter also announced three informal public workshops to be held in March, 1990, in Tonopah, Carson City, and Las Vegas, to receive public input. The public was encouraged to become involved in the planning process, and to submit comments at any time during plan development. Announcement of the public workshops was also made through local newspapers.

The first scoping meeting was held on March 1, 1990, in Tonopah, Nevada; the second on March 6, 1990, in Carson City, Nevada; and the third on March 8, 1990, in Las Vegas, Nevada. BLM personnel assigned to prepare the RMP were present at each meeting to outline the planning process, to explain planning issues and planning criteria, and to discuss the concerns of those in attendance. More than 80 people attended the three meetings. During the scoping period, 74 comment letters were received.

On June 1, 1990, a letter was sent to approximately 190 interested individuals, agencies, and groups who had responded to the scoping letter. The letter summarized the results of the scoping process, identified the final planning criteria to be used in the development of the RMP, and identified the issues to be addressed in the Draft Plan. An update letter was mailed to all interested parties on May 3, 1991 to inform them that work was progressing on development of the alternatives to be considered in the Draft Plan.

Draft RMP/Draft EIS

The Draft Tonopah RMP/EIS was published and made available to the public on June 4, 1993 for a 90-day public comment period which ended on October 1, 1993. Approximately 200 individuals and organizations had expressed an interest in the use and management of public land for this area. All were sent copies of the Draft RMP/EIS. Included in this group were all grazing permittees and lessees within the planning area, Nevada Congressional Delegation, appropriate members of advisory councils and boards, and various libraries.

The Notice of Availability was published in the Federal Register on Thursday, June 24, 1993 (FR Vol. 58, No. 120). Public meetings to obtain public comment were held in Carson City, Nevada on August 17, 1993; in Las Vegas, Nevada on August 19, 1993; in Beatty, Nevada on August 24, 1993; in Goldfield, Nevada on August 25, 1993; and in Tonopah, Nevada on August 26, 1993. There were 13 attendees at the Carson City meeting, nine at the Las Vegas meeting, 12 at the Beatty meeting, 28 at the Goldfield meeting, and 41 at the Tonopah meeting.

Proposed RMP/Final EIS

A total of 93 timely comment letters were received during the 90-day comment period for the Draft Plan. Each letter was reviewed and evaluated for substantive comments which addressed the content of the plan and the analysis of its management actions. Comments from these letters, as well as oral comments made at the public meetings, were used to develop the Proposed Tonopah Resource Management Plan and Final Environmental Impact Statement.

Copies of most of the comment letters were printed in the Proposed RMP, along with a response to each of the substantive issues identified during comment review. To save printing costs, letters over 10 pages in length, and attachments to letters, were not printed in this document. All materials received during the comment period are available for review at the Tonopah Field Station.

Each issue identified for response in the comment letters was assigned a number in the left margin. The response to each issue, with corresponding number, follows in the response section of the same chapter in the Proposed RMP. In addition, eight other letters were received after the close of the comment period. Comments in these letters were duly considered in developing the Proposed RMP; however, they were not reproduced in that document.

On December 9, 1993, a letter was sent to each timely respondent acknowledging receipt of his or her comment letter. This particular letter informed the respondents how their comments would be evaluated and incorporated into the Proposed RMP/Final EIS.

Formal consultation was conducted with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service in accordance with the Endangered Species Act. The Biological Opinion on Implementation of the Proposed Plan is reproduced in Appendix 15.

The Proposed Plan was made available to the public on October 21, 1994 for review and a 30-day protest period (see Environmental Protection Agency's Federal Register "Notice of Availability" of October 21, 1994). The protest period ended on November 21, 1994, with all protests having to be postmarked by that date. Twenty protests were filed with the BLM Director by that date.

The twenty protest letters were forwarded to the BLM Washington Office (WO) for review of substantive comments and for final WO decisions on revisions to the RMP. Following extensive WO review and consideration, response letters were drafted to each of the protestors. The last of these letters was mailed on April 9, 1997.

As noted previously, the major effect of these protests was to withhold decisions concerning designation of Areas of Critical Environmental Concern. Resolution of this issue will be developed in a Plan Amendment to the RMP. Some of the protest letters also guided efforts to make the RMP Determinations more readily understood, as reflected in the amended wording of some of the Determinations in this Approved RMP.

This RMP and Record of Decision are being distributed to approximately 300 addresses, including Federal, State, and local agencies; various interest groups and organizations; and political entities. Copies of the complete mailing list, including individuals, are on file at the Tonopah Field Station.

Mailing List

The following is a listing of groups that are on the Tonopah Resource Management Plan mailing list. The Draft RMP and the Proposed RMP, as well as this document, were sent to each entity or individual on the list. This mailing list was updated continually throughout the development of this plan.

Congressional Delegations

Honorable Richard H. Bryan
Honorable Harry Reid
Honorable Jim Gibbons
Honorable John E. Ensign

Federal Agencies

Advisory Council on Historic Preservation
Department of Agriculture
- Forest Service
- Soil Conservation Service

Department of Defense
- TFWC/DA Nellis AFB

Department of the Interior
- Bureau of Indian Affairs
- Bureau of Mines
- Fish and Wildlife Service
- Geological Survey
- National Park Service
- Office of Environmental Affairs

Environmental Protection Agency

State Agencies

Nevada Department of Wildlife
Nevada Department of Minerals
Nevada State Clearing House

State Agencies (cont.)

Nevada Commission for the Preservation of Wild Horses
Office of the Governor

Local Government

Beatty Town Board
City of Gabbs
Nye County Commissioners
Nye County Planning Department
Esmeralda County Commissioners
Tonopah Town Board

Native American Councils

Las Vegas Colony Council
Lovelock Tribal Council
Reno Sparks Indian Council
Shoshone Paiute Business Council
Summit Lake Paiute Council
Tribal Council of the Te-Moak Western Shoshone Indians of Nevada
Washoe Tribal Council
Wells Indian Council
Yerington Tribal Council
Yomba Tribal Council

Public Libraries

Beatty Community Library
Clark County Library
Elko County Library
Esmeralda County Library
Gabbs Library
Lander County Library
Lincoln County Library
Manhattan Town Library
Mineral County Library
Nye County Library
Round Mountain Public Library
Silver Peak Library
State of Nevada Library
University of Nevada Library, Las Vegas
University of Nevada Library, Reno
White Pine County Library

Interest Groups and Organizations

Animal Protection Institute of America
American Rivers
Audubon Society
Best in the Desert Racing Association
Central Nevada Historical Society
Desert Bighorn Council
High Desert Racing Association
Humane Equine Rescue and Development Society
The Nature Conservancy
Natural Resources Defense Council
Nevada Cattlemen's Association
Nevada Council of Professional Archaeologists
Nevada Land Action Association
Nevada Mining Association
Nevada Miner's and Prospector's Association
Nevada Off-Highways Users Council
Nevada Outdoor Recreation Association
Nevada Sportsman and Outdoorsman Association
Nevada State Rifle and Pistol Association
Nevada Trappers Association
Nevada Wildlife Federation
Nevada Wild Horse Commission
Sierra Club
U.S. Humane Society
Wilderness Impact Research Foundation
The Wilderness Society

Bureau of Land Management Offices

All Nevada BLM offices

Private Individuals

Approximately 220
(This includes: livestock permittees, members of various boards or councils, etc.)

PREPARERS AND REVIEWERS

The Tonopah RMP was prepared by a multi-disciplinary team of resource specialists from the Tonopah Field Station in extensive consultation with resource and management staff from the Battle Mountain District Office and the Nevada State Office of the BLM. Table 4-A lists the names and experience of each team member.

The Tonopah RMP was reviewed by resource specialists and planning and management staff within the Tonopah Field Station, the Battle Mountain District Office, and the Nevada State Office of the BLM. Reviewers and review responsibilities are listed in Table 4-B.

TABLE 4-A
LIST OF PREPARERS

Name	Responsibility	Education	Experience
Theodore Angle	Policy Guidance and Decision Making, Editorial Support	B.S. Wildlife Management	21 years BLM
Mike Baskerville	Cultural Resources	B.A. Anthropology	7 months BLM 7 years other Government
Mark Biddlecomb	Wildlife, Special Status Species, Riparian, Forestry and Vegetative Products (from 7/1/92 to 7/95)	B.S. Fisheries and Wildlife Management M.S. Wildlife Management	2 years BLM
Lance Brown	Wildlife, Special Status Species, Forestry and Vegetative Products	B.S. Wildlife Management	16 months BLM
Larry Brown	Geology and Minerals	B.S. Physical Science, M.S. Geology	5 years BLM 15 years other Government 5 years Industry
Kevin Finn	Lands, Utility Corridors (from 10/1/93)	B.A. Government History	1 year BLM 10 years Industry 10 years other Government
Lee Grover	Wildlife, Special Status Species, Riparian, Forestry and Vegetative Products (to 11/91)	B.S. Wildlife Conservation	25 years BLM 12 years Industry
Jack Hamby	Wild Horses and Burros (from 4/13/97)	B.S. Natural Resources Management (Range Mgmt.)	7 years BLM
Patricia A. Hicks	Cultural Resources	B.A. Anthropology M.A. Anthropology Archaeology	1 year BLM 17 years Industry
Tom Hilken	Fire Management	B.S. Biology M.S. Range Management	3 years BLM 10 years other Government
Ron Huntsinger	Policy Guidance and Decision Making	B.A. Biology Graduate work, Aquatic Resources and Watershed Management	20 years BLM 5 years Academia
Doris Kleinheitz	Wild Horses and Burros	B.S. Wildlife Management	2 years BLM

TABLE 4-A
(continued)
LIST OF PREPARERS

Name	Responsibility	Education	Experience
Chip Kramer	Visual Resource Management, Recreation, Wilderness	High School	12 years BLM 6 years USFS
June Manhire	Administrative Support	High School	9 years BLM
Pat McCoy	Cultural Resources	B.A. History M.A. Anthropology	7 years BLM 8 years other Government 2 years Industry
Valerie Metscher	Watershed, Vegetation, Riparian Habitat	B.S. Range Science	18 years BLM
Paul Myers	Social Economics	B.S. Economics	14 years BLM
Terry Neumann	Hazardous Materials	B.S. Geology B.A. Sociology	2 years BLM 18 years other Government
John Noneman	Administrative Support	B.S. Environmental Sciences	5 years BLM
Roger Oyler	Livestock Grazing Management, Fire Management (to 10/92)	B.S. Range Science	16 years BLM
Gordon Pine	Geology and Minerals	B.A., M.S., Ph.D. Geology	7 years BLM 22 years Industry
Tom Pogacnik	Recreation, Wilderness, ACECs, Visual Resources (to 6/91)	B.S. Wildlife Management, M.S. Range Management	8 years BLM
Diane Ross	Lands, Utility Corridors (to 4/92)	B.A., M.A., Ph.D. English	13 years BLM
Victor Ross	Geology and Minerals (to 4/92)	B.S. Mining Engineer	12 years BLM
Allesa Sparks	Editorial Assistance, Administrative Support, Typing	High School	18 years BLM
Michael Stewart	RMP Team Leader (10/1/93 to 6/8/94)	B.S. Range Management	8 years BLM 4 years other Government
Mark Swinney	Livestock Grazing Management, Fire Management (from 5/1/93)	B.S. Wildlife Management	4 years BLM 17 years other Government
Earl Verbeek	RMP Coordinator	B.S. Geology Ph.D. Geology	2 years BLM 21 years other Government
Margaret Waski	Cultural Resources (to 8/91)	B.A. Anthropology	7 years BLM
Nicholas Williams	Lands and Rights-of-Way, Utility Corridors	High School	7 years BLM 23 years other Government
Dave Wolf	Recreation, Wilderness, Visual Resources (to 4/92)	B.S. Wildlife Biology B.S. Outdoor Recreation	16 years BLM
Hal Zabriskie	RMP Team Leader (to 9/30/93)	B.S. Agriculture	23 years BLM

TABLE 4-B
LIST OF REVIEWERS

Name	Program/Title	Office	Review Responsibility
Eldon Allison	Geologist	Battle Mountain District Office	Fluid Minerals, Locatable Minerals, Mineral Materials, Nonenergy Leasable Minerals
Theodore Angle	Area Manager	Tonopah Field Station	Complete Document
Pat Barker	Archaeologist	Nevada State Office	Cultural Resources
Neal Brecheisen	Geologist	Nevada State Office	Oil and Gas
Osborne Casey	Fisheries Biologist	Nevada State Office	Fisheries, Woodland Management
Mary Craggett	Realty Specialist	Battle Mountain District Office	Lands & Realty, Utility Corridors
Duane Crimmons	Range Conservationist	Battle Mountain District Office	Range and Riparian
James Currivan	District Manager	Battle Mountain District Office	Entire Document
Dave Davis	District Forester	Battle Mountain District Office	Woodland Management
Jess Dingman	Fire Management Officer	Nevada State Office	Fire Management
Lee Douthit	Associate District Manager	Battle Mountain District Office	Complete Document
Genivieve Hannon	Natural Resource Specialist	Battle Mountain District Office	Riparian
Tom Hilken	Fire Management Officer	Battle Mountain District Office	Fire Management
Brad Hines	Range Conservationist	Nevada State Office	Livestock Grazing Management
Richard Hoops	Geologist	Nevada State Office	Geothermal Resources
Wayne King	Associate District Manager, Nonrenewable Resources	Battle Mountain District Office	Nonrenewable Resources
Jim McLaughlin	Soil Scientist	Nevada State Office	Soil, Air, Water
Roberta McGonagle	Archaeologist	Battle Mountain District Office	Cultural Resources
Michael Mitchel	Associate District Manager	Battle Mountain District Office	Complete Document, Battle Mountain Review Team Leader
Tracey Pharo	Recreation Planner	Battle Mountain District Office	Recreation
Tom Pagacnik	Wild Horse and Burro Specialist	Nevada State Office	Wild Horses and Burros
Ned Slagle	Geologist	Battle Mountain District Office	Geology and Minerals

TABLE 4-B
(continued)
LIST OF REVIEWERS

Name	Program/Title	Office	Review Responsibility
Gerald Smith	District Manager	Battle Mountain District Office	Complete Document
Steve Smith	Recreation Planner	Nevada State Office	Recreation, Visual Resource Management, Wilderness
Christopher Stubbs	Planning and Environmental Coordinator	Battle Mountain District Office	Entire Document
John Snow	Geologist	Nevada State Office	Fluid Minerals
Larry Steward	Geologist	Nevada State Office	Locatable Minerals
Ken Stowers	Realty Specialist	Nevada State Office	Land & Realty, Utility Corridors
Neil Talbot	Regional Planner	Nevada State Office	Review Team Leader, Complete Document
Curtis Warrick	Wildlife Biologist	Nevada State Office	Wildlife Habitat, Sensitive Plant and Animal Species
Jeff Weeks	Associate District Manager, Renewable Resources	Battle Mountain District Office	Renewable Resources
John Winnepenninkx	Wild Horse and Burro Specialist	Battle Mountain District Office	Wild Horses and Burros, Wildlife, Sensitive Plant and Animal Species

GLOSSARY, INCLUDING ACRONYMS

Accelerated Erosion: Much more rapid than normal, natural, or geologic erosion, primarily as a result of the influence of the activities of man or, in some cases, of animals or natural catastrophies that expose bare surface; for example, fires.

Area of Critical Environmental Concern (ACEC): Places within the public lands where special management attention is required to protect and prevent irreparable damage to important historic, cultural or scenic values, fish and wildlife resources, other natural systems or processes or to protect life and safety from natural hazards.

Allotment Categorization: The grazing management program has assigned priorities to management efforts using a selective management approach. Under this approach, grazing allotments are categorized into "I", "M", and "C" management categories. The objectives for these categories are to: 1) *Improve* (I) current unsatisfactory conditions; 2) *Maintain* (M) current satisfactory conditions; or 3) Manage *custodially* (C) while protecting existing resource values. Proposed actions for managing allotments within each category are designed to meet these objectives.

Allotment: An area of land designated and managed for grazing of livestock.

AML: Appropriate Management Level. The maximum number of wild horses and/or burros to be managed for in a herd management area. The Population number has been set through evaluation of monitoring data.

AMP: Allotment Management Plan. A documented program which prescribes the manner in which livestock operations will be conducted to meet multiple-use sustained yield, economic and other objectives.

APD: Application for Permit to Drill. A written application for the purpose of drilling for oil and gas.

Appropriative Water Right: The right to use water in accordance with the appropriation doctrine, obtained by making application under State law and administrative claims procedures.

ARPA: Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979. The purposes of this Act are to secure, for the present and future benefit of the American people, the protection of archaeological resources and sites which are on public lands and Indian lands, and to foster increased cooperation and exchange of information between governmental authorities, the professional archaeological community, and private individuals having collections of archaeological resources and data which were obtained before the date of this Act.

AUM: Animal Unit Month. The amount of forage necessary for the sustenance of one cow or its equivalent for a period of one month.

Bajada: A broad, continuous alluvial slope or gently inclined detrital surface extending from the base of mountain ranges out into and around an inland basin, formed by the lateral coalescence of a series of separate but confluent alluvial fans, and having an undulating character due to the convexities of the component fans. It occurs most commonly in semiarid and desert regions, as in the southwest U.S.

BOPD: Barrels of oil per day.

"C" Category: A grazing allotment category where the objective is to Custodially manage the existing resource values.

Candidate Species: System of categorization provided by the Endangered Species Act. Category 1 (C1) are plant and animal species for which the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service has on file substantial information to support a proposal to list as threatened or endangered. Category 2 (C2) are plant and animal species for which current information indicates that a proposal to list as threatened or endangered is possibly appropriate, but for which more information is needed to support a listing proposal.

Carey Act: The Act of August 18, 1894, which enables the Federal government to grant lands to eligible states which may in turn make grants to entrymen who irrigate and reclaim said lands (see 43 U.S.C. 641).

Casual Use: Any short-term noncommercial activity which does not cause appreciable damage or disturbance to the public lands, their resources or improvements, and which is not prohibited by closure of the lands to such activities.

CFR: Code of Federal Regulations.

Charcoal Kiln: An historic structure made of rock or brick in which charcoal is produced through the burning of wood.

Class I Cultural Inventory: An inventory of the existing literature and a profile of the current data base for cultural resources, frequently utilized to guide field inventories.

Class II Cultural Inventory: A sample-oriented field inventory which is representative of the range of cultural resources within a finite study area.

Class III Cultural Inventory: An intensive field inventory designed to locate and record, from surface and exposed profile, all cultural resources within a specified area.

Common Desert Plants: Common desert plants are those plants occurring throughout most of the Tonopah Planning Area and/or that are not classified as a special status species.

Conservation: Refers to cultural resources which have overriding scientific and/or historic importance and which are to be maintained in their present condition and protected from conflicting land or resource use.

Critical Habitat: Any air, land, or water area, including elements thereof, which has been determined (and published in the *Federal Register*) to be essential to the survival of wild populations of an endangered or threatened species or to be necessary for their recovery to a point at which the measures provided pursuant to the Endangered Species Act are no longer necessary.

CRMP: Coordinated Resource Management Planning. Through the CRMP process livestock operators, interested members of the public, organization representatives, and officers of State and Federal resource management agencies formulate activity plans for the management of wildlife, wild horses/burros, and livestock.

Cultural Resources: Fragile and nonrenewable elements of the environment including archaeological remains (evidence of prehistoric or historic human activities) and sociocultural values traditionally held by ethnic groups (sacred places, traditionally utilized raw materials, etc.).

Cultural Resources Property: Any physical evidence of former human presence more than 50 years old. Examples can include anything from a single isolated artifact (stone flake, projectile point, bottle fragment, etc.) to vestiges of an old trail, historic period dump or 19th-century mining operation, to a large aboriginal village or historic townsite.

DLE: Desert Land Entry. An entry of irrigable, arid, agricultural public land under the Act of March 3, 1877, which the entryman must reclaim, irrigate and cultivate. An individual may file and receive patent to a maximum of 320 acres [no residency requirement in Nevada].

Ecological Site: A distinctive kind of rangeland that differs from other kinds of rangeland in its ability to produce a characteristic natural plant community. An ecological site is the product of all environmental factors responsible for its development. It is capable of supporting a native plant community typified by an association of species that differs from that of all other ecological sites in kind or production of species or in total production.

Endangered Species: Any animal or plant species in danger of extinction throughout a significant portion of its range. These species are listed by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

Ephemeral Range: Range on which the principal plants are self-perpetuating annual, herbaceous species.

ERMA: Extensive Recreation Management Area. The portion of the Tonopah Planning Area which is not within an SRMA. ERMAs are areas where recreation is dispersed and unstructured and where minimal recreation-related investments are required.

Erosion: The wearing away of the land surface by running water, wind, ice, or other geological agents, including such processes as gravitational creep.

ESA: Endangered Species Act of 1973 (as amended). Federal laws to ensure that no Federal action will jeopardize the continued existence of Federally listed or proposed threatened or endangered species of plant or animal.

Experimental Stewardship: A program authorized by Section 12 of the Public Rangelands Improvement Act of 1978. The goal of the program is effective resource management by grazing permittees whose stewardship results in improved range conditions.

Fire Intensity Level: An expression of fireline intensity, based on typical flame length of a fire behavior condition, used in the analysis to reflect differences in difficulty of suppression and fire effects on resource output:

Flame Length (feet)	Fire Intensity Level
0-2	1
2-4	2
4-6	3
6-8	4
8-12	5
12+	6

FLPMA: Federal Land Policy and Management Act. Public Law 94-579, October 21, 1976. Often referred to as the BLM "Organic Act," which provides the majority of the BLM's legislative authority, direction, policy, and basic management guidance.

Fluid Minerals: Includes both oil and gas and geothermal resources. Established by the Mineral Leasing Act of 1920 and the Geothermal Steam Act of 1970.

FMAP: The approved Battle Mountain Fire Management Activity Plan.

Functional - At Risk: Riparian-wetland areas that are in functional condition but an existing soil, water, or vegetation attribute makes it susceptible to degradation.

Herd Area: The geographic area identified as having provided habitat for a herd of wild horses/burros in 1971.

HMA: Wild Horse/Burro Herd Management Area. Geographic units within herd areas which are managed for wild horses and burros.

HMAP: Herd Management Area Plan. A plan for management of wild horses/burros in a geographical unit.

HMP: Habitat Management Plans. Activity-level plans for wildlife habitat management. They are written in coordination with other resource plans and in accordance with the RMP.

"I" Category: A grazing allotment category where the objective is to improve the current resource condition.

IMP: Interim Management Policy and Guidelines. Guidelines for managing Wilderness Study Areas so as not to impair their suitability for preservation as wilderness until the decision is made to designate an area as wilderness or to release it for multiple-use purposes.

Information Potential: Refers to archaeological resources capable of contributing useful scientific, historic, or management information.

Interim Herd Size: The interim herd size for wild horses and/or burros is the AML until modified or adjusted by monitoring and evaluation.

Issue: A concern or controversy about existing and potential resource allocations, levels of resource use, production and protection, and related management practices.

KGRA: Known Geothermal Resource Area. Lands that have known value for geothermal resources.

Livestock: Domestic livestock including cattle, sheep, horses, burros and goats. In the Tonopah Planning Area cattle, sheep, and horses are the only domestic livestock licensed.

Livestock Carrying Capacity: The maximum stocking rate possible without inducing damage to vegetation or related resources.

Locatable Minerals: Any valuable mineral that is not salable or leasable including gold, silver, molybdenum, tungsten, uranium, etc.

Long-Term Monitoring: Includes "(1) frequency, (2) percent composition by weight of the vegetation, (3) key forage plant utilization, (4) resource value ratings, (5) photography (photo plots), and (6) evaluation of permanent exclosures."

"M" Category: A grazing allotment category where the objective is to maintain the current resource condition.

MFP: Management Framework Plan. A planning decision document prepared before the effective date of the regulations implementing the land-use planning provisions of FLPMA.

Mineral Materials: Common varieties of sand, building stone, gravel, clay, moss rock, etc., obtainable under the Mineral Act of 1947, as amended.

MLRA: Major Land Resource Areas. A method used by the Soil Conservation Service (U.S. Department of Agriculture) for classifying areas suitable for potential uses.

MMBO: Million barrels of oil.

Monitoring: The orderly collection and analysis of data to evaluate progress in meeting resource management objectives.

Multidisciplinary Approach: Consultation and analysis among individuals representing two or more disciplines to "insure the integrated use of the natural and social sciences and the environmental design arts in planning and in decision making, which may have an impact on man's environment" [NEPA 102(2)(A)].

Multiple Use: Management of the public lands and their various resource values so that they are utilized in the combination that will best meet the present and future needs of the American people; making the most judicious use of the land for some or all of these resources or related services over areas large enough to provide sufficient latitude for periodic adjustments in use to conform to changing needs and conditions; the use of some land for less than all of the resources; a combination of balanced and diverse resource uses that takes into account the long-term needs of future generations for renewable and nonrenewable resources, including, but not limited to, recreation, range, timber, minerals, watershed, fish and wildlife, and natural scenic, scientific, and historical values; and harmonious and coordinated management of the various resources without permanent impairment of the productivity of the land and the quality of the environment with consideration being given to the relative values of the resources and not necessarily to the combination of uses that will give the greatest economic return or the greatest unit output.

NDOT: State of Nevada Department of Transportation.

NDOW: State of Nevada Division of Wildlife.

NEPA: National Environmental Policy Act of 1969. A law enacted on January 1, 1970 that established a national policy to maintain conditions under which man and nature can exist in productive harmony and fulfill the social, economic and other requirements of present and future generations of Americans. It established the Council on Environmental Quality for coordinating environmental matters at the Federal level and to serve as advisor to the President on such matters. The law made all Federal actions and proposals which could have a significant impact on the environment subject to review by Federal, State and local environmental authorities.

NHPA: National Historic Preservation Act of 1966. This Act required Federal agencies to give consideration to historic properties determined significant (properties listed on or determined to be eligible for the National Register of Historic Places) prior to expending funding for, authorizing, or licensing a Federal project or permit. It sets a procedure of consultation with the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO), as established by the Act, and includes the establishment of the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP). The ACHP is an independent agency which reviews those cases for which the Federal agency and the SHPO cannot come to an agreement, and those cases where adverse effects will occur to significant cultural properties. This consultation process is to assure significant cultural properties are not unnecessarily destroyed but are protected and considered to the extent possible and practical.

National Natural Landmark Register: A program which seeks to identify and encourage the preservation of areas that illustrate the ecological and geological character of the United States.

NOI: Notice of Intent. (1) A notice printed in the Federal Register announcing that the agency is going to prepare an RMP and/or EIS. (2) A form submitted by an exploration company to the BLM prior to conducting geophysical data acquisition for evaluation of oil and gas potential.

Nonenergy Leasable Minerals: Solid minerals such as phosphate, sodium and potassium which may be acquired under the Mineral Leasing Act of 1920, as amended.

Nonfunctional: Riparian-wetland areas that clearly are not providing adequate vegetation, landform, or large woody debris to dissipate stream energy associated with high flows and thus not reducing erosion, improving water quality, etc., as listed in the definition of proper functioning condition. The absence of certain physical attributes such as a floodplain where one should be are indicators of nonfunctioning conditions.

Notice: Notification to the BLM that a party intends to conduct mineral exploration or mining activities that will result in surface disturbance of no more than five acres. Refers to 43 CFR 3809 activities.

NSO: No Surface Occupancy. A fluid minerals leasing stipulation that prohibits occupancy or disturbance on all or part of the lease surface in order to protect special values.

OHV: Off-Highway Vehicles. Any motorized vehicle designed for cross-country travel over any type of natural terrain.

OHV Designations: Open: An area where all types of vehicle use are permitted at all times, anywhere in the area, subject to operating regulations and vehicle standards set forth in law. Limited: An area restricted at certain times, in certain areas, and/or to certain vehicular use. These restrictions may be of any type, but can generally be accommodated within the following type of categories: numbers of vehicles; types of vehicles; time or season of vehicle use; permitted or licensed use only; use on existing roads and trails; use on designated roads and trails; and other restrictions. Closed: An area where off-highway vehicle use is prohibited.

Oil play: The prospective target based on extrapolation of geologic features.

Order 3 Soil Survey: A general soil survey normally conducted by the USDA, Soil Conservation Service, adequate for general planning purposes to determine land-use restrictions.

Petroglyph: A figure, design, or indentation carved, abraded, or pecked into a rock surface.

Pictograph: A figure or design painted onto a rock surface.

Plan of Operations: A plan submitted by an operator in compliance with 43 CFR 3802 or 43 CFR 3809, which outlines in detail proposed exploration or mining activities for BLM approval. Can apply to solid leasable minerals or locatable minerals.

Planning Criteria: The constraints and guides for planning purposes as outlined in 43 CFR 1610.4-2. Planning criteria state what will or will not be done during the planning process.

Pluvial Lake bed: A lake bed that was formed during a climatic wet cycle.

PNC: Potential Natural Community: The climax or final vegetation community that emerges after a series of successive vegetational stages. The climax community perpetuates itself indefinitely unless disturbed by outside forces.

Proper Functioning Condition: Riparian-wetland areas are functioning properly when adequate vegetation, landform, or large woody debris is present to dissipate stream energy associated with high water flows, thereby reducing erosion and improving water quality; filter sediment, capture bedload, and aid floodplain development; improve floodwater-retention and groundwater-recharge; develop root masses that stabilize streambanks against cutting action; develop diverse ponding and channel characteristics to provide the habitat and the water depth, duration, and temperature necessary for fish production, waterfowl breeding, and other uses; and support greater biodiversity. The functioning condition of riparian-wetland areas is a result of interaction among geology, soil, water, and vegetation.

Public Lands: Any land owned by the United States and administered by the Secretary of the Interior through the BLM.

Public Values: Cultural Resources to be managed for public values include those properties which possess identified sociocultural, educational, recreational and/or interpretational potential.

Public Water Reserve: A tract of public land reserved under 43 U.S.C. Section 141 et seq. (Pickett Act) or 43 U.S.C. Section 300 (Stock-Raising and Homestead Act of 1916), containing a spring and/or waterhole, which by law or executive action was withdrawn to preserve the water for certain limited public purposes.

R&PP: Recreation and Public Purposes Act. The Act allows the disposal of public lands to any State, local, Federal or political instrumentality or any nonprofit organization for any recreational or public purpose, provided there is no other public land law that is applicable.

Reclamation: The prevention of unnecessary erosion and return of disturbed land to a productive habitat or use by regrading, smoothing, applying topsoil, and seeding.

RFD: Reasonably Foreseeable Development scenarios. The projection of activities associated with a particular action which can be reasonably foreseen to occur within the near future, based on existing trends and economic factors. RFDs are used to provide a base line for impact comparison of alternatives in an economic analysis.

Riparian Area: An area of land directly influenced by permanent water. It has visible vegetation or physical characteristics reflective of permanent water influence. Lakeshores and streambanks are typical riparian areas. Excluded are such sites as ephemeral streams or washes that do not exhibit the presence of vegetation dependent upon free water in the soil.

RMP/EIS: Resource Management Plan/Environmental Impact Statement. A land use plan as described by the FLPMA; combined with a written analysis of the impacts on the environment caused by the plan.

RNA: Research Natural Area. An area which contains natural resource values of scientific interest and is managed primarily for research and educational purposes.

ROD: Record of Decision. a) States what the decisions are. b) Identifies the alternatives considered in reaching the decision and which were considered to be environmentally preferable. c) States whether all practicable means to avoid or minimize environmental harm from the alternative selected have been adopted.

ROS: Recreation Opportunity Spectrum. A system to identify recreation opportunities available on public lands.

ROW: Right-of-Way. The legal right of use, occupancy, or access across land or water areas for a special purpose or purposes.

SCS: U.S.D.A., Soil Conservation Service.

Section 7 Consultation: Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act requires consultation with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service if the habitat of a threatened or endangered plant or animal may be affected by a Federally authorized action.

Section 106 Procedure: Refers to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, which requires consideration of historic and cultural resources prior to initiation of proposed BLM-authorized activities.

Sensitive Species: Plant and animal species occurring on public lands and requiring special management attention in order to protect them and in order to prevent irreparable damage to the important resources or other natural systems or processes on which it depends. The sensitive list is made up of species listed in category 3c in the Federal Register, Vol. 50, No. 188, September 27, 1985, page 39526.

Short-Term Monitoring: Includes "(1) grazing use records, (2) weather information, (3) use maps, and (4) key forage plant utilization using cages for comparison."

SOP: Standard Operating Procedures. Management guidance which applies to, and is part of, the proposed management.

Special Status Species: Wildlife and plant species either Federally listed or proposed for listing as endangered or threatened (also see Candidate Species).

SPG: BLM Manual 1620, Supplemental Program Guidance.

SRMA: Special Recreation Management Area. Areas where the presence of high-quality natural resources and current or potential demand warrants intensive-use practices to protect the area for its scientific, educational and/or recreational values.

Surveillance: Intensive monitoring of areas where human activity is damaging cultural resources. Surveillance may be a scheduled on-site visit, a reconnaissance flight or by observations taken while doing other work.

Threatened Species: Any animal or plant species likely to become endangered within the foreseeable future throughout all or a significant part of its range. These species are listed by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

Trend: The direction of change over time, either toward or away, from desired management objectives.

Unauthorized Use: Any use, occupancy, or development of the public lands, other than casual use, without proper authorization.

Utility Corridors: A parcel of land designated through the land-use planning process as a preferred location for existing and future right-of-way grants. Designation criteria are set forth in Section 503 of FLPMA, 43 CFR 2806.2 and BLM Manual Section 2801.11.

Utilization: The percentage of forage that has been consumed by animals during a given time period.

Vegetation Type: A classification of the plant community on a site based on the dominant plant species in the community.

Vested Water Right: A right supported by law that settles the use of water by an individual without contingency; a right complete and consummated, and of such character that it cannot be diverted without the consent of the person to whom the right belongs; it is fixed or established and no longer open to controversy.

VRM: Visual Resource Management. A rating system outlined in BLM Manual 8410, designed for inventorying and managing visual resources.

Wild Horses/Burros: Unbranded and unclaimed horses/burros and their progeny that have occupied the public lands on or after December 15, 1971, or that use these lands as all or part of their habitat.

Withdrawal: Withholding an area of Federal land from settlement, sale, location, or entry under some or all of the general land laws for the purpose of limiting activities under those laws to maintain other public values.

WSA: Wilderness Study Area. An area which has been inventoried and found to be *wilderness in character,* as described in Section 603 of the FLPMA and section 2(c) of the Wilderness Act.

APPROVAL

The approval of this Record of Decision for the Tonopah Resource Management Plan completes the planning and environmental analysis process for this planning effort. An amendment to this management plan concerning the ACECs nominated during this planning effort will be initiated shortly. It will begin with a "Notice of Intent" published in the Federal Register and a letter being sent to all entities on the mailing list. It is anticipated that this amendment will be completed within a two-year period following its initiation.

Ann J. Morgan
State Director, Nevada

10-2-97
Date

APPENDIX 1
GENERAL LIST OF KEY PLANT SPECIES

VEGETATIVE TYPE	ASSOCIATED ECOLOGICAL SITES	KEY SPECIES
SALT DESERT SHRUB	29-12 Sandy, 5-8" Precipitation Zone (p.z.)	Indian ricegrass Sand dropseed Fourwing saltbush Winterfat
	29-16 Loamy Upland, 5-8" p.z.	Indian ricegrass Galleta Spiny hopsage Nevada ephedra Fourwing saltbush Winterfat
	29-17 Loamy, 5-8" p.z.	Indian ricegrass Galleta Shadscale Bud sagebrush Winterfat
	29-20 Silty, 5-8" p.z.	Indian ricegrass Winterfat Bud sagebrush
	29-22 Sodic Hill, 5-8" p.z.	Galleta Indian ricegrass Shadscale Bud sagebrush Winterfat Nevada ephedra
	29-34 Sandy, 3-5" p.z.	Indian ricegrass Fourwing saltbush Cooper wolfberry Nevada dalea
	29-36 Cobbly Loam, 5-8" p.z.	Indian ricegrass Galleta Spiny menodora Bailey greasewood Shadscale Nevada ephedra
	29-42 Coarse Silty, 5-8" p.z.	Indian ricegrass Galleta Squirreltail Winterfat Bud sagebrush Fourwing saltbush
	29-46 Sandy Loam, 5-8" p.z.	Indian ricegrass Galleta Fourwing saltbush Winterfat Bud sagebrush Spiny hopsage

Continued on next page

APPENDIX 1 (Continued)
GENERAL LIST OF KEY PLANT SPECIES

VEGETATIVE TYPE	ASSOCIATED ECOLOGICAL SITES	KEY SPECIES
SALT DESERT SHRUB (continued)	29-48 Outwash, 5-8" p.z.	Basin wildrye Fourwing saltbush
	29-87 Gravelly Loam, 5-8" p.z.	Indian ricegrass Galleta Bailey greasewood Shadscale Bud sagebrush
SAGEBRUSH	29-3 Loamy Bottom, 8-12" p.z.	Basin wildrye Creeping wildrye Basin big sagebrush
	29-6 Loamy, 8-10" p.z.	Indian ricegrass Needleandthread Big sagebrush (Wyo.) Fourwing saltbush
	29-8 Shallow Calcareous Loam 8-10" p.z.	Indian ricegrass Needleandthread Black sagebrush Cliffrose Bitterbrush
	29-10 Loamy Slope, 8-10" p.z.	Needleandthread Indian ricegrass Big sagebrush (Wyo.) Nevada ephedra
	29-29 Shallow Calcareous Slope 12-14" p.z.	Beardless wheatgrass Black sagebrush Cliffrose Bitterbrush
ALKALINE MEADOWS AND BOTTOMS	29-2 Saline Meadow, 3-8" p.z.	Alkali sacaton Inland saltgrass Baltic rush Basin wildrye
	29-4 Saline Bottom, 3-8" p.z.	Basin wildrye Alkali sacaton Inland saltgrass Black greasewood Rabbitbrush

Continued on next page

APPENDIX 1 (Continued)
GENERAL LIST OF KEY PLANT SPECIES

VEGETATIVE TYPE	ASSOCIATED ECOLOGICAL SITES	KEY SPECIES
MOUNTAIN MAHOGANY	29-27 Mahogany Thicket, 16-20" p.z.	Needlegrasses Basin wildrye Mountain big sagebrush Snowberry Curlleaf mountain mahogany
	29-40 Limestone Hill, 10-14" p.z.	Needlegrasses Indian ricegrass Littleleaf mountain mahogany Black sagebrush Ephedra
RIPARIAN	29-1 Wet Meadow, 8-12" p.z.	Sedge Rush Nevada bluegrass Meadow barley
WOODLANDS	29-66 Woodland, 12-16" p.z.	Pinyon pine Utah juniper Mountain big sagebrush Cliffrose Needlegrasses
	29-69 Woodland, 12-16" p.z.	Pinyon pine Utah juniper Black sagebrush Cliffrose Bluegrass

APPENDIX 2
KEY FORAGE PLANT SPECIES BY ALLOTMENT [1]

Allotment	Key Species
Blue Eagle	
	Winterfat
	Indian ricegrass
	Bud sagebrush
	Fourwing saltbush
	Basin wildrye
	Inland saltgrass
	Alkali sacaton
	Sand dropseed
Butterfield	
	Indian ricegrass
	Alkali sacaton
	Galleta
	Inland saltgrass
	Squirreltail
Crater-Black Rock	
	Winterfat
	Indian ricegrass
	Galleta
	Needleandthread
	Fourwing saltbush
Currant Ranch	
	Bluebunch wheatgrass
	Bitterbrush
Forest Moon	
	Bluebunch wheatgrass
	Bitterbrush
Francisco	
	Sand dropseed
	Galleta
	Indian ricegrass
	Winterfat
	Fourwing saltbush
	Squirreltail
	Nevada ephedra
	Basin wildrye
	Inland saltgrass
Hot Creek	
	Indian ricegrass
	Winterfat
	Galleta
	Needleandthread
	Fourwing saltbush
	Bitterbrush
Hunts Canyon	
	Indian ricegrass
	Winterfat
	Galleta
	Fourwing saltbush
	Needleandthread
	Squirreltail
Ice House	
	Winterfat
	Indian ricegrass
	Shadscale
	Alkali sacaton
	Inland saltgrass
Ione	
	Indian ricegrass
	Winterfat
	Sandberg bluegrass
	Galleta
	Nevada ephedra
	Black sagebrush
	Squirreltail
Magruder Mountain	
	Indian ricegrass
	Winterfat
	Crested wheatgrass
	Galleta
	Alkali sacaton
	Squirretail

Continued on next page

APPENDIX 2 (Continued)

Allotment	Key Species
Monitor	
	Basin wildrye
	Indian ricegrass
	Winterfat
	Inland saltgrass
	Crested wheatgrass
	Squirreltail
	Mat muhly
	Baltic rush
	Sedge
Monte Cristo	
	Indian ricegrass
	Galleta
	Fourwing saltbush
	Winterfat
	Nevada ephedra
	Shadscale
Montezuma	
	Indian ricegrass
	Winterfat
	Galleta
	Desert needlegrass
	Fourwing saltbush
Morey	
	Winterfat
	Bitterbrush
	Fourwing saltbush
	Basin wildrye
	Needleandthread
	Galleta
	Indian ricegrass
	Shadscale

Allotment	Key Species
Nyala	
	Indian ricegrass
	Winterfat
	Galleta
	Sand dropseed
	Alkali sacaton
	Squirreltail
	Inland saltgrass
	Needleandthread
	Fourwing saltbush
Ralston	
	Winterfat
	Indian ricegrass
	Shadscale
	Galleta
	Fourwing saltbush
	Sand dropseed
	Squirreltail
Razorback	
	Desert needlegrass
	Nevada ephedra
	Winterfat
	Fourwing saltbush
	Indian ricegrass
Red Spring	
	Indian ricegrass
	Winterfat
	Fourwing saltbush
	Squirreltail
	Galleta

Continued on next page

APPENDIX 2 (Continued)

Allotment	Key Species
Reveille	
	Indian ricegrass
	Winterfat
	Fourwing saltbush
	Galleta
	Green Molly Kochia
	Squirreltail
	Sand dropseed
	Bud sagebrush
	Needleandthread
San Antone	
	Indian ricegrass
	Winterfat
	Galleta
	Sand dropseed
	Shadscale
	Green Molly Kochia
	Nevada ephedra
	Fourwing saltbush
	Squirreltail
Sand Springs	
	Indian ricegrass
	Winterfat
	Squirreltail
	Galleta
	Thickspike wheatgrass
	Black sagebrush
	Needleandthread
	Sand dropseed
	Sandberg bluegrass
Sheep Mountain	
	Indian ricegrass
	Galleta

Allotment	Key Species
Silver King	
	Indian ricegrass
	Galleta
Silver Peak	
	Needleandthread
	Baltic rush
	Inland saltgrass
	Alkali sacaton
	Winterfat
	Black sagebrush
	Indian ricegrass
	Basin wildrye
	Sandberg bluegrass
	Shadscale
	Galleta
Smoky	
	Indian ricegrass
	Alkali sacaton
	Basin wildrye
	Alkali bluegrass
	Squirreltail
	Galleta
	Sand dropseed
	Baltic rush
	Alkali cordgrass
	Nevada ephedra
	Inland saltgrass
	Bud sage
Springdale #2	
	Indian ricegrass
	Inland saltgrass
	Winterfat

Continued on next page

APPENDIX 2 (Continued)

Allotment	Key Species
Stone Cabin	
	Indian ricegrass
	Galleta
	Winterfat
	Fourwing saltbush
	Bitterbrush
	Needleandthread
	Baltic rush
	Squirreltail
	Inland saltgrass
	Sandberg bluegrass
	Nevada ephedra
Wagon Johnnie	
	Indian ricegrass
	Crested wheatgrass
	Winterfat
	Basin wildrye
	Sandberg bluegrass
	Squirreltail
	Needleandthread
	Baltic rush
	Alkali cordgrass
	Inland saltgrass
	Alkali bluegrass
	Mat Muhly
Willow Creek	
	Needleandthread
	Indian ricegrass
	Bitterbrush
White Sage	
	Indian ricegrass
	Winterfat
White Wolf	
	Indian ricegrass
	Winterfat
	Fourwing saltbush
	Alkali sacaton
	Inland saltgrass

Allotment	Key Species
Yellow Hills	
	Indian ricegrass
	Galleta
	Winterfat
	Fourwing saltbush

[1] The list of key species provided by allotment is general in nature. Additions or deletions may be made as determined necessary.

APPENDIX 3
OFF-HIGHWAY VEHICLE DEFINITIONS

1. "Off-Highway vehicle" - any motorized vehicle capable of, or designed for, travel on or immediately over bare land or other natural terrain, excluding: (1) any military, fire, search and rescue, or law enforcement vehicle while being used for emergency purposes; (2) any vehicle use expressly approved by the Authorized Officer; (3) vehicles in official use; and (4) any combat support vehicle when used in times of national defense emergency.

2. "Official use" - use by an employee, agent or designated representative of the Federal government or one of its contractors, in the course of carrying out duties.

3. "Trail" - an unmaintained way. For example, a jeep 2-track or an ATV/motorcycle track.

4. "Open area" - an area where motorized vehicle use is permitted both on and off-road.

5. "Closed area" - an area where motorized vehicle use is prohibited. Use of vehicles in closed areas may be approved by the Authorized Officer for special purposes or legal requirements.

6. "Off-road" - any motorized vehicle use not on an existing road or trail. This refers to cross-country travel.

7. "Road" - a way that is improved by mechanical means to ensure relatively regular and continuous use by vehicles. A way maintained solely by the passage of vehicles does not constitute a road.

8. "Roadless" - the absence of roads which have been improved and maintained by mechanical means to ensure relatively regular and continuous use.

9. "Improved and maintained" - actions taken physically by man to keep the road open to vehicular traffic. Improved does not necessarily mean formal construction. Maintained does not necessarily mean annual maintenance.

10. "Limited to existing roads and trails" - motorized vehicle use permitted on all roads and trails in the area unless otherwise signed as closed. Motorized vehicle use is not permitted on roads and trails that have been physically closed through reclamation actions. BLM will not prepare an activity plan/map for areas that are limited to existing roads and trails. All authorized public land users who hold a permit or license (i.e. grazing permittees, wood permits, hunting license, right-of-way holders, mining claim, etc.) may drive off-road if required to fulfill requirements of their permit or license. Motorized vehicles must park within 100 yards of an existing road or trail for camping. All off-road vehicle use must be limited to the minimum necessary to accomplish the task and to prevent undue or unnecessary degradation to the area. Organized events, wood cutting and land treatment projects will be handled on a case-by-case basis. Emergency services and/or law enforcement activities are exceptions to these policies.

APPENDIX 4
PROPOSED RANGE IMPROVEMENT PROJECTS[1]

ALLOTMENT NAME	NUMBER	TYPE OF IMPROVEMENT	UNITS
Blue Eagle	0089	Fence Cattleguard	18 miles 2 each
Butterfield	0073	Fence Cattleguard Spring Development Trough Pipeline	18 miles 2 each 3 each 5 each 1 mile
Crater-Black Rock	0087	Fence Cattleguard Well Trough	26 miles 3 each 2 each 2 each
Francisco	0075	Spring Development Trough Pipeline Vegetation Manipulation	2 each 4 each 2 miles 1,400 acres
Hot Creek	0084	Fence Cattleguard Trough Pipeline	20 miles 4 each 4 each 10 miles
Hunts Canyon	0078	Fence Cattleguard Spring Development Trough Pipeline Vegetation Manipulation	13 miles 1 each 2 each 2 each 5 miles 4,660 acres
Ice House	0095	Well Fence	1 each 3.2 miles
Ione	0071	Fence Cattleguard Well Spring Development Trough Pipeline Vegetation Manipulation	81 miles 7 each 4 each 2 each 11 each 13 miles 2,400 acres
Magruder Mountain	0099	Pipeline Fence Cattleguard Vegetation Manipulation	7.5 miles 9 miles 2 each 1,195 acres

Continued on next page

APPENDIX 4 (Continued)
PROPOSED RANGE IMPROVEMENT PROJECTS[1]

ALLOTMENT NAME	NUMBER	TYPE OF IMPROVEMENT	UNITS
Monitor	0077	Fence	41 miles
		Cattleguard	7 each
		Well	1 each
		Trough	3 each
		Pipeline	3 miles
		Vegetation Manipulation	8,725 acres
Monte Cristo	0104	Well	2 each
		Pipeline	6 miles
		Trough	4 each
Montezuma	0094	Well	2 each
		Pipeline	5 miles
		Trough	5 each
		Fence	2 miles
Morey	0083	Fence	12 miles
		Cattleguard	3 each
		Spring Development	1 each
		Trough	2 each
		Pipeline	2 miles
Nyala	0088	Fence	38 miles
		Cattleguard	5 each
		Well	3 each
		Trough	6 each
		Pipeline	9 miles
		Earthen Reservoirs	2 each
Ralston	0076	Fence	113 miles
		Cattleguard	10 each
		Well	3 each
		Trough	7 each
		Pipeline	17 miles
Razorback	0093	Well	1 each
Red Springs	0091	Pipeline	2.5 miles
		Trough	1 each
		Fence	6.5 miles
Reveille	0085	Fence	140 miles
		Cattleguard	14 each
		Well	2 each
		Trough	4 each
		Pipeline	5 miles
San Antone	0073	Fence	85 miles
		Cattleguard	16 each
		Spring Development	5 each
		Trough	12 each
		Pipeline	35 miles

Continued on next page

APPENDIX 4 (Continued)
PROPOSED RANGE IMPROVEMENT PROJECTS[1]

ALLOTMENT NAME	NUMBER	TYPE OF IMPROVEMENT	UNITS
Sand Springs	0086	Fence	63 miles
		Cattleguard	7 each
		Well	2 each
		Trough	2 each
		Earthen Reservoir	3 each
		Vegetation Manipulation	10,000 acres
Silver Peak	0097	Pipeline	1.25 miles
		Spring Development	5 each
		Trough	5 each
		Fence	21.5 miles
Smoky	0074	Fence	52 miles
		Cattleguard	2 each
		Spring Development	1 each
		Trough	1 each
		Pipeline	3 miles
Stone Cabin	0082	Fence	87 miles
		Cattleguard	19 each
		Well	2 each
		Spring Development	4 each
		Trough	11 each
		Pipeline	13 miles
		Vegetation Manipulation	14,080 acres
White Wolf	0092	Well	1 each

[1] Includes projects for livestock, wild horses/burros, wildlife, and watershed proposed in the Tonopah Grazing EIS and Esmeralda/Southern Nye RMP.

APPENDIX 5
CURRENT FORAGE ALLOCATIONS-TONOPAH (EAST)

ALLOTMENT	ALLOTMENT ACRES	CURRENT STOCKING LEVELS FOR LIVESTOCK[6]	INITIAL HERD SIZES FOR WILD HORSES AND BURROS
Blue Eagle	45,499	2,024 AUMs	0 AUMs
Butterfield	122,080	4,779 AUMs	0 AUMs
Crater-Black Rock	97,859	4,637 AUMs[1]	0 AUMs
Currant Ranch	501	282 AUMs	0 AUMs
Forest Moon	297	253 AUMs	0 AUMs
Francisco	16,896	1,206 AUMs[1]	0 AUMs
Hot Creek	154,483	6,363 AUMs[2]	492 AUMs for 41 horses[2]
Hunts Canyon	93,558	2,237 AUMs[1]	360 AUMs for 30 horses
Ione	189,099	10,476 AUMs[1]	0 AUMs
Monitor	92,463	3,862 AUMs[1]	0 AUMs
Morey	72,806	1,304 AUMs[2]	0 AUMs
Nyala	321,274	16,157 AUMs[1]	0 AUMs
Ralston	368,682	14,695 AUMs[1]	120 AUMs for 10 horses[5]
Reveille	657,520	25,730 AUMs[1]	1,980 AUMs for 145 to 165 horses[3]
San Antone	442,555	13,580 AUMs[1]	0 AUMs
Sand Springs	203,868	5,727 AUMs[1]	588 AUMs for 49 horses[4]
Smoky	125,247	5,523 AUMs[1]	0 AUMs
Stone Cabin	389,499	13,963 AUMs[1]	4,368 AUMs for 364 horses[4]

Continued on next page

APPENDIX 5 (Continued)
CURRENT FORAGE ALLOCATIONS-TONOPAH (EAST)

ALLOTMENT	ALLOTMENT ACRES	CURRENT STOCKING LEVELS FOR LIVESTOCK[6]	INITIAL HERD SIZES FOR WILD HORSES AND BURROS
Wagon Johnnie	28,157	1,219 AUMs[2]	468 AUMs for 39 horses[2]
Willow Creek	12,691	338 AUMs	54 AUMs for 6 horses for 9 months

[1] From the 12/88 Rangeland Program Summary.

[2] The AUMs shown here have been adjusted as a result of the "National Forest and Public Lands of Nevada Enhancement Act of 1988." The information shown is for the portion of the allotments remaining in BLM control. The Act transferred administration of approximately 26.9% of the lands in the Morey Allotment, 13.6% of the lands in the Hot Creek Allotment, and 72.1% of the lands in the Wagon Johnnie Allotment to the U.S. Forest Service.

[3] Directed by 1987 Court Decision (Civil R-85-535 BRT) Fallini vs. Hodel.

[4] The number of horses allowed within these HMA's was established by the consent decision issued by Administrative Law Judge, David Torbett, on May 11, 1992.

[5] Wild horses drift onto public lands from the Monitor Wild Horse Territory, which is administered by the U.S. Forest Service.

[6] The AUMs authorized for stocking levels may be adjusted through data gathered in accordance with monitoring methods described in the Nevada Rangeland Monitoring Handbook, dated September 1994.

APPENDIX 6
CURRENT FORAGE ALLOCATIONS-TONOPAH (WEST)

ALLOTMENT	ALLOTMENT ACRES	CURRENT STOCKING LEVELS FOR LIVESTOCK[3]	INITIAL HERD SIZES FOR WILD HORSES AND BURROS[2]
Fish Lake Valley	1,482	52 AUMs	0 AUMs
Ice House	43,143	229 AUMs[1]	456 AUMs for: 34 horses in Silver Peak HMA; 4 horses in Fish Lake Valley HMA.
Magruder Mountain	625,015	12,348 AUMs	1,716 AUMs for: 76 horses in Palmetto HMA; 50 horses in Gold Mountain HMA; 13 horses in Montezuma HMA; 4 horses in Silver Peak HMA..
Monte Cristo	496,018	9,352 AUMs	936 AUMs for 69 horses in Dunlop HMA; 8 horses in Paymaster/Lone Mountain HMA; 1 horse in Fish Lake Valley HMA.
Montezuma	538,297	10,668 AUMs	7,656 AUMs for: 12 horses and 140 burros in Bullfrog HMA; 227 horses and 71 burros in Goldfield HMA; 138 horses in Montezuma HMA; 13 horses and 34 burros in Stonewall HMA; 3 horses in Paymaster/Lone Mountain HMA.
Razorback	72,880	959 AUMs	636 AUMs for 53 burros in Bullfrog HMA.
Red Springs	137,267	2,641 AUMs[1]	1,020 AUMs for: 57 horses and burros in Fish Lake Valley HMA; 28 horses in Silver Peak HMA.
Sheep Mountain	88,435	1,740 AUMs	336 AUMs for 28 horses in Paymaster/Lone Mountain HMA.
Silver King	8,969	150 AUMs	0 AUMs
Silver Peak	283,907	5,699 AUMs	2,352 AUMs for: 193 horses in Silver Peak HMA, 3 in Fish Lake Valley HMA.
Springdale	1,466	24 AUMs	24 AUMs for 2 burros in Bullfrog HMA.
White Sage	10,315	600 AUMs	0 Silver Peak HMA.
White Wolf	59,310	697 AUMs	600 AUMs for 30-50 horses in Silver Peak HMA.
Yellow Hills	62,203	1,212 AUMs	48 AUMs for: 2 horses in Montezuma HMA; 2 horses in Paymaster/Lone Mountain HMA.

[1] The AUMs shown have been adjusted as a result of the "National Forest and Public Lands of Nevada Enhancement Act" of 1988. This Act transferred 5% of the Red Springs Allotment, 0.5% of the Silver Peak Allotment, and 11% of the Ice House Allotment to the Inyo National Forest. The Act also transferred 20% of the Fish Lake Valley Herd Management Area to the Inyo National Forest.

[2] Herd size has been apportioned among allotments within the HMAs based on data as shown in Appendix 8.

[3] The AUMs authorized for stocking levels may be adjusted through data gathered in accordance with monitoring methods described in the Nevada Rangeland Monitoring Handbook, dated September 1994.

APPENDIX 7

METHODOLOGY FOR ADJUSTMENT OF LIVESTOCK AND WILD HORSE/BURRO USE

Future adjustments in livestock active preference and wild horse/burro appropriate management level (AML) will be based on short- and long-term monitoring data. In cases where use by livestock and wild horses/burros overlap and individual use is indistinguishable, the adjustments will be based on the proportional relationship between livestock and wild horses/burros as established through previous land use plans as shown in Appendices 5 and 6. Examples are provided to illustrate.

SITUATION ONE: Wild horse/burro use exceeds the "thriving natural ecological balance" level and no overlap with livestock use occurs or is expected to occur with a proposed change in management.

Example: Herd Management Area A has 100 wild horses which inhabit the area 12 months of the year. Total actual use is 1,200 animal unit months (AUMs). Monitoring data show the area to be sustaining a weighted average utilization on key forage plants of 65 percent. Desired utilization is 50 percent.

Calculation of Carrying Capacity:

Formula:

$$\frac{\text{Existing Actual Use}^{1}}{\text{Weighted Average Utilization}^{2}} \times \text{Desired Average Utilization}^{3} = \text{Calculated Capacity}^{4}$$

Solve for calculated capacity and adjustment in AML:

$$\frac{1{,}200 \text{ AUMs}}{.65} \times .50 = 923 \text{ AUMs}$$ (calculated capacity for an AML of 77 wild horses for 12 months)

1 Existing actual use is the number of livestock and/or wild horses actually grazing on an area expressed as AUMs.

2 Weighted average utilization is the average utilization of the forage in the area (moderate and above).

3 The desired average utilization is the degree of utilization that will meet the short- and long-term vegetative objectives for the area.

4 Calculated capacity is the level of use, or number of animals expressed as AUMs, which could graze the area and achieve the desired average utilization.

Conclusion:

The wild horses would be reduced from 100 animals to an AML of 77 horses.

Continued on next page

APPENDIX 7 (Continued)

METHODOLOGY FOR ADJUSTMENT OF LIVESTOCK AND WILD HORSE/BURRO USE

SITUATION TWO: Livestock use exceeds the desired average utilization level and there are no wild horses in the allotment.

Example: Allotment B has 1000 cattle grazing for 12 months of the year. Total actual use is 12,000 AUMs. Results of monitoring show Allotment B to be sustaining a weighted average utilization on key forage plants of 70 percent. The desired average utilization is 50 percent.

Calculation of Carrying Capacity:

Formula:

$$\frac{\text{Existing Actual Use}^{1}}{\text{Weighted Average Utilization}^{2}} \times \text{Desired Average Utilization}^{3} = \text{Calculated Capacity}^{4}$$

Solve for calculated capacity and adjustment in active preference:

$$\frac{12{,}000 \text{ AUMs}}{.70} \times .50 = 8{,}571 \text{ AUMs (calculated capacity for active preference)}$$

1 Existing actual use is the number of livestock and/or wild horses actually grazing on an area expressed as AUMs.

2 Weighted average utilization is the average utilization of the forage in the area (moderate and above).

3 The desired average utilization is the degree of utilization that will meet the short- and long-term vegetative objectives for the area.

4 Calculated capacity is the level of use, or number of animals expressed as AUMs, which could graze the area and achieve the desired average utilization.

Conclusion:

The livestock use would be reduced from 12,000 AUMs to 8,571 AUMs.

Continued on next page

APPENDIX 7 (Continued)

METHODOLOGY FOR ADJUSTMENT OF LIVESTOCK AND WILD HORSE/BURRO USE

SITUATION THREE: Wild horse use and livestock use overlap. Monitoring data indicate both wild horse and livestock use are contributing to the utilization measured. The combination of both uses exceeds the desired average utilization level.

Example: Allotment C has 1,000 cattle grazing for 12 months of the year. Total actual use by livestock is 12,000 AUMs. Allotment C also contains a Wild Horse Herd Management Area with boundaries that correspond to the boundary of Allotment C. An average population of 100 wild horses has been using the area for 12 months of the year. Total actual use by wild horses is 1,200 AUMs. The total actual use by livestock and wild horses is 13,200 AUMs. Results of monitoring show the area to be sustaining a weighted average utilization on key forage plants of 70 percent. The desired average utilization level is 50 percent.

Calculation of carrying capacity (Step 1):

Formula:

$$\frac{\text{Existing Actual Use}^{1}}{\text{Weighted Average Utilization}^{2}} \times \text{Desired Average Utilization}^{3} = \text{Calculated Capacity}^{4}$$

Solve for calculated capacity:

$$\frac{13{,}200 \text{ AUMs}}{.70} \times .50 = 9{,}429 \text{ AUMs (calculated capacity for livestock and wild horses)}$$

1 Existing actual use is the number of livestock and/or wild horses actually grazing on an area expressed as AUMs.

2 Weighted average utilization is the average utilization of the forage in the area (moderate and above).

3 The desired average utilization is the degree of utilization that will meet the short- and long-term vegetative objectives for the area.

4 Calculated capacity is the level of use, or number of animals expressed as AUMs, which could graze the area and achieve the desired average utilization.

The land use plan previously established an initial stocking level or active preference for livestock of 12,000 AUMs and an initial herd size or AML for wild horses of 50 animals or 600 AUMs for a total allocation of 12,600 AUMs. The Calculated adjustment is a reduction of **3,171 AUMs** in the combined use of livestock and wild horses. The calculation of the new allocations for livestock and wild horses are shown in the following formulas.

Continued on next page

APPENDIX 7 (Continued)

METHODOLOGY FOR ADJUSTMENT OF LIVESTOCK AND WILD HORSE/BURRO USE

SITUATION 3 (Continued)

Calculation of New Allocation to Livestock (Step 2):

Formula:

$$\text{Initial Stocking Level} - \left(\frac{\text{Initial Stocking Level}}{\text{Total Allocation}} \times \text{Calculated Adjustment} \right) = \text{New Allocation to Livestock}$$

Solve for New Allocation (active preference) for livestock:

$$12{,}000 \text{ AUMs} - \left(\frac{12{,}000 \text{ AUMs}}{12{,}600 \text{ AUMs}} \times 3{,}171 \text{ AUMs} \right) = 8{,}980 \text{ AUMs}$$

Calculation of New Allocation to Wild Horses (Step 3):

Formula:

$$\text{Initial Herd Size} - \left(\frac{\text{Initial Herd Size}}{\text{Total Allocation}} \times \text{Calculated Adjustment} \right) = \text{New Allocation to Wild Horses}$$

Solve for New Allocation (AML) to Wild Horses:

$$600 \text{ AUMs} - \left(\frac{600 \text{ AUMs}}{12{,}600 \text{ AUMs}} \times 3{,}171 \text{ AUMs} \right) = 449 \text{ AUMs}$$

Conclusion:

The new allocation for the Allotment C would be:

Livestock = 8,980 AUMs active preference.
Wild Horse = 449 AUMs for an AML of 37 wild horses.
9,429 AUMs calculated capacity.

Continued on next page

APPENDIX 7 (Continued)

METHODOLOGY FOR ADJUSTMENT OF LIVESTOCK AND WILD HORSE/BURRO USE

SITUATION FOUR: Wild horse use and livestock use overlap. Monitoring data indicate wild horse and livestock use contribute to the utilization measured. The combination of both uses is less then the desired average utilization level. Monitoring data indicate that additional forage is permanently available on a sustained yield basis and land use objectives can be met.

Example: Allotment D has 1,000 cattle grazing for 12 months. Total actual use by livestock is 12,000 AUMs. Allotment D also contains a Wild Horse Management Area with boundaries that correspond to the boundary of Allotment D. An average population of 50 wild horses has been using the area for 12 months. Total actual use by wild horses is 600 AUMs. The total actual use by livestock and wild horses is 12,600 AUMs. Results of monitoring show the area to be sustaining an average overall utilization level of 30 percent. Desired average utilization is 50 percent.

Calculation of carrying capacity (Step 1):

Formula:

$$\frac{\text{Existing Actual Use}^{1}}{\text{Weighted Average Utilization}^{2}} \times \text{Desired Average Utilization}^{3} = \text{Calculated Capacity}^{4}$$

Solve for calculated capacity:

$$\frac{12{,}600 \text{ AUMs}}{.30} \times .50 = 21{,}000 \text{ AUMs (calculated capacity for livestock and wild horses)}$$

1 Existing actual use is the number of livestock and/or wild horses actually grazing on an area expressed as AUMs.

2 Weighted average utilization is the average utilization of the forage in the area (moderate and above).

3 The desired average utilization is the degree of utilization that will meet the short- and long-term vegetative objectives for the area.

4 Calculated capacity is the level of use, or number of animals expressed as AUMs, which could graze the area and achieve the desired average utilization.

The land use plan previously established an initial stocking level or active preference of 12,000 AUMs for livestock and an initial herd size or AML for wild horses of 50 animals, or 600 AUMs, for a total allocation of 12,600 AUMs. The calculated adjustment is an increase of 8,400 AUMs which could be allocated to livestock and wild horses. The calculation of the new allocations to livestock and wild horses are shown in the following formulas.

Continued on next page

APPENDIX 7 (Continued)

METHODOLOGY FOR ADJUSTMENT OF LIVESTOCK AND WILD HORSE/BURRO USE

SITUATION 4 (Continued)

Calculation of New Allocation to Livestock (Step 2):

Formula:

$$\text{Initial Stocking Level} + \left(\frac{\text{Initial Stocking Level}}{\text{Total Allocation}} \times \text{Calculated Adjustment} \right) = \text{New Allocation to Livestock}$$

Solve for New Allocation (active preference) to Livestock:

$$12{,}000 \text{ AUMs} + \left(\frac{12{,}000 \text{ AUMs}}{12{,}600 \text{ AUMs}} \times 8{,}400 \text{ AUMs} \right) = 20{,}000 \text{ AUMs}$$

Calculation of New Allocation to Wild Horses (Step 3):

Formula:

$$\text{Initial Herd Size} + \left(\frac{\text{Initial Herd Size}}{\text{Total Allocation}} \times \text{Calculated Adjustment} \right) = \text{New Allocation to Wild Horses}$$

Solve for New Allocation (AML) to Wild Horses:

$$600 \text{ AUMs} + \left(\frac{600 \text{ AUMs}}{12{,}600 \text{ AUMs}} \times 8{,}400 \text{ AUMs} \right) = 1{,}000 \text{ AUMs}$$

Conclusion:

The new allocation for Allotment D would be:

Livestock = 20,000 AUMs active preference.
Wild Horse = 1,000 AUMs or an AML of 83 wild horses.
21,000 AUMs calculated capacity.

APPENDIX 8 A
WILD HORSES AND BURROS BY ALLOTMENT-TONOPAH (WEST)
(FORMERLY ESMERALDA-SOUTHERN NYE RMP AREA)

HERD MANAGEMENT AREA (HMA) H = horse B = burro	Bullfrog	Dunlap	Fish Lake Valley	Gold Mountain	Goldfield	Montezuma Peak	Palmetto	Paymaster/ Lone Mountain	Silver Peak	Stonewall	Allotment Total
ALLOTMENT											
Emigrant Peak									3 H (IHS)		3 H
Fish Lake Valley			0 H (IHS)								0 H
Ice House			4 H (IHS)						34 H (IHS)		38 H
Magruder Mountain [1]				50 H (AML)		13 H (AML)	76 H (AML)		4 H (AML)		143 H
Monte Cristo		69 H (IHS)	1 H (IHS)					8 H (IHS)			78 H
Montezuma [2]	12 H 140 B (IHS)				227 H 71 B (IHS)	138 H (IHS)		3 H (IHS)		13 H 34 B (IHS)	393 H 245 B
Razorback [3]	53 B (AML)										53 B
Red Springs [4]			57 H & B (AML)						28 H (AML)		85 H & B
Sheep Mtn.								28 H (IHS)			28 H
Silver Peak			3 H (IHS)						193 H (IHS)		196 H
Springdale #2	2 B (IHS)										2 B

[1] Proposed Multiple Use Decision (PMUD) September 9, 1994

[2] The Proposed MUD of February 11, 1994, is currently under appeal. If affirmed, AML changes will be as follows: Bullfrog HMA = 12 H & 183 B, Goldfield HMA = 125 H & 50 B, Montezuma HMA = 155 H, Paymaster/Lone Mtn. = 5 H, Stonewall HMA = 50 H & 25 B.

[3] Final MUD June 8, 1994

[4] Final MUD January 19, 1995

APPENDIX 8 A (Continued)
WILD HORSES AND BURROS BY ALLOTMENT-TONOPAH (WEST)
(FORMERLY ESMERALDA-SOUTHERN NYE RMP AREA)

HERD MANAGEMENT AREA (HMA) H = horse B = burro	Bullfrog	Dunlap	Fish Lake Valley	Gold Mountain	Goldfield	Montezuma Peak	Palmetto	Paymaster/ Lone Mountain	Silver Peak	Stonewall	Allotment Total
ALLOTMENT											
White Wolf [5]									30-50 H (AML)		30-50 H
Yellow Hills						2 H (IHS)		2 H (IHS)			4 H
Unallocated								7 H (IHS)			7 H
HMA Total	12 H 195 B	69 H	65 H & B	50 H	227 H 71 B	153 H	76 H	48 H	312 H	13 H 34 B	1,025 H 300 B

AML = Appropriate Management Level is the maximum number of wild horses and/or burros to be managed within a herd management area and has been set through monitoring and evaluation or by court order.

IHS = Interim Herd Size is derived from previous planning documents and is the appropriate management level until modified or adjusted by monitoring and evaluation.

[5] Final MUD February 9, 1995

APPENDIX 8 B
WILD HORSES AND BURROS BY ALLOTMENT - TONOPAH (EAST)
(FORMERLY TONOPAH MFP AREA)

HERD MANAGEMENT AREA (HMA)> H = horses B = burros	Hot Creek	Little Fish Lake	Reveille	Sand Springs	Saulsbury	Stone Cabin	Allotment Total
ALLOTMENT							
Hot Creek*	41 H (AML)						41 H
Hunts Canyon*					30 H (AML)		30 H
Ralston*					10 H (AML)		10 H
Reveille*			145-165 H (AML)				145-165 H
Sand Springs*				49 H (AML)			49 H
Stone Cabin*						364 H (AML)	364 H
Wagon Johnnie*		39 H (AML)					39 H
Willow Creek						(54 AUMs of Stone Cabin 364 AMLs) (IHS)	
HMA Total	41 H	39 H	145-165 H	49 H	40 H	364 H	698 H 0 B

AML = Appropriate Management Level is the maximum number of wild horses and/or burros to be managed within a herd management area and has been set through monitoring and evaluation or by court order.

IHS = Interim Herd Size is derived from previous planning documents and is the appropriate management level until modified or adjusted by monitoring and evaluation.

* = AML was set in a May 11, 1992 Court Agreement.

APPENDIX 9

EXISTING CLASSIFICATIONS AND WITHDRAWALS

I. CLASSIFICATIONS

TYPE	NUMBER	ACRES
Small Tract	2	8.92
Classification and Multiple Use	4	1,984.00
Recreation and Public Purposes	19	1,534.09
Desert Land Entry	18	5,725.89
Carey Act	4	3,316.42
Airport Leases	3	126.20
	Total	12,695.52

II. WITHDRAWALS

TYPE[1]	NUMBER	ACRES
Air Force	2	619.32
BLM-Power Site Reserve	1	17.00
BLM-Protective (Railroad Valley)	1	14,710.33
BLM-Administrative	1	5.00
Department of Energy	3	2,571.29
Federal Aviation Administration	3	417.77
Forest Service Administrative	2	11.40
BLM-Protective (Natural area)	1	520.00
	Total	18,872.11

[1] Does not include nonadministrative site lands withdrawn to Forest Service

APPENDIX 10

THE RECREATION OPPORTUNITY SPECTRUM CLASS DESCRIPTIONS

OPPORTUNITY CLASS	EXPERIENCE OPPORTUNITY	SETTING OPPORTUNITY
Primitive	Opportunity for isolation from the sights and sounds of man, to feel a part of the natural environment, to have a high degree of challenge and risk, and to use outdoor skills.	Area is characterized by essentially unmodified natural environment of fairly large size (2,500 acres). Concentration of users is very low and evidence of other users is minimal. The area is managed to be essentially free from evidence of man-induced restrictions and controls. Only facilities essential for resource protection are used. No facilities for comfort or convenience of the user are provided. Spacing of groups is informal and dispersed to minimize contacts between groups. Motorized use within the area is not permitted.
Semiprimitive Nonmotorized	Some opportunity for isolation from the sights and sounds of man, but not as important as for primitive opportunities. Opportunity to have high degree of interaction with the natural environment, to have moderate challenge and risk, and to use outdoor skills.	Area is characterized by a predominantly unmodified natural environment of moderate to large size (2,500 acres). Concentration of users is low, but there is often evidence of other area users. On-site controls and restrictions may be present, but are subtle. Facilities are provided for the protection of resource values and the safety of users only. Spacing of groups may be formalized to disperse use and limit contacts between groups. Motorized use is not permitted.
Semiprimitive Motorized	Some opportunity for isolation from the sights and sounds of man, but not as important as for primitive opportunities. Opportunity to have high degree of interaction with the natural environment, to have moderate challenge and risk, and to use outdoor skills. Explicit opportunity to use motorized equipment while in the area.	Area is characterized by a predominantly unmodified natural environment of moderate to large size (2,500 acres). Concentration of users is low, but there is often evidence of other area users. On-site controls and restrictions may be present, but are subtle. Facilities are provided for the protection of resource values and safety of users only. Spacing of groups may be formalized to disperse use and limit contacts between groups. Motorized use is permitted.
Roaded Natural	About equal opportunities for affiliation with other user groups and for isolation from sights and sounds of man. Opportunity to have a high degree of interaction with the natural environment. Challenge and risk opportunities are not very important except in specific challenging activities. Practice of outdoor skills may be important. Opportunities for both motorized and nonmotorized recreation are present.	Area is characterized by a generally natural environment with moderate evidence of the sights and sounds of man. Resource modification and utilization practices are evident, but harmonize with the natural environment. Concentration of users is low to moderate with facilities sometimes provided for group activity. On-site controls and restrictions offer a sense of security. Rustic facilities are provided for user convenience as well as for safety and resource protection. Conventional motorized use is provided for in construction standards and design of facilities.

Continued on next page

APPENDIX 10 (Continued)

THE RECREATION OPPORTUNITY SPECTRUM CLASS DESCRIPTIONS

OPPORTUNITY CLASS	EXPERIENCE OPPORTUNITY	SETTING OPPORTUNITY
Rural	Opportunities to experience affiliation with individuals and groups are prevalent as is the convenience of sites and opportunities. These factors are generally more important than the natural setting. Opportunities for wildland challenges, risk taking, and testing of outdoor skills are unimportant, except in those activities involving challenge and risk.	Area is characterized by substantially modified natural environment. Resource modification and utilization practices are obvious. Sights and sounds of man are readily evident, and the concentration of users is often moderate to high. A considerable number of facilities are designed for use by a large number of people. Facilities are often provided for specific activities. Developed sites, roads, and trails are designed for moderate to high use. Moderate densities are provided far away from developed sites. Facilities for intensive motorized use are available.

APPENDIX 11

CULTURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES

Manage for Information Potential

Cultural resources included under this management objective are capable of contributing useful scientific, historic, or management information. This information potential is to be protected to the extent needed, by physical or administrative means until the potential has been realized through appropriate study. The following resource types, and/or areas, will be managed for information potential: prehistoric lithic scatters, prehistoric ceramic scatters, historic archeological sites without architectural features, sites in upland pinyon-juniper forests and sites in riparian areas.

Resources to be managed for information potential can be studied, utilized, or included in data recovery projects to mitigate adverse effects after compliance with the BLM 8100 Manual Series and section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act.

Manage for Public Values

Cultural resources included under this objective possess identified sociocultural, educational, recreational, or other public values. Their locations are to be managed in a manner that gives adequate consideration to these values. Resources managed for public values will have those values realized through activity plans. The following resource types and/or areas will be managed for public values: rock art alignments (geoglyphs) will be managed to preserve their sociocultural values for Native Americans, historic town sites, mining or milling sites, ranching or agricultural sites, or other historic sites with architectural features will be managed for educational and recreational values. Cultural resources can be released from public value after a representative sample has been preserved.

Manage for Conservation

Cultural resources to be conserved are those with overriding scientific or historic importance. They are managed to maintain them in their present condition and to protect them from potentially conflicting land or resource uses. Resources managed for conservation will have those values realized through resource and/or area specific activity plans.

For conservation and protection of cultural resources, activity plans may provide for fencing, monitoring, purchase of claims, stabilization, establishment of parks with full time rangers, limited data recovery/collection, public education/interpretation, or other protective measures. In addition, it is important that representative samples of all classes of sites in the Tonopah Planning Area be preserved for the enjoyment and scientific benefit of future generations. Cultural resources can be released from conservation after a representative sample has been preserved.

Activity Plans

Cultural resources in the Tonopah Planning Area will be allocated to specific uses in subsequent activity plans. Activity plans containing detailed management prescriptions for selected cultural properties will be developed after use allocations have been made.

Continued on next page

APPENDIX 11 (Continued)

CULTURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES

Cultural resource activity plans will be developed for the following areas: Trap Springs-Gravel Bar Complex, Stormy-Abel Complex, Cane Man Hill Petroglyphs, Tybo-McIntyre Charcoal Kilns, Moores Station Petroglyphs, Jumbled Rock Petroglyph, Tonopah Lake Complex, Mud Lake Complex, Big Springs Petroglyphs, Fish Lake Valley Petroglyphs, Mountain View Arrastra, Columbus Salt Marsh, Witched Well, Oriental Wash Petroglyphs, Cave Spring and The Cistern.

A rock art management plan will be developed for the Tonopah Planning Area in consultation with Native American Leaders.

Monitoring

Archaeological Resource Protection Act (ARPA) surveillance points will be established in the following areas: Silver Peak Range, Clayton Valley, Fish Lake Valley, Hot Creek Range, Railroad Valley, all valleys with late Pleistocene lake features.

ARPA law enforcement and monitoring plans will be written for the following areas: Rhyolite, Trap Springs, Gravel Bar, and Stormy-Abel prehistoric districts, Fish Lake Valley Petroglyphs, Cave Spring, Cane Man Hill, Big Springs Petroglyphs and Fish Lake Valley Salt Marsh.

APPENDIX 12

RELATIONSHIP WITH THE ESMERALDA COUNTY POLICY FOR PUBLIC LANDS

This Appendix compares the actions of the Tonopah RMP with the provisions of the Esmeralda County Policy for Public Lands. The County policy is shown in the left-hand column and the corresponding actions of the Tonopah RMP are shown in the right-hand column. Each column is continued on following page.

ESMERALDA COUNTY POLICY FOR PUBLIC LANDS (April, 1985)	TONOPAH RMP
FEDERAL LANDS Manage and utilize public lands on the basis of multiple use and sustained yield concepts, and in a manner that will conserve natural resources; protect and preserve the quality of the environment, and ecological, scenic, historical and archeological values; protect and preserve wildlife habitat, and certain lands in their natural condition; and provide for long term benefit, including economic benefits, for the people of Esmeralda County and future generations.	
DISPOSAL OF PUBLIC LANDS	DISPOSAL OF PUBLIC LANDS
POLICIES	
1. Increase opportunities for local economic development by selectively increasing the amount of privately owned and locally managed land within the county. a) Lands with high recreational, wildlife, mineral and other public values should continue to remain as public lands. b) Public lands within the municipal service area of existing communities should continue to be made available for housing and industrial sites. These lands should be transferred only when local governments agree that the transfer is opportune and would not be a burden to local governments. Growth should be directed to these areas to the extent that it can be accommodated in a manner compatible with each area's character and without burdening public facilities and services. c) Residential and commercial development should be concentrated in the existing communities of Goldfield and Silver Peak, where public facilities can most economically concentrated. Disposals should also be	1. The RMP provides for community expansion and for private economic development through disposal of 299,140 acres of public lands. This includes lands near Goldfield, Silver Peak, Coaldale Junction, Gold Point and west of Tonopah. Land tenure adjustments are discretionary. No lands will be disposed of unless they are identified in this RMP. In order for public land to be sold, it must meet one of the following criteria set forth in Section 203(a) of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976:--the land is difficult or uneconomic to manage as a part of the public lands; and it is not suitable for management by another Federal department or agency.--the land was acquired for a specific purpose: and it is no longer required for that, or any other, Federal purpose; or--disposal of the land will serve important public objectives that can be achieved prudently or feasibly only if the land is removed from public ownership; and these objectives outweigh other public objectives or

ESMERALDA COUNTY POLICY FOR PUBLIC LANDS	TONOPAH RMP
permitted at Coaldale Junction, Gold Point, and just west of Tonopah. d) Public lands should continue to be made available for State and local government purposes. Land identified for public purposes should receive preference over disposal for private purposes. e) Public land disposal should be in conformance with local land use plans. The general public and State and local governments should be involved in public land disposals.	values that will be served by maintaining the land in Federal ownership. Site-specific decisions regarding land ownership adjustments within the Tonopah Planning Area are to be made based on whether the lands are needed for Bureau programs, or whether or not they are considered more valuable for other purposes. Public lands identified for disposal may be made available for sale, exchange, agricultural entry, lease, or patent for recreation or public purposes. Some lands identified for disposal may be retained in Federal ownership as a result of site- specific application of the land ownership adjustment criteria.
2. Public land should be disposed of for private agricultural needs. a) Those lands disposed of for farm land would have to have adequate water, for irrigation and appropriate soil, as determined by a soil study. b) Before public lands are disposed of adverse impacts on existing and future uses should be considered. Adverse impacts could include important wildlife habitat, key seasonal grazing rights, municipal watershed, flood prone areas, access, mining (including potential), and recreational use of these lands.	2. There are three authorities for the disposal of public land specifically for agricultural purposes: the Desert Land Act, the Carey Act, and the General Allotment Act. Disposal of public land for agricultural purposes must meet the requirements of one of the three acts listed above and have a supporting permanent water source permitted by the Nevada State Engineer.
3. Whenever the public lands are disposed of, existing access to adjoining and nearby public lands should be retained for recreational or other multiple use needs or alternative routes of access should be made available.	3. All proposed developments will be reviewed for environmental impacts and effects on other land uses.
4. Promote the increased use of, and adherence to, comprehensive planning among all government entities in Nevada. a) The State and local governments should continue to develop land use plans to identify lands that should remain in public ownership. b) Local involvement and the use of Coordinated Resource Management Planning (CRMP) techniques should be encouraged in the Federal planning process. c) Adequate public notice shall be given for all public hearings and meetings regarding Federal, State, and local planning and land management matters in	4. The BLM adheres to comprehensive land use plans which have been approved by local government, to the extent they are compatible with Federal law and policies, and to the extent that it is practical to do so. Proper notification of the public's opportunity to comment on Federal planning efforts is mandated by law.

ESMERALDA COUNTY POLICY FOR PUBLIC LANDS	TONOPAH RMP
Esmeralda County. In addition to required legal notices, it is recommended that information news articles be published along with posted notices at the Courthouse, post offices, and libraries in the County.	
5. Corridors for communications, utilities and transportation need to be planned for in harmony with other multiple uses on the public lands.	5. Designated right-of-way corridors within the Tonopah Planning Area will be three miles wide except where topographic constraints exist. Grants for rights-of-way are still required for facilities placed within designated corridors. Designation of a corridor does not mean that future rights-of-way are restricted to corridors, nor does it mean that there is a commitment by the BLM to approve all right-of-way applications within corridors.
6. To provide maximum management flexibility, disposals should be by the most appropriate authority available. a) Land exchanges that block up high value public purpose lands and make private lands more manageable should be given a high priority in Federal real estate actions.	6. BLM land tenure adjustments will be done in accordance with the most appropriate Federal laws and policies. Exchanges are the preferred method of acquisition when other methods such as conservation easements or management agreements will not protect special value areas or resources. Exchanges must be in the public interest. Blocking up of public and private lands in a mixed land ownership situation will normally be in the public interest.
<u>AGRICULTURE</u> Recognize that agricultural production in Nevada will be necessary to help meet the requirements of future state populations and is important to Esmeralda County. Preserve agricultural lands and promote continuation of agricultural pursuits in Nevada.	<u>AGRICULTURE</u>
POLICIES	
1. Formally recognize the value of and necessity for the retention and expansion of agricultural land by all levels of government.	1. In order to provide for community expansion and private economic development, the RMP identifies 299,140 acres for disposal. Site-specific decisions regarding land tenure adjustments will be determined using criteria outlined in the Standard Operating Procedures under "Lands". The only lands available for agricultural entry are those lands identified for disposal in the RMP.

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2. The Federal government should continue to make the public rangelands economically and realistically available for livestock grazing, where compatible with other multiple use objectives.	2. Livestock grazing will continue to be authorized in accordance with the principles of multiple use and sustained yield and 43 CFR 4100. Increases or decreases in livestock grazing will be based on vegetation monitoring and periodic allotment evaluations.
3. Through State, Federal or other research institutions, promote a project to study the feasibility of harnessing the brackish water and playa areas of the county as shrimp (prawn) farms.	3. This policy is not within the scope of an RMP/EIS and, therefore, has not been considered.
4. Existing grazing permits should be continued and additional permits should be issued where appropriate to provide increased employment and revenue.	4. See number 2 above.
<u>MINERAL RESOURCES</u> Recognize that the development of Nevada's mineral resources is desirable and necessary to the nation, the State and Esmeralda County. Retain existing mining areas and promote the expansion of mining operations and areas.	<u>MINERAL RESOURCES</u>
POLICIES	
1. There should be access to land where the mineral estate is in Federal ownership.	1. BLM provides for mineral entry, exploration, location, and operations pursuant to the mining laws in a manner that, 1) will not unduly hinder the mineral activities, and 2) assures that these activities are conducted in a manner which will prevent undue or unnecessary degradation of the public land.
2. The entire county should be kept open for prospecting, mining and related activities.	2. Under previous land-use plans, 99.4 percent of the Tonopah Planning Area was open to mineral entry. In the present RMP, 98.8 percent of the Planning Area is open to mineral entry.
3. The Federal Mining Law of 1872 should remain in effect as the basic law relating to mining activities.	3. The RMP is in compliance with applicable Federal laws and policies and does not analyze their merits. If the mining law is changed, the changes will be incorporated into the RMP through routine maintenance.

ESMERALDA COUNTY POLICY FOR PUBLIC LANDS	TONOPAH RMP
WILDERNESS The Esmeralda County Commissioners have adopted a resolution "deeming all areas of Esmeralda County to be inappropriate and unsuitable for wilderness designation by the Bureau of Land Management."	WILDERNESS
POLICIES	
1. The resolution adopted on May 15, 1984, regarding all lands of Esmeralda County deemed inappropriate and unsuitable for wilderness designation by the Bureau of Land Management is still supported.	1 & 2. The RMP does not change any recommendations the BLM has sent to the Secretary of the Interior on wilderness. Management of Wilderness Study Areas (WSAs) will continue under the "Interim Management Policy for Lands Under Wilderness Review". Those areas designated by Congress as Wilderness will be managed in accordance with the Wilderness Act and the specific enabling legislation requirements. A Wilderness Management Plan detailing management objectives and actions for all resources will be prepared for each area after designation.
2. The economic values that may be derived from retention of the Bureau of Land Management lands in multiple use outweigh the values of wilderness designation in Esmeralda County.	
3. Wilderness study areas should be returned to multiple use as soon as possible.	3. As stated in this RMP, should all or part of any WSA be released by Congress from wilderness study, resource management would be returned to multiple use management and would come under the scope of this RMP/EIS.
RECREATION Conserve and protect scenic, historical and recreation resources where not in conflict with economic resource development.	RECREATION
POLICIES	
1. Dispersed recreation opportunities on public lands should be encouraged. Opportunities for unstructured recreation such as camping, fishing, hunting and four-wheeling in Esmeralda County on public lands should continue to be made available.	1. A broad range of outdoor recreation opportunities will continue to be provided on all segments of the public land, subject to the demand for such opportunities and the need to protect other resources. Special Recreation Management Areas, areas of concentrated use and existing facilities will receive first priority for operation and maintenance funds.
2. Recreational use of off-highway vehicles should be substantially restricted to existing roads and trails in Fish Lake Valley.	2. All other BLM lands that are not limited in the RMP are open to all individual, commercial and competitive outdoor recreation uses. Most

ESMERALDA COUNTY POLICY FOR PUBLIC LANDS	TONOPAH RMP
	of the Silver Peak Range which borders Fish Lake Valley on the east side is limited to existing roads and trails.
WILD HORSES AND BURROS Manage wild horses and burros to minimize detrimental impacts on other multiple uses and pursue resource enhancement where needed to correct wild horse and burro damage.	WILD HORSES AND BURROS
POLICIES	
1. Wild horse and burro herds should be managed at reasonable levels to be determined with public involvement and managed with consideration on needs of other wildlife species and livestock grazing.	1. The Wild Free-Roaming Horse and Burro Act of 1971 requires the BLM to provide for the protection, management, and control of all wild horses and burros on lands administered by the BLM. Management is to be accomplished in a manner designed to achieve a thriving natural ecological balance and multiple-use relationship with other resource users. The initial herd size for each HMA was defined in previous land use plans, which were developed with public participation. Appropriate management levels will be established through the monitoring and evaluation process.
2. The Coordinated Resource Management and Planning (CRMP) process and/or Heil funds should be used to solve wild horse and burro problems.	2. The CRMP process is not specifically identified for use in this RMP. However, it is one of the activity planning tools which may be utilized to resolve wild horse and burro problems. Funds may be requested from the Nevada Commission for the Preservation of Wild Horses to assist in implementing the RMP.
3. Wild horse and burro impacts on private lands and waters should be mitigated.	3. Consistent with the Wild Free-Roaming Horse and Burro Act, the BLM is required to remove wild horses and burros from private land at the request of the land owner.
4. Any withdrawal of lands for wild horse or burro preserves is opposed.	4. No withdrawals are proposed for wild horse or burro preserves.
5. In those areas where there is a conflict between cattle and wild horses and burros, a reasonable harvest of wild horses and burros should be permitted. A similar harvest of wild horses and burros is recommended where there is a conflict with deer and bighorn sheep.	5. The management prescribed in this RMP for wild horses and burros is to be accomplished in a manner designed to achieve a thriving natural ecological balance and multiple use relationship with other resource users in accordance with the Wild Free-Roaming Wild horse and Burro

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	Act. Wild horses and burros will be removed when the balance is exceeded.
6. Authority for wild horse and burro management should be returned to local governments.	6 & 7. These policy statements are beyond the scope of this RMP.
7. Laws and regulations on wild horses should be amended to allow greater flexibility for the disposal and adoption of wild horses and burros.	
WILDLIFE Identify, protect and preserve wildlife species and habitats in Esmeralda County.	WILDLIFE
POLICIES	
1. Identify habitat needs of wildlife species and provide for those needs so as to, in time, attain reasonable population levels compatible with other multiple uses as determined by public involvement. a) Known critical wildlife habitats, such as streams, riparian zones, and wetlands, should receive special management. b) Wildlife habitat improvement projects such as guzzlers should be continued as appropriate. The projects should take into consideration impacts on other uses.	1. Fish and wildlife habitat will be maintained or improved. These habitats will continue to be evaluated on a case-by-case basis as part of project-level planning. Such evaluation will consider the significance of the proposed project and the sensitivity of fish and wildlife habitat in the affected area. Habitat Management plans will be prepared as funds are available. Habitat improvement projects will be implemented where necessary to stabilize or improve unsatisfactory or declining wildlife habitat condition. Sufficient forage and cover will be provided for wildlife. Range improvements will be designed to achieve both wildlife and range objectives. Important wildlife habitat such as streams and wetlands will be retained in Federal ownership.
2. Public wetlands should be retained and restored for wildlife values, except where they adversely affect geothermal drilling.	2. In general, wetlands will not be disposed of in this RMP. Efforts will be made in riparian areas around streams, springs and seeps to restore them for wildlife values. Riparian areas will be managed to achieve Proper Functioning condition as defined in this RMP. The impacts of geothermal drilling will be examined on a case-by-case basis for effects on riparian habitat. Mitigation of potential adverse impacts will be incorporated as determined necessary.

3. Adequate and sufficient habitat to support the reintroduction of bighorn sheep and elk in Esmeralda County should be provided on the public lands. These mountain ranges have been identified for the reintroduction of bighorn sheep: Lone Peak, Monte Cristo Mountains, and Silver Peak. The reintroduction should only be made where they do not interfere or jeopardize other multiple uses of the land especially mining.

3. The reintroduction or augmentation of bighorn sheep into potential habitat areas of Goldfield, Magruder/Palmetto, Monte Cristo, Montezuma, Silver Peak and Gold Mountain habitat areas will continue to be supported in this RMP. No elk introductions are proposed. All reintroduction proposals will be examined to determine impacts on other land uses.

APPENDIX 13

RELATIONSHIP WITH THE NYE COUNTY POLICY FOR PUBLIC LANDS

This Appendix compares the actions of the Tonopah RMP with the provisions of the Nye County Policy for Public Lands. The County policy is shown in the left-hand column and the corresponding actions of the Tonopah RMP are shown in the right-hand column. Each column is continued on following page.

NYE COUNTY POLICY FOR PUBLIC LANDS (April, 1985)	TONOPAH RMP
FEDERAL LANDS Manage and utilize public lands on the basis of multiple use and sustained yield concepts, and in a manner that will conserve natural resources; protect and preserve the quality of the environment, and ecological, scenic, historical and archeological values; protect and preserve wildlife habitat, and certain lands in their natural condition; and provide for long-term benefit, including economic benefits, for the people of Nye County and future generations.	
POLICIES	
1. Increase opportunities for local economic development by selectively increasing the amount of privately owned and locally managed land within the county. a) Lands with high recreational, wildlife, mineral and other public values should continue to remain as public lands. b) Public lands within the municipal service area of existing communities should continue to be made available to the private sector for housing and economic activity. These lands should be transferred only when local governments agree that the transfer is opportune and would not be a burden to local governments. Growth should be directed to these areas to the extent that it can be accommodated in a manner compatible with each area's character and without burdening public facilities and services. c) Public lands should continue to be made available for State and local government purposes. Land identified for public purposes should receive preference over disposal for private purposes. d) Public land disposal should be in conformance with local land use plans. The general public and State and local governments should be involved in public land disposals. e) Public lands should be made available to local governments at a discounted price and then those local governments should be allowed to develop and dispose of the lands to private interests.	1. This RMP provides for community expansion and for private economic development through disposal of 299,140 acres of public lands. Land tenure adjustments are discretionary. No lands will be disposed of unless they are identified in this RMP. In order for public land to be sold, it must meet one of the following criteria set forth in Section 203(a) of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976:--the land is difficult or uneconomic to manage as a part of the public lands; and it is not suitable for management by another Federal department or agency.--the land was acquired for a specific purpose: and it is no longer required for that, or any other, Federal purpose; or--disposal of the land will serve important public objectives that can be achieved prudently or feasibly only if the land is removed from public ownership; and these objectives outweigh other public objectives or values that will be served by maintaining the land in Federal ownership. Site-specific decisions regarding land ownership adjustments within the Tonopah Planning Area are to be made based on whether the lands are needed for Bureau programs, or whether or not they are considered more valuable for other purposes. Public lands identified for disposal may be made available for sale, exchange, agricultural entry,

NYE COUNTY POLICY FOR PUBLIC LANDS	TONOPAH RMP
	lease, or patent for recreation or public purposes. Some lands identified for disposal may be retained in Federal ownership as a result of site-specific application of the land ownership adjustment criteria.
2. Public land should be disposed of for private agricultural needs. a) Those lands disposed of for farm land would have to have adequate water, for irrigation and appropriate soil, as determined by a soil study. b) Before public lands are disposed of adverse impacts on existing and future uses should be considered. Adverse impacts on existing and future uses should be considered. Adverse impacts could include important wildlife habitat, key seasonal grazing rights, municipal watershed, flood-prone areas, access, mining (including potential), and recreational use of these lands.	2. There are three authorities for the disposal of public land specifically for agricultural purposes: the Desert Land Act, the Carey Act, and the General Allotment Act. Disposal of public land for agricultural purposes must meet the requirements of one of the three acts listed above and have a supporting permanent water source permitted by the Nevada State Engineer.
3. Whenever the public lands are disposed of, existing access to adjoining and nearby public lands should be retained for recreational or other multiple use needs or alternative routes of access should be made available. a) When access to public lands with high recreational or other public values is blocked by private lands, public access should be developed.	3. All proposed developments will be reviewed for environmental impacts and effects on other land uses.
4. Promote the increased use of, and adherence to, comprehensive planning among all government entities in Nevada. a) The State and local governments should continue to develop land use plans to identify lands that should remain in public ownership. b) Local involvement and the use of Coordinated Resource Management Planning (CRMP) techniques should be encouraged in the Federal planning process. c) Adequate means should be developed to implement the policies in this plan.	4. The BLM adheres to comprehensive land use plans which have been approved by local government, to the extent they are compatible with Federal law and policies, and to the extent that it is practical to do so. Proper notification of the publics opportunity to comment on Federal planning efforts is mandated by law. The CRMP process is not specifically identified for use in this RMP. However, it is one of the activity level planning tools which may be utilized to resolve land use issues.
5. Corridors for communications and transportation need to be planned for in harmony with other multiple uses on the public lands.	5. Designated right-of-way corridors within the Tonopah Planning Area will be three miles wide except where topographic constraints exist. Grants for rights-of-way are still required for facilities placed within designated corridors. Designation of a corridor does not mean that future rights-of-way are restricted to corridors, nor does it mean that there is a commitment by the BLM to approve all right-of-way applications within corridors.

NYE COUNTY POLICY FOR PUBLIC LANDS	TONOPAH RMP
6. To provide maximum management flexibility, disposals should be by the most appropriate authority available. a) Land exchanges that block up high-value public purpose lands and make private lands more manageable should be given a high priority in Federal real estate actions.	6. BLM land tenure adjustments will be done in accordance with the most appropriate Federal laws and policies. Exchanges are the preferred method of acquisition when other methods such as conservation easements or management agreements will not protect special value areas or resources. Exchanges must be in the public interest. Blocking up of public and private lands in a mixed land ownership situation will normally be in the public interest.
7. Federal land management agencies should expand efforts to clarify the legal status and title to historically disposed lands. This action should receive priority over other land action issues.	7. The determination of legal status and title to lands which have been placed in private ownership is on-going and no action is required at the RMP/EIS level.
NUCLEAR AND HAZARDOUS WASTE STORAGE The storage of nuclear and hazardous waste in Nevada should not occur unless it can be proven that said storage will not adversely impact the health, safety and well-being of Nevadans (current and future residents) and Nevada's unique and valued environment. It is incumbent on entity (public or private) desiring to store nuclear and/or hazardous waste in Nevada to utilize the best and most relevant scientific methods and information in ascertaining the impact of said storage on man and his environment. All activity associated with said storage (including but not limited to analyses, planning, construction, operation and closure activities) must involve the State and its affected local governments as full partners or participants.	NUCLEAR AND HAZARDOUS WASTE STORAGE No proposals to store nuclear or hazardous wastes are considered in this RMP.
AGRICULTURE Recognize that agricultural production in Nevada will be necessary to help meet the requirements of future national populations and is important to Nye County. Preserve agricultural lands and promote continuation of agricultural pursuits in Nevada.	AGRICULTURE
POLICIES	
1. Formally recognize the value of and necessity for the retention and expansion of agricultural land by all levels of government.	1. In order to provide for community expansion and private economic development, this RMP identifies 299,140 acres for disposal. Site-specific decisions regarding land tenure adjustments will be determined using criteria outlined in the Standard Operating Procedures under "Lands". The only lands available for agricultural entry are those lands identified for disposal in the RMP.

NYE COUNTY POLICY FOR PUBLIC LANDS	TONOPAH RMP
	Disposal of public land for agricultural purposes must have a supporting permanent water source permitted by the Nevada State Engineer.
2. The Federal government should continue to make the public rangelands economically and realistically available for livestock grazing, where compatible with other multiple use objectives.	2. Livestock grazing will continue to be authorized in accordance with the principles of multiple use and sustained yield and 43 CFR 4100. Increases or decreases in livestock grazing will be based on vegetation monitoring and periodic allotment evaluations.
3. Public lands should be made available for private agricultural needs. a) Desert Land Entries should provide adequate planning and guarantees to minimize adverse impacts and economic cost to the existing community	3. See number 1 above.
4. Water supplies and sources for irrigation should be protected. Federal ownership of water rights is opposed.	4. The administration of water within the State of Nevada is the responsibility of the State Engineer who is charged with the protection of water supplies and sources. This RMP proposes the acquisition of water to support multiple uses on public lands. This is accomplished by applying for available water rights according to Nevada water law, or by assertion of a public water reserve.
MINERAL RESOURCES Recognize that the development of Nevada's mineral resources is desirable and necessary to the nation, the State and Nye County. Retain existing mining areas and promote the exploration and development of potential mineral deposits.	MINERAL RESOURCES
POLICIES	
1. There should be full and reasonable access to land where the mineral estate is in Federal ownership except lands withdrawn for recreation, townsites, historic, wilderness and wildlife purposes.	1. BLM provides for mineral entry, exploration, location, and operations pursuant to the mining laws in a manner that, 1) will not unduly hinder the mineral activities, and 2) assures that these activities are conducted in a manner which will prevent undue or unnecessary degradation of the public land.
2. Mineral development of public domain lands should be encouraged and supported, consistent with multiple use guidelines.	2. Under previous land-use plans, 99.4 percent of the Tonopah Planning Area was open to mineral entry. In the current RMP, 98.8 percent of the Planning Area is open to mineral entry.
3. The Federal Mining Law of 1872 should remain in effect as the basic law relating to	3. This RMP is in compliance with applicable Federal laws and policies and does not analyze

NYE COUNTY POLICY FOR PUBLIC LANDS	TONOPAH RMP
mining activities.	their merits. If the mining law is changed, the changes will be incorporated into the RMP through routine maintenance.
ENERGY RESOURCES Provide for Nevada's energy needs through coordinated resource planning and management between private enterprise and government to plan for development of energy resources.	ENERGY RESOURCES
POLICIES	
1. Federal land management agencies should develop an inventory of possible sites for geothermal power facilities.	1. Existing data were used in the Proposed RMP/EIS to identify areas with potential for geothermal resources.
2. Oil and gas resources should be inventoried and development encouraged. Public lands with a high potential for oil and gas resources should not be withdrawn from exploration.	2. Existing data were used in the Proposed RMP/EIS to identify areas with potential for oil and gas development. This RMP allows fluid mineral leasing on 88.6 percent of the Tonopah Planning Area.
3. Corridors for future transmission of energy need to be planned for in harmony with other multiple uses on public lands.	3. Designated right-of-way corridors within the Tonopah Planning Area will be three miles wide except where topographic constraints exist. Grants for rights-of-way are still required for facilities placed within designated corridors. Designation of a corridor does not mean that future rights-of-way are restricted to corridors, nor does it mean that there is a commitment by the BLM to approve all right-of-way applications within corridors.
RECREATION Conserve and protect scenic, historical and recreation resources.	RECREATION
POLICIES	
1. Dispersed recreation opportunities on public lands should be encouraged. Opportunities for unstructured recreation such as camping, fishing, hunting and four-wheeling in Nye County on public lands should continue to be made available.	1. A broad range of outdoor recreation opportunities will continue to be provided on all segments of the public land, subject to the demand for such opportunities and the need to protect other resources. Special Recreation Management Areas, areas of concentrated use and existing facilities will receive first priority for operation and maintenance funds.
2. Public land with value for concentrated recreational use (camp grounds, Historic sites, water recreational sites, etc.) should be identified, protected and developed for recreational	2. This RMP identifies 64,895 acres for designation as Special Recreation Management Areas where the presence of high quality natural resources and current or potential demand

NYE COUNTY POLICY FOR PUBLIC LANDS	TONOPAH RMP
purposes and adequately maintained. The county and the Division of State Parks, should be involved in recreational site designation and planning. Public lands should be acquired for park sites.	warrants intensive use practices. All BLM lands that are not limited in the RMP are open to all individual, commercial and competitive outdoor recreation uses. Opportunities for exploring the back-country by vehicle, hunting, camping, sightseeing, and hiking are encouraged.
WILDERNESS Wilderness designation or recommendation should only be made where the values of wilderness designation are capable of balancing the other resource values and uses which would be foregone due to wilderness designation.	WILDERNESS
POLICY	
1. Wildlife, fire control, mineral resources, visitor impacts, grazing and management needs should be considered when designating areas for wilderness. Documented mineral resources or geologic provinces are adequate reasons for not considering the area as wilderness. Any adverse economic impacts of wilderness designation on local governments should be identified and minimized.	1. This RMP does not change any recommendations the BLM has sent to the Secretary of Interior on wilderness. Management of Wilderness Study Areas (WSAs) will continue under the "Interim Management Policy for Lands Under Wilderness Review". The RMP will conform to the enabling legislation that is passed by Congress.
2. Wilderness area management plans should be developed involving the public and governmental consultation, preferably using a coordinated resource management planning (CRMP) process.	2. Those areas designated by Congress as Wilderness will be managed in accordance with the Wilderness Act and the specific enabling legislation requirements.
3. Only areas that could be managed as wilderness should be considered for wilderness designation; boundaries should be easily identifiable on the ground and should not cut off needed access ways.	3. A Wilderness Management Plan detailing management objectives and actions for all resources will be prepared for each area after designation. Local government and affected interests may participate in the management planning.
4. Wilderness study areas which will not be further considered for wilderness should be returned to multiple use as soon as possible.	4. As stated in this RMP, should all or part of any WSA be released by Congress from wilderness study, resource management would be returned to multiple use management and would come under the scope of this RMP.
5. If any areas are designated as wilderness, the enabling legislation should include language which will eliminate any consideration or application of "buffer" area concepts. Enabling legislation should also specifically allow continued grazing.	5. The RMP will conform to the enabling legislation that is passed by Congress.

NYE COUNTY POLICY FOR PUBLIC LANDS	TONOPAH RMP
CULTURAL RESOURCES Conserve and protect the buildings, historic districts, objects, sites, trails and structures of historical and prehistorical significance for the benefit of the present and future generations.	CULTURAL RESOURCES
POLICIES	
1. Continue to expand the Federal efforts in identifying, preserving and interpreting Nevada's history.	1. The BLM is required to identify, evaluate, and protect cultural resources on public lands under its administration and to ensure consideration of cultural resources prior to initiation of proposed BLM authorized activities. If an area will be in any way affected by those activities, a cultural resources inventory will be conducted.
2. Cultural resources and historic sites should be protected to the fullest extent possible as set forth under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966.	2. In accordance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, and the Programmatic Agreement among the Nevada BLM, the Nevada Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology, and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, National Register eligibility determinations are made in consultation with the Nevada Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology. A determination of effects to those eligible properties from the proposed project is also made in consultation with the Nevada State Historic Preservation Office.
WILD HORSES AND BURROS Manage wild horses and burros to minimize detrimental impacts on other multiple uses and pursue resource enhancement where needed to correct wild horse and burro damage.	WILD HORSES AND BURROS
POLICIES	
1. Wild horse and burro herds should be managed at reasonable levels to be determined with public involvement and managed with consideration on needs of other wildlife species and livestock grazing. a) Wild horse and burro populations and herd use areas should be based on statistics gathered when the Wild Horse and Burro Act was passed (1971).	1. The Wild and Free-Roaming Horse and Burro Act of December, 1971 requires the BLM to provide for the protection, management, and control of all wild horses and burros on lands administered by the BLM. Management is to be accomplished in a manner designed to achieve a thriving natural ecological balance and multiple-use relationship with other resource users. The initial herd size for each HMA was defined in previous land use plans, which were developed with public participation. Appropriate management levels will be established through the monitoring and evaluation process.

NYE COUNTY POLICY FOR PUBLIC LANDS	TONOPAH RMP
2. The coordinated resource management and planning (CRMP) process and/or Heil funds should be used to solve wild horse and burro problems.	2. The CRMP process is not specifically identified for use in this RMP. However, it is one of the activity planning tools which may be utilized to resolve wild horse and burro problems. Funds may be requested from the Nevada Commission for the Preservation of Wild Horses to assist in implementing the RMP.
3. Wild horse and burro impacts on private lands should be mitigated.	3. Consistent with the Wild and Free Roaming Horse and Burro Act, the BLM is required to remove wild horses and burros from private land at the request of the land owner.
4. Fencing adjacent to Federal highways should be provided by the Federal government and/or State government in those open range areas where a number of roadway accidents have occurred resulting in personal injury or death. The priority for fencing should be adjacent to highway 95 north of Beatty and north of Tonopah.	4. Highway 95 has been fenced north of Beatty to Tonopah. Portions of U.S. Highway 6 have also been fenced. This RMP identifies additional fencing along U.S. Highway 6 and Highway 376. Highway fencing is generally accomplished as a cooperative effort between the State and Federal Highway agencies and the BLM.
<u>WILDLIFE</u> Identify, protect and preserve wildlife species and habitats in Nye County.	<u>WILDLIFE</u>
POLICIES	
1. Identify habitat needs of wildlife species and provide for those needs so as to, in time, attain reasonable population levels compatible with other multiple uses as determined by public involvement. a) Known critical wildlife habitats, such as streams, riparian zones, and wetlands, should receive special management. b) Wildlife habitat improvement projects such as guzzlers should be continued as appropriate. The projects should take into consideration impacts on other uses. c) Public wetlands should be retained and restored for wildlife values.	1. Fish and wildlife habitat will be maintained or improved. These habitats will continue to be evaluated on a case-by-case basis as part of project-level planning. Such evaluation will consider the significance of the proposed project and the sensitivity of fish and wildlife habitat in the affected area. Habitat Management Plans will be prepared as funds are available. Habitat improvement projects will be implemented where necessary to stabilize or improve unsatisfactory or declining wildlife habitat condition. Sufficient forage and cover will be provided for wildlife. Range improvements will be designed to achieve both wildlife and range objectives. Important wildlife habitat such as streams and wetlands will be retained in Federal ownership.
2. Federal land management agencies should consult with local wildlife advocates and the Nye County Game Board in regard to public land planning related to wildlife.	2. The Proposed RMP/EIS was mailed to the Nye County Game Board, the Nevada Division of Wildlife and other wildlife organizations for their comments.
3. Adequate and sufficient habitat to support the reintroduction of bighorn sheep and elk in Nye County should be provided on the public lands.	3. The reintroduction or augmentation of bighorn sheep into potential habitat areas in the Hot Creek, Sawtooth, and Bare Mountain habitat

NYE COUNTY POLICY FOR PUBLIC LANDS	TONOPAH RMP
Existing range uses should be taken into consideration. These mountain ranges have been identified for the reintroduction of bighorn sheep: Bare Mountain, Belted Range, Golden Gate Range, Grant Range, Hot Creek Range, Kawich Range, Monitor Range, Reveille Range, South Egan Range, and Specter Range.	areas will continue to be supported. The remaining areas are outside the Tonopah Planning Area. No elk introductions are proposed.
4. Threatened and endangered species protection should be in coordination with other land uses.	4. This RMP is consistent with the Endangered Species Act and BLM policy to carry out special status candidate species management consistent with multiple-use for conservation of candidate species and their habitats. It ensures that actions authorized or funded do not contribute to the need to list any species as threatened or endangered.

APPENDIX 14

LEGAL DESCRIPTIONS FOR LAND PLANNING/MANAGEMENT ACTIONS

NOTE: All legal descriptions in Appendix 14 refer to the Mount Diablo Meridian, Nevada

I. DISPOSAL AREAS

GENERAL LOCATION	LEGAL DESCRIPTION
Fish Lake Valley[1]	T. 1 S., R. 35 E., public land within the following sections: 1-5, 8-17, 20-25, 28, 29, 32-36; T. 2 S., R. 35 E., public land within the following sections: 1-5, 8-17, 20, 21, 23-26, 28, 29, 32, 33, 35, 36; T. 3 S., R. 35 E., public land within the following sections: 1, 2, 4-9, 11-14, 16, 17, 21, 22, 24-27, 35, 36; sections 22, 26, 27, 35, 36 west and south of von Schmidt line (MDM, California) T. 3 S., R. 36 E., sec. 29, S½; sec. 31, Lots 3 & 4, E½SW¼, SE¼; sec. 32, N½NE¼, SE¼NE¼, W½W½, E½SE¼; T. 4 S. R. 36 E., public land within the following sections: 3-10, 14-17, 21-23, 25-27, 35, 36.
US 6/SR 264[1]	T. 2 N., R. 36 E., sec. 20, all.
Coaldale Junction[1]	T. 2 N., R. 37 E., sec. 7, Lots 1-4, E½W½, E½; sec. 8, all; sec. 17, N½N½, SE¼NE¼, SW¼NW¼, SW¼, NE¼SE¼, S½SE¼; sec.18, Lots 1-4, E½W½, E½.
US 6/US 95/SR 275[1]	T. 2 N., R. 38 E., sec. 20, all; T. 2 S., R. 39 E., public land within the following sections: 2-4, 9-11, 14-16, 21-23, 26-28, 33-36.
Millers Rest Stop[1]	T. 3 N., R. 40 E., sec. 1, Lots 1-4, S½N½, S½; sec. 2, Lots 1-4, S½NE¼, SE¼NW¼, E½SW¼, SE¼; sec. 3, Lots 1-4, SW¼NW¼, W½SW¼; sec. 10, W½W½; sec. 11, NE¼, NE¼NW¼, E½SW¼, E½; sec. 12, all.

GENERAL LOCATION	LEGAL DESCRIPTION
Lida[1]	T. 5 S., R. 40 E., sec. 25,26,35,36; T. 6 S., R. 40 E., sec. 2, 3.
Gold Point[1]	T. 6 S., R. 41 E. public land within the following sections: sec. 36, S½S½; T. 7 S., R. 41 E., public land within the following sections: sec. 1, 12; T. 7 S., R. 41½ E., public land within the following sections: sec. 3, 4, 9, 10.
Goldfield[1]	T. 2. S., R. 42 E., public land within the following sections: sec. 20-29, 32-36; T. 3 S., R. 42 E., public land within the following sections: 1-5, 8-17, 20-24; T. 2 S., R. 43 E., public land within the following sections: sec. 19, 20, 29-32; T. 3 S., R. 43 E., public land within the following sections: sec. 5-8, 17-20.
Magruder[2]	T. 6 S., R. 39 E., sec. 13, NW¼SE¼, NE¼SW¼;
Hwy 267[1]	T. 8 S., R. 43 E., sec. 22, 23 all.
Scotty's Junction[1]	T. 7 S., R. 44 E., sec. 21, 27-29, 32-34; T. 8 S., R. 44 E., sec. 2, 3.

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APPENDIX 14 (Continued)

I. DISPOSAL AREAS (Continued)

GENERAL LOCATION	LEGAL DESCRIPTION
Beatty[1]	public land within (not otherwise reserved or designated): T. 10 S., R. 47 E., sec. 14-23, 26-35; T. 11 S., R. 47 E., sec. 2, W½; sec. 3, 49, 10, 16, 21, 28, 33; sec. 5, E½; sec. 8, E½; sec. 15, N½N½; sec. 17, E½; sec. 20, E½; sec. 29, E½; sec. 32, E½; T. 12 S., R. 47 E., sec. 4-9, 16-21, 28-33; T. 12 S., R. 46 E., sec. 1-3, 9-15, 22-27, 34-36; sec. 4, E½; sec. 8, E½; sec. 16, E½; sec. 21, E½; sec. 28, E½; sec. 33, E½.
San Antonio Ranch[1]	T. 7 N., R. 41 E., sec. 13, E½E½; sec. 24, E½E½; T. 7 N., R. 42 E., sec. 17, N½, SE¼; sec. 18, Lots 1-3, 5-10; E½NW¼, N½NE¼SW¼; sec. 19, Lots 2-6, 8-10; NE¼NE¼NE¼NW¼, S½NE¼NE¼NW¼, S½NE¼NW¼, SE¼NW¼,E½SW¼,SE¼; sec. 20, Lots 1-4; NE¼, S½.
Manhattan[1]	T. 8 N., R. 42 E., sec. 1, Lots 1-4, S½N½, S½; sec. 2, SE¼; sec. 9, E½NE¼, N½NW¼, SW¼NW¼, SW¼, NE¼SE¼; sec. 10, S½; sec. 11, Lots 1-8, E½; sec. 12-15, all; sec. 16, SW¼NE¼, W½, W½SE¼; sec. 21, W½NE¼, W½, SE¼; sec. 22, 23, 24, all. T. 8 N., R 43 E., sec. 2, Lots 3 & 4, S½NW¼, SW¼; sec. 3, Lots 1-4, S½N½, S½; sec. 4, Lots 1-4, S½N½, S½;
Manhattan (con't)	sec. 5, Lots 1-4, S½N½, S½; sec. 6, Lots 1-6, S½NE¼, SE¼NW¼, E½SW¼, SE¼; sec. 7, Lots 1-4, NE¼, E½NW¼, E½SW¼, SE¼; sec. 8, 9, 10, all sec. 11, Lots 5-8, NW¼; sec. 15, Lots 1-12, NW¼; sec. 16, 17, all; sec. 18, Lots 1-4, E½, E½W½; sec. 19, Lots 1-4, E½, E½W½; sec. 20, 21, all; sec. 22, lots 1-4, E½, E½W½; sec. 23, public land within; sec. 24, public land within; T. 8 N., R.44 E., sec. 18, Lots 1-4; sec. 19, Lots 1-4; sec. 20, public land within.
Ione/Berlin[1]	T. 13 N., R. 39 E., sec. 19,30-33; public land within: sec. 34; T. 12 N., R. 39 E., sec. 5-8, 17-19; sec. 20 N½, SW; sec. 30-32.
Tonopah[1]	public land within: T. 3 N., R. 44 E., sec. 3-10, 15,24, 27-34; T. 3 N., R. 43 E., sec. 1; sec. 2, E½; sec. 12; sec. 13, E½; sec. 19, 20; sec. 21, E½; sec. 25-36; T. 3 N., R. 42 E., sec. 25-36; T. 2 N., R. 42 E., sec. 1-18; T. 2 N., R. 43 E., sec. 1-18; T. 2 N., R. 44 E., sec. 3-10; sec. 15-18.

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APPENDIX 14 (Continued)

I. DISPOSAL AREAS (Continued)

GENERAL LOCATION	LEGAL DESCRIPTION
Round Mountain/ Carvers/ Smoky Valley[1]	T. 10 N., R. 44 E., public land within: sec. 4-9, 16-20, 29, 30; sec. 21, W½. T. 11 N., R. 44 E., public land within: sec. 28, 29, 30. T. 9 N., R. 43 E., sec. 4-8; T. 10 N., R. 43 E., public land within; T. 11 N., R. 43 E., public land within: sec. 3-10, 15-22, 25-36; T. 12 N., R. 43 E., public land within: sec. 3-10, 15-22, 27-36; T. 13 N., R. 43 E., public land within: sec. 19-22, 27-34.
Monitor Valley[3]	T. 9 N., R. 46 E., sec. 2, 16, 17, 21, 22, 28, all; sec. 20, E½, W½W½; sec. 29, E½, W½W½.
Stone Cabin Ranch[1]	T. 4 N., R. 48 E., sec. 4-9, 16-18.
Warm Springs[1,3]	T. 4 N., R. 51 E., sec. 1, E½, E½NW, N½SW¼, SE¼SW¼; sec. 2, W½NE¼, E½NW¼, NW¼NW¼, N½SW¼, SE¼SW¼, E½SE¼, NE¼SE¼; sec. 11, 15-17, 20-22, 27-29, all; sec. 12, N½, E½SE¼; sec. 13, NE¼NE¼, SW¼, E½SE¼; T. 2 N., R. 45 E.,
S. Railroad Valley[1,3]	T. 6 N., R. 51 E., sec. 10-12, 13, 14, 23, 21 all; sec. 9, SW¼SW¼; public land within: sec. 15, 22; sec. 16, NW¼NW¼; T. 1 N., R. 53 E., sec. 11, 14-17, 20 all; sec. 8, S½; sec. 9, S½; sec. 10, S½; T. 2 N., R. 53 E.,

GENERAL LOCATION	LEGAL DESCRIPTION
S. Railroad Valley (cont.)	sec. 7-21 all; T. 3 N., R. 53 E., sec. 1, W½; sec. 3, S½; sec. 7, N½; sec. 8, N½; sec. 10, N½; sec. 12, N½; T. 4 N., R. 53 E., sec. 14, all; T. 5 N., R. 55 E., sec. 36, E½NE¼, NW¼SE¼; T. 4 N., R. 54 E., sec. 2, E½, SW¼; sec. 3, SE¼; sec. 7, S½S½; sec. 18, N½N½; sec. 16, all; T. 5 N., R. 54 E., sec. 11, 12, 14, 23, 24, 25; sec. 13, N½.
Smoky Valley[1,3]	T. 12 N., R. 44 E., sec. 18, Lots 2, 3; sec. 18, SW¼NE¼, SE¼NW¼, NE¼SW¼, NW¼SE¼; sec. 19, Lots 1,2; sec. 19, W½NE¼, E½NW¼; sec. 30, Lots 14, 15, 18, 19; sec. 31, Lots 6, 7, 10, 11.
South Stone Cabin Valley[1,3]	T. 1 N., R. 46 E., sec. 15, 21, 22, 24, 26-28.
Nyala Ranch[1,3]	T. 4 N., R. 55 E., sec. 1, all; T. 5 N., R. 55 E., sec. 25, 36; T. 4 N., R. 56 E., sec. 5, 6 all; T. 5 N., R. 56 E., sec. 11-14, 19-23, 29, 30, 32 all; sec. 15, S½; sec. 16, S½; sec. 17, S½; sec. 24, N½S½, SW¼SW¼, SE¼SE¼; sec. 31, NE¼, SE¼NW¼, S½.

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APPENDIX 14 (Continued)

I. DISPOSAL AREAS (Continued)

GENERAL LOCATION	LEGAL DESCRIPTION
Silver Peak[1]	T. 2 S., R. 39 E., public land within: sec. 1, Lot 4, SW¼NW¼, W½SW¼; sec. 2, Lots 1-4, S½N½, S½; sec. 3, Lots 1-4, S½N½, S½; sec. 4, Lots 1-4, S½N½, S½; sec. 9-11, 14-16, 21, 23, 26-28, 33-35, all; sec. 12, W½W½; sec. 13, W½W½; sec. 22, N½NW¼, SW¼NW¼, N½N½SE¼NW¼, SW¼NW¼SE¼NW¼, W½SW¼SE¼NW¼, N½NW¼NW¼SW¼, S½N½SW¼NW¼SW¼, S½SW¼NW¼SW¼, SE¼NW¼SW¼, SW¼SW¼, E½SE¼NE¼SW¼, E½E½SE¼SW¼, SE¼; sec. 24, W½W½; sec. 25, W½W½; sec. 36, W½W½.

[1] FLPMA Sec. 203 (a)(3) Community expansion
[2] FLPMA Sec. 203 (a)(1) Isolated tracts or agricultural entry
[3] FLPMA Sec. 203 (b) Agricultural in nature or agricultural entry

APPENDIX 14 (Continued)

II. ACQUISITION AREAS

GENERAL LOCATION	LEGAL DESCRIPTION
Amargosa-Oasis	T. 10 S., R. 47 E., sec. 32, N½SE¼, N½SE¼SE¼; sec. 33, SW¼SW¼; T. 11 S., R. 47 E., sec. 21, E½E½SE¼; sec. 28, SW¼NE¼SE¼, E½SE¼SE¼, NE¼SE¼SE¼; T. 12 S., R. 47 E., sec. 5, NW¼NE¼NE¼, NE¼NW¼NE¼, SE¼NW¼NE¼, W½SE¼SW¼, NE¼SE¼SW¼.
Rhyolite	T. 12 S., R. 46 E., sec. 9, portion of: W½W½NE¼SE¼, NW¼SE¼, W½SW¼SE¼, NE¼SW¼SE¼, W½W½SE¼SW¼SE¼, W½NW¼SE¼SE¼.
Lockes	T. 8 N., R. 55 E., sec. 14, NW¼NW¼, S½NW¼, N½SW¼; sec. 15, SW¼NE¼, SE¼NW¼, NE¼SW¼, SE¼.
Pritchards Station	T. 11 N., R. 52 E., sec. 19, E½NE¼, SW¼NE¼, SE¼NW¼.
Moores Station	T. 10 N., R. 51 E., sec. 25, SE¼SE¼; sec. 36, N½NW¼, SE¼NW¼.
Chiatovich Creek	T.1S., R. 34 E., sec. 20, NW¼NE¼, S½NE¼, NW¼, S½; sec. 21, SW¼, SW¼SE¼; sec. 25, S½N½; sec. 26, NW¼NE¼, S½NE¼, NW¼; sec. 27, N½; sec. 28, N½N½, SW¼NW¼; sec. 29, N½, N½. T.1S., R. 35 E., sec. 29, S½N½, N½S½; sec. 30, S½N½, N½SE¼.
Perry Aiken Creek	T.3S., R. 35 E., sec. 27.

APPENDIX 14 (Continued)

III. NEW WITHDRAWALS

GENERAL LOCATION	LEGAL DESCRIPTION
Rhyolite	T. 12 S., R. 46 E., sec. 16, NE¼NE¼; sec. 16, portion of E½NW¼NE¼; sec. 16, portion of E½E½SW¼NE¼; sec. 16, N½SE¼NE¼; sec. 16, SW¼SE¼NE¼; sec. 16,portion of SE¼SE¼NE¼; sec. 21, SW¼SW¼NE¼NE¼, SE¼SE¼NW¼NE¼, E½NE¼SW¼NE¼, W½NW¼SE¼NE¼.
Lunar Crater	T. 7 N., R. 53 E., sec. 3, 4, 9, 10, 15, 16, 20-22, 27-29, 33; sec, 2, W½; sec. 11, W½; sec. 14, W½; sec. 23, W½; sec. 26, W½; T. 7 N., R. 52 E., sec. 13, 24, 25, 36; T. 6 N., R. 52 E., sec. 1, 12, 13; T. 6 N., R. 53 E., sec. 1, 2, 3, 7, 10-12, 14-19; sec. 4, N½; sec. 6, S½; sec. 8, S½; sec. 9, S½.
Moores Station	T. 10 N., R. 51 E., sec. 25, SE¼SW¼; sec. 36, N½NW¼, SE¼NW¼.
Cane Man Hill	T. 3 S., R. 38 E., sec. 1, S½SE¼; sec. 12, E½; T. 3 S., R. 39 E., sec. 6, S½SW¼; sec. 7, NW¼, NW¼SW¼.
Tybo/McIntyre Charcoal Kilns	T. 6 N., R. 49 E., sec. 14, S½SW¼SW¼SW¼, SW¼SE¼SW¼SW¼; sec. 15, SE¼SE¼SE¼SE¼; sec. 22, E½NE¼NE¼NE¼; NE¼SE¼NE¼NE¼; sec. 23, W½NE¼NW¼NW¼, NW¼NW¼NW¼, N½SW¼NW¼NW¼, NW¼SE¼NW¼NW¼; sec. 17, S½NE¼NW¼,
Tybo/McIntyre Charcoal Kilns (cont.)	N½SE¼NW¼; sec. 20, S½NW¼NW¼, N½SW¼NW¼; sec. 29, E½NW¼SW¼, W½NE¼SW¼.
Amargosa-Oasis	T. 10 S., R. 47 E., sec. 28, SW¼SE¼, N½N½SE¼SE¼; T. 11 S., R. 46 E., sec. 26, S½SW¼SE¼; T. 11 S., R. 47 E., sec. 9, SW¼NW¼, SW¼SW¼; sec. 18, NE¼NE¼; sec. 32, E½SE¼SE¼; T. 12 S., R. 47 E., sec. 5, NW¼NE¼, portion of SW¼NE¼, S½NW¼; sec. 17 public lands in W½W½.
Mountain View Arrastra	T. 8 N., R. 49 E., sec. 36, S½N½NW¼NW¼, S½NE¼NW¼, N½N½SE¼NW¼.
Lockes	T. 8 N., R. 55 E., sec. 10, SE¼SE¼; sec. 15, E½NE¼, NW¼NE¼, T. 8 N., R. 56 E., sec. 11, S½SW¼; sec. 14, W½NE¼, NE¼NW¼, NW½SE½.
Gold Point	T. 7 S., R. 41½ E., sec. 3, SE¼SW¼SW¼, SW¼SE¼SW¼; sec. 10, W½NE¼NW¼, E½NW¼NW¼.
Bighorn Sheep Habitat (lambing)	T. 5 N., R. 57 E., sec. 5, E½, E½W½; T. 5 N., R. 44 E. sec. 4, W½; sec. 5, all.

APPENDIX 14 (Continued)

IV. CLOSED TO NONENERGY LEASABLES

GENERAL LOCATION	LEGAL DESCRIPTION
The Sump	T. 1 N., R. 35 E., sec. 15, S½SE¼, S½SW¼SW¼; SE¼SW¼; sec. 16, S½SE¼; sec. 21, S½NE¼, NE¼NE¼, S½NW¼NE¼, SE¼NW¼, E½SW¼; sec. 22, all; sec. 27, NW¼NE¼, N½NW¼, SW¼NW¼, N½SE¼NW¼; sec. 28, NE¼, E½NW¼.
Clayton Valley Sand Dunes	T. 3 S., R. 39 E, sec. 14, E½, S½NW¼, SW¼; sec. 15, S½NE¼, SE¼; sec. 22, E½, E½NE¼NW¼, SE¼NW¼; sec. 23, N½, SW¼, N½NE¼SE¼, W½E½NW¼SE¼, W½W½SE¼; sec. 27, NE¼,E½NW¼, N½SE¼; sec. 26, E½NE¼, NW¼, N½SW¼.
Crescent Sand Dunes	T. 5 N., R. 41 E., sec. 25, S½; sec. 26, SE¼SE¼; sec. 35, E½; sec. 36, all; T. 4 N., R. 41 E., sec. 1, all; sec. 2, E½; T. 5 N., R. 42 E., sec. 30, S½SW¼NW¼, W½SW¼, S½SE¼SW¼; sec. 31, W½W½; T. 4 N., R. 42 E., sec. 6, W½NW¼, NW¼SW¼, N½SW¼SW¼.
The Gravel Bar	T. 9 N., R. 56 E., sec. 23, E½NE¼SE¼, E½W½NE¼SE¼; sec. 24, SE¼, N½SW¼, N½S½SW¼; T. 9 N., R. 57 E., sec. 19, S½NE¼, SE¼NW¼, E½SW¼NW¼, N½S½NW¼SW¼.
Berlin	T. 12 N., R. 39 E., sec. 20, SE¼ (excluding MS patent; sec. 29, all).
Amargosa-Oasis	T. 10 S., R. 47 E., sec. 28, SW¼SE¼, N½N½SE¼SE¼; T. 11 S., R. 46 E., sec. 26, S½SW¼SE¼; T. 11 S., R. 47 E., sec. 9, SW¼NW¼, SW¼SW¼; sec. 18, NE¼NE¼; sec. 32, E½SE¼SE¼; T. 12 S., R. 47 E., sec. 5, NW¼NE¼, portion of SW¼NE¼, S½NW¼; sec. 17 public land in W½W½.
Railroad Valley (Lockes)	T. 8 N., R. 55 E., sec. 10, SE¼SE¼; sec. 15, E½NE¼, NW¼NE¼, T. 8 N., R. 56 E., sec. 11, S½SW¼; sec. 13, S½S½SE¼, S½N½S½SE¼; sec. 14, W½NE¼, NE¼NW¼, S½SW¼, W½SE¼, SE¼SE¼; sec. 19, W½NW¼ sec. 23, N½; sec. 24, N½, N½, S½.
Railroad Valley (Big Well)	T. 9 N., R. 56 E., sec. 34, S½SE¼, S½N½SE¼, S½N½N½SE¼, S½N½N½SW¼, SE¼SW¼; sec. 35, S½S½SE¼, S½N½S½SE¼, S½N½N½SW¼, S½N½SW¼, S½SW¼; T. 8 N., R. 56 E., sec. 2, N½, E½SE¼, E½W½SE¼; sec. 11, E½NE¼, E½W½NE¼, E½S½SW¼NW¼NE¼, E½N½NW¼SW¼NE¼, SW¼SW¼NE¼, N½N½SE¼.
Railroad Valley (Blue Eagle)	T. 8 N., R. 57 E., sec. 3, NW¼, N½N½N½SW¼; sec. 4, NE¼N½NE¼NE¼NW¼, SE¼NE¼NW¼, E½SE¼NW¼, N½N½N½SE¼.
Mountain View Arrastra	T. 8 N., R. 49 E., sec. 36, S½N½NE¼NW¼, S½NE¼NE¼, N½N½SE¼NW¼.

Continued on next page

APPENDIX 14 (Continued)

IV. CLOSED TO NONENERGY LEASABLES (Continued)

GENERAL LOCATION	LEGAL DESCRIPTION
Cane Man Hill	T. 3 S., R. 38 E., sec. 1, S½SE¼; sec. 12, E½; T. 3 S., R. 39 E., sec. 6, S½SW¼; sec. 7, NW¼, NW¼SW¼.
Jumbled Rock Petroglyphs	T. 10 N., R. 52 E., sec. 29, NE¼SW¼NE¼.
Tybo/McIntyre Charcoal Kilns	T. 6 N., R. 49 E., sec. 14, S½SW¼SW¼SW¼, SW¼SE¼SW¼SW¼; sec. 15, SE¼SE¼SE¼SE¼; sec. 22, E½NE¼NE¼NE¼; NE¼SE¼NE¼NE¼; sec. 23, W½NE¼NW¼NW¼, NW¼NW¼NW¼, N½SW¼NW¼NW¼, NW¼SE¼NW¼NW¼; T. 6 N., R. 49 E., sec. 17, S½NE¼NW¼, N½SE¼NW¼; N½SW¼NW¼; T. 6 N, R. 49 E., sec. 20, S½NW¼NW¼, N½SW¼NW¼; T. 6 N., R. 49 E., sec. 29, E½NW¼SW¼, W½NE¼SW¼.

APPENDIX 14 (Continued)

V. CLOSED TO MINERAL MATERIALS DISPOSAL

GENERAL LOCATION	LEGAL DESCRIPTION
The Gravel Bar	T. 9 N., R. 56 E., sec. 23, E½NE¼SE¼, E½W½NE¼SE¼; sec. 24, SE¼, N½SW¼, N½S½SW¼; T. 9 N., R. 57 E., sec. 19, S½NE¼, SE¼NW¼, E½SW¼NW¼, N½S½NW¼SW¼.
The Sump	T. 1 N., R. 35 E., sec. 15, S½SE¼, S½SW¼SW¼; SE¼SW¼; sec. 16, S½SE¼; sec. 21, S½NE¼, NE¼NE¼, S½NW¼NE¼, SE¼NW¼, E½SW¼; sec. 22, all; sec. 27, NW¼NE¼, N½NW¼, SW¼NW¼, N½SE¼NW¼; sec. 28, NE¼, E½NW¼.
Moores Station	T. 10 N., R. 51 E., sec. 25, SE¼SW¼; sec. 36, N½NW¼, SE¼NW¼.
Cane Man Hill	T. 3 S., R. 38 E., sec. 1, S½SE¼; sec. 12, E½; T. 3 S., R. 39 E., sec. 6, S½SW¼; sec. 7, NW¼, NW¼SW¼.
Chimney Springs	T. 7 N., R. 55 E., sec. 16, SW¼NE¼, SE¼NW¼, NE¼SW¼, NW½SE½.
Railroad Valley (Lockes)	T. 8 N., R. 55 E., sec. 10, SE¼SE¼; sec. 15, E½NE¼, NW¼NE¼, T. 8 N., R. 56 E., sec. 11, S½SW¼; sec. 13, S½S½SE¼, S½N½S½SE¼; sec. 14, W½NE¼, NE¼NW¼, S½SW¼, W½SE¼, SE¼SE¼; sec. 19, W½NW¼ sec. 23, N½; sec. 24, N½, N½, S½.
Railroad Valley (Big Well)	T. 9 N., R. 56 E., sec. 34, S½SE¼, S½N½SE¼, S½N½N½SE¼, S½N½N½SW¼, SE¼SW¼; sec. 35, S½S½SE¼,
Railroad Valley (Big Well) (cont.)	S½N½S½SE¼, S½N½N½SW¼, S½N½SW¼, S½SW¼; T. 8 N., R. 56 E., sec. 2, N½, E½SE¼, E½W½SE¼; sec. 11, E½NE¼, E½W½NE¼, E½S½SW¼NW¼NE¼, E½N½NW¼SW¼NE¼, SW¼SW¼NE¼, N½N½SE¼.
Railroad Valley (Blue Eagle)	T. 8 N., R. 57 E., sec. 3, NW¼, N½N½N½SW¼; sec. 4, NE¼N½NE¼NE¼NW¼, SE¼NE¼NW¼, E½SE¼NW¼, N½N½N½SE¼.
Mountain View Arrastra	T. 8 N., R. 49 E., sec. 36, S½N½NE¼NW¼, S½NE¼NE¼, N½N½SE¼NW¼.
Project Faultless	T. 9 N., R. 51 E., sec. 14, 15, 22, 23, all.
Jumbled Rock Petroglyphs	T. 10 N., R. 52 E., sec. 29, NE¼SW¼NE¼.
Berlin	T. 12 N., R. 39 E., sec. 20, SE¼ (excluding MS patent; sec. 29, all).
Tybo/McIntyre Charcoal Kilns	T. 6 N., R. 49 E., sec. 14, S½SW¼SW¼SW¼, SW¼SE¼SW¼SW¼; sec. 15, SE¼SE¼SE¼SE¼; sec. 22, E½NE¼NE¼NE¼; NE¼SE¼NE¼NE¼; sec. 23, W½NE¼NW¼NW¼, NW¼NW¼NW¼, N½SW¼NW¼NW¼, NW¼SE¼NW¼NW¼; sec. 17, S½NE¼NW¼, N½SE¼NW¼; N½SW¼NW¼; sec. 20, S½NW¼NW¼, N½SW¼NW¼; sec. 29, E½NW¼SW¼, W½NE¼SW¼.

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APPENDIX 14 (Continued)

V. CLOSED TO MINERAL MATERIALS DISPOSAL (Continued)

GENERAL LOCATION	LEGAL DESCRIPTION
Amargosa-Oasis	T. 10 S., R. 47 E., sec. 28, SW¼SE¼, N½N½SE¼SE¼; T. 11 S., R. 46 E., sec. 26, S½SW¼SE¼; T. 11 S., R. 47 E., sec. 9, SW¼NW¼, SW¼SW¼; sec. 18, NE¼NE¼; sec. 32, E½SE¼SE¼; T. 12 S., R. 47 E., sec. 5, NW¼NE¼, portion of SW¼NE¼, S½NW¼; sec. 17, public land in W½W½.
Rhyolite	T. 12 S., R. 46 E., sec. 9, SE¼; sec. 16, NE¼NE¼, N½SE¼NE¼, SW¼SE¼NE¼, NE¼SW¼SW¼, N½SE¼SW¼, N½S½SE¼; sec. 16, portion of E½NW¼NE¼, E½E½SW¼NE¼, SE¼SE¼NE¼, N½S½; sec. 21, SW¼SW¼NE¼NE¼, SE¼SE¼NW¼NE¼, E½NE¼SW¼NE¼, W½NW¼SE¼NE.
Lunar Crater	T. 6 N., R. 52 E., sec. 1, 12, 13; T. 6 N., R. 53 E., sec. 1-12, 14-18; sec. 20; T. 7 N., R. 52 E., sec. 13, 14, 23-26, 35, 36; sec. 27, E½, E½W½; sec. 34, E½, E½W½; T. 7 N., R. 53 E., sec. 2-4, 9-11, 13-36.

APPENDIX 14 (Continued)

VI. NO SURFACE OCCUPANCY (SEASONAL RESTRICTIONS)

GENERAL LOCATION	LEGAL DESCRIPTION
Deer Habitat January 15-May 15	T. 9 N., R. 51 E., sec. 1, W¼; sec. 11, 14, 15, 22, 23, 26, 27, 34, 35; all; sec. 12, W½; sec. 13, W½; sec. 16, E½; sec. 21, E½; sec. 33, E½; T. 8 N., R. 51 E., sec. 4, 5, 7; sec. 6, S½; sec. 8, NW¼; sec. 18, N½, SW¼; T. 8 N., R. 50 E., sec. 13, 23; sec. 14, S½; sec. 22, E½; sec. 24, N½; T. 6 N., R. 50 E., sec. 5, 6, 8, 18, all; sec. 17, E½ T. 7 N., R. 50 E., sec. 5, 8, 17, 20, 29, 30-32, all; T. 13 N., R. 42 E., sec. 25, 36, all; sec. 26, E½; sec. 35, E½; T. 12 N., R. 42 E., sec. 1, 11, 12, 13; sec. 2, E½; sec. 14, N½, SE¼; sec. 24, N½, SE¼; sec. 25, E½; T. 13 N., R. 43 E., sec. 31, W½W½W½; T. 12 N., R. 43 E., sec. 6, W½W½; sec. 7, W½W½; sec. 18, W½W½; sec. 19, W½W½; sec. 20, W½W½; sec. 31, W½; T. 11 N., R. 43 E., sec, 6, W½; sec. 7, W½, W½W½E½; sec. 18, W½W½E½; sec. 19, W½W½E½; sec. 30, NE¼, E½SE¼; sec. 31, W½, NE¼.

GENERAL LOCATION	LEGAL DESCRIPTION
Sage Grouse Habitat February 15 to May 15	T. 12 N., R. 46 E., sec. 32, S½; sec. 32, S½; T. 11 N., R. 47 4., sec. 5, 6, 8, 17; sec. 7, E½, NW¼; sec. 18, E½; sec. 19, NE¼; sec. 20, W½, SE¼; sec. 21, SW¼; sec. 27, W½; sec. 28, all; sec. 29, E½. T. 12 N., R. 47 E., sec. 20, NE¼NE¼; sec. 33, S½S½SE¼; T. 11 N., R. 47 E., sec. 4, E½, SW¼; sec. 5, S½, S½NW¼; sec. 6, E½SE¼NE¼, E½E½SE¼. T. 10 N., R. 46 E., sec. 22, S½; sec. 23, S½; sec. 34, N½, SW¼; sec. 33, E½, SW¼; T. 9 N., R. 47 E., sec. 7, N½, SW¼; N½SE¼, SW¼SE¼; sec. 8, N½; sec. 18, N½; sec. 16, NW¼; sec. 17, N½; T. 9 N., R. 46 E., sec. 4, all; sec. 19, W½E½; sec. 35, S½; sec. 36, S½; T. 8 N., R 46 E., sec. 1, N½; sec. 2, NE¼; sec. 13, W¼; sec. 14, SE¼; sec. 23, all; sec. 24, NW¼; sec. 26, NW¼NW¼; sec. 27, N½; sec. 28, N½; sec. 29, all; sec. 31, N½; sec. 32, N½; T. 8 N., R. 45 E., sec. 36, N½; T. 11 N., R. 49 E., sec. 1, 2, 11, 12, all;

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APPENDIX 14 (Continued)

VI. NO SURFACE OCCUPANCY (SEASONAL RESTRICTIONS) (Continued)

GENERAL LOCATION	LEGAL DESCRIPTION
Sagegrouse Habitat (cont.)	T. 11 N., R. 50 E., sec. 6; sec. 7, N¼; T. 12 N., R. 50 E., sec. 6, N½; sec. 19, 30, 31; T. 13 N., R. 50 E., sec. 31, SW¼. T. 7 N., R. 45 E., sec. 10, 11, 15, 22, 27, 34; sec, 33, SW¼; T. 6 N., R. 45 E., sec. 4, E¼; sec. 9, E¼; sec. 10, W¼. T. 2 N., R. 40 E., sec. 10, E½E½, W½; sec. 9, E½, E½E½; sec. 16 E½W½, E½; sec. 15, E½E¼, W¼; sec. 19, E½, E½, E½W½; sec. 20, W¼E½, W½; T. 2 N., R. 40 E., sec. 30 SE¼; sec. 29, S¼NE¼, E½, SE¼.
Bighorn Sheep (lambing) February 1 to May 15	T. 2 N., R. 37 E., sec, 31, 32, all; T. 1 N., R. 37 E., sec. 5, 6, 7, 8, all; T. 5 S., R. 44 E., sec. 4, W½; sec. 5, all; T. 7 N., R. 52 E., sec. 20, W½NE¼, E½NW¼, SW¼NW¼, SW¼, E½SE¼; sec. 29, all; sec. 30, 31, 32, all; T. 6 N., R. 52 E., sec. 4, NW¼; sec. 5, 6, all; T. 6 N., R. 57 E., sec. 30, E½E½NE¼; T. 5 N., R. 57 E., sec. 5, all; T. 12 S., R. 47 E., sec. 25, 36, all; sec. 26, E½; sec. 35, E½; T. 4 N., R. 39 E., sec. 20, W½E½NE¼, W½NE¼, W½, W½E½SE¼; T. 4 N., R. 38 E., sec. 13, S½; sec. 14, SE¼, E½SW¼, S½SW¼; sec. 15, S½SE¼; sec. 22, NE¼; sec. 23, N½; sec. 24, N½; T. 3 N., R. 38 E., sec. 3, W½W½; sec. 4, E½, E½W½; T. 3 N., R. 38 E., sec. 16, NW¼NE¼, N½NW¼;

APPENDIX 14 (Continued)

VII. NO SURFACE OCCUPANCY

GENERAL LOCATION	LEGAL DESCRIPTION
Jumbled Rock Petroglyphs	T. 10 N., R. 52 E., sec. 29, NE¼SW¼NE¼.
Moores Station	T. 10 N., R. 51 E., sec. 25, SE¼SW¼; sec. 36, N½NW¼, SE¼NW¼.
Cane Man Hill	T. 3 S., R. 38 E., sec. 1, S½SE¼; sec. 12, E½; T. 3 S., R. 39 E., sec. 6, S½SW¼; sec. 7, NW¼, NW¼SW¼.
Chimney Springs	T. 7 N., R. 55 E., sec. 16, SW¼NE¼, SE¼NW¼, NE¼SW¼, NW½SE½.
Tybo/McIntyre Charcoal Kilns	T. 6 N., R. 49 E., sec. 14, S½SW¼SW¼SW¼, SW¼SE¼SW¼SW¼; sec. 15, SE¼SE¼SE¼SE¼; sec. 22, E½NE¼NE¼NE¼; NE¼SE¼NE¼NE¼; sec. 23, W½NE¼NW¼NW¼, NW¼NW¼NW¼, N½SW¼NW¼NW¼, NW¼SE¼NW¼NW¼; T. 6 N., R. 49 E., sec. 17, S½NE¼NW¼, N½SE¼NW¼; N½SW¼NW¼; T. 6 N, R. 49 E., sec. 20, S½NW¼NW¼, N½SW¼NW¼; T. 6 N., R. 49 E., sec. 29, E½NW¼SW¼, W½NE¼SW¼.
Amargosa-Oasis	T. 10 S., R. 47 E., sec. 28, SW¼SE¼, N½N½SE¼SE¼; T. 11 S., R. 46 E., sec. 26, S½SW¼SE¼; T. 11 S., R. 47 E., sec. 9, SW¼NW¼, SW¼SW¼; sec. 18, NE¼NE¼; T. 12 S., R. 47 E., sec. 5, NW¼NE¼, portion of SW¼NE¼, S½NW¼; sec. 17 public land in W½W½.
Mountain View Arrasta	T. 8 N., R. 49 E., sec. 36, S½N½NE¼NW¼, S½NE¼NW¼, N½N½SE¼NW¼.
North Spring	T. 8 N, R 55 E., Sec. 15, NE$^1/_4$NE$^1/_4$.
Reynolds Springs	T. 8 N, R 55 E., Sec. 15, NE$^1/_4$SE$^1/_4$.
Railroad Valley (Lockes)	T. 8 N., R. 55 E., sec. 10, SE¼SE¼; sec. 15, E½NE¼, NW¼NE¼, T. 8 N., R. 56 E., sec. 11, S½SW¼; sec. 13, S½S½SE¼, S½N½S½SE¼; sec. 14, W½NE¼, NE¼NW¼, S½SW¼, W½SE¼, SE¼SE¼; sec. 19, W½NW¼ sec. 23, N½; sec. 24, N½, N½, S½.
Railroad Valley (Big Well)	T. 9 N., R. 56 E., sec. 34, S½SE¼, S½N½SE¼, S½N½N½SE¼, S½N½N½SW¼, SE¼SW¼; sec. 35, S½S½SE¼, S½N½S½SE¼, S½N½N½SW¼, S½N½SW¼, S½SW¼; T. 8 N., R. 56 E., sec. 2, N½, E½SE¼, E½W½SE¼; sec. 11, E½NE¼, E½W½NE¼, E½S½SW¼NW¼NE¼, E½N½NW¼SW¼NE¼, SW¼SW¼NE¼, N½N½SE¼.
Railroad Valley (Blue Eagle)	T. 8 N., R. 57 E., sec. 3, NW¼, N½N½N½SW¼; sec. 4, NE¼N½NE¼NE¼NW¼, SE¼NE¼NW¼, E½SE¼NW¼, N½N½N½SE¼.

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APPENDIX 14 (Continued)

VII. NO SURFACE OCCUPANCY (Continued)

GENERAL LOCATION	LEGAL DESCRIPTION
Clayton Valley Sand Dunes	T. 3 S., R. 39 E, sec. 14, E½, S½NW¼, SW¼; sec. 15, S½NE¼, SE¼; sec. 23, N½, SW¼, N½NE¼SE¼, W½E½NW¼SE¼, W½W½SE¼; sec. 27, NE¼,E½NW¼, N½SE¼; sec. 26, E½NE¼, NW¼, N½SW¼.
Crescent Sand Dunes	T. 5 N., R. 41 E., sec. 25, S½; sec. 26, SE¼SE¼; sec. 35, E½; sec. 36, all; T. 4 N., R. 41 E., sec. 1, all; sec. 2, E½; T. 5 N., R. 42 E., sec. 30 S½SW¼NW¼, W½SW¼, S½SE¼SW¼; sec. 31, W½W½; T. 4 N., R. 42 E., sec. 6, W½NW¼, NW¼SW¼, N½SW¼SW¼.

APPENDIX 15

United States Department of the Interior

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE
NEVADA ECOLOGICAL SERVICES STATE OFFICE
4600 Kietzke Lane, Building C-125
Reno, Nevada 89502-5093

August 12, 1994
File No. 1-5-94-F-284

Memorandum

To: District Manager, Battle Mountain District, Bureau of Land Management, Battle Mountain, Nevada

From: State Supervisor, Ecological Services, Reno, Nevada

Subject: Biological Opinion on Implementation of the Proposed Tonopah Resource Management Plan

This Biological Opinion responds to your July 19, 1994, request for formal consultation with the Fish and Wildlife Service (Service) pursuant to section 7 of the Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended (Act). Your request was received in this office on July 26, 1994, and initiated on that date. At issue are the possible effects that implementation of the Bureau of Land Management's (Bureau) proposed Tonopah Resource Management Plan (RMP) may have on the threatened desert tortoise (*Gopherus agassizii*) and Railroad Valley springfish (*Crenichthys nevadae*) and their respective critical habitats. This formal consultation was conducted pursuant to the regulations governing interagency cooperation under the Act (50 CFR § 402).

This Biological Opinion was prepared using information contained in the Bureau's preliminary final *Proposed Tonopah Resource Management Plan and Final Environmental Impact Statement* submitted to the Service on July 26, 1994; a meeting held on June 6, 1994; conversations with your staff; and information in our files.

Description of the Proposed Action

The Bureau proposes to implement its proposed Tonopah RMP, which provides direction for managing the natural resources on public lands within the Tonopah Resource Area (RA). The Bureau identified the need for the Tonopah RMP following an evaluation of the existing *Tonopah Management Framework Plan* and the *Esmeralda-Southern Nye Resource Management Plan*. The evaluation revealed that these two documents, which currently guide management of the Tonopah RA, provided inadequate guidance for long-term management of many resources due to a combination of expanding resource development and changes in management direction. Additionally, Bureau program guidance mandates that existing land use plans be amended to address oil and gas exploration and development.

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The proposed Tonopah RMP is based on the preferred alternative in the Bureau's *Tonopah Draft Resource Management Plan*, issued in June 1993, and modifications based on public and internal comment. The preferred alternative provides for the development of renewable and non-renewable resources, while ensuring the preservation and enhancement of fragile and unique resources. The proposed Tonopah RMP includes determinations to continue existing management decisions and implement new decisions. The decisions will be final when the Bureau's Nevada State Director approves and issues the Record of Decision for the Tonopah RMP. Actions will be implemented after site-specific management plans are developed and appropriate clearances obtained. Some actions cannot be implemented immediately because they require approval from the Secretary of the Interior, but the Bureau intends to pursue all actions recommended in the proposed Tonopah RMP and included in the Record of Decision.

The determinations within the preliminary final *Proposed Tonopah Resource Management Plan* which pertain to this consultation are as follows:

Wildlife Habitat Management

1.b. Lockes Meadow, Blue Eagle Pond, Big Well, Chimney Springs, Reynolds Springs, and North Spring (a total of 2,317 acres) will continue to be excluded from livestock grazing to achieve riparian objectives, in accordance with the Railroad Valley Habitat Management Plan (HMP). Use by livestock in these locations may be allowed on a non-renewable basis to achieve objectives identified in the Railroad Valley HMP. Livestock will be excluded from the Amargosa-Oasis Area of Critical Environmental Concern (ACEC) (490 acres).

3.a. The Railroad Valley HMP will be maintained.

Special Status Species

1. Manage Non-Intensive Category III desert tortoise habitat (70,600 acres) by limiting vehicle use to existing roads and trails. In cases in which new road construction is discretionary, no new roads will be constructed in those washes in which there may be an adverse impact on the desert tortoise.

2. Protect the Railroad Valley springfish and it's critical habitat at North Spring and Reynolds Springs (80 acres) through management in accordance with the Railroad Valley HMP. Fluid mineral leasing

is allowed on 80 acres with a no surface occupancy stipulation. No land uses will be authorized which are incompatible with the area's values. In addition, Chimney Springs will also be managed to protect Railroad Valley springfish.

3. Designate 15,470 acres as the Railroad Valley ACEC to protect riparian areas, wildlife habitat, and threatened species habitat.

4. Management of this area includes: Acquisition of non-consumptive appropriative water rights; continued exclusion of livestock from 2,317 acres; designation of a utility corridor through the Blue Eagle portion of the ACEC below the Grant Range; acquisition of 480 acres of private lands through exchange or purchase at Lockes Ranch, if economically prudent, and if the owner if agreeable; limiting vehicle use to existing roads and trails in the ACEC; establish a Special Recreation Management Area; allowing fluid mineral leasing with a no surface occupancy stipulation on 3,480 acres; reducing the existing withdrawal to mineral entry from 14,710 acres to 3,040 acres; and withdrawing an additional 440 acres of riparian area at Lockes Pond.

5. Habitat for all candidate species (plant and animal) will be managed to maintain or increase current populations of these species. The introduction, reintroduction, or augmentation of candidate, as well as federally listed threatened or endangered species, may be allowed, if in coordination with Nevada Division of Wildlife and the Service, it is deemed appropriate. Such actions will be considered on a case-by-case basis and will be subject to applicable procedures outlined under the Standard Operating Procedures, Environmental Review, and Management.

Riparian Habitat

1. Manage for proper functioning condition on all 32.8 miles of streams, streamside riparian areas, and all springs, seeps, wet meadows, and other riparian areas in the RA.

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Livestock Grazing Management

1.c. Livestock use will continue to be excluded on Lockes Meadow, Blue Eagle Pond, Big Well, Reynolds Spring, North Spring, and Chimney Springs in accordance with Railroad Valley HMP objectives (2,317 acres). Livestock use may be allowed in these areas on a non-renewable basis and in a prescribed manner to achieve or maintain the objectives identified in the HMP.

1.d. On 70,600 acres of Non-Intensive Category III desert tortoise habitat, and in accordance with the Service's *Biological Opinion for the Proposed Livestock Program within Desert Tortoise Habitat in Southern Nevada*, dated August 14, 1991 (Service File Number 1-5-91-F=36), the following terms and conditions have been placed in affected grazing leases:

Livestock use within desert tortoise habitat may occur from March 1 through October 14; forage utilization shall not exceed 40 percent on key perennial grasses, forbs, and shrubs.

Livestock use in desert tortoise habitat may occur from October 15 through February 28; forage utilization shall not exceed 50 percent on key perennial grasses and 45 percent on key shrubs and perennial forbs.

Should utilization exceed 40 percent on key perennial grasses, forbs, and shrubs during the period of March 1 through October 14; or 50 percent on key perennial grasses and 45 percent on key shrubs and perennial forbs during the period of October 25 through February 28, the lessee shall have ten (10) calendar days in which to remove all livestock from desert tortoise habitat. Utilization within each allotment shall not be averaged either among locations or over time.

All vehicle use in desert tortoise habitat associated with the livestock grazing program shall be restricted to existing roads and trails.

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Trash and garbage associated with livestock grazing operations (i.e., branding, roundups, etc.) shall be removed from each camp site or work location and disposed of offsite in a designated facility. No trash or garbage shall be buried at the work locations within desert tortoise habitat.

Use of hay or grains as a feeding supplement shall be prohibited in desert tortoise habitat to avoid the introduction of non-native plant species. Mineral and salt blocks may be authorized in accordance with CFR § 4100.

Lands and Rights-of-Way

5. Acquire private lands, if economically prudent and if the owner is agreeable, through exchange and/or purchase at ... , Lockes Ranch (480 acres)... All acquired lands will be managed in accordance with the RMP and activity plans.

6.b. Rights-of-way allowed within the following areas will have to be compatible with the special values of the area: No new roads will be authorized in desert tortoise habitat if there will be an adverse impact to tortoise (70,600 acres); ... Railroad Valley ACEC (15,470 acres)...

12. Withdraw an additional 28,996 acres from mineral entry as follows: ... Railroad Valley (440 acres).

Areas of Critical Environmental Concern

2. Designate 15,470 acres as the Railroad Valley ACEC to protect riparian areas, wildlife habitats, and threatened species habitats. Acquire non-consumptive appropriative water rights. Continue to exclude livestock from 2,317 acres. No land uses will be authorized which are incompatible with the area's values. A utility corridor through a portion of the ACEC will be designated west of the Grant Range. Acquire 480 acres of private lands through exchange or purchase at Lockes Ranch. Limit vehicle use to existing roads and trails in the ACEC. Establish a Special Recreation Management Area. Allow fluid mineral leasing with a no surface occupancy stipulation on 3,480 acres. Reduce

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the existing withdrawal to mineral entry from 14,710 acres to 3,040 acres, and withdraw an additional 440 acres of riparian area at Lockes Pond. Close 3,480 acres to mineral material disposal.

Recreation

3. In the following areas vehicles will be limited to existing roads and trails: Desert tortoise habitat (70,600 acres); ... Railroad Valley ACEC (15,470 acres)...

4. The following areas will be closed to competitive events: ... Railroad Valley ACEC (15,470 acres)...

Fluid Minerals

4. The following areas totalling 50,424 acres will be open to mineral leasing with a no surface occupancy stipulation: ... a portion of the Railroad Valley ACEC (3,480 acres)...

Locatable Minerals

3. Reduce the withdrawal of the Railroad Valley Wildlife Management Area from 14,710 acres to 3,040 acres.

5. Withdraw an additional 28,996 acres from mineral entry as follows: ... and Railroad Valley ACEC (440 acres).

Mineral Materials

5. The following areas will be closed to mineral material disposal: ... portions of the Railroad Valley ACEC (3,480 acres), ...

Non-Energy Leasable Minerals

2. Close 55,349 acres to non-energy mineral leasing as follows: ... portions of the Railroad Valley ACEC (3,480 acres), ...

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Fire Management

3. Wildfires that threaten resources, such as critical watersheds, riparian areas, ..., sensitive species sites, ... will be kept to minimum acreage utilizing suppression action which could suppress and/or divert the fire and be cost effective and efficient.

The Bureau has developed Standard Operating Procedures that will be applied to all actions identified in the preliminary final *Proposed Tonopah Resource Management Plan*. Those procedures which pertain to this consultation are listed below.

Environmental Review and Management

In compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act and Council of Environmental Quality regulations, the Bureau will prepare site-specific environmental reviews before actions proposed in this RMP are implemented or prior to approval of any project authorized on the public lands.

Special Status Species

In accordance with section 7 of the Act, consultation with the Service will be conducted on all Federal actions involving threatened or endangered species.

A desert tortoise inventory will be required prior to any surface-disturbing activity including plans of operations for locatable minerals, mineral leasing, off-highway vehicle events, rights-of-way, etc., on 70,600 acres of Non-Intensive Category III desert tortoise habitat.

In accordance with the Service's *Biological Opinion for the Proposed Livestock Program within Desert Tortoise Habitat in Southern Nevada*, the following stipulations have been placed in affected grazing licenses: Within Non-Intensive Category III desert tortoise habitat, livestock use may occur March 1 to October 14, as long as forage utilization does not exceed 40 percent on key perennial grasses, forbs and shrubs. Between October 15 and February 28, forage utilization shall not exceed 50 percent on key perennial grasses and 45 percent on key shrubs and perennial forbs.

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Lands

Site-specific decisions regarding land ownership adjustments within the RA are to be made based on if the lands are needed for Bureau programs, or if they are considered more valuable for other purposes. The following criteria are applied to site-specific determinations for lands that are within areas identified for disposal or acquisition:

A. Public resource values, including, but not limited to:

--threatened, endangered, or sensitive species habitat

--riparian areas, including springs and seeps

Prior to issuance of a right-of-way authorization, a site specific environmental analysis is performed which considers, among other things, threatened, endangered, or sensitive species habitat; ... riparian areas, ...

Areas of Critical Environmental Concern

A plan of operations will be required for any proposed mechanized disturbance to be caused in a designated ACEC during the search for, or exploitation of locatable minerals. No mineral material sales will be allowed within any ACEC except certain areas identified in the Railroad Valley ACEC.

Fluid Minerals

Consultation with the Service is required per section 7 of the Act prior to approval of an Application for a Permit to Drill or other lease operations, if a proposed listed or listed threatened or endangered species or its critical habitat is likely to be affected by project activities. If there is deemed to be any adverse impact, the proposal would be modified or the request denied.

Fire Management

There will be no use of fire retardant in riparian areas, ... unless such use is authorized by the authorized officer.

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Status of the Listed Species / Environmental Baseline

Desert Tortoise

The desert tortoise is a large, herbivorous reptile which is generally active when annual plants are most common (spring, early summer, and autumn). Desert tortoises usually spend the remainder of the year in shelter sites, escaping the extreme weather conditions of the desert. Sheltering habits of desert tortoises vary greatly in different geographic locations. Shelter sites may be located under bushes, in the banks or beds of washes, in rock outcrops, or in caliche caves. Egg laying occurs from May through July, although forage must be adequate beforehand to allow females to accumulate necessary energy reserves for egg production. Desert tortoises can increase egg production in years of good rainfall and forage production by increasing the number of clutches. Hatchlings generally emerge from August through October, although some eggs may overwinter so that the hatchlings emerge in the spring. Further information on the range, biology, and ecology of the desert tortoise can be found in the *Desert Tortoise (Mojave population) Recovery Plan* (Service 1994a).

In April 1992, the Service determined the Mojave population of the desert tortoise to be threatened pursuant to section 4 of the Act (55 Federal Register 12178). The Mojave population includes those animals living north and west of the Colorado River in the Mojave Desert of California, Nevada, Arizona, and Utah; and in the Colorado Desert (a division of the Sonoran Desert) in California. In Nevada, the species' native range is generally restricted to Clark County, and those portions of Nye, Lincoln, and Esmeralda Counties south of 37° north latitude and below approximately 1,330 meters elevation. The species was listed as threatened because of habitat loss throughout its range from construction projects, such as roads, residential dwelling, and energy developments, and conversion of native habitat to agriculture. Grazing and off-highway vehicles have degraded additional habitat. The desert tortoise's continued existence is also threatened by illegal collection, upper respiratory tract disease, and predation on juvenile desert tortoises by common ravens (*Corvus corax*).

The *Desert Tortoise (Mojave Population) Recovery Plan* (Recovery Plan) (Service 1994a) divides the range of the desert tortoise into six recovery units and recommends establishment of 14 Desert Wildlife Management Areas (DWMA) within these recovery units. DWMAs are defined areas in which recovery actions would be implemented to provide for the long-term persistence of viable tortoise populations and the ecosystem upon which they depend. The Recovery Plan

recommends that specific management actions be implemented within each DWMA to effect recovery of the species. The desert tortoise habitat of the Tonopah RA, however, is not within any of the recommended DWMAs.

In February 1994, the Service designated approximately 6.4 million acres of critical habitat for the Mojave population of the desert tortoise (59 Federal Register 5820). Desert tortoise critical habitat encompasses portions of the Mojave and Colorado Desert that contain the primary constituent elements for the species' survival and focuses on areas that are essential to the species' recovery. The critical habitat boundaries are based on the proposed DWMAs identified in the Recovery Plan. There is no desert tortoise critical habitat within the Tonopah RA.

In 1988, the Bureau classified desert tortoise habitat on public lands into three categories based on the following criteria: (1) Importance of the habitat to maintaining viable populations; (2) conflicts are resolvable; (3) desert tortoise density; and (4) desert tortoise population status (Spang et al. 1988). The desert tortoise habitat within the Tonopah RA (approximately 70,600 acres) has been classified as Category III habitat because: (1) The habitat is not essential to the maintenance of viable populations; (2) most conflicts are not resolvable; (3) the low- to medium-density desert tortoise population is not contiguous with a medium- or high-density population; and (4) the desert tortoise population is stable or declining. The Bureau's goal for management of Category III desert tortoise habitat is to limit habitat and population declines to the extent possible by mitigating impacts (Spang et al. 1988).

Railroad Valley Springfish

In 1986, the Railroad Valley springfish was federally listed as a threatened species and its critical habitat designated pursuant to the Act because suitable habitat had decreased since the species' description in 1932 (51 Federal Register 10857). Critical habitat includes portions of six spring systems in Railroad Valley: Big Warm Spring, Little Warm Spring, North Spring, Hay Corral Spring, Reynolds Springs, and Big Spring. Known constituent elements of Railroad Valley springfish critical habitats include clear, unpolluted, thermal (29° to 36° Centigrade {C}) spring pools, flowing channels, and marshy areas with aquatic plants, insects, and mollusks (51 Federal Register 10857). Railroad Valley springfish populations have also been established at Sodaville Spring, Mineral County; Chimney Spring, Railroad Valley, Nye County; Dugan Ranch spring, and Hot Creek Canyon, Nye County,

North Spring, Reynolds Springs, and Chimney Spring are on public land within the Bureau's Tonopah RA. The remainder of the springs are on private property, although portions may cross onto public land (Service 1994b).

Railroad Valley springfish currently occupy all 9 historical and introduction sites. Some populations have been severely impacted by habitat modification and nonnative species introductions. All populations are susceptible to habitat loss or degradation due to altered spring flow which may result from any event, natural or human induced, which alters the hydrology of the Railroad Valley ground water basin.

The *Public/Agency Review Draft of the Railroad Valley Springfish, Crenichthys nevadae, Recovery Plan* (Service 1994b) recommends that all six historically occupied habitats be secured from all identifiable threats so that viable populations of Railroad Valley springfish can exist in each. Additionally, the introduced Railroad Valley springfish populations should be maintained and managed as refugia populations to prevent the extinction of the species due to catastrophic events which may significantly affect all historical habitats at once. Two historical populations (North Spring and Reynolds Springs) and one introduced population (Chimney Spring) occur within the Tonopah RA.

Railroad Valley springfish spawning activity is restricted to areas with water temperatures between 28° and 35° C, although the species can tolerate temperature extremes of 14° to 40° C for short periods of time. Spawning occurs from early spring through late autumn. Railroad Valley springfish are indiscriminant and opportunistic feeders, ingesting a wide variety of foods. The species is primarily herbivorous during the spring, consuming primarily filamentous algae, but shifts to carnivory by summer, when animal foods are more common. Further information on the species' life history and habitat requirements can be found in the *Public/Agency Review Draft of the Railroad Valley Springfish, Crenichthys nevadae, Recovery Plan* (Service 1994b).

Effects of the Proposed Action on the Listed Species

Implementation of the Bureau's Tonopah RMP, as presented in the preliminary final proposed version, may directly or indirectly affect desert tortoise and Railroad Valley springfish. Authorization of livestock grazing, rights-of-way, or any other surface-disturbing activity may modify the habitat upon which desert tortoises depend. Desert tortoises may be killed or injured by vehicles or equipment associated

with construction of access roads or utility lines within rights-of-way, or by vehicles driven off of authorized roads. Desert tortoises may be harassed by removal from project sites or adjacent roads.

The spring habitats occupied by Railroad Valley springfish may be degraded by various oil and gas activities which impact the ground water basin(s) supporting these habitats. The use of subsurface explosions during geophysical exploration, creation of artesian wells during exploratory drilling, and development of water wells to support oil field development may affect the discharge of springs in the vicinity. Any of these activities may decrease spring flow and/or alter water chemistry and temperature such that the aquatic habitat is no longer suitable for Railroad Valley springfish. Oil accidentally spilled from pipelines or transport trucks which enters any spring system occupied by Railroad Valley springfish may result in fish mortality and adversely affect overall aquatic habitat conditions such that recovery efforts are hampered.

The Bureau, however, has incorporated protective measures into the Tonopah RMP to minimize the effects of the recommended decisions on listed species. Livestock grazing in desert tortoise habitat will be authorized following the guidelines established in previous section 7 consultations. The Tonopah RMP also includes decisions which will directly benefit the Railroad Valley springfish, such as exclusion of livestock grazing from the species habitat. Many of the actions identified in the Tonopah RMP serve to implement tasks recommended in the *Public/Agency Review Draft of the Railroad Valley Springfish, Crenichthys nevadae, Recovery Plan* (Service 1994b). The Bureau will also request additional section 7 consultation with the Service for each specific action the Bureau determines may affect a listed species.

The Service has determined that the impacts described herein will not appreciably reduce the likelihood of survival and recovery of desert tortoise and Railroad Valley springfish, or destroy or adversely modify Railroad Valley springfish critical habitat. No desert tortoise critical habitat or identified recovery units occur within the planning area.

Cumulative Effects

Cumulative effects are those effects of future non-Federal (State, local government, or private) activities on endangered and threatened species or their respective critical habitats that are reasonably certain to occur during the course of the Federal activity subject to consultation under section 7

of the Act. Future Federal actions are subject to the consultation requirements established in section 7 of the Act and, therefore, are not considered cumulative to the proposed action.

The Service is aware of no future private activities within the Tonopah RA which may affect the desert tortoise or Railroad Valley springfish. However, springs occupied by Railroad Valley springfish occur on private lands, and any landowner activity which degrades these habitats may adversely impact their suitability for continued use by this fish.

Biological Opinion

It is our Biological Opinion that implementation of the Bureau's Tonopah RMP, as presented in the preliminary final proposed version of the document, is not likely to jeopardize the continued existence of the threatened desert tortoise or the threatened Railroad Valley springfish, or result in the destruction or adverse modification of Railroad Valley springfish critical habitat.

Incidental Take

Sections 4(d) and 9 of the Act prohibit taking (harass, harm, pursue, hunt, shoot, wound, kill, trap, capture, or collect, or attempt to engage in such conduct) of listed species of fish and wildlife without a special exemption. "Harm" is further defined to include significant habitat modification or degradation that results in death or injury to listed species by significantly impairing behavioral patterns such as breeding, feeding, or sheltering (50 CFR § 17.3). "Harass" is defined as actions that create the likelihood of injury to listed species to such an extent as to significantly disrupt normal behavior patterns which include, but are not limited to, breeding, feeding, or sheltering (50 CFR § 17.3). Under the terms of sections 7(b)(4) and 7(o)(2), taking that is incidental to and not intended as part of the agency action is not considered prohibited taking provided that such taking is in compliance with this Biological Opinion. The Bureau has a continuing duty to regulate the activity that is covered by this incidental take statement.

The Service does not anticipate that implementation of the proposed Tonopah RMP will result in incidental take of desert tortoise or Railroad Valley springfish; therefore, none is authorized by this incidental take statement. Incidental take of desert tortoise by implementation of the Bureau's livestock grazing program has been authorized under a previous biological opinion. The Bureau will request consultation

with the Service for all individual actions which the Bureau determines are likely to adversely affect any listed species. At that time, the specific action will be evaluated and incidental take authorized as appropriate.

Conservation Recommendations

Section 7(a)(1) of the Act directs Federal agencies to use their authorities to further the purposes of the Act by carrying out conservation programs for the benefit of endangered and threatened species. The term "conservation recommendations" has been defined as Service suggestions regarding discretionary Federal agency activities to minimize or avoid adverse effects of a proposed action on listed species or critical habitat, or regarding the development of information.

1. The Bureau should coordinate all oil and gas leasing activities within Railroad Valley between the Egan District and the Battle Mountain District.

2. The Bureau should monitor the discharge of Railroad Valley springs on public lands.

3. The Bureau should restrict the construction of oil and gas field access roads or pipeline near open water to avoid accidental contamination due spillage.

4. The Bureau should prohibit underground detonations during seismic exploration in Railroad Valley.

In order for the Service to be kept informed of actions that either minimize or avoid adverse effects, or that benefit listed species or their habitats, the Service requests notification of the implementation of any conservation recommendations.

Reinitiation Requirement

This concludes formal consultation on the Bureau's preliminary final proposed Tonopah RMP. As required by 50 CFR § 402.16, reinitiation of formal consultation is required if: (1) The amount or extent of incidental take is exceeded; (2) new information reveals effects of the Federal agency action that may affect listed species or critical habitat in a manner or to an extent not considered in this Biological Opinion; (3) the Federal agency action is subsequently modified in a

manner that causes an effect to the listed species or critical habitat that was not considered in this Biological Opinion; (4) a new species is listed or critical habitat designated that may be affected by the action.

We appreciate the assistance and cooperation of your staff throughout this consultation process. The preliminary final proposed Tonopah RMP and Environmental Impact Statement was well prepared and adequately addressed sensitive species of concern. We appreciate the attention given to preserving and enhancing the status of species identified as candidates for listing as threatened or endangered under the Act. If we can be of any further assistance, please contact Donna Withers or me at (702) 784-5227.

David L. Harlow

cc:
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Assistant Regional Director, Ecological Services, Fish and Wildlife, Portland, Oregon (Attn: Larry Salata)
Senior Resident Agent, Division of Law Enforcement, Fish and Wildlife Service, Reno, Nevada

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Literature Cited

Service. 1994a. Desert tortoise (Mojave population) recovery plan. Service. Portland, Oregon. 73 pp. + appendices.

Service. 1994b. Public/agency review draft of the Railroad Valley springfish, *Crenichthys nevadae*, recovery plan. Service. Portland, Oregon. 56 pp.

APPENDIX 16

LIVESTOCK GRAZING (RANGELAND MANAGEMENT)
TONOPAH RESOURCE AREA MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN

OBJECTIVES FOR LIVESTOCK FORAGE

To maintain and improve, where necessary, the condition of the rangeland vegetation resource.

To increase the amount of forage available for livestock.

To minimize short-term disruptions and ensure the long-term stability of the livestock industry.

GENERAL INFORMATION

There are 16 livestock permittees licensed to graze cattle on 19 allotments within the Tonopah Resource Area. Livestock have harvested an average of 73,385 AUMs (the amount of forage necessary to sustain one cow, one horse, or five sheep for one month) of forage annually over the past five years. The forage available for livestock consumption comes from 15 broad vegetation types within the resource area. The vegetation within the types varies from scattered salt tolerant shrubs and grasses, through many varieties of desert shrubs, grasses, and forbs, to scattered stands of pinyon pine, juniper, and mountain mahogany on the intermediate and high mountains.

DECISIONS

1. Manage livestock grazing to assure that the physiological needs of the key plant species are met. Changes in management will be made if utilization and trend studies indicate that the degree of use exceeds the biological tolerance of key species.

2. Establish critical habitat for plants that are threatened or endangered.

3. Provide additional forage through artificial land treatment when intensive range management and new water developments do not meet vegetation demand. The following allotments will be considered.

Estimated Potential Through Artificial Treatment

Allotment	Treatment	Acres	Production Additional AUMs
Francisco	Spray or Burn and Seed	1,400	257
Hunts Canyon	Spray or Burn and Seed	3,700	854
	Spray or Burn	960	
Ione	Spray or Burn	2,400	440
Monitor	Spray or Burn and Seed	5,025	921
Sand Springs	Spray or Burn and Seed	10,000	1,833
Stone Cabin	Spray or Burn and Seed	6,400	2,581
	Spray and Seed	7,680	

4. Livestock and rangeland may be intensively managed on all allotments. Allotment management plans will be implemented in the following priority dependent upon manpower and available funding.

AMP ALLOTMENTS	PRIORITY
Wagon Johnnie	N/A
Willow Creek	N/A
Stone Cabin	1
Reveille	2
Morey	3
Hot Creek	4
Crater Black Rock	5
Sand Springs	6
Nyala	7
Hunts Canyon	8
Ione	9
San Antone	10
Smoky	11
Monitor	12
Ralston	13
Francisco	14
Butterfield	15
Blue Eagle	16

Allotment management plans for the Forest Moon and Currant Ranch allotments will be developed by the Ely District Office.

5. Implementation of livestock grazing use will be through the Individual Stewardship Program. The concept of Coordinated Resource Management and Planning (CRMP) will be utilized to involve interested persons and groups in the resource considerations in the grazing allotments. Adjustments in livestock grazing will be based on vegetative stud and in consultation with all affected interests, utilizing the CRMP process.

6. Grazing will be managed with the following land uses to be considered in the development of allotment management plans:

Blue Eagle: Oil and gas development, riparian/wetland management (Blue Eagle Pond Area), and bighorn sheep habitat management.

Additional vegetation produced in the future within bighorn sheep and antelope habitat areas will be reserved for them to the extent necessary to support reasonable numbers for these animals.

Butterfield: Oil and gas production, riparian/wetland habitat management (Big Well and Lockes Pond), and bighorn sheep habitat management (lambing), deer winter range, and deer summer range management.

Additional vegetation produced in the future within mule deer habitat areas will be reserved for them to the extent necessary to support reasonable numbers for these animals.

Crater Black Rock: Oil and gas development, recreation management (volcanic field), antelope habitat management, and riparian/wetland management (120 acres at Chimney Spring).

Currant Ranch, Forest Moon: Bighorn Sheep habitat management and deer winter range management.

Implementation of livestock grazing use will be dependent upon the grazing management levels that the Ely District Office recommends.

Francisco: Community Expansion.

Hot Creek: Oil and gas development, mule deer winter habitat management (South Six Mile Canyon), bighorn sheep re-introduction, primitive recreation, mule deer summer range, cultural resources, and woodland products.

Additional vegetation produced in the future within deer areas will be reserved for them to the extent necessary to support reasonable numbers for these animals.

Additional vegetation resulting from habitat manipulation for deer will be reserved for them to the extent necessary to support reasonable numbers for these animals.

Additional vegetation resulting from livestock management by permittee's own initiative (Individual Stewardship Program) will be reserved for livestock as first consideration provided no adverse impacts to mule deer habitat is assured.

Hunts Canyon: Wild horse management and cultural resource management.

Additional vegetation produced in the future within antelope ranges will be reserved for them to the extent necessary to support reasonable numbers for these animals.

Ione: Antelope habitat management (re-introduction).

Monitor: Riparian/wetland habitat management (Corcoran Creek, Mosquito Creek, Pine Creek), antelope management, sage grouse habitat management, and wild horse management.

Additional vegetation produced in the future within deer habitat areas will be reserved for them to the extent necessary to support reasonable numbers for these animals.

Allocate additional vegetation outside of deer use areas resulting from improved livestock management on a proportionate share of grazing preference.

Allocate additional vegetation provided by land treatment (estimated potential of 1,600 AUMs) to livestock by a proportionate share of preference if government funds are used. Vegetation provided by treatment where permittee(s) provide for costs will be allocated on a cost/share basis.

Morey: Deer winter range management, deer summer range management, bighorn sheep habitat management (re-introduction), riparian habitat management (North Six Mile Canyon), woodland products and cultural resource management.

Additional vegetation provided for mule deer by habitat manipulation will be allocated entirely for deer. Allocation of additional vegetation by habitat manipulation for livestock will be allocated to deer to the extent necessary to support reasonable numbers for these animals.

Additional vegetation resulting from livestock management by the permittee's own initiative (Individual Stewardship Program) will be allocated to livestock as first consideration, provided no adverse impacts to mule deer habitat is assured.

Nyala: Oil and gas development, wild horse management, riparian habitat management (Little Meadow Creek and Troy Creek), bighorn sheep winter range management, antelope

habitat management, deer winter range management.

Ralston: Community expansion (Tonopah and Tonopah airport), antelope habitat management, recreation management (Mud Lake), deer winter range management, and wild horse management.

Reveille: Oil and gas development, wild horse management, geothermal development, deer summer range management (Kawich Range), riparian habitat management (Eden Creek), antelope habitat management (Railroad Valley), deer winter range management (Reveille and Pancake ranges), woodland products.

Additional vegetation resulting from range improvement within deer ranges will be allocated to deer as first consideration to the extent necessary to support reasonable numbers for these animals.

Additional vegetation resulting from livestock management by the permittee's own initiative (Individual Stewardship Program) will be allocated to livestock as first consideration, provided no adverse impacts to mule deer or wild horse habitat is assured.

San Antone: Deer winter range management, antelope habitat management (re-introduction), recreation (Crescent Sand Dunes), and community expansion.

Additional vegetation produced in the future within deer habitat areas will be reserved for them to the extent necessary to support reasonable numbers for these animals.

Sand Springs: Oil and gas development, recreation (Black Rock Lava Flow), wild horse management, antelope habitat management, and deer habitat management.

Additional vegetation that becomes available through livestock management will be allowed on a proportionate share of preference unless it is demonstrated that one or more permittee(s) are directly responsible for such vegetation improvements due to costs or management. All additional forage in the latter case will be allocated to the permittee(s) responsible for the improvement. All permittees will be consulted.

Vegetation which is made available from regular non-use may be used by another permittee within the allotment on a temporary, non-renewable basis. This applies only when the non-use is not in the interest of conservation of the range.

Smoky: Community expansion (Carver's Station and Round Mountain), geothermal development, deer winter range management, riparian habitat management (Barker, Jefferson, and Moore's Creek).

Additional vegetation produced in the future within deer habitat areas will be reserved for them to the extent necessary to support reasonable numbers for these animals.

Stone Cabin: Oil and gas development, wild horse management, antelope habitat management, deer summer and winter range management, and woodland products.

Additional vegetation produced in the future within deer habitat areas will be reserved for them to the extent necessary to support reasonable numbers for these animals.

Wagon Johnnie: Wild horse management, antelope habitat management, riparian/fisheries management (Danville and Clear Creeks), cultural resource management (James Wild Horse Trap), sage grouse habitat management, and elk habitat management.

Willow Creek: Wild horse management, antelope habitat management, deer winter range management, and sage grouse habitat management. Management will be closely coordinated with the Toiyabe National Forest.

Additional vegetation provided by improved management will be allocated to livestock.

7. Livestock grazing will be excluded from the areas listed below to achieve wildlife habitat management objectives. Livestock use may be allowed in a prescribed manner by a temporary, nonrenewable grazing license to achieve specific wildlife management objectives identified by the habitat management plans for each area.

Allotment	Area	Acres	Habitat Management Objectives
Blue Eagle	Blue Eagle Pond	49	Wetland/Riparian
Butterfield	Big Well/Lockes Pond	402	Wetland/Riparian
Crater Black Rock	Chimney Spring	120	Wetland/Riparian
Morey	Morey Bench	2,500	Mule Deer Habitat
Morey	North Six-Mile	2,765	Riparian/Mule Deer
Hot Creek[1]	South Six-Mile	11,056	Riparian/Mule Deer
Smoky	East Toiyabe	8,127	Mule Deer

[1] Acreage shown for Hot Creek Allotment has been reduced because of forest enhancement.

APPENDIX 17

RECORD OF DECISION FOR THE FINAL TONOPAH GRAZING ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT

INTRODUCTION

The Final Tonopah Grazing Environmental Impact Statement was published in September of 1980. The proposed action, described in the environmental impact statement, has been accepted as the decision subject to certain modifications. The modifications are the result of public comment, the initiation of the Tonopah Individual Stewardship Program, the advent of the coordinated resource management and planning concept in Nevada, a reassessment of the range inventory data, and management decisions to keep some wild horses in all current use areas and expand the area protected for riparian wildlife habitat values. The following sections identify specific changes from the proposed action of the environmental impact statement.

Periods-of-use

The period-of-use changes will not be initiated at this time. The establishment of periods-of-use was intended to provide for the physiological needs of the key forage plant species. These needs can usually be met through grazing systems which include periodic rest from grazing. Period-of-use changes may be necessary in the future if utilization and trend studies indicate that grazing use exceeds the biological tolerance of key plant species.

Livestock Management

In the proposed action of the grazing statement, intensive livestock management was not slated for all of the grazing allotments based on economic factors. Through the experimental stewardship program each livestock permittee may now develop a plan which will address the intensity of management.

Livestock Reductions

The proposed action of the environmental impact statement included certain livestock grazing reductions. No required livestock reductions will be implemented at this time in order to provide an opportunity for the Individual Stewardship Program incentives as intended by Section 12 of the Public Rangelands Improvement Act of 1978 (P.L. 95-514) and the coordinated resource management and planning process to produce improvements in the rangeland.

Livestock Support Facilities

The land treatments discussed in the proposed action of the environmental impact statement will not be implemented unless intensive range management and water developments do not meet the vegetation demand.

THE LIVESTOCK FORAGE, WILD HORSE, AND WILDLIFE HABITAT MANAGEMENT PROGRAM DECISIONS

For a complete summary of the decisions for the above listed programs, please refer to the subsections having the same title under the previous heading "Livestock Grazing (Rangeland Management), Tonopah Management Framework Plan Decisions."

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECISIONS THROUGH THE INDIVIDUAL STEWARDSHIP PROGRAM AND THE COORDINATED RESOURCE MANAGEMENT AND PLANNING CONCEPT

The BLM has three levels of planning. The management framework plan (MFP) is a general plan which describes how the land and its resources will be used. It also contains resource condition and protection objectives and specifies levels of resource use. Activity plans such as livestock grazing plans, wildlife habitat management plans, and wild horse herd area management plans prescribe specific courses of action for achieving the objectives of the MFP. Project plans provide design and contract specifications for individual projects such as spring developments and fences. Activity plans and project plans are developed to implement the decisions of the MFP.

This section of the record of decision describes the process through which the decisions of the MFP will be implemented. The two basic elements of the process are coordinated resource management and planning (CRMP) and the Individual Stewardship Program.

The Individual Stewardship Program, authorized by the Public Rangelands Improvement Act of 1978, is a trial procedure for implementing grazing management plans. It will be applied in the Tonopah Resource Area to allow livestock operators to develop innovative grazing management techniques. Individual operators electing to participate will become involved in a program which establishes a mechanism for providing incentives and rewards to livestock operators whose stewardship results in improved management of public rangelands. Participants will develop a livestock grazing management plan for their allotments under the stewardship concept. Each management plan must include actions designed to achieve the objectives of the Tonopah MFP. These plans will be coordinated through the CRMP process to inform and/or provide additional involvement that is needed to meet land use plan objectives.

The livestock forage, wildlife habitat, and wild horse program decisions include many actions designed to avoid or minimize environmental harm. The actual implementation of the decisions may take place through the Individual Stewardship Program and/or the coordinated resource management and planning concept. As it is expected that additional measures to avoid or minimize environmental harm will be identified through these two processes in the future, not all such actions are directly identified in the decisions.

Through the CRMP concept, livestock operators, interested members of the public, organization representatives and officers of state and federal resource management agencies will be given an opportunity to work together in the formulation of various activity plans for the management of wildlife, wild horses, and livestock. These activity plans will be completed within the framework of the Tonopah MFP and the laws and regulations which govern the conduct of the BLM.

The goal of CRMP is to bring together all parties interested in resource management for a particular land area to strengthen and improve the management of public land, enhance the quality and productivity of resources in local planning areas, and diminish, if not resolve, conflicts among users. This is to be accomplished through a localized CRMP group consisting of private land owners, federal and state land managers, resource users and interest groups.

Additional information pertaining to the CRMP process is contained in the Nevada Coordinated Resource Management and Planning Handbook prepared by the Nevada Coordinated Resource Management and Planning Task Group. The task group consists of staff members of the Nevada Department of Agriculture, State Conservation Commission, Department of Conservation and Natural Resources, Department of Wildlife; The University of Nevada at Reno, College of Agriculture; the U.S. Forest Service, Soil Conservation Service, Bureau of Land Management, Agriculture Stabilization and Conservation Service, and Fish and Wildlife Service. It operates under the Memorandum of Understanding for Coordinated Resource Management and Planning in Nevada signed by the heads of the Nevada state agencies and state or regional heads of the federal agencies listed previously.

The process through which specific activity plans will be developed will begin in 1981. The details of the process are subject to change depending upon the recommendations of the local CRMP group. Additional information about the process will be sent to interested parties as it becomes available.

APPROPRIATIONS

The development of the grazing management program for the Tonopah Resource Area will be dependent upon the provision of adequate appropriations and manpower for implementation.

MONITORING

A monitoring program will determine the effectiveness of the rangeland management program. Existing vegetation, wildlife, and wild horse studies will be continued and additional studies will be established during 1981. These studies will measure changes in plant composition, vigor, ground cover, and animal populations to determine progress toward specific land management objectives. The information obtained from the monitoring program will be used to evaluate the effects of the rangeland management program on a resource area wide basis.

APPENDIX 18

LIVESTOCK GRAZING (RANGELAND MANAGEMENT)
ESMERALDA - SOUTHERN NYE RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLAN

OBJECTIVES

1. Improve the condition of public rangelands to enhance the productivity for all rangeland values.

2. Initially, authorize livestock use at existing levels.

3. Maintain or improve selected riparian and stream habitat to good or better condition.

MANAGEMENT PRESCRIPTIONS

1. Authorize livestock use up to active grazing preference. However, it is anticipated not to exceed the three to five year average of 46,371 AUM's. The Emigrant Peak Allotment will be closed to livestock grazing.

2. Continue the existing rangeland monitoring studies, and establish new studies as necessary, as recommended by the Nevada Rangeland Monitoring Handbook, to determine if management objectives are being reached and what adjustments in livestock use, if any, are necessary.

3. Construct the following projects needed in support of the Allotment Categorizations:

   a. Drill seven water wells in areas where there are no other available sources of water. The additional water would be made available to livestock, wildlife, and wild horses and burros to encourage more even utilization of the vegetation.

   b. Develop five springs to promote better livestock distribution for more even utilization. Included with these developments will be the installation of 22.25 miles of pipeline and fifteen drinking troughs.

   c. Construct 42.2 miles of fence to enhance livestock distribution and management. This action will encourage even utilization of the vegetation. This will include the installation of two cattleguards.

   d. Manipulate 1,195 acres of vegetation by burning, seeding, and/or spraying to increase available forage for livestock, wildlife and wild horses and burros, and to improve water infiltration and holding capacity of the soil. These areas will be fenced and excluded from grazing to allow establishment of the seeded species.

MANAGEMENT GUIDANCE

1. It is BLM policy to address rangeland management problems through a selective management approach. The BLM has developed three categories into which allotments will be grouped according to their resource needs and potential for improvement. The names and objectives of the three categories are:

   M: maintain the current satisfactory condition
   I: improve the current unsatisfactory condition
   C: manage in a custodial fashion.

   Management priority will be given to I (improve) category allotments first, M (Maintain) category allotments second, and C (Custodial) category allotments third, in accordance with the Bureau's selective rangeland management policy. Categories may be changed in the future if an evaluation shows changed conditions. The present categories are based on several criteria. These are (a) an estimate of present range condition, (b) an analysis of resource potential, (c) the presence of user conflicts, (d) the opportunity for positive returns, and (e) present management.

2. Development of range improvement projects will include the following:

   a. An environmental analysis will be conducted during project planning so that, depending on impacts, modification or abandonment of the project may be decided.

   b. Cultural resource clearance will be obtained prior to construction, and modifications will be made if cultural resources are found during construction.

   c. Benefit/Cost (B/C) analysis will be performed on improvements required to implement new AMPs and other activity plans subsequent to the EIS. Such improvements will be analyzed on an allotment basis. The B/C analysis will be performed in compliance with BLM policy.

   d. Only minimal clearing of vegetation will be allowed on project sites requiring excavation.

   e. All disturbed areas will be rehabilitated to replace ground cover and prevent erosion where such action is necessary and practical.

   f. Alteration of sagebrush areas either through application of herbicides, prescribed burning, or by mechanical means will be in accordance with procedures specified in the Memorandum of Understanding between the Nevada Department of Wildlife and the Bureau of Land Management relating to the Western States Sage Grouse Guidelines.

g. Active raptor nests adjacent to areas proposed for vegetation manipulation will be protected. On-the-ground work will be confined to the period preceding nesting activity or after the young have fledged (left the nest). Areas containing suitable nesting habitat will be inventoried for active raptor nests prior to initiation of any project.

h. Soils inventories will be completed prior to planning vegetation type conversions to determine land treatment feasibility.

i. Fire management plans will be developed before any prescribed burning occurs on any native vegetation.

j. Fence construction must comply with BLM Manual 1737 and NSO Manual Supplement 4730. Lay-down fences will be constructed in wildlife and wild horse areas if necessary and feasible. Fences in wild horse areas will contrast enough with surroundings so as to be visible to horses and will have gates installed at least once every mile and at all corners.

k. Spring sources will be fenced and water provided for livestock and/or wild horses and burros away from the source when a spring is developed. This will prevent overgrazing and trampling of adjacent vegetation and provide escape areas for small wildlife.

l. Water will be made available in allotments and rested pastures for wild horses and burros and wildlife, wherever feasible.

m. Water improvements will include bird ramps in watering troughs and where the need is identified for wildlife use, drinkers along pipelines, overflows at troughs and protected seep areas will be installed.

n. Maintenance of structural improvements shall be provided by the user deriving the primary benefit from the improvement, through cooperative agreements and as specified in the BLM's 1983 Rangeland Improvement Policy.

IMPLEMENTATION

1. The implementation of intensive grazing management will be accomplished through livestock grazing allotment management plans (AMPs). Allotments in the I category are given first priority for development of plans to resolve identified problems. Least priority is assigned to C category allotments.

   AMPs will be tailored to meet objectives already identified in Appendix C of the Draft Esmeralda - Southern Nye RMP. These plans will be multiple-use in nature and

coordinated with wildlife habitat management plans (HMPs) and wild horse and burro herd management area plans (HMAPs). They will be developed in consultation and coordination with land users, with the preferred method being coordinated resource management and planning (CRMP). Key components of AMPs are management objectives, grazing systems, range improvements, and monitoring studies. Grazing systems will be included in these AMPs. Systems will include grazing treatments designed to improve rangeland condition by manipulating livestock grazing to accomplish the objectives of management. The deferment of grazing or complete rest from grazing during the critical growth period of key management species allows these species to maintain and/or increase their density, percent composition, vigor, production and reproduction. Where intensive grazing management systems are implemented, utilization levels may be exceeded during each grazing cycle. The periodic rest from grazing would allow the key management species to increase in vigor and production.

Movement of livestock in I allotments, without interior pasture fences, would be controlled by manipulating water sources. This would be done in a manner which achieves the grazing use prescribed in the following treatments.

Treatment 1 - Graze livestock yearlong or seasonlong for livestock production.

Yearlong or seasonlong grazing will be used as a treatment in combination with either a deferred treatment or a rest treatment of those I allotments which warrant a grazing system. Under this system, only a portion of the total allotment would be grazed. The remainder of the allotment would be undergoing either a rest treatment or a deferred treatment. In the case of those allotments where yearlong grazing is allowed, it is important to note that under this system that portion grazed yearlong in the first year would be under either a deferred or rest treatment the second year. Thus during any given year, only a portion of the allotment would be grazed. This would be accomplished by either fencing an allotment into smaller grazing units, or by controlling the available water sources.

Treatment 2 - Rest from livestock grazing one year or grazing season to provide for vigor of key management species.

Treatment 3 - Defer livestock grazing until after seed ripe of key management species to promote reproduction.

2. Livestock use adjustments in the class of livestock, the season of use, the stocking rate or the pattern of grazing (including implementation of a grazing system) will be implemented through documented mutual agreements or by decision. Necessary adjustments will be identified by consulting the livestock operator, reviewing range survey data, and monitoring study data.

3. When adjustments are made through mutual agreements, they may be implemented once the rangeland program summary has been through a public review period. When livestock use adjustments are implemented by decision, they will be done in accordance with 43 CFR 4160.

4. Range improvements will be implemented to achieve specific resource management objectives. Although range improvements are not proposed on low-priority allotments (category C) in this RMP, some minor rangeland improvements may be developed as the need arises or if private funds become available. These projects may be constructed only if their impacts do not exceed those analyzed in the RMP. Projects other than those identified in Appendix 4 may be identified during consultation/coordination.

5. Monitoring studies will be used to make adjustments in livestock grazing and to evaluate the effectiveness of any new grazing practices in meeting the allotment objectives. Monitoring studies will incorporate approved methods contained in the 1984 Nevada Rangeland Monitoring Handbook; the Bureau Technical Guides 4400-1, 2, 3, 4, & 7; Nevada Grazing Management Manual Supplement H-4120-l; and the Nevada Wildlife Manual Supplement 6630 and Fisheries Supplements 6670 (USDI, BLM). Vegetation monitoring will include, but not be limited to, utilization studies, actual-use data collection, ecological status, frequency trend studies and climatic data collection. Monitoring will be of low intensity on C allotments. For the I and M category allotments, monitoring intensity will be variable, focusing on the effects of management prescriptions on objectives outlined in Appendix C of the Draft RMP and any other objectives developed through consultation and coordination with interested parties and AMP development.

APPENDIX 19
ESMERALDA-SOUTHERN NYE RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLAN

Allotment Resource Management Objectives

Emigrant Peak: Closed to grazing. Manage for maintaining or improving existing bighorn sheep habitat areas.

Ice House: Improve animal distribution and wildlife habitat with water developments and improvements. Maintain or improve riparian habitat at all spring sources. Maintain current range condition.

Magruder Mountain: Manage mule deer habitat for best possible condition within the site potential. Implement a grazing schedule and utilize water improvements for better livestock control. Improve range condition in the Lida Wash area and rehabilitate the Cucomunga seeding through better control of livestock and vegetative manipulation. Maintain or improve riparian habitat at all spring sources. Improve forage conditions through better distribution of grazing animals.

Monte Cristo: Fence and develop waters to more effectively manage livestock. Manage for current numbers of horses. Manage for maintaining or improving existing bighorn sheep habitat areas. Maintain current range condition. Maintain or improve riparian habitat at all spring sources.

Montezuma: Improve forage availability through developments. Manage for maintaining or improving existing bighorn sheep habitat areas. Manage mule deer habitat for best possible condition within the site potential. Manage for current numbers of wild horses and burros. Improve their habitat by developing additional waters. Develop range improvements for effective livestock management in reopened areas. Improve range condition in localized areas northwest of Beatty and near Alkali by development and implementation of an Allotment Management Plan or its functional equivalent. Maintain habitat for Amargosa toad and Oasis Valley speckled Dace. Maintain or improve riparian habitat at all spring sources. Maintain and/or improve wild horse and burro habitat through water developments.

Razorback: Maintain the current range condition. Improve livestock distribution through water development. Maintain the current numbers of burros. Maintain or improve riparian habitat along Amargosa River and at spring sources.

Red Springs: Improve livestock distribution with water hauls or develop permanent water sources. Maintain current range condition. Maintain or improve riparian habitat at all spring sources.

Sheep Mountain: Maintain current range condition. Manage for maintaining or improving existing bighorn sheep habitat areas. Maintain current numbers of wild horses. Maintain or improve riparian habitat at all spring sources.

Silver King: Maintain riparian spring habitat.

Silver Peak: Develop more waters and fencing to improve animal distribution. Manage for maintaining or improving existing bighorn sheep habitat areas. Continue implementation of Habitat Management Plan. Maintain satisfactory range condition. Develop grazing schedule to ensure better control of livestock. Maintain or improve riparian habitat at all spring sources.

Springdale #2: Maintain current range condition. Manage for current burro numbers. Maintain or improve riparian habitat at spring sources.

White Sage: Maintain current range condition. Manage for current numbers of wild horses.

White Wolf: Improve livestock distribution to more evenly utilize the vegetation resource. Maintain current range condition.

Yellow Hills: Maintain current range condition.

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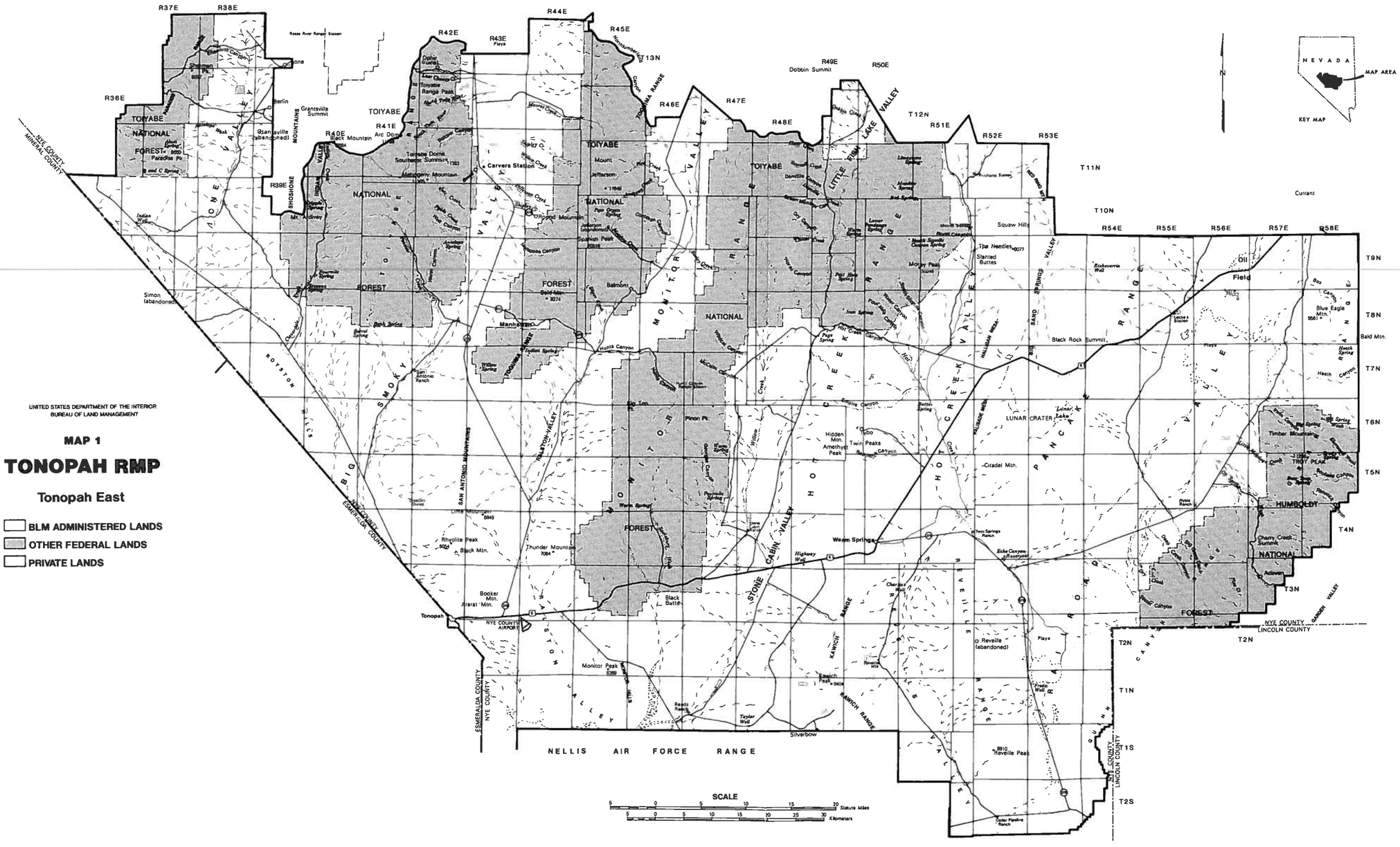
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

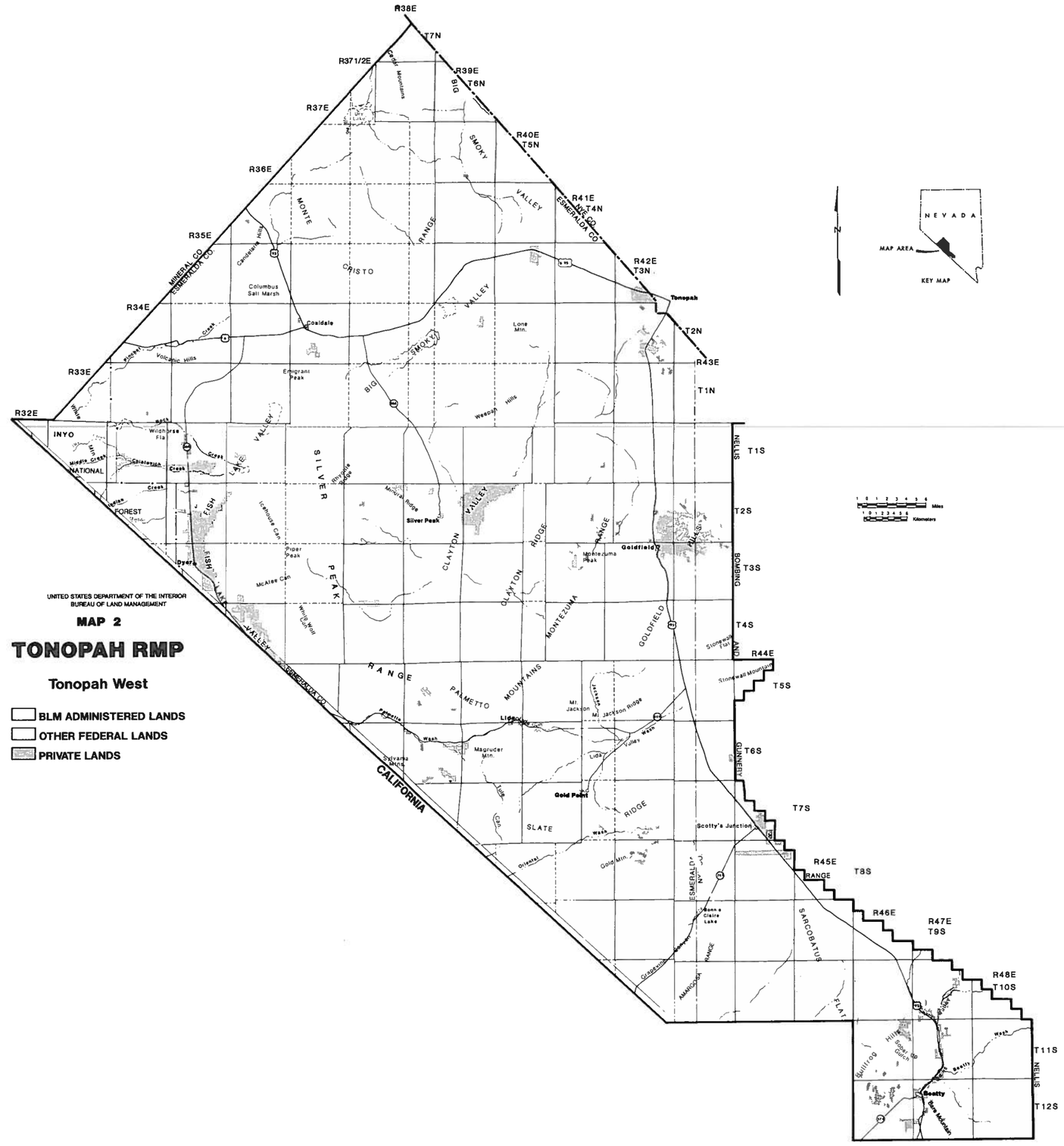
MAP 1

TONOPAH RMP

Tonopah East

- BLM ADMINISTERED LANDS
- OTHER FEDERAL LANDS
- PRIVATE LANDS





UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MAP 2

TONOPAH RMP

Tonopah West

- BLM ADMINISTERED LANDS
- OTHER FEDERAL LANDS
- PRIVATE LANDS

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MAP 3

TONOPAH RMP

Tonopah East

- BLM ADMINISTERED LANDS
- OTHER FEDERAL LANDS
- PRIVATE LANDS

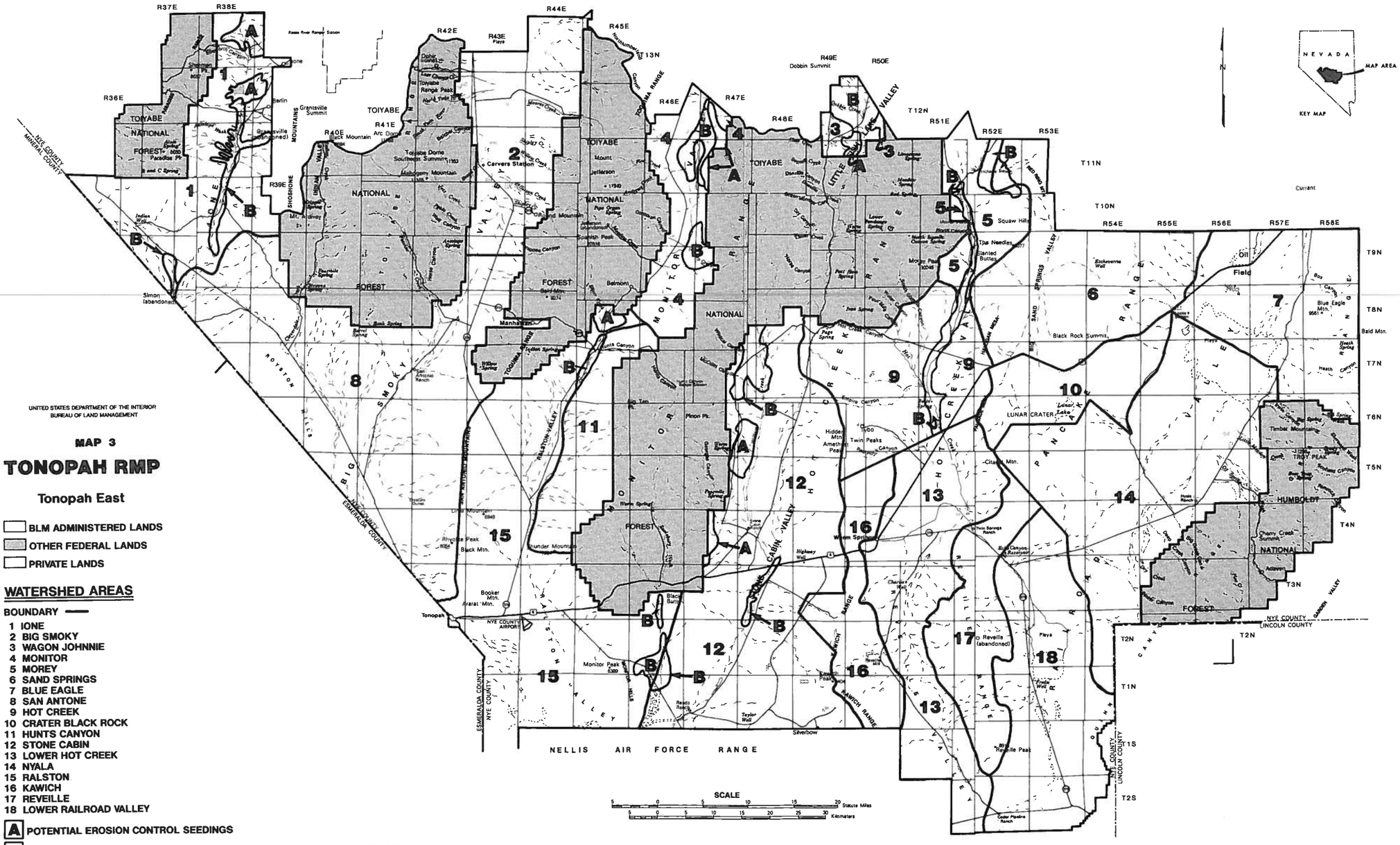
WATERSHED AREAS

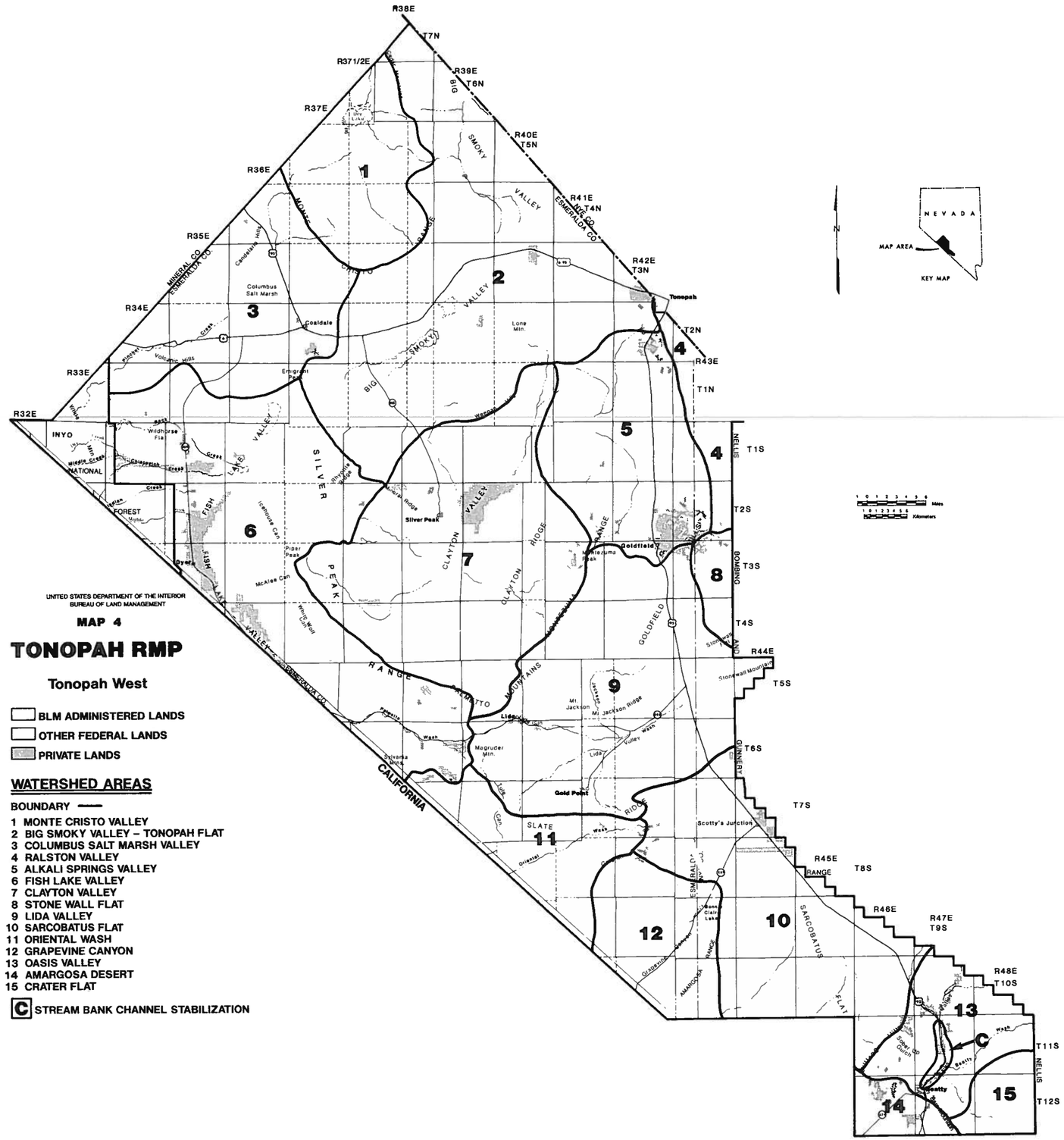
BOUNDARY

1 IONE
2 BIG SMOKY
3 WAGON JOHNNIE
4 MONITOR
5 MOREY
6 SAND SPRINGS
7 BLUE EAGLE
8 SAN ANTONE
9 HOT CREEK
10 CRATER BLACK ROCK
11 HUNTS CANYON
12 STONE CABIN
13 LOWER HOT CREEK
14 NYALA
15 RALSTON
16 KAWICH
17 REVEILLE
18 LOWER RAILROAD VALLEY

A POTENTIAL EROSION CONTROL SEEDINGS

B POTENTIAL EROSION CONTROL SEEDINGS AND STREAM BANK CHANNEL STABILIZATION





UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MAP 4

TONOPAH RMP

Tonopah West

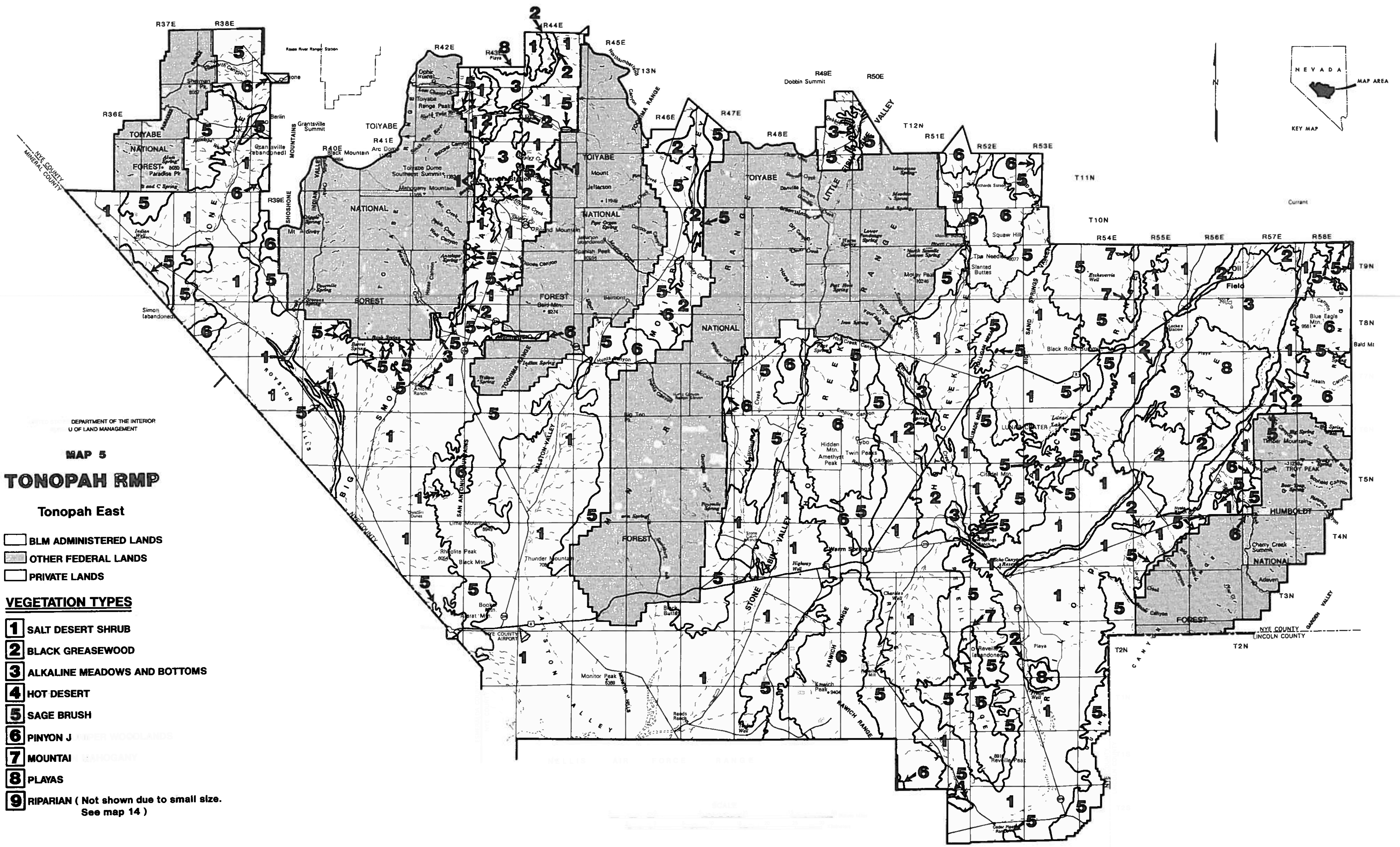
- BLM ADMINISTERED LANDS
- OTHER FEDERAL LANDS
- PRIVATE LANDS

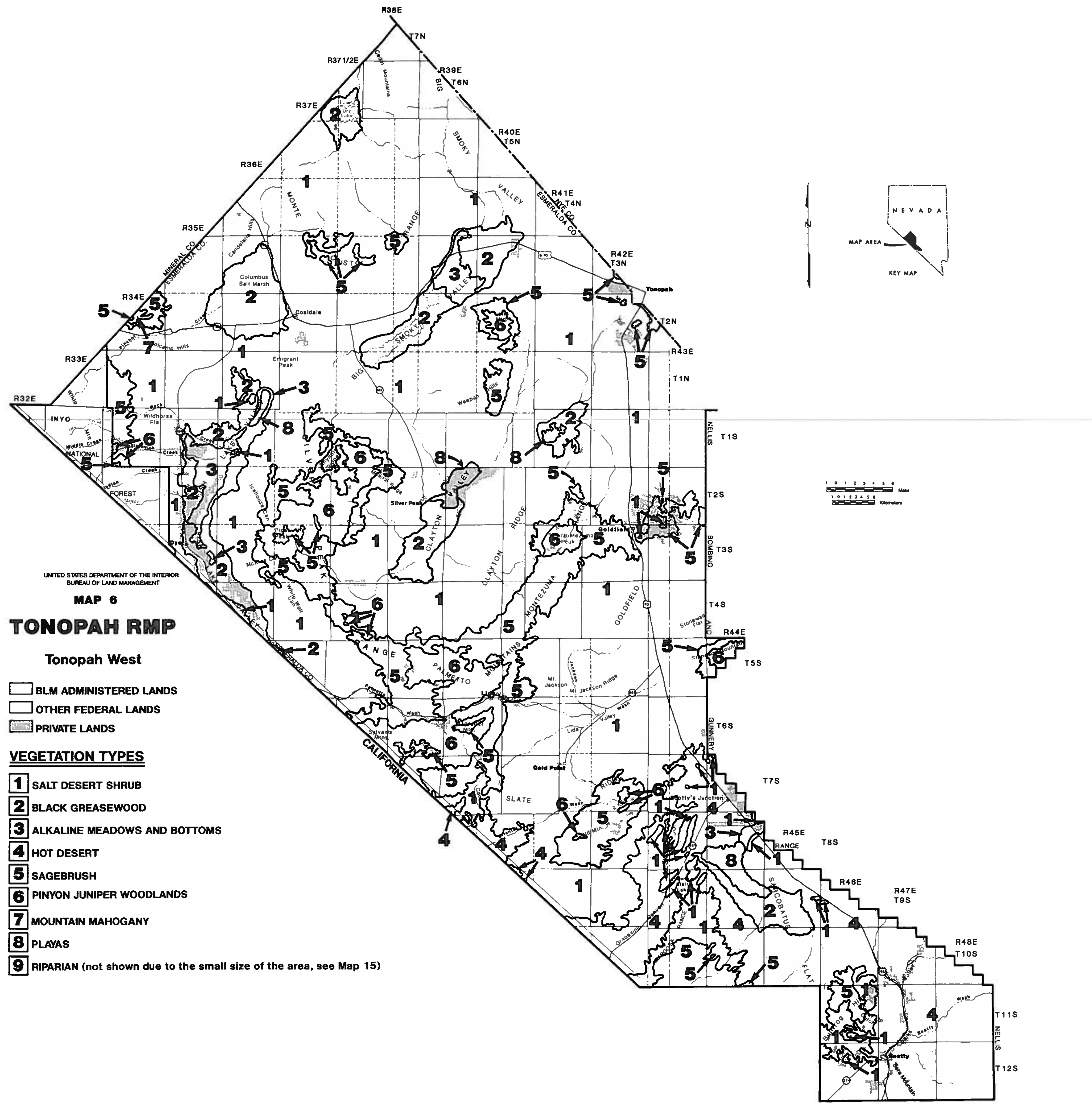
WATERSHED AREAS

BOUNDARY ——

1 MONTE CRISTO VALLEY
2 BIG SMOKY VALLEY – TONOPAH FLAT
3 COLUMBUS SALT MARSH VALLEY
4 RALSTON VALLEY
5 ALKALI SPRINGS VALLEY
6 FISH LAKE VALLEY
7 CLAYTON VALLEY
8 STONE WALL FLAT
9 LIDA VALLEY
10 SARCOBATUS FLAT
11 ORIENTAL WASH
12 GRAPEVINE CANYON
13 OASIS VALLEY
14 AMARGOSA DESERT
15 CRATER FLAT

C STREAM BANK CHANNEL STABILIZATION


DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
U OF LAND MANAGEMENT
MAP 5
TONOPAH RMP
Tonopah East
BLM ADMINISTERED LANDS
OTHER FEDERAL LANDS
PRIVATE LANDS
VEGETATION TYPES
1 SALT DESERT SHRUB
2 BLACK GREASEWOOD
3 ALKALINE MEADOWS AND BOTTOMS
4 HOT DESERT
5 SAGE BRUSH
6 PINYON J
7 MOUNTAI
8 PLAYAS
9 RIPARIAN (Not shown due to small size.
See map 14)
NEVADA
MAP AREA
KEY MAP
NYE COUNTY
MINERAL COUNTY
NYE COUNTY
LINCOLN COUNTY
TOIYABE
NATIONAL
FOREST
HUMBOLDT
NATIONAL
FOREST



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MAP 6

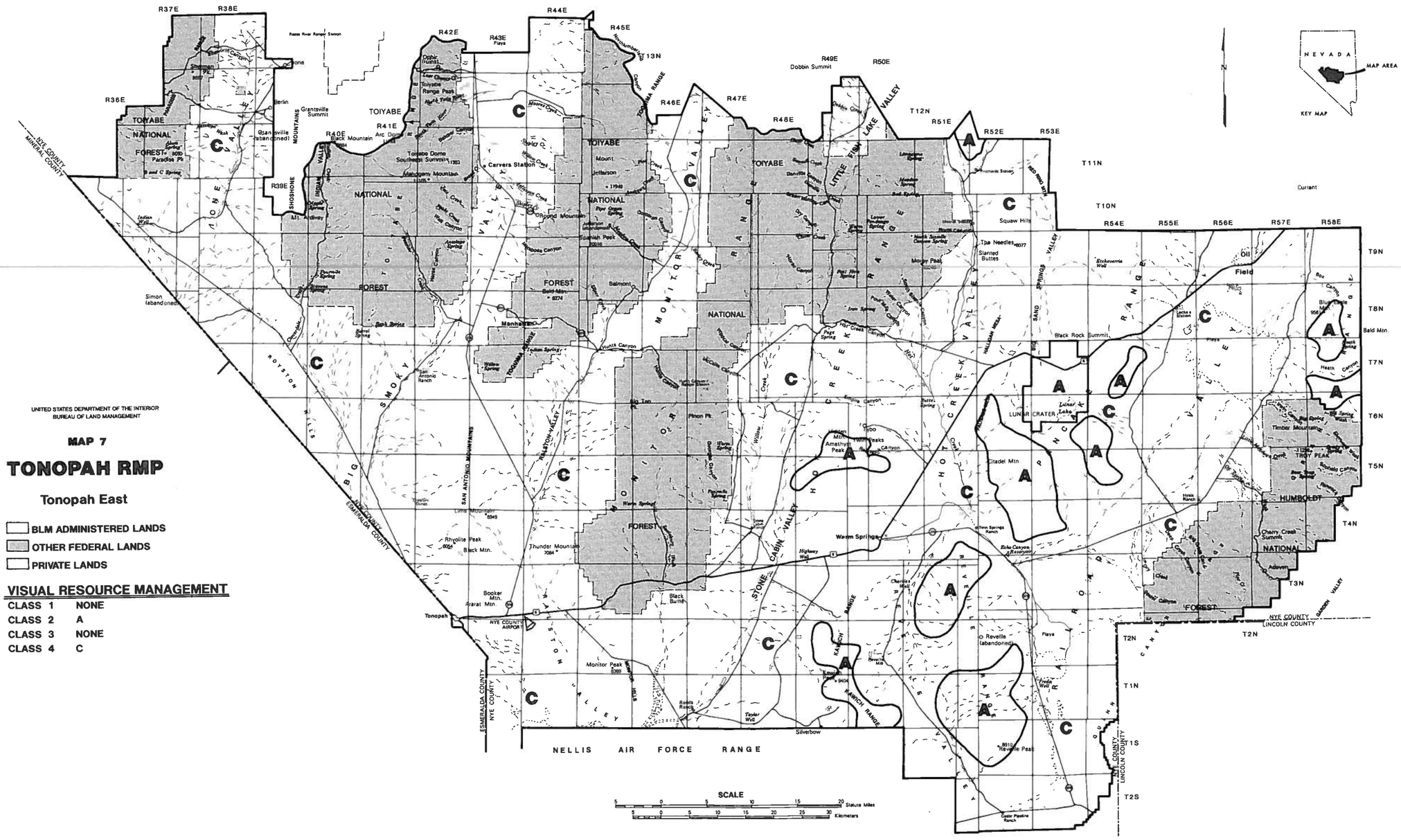
TONOPAH RMP

Tonopah West

- BLM ADMINISTERED LANDS
- OTHER FEDERAL LANDS
- PRIVATE LANDS

VEGETATION TYPES

1 SALT DESERT SHRUB
2 BLACK GREASEWOOD
3 ALKALINE MEADOWS AND BOTTOMS
4 HOT DESERT
5 SAGEBRUSH
6 PINYON JUNIPER WOODLANDS
7 MOUNTAIN MAHOGANY
8 PLAYAS
9 RIPARIAN (not shown due to the small size of the area, see Map 15)



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MAP 7

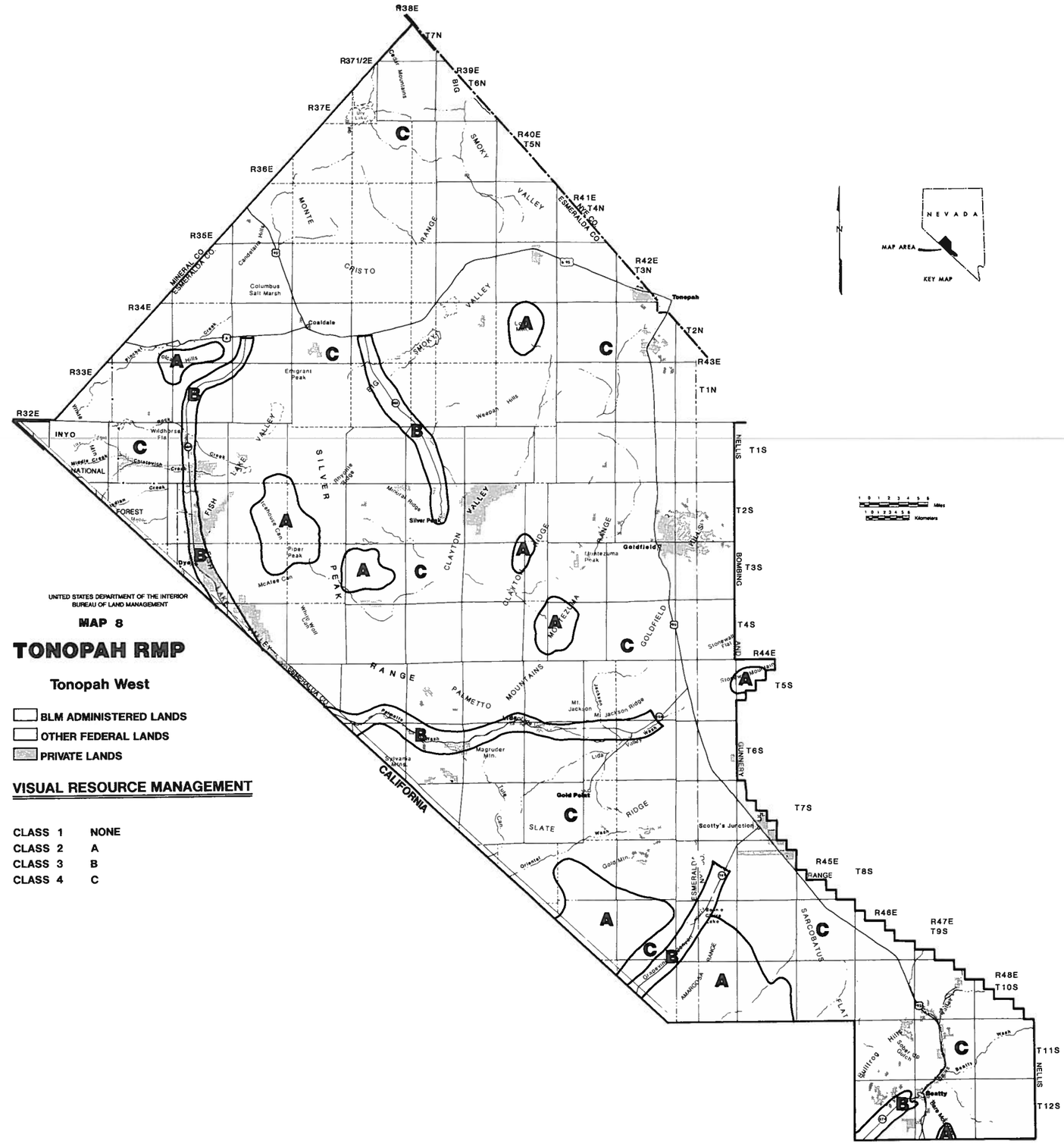
TONOPAH RMP

Tonopah East

- BLM ADMINISTERED LANDS
- OTHER FEDERAL LANDS
- PRIVATE LANDS

VISUAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

CLASS 1	NONE
CLASS 2	A
CLASS 3	NONE
CLASS 4	C



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MAP 8

TONOPAH RMP

Tonopah West

- BLM ADMINISTERED LANDS
- OTHER FEDERAL LANDS
- PRIVATE LANDS

VISUAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

CLASS 1	NONE
CLASS 2	A
CLASS 3	B
CLASS 4	C

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MAP 9

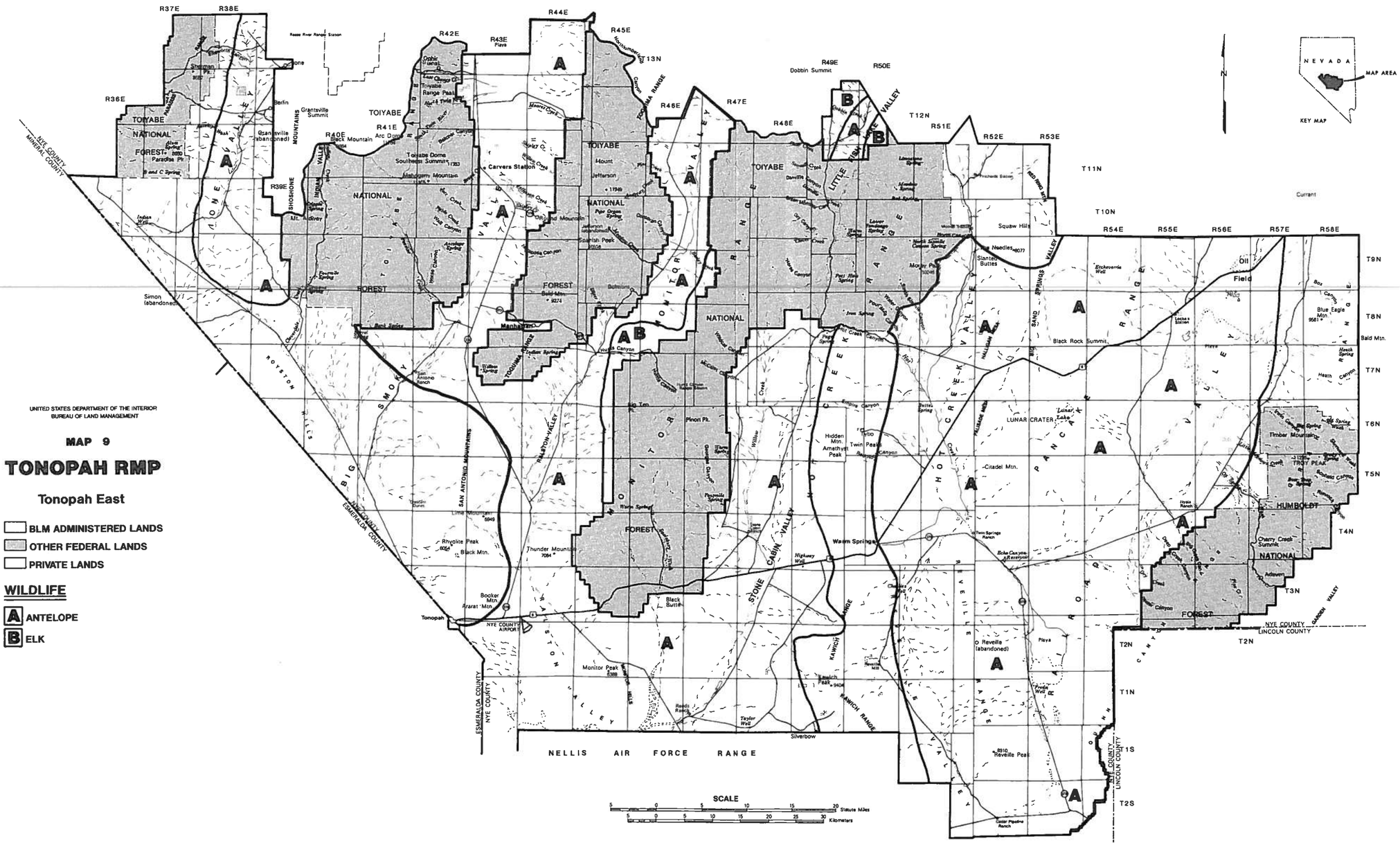
TONOPAH RMP

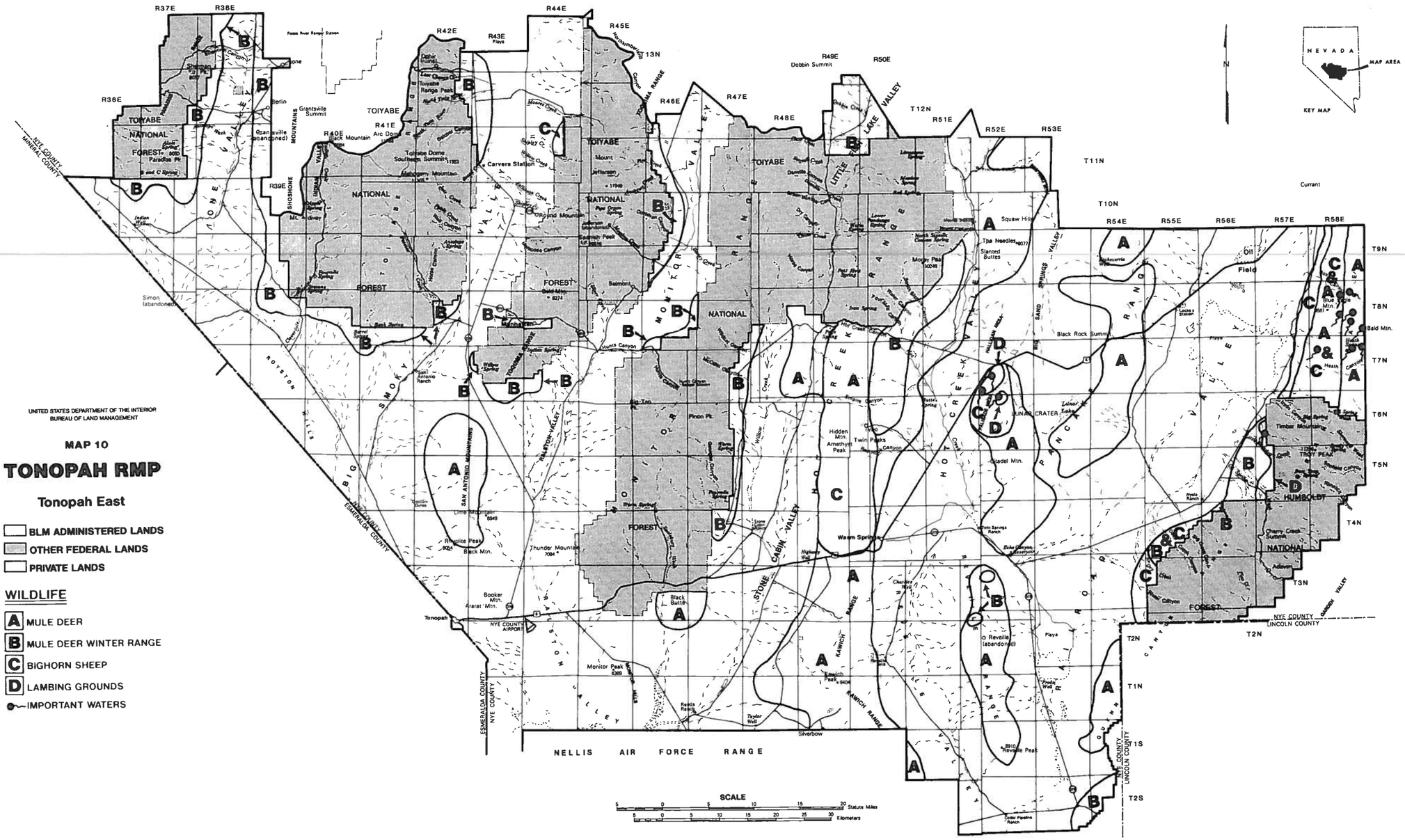
Tonopah East

- BLM ADMINISTERED LANDS
- OTHER FEDERAL LANDS
- PRIVATE LANDS

WILDLIFE

- A ANTELOPE
- B ELK





UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MAP 10

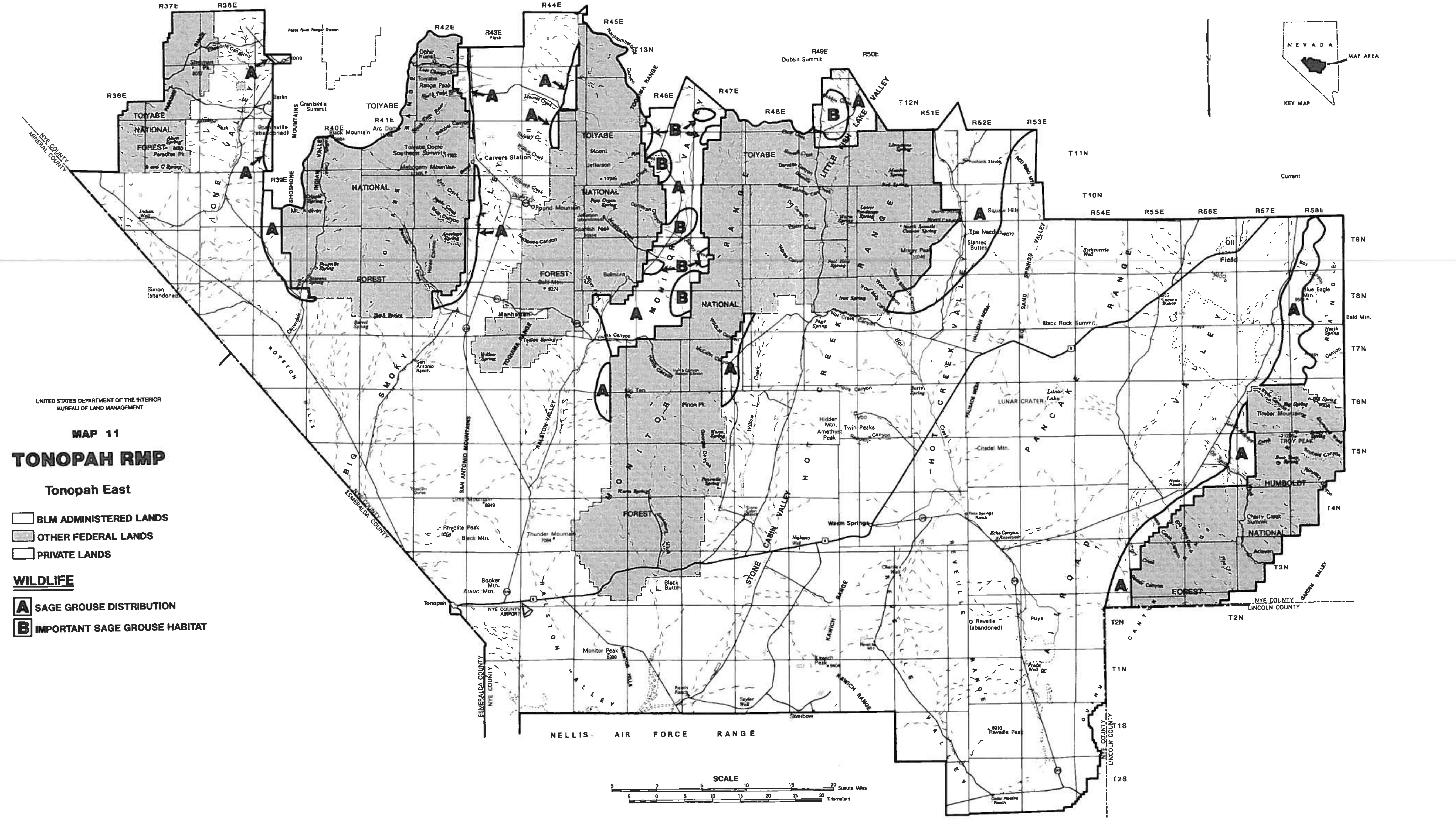
TONOPAH RMP

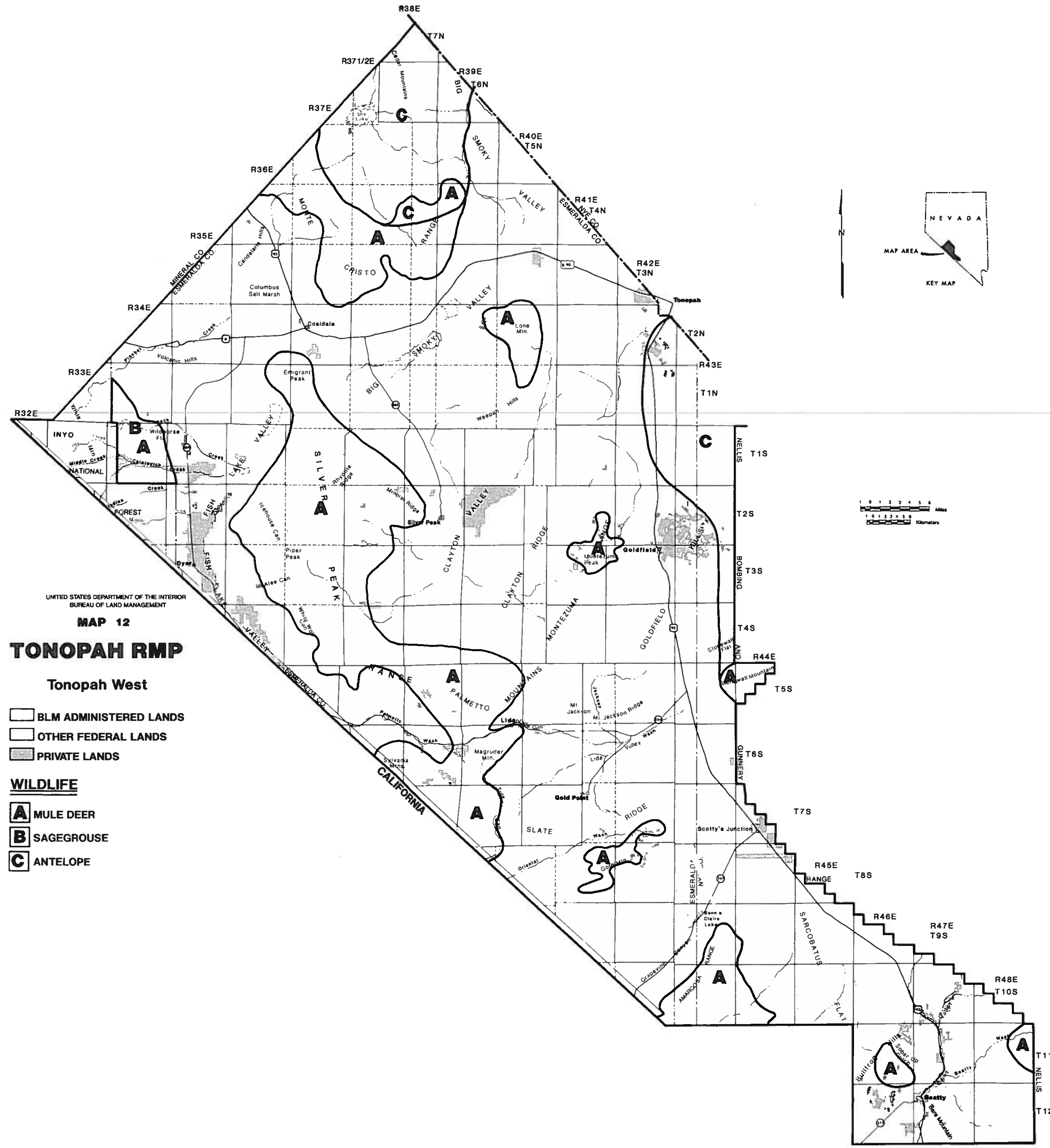
Tonopah East

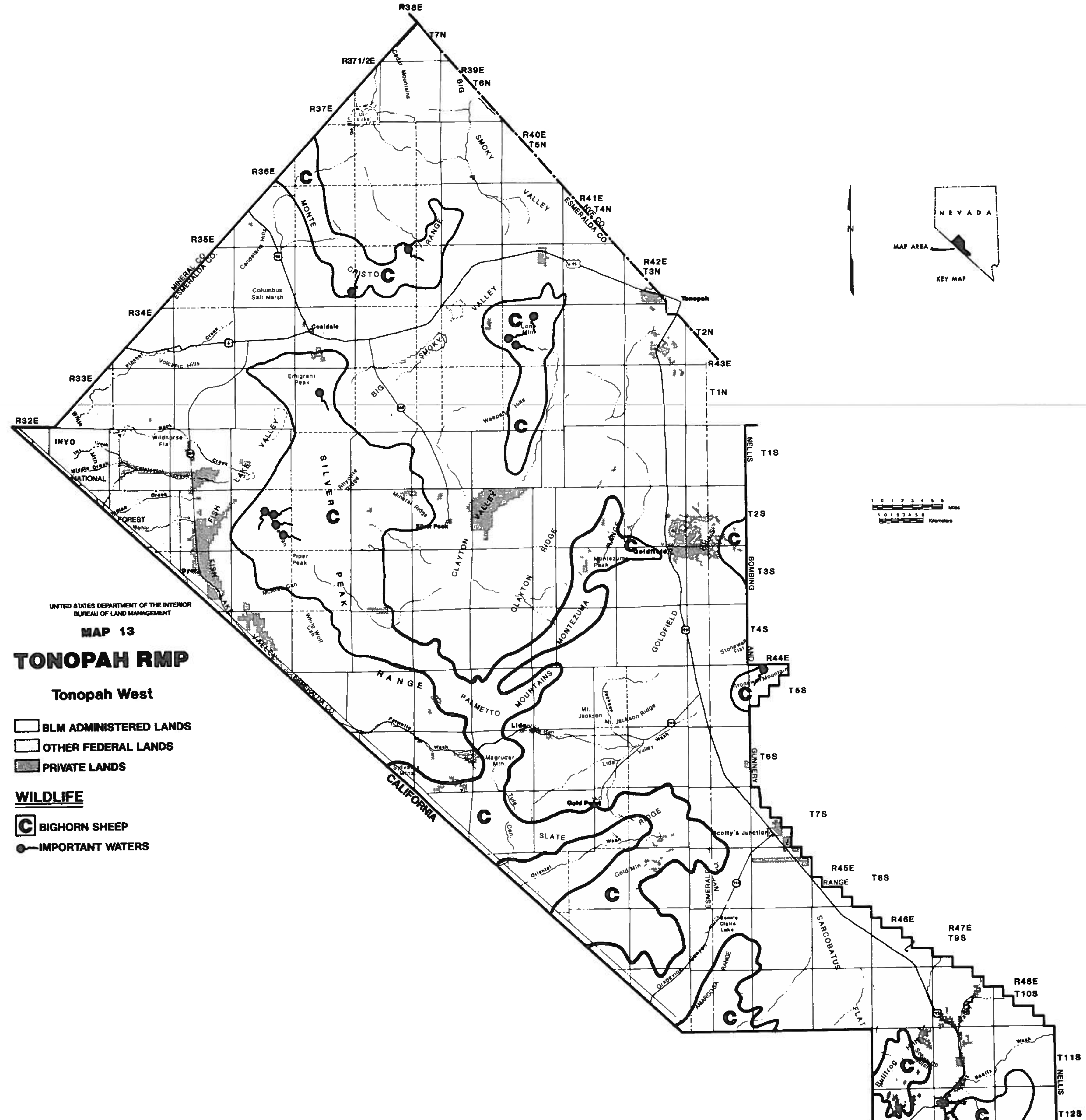
- BLM ADMINISTERED LANDS
- OTHER FEDERAL LANDS
- PRIVATE LANDS

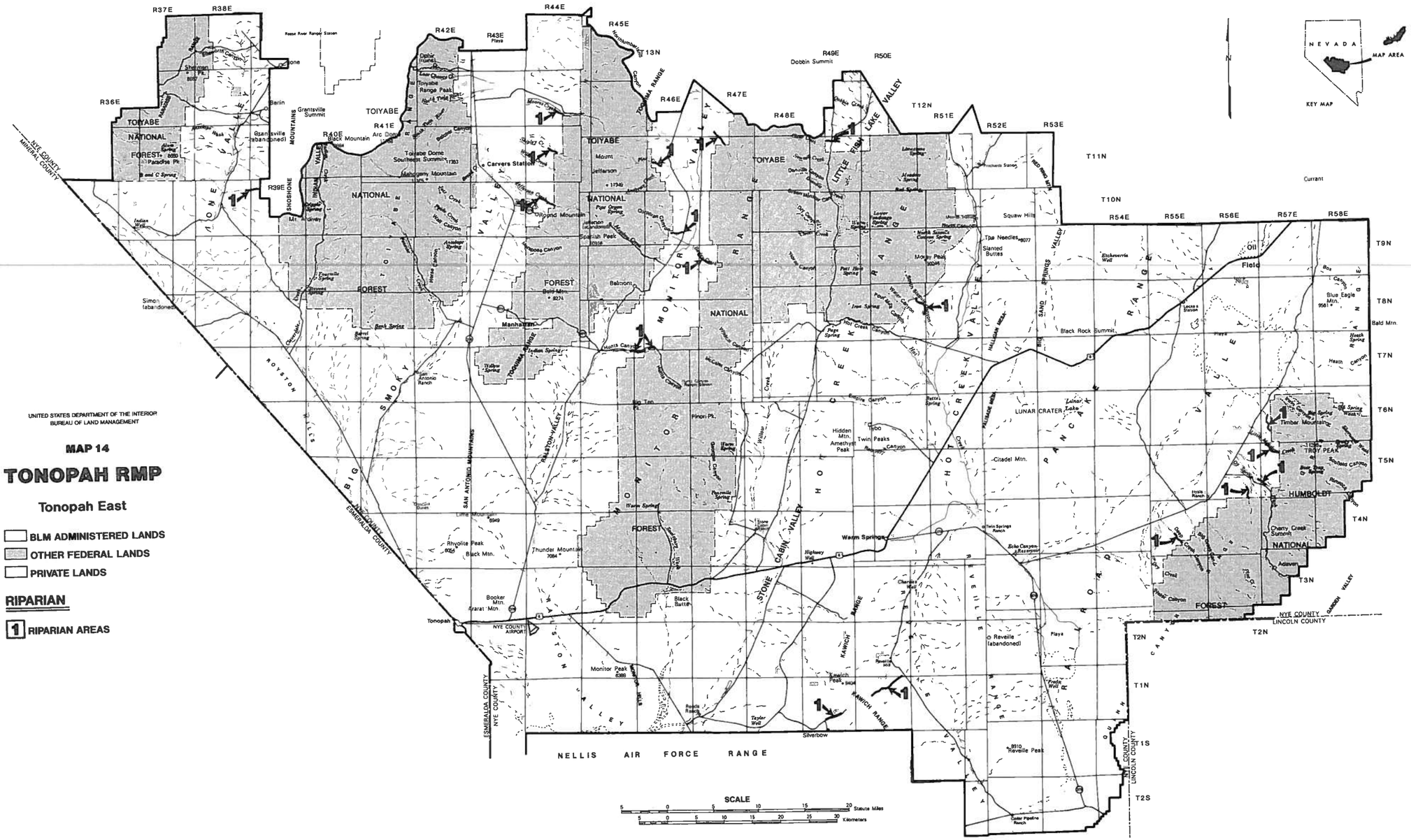
WILDLIFE

- A MULE DEER
- B MULE DEER WINTER RANGE
- C BIGHORN SHEEP
- D LAMBING GROUNDS
- IMPORTANT WATERS


UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
MAP 11
TONOPAH RMP
Tonopah East
BLM ADMINISTERED LANDS
OTHER FEDERAL LANDS
PRIVATE LANDS
WILDLIFE
A SAGE GROUSE DISTRIBUTION
B IMPORTANT SAGE GROUSE HABITAT
NEVADA
MAP AREA
KEY MAP
N
SCALE
Statute Miles
Kilometers
R36E
R37E
R38E
R39E
R40E
R41E
R42E
R43E
R44E
R45E
R46E
R47E
R48E
R49E
R50E
R51E
R52E
R53E
R54E
R55E
R56E
R57E
R58E
T13N
T12N
T11N
T10N
T9N
T8N
T7N
T6N
T5N
T4N
T3N
T2N
T1N
T1S
T2S
NYE COUNTY
MINERAL COUNTY
ESMERALDA COUNTY
LINCOLN COUNTY
TOIYABE NATIONAL FOREST
HUMBOLDT NATIONAL FOREST
TOIYABE RANGE
TOQUIMA RANGE
MONITOR RANGE
SHOSHONE MOUNTAINS
SAN ANTONIO MOUNTAINS
IONE VALLEY
BIG SMOKY VALLEY
RALSTON VALLEY
MONITOR VALLEY
LITTLE FISH LAKE VALLEY
HOT CREEK VALLEY
STONE CABIN VALLEY
HOT CREEK RANGE
PANCAKE RANGE
RAILROAD VALLEY
REVEILLE RANGE
REVEILLE VALLEY
KAWICH RANGE
GARDEN VALLEY
NELLIS AIR FORCE RANGE
Ione
Berlin
Grantsville Summit
Grantsville (abandoned)
Reese River Ranger Station
Mt. Airdivey
Black Mountain
Arc Dome
Toiyabe Range Peak
Toiyabe Dome Southeast Summit
Mahogany Mountain
Carvers Station
Round Mountain
Manhattan
Belmont
Mount Jefferson
Spanish Peak
Bald Mtn.
Dobbin Summit
Simon (abandoned)
San Antonio Ranch
Big Ten Pk.
Pinon Pk.
Hidden Mtn.
Amethyst Peak
Twin Peaks
Tybo
Squaw Hills
The Needles
Slanted Buttes
Mosey Peak
Black Rock Summit
Oil Field
Currant
Blue Eagle Mtn.
Lunar Crater
Citadel Mtn.
Timber Mountain
Troy Peak
Cherry Creek Summit
Adaven
Warm Springs
Rhyolite Peak
Black Mtn.
Lime Mountain
Thunder Mountain
Booker Mtn.
Ararat Mtn.
Tonopah
NYE COUNTY AIRPORT
Black Butte
Monitor Peak
Kawich Peak
Reveille (abandoned)
Reveille Peak
Silverbow
Playa


UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
MAP 12
TONOPAH RMP
Tonopah West
BLM ADMINISTERED LANDS
OTHER FEDERAL LANDS
PRIVATE LANDS
WILDLIFE
A MULE DEER
B SAGEGROUSE
C ANTELOPE
NEVADA
MAP AREA
KEY MAP
N
Miles
Kilometers
R32E
R33E
R34E
R35E
R36E
R37E
R371/2E
R38E
R39E
R40E
R41E
R42E
R43E
R44E
R45E
R46E
R47E
R48E
T7N
T6N
T5N
T4N
T3N
T2N
T1N
T1S
T2S
T3S
T4S
T5S
T6S
T7S
T8S
T9S
T10S
T11S
T12S
MINERAL CO.
ESMERALDA CO.
NYE CO.
CALIFORNIA
NELLIS
BOMBING
AND
GUNNERY
RANGE
INYO
NATIONAL
FOREST
Tonopah
Goldfield
Silver Peak
Coaldale
Dyer
Lida
Gold Point
Scotty's Junction
Beatty
Columbus
Salt Marsh
Lone
Mtn.
Emigrant
Peak
Piper
Peak
Magruder
Mtn.
Montezuma
Peak
Mt.
Jackson
BIG SMOKY VALLEY
MONTE CRISTO RANGE
SILVER PEAK RANGE
CLAYTON VALLEY
CLAYTON RIDGE
MONTEZUMA RANGE
GOLDFIELD HILLS
FISH LAKE VALLEY
PALMETTO MOUNTAINS
SLATE RIDGE
SARCOBATUS FLAT
AMARGOSA RANGE
Weepah Hills
Volcanic Hills
Candelaria Hills
Cedar Mountains
Rhyolite Ridge
Mineral Ridge
Icehouse Can
McAfee Can
Sylvania Mtns.
Mt. Jackson Ridge
Stonewall Flat
Stonewall Mountain
Bonnie Claire Lake
Grapevine Canyon
Bullfrog Hills
Sober Up Gulch
Bare Mountain
A
B
C


UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
MAP 13
TONOPAH RMP
Tonopah West
BLM ADMINISTERED LANDS
OTHER FEDERAL LANDS
PRIVATE LANDS
WILDLIFE
BIGHORN SHEEP
IMPORTANT WATERS
NEVADA
MAP AREA
KEY MAP
N
Miles
Kilometers
R32E
R33E
R34E
R35E
R36E
R37E
R371/2E
R38E
T7N
R39E
T6N
R40E
T5N
R41E
T4N
R42E
T3N
T2N
R43E
T1N
T1S
T2S
T3S
T4S
R44E
T5S
T6S
T7S
R45E
T8S
R46E
R47E
T9S
R48E
T10S
T11S
T12S
MINERAL CO.
ESMERALDA CO.
NYE CO.
ESMERALDA CO.
INYO
NATIONAL
FOREST
CALIFORNIA
NELLIS
BOMBING
AND
GUNNERY
RANGE
Tonopah
Goldfield
Coaldale
Silver Peak
Lida
Gold Point
Scotty's Junction
Dyer
Columbus Salt Marsh
Candelaria Hills
Volcanic Hills
Wildhorse Flat
Emigrant Peak
Piper Peak
Rhyolite Ridge
Mineral Ridge
Weepah Hills
Montezuma Peak
Magruder Mtn.
Mt. Jackson
Mt. Jackson Ridge
Stonewall Flat
Stonewall Mountain
Bonnie Claire Lake
Cedar Mountains
MONTE CRISTO RANGE
BIG SMOKY VALLEY
FISH LAKE VALLEY
SILVER PEAK RANGE
CLAYTON VALLEY
CLAYTON RIDGE
MONTEZUMA RANGE
PALMETTO MOUNTAINS
GOLDFIELD
SLATE RIDGE
Gold Mtn.
Oriental Wash
Grapevine Canyon
AMARGOSA RANGE
SARCOBATUS FLAT
Bullfrog Hills
Beatty
Bare Mountain
C



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MAP 14

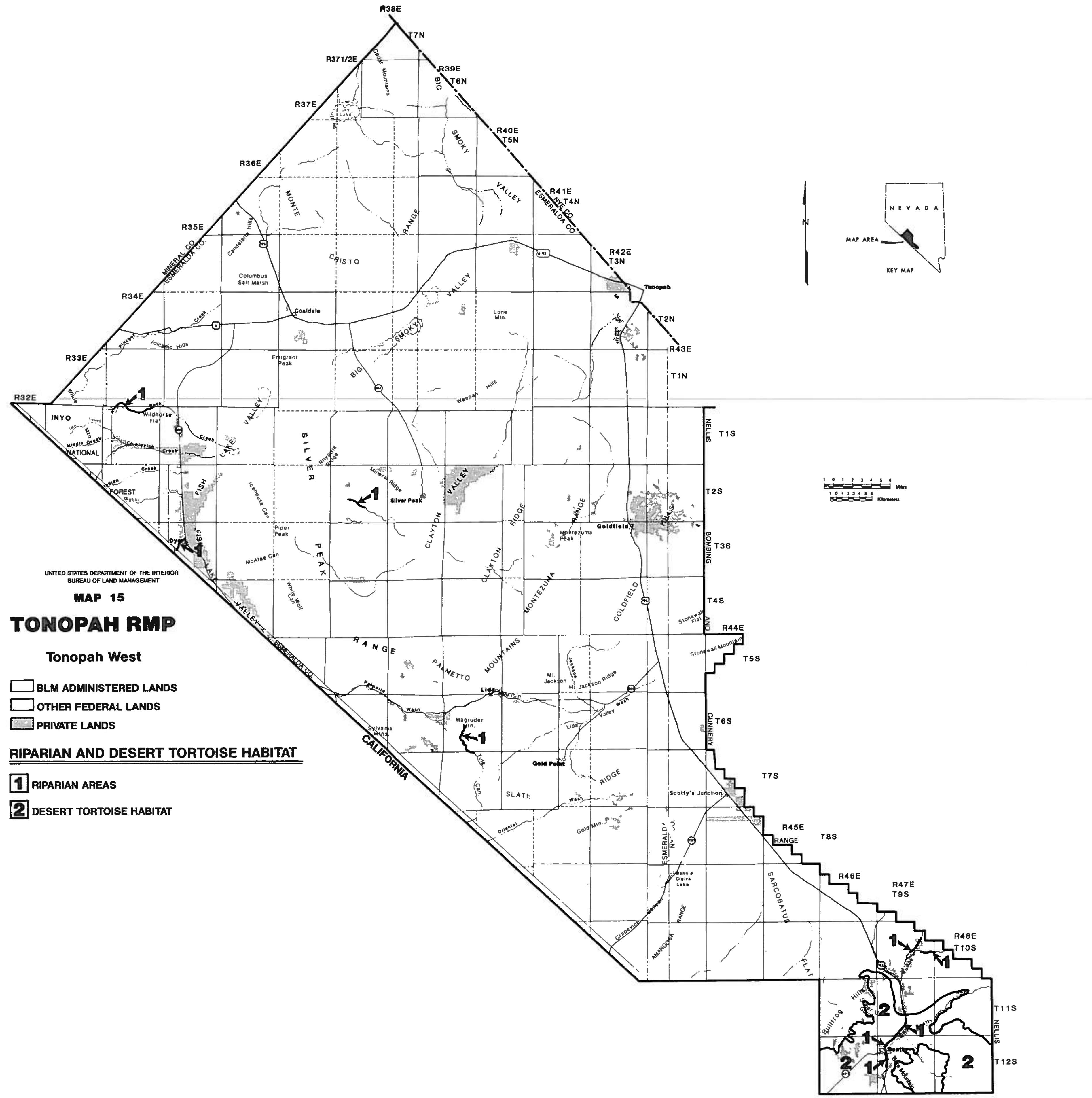
TONOPAH RMP

Tonopah East

- BLM ADMINISTERED LANDS
- OTHER FEDERAL LANDS
- PRIVATE LANDS

RIPARIAN

- 1 RIPARIAN AREAS



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MAP 15

TONOPAH RMP

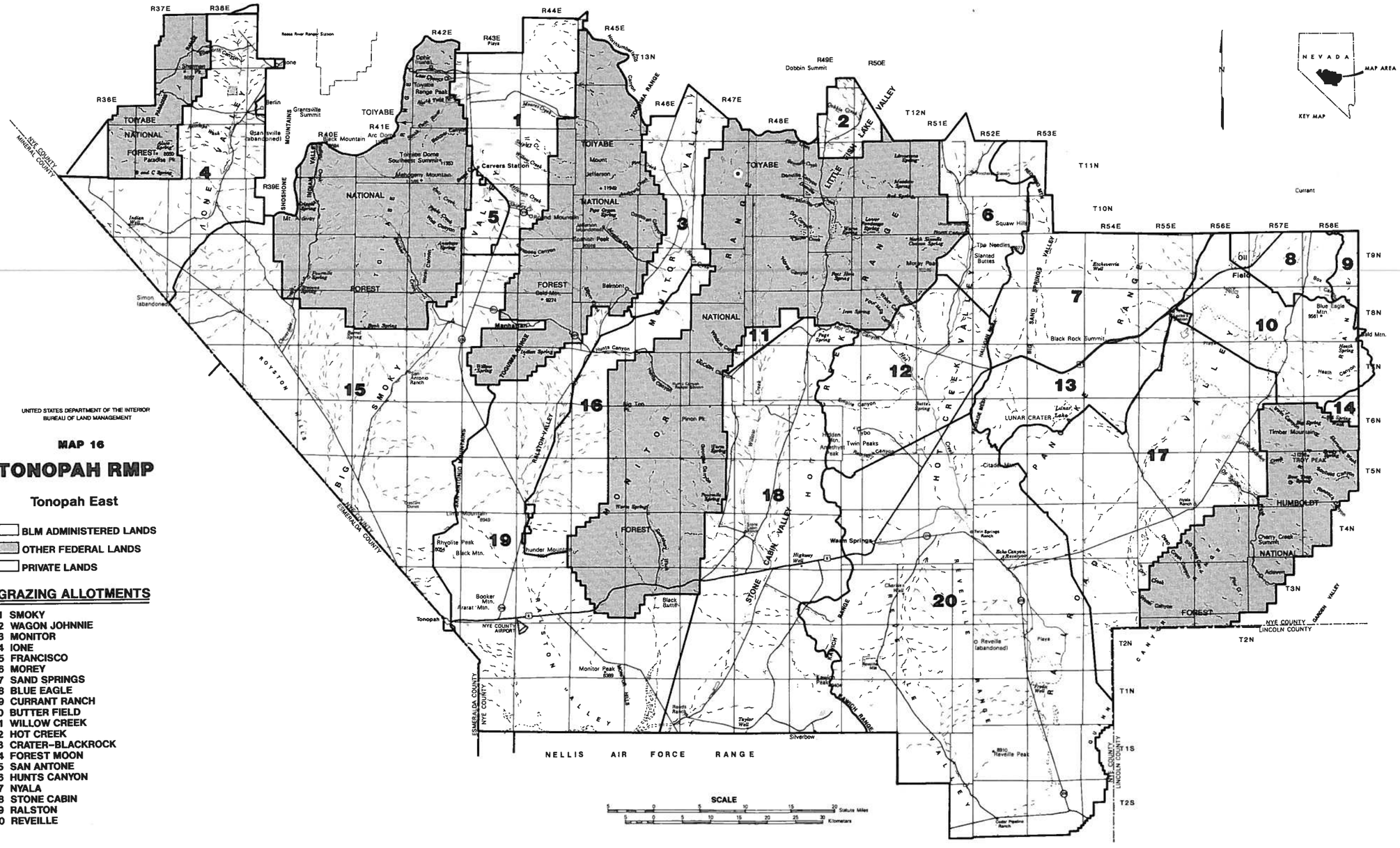
Tonopah West

- BLM ADMINISTERED LANDS
- OTHER FEDERAL LANDS
- PRIVATE LANDS

RIPARIAN AND DESERT TORTOISE HABITAT

1 RIPARIAN AREAS

2 DESERT TORTOISE HABITAT



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MAP 16

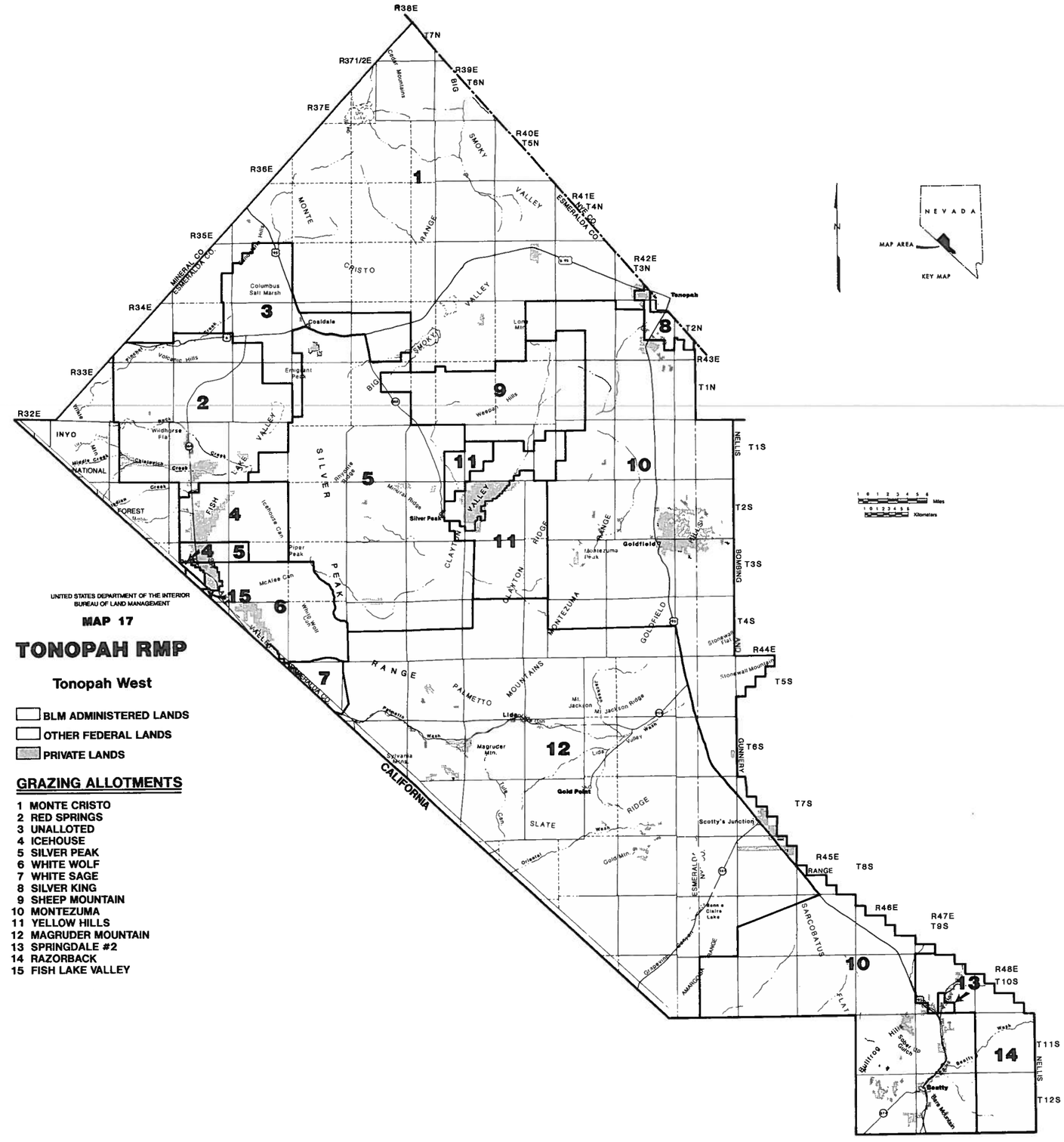
TONOPAH RMP

Tonopah East

- BLM ADMINISTERED LANDS
- OTHER FEDERAL LANDS
- PRIVATE LANDS

GRAZING ALLOTMENTS

1 SMOKY
2 WAGON JOHNNIE
3 MONITOR
4 IONE
5 FRANCISCO
6 MOREY
7 SAND SPRINGS
8 BLUE EAGLE
9 CURRANT RANCH
10 BUTTER FIELD
11 WILLOW CREEK
12 HOT CREEK
13 CRATER-BLACKROCK
14 FOREST MOON
15 SAN ANTONE
16 HUNTS CANYON
17 NYALA
18 STONE CABIN
19 RALSTON
20 REVEILLE



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MAP 17

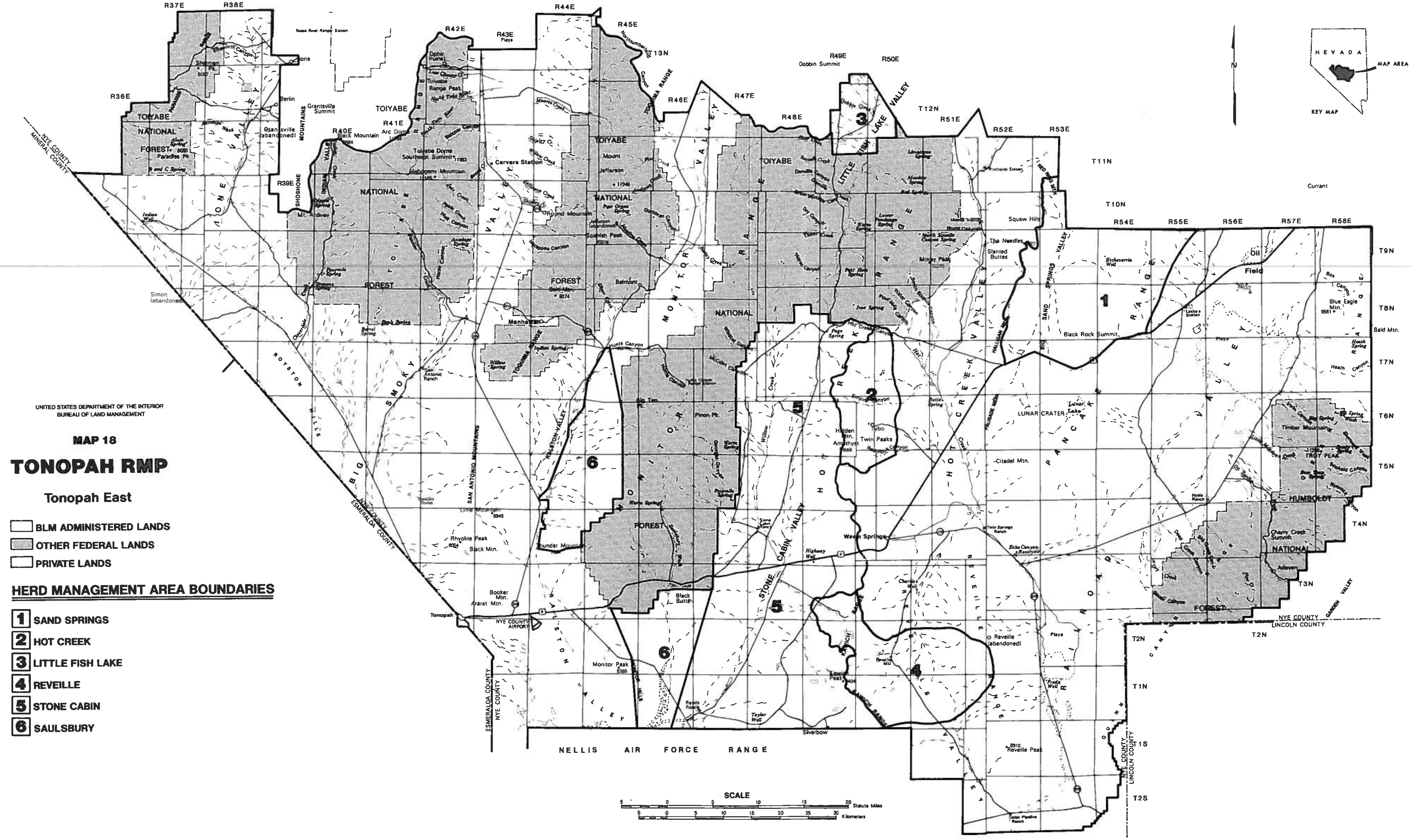
TONOPAH RMP

Tonopah West

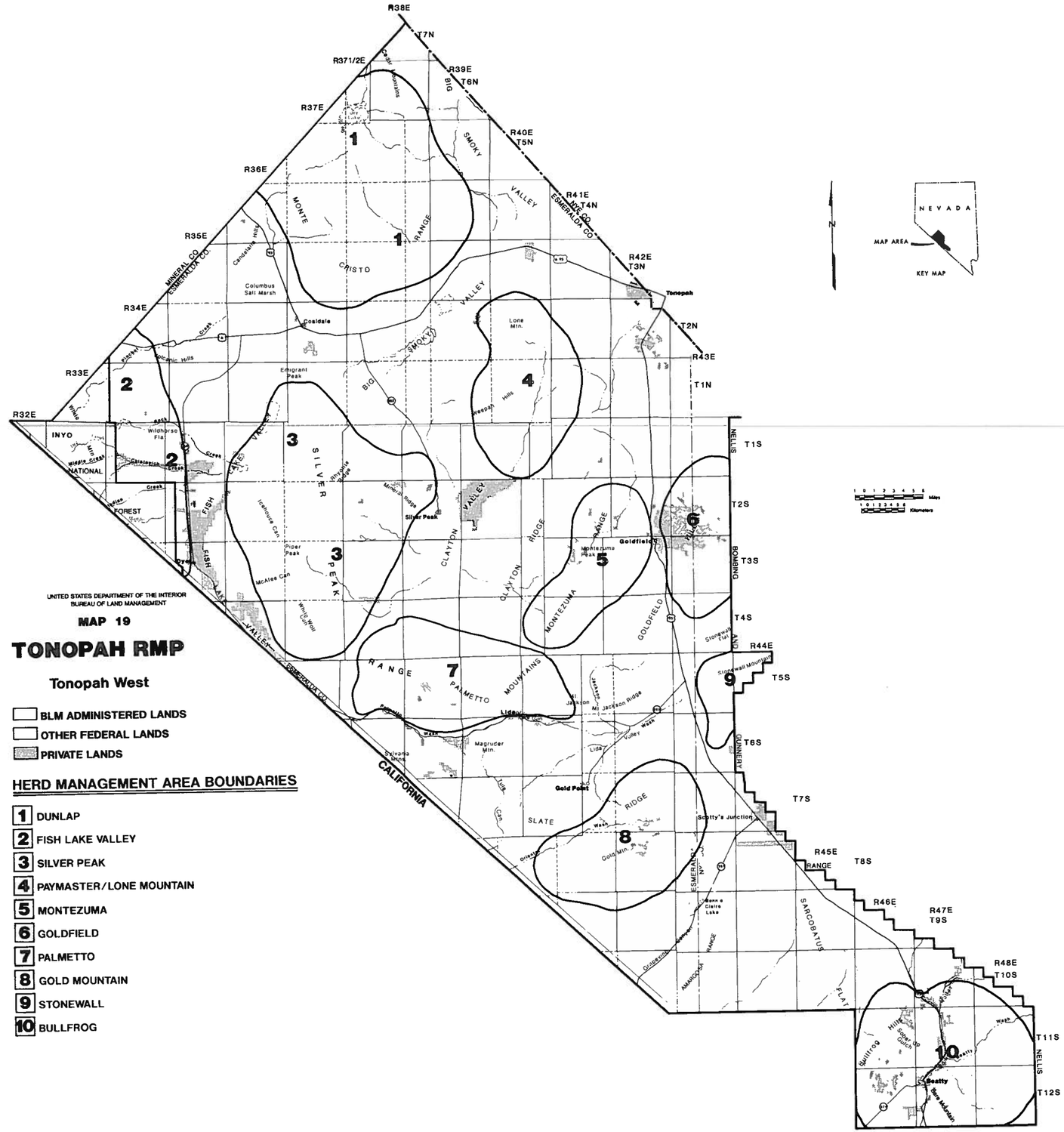
- BLM ADMINISTERED LANDS
- OTHER FEDERAL LANDS
- PRIVATE LANDS

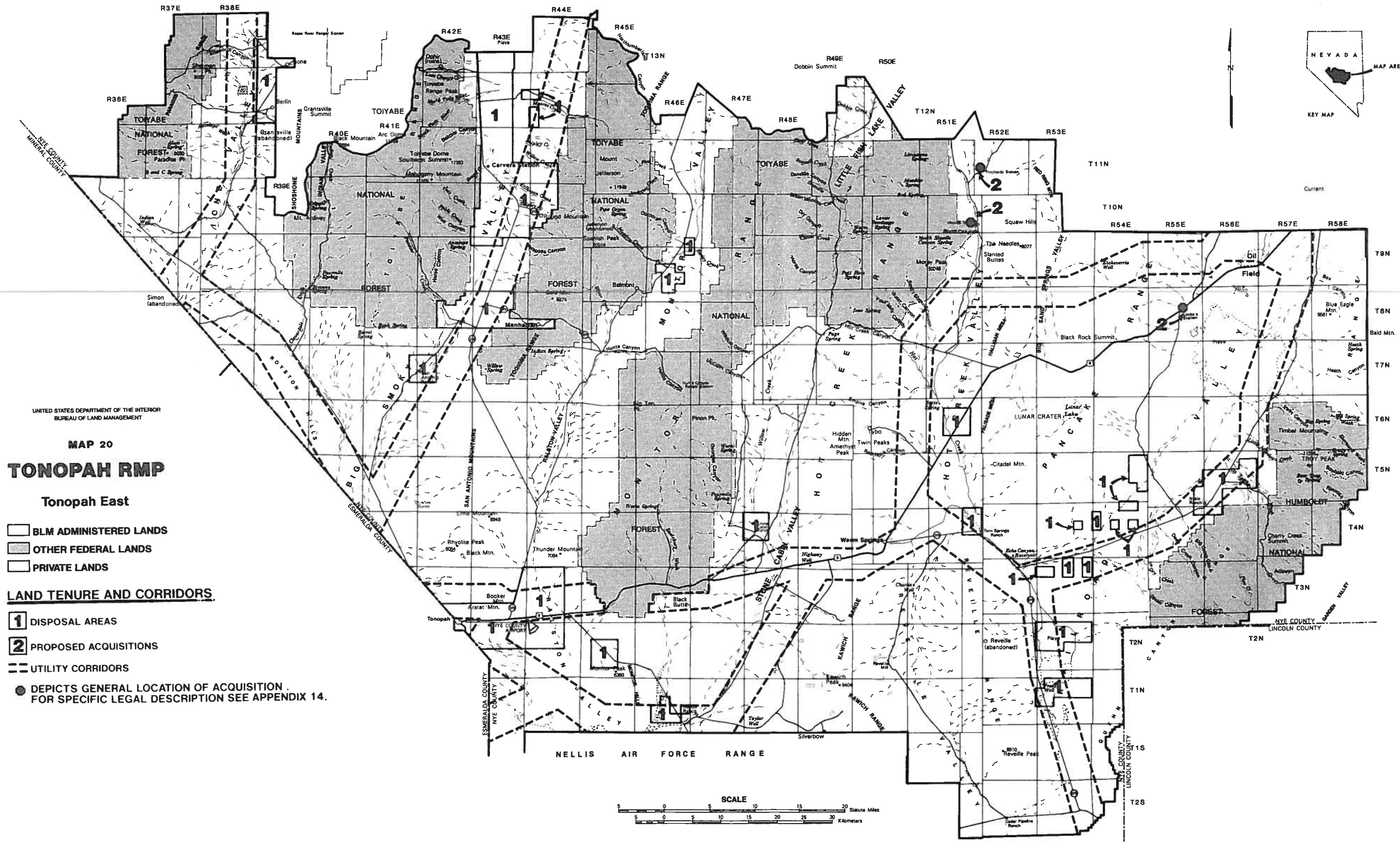
GRAZING ALLOTMENTS

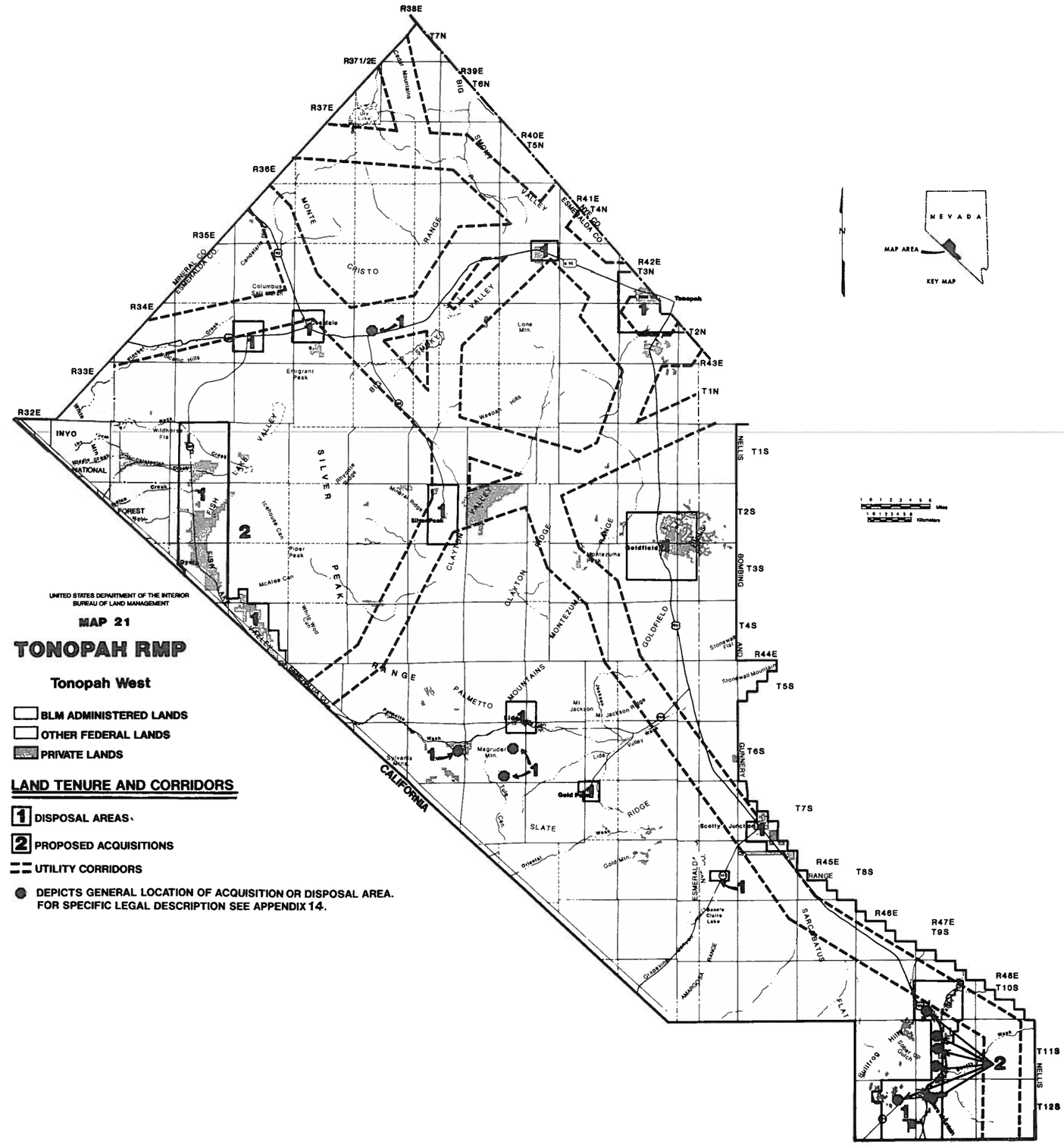
1 MONTE CRISTO
2 RED SPRINGS
3 UNALLOTED
4 ICEHOUSE
5 SILVER PEAK
6 WHITE WOLF
7 WHITE SAGE
8 SILVER KING
9 SHEEP MOUNTAIN
10 MONTEZUMA
11 YELLOW HILLS
12 MAGRUDER MOUNTAIN
13 SPRINGDALE #2
14 RAZORBACK
15 FISH LAKE VALLEY

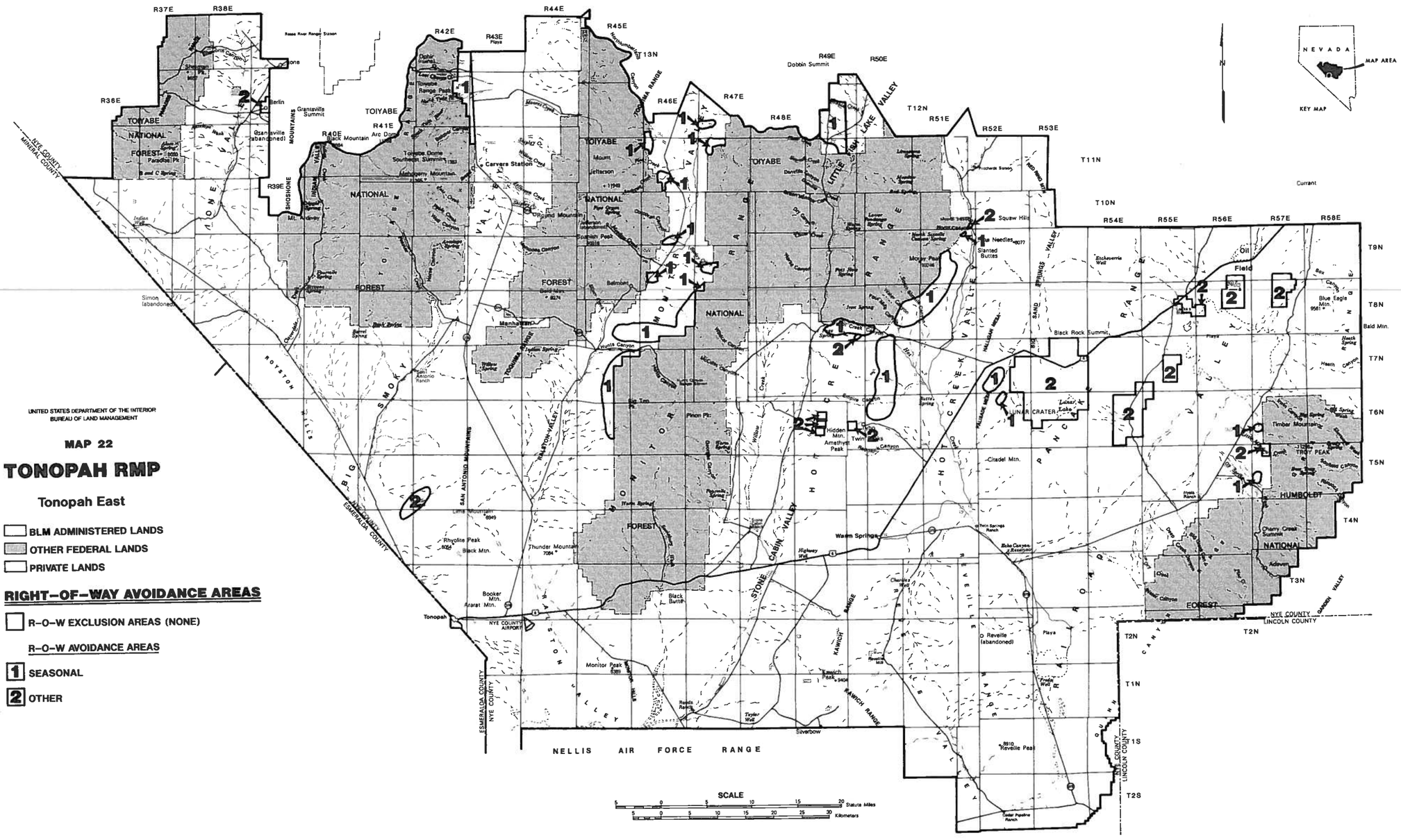


UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
MAP 18
TONOPAH RMP
Tonopah East
BLM ADMINISTERED LANDS
OTHER FEDERAL LANDS
PRIVATE LANDS
HERD MANAGEMENT AREA BOUNDARIES
1 SAND SPRINGS
2 HOT CREEK
3 LITTLE FISH LAKE
4 REVEILLE
5 STONE CABIN
6 SAULSBURY
NEVADA
MAP AREA
KEY MAP
N
SCALE
5 0 5 10 15 20 Statute Miles
5 0 5 10 15 20 25 30 Kilometers
R36E
R37E
R38E
R39E
R40E
R41E
R42E
R43E
R44E
R45E
R46E
R47E
R48E
R49E
R50E
R51E
R52E
R53E
R54E
R55E
R56E
R57E
R58E
T13N
T12N
T11N
T10N
T9N
T8N
T7N
T6N
T5N
T4N
T3N
T2N
T1N
T1S
T2S
NYE COUNTY
MINERAL COUNTY
ESMERALDA COUNTY
LINCOLN COUNTY
TOIYABE NATIONAL FOREST
HUMBOLDT NATIONAL FOREST
NELLIS AIR FORCE RANGE
Tonopah
NYE COUNTY AIRPORT
Ione
Berlin
Grantsville Summit
Grantsville (abandoned)
Simon (abandoned)
Carvers Station
Round Mountain
Manhattan
Belmont
Toiyabe Range Peak
Toiyabe Dome Southeast Summit
Mahogany Mountain
Black Mountain
Arc Dome
Mount Jefferson
Spanish Peak
Bald Mtn.
Shoshone Mountains
Toquima Range
Monitor Range
Big Smoky Valley
Ione Valley
Monitor Valley
Ralston Valley
Stone Cabin Valley
Hot Creek Valley
Little Fish Lake Valley
Sand Springs Valley
Railroad Valley
Reveille Valley
Hot Creek Range
Pancake Range
Reveille Range
Kawich Range
San Antonio Mountains
Royston Hills
Dobbin Summit
Squaw Hills
The Needles
Slanted Buttes
Black Rock Summit
Oil Field
Currant
Blue Eagle Mtn.
Lunar Crater
Lunar Lake
Citadel Mtn.
Tybo
Twin Peaks
Hidden Mtn.
Amethyst Peak
Warm Springs
Twin Springs Ranch
Reveille (abandoned)
Reveille Peak
Troy Peak
Timber Mountain
Cherry Creek Summit
Adaven
Rhyolite Peak
Black Mtn.
Booker Mtn.
Ararat Mtn.
Monitor Peak
Black Butte
Silverbow
Thunder Mountain
Lime Mountain
Hunts Canyon
San Antonio Ranch
Cedar Pipeline Ranch
Playa


UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
MAP 19
TONOPAH RMP
Tonopah West
BLM ADMINISTERED LANDS
OTHER FEDERAL LANDS
PRIVATE LANDS
HERD MANAGEMENT AREA BOUNDARIES
1 DUNLAP
2 FISH LAKE VALLEY
3 SILVER PEAK
4 PAYMASTER/LONE MOUNTAIN
5 MONTEZUMA
6 GOLDFIELD
7 PALMETTO
8 GOLD MOUNTAIN
9 STONEWALL
10 BULLFROG
NEVADA
MAP AREA
KEY MAP
CALIFORNIA
INYO
NATIONAL
FOREST
Tonopah
Goldfield
Beatty
Silver Peak
Gold Point
Scotty's Junction
Columbus Salt Marsh
Coaldale
Emigrant Peak
Lone Mtn.
Wildhorse Flat
Piper Peak
Montezuma Peak
Magruder Mtn.
Mt. Jackson
Stonewall Mountain
Bullfrog Hills
Sobeck Dutch
Bare Mountain
Miles
Kilometers


UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
MAP 20
TONOPAH RMP
Tonopah East
BLM ADMINISTERED LANDS
OTHER FEDERAL LANDS
PRIVATE LANDS
LAND TENURE AND CORRIDORS
1 DISPOSAL AREAS
2 PROPOSED ACQUISITIONS
UTILITY CORRIDORS
DEPICTS GENERAL LOCATION OF ACQUISITION .
FOR SPECIFIC LEGAL DESCRIPTION SEE APPENDIX 14.
NEVADA
MAP AREA
KEY MAP
N
SCALE
Statute Miles
Kilometers
NYE COUNTY
MINERAL COUNTY
ESMERALDA COUNTY
LINCOLN COUNTY
TOIYABE NATIONAL FOREST
HUMBOLDT NATIONAL FOREST
NELLIS AIR FORCE RANGE
Tonopah
Manhattan
Belmont
Berlin
Carvers Station
Warm Springs
LUNAR CRATER
Black Rock Summit
Reveille (abandoned)
Silverbow
Tybo
Simon (abandoned)
Grantsville (abandoned)
R36E
R37E
R38E
R39E
R40E
R41E
R42E
R43E
R44E
R45E
R46E
R47E
R48E
R49E
R50E
R51E
R52E
R53E
R54E
R55E
R56E
R57E
R58E
T13N
T12N
T11N
T10N
T9N
T8N
T7N
T6N
T5N
T4N
T3N
T2N
T1N
T1S
T2S


UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
MAP 21
TONOPAH RMP
Tonopah West
BLM ADMINISTERED LANDS
OTHER FEDERAL LANDS
PRIVATE LANDS
LAND TENURE AND CORRIDORS
1 DISPOSAL AREAS
2 PROPOSED ACQUISITIONS
UTILITY CORRIDORS
DEPICTS GENERAL LOCATION OF ACQUISITION OR DISPOSAL AREA.
FOR SPECIFIC LEGAL DESCRIPTION SEE APPENDIX 14.
NEVADA
MAP AREA
KEY MAP
R38E
T7N
R371/2E
R39E
T6N
R37E
R40E
T5N
R36E
R41E
T4N
R35E
R42E
T3N
R34E
T2N
R43E
R33E
T1N
R32E
T1S
T2S
T3S
T4S
R44E
T5S
T6S
T7S
R45E
T8S
R46E
R47E
T9S
R48E
T10S
T11S
T12S
NELLIS
BOMBING
GUNNERY
SARCOBATUS
FLAT
ESMERALDA CO.
NYE CO.
MINERAL CO.
CONDRADO CO.
CALIFORNIA
INYO
NATIONAL
FOREST
MONTE CRISTO RANGE
SILVER PEAK RANGE
CLAYTON RIDGE
MONTEZUMA RANGE
GOLDFIELD
PALMETTO MOUNTAINS
SLATE RIDGE
AMARGOSA RANGE
Tonopah
Goldfield
Silver Peak
Gold Point
Scotty's Junction
Emigrant Peak
Lone Mtn.
Piper Peak
Magruder Mtn.
Mt. Jackson
Gold Mtn.
Stonewall Mountain
Stonewall Flat
Hiatus Peak
Quartz Mountains
Columbus Salt Marsh
Cedar Mountains
Wildhorse Flat
Chicago Pass
Chalk Hills
Weepah Hills
Silver Peak Range
Lucky Boy Pass
Lida Valley
Oasis Valley
Grapevine Mountains
Grapevine Canyon
Gold Mtn.
Sarcobatus Flat
Hiatus Valley
Quartz Valley
Gold Point
Silver Peak
Lone Mtn.
Emigrant Peak
Piper Peak
Magruder Mtn.
Mt. Jackson
Stonewall Mountain
Scotty's Junction
Beatty
Gold Mtn.
Grapevine Canyon
Hiatus Peak
Quartz Mountains
Sarcobatus Flat
Miles
Kilometers



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MAP 22

TONOPAH RMP

Tonopah East

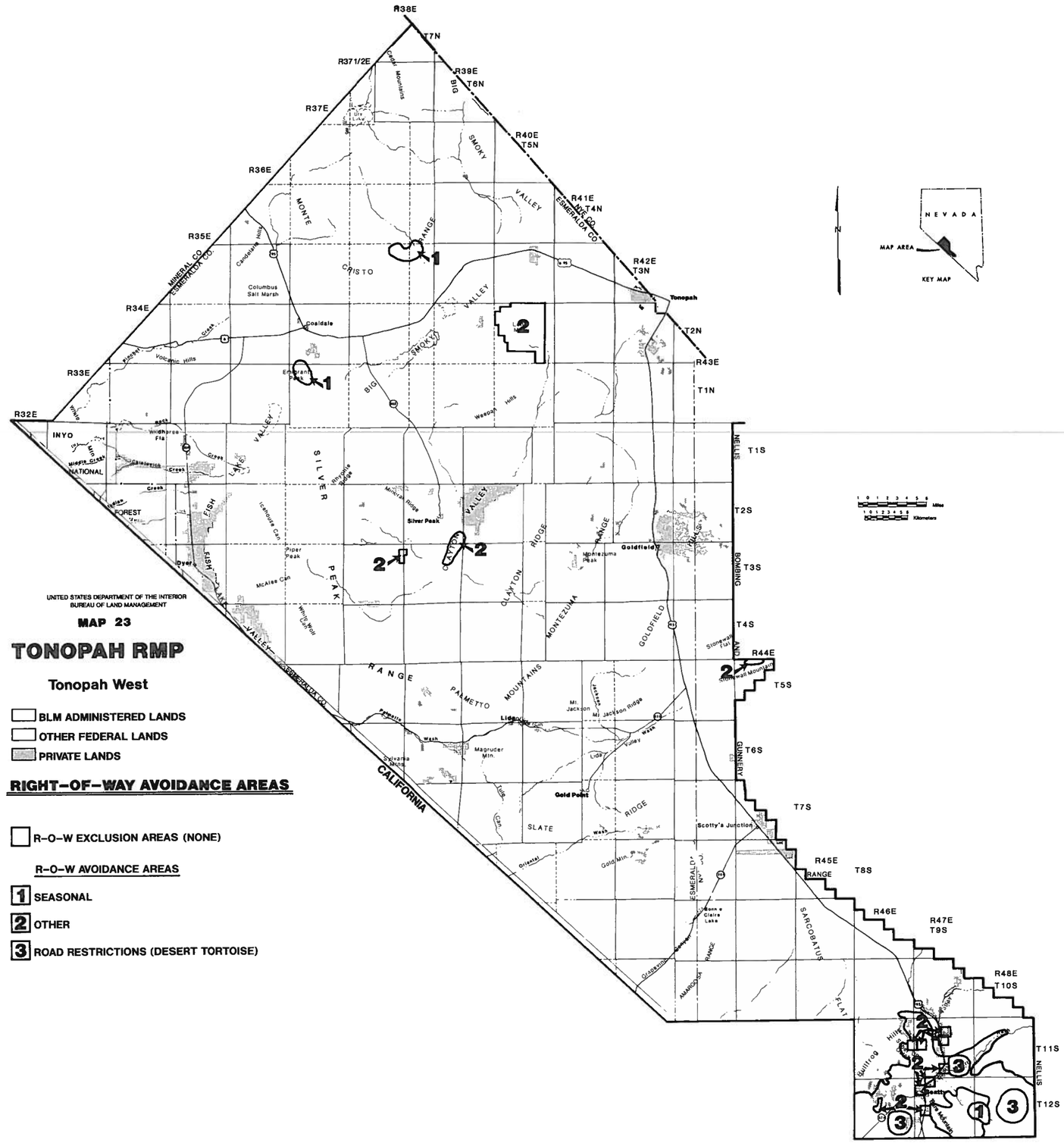
- BLM ADMINISTERED LANDS
- OTHER FEDERAL LANDS
- PRIVATE LANDS

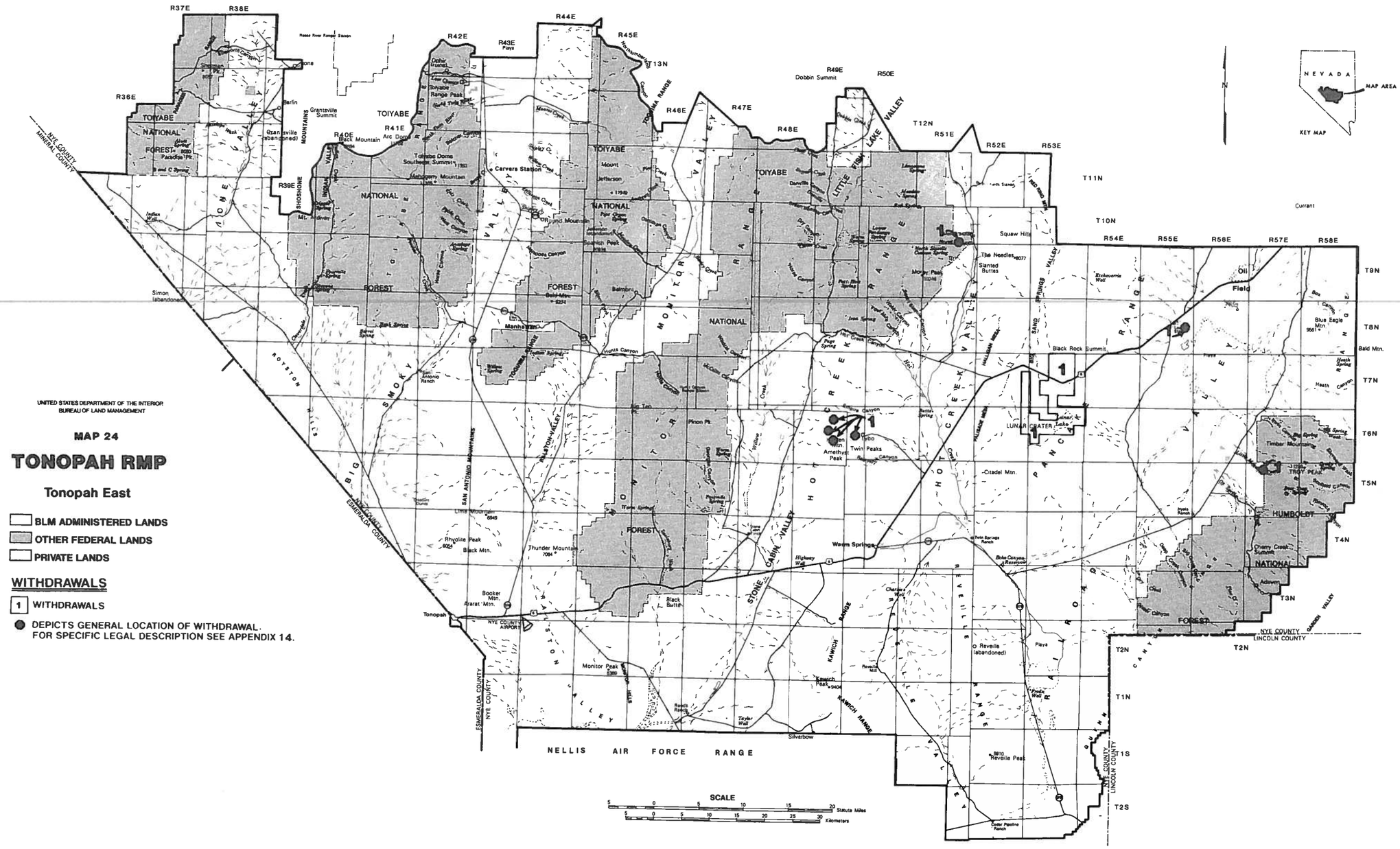
RIGHT-OF-WAY AVOIDANCE AREAS

- R-O-W EXCLUSION AREAS (NONE)

R-O-W AVOIDANCE AREAS

- 1 SEASONAL
- 2 OTHER


UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
MAP 23
TONOPAH RMP
Tonopah West
BLM ADMINISTERED LANDS
OTHER FEDERAL LANDS
PRIVATE LANDS
RIGHT-OF-WAY AVOIDANCE AREAS
R-O-W EXCLUSION AREAS (NONE)
R-O-W AVOIDANCE AREAS
1 SEASONAL
2 OTHER
3 ROAD RESTRICTIONS (DESERT TORTOISE)
NEVADA
MAP AREA
KEY MAP
Tonopah
Goldfield
Silver Peak
Gold Point
Scotty's Junction
Columbus Salt Marsh
Coaldale
Dyer
Lida
Beatty
CALIFORNIA
INYO
NATIONAL
FOREST
MINERAL CO.
ESMERALDA CO.
NYE CO.
NELLIS
BOMBING
GUNNERY
RANGE
BIG SMOKY VALLEY
MONTE CRISTO
SILVER PEAK
CLAYTON RIDGE
MONTEZUMA
GOLDFIELD
PALMETTO MOUNTAINS
SLATE RIDGE
SARCOBATUS FLAT
FISH LAKE VALLEY
R32E
R33E
R34E
R35E
R36E
R37E
R38E
R39E
R40E
R41E
R42E
R43E
R44E
R45E
R46E
R47E
R48E
T1N
T2N
T3N
T4N
T5N
T6N
T7N
T1S
T2S
T3S
T4S
T5S
T6S
T7S
T8S
T9S
T10S
T11S
T12S



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MAP 24

TONOPAH RMP

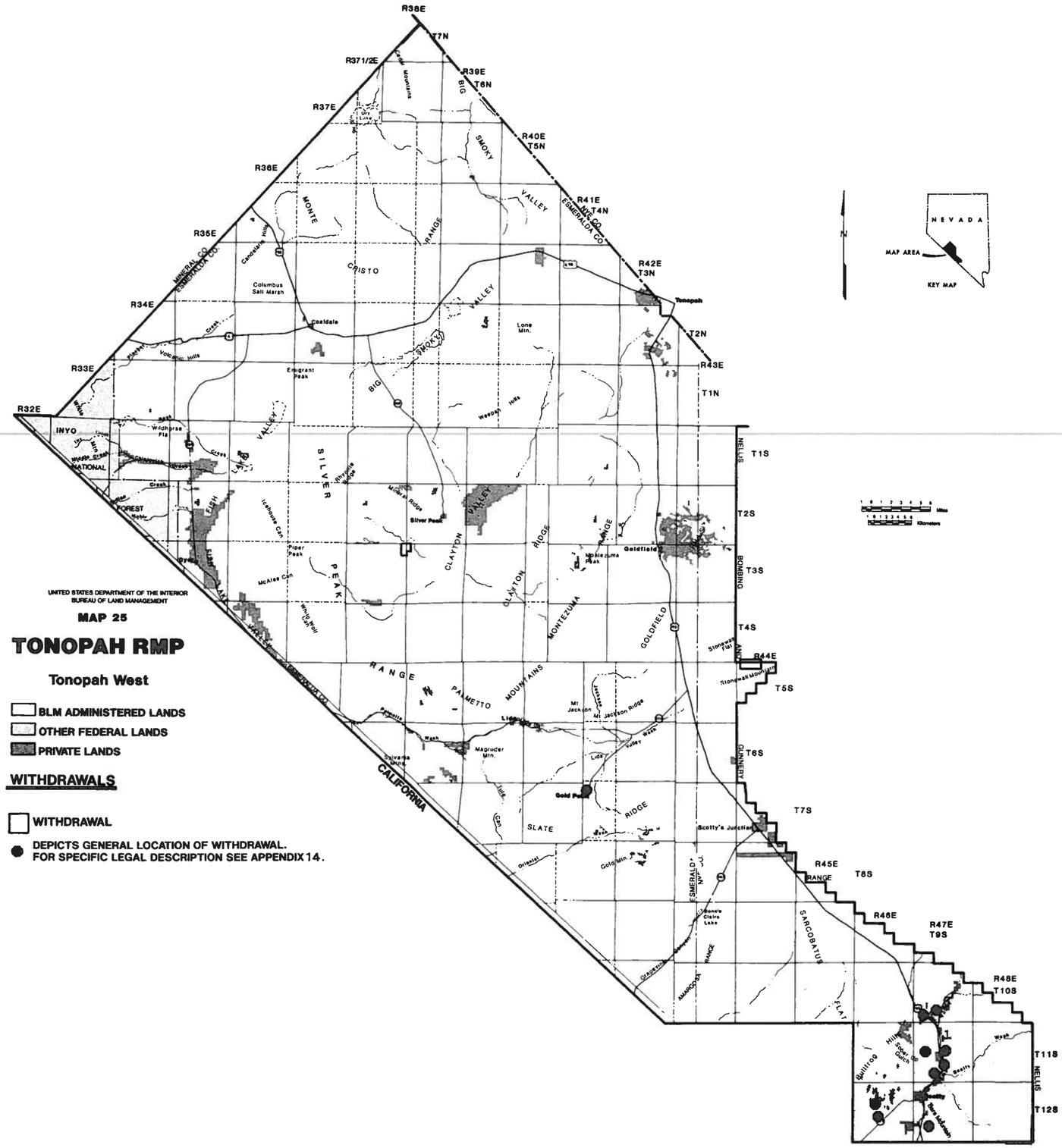
Tonopah East

BLM ADMINISTERED LANDS
OTHER FEDERAL LANDS
PRIVATE LANDS

WITHDRAWALS

1 WITHDRAWALS

● DEPICTS GENERAL LOCATION OF WITHDRAWAL. FOR SPECIFIC LEGAL DESCRIPTION SEE APPENDIX 14.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MAP 25

TONOPAH RMP

Tonopah West

BLM ADMINISTERED LANDS
OTHER FEDERAL LANDS
PRIVATE LANDS

WITHDRAWALS

WITHDRAWAL
DEPICTS GENERAL LOCATION OF WITHDRAWAL.
FOR SPECIFIC LEGAL DESCRIPTION SEE APPENDIX 14.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MAP 26

TONOPAH RMP

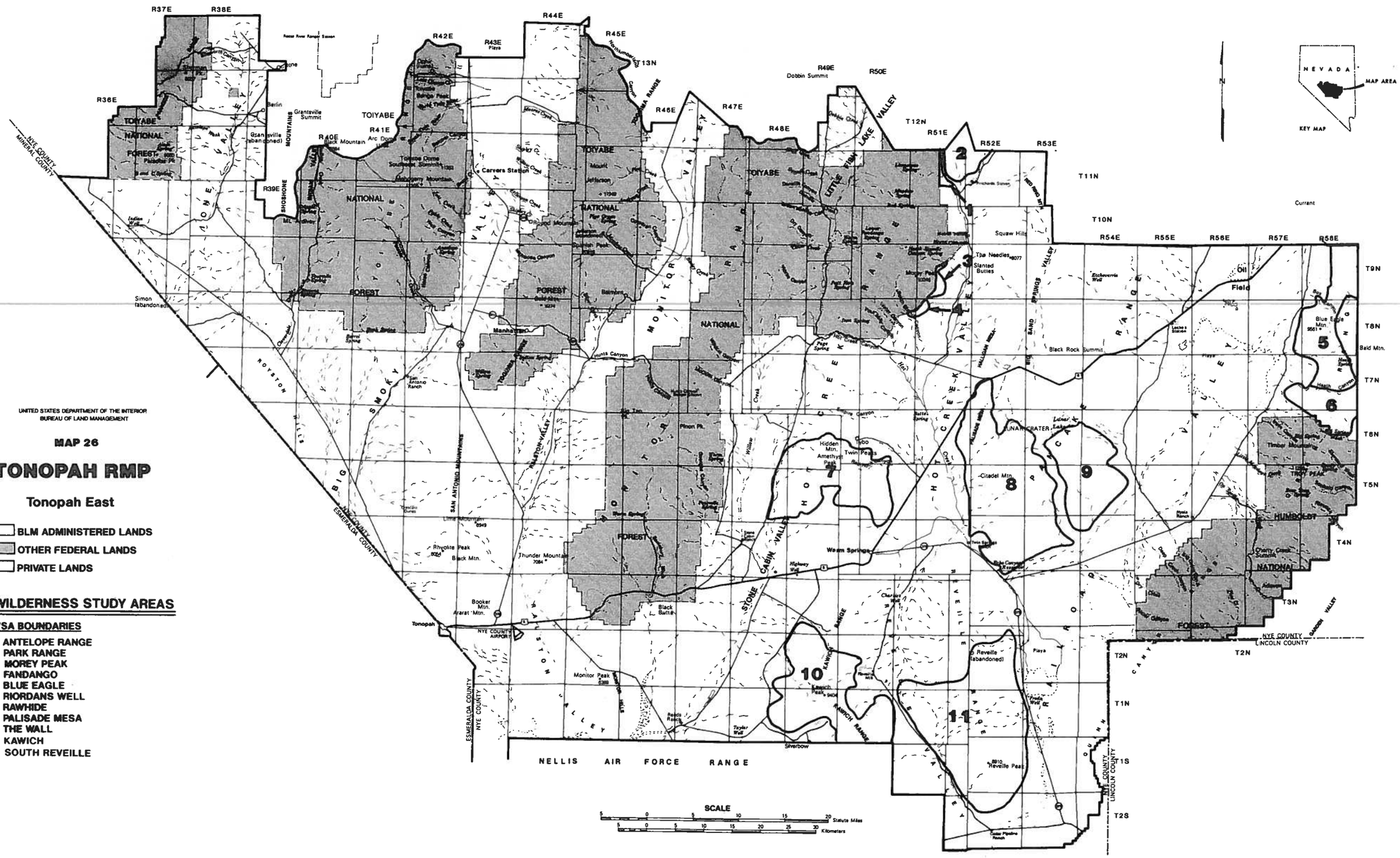
Tonopah East

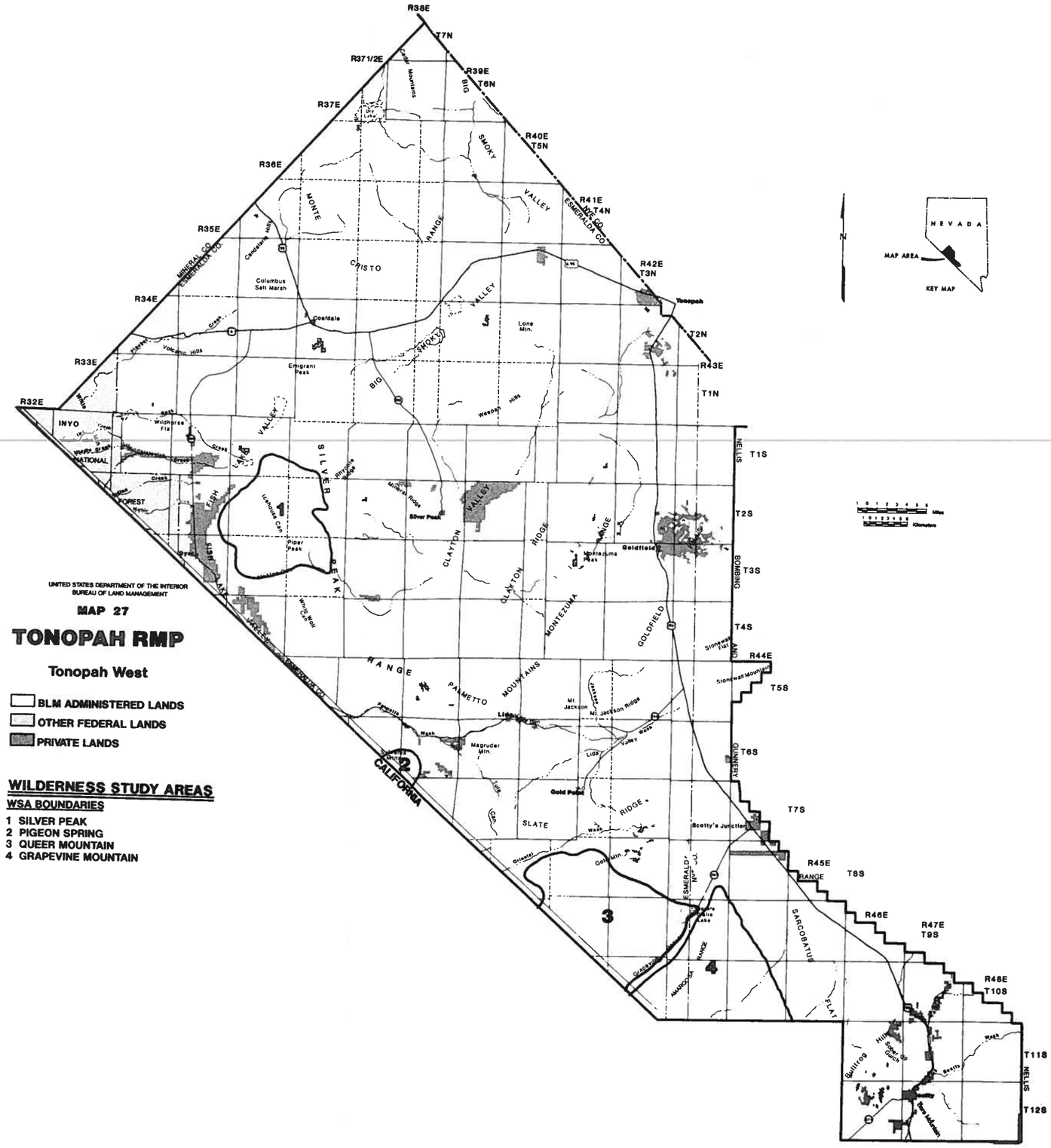
- BLM ADMINISTERED LANDS
- OTHER FEDERAL LANDS
- PRIVATE LANDS

WILDERNESS STUDY AREAS

WSA BOUNDARIES

1 ANTELOPE RANGE
2 PARK RANGE
3 MOREY PEAK
4 FANDANGO
5 BLUE EAGLE
6 RIORDANS WELL
7 RAWHIDE
8 PALISADE MESA
9 THE WALL
10 KAWICH
11 SOUTH REVEILLE



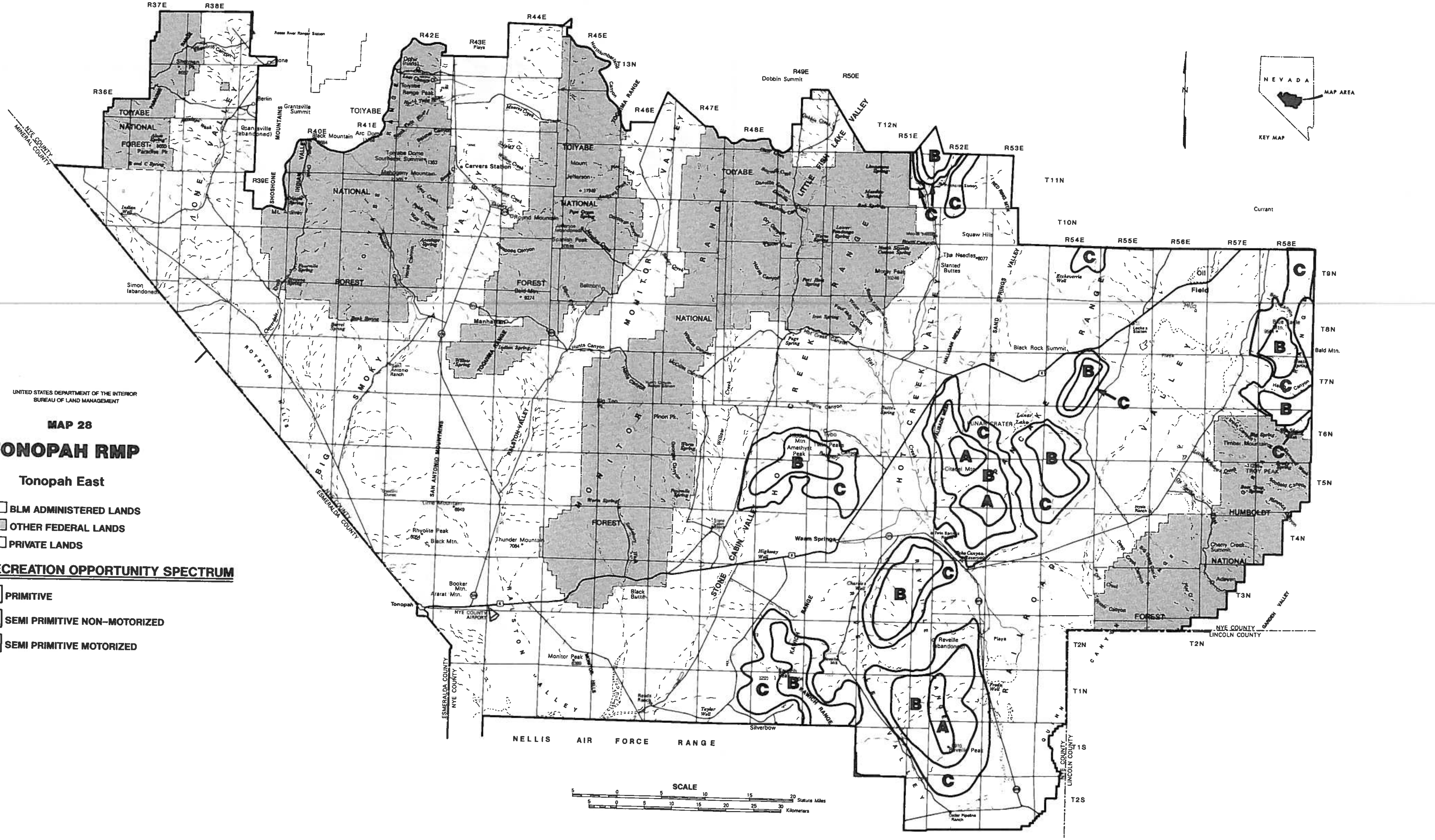

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
MAP 27
TONOPAH RMP
Tonopah West
BLM ADMINISTERED LANDS
OTHER FEDERAL LANDS
PRIVATE LANDS
WILDERNESS STUDY AREAS
WSA BOUNDARIES
1 SILVER PEAK
2 PIGEON SPRING
3 QUEER MOUNTAIN
4 GRAPEVINE MOUNTAIN
NEVADA
MAP AREA
KEY MAP
R38E
T7N
R37 1/2E
R39E
T6N
R37E
R40E
T5N
R36E
R41E
T4N
R35E
R42E
T3N
R34E
R43E
T2N
T1N
R33E
R32E
T1S
T2S
T3S
T4S
T5S
T6S
T7S
T8S
T9S
T11S
T12S
R44E
R45E
R46E
R47E
R48E
T10S
Tonopah
Goldfield
Silver Peak
Gold Point
Scotty's Junction
Lida
Coaldale
Columbus Salt Marsh
Emigrant Peak
Lone Mtn.
Wildhorse Flat
Fish Lake Valley
Silver Peak Range
Clayton Ridge
Montezuma Range
Goldfield Mountains
Palmetto Mountains
Slate Ridge
Sarcobatus Flat
Stonewall Mountain
Stonewall Flat
Magruder Mtn.
Mt. Jackson
Mt. Jackson Ridge
Gold Mtn.
Quartzite Mtn.
Piper Peak
Ichthyosaur Cave
Wild Horse Lake
Sarcobatus Lake
Silver Peak Lake
Big Smoky Valley
Monte Cristo Range
Cedar Mountains
Cedar Hills
Volcanic Hills
Weepah Hills
Mineral Ridge
Mt. Montezuma
Quartzite Wash
Lida Valley Wash
Scotty Wash
Sarcobatus Flat
Amargosa Range
Quartzite Wash
Grapevine Wash
Wild Horse Wash
Cedar Wash
Fish Lake Wash
Silver Peak Wash
Clayton Wash
Stonewall Wash
Gold Mtn. Wash
Sarcobatus Wash
Scotty Wash
Silver Peak Wash
Miles
Kilometers
MINERAL CO
ESMERALDA CO
NYE CO
INYO NATIONAL FOREST
CALIFORNIA
NELLIS
BOMBING
GUNNERY
1
2
3
4

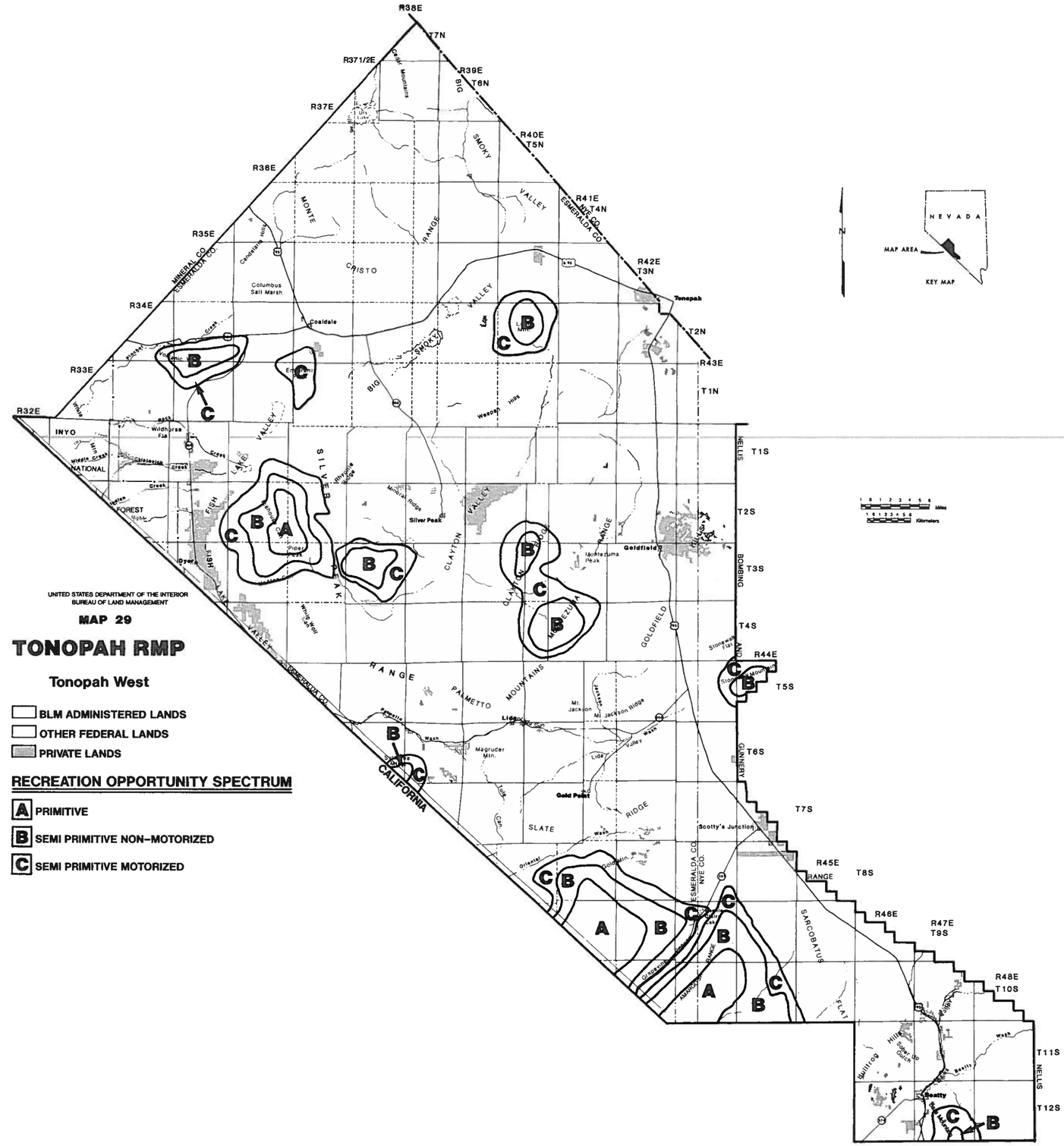
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

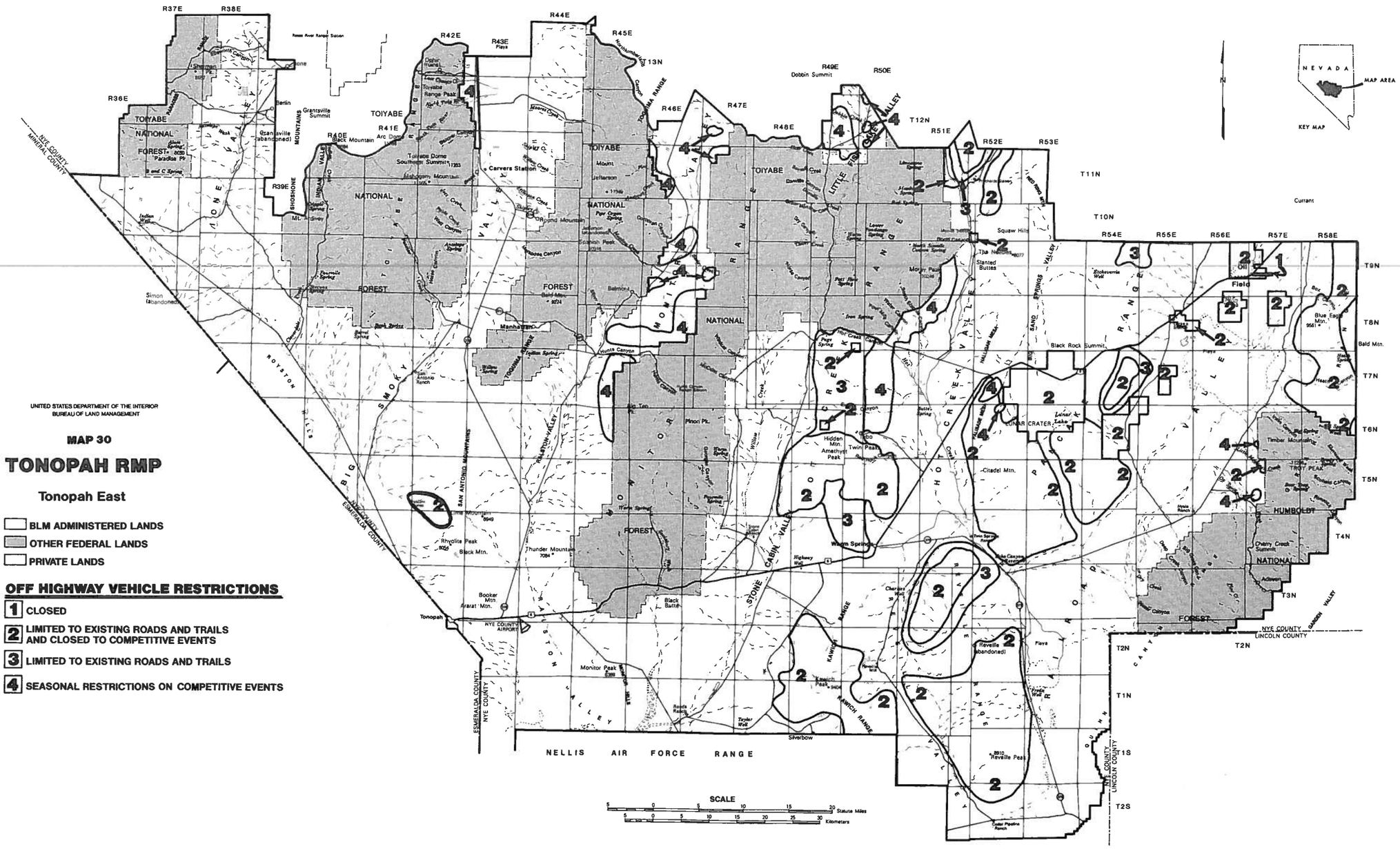
MAP 28

TONOPAH RMP

Tonopah East




UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
MAP 29
TONOPAH RMP
Tonopah West
BLM ADMINISTERED LANDS
OTHER FEDERAL LANDS
PRIVATE LANDS
RECREATION OPPORTUNITY SPECTRUM
A PRIMITIVE
B SEMI PRIMITIVE NON-MOTORIZED
C SEMI PRIMITIVE MOTORIZED
R38E
T7N
R371/2E
R39E
T6N
R37E
R40E
T5N
R36E
R41E
T4N
R35E
R42E
T3N
R34E
T2N
R33E
R43E
T1N
R32E
T1S
T2S
T3S
T4S
R44E
T5S
T6S
T7S
R45E
T8S
R46E
R47E
T9S
R48E
T10S
T11S
T12S
MINERAL CO
ESMERALDA CO
NYE CO
INYO
NATIONAL
FOREST
CALIFORNIA
MONTE CRISTO RANGE
SMOKY VALLEY
BIG SMOKY VALLEY
Columbus Salt Marsh
Coaldale
Tonopah
Silver Peak
Goldfield
Lida
Gold Point
Scotty's Junction
Beatty
CLAYTON VALLEY
SILVER PEAK RANGE
FISH LAKE VALLEY
GOLDFIELD
PALMETTO MOUNTAINS
SLATE RIDGE
SARCOBATUS FLAT
NELLIS
BOMBING
GUNNERY
Miles
Kilometers
NEVADA
MAP AREA
KEY MAP



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MAP 30

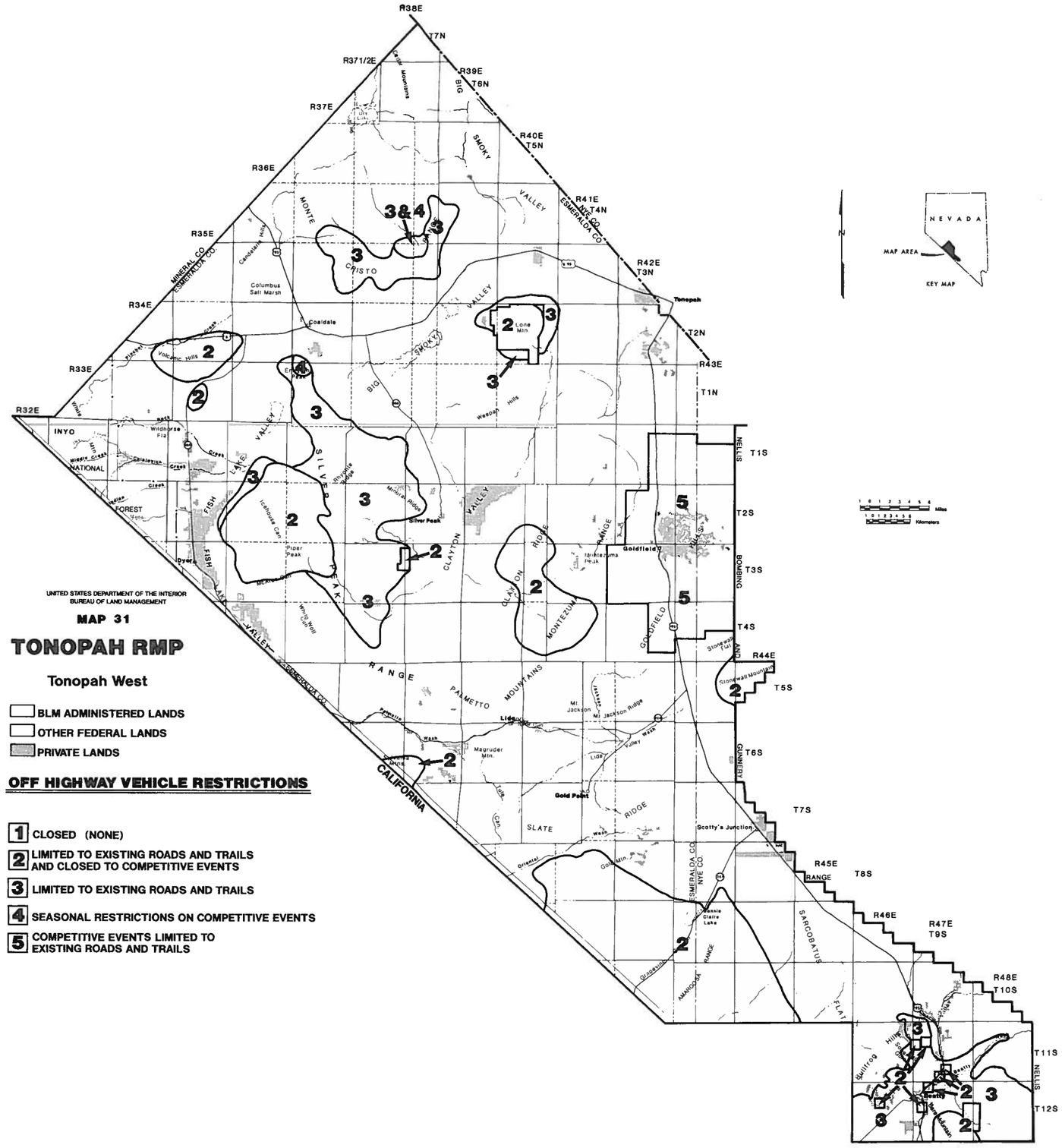
TONOPAH RMP

Tonopah East

- BLM ADMINISTERED LANDS
- OTHER FEDERAL LANDS
- PRIVATE LANDS

OFF HIGHWAY VEHICLE RESTRICTIONS

1. CLOSED
2. LIMITED TO EXISTING ROADS AND TRAILS AND CLOSED TO COMPETITIVE EVENTS
3. LIMITED TO EXISTING ROADS AND TRAILS
4. SEASONAL RESTRICTIONS ON COMPETITIVE EVENTS



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MAP 31

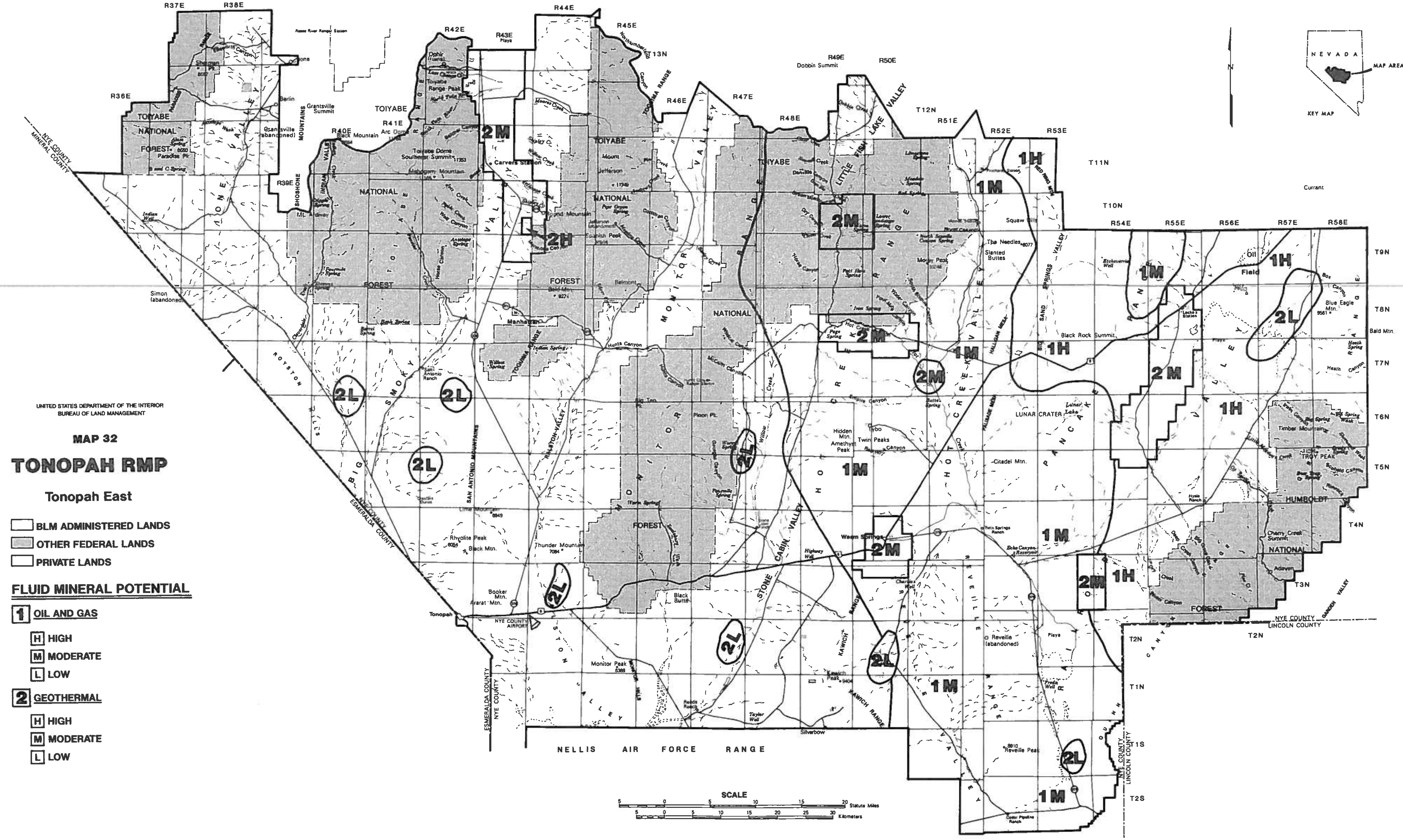
TONOPAH RMP

Tonopah West

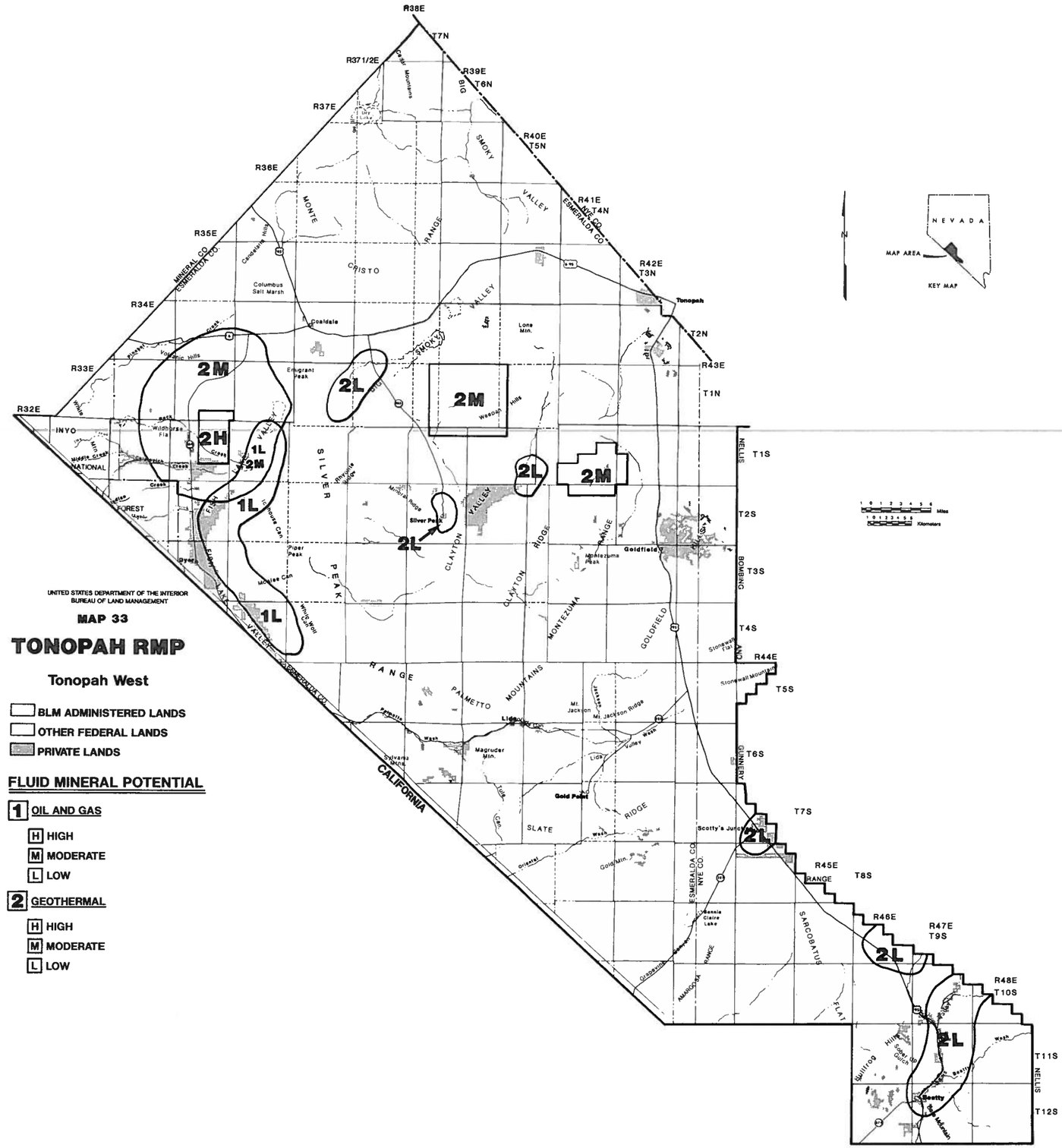
- BLM ADMINISTERED LANDS
- OTHER FEDERAL LANDS
- PRIVATE LANDS

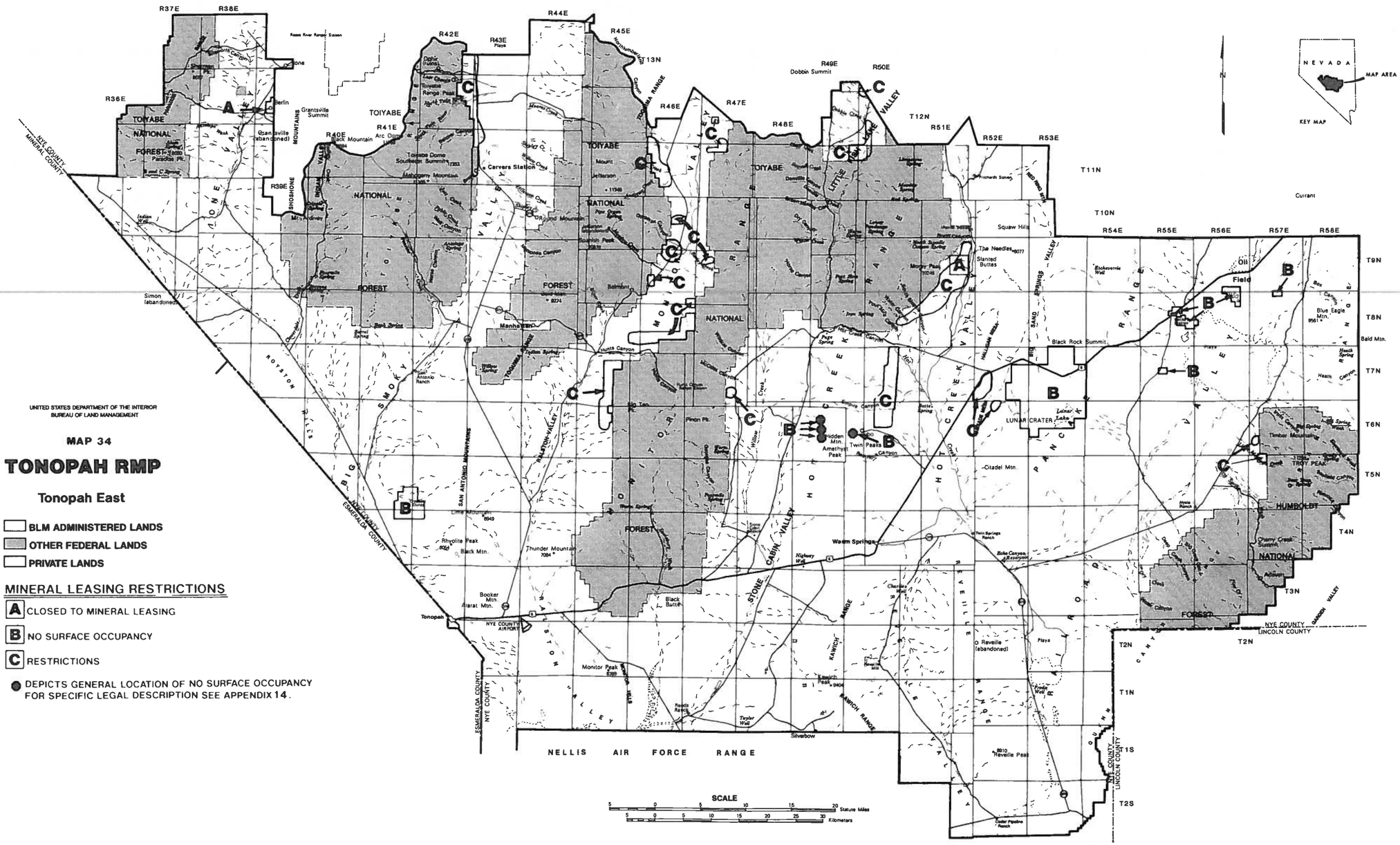
OFF HIGHWAY VEHICLE RESTRICTIONS

1. CLOSED (NONE)
2. LIMITED TO EXISTING ROADS AND TRAILS AND CLOSED TO COMPETITIVE EVENTS
3. LIMITED TO EXISTING ROADS AND TRAILS
4. SEASONAL RESTRICTIONS ON COMPETITIVE EVENTS
5. COMPETITIVE EVENTS LIMITED TO EXISTING ROADS AND TRAILS



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
MAP 32
TONOPAH RMP
Tonopah East
BLM ADMINISTERED LANDS
OTHER FEDERAL LANDS
PRIVATE LANDS
FLUID MINERAL POTENTIAL
1 OIL AND GAS
H HIGH
M MODERATE
L LOW
2 GEOTHERMAL
H HIGH
M MODERATE
L LOW
NEVADA
MAP AREA
KEY MAP
SCALE
Statute Miles
Kilometers
NELLIS AIR FORCE RANGE
NYE COUNTY
MINERAL COUNTY
ESMERALDA COUNTY
LINCOLN COUNTY
TOIYABE NATIONAL FOREST
HUMBOLDT NATIONAL FOREST
Tonopah
NYE COUNTY AIRPORT
Warm Springs
LUNAR CRATER
Black Rock Summit
Currant
Oil Field
Reveille (abandoned)
Silverbow
R36E
R37E
R38E
R39E
R40E
R41E
R42E
R43E
R44E
R45E
R46E
R47E
R48E
R49E
R50E
R51E
R52E
R53E
R54E
R55E
R56E
R57E
R58E
T13N
T12N
T11N
T10N
T9N
T8N
T7N
T6N
T5N
T4N
T3N
T2N
T1N
T1S
T2S


UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
MAP 33
TONOPAH RMP
Tonopah West
BLM ADMINISTERED LANDS
OTHER FEDERAL LANDS
PRIVATE LANDS
FLUID MINERAL POTENTIAL
1 OIL AND GAS
H HIGH
M MODERATE
L LOW
2 GEOTHERMAL
H HIGH
M MODERATE
L LOW
2M
2H
2L
1L
NEVADA
MAP AREA
KEY MAP
Tonopah
Goldfield
Silver Peak
Gold Point
Lida
Scotty's Junction
Beatty
CALIFORNIA
INYO
NATIONAL
FOREST
MINERAL CO.
ESMERALDA CO.
NYE CO.
NELLIS
BOMBING
GUNNERY
SARCOBATUS
FLAT
SILVER
PEAK
RANGE
PALMETTO
MOUNTAINS
CLAYTON
RIDGE
MONTEZUMA
GOLDFIELD
SLATE
RIDGE
MONTE
CRISTO
SMOKY
VALLEY
BIG
Miles
Kilometers



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MAP 34

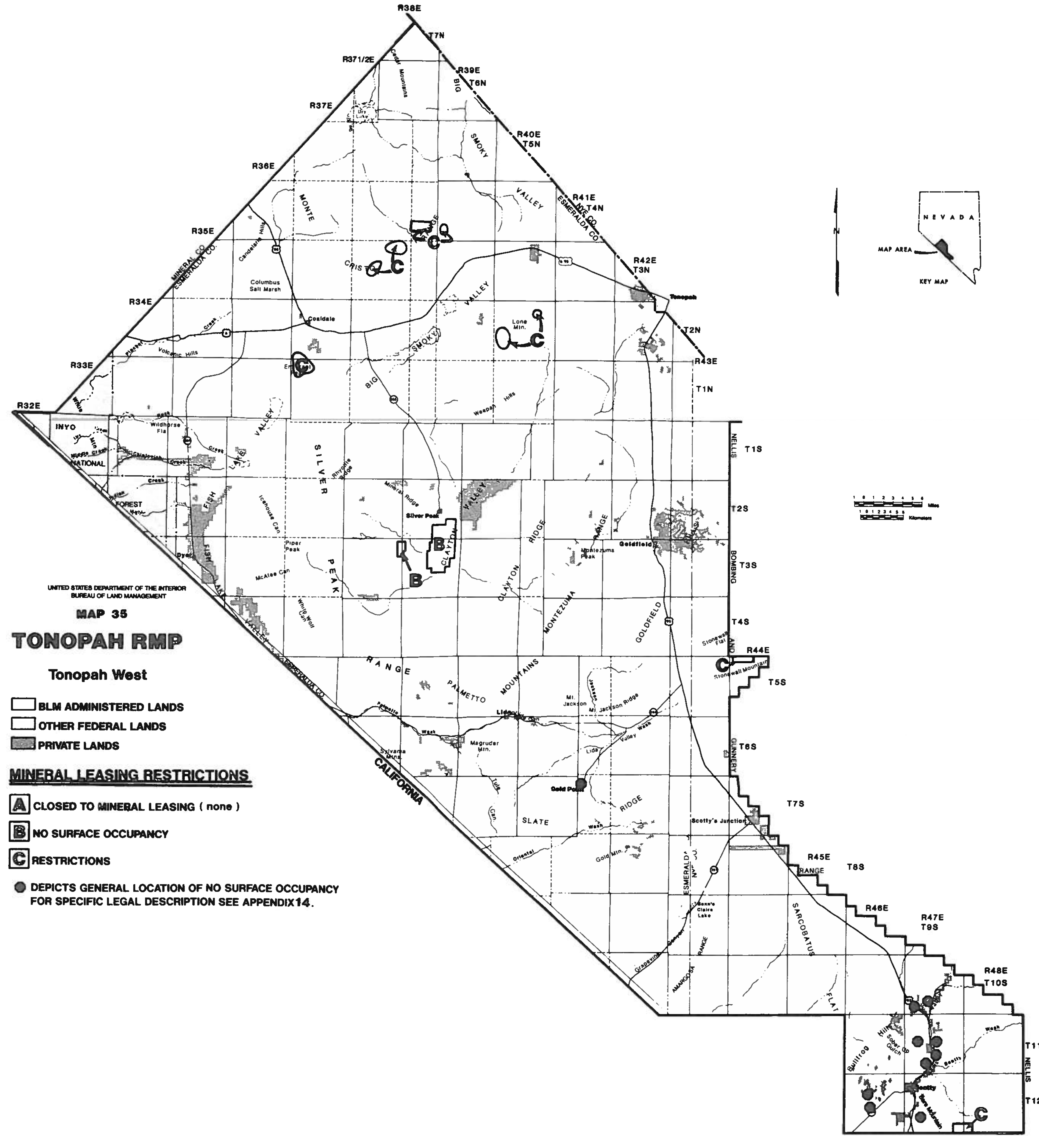
TONOPAH RMP

Tonopah East

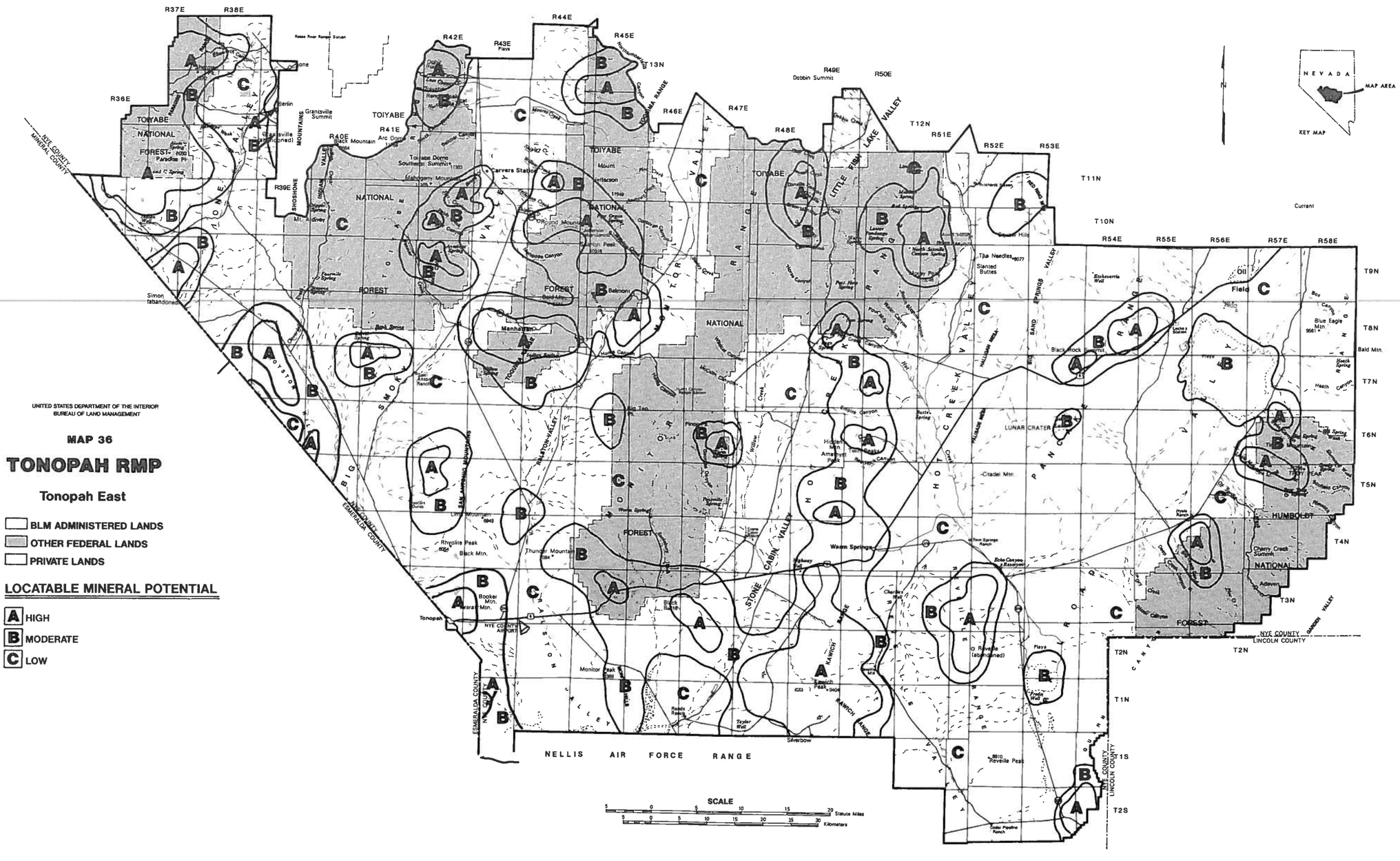
- BLM ADMINISTERED LANDS
- OTHER FEDERAL LANDS
- PRIVATE LANDS

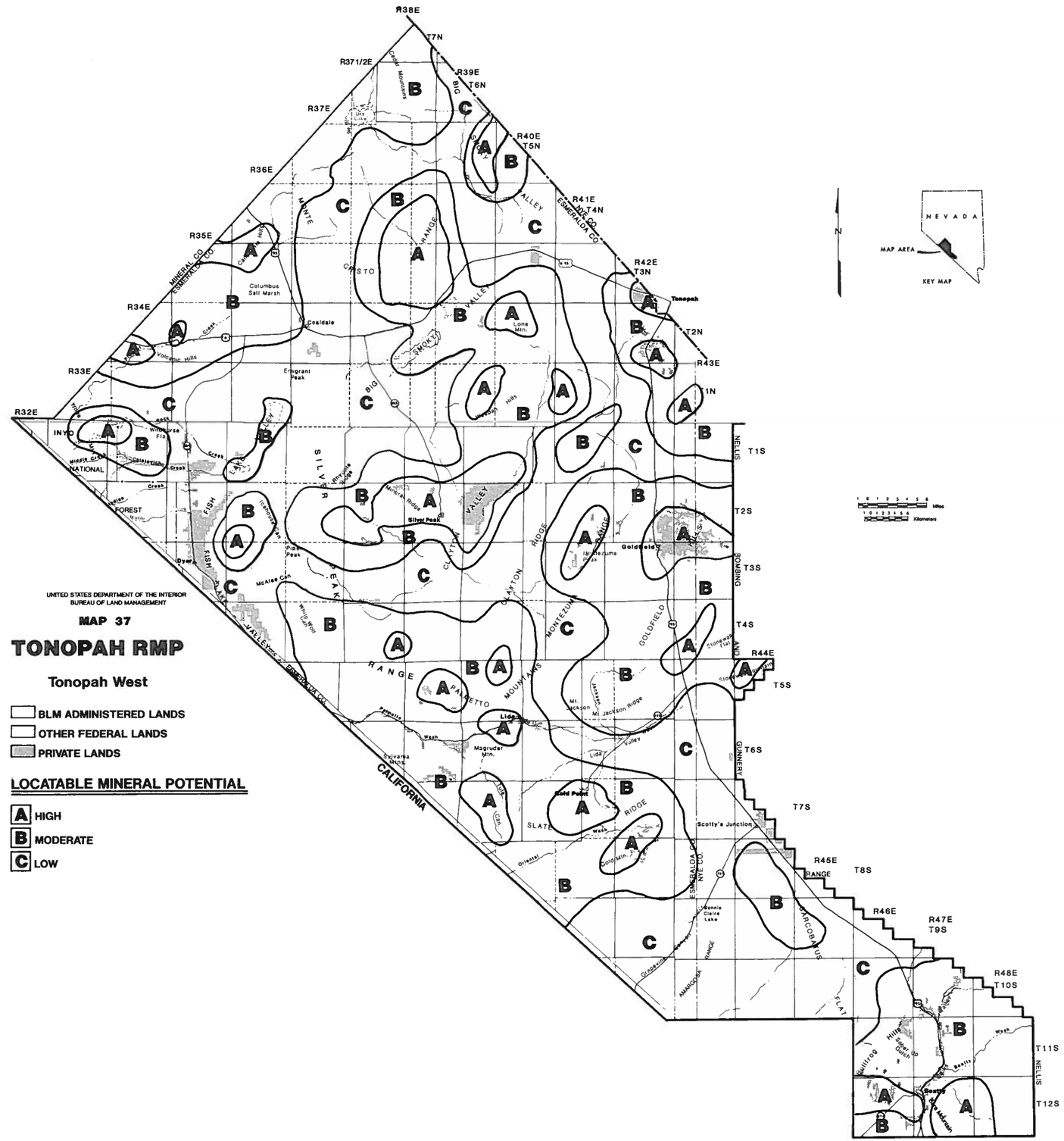
MINERAL LEASING RESTRICTIONS

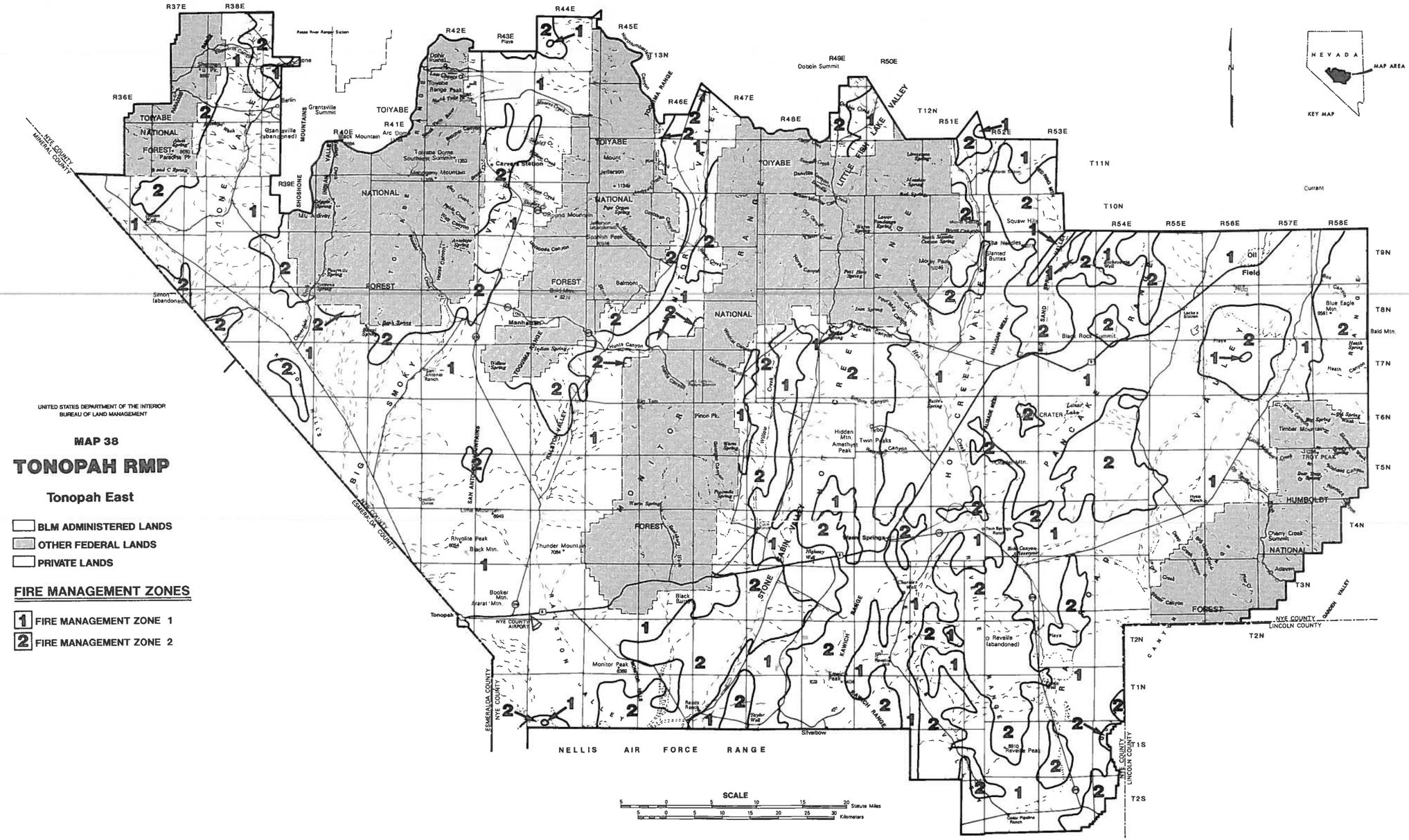
- **A** CLOSED TO MINERAL LEASING
- **B** NO SURFACE OCCUPANCY
- **C** RESTRICTIONS
- ● DEPICTS GENERAL LOCATION OF NO SURFACE OCCUPANCY FOR SPECIFIC LEGAL DESCRIPTION SEE APPENDIX 14.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
MAP 35
TONOPAH RMP
Tonopah West
BLM ADMINISTERED LANDS
OTHER FEDERAL LANDS
PRIVATE LANDS
MINERAL LEASING RESTRICTIONS
A CLOSED TO MINERAL LEASING (none)
B NO SURFACE OCCUPANCY
C RESTRICTIONS
DEPICTS GENERAL LOCATION OF NO SURFACE OCCUPANCY
FOR SPECIFIC LEGAL DESCRIPTION SEE APPENDIX 14.
NEVADA
MAP AREA
KEY MAP
N
Miles
Kilometers
R38E
T7N
R37 1/2E
R39E
T6N
R37E
R40E
T5N
R36E
R41E
T4N
R35E
R42E
T3N
R34E
T2N
R33E
R43E
T1N
R32E
T1S
T2S
T3S
T4S
R44E
T5S
T6S
T7S
R45E
T8S
R46E
R47E
T9S
R48E
T10S
T11S
T12S
MINERAL CO.
ESMERALDA CO.
NYE CO.
ESMERALDA CO.
INYO
NATIONAL
FOREST
CALIFORNIA
NELLIS
BOMBING
AND
GUNNERY
RANGE
Cedar Mountains
Dry Lake
BIG SMOKY VALLEY
MONTE CRISTO RANGE
Candelaria Hills
Columbus Salt Marsh
Coaldale
Volcanic Hills
Tonopah
Lone Mtn.
Weepah Hills
Wildhorse Flat
FISH LAKE VALLEY
SILVER PEAK RANGE
Rhyolite Ridge
Mineral Ridge
Silver Peak
CLAYTON VALLEY
CLAYTON RIDGE
Icehouse Can
Piper Peak
McAfee Can
White Wolf Can
Dyer
Goldfield
Montezuma Peak
MONTEZUMA RANGE
GOLDFIELD HILLS
Stonewall Flat
Stonewall Mountain
PALMETTO MOUNTAINS
Mt. Jackson
Mt. Jackson Ridge
Lida
Lida Valley Wash
Palmetto Wash
Magruder Mtn.
Sylvania Mtns.
Gold Point
SLATE RIDGE
Tule Can.
Oriental Wash
Gold Mtn.
Scotty's Junction
ESMERALDA NYE CO.
Bonnie Claire Lake
Grapevine Canyon
AMARGOSA RANGE
SARCOBATUS FLAT
Bullfrog Hills
Sober Up Gulch
Beatty
Beatty Wash
Bare Mountain


UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
MAP 36
TONOPAH RMP
Tonopah East
BLM ADMINISTERED LANDS
OTHER FEDERAL LANDS
PRIVATE LANDS
LOCATABLE MINERAL POTENTIAL
A HIGH
B MODERATE
C LOW
NEVADA
MAP AREA
KEY MAP
NELLIS AIR FORCE RANGE
TOIYABE NATIONAL FOREST
HUMBOLDT NATIONAL FOREST
NYE COUNTY
MINERAL COUNTY
ESMERALDA COUNTY
LINCOLN COUNTY
SCALE
Statute Miles
Kilometers


UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
MAP 37
TONOPAH RMP
Tonopah West
BLM ADMINISTERED LANDS
OTHER FEDERAL LANDS
PRIVATE LANDS
LOCATABLE MINERAL POTENTIAL
A HIGH
B MODERATE
C LOW
NEVADA
MAP AREA
KEY MAP
Miles
Kilometers
CALIFORNIA
INYO
NATIONAL
FOREST
Tonopah
Goldfield
Lida
Gold Point
Silver Peak
Columbus Salt Marsh
Coaldale
Emigrant Peak
Magruder Mtn.
Scotty's Junction
Beatty
R38E
R37 1/2E
R37E
R36E
R35E
R34E
R33E
R32E
R39E
R40E
R41E
R42E
R43E
R44E
R45E
R46E
R47E
R48E
T7N
T6N
T5N
T4N
T3N
T2N
T1N
T1S
T2S
T3S
T4S
T5S
T6S
T7S
T8S
T9S
T10S
T11S
T12S
MINERAL CO.
ESMERALDA CO.
NYE CO.
NELLIS
BOMBING
GUNNERY
RANGE
SILVER
CLAYTON
MONTEZUMA
GOLDFIELD
PALMETTO
MOUNTAINS
SLATE
RIDGE
SMOKY
VALLEY
BIG
FISH
LAKE
MONTE
CRISTO
Volcanic Hills
Wildhorse Fla
Dyer
McAfee Can
Pipe Peak
Mt. Jackson
Mt. Jackson Ridge
Lone Mtn.
Gold Mtn.
Sylvania Mtns.
Bennie Claire Lake
Beatty
Sober Up Gulch
Hillfrog
Bear Mountain



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MAP 38

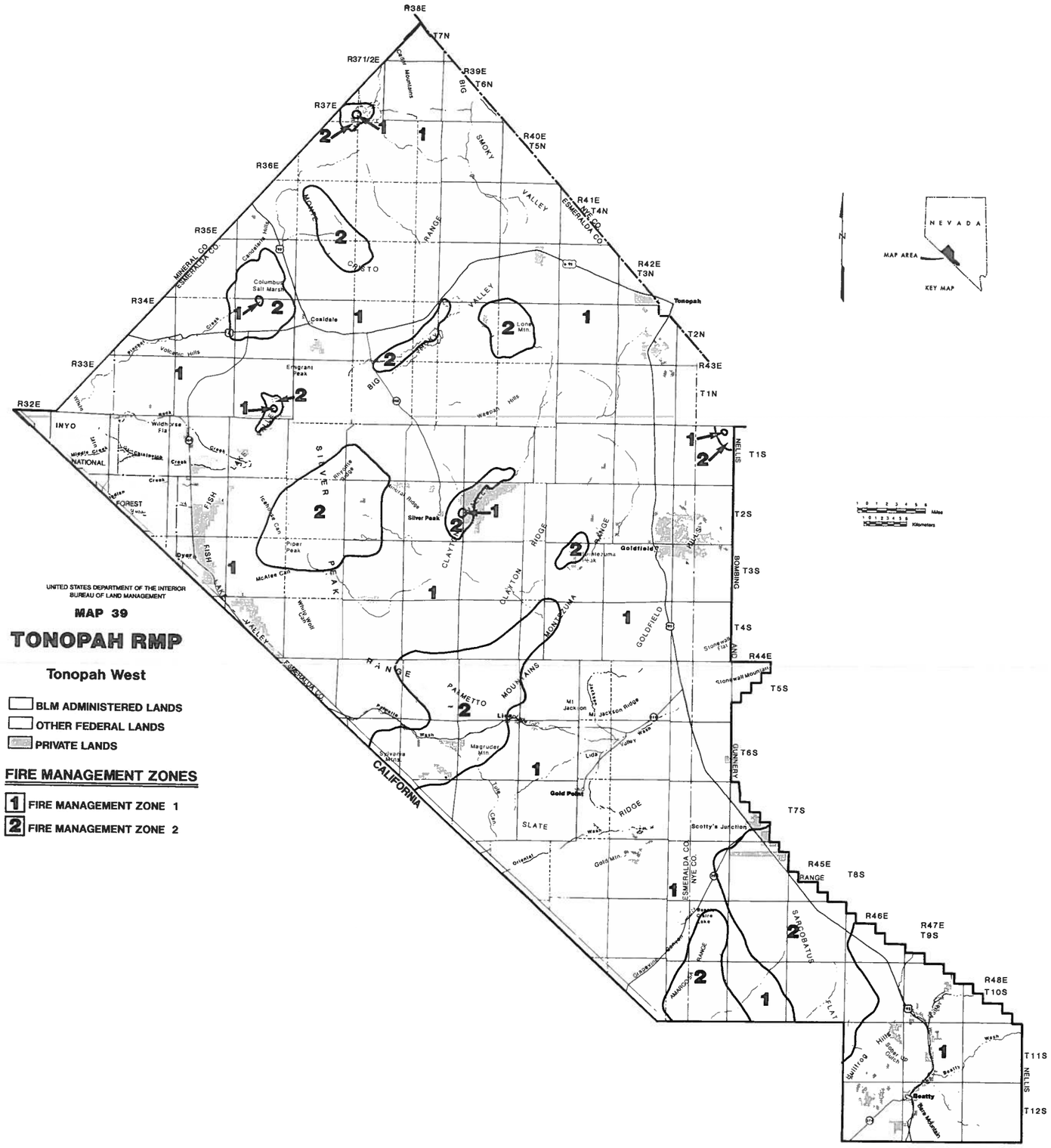
TONOPAH RMP

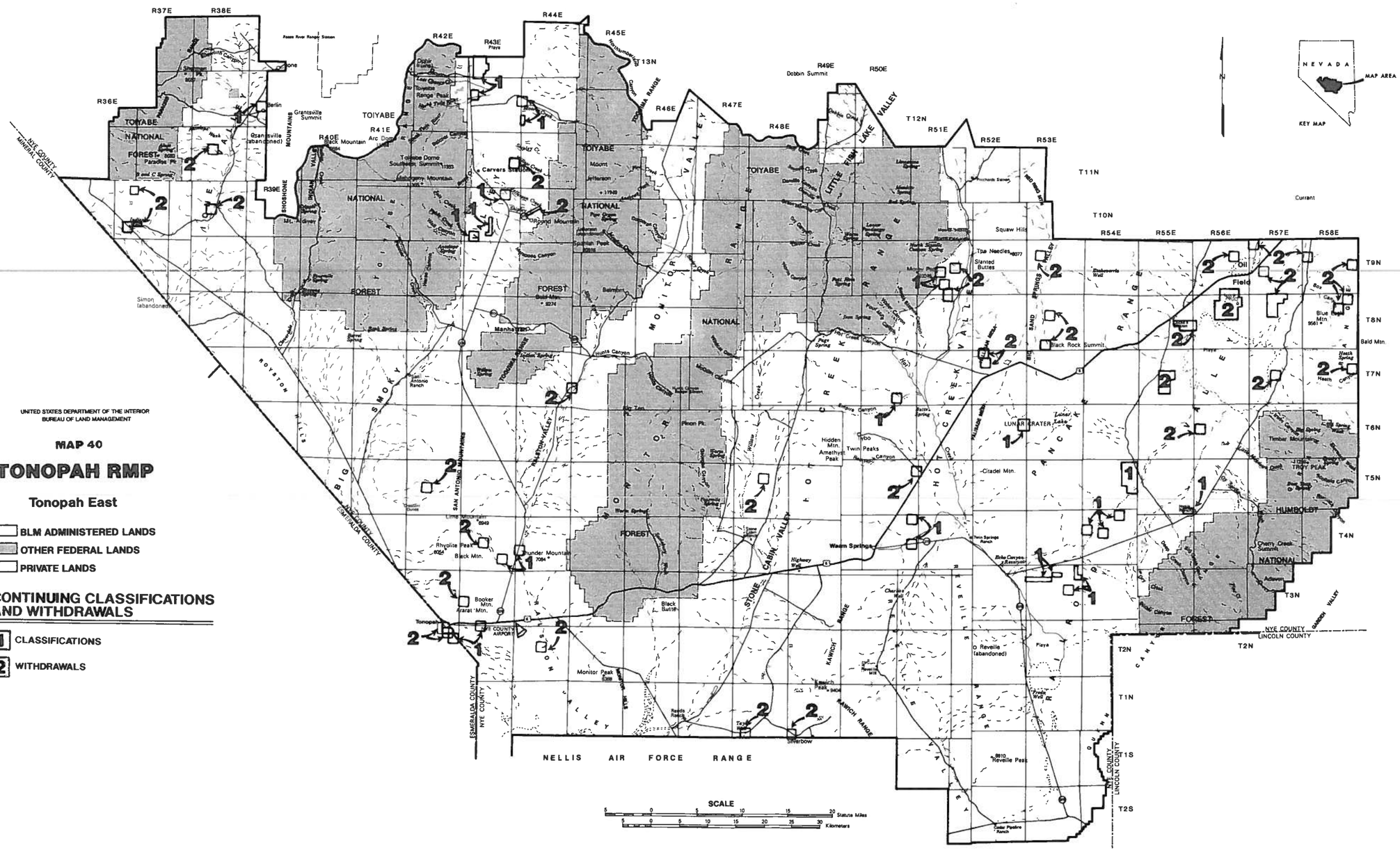
Tonopah East

- BLM ADMINISTERED LANDS
- OTHER FEDERAL LANDS
- PRIVATE LANDS

FIRE MANAGEMENT ZONES

- 1 FIRE MANAGEMENT ZONE 1
- 2 FIRE MANAGEMENT ZONE 2


UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
MAP 39
TONOPAH RMP
Tonopah West
BLM ADMINISTERED LANDS
OTHER FEDERAL LANDS
PRIVATE LANDS
FIRE MANAGEMENT ZONES
1 FIRE MANAGEMENT ZONE 1
2 FIRE MANAGEMENT ZONE 2
NEVADA
MAP AREA
KEY MAP
Miles
Kilometers
R38E
T7N
R37 1/2E
R39E
T6N
R37E
R40E
T5N
R36E
R41E
T4N
R35E
R42E
T3N
R34E
Tonopah
T2N
R33E
R43E
T1N
R32E
T1S
T2S
T3S
T4S
R44E
T5S
T6S
T7S
R45E
T8S
R46E
R47E
T9S
R48E
T10S
T11S
T12S
INYO
NATIONAL
FOREST
CALIFORNIA
Columbus Salt Marsh
Coaldale
Emigrant Peak
Lone Mtn.
Silver Peak
Goldfield
Gold Point
Scotty's Junction
Beatty
Sylvania Mtns.
Magruder Mtn.
Mt Jackson
Mt Jackson Ridge
Stonewall Mountain
Wildhorse Fla
Dyer
Piper Peak
Rhyolite Ridge
Mineral Ridge
Weepah Hills
Volcanic Hills
Candelaria Hills
Cedar Mountains
Gold Mtn.
Oriental
Grapevine Canyon
Bare Mountain
Hills
Sarcobatus
Flat
Amargosa
Range
Valley
Ridge
Clayton
Montezuma
Goldfield
Palmetto
Mountains
Slate
Fish
Lake
Silver
Peak
Big
Smoky
Valley
Range
Cristo
Monte
Nellis
Bombing
Gunnery
Nye Co.
Esmeralda Co.
Mineral Co.
Esmeralda Co.
Nye Co.
Esmeralda Co.
Nye Co.
Esmeralda Co.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MAP 40

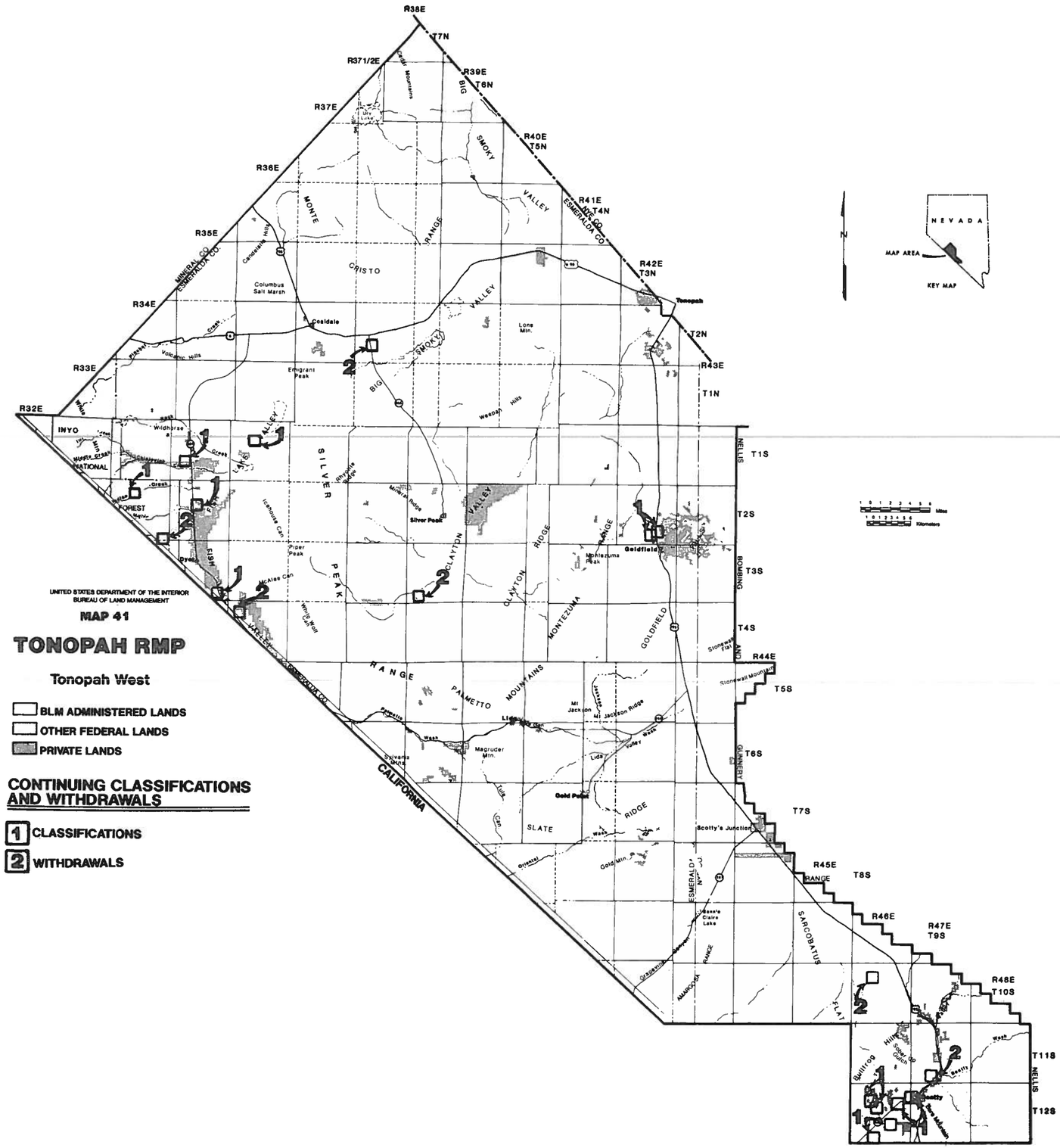
TONOPAH RMP

Tonopah East

- BLM ADMINISTERED LANDS
- OTHER FEDERAL LANDS
- PRIVATE LANDS

CONTINUING CLASSIFICATIONS AND WITHDRAWALS

- 1 CLASSIFICATIONS
- 2 WITHDRAWALS


UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
MAP 41
TONOPAH RMP
Tonopah West
BLM ADMINISTERED LANDS
OTHER FEDERAL LANDS
PRIVATE LANDS
CONTINUING CLASSIFICATIONS AND WITHDRAWALS
1 CLASSIFICATIONS
2 WITHDRAWALS
NEVADA
MAP AREA
KEY MAP
CALIFORNIA
INYO
NATIONAL
FOREST
Tonopah
Goldfield
Columbus Salt Marsh
Silver Peak
Gold Point
Scotty's Junction
Dyer
Lone Mtn.
Emigrant Peak
Magruder Mtn.
Mt Jackson
Montezuma Peak
Stonewall Mountain
Miles
Kilometers