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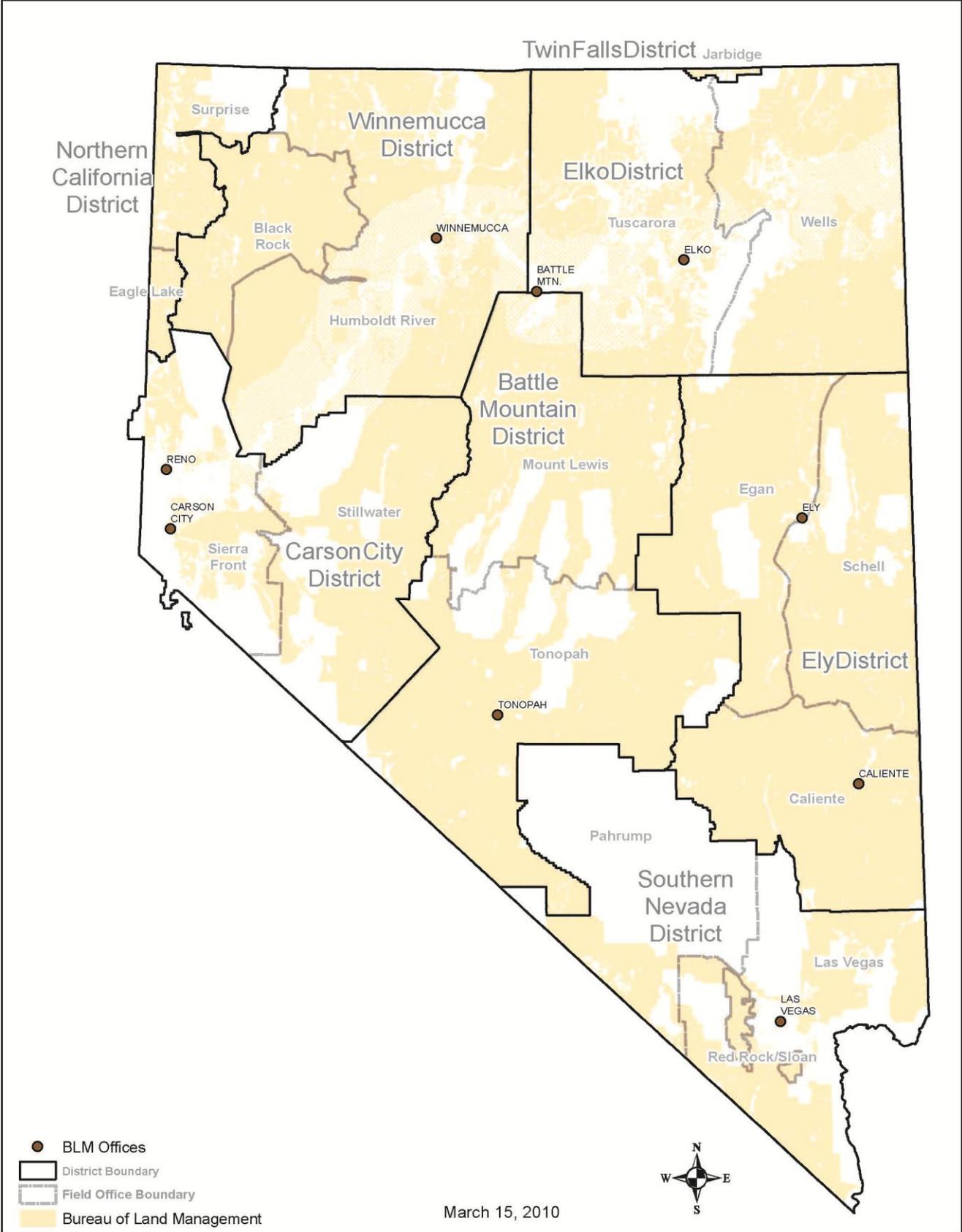


BLM Nevada Overview

- Manage 48 million acres of public land in the state
- 59 million subsurface acres
- Headquartered in Reno
- 6 districts
- 14 field offices
- Districts are divided into 2 or 3 field offices depending on size of the district
- Most field offices are co-located in their respective district office
- Detached field offices in Caliente and Tonopah
- Largest mining program in the BLM
- Most wild horses in the nation
- Additional information: www.blm.gov/nv



Image: Spring Flowers in Red Rock Canyon National Conservation Area Photographer: Michael Balen



BLM Nevada Contacts

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DISTRICT and FIELD OFFICES

Battle Mountain District

Mount Lewis Field Office
Tonopah Field Office

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District Manager
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Carson City District
Sierra Front Field Office
Stillwater Field Office

Bernadette Lovato
District Manager
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Elko District
Tuscarora Field Office
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District Manager
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Ely District

Caliente Field Office
Egan Field Office
Schell Field Office

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Southern Nevada District

Las Vegas Field Office
Pahrump Field Office
Red Rock/Sloan Field Office

Tim Smith
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Winnemucca District
Black Rock Field Office
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Renewable Energy

The Solar Programmatic Environmental Impact Statement was signed by the Secretary of the Interior, Ken Salazar, on October 12, 2012, establishing an initial set of 17 Solar Energy Zones throughout the western states, totaling about 285,000 acres of public lands

These will serve as priority areas for commercial-scale solar development, with the potential for additional zones through ongoing and future regional planning processes. Nevada has five Solar Energy Zones totaling 60,395 acres with the potential for approximately 6,700 megawatts (MW). The Solar PEIS also keeps the door open, on a case-by-case basis, for the possibility of carefully sited solar projects outside solar energy zones on about 19 million acres in “variance” areas. The program also includes a framework for regional mitigation plans, and to protect key natural and cultural resources the program excludes a little under 79 million acres that would be inappropriate for solar development based on currently available information.

Wind and Solar Permitting Process

A rights-of-way grant is an authorization to use a specific piece of public land for a certain project, such as roads, pipelines, transmission lines, as well as wind and solar energy projects. A rights-of-way grant authorizes rights and privileges for a specific use of the land for a specific period of time. Generally, a BLM rights-of-way is granted for a term appropriate for the life of the project. In particular, the BLM makes wind and solar applications a priority for the protection of resource values and to process the applications expeditiously.

BLM Nevada Solar Energy Zones

Solar Energy Zone Name, (BLM Office, County)	Megawatt Potential
Amargosa Valley (Southern Nevada/Nye) 8,479 acres	942 megawatts
Dry Lake (Southern Nevada/Clark) 5,717 acres	635 megawatts
Dry Lake Valley North (Ely/Lincoln) 25,069 acres	2,785 megawatts
Gold Point (Battle Mountain/Esmeralda) 4,596 acres	511 megawatts
Millers (Battle Mountain/Esmeralda) 16,534 acres	1,837 megawatts
Total: 60,395 acres	6,711 megawatts

2013/2014 Renewable Energy Priority Active Projects

Solar

Techren Solar, Inc.

- Connected action: A five mile 230kV transmission line connecting a 300 MW solar project on private land;
- Proposed to be located in Boulder City, Clark County.

Mountain View Solar, LLC.

- Proposed: Connected action: A 3.75 mile 34.5kV transmission line connecting a 20MW Solar project on private land;
- Proposed to be located in Las Vegas, Clark County.

Silver State South

- Proposed: 250 MW photovoltaic solar energy project, approximately 13,000 acres;
- Proposed to be located in Las Vegas, Clark County.

Valley Electric Hidden Hills

- Connected Action: A 64 mile 500kV transmission line connecting two 250 MW solar power towers located in Inyo, California;
- Proposed to be located in Clark and Nye counties.

Boulder Solar Power

- Connected Action: A 230 kV transmission connecting a 350 MW solar-powered electric generating facility.
- Proposed to be located about 20 miles south of Las Vegas in Clark County.

Wind**Searchlight Wind Project**

- Searchlight Wind is proposing to develop an approximately 370 MW wind energy facility consisting of up to 140 wind turbine generators.
- Proposed to be located on 24,383 acres of public land near Searchlight, Nevada.

Geothermal**New York Canyon**

- Nevada Geothermal Power is proposing to construct a 65 MW geothermal power plant.
- Proposed to be located on 15,934 acres of public lands near Lovelock.

Rockwood

- Rockwood Lithium is proposing to construct a 5 MW geothermal power plant
- Proposing to be located on 900 acres of public lands near Silver Peak.

Geothermal Lease Sales

BLM Nevada will host one geothermal complete lease sale annually and/or a joint competitive lease sale in coordination with California and Utah.

- Parcels are nominated by both BLM and industry
- Nevada currently has 511 leases which comprises more than 1 million acres
- Competitive lease sales have generated more than \$50 million since July 2007

BLM NV-CA-UT joint lease sale - July 2009

- Sold 98 parcels encompassing 255,347 acres for \$9,098,304

BLM Nevada lease sale - May 2010

- Sold 75 parcels encompassing 212,370 acres for \$2,326,631

BLM Nevada lease sale - March 2011

- Sold 17 parcels encompassing 46,627 acres for \$456,353

BLM Nevada lease sale - January 2012

- 8 parcels encompassing 27,834 acres for \$112,540

BLM Nevada lease sale- January 2013

- Sold 7 parcels encompassing 6,956 acres for \$28,982

BLM Nevada lease sale- November 2013

- Sold 4 parcels encompassing 3,317 acres for \$13,888

Royalties Through 2012 - Reinstated Annually by Federal Legislation

25 % Counties

50% State of Nevada

25% - U.S. Treasury

Fiscal Year 2013 royalties paid to the State exceed \$2.6 million.

Sales value almost \$72 million for electricity generation/direct use in Nevada

Two new geothermal power plants reached commercial production capacity in 2013. They are Patua, which has a nameplate capacity of 30 MW and Don A. Campbell, previously known as Wild Rose, which has a nameplate capacity of 20 MW.

Non-Renewable Energy (Oil and Gas)

Nevada is one of the lowest oil-producing states in the country. Extraction has plunged over the past few decades' yet new exploration and leasing has increased over the last three years.

Historically, Nevada's oil hot spot is Nye County's Railroad Valley. Shell Oil Co. drilled Nevada's first producing oil well there in 1954, and the state's best oil field ever — Grant Canyon Field — was discovered there in 1983. For some time, a Grant Canyon well produced up to 4,300 barrels a day, the most of any onshore well in the continental United States,

Current oil production is primarily from the Railroad Valley, in central Nye County and Pine Valley in northeastern Eureka County.

- Nevada's public lands hold good potential for oil and gas development
- Currently, 62 active wells on BLM-managed public lands resulting in 21 producing leases

Leasing

The BLM holds four competitive lease sales a year

- In Fiscal Year 2011 the BLM generated \$7 million from lease sales and yearly rentals
- In Fiscal Year 2012 the BLM generated \$11.3 million from lease sales and yearly rentals
- In Fiscal Year 2013 the BLM generated \$8.6 million from lease sales and yearly rentals

Applications for Permits to Drill

- In Fiscal Year 2012 the BLM approved 13 applications
- In Fiscal Year 2013 the BLM approved 8 applications

Oil Production

2013

- Total production: 331,013 barrels – 30 producing wells
- Total sale value: \$28.9 million
- Total revenue to federal government: \$3.7 million

2012

- Total production: 374,825 barrels – 25 producing wells
- Total sale value: \$33.5 million
- Total revenue to federal government: \$4.2 million

2011

- Total production: 415,426 barrels
- Total sale value: \$32.7 million
- Total revenue to federal government: \$4.1 million

Royalty/Revenue

Sale receipts are equally divided between the state and the U.S. Treasury

Mining

Nevada has the Largest Mining Program in the BLM

- 193 Approved active Mining Plans of Operation
- 345 active Exploration Notices
- More than 215,000 active mining claims (48% of the BLM total)
- BLM NV holds more than \$2 billion in 43 CFR 3809 Surface Management reclamation bonds
- BLM Nevada recorded over 1 million mining claims to date

Third Largest Industry in Nevada

- 2012 Direct Employment – 15,400
- 2012 Related Employment – 65,000
- Nevada produces approximately 76 percent of U.S. gold production
- Nevada is the fourth largest producer of gold in the world

2012 Annual Production

- Gold 5,615,255 troy ounces
- Silver 8,525,104 troy ounces
- Copper 145,318,737 pounds
- Various industrial minerals worth hundreds of millions of dollars

Leasing of Solid Minerals other than Coal and Oil Shale

- Currently the BLM has 3 authorized permits (one sand/gravel lease; a potassium preference right lease and a prospecting permit lease)

Mineral Materials - Material Sales Act of 1947 (Sand and Gravel)

BLM Nevada has one of the largest Mineral Materials Programs in the BLM

- 2013: BLM NV sold 2.3 million cubic yards of sand and gravel, calcium, clay, stone and other material valued at more than \$2.2 million.
- 2012: BLM sold 1.8 million cubic yards of sand and gravel, calcium, clay, stone and other material valued at more than \$2 million
- 2011: BLM sold 2.1 million cubic yards of sand and gravel, calcium, clay, stone and other material valued at more than \$2.4 million
- The majority of minerals are extracted from four community pits within the Las Vegas Valley

Abandoned Mine Land (AML) Program

BLM Nevada has the largest statewide program in the agency. Inventory and remediation of abandoned mines is ongoing. Our work is done in cooperation with our partners in the Nevada Division of Minerals, Nevada Department of Wildlife, Nevada Department of Environmental Protection, U.S. Bureau of Reclamation, U.S. Forest Service, mining industry, and others.

2013 Accomplishments

- Inventoried more than 18,000 sites since program inception
- Temporarily secured approximately 13,947 sites with fences and warning signs
- Permanently closed 308 sites on BLM Nevada public lands in 2013
- More than 2,100 sites permanently closed (gates/grates, foam, backfill) as part of the BLM AML program
- Inventoried over 1,000 sites in 2013 for bats, desert tortoise, plants and cultural surveys
- Safety surveys and closures ongoing in all areas of Nevada
- Working with Nevada Department of Minerals to address public safety concerns for dangerous shafts associated with Sutro Tunnel in Virginia City
- Cooperated with the Nevada Department of Environmental Protection, US Forest Service and private land owners to develop a response to elevated arsenic levels from the Birthday Mine adit that flows onto BLM lands and has caused several cattle deaths in the past.

Cooperative Agreements

- Great Basin Institute: archaeological and tortoise surveys
- Bat Conservation International: bat surveys
- Nevada Division of Minerals: inventory, fencing/signing and permanent closures
- Nevada Department of Wildlife: bat surveys and research, gates
- U.S. Forest Service "Portal Posse" for all types of permanent closures
- Southern Nevada Public Land Management Act grants: work in Lincoln and White Pine counties for inventories, and permanent closures
- Bureau of Reclamation: Conducts physical closure work in many of the BLM districts

Hazardous Management and Resource Restoration (HMRR) Program

- Issued Time Critical Response Action Memorandum to support EPA removal project of mercury wastes from McDermitt and Fort McDermitt Reservation, returning them to the McDermitt Mercury Mine site in northern Nevada.
- Environmental cleanups continue at a number of abandoned millsites.
- Public lands continue to be used as illegal dump sites and cleanup projects occur in all BLM Districts to reduce these illegal solid waste sites.
- Several mine sites have had improperly stored or discarded explosive material that required BLM and the Sheriff's Office Bomb Squad to work out a controlled detonation of the material.
- Continued involvement with EPA, NDEP and stakeholders concerning the Yerington-Anaconda Mine site regarding groundwater contamination and tailings material.



Photo: Shively Mine Closure Project, Winnemucca District

Grazing and Drought

BLM livestock grazing policies are designed to protect the productivity of public lands while ensuring efficient and effective administration. Properly managed livestock grazing is congressionally mandated and provides economic and social benefits to Nevada communities.

The federal grazing fee is adjusted annually and is calculated by using a formula originally set by Congress in the Public Rangelands Improvement Act of 1978. An AUM (or animal unit month) is the amount of forage needed to sustain one cow and her calf, one horse, or five sheep or goats for a month. The grazing fee for 2012 was \$1.35 per AUM, the same level as it was in 2011.

Any U.S. citizen or validly licensed business can apply for a BLM grazing permit or lease. To do so, one must either:

- buy or control private property (known as “base property”) that has been legally recognized by the BLM as having preference for the use of public land grazing privileges, or
- acquire property that has the capability to serve as base property and then apply to the BLM to transfer the preference for grazing privileges from an existing base property to the acquired property (which would become the new “base property”).

The first alternative happens when base property (a ranch) is sold or leased to a new individual or business; the buyer or lessee then applies to the BLM for the use of grazing privileges associated with that property. The second alternative would happen when a rancher wants to transfer existing public land grazing privileges to another party while keeping the private ranch property.

BLM Nevada Grazing Basics

- BLM Nevada administers 663 grazing authorizations on 798 grazing allotments.
- Nevada has the most public land authorized for grazing in BLM; about 43 million acres
- Nevada currently permits about 2 million AUMs
- In the 1990s, BLM authorized 1.3 to 1.8 million AUMs annually
- Nevada historically ranks third/fourth in AUMs sold

Grazing use is authorized under grazing permits and leases

- A **grazing permit** is the authorization to graze a specific number and class of livestock on a designated grazing area for a specified amount of time. (Section 3 of the Taylor Grazing Act)
- A **grazing lease** is the authorization to graze livestock on public lands outside of the grazing district for a specified period of time. (Section 15 of the Taylor Grazing Act)

Grazing Receipts Paid to Nevada

2011	\$225,000
2010	\$192,000
2009	\$ 212,980
2008	\$ 213,930
2007	\$ 282,488

Distribution of Grazing Receipts

- *Inside Grazing Districts:*
50% BLM Range Improvement Fund; 37.5 percent Treasury General Fund; 12.5 percent state
- *Outside Grazing Districts:*
50 percent BLM Range Improvement Fund; 50 percent state

Nevada range priorities

Priorities for the Nevada range program are:

- to renew expired/expiring grazing permits;
- assess rangeland health; and
- ensure that grazing use is managed in accordance with rangeland health standards and meet BLM Resource Management Plan resource goals.

In 2013 BLM Nevada:

- Processed 23 grazing permits
- Monitored 275 allotments
- Completed 16 rangeland health assessments
- Inspected 440 allotments for grazing permit compliance

Drought Management

Nearly all public lands in Nevada were affected by drought in 2012. BLM Nevada follows a drought management strategy outlined in Nevada Handbook H-1730-1 Resource Management During Drought. This handbook is available online at www.blm.gov/nv.

In addition, BLM Nevada Districts have developed area-specific drought management environmental assessments which will identify local strategies and actions to be implemented to manage the effects of drought.

During 2013 BLM Nevada monitored range conditions and identified actions to minimize the effects of drought to public land resources. Forage and water availability were the primary concerns.

2013 drought actions:

- Monitored 266 grazing allotments covering 18 million acres to assess drought impacts. Of these allotments 174 contained priority sagebrush habitats important for sage grouse and other sagebrush obligate species;
- Voluntary grazing reductions were agreed to on 245 grazing allotments totaling 17.6 million acres. Of these, 174 contained priority sagebrush habitats.
- 53 Herd Management Areas covering 5.6 million acres were monitored to assess drought impacts. More than half (35) were located in priority sagebrush habitat.
- Monitored 391 riparian areas to assess drought impacts. Of these 293 were located in priority sage grouse habitat.

In 2014, BLM continues to monitor conditions and implement appropriate drought management actions through voluntary agreement or decision as appropriate.



Photo: The dry overflow pond Cherry Springs water conveyance on the Elko District, June 28, 2012. BLM delivered 1,000 gallons of water to the site.

Wild Horse and Burro Program

The BLM protects, manages, and controls wild horses and burros under the authority of the Wild Free-Roaming Horses and Burros Act of 1971 to ensure that healthy herds thrive on healthy rangelands. BLM Nevada has the largest wild horse and burro program in the agency with an estimated state-wide BLM population of about 22,000. Overpopulation and lack of water and forage due to on-going drought present serious management concerns across Nevada.

The BLM works to achieve what is known as the Appropriate Management Level (AML) – the point at which wild horse and burro herd populations are consistent with the land’s capacity to support them. In the context of its multiple-use mission, AML is the level at which wild horses and burros can thrive in balance with other public land uses and resources, including vegetation and wildlife. The AML is a range of low to maximum levels that allows for population growth over a four- to five-year period. To establish AML, the BLM evaluates several years of rangeland resource and population data. Those evaluations look at information relating to vegetation, soils, weather, and water quality. Each Herd Management Area (HMA) has its own AML. When AML is exceeded, the excess animals are gathered and then prepared for adoption or sent to long-term pastures.

The BLM coordinates with the Nevada Department of Agriculture’s Brands Division to provide Brand Inspectors during wild horse removal efforts. The brand inspectors must confirm that the animals are not domestic horses.

Basic Information on the BLM Nevada wild horses and burro program:

- Number of WH&B Specialists in Nevada: 9
- Fiscal Year 2013 Budget Allocation: \$5.2 million
- 83 Herd Management Areas
- State-wide Appropriate Management Level = 12,688 (includes horses & burros)
- Percentage over high end AML: 70 percent state-wide
- Number of HMAs at or over AML: 58

2013 Accomplishments

- Removed 2,780 excess wild horses and burros
- Conducted 20 population inventories
- Monitored 54 HMAs
- Adopted 77 animals

2014 Targets

- Remove 0 excess wild horses/burros
- Conduct 25 population inventories
- Monitor 50 HMAs
- Adopt 65 animals

Sage-Grouse Conservation

Greater Sage-grouse

In 2010 the US Fish and Wildlife Service published its listing decision for the Greater Sage-grouse as “warranted but precluded.” Inadequacy of regulatory mechanisms was identified as a major threat to the species in the FWS finding on the petition to list the bird. The FWS has identified the principal regulatory mechanism for the BLM as conservation measures in Resource Management Plans (RMPs).

Based on the identified threats to the Greater Sage-grouse and the FWS timeline for making a listing decision on this species, the BLM needs to incorporate explicit objectives and adequate conservation measures into RMPs in order to conserve Greater Sage-grouse and avoid a potential listing under the Endangered Species Act.

The BLM has determined that the proposed planning strategy is a major federal action which requires the preparation of Environmental Impact Statements (EISs) in accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA).

For the purposes of this planning effort, the Western Region is divided into four sub-regions: **Northeast California-Nevada**; Oregon; Idaho and Southwestern Montana; and Utah. Each sub-region will undertake an EIS covering its territory. Each sub-region-specific EIS will have its own strategy to address sagebrush issues and will address the impacts of amending all pertinent RMPs with that guidance. The Northeast California-Nevada Sub-Region Programmatic EIS will amend 10 BLM land use plans and 2 USFS land use plans to provide conservation measures to conserve Greater Sage-grouse habitat. Fifteen Cooperating Agencies including federal, state, tribal and county agencies have signed agreements for the project. The Record of Decision, which comes at the end of the EIS process, will amend the RMPs to include the new management direction. The BLM will issue a final EIS and Record of Decision by September 2014.

Bi-State Sage-grouse

The Bi-State Sage-grouse are genetically distinct from Greater Sage-grouse and are considered a Distinct Population Segment by the US Fish and Wildlife Service for potential Environmental Species Act listing and management decisions. Sometimes referred to as the Mono Basin Area population, their population occurs only in eastern California and west central Nevada. Bi-State Sage-Grouse and Greater Sage-grouse listing decisions are proceeding on different timelines as a result of FWS determination that the magnitude of threats, immediacy of threats, and small, isolated nature of the Bi-State population were greater than for Greater Sage-grouse.

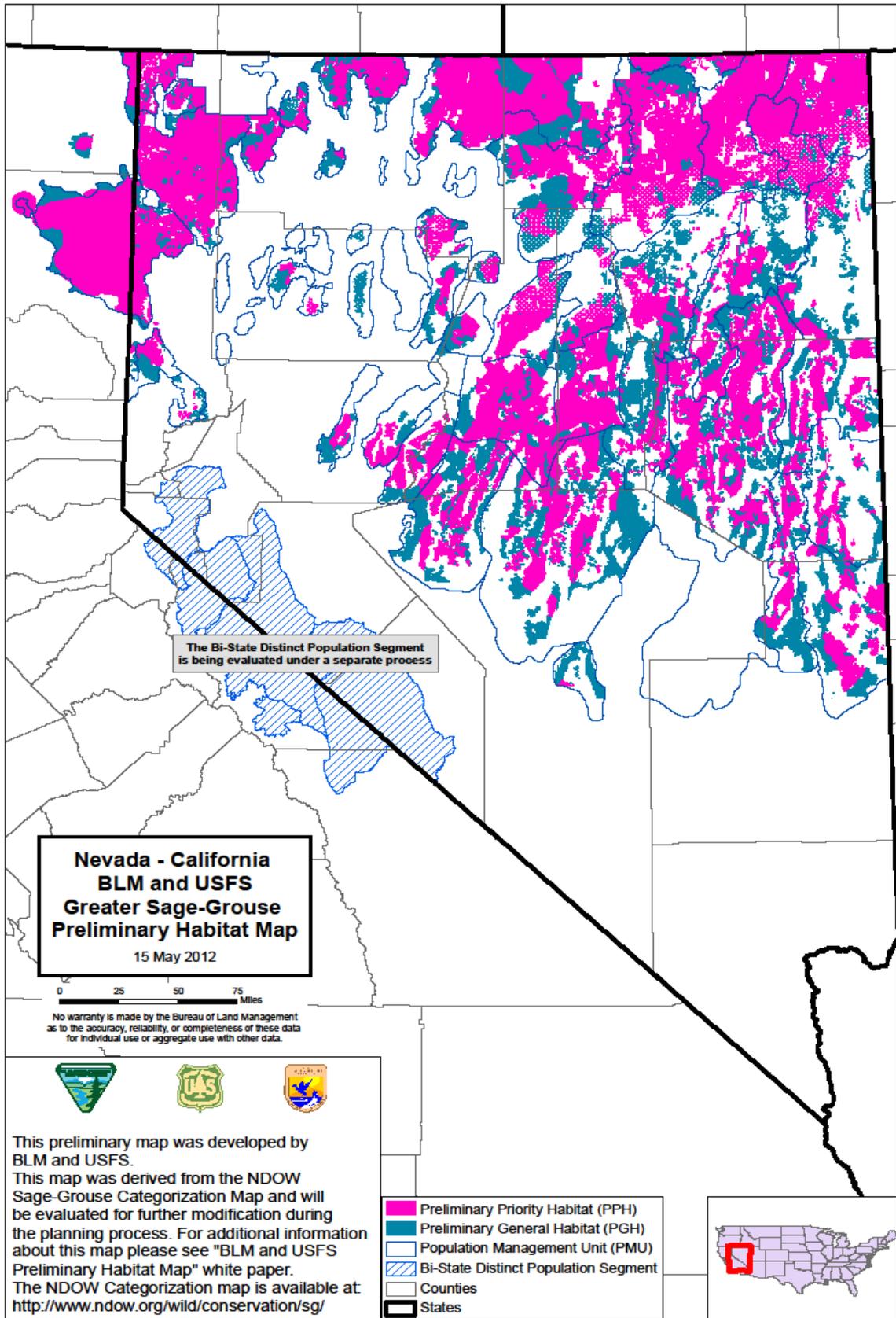
Major threats to the Bi-State population are current and future destruction, modification, or curtailment of habitats in the Bi-State area due to urbanization, infrastructure, mining, energy

development, grazing, invasive and exotic species, pinyon-juniper encroachment, recreation, wildfire and the likely effects of climate change. These threats are exacerbated by the small population sizes, isolated nature, and limited availability of important seasonal habitats for many Bi-State area populations.

There are about 448,000 acres of habitat on the BLM and 685,000 acres on the National Forests in Nevada and California. BLM is working across state boundaries and with U.S. Forest Service on planning and implementation efforts for Bi-State Sage-grouse.

A draft EIS for the Bi-state Sage Grouse has been completed. The public comment period closed January 17, 2014 and the final EIS is expected to publish in March 2014. The US Forest Service and BLM will be issuing separate decisions.





Wildland Fire and Fuels Management

- With the exception of Alaska, BLM Nevada has the largest wildfire program in the BLM
- 2013 Nevada fire season:
 - o All agencies; 756 fires (554 lightning, 218 human-caused) burned 164,035 acres
 - o BLM; 487 fires (378 lightning, 109 human-caused) burned 81,341 acres

Wildfire Program Partnerships

- Work with State/Federal Wildland Fire partners to expand programs;
- Continue to build and maintain effective relationships with interagency partners including city, county, Volunteer Fire Departments, utilities and other non-governmental agencies;
- Expand opportunities to mitigate hazardous fuel conditions treat invasive species, conduct rehabilitation on previous/current burned areas;
- Continue to build and expand partnerships to protect communities, private property and lives by improving wildfire suppression efforts;
- Annual sponsor of the Nevada Wildfire Awareness Week; Nevada Wildland Urban Interface Conference;
- Work with the University of Nevada Cooperative Extension Service to expand the Living with Fire program;
- The BLM, Humboldt-Toiyabe National Forest, and Nevada Department of Conservation and Natural Resources continue to work together to counter the effects of fire, invasive species, and other ecologically disruptive changes in vegetation condition.

2013 BLM Hazardous Fuels Treatments

- 11,753 acres in non-wildland urban interface areas
- 11,377 acres in wildland urban interface areas

Pre Suppression Budget

- 2014: \$13.9 million
- 2013: \$14.1 million
- 2012: \$14.5 million

Planned 2014 BLM Suppression Resources:

- 3 Initial Attack helicopters (Elko, Ely and Las Vegas)
- 4 Single-Engine Air Tankers (SEATS);
- 2 air attack aircraft for aerial detection and fire air traffic control;
- 49 fire engines, 4 Initial Attack Dozers
- 2 Hotshot Crews: Silver State Hot Shots (Carson City); Ruby Mountain Hot Shots (Elko)

Sage-grouse Habitat Protection from, and Rehabilitation after, Wildfire

The BLM has identified Greater Sage-grouse habitat as a high priority for wildfire suppression efforts. The BLM provides guidance, habitat maps, and guidelines to augment protection of Greater Sage-grouse habitats and population.



Photo: Our BLM Ely District firefighters teamed up with David E. Norman Elementary School's second graders to provide wildfire awareness training. Here is second grader Johnathon extinguishing an imaginary wildfire with assistance from BLM Engine Captain Tony Sifre.

Healthy Lands Initiative

The BLM's Healthy Landscapes program enables the BLM to coordinate funding with partners organizations to accelerate land restoration, increase land productivity, and improve the overall health of public lands in the Western United States.

This program is the field implementation component of the BLM's Landscape Approach to managing resources. It enables the BLM to develop and implement integrated regional strategies, coordinate funding across BLM programs, disciplines, initiatives, and partnerships, and conduct restoration and protection treatments across jurisdictions through partnerships; all in an effort to improve and/or preserve the diversity and productivity of public and private lands across the landscape.

The BLM Nevada is developing broad focal areas that will receive multi-year Healthy Landscapes program funding for integrated landscape projects within each focal area. The following projects are in various stages with other projects being planned for FY15 – FY19:

- **Completed:** Tuscarora Sage-Steppe Restoration Partnership; Elko District, Tuscarora Field Office;
- **Completed:** Santa Rosa Mountains Cooperative Fuels Treatment Project; Winnemucca District, Humboldt River Field Office;
- **Ongoing NEPA:** 3-Bars Ecosystem and Landscape Restoration Project; Battle Mountain District, Mount Lewis Field Office;
- **Ongoing NEPA:** Landscape-level Restoration of Burned Desert Tortoise Habitat; Southern Nevada District, Las Vegas Field Office;
- **Implementation Phase:** Montana Mountains Cooperative Fuels and Rehabilitation Management Project; Winnemucca District, Humboldt River Field Office;
- **Implementation Phase:** Cave and Lake Valleys Landscape Project; Ely District, Schell Field Office;
- **Implementation Phase:** South Steptoe Watershed Restoration Project; Ely District, Schell Field Office;
- **Implementation Phase:** Mojave Desert Fuels Breaks; Ely District, Caliente Field Office;
- **Implementation Phase:** Desatoya Mountains Resiliency, Health and Restoration Project; Carson City District, Stillwater Field Office;
- **Implementation Phase:** Lower Virgin River Watershed Restoration Project; Southern Nevada District, Las Vegas Field Office.
- **Implementation Phase and ongoing NEPA for project expansion)** Bi-State Landscape Protection and Restoration Project; Carson City District, Sierra Front Field Office.

National Landscape Conservation System and Areas of Special Designation

3 National Conservation Areas

- Sloan Canyon
 - o Established 2002; encompasses approximately 48,000 acres
- Red Rock Canyon
 - o Designated 1990; encompasses 195,610 acres
 - o Most visited NCA in the Bureau – more than 1.5 million visitors a year
- Black Rock Desert High Rock Canyon Emigrant Trails – designated 2000
 - o Encompasses almost 1.2 million acres of public lands in northwestern Nevada

45 Wilderness Areas

- Encompass 2,056,545 acres
- Nevada Wilderness is designated by Congress and usually via County Land Bills

63 Wilderness Study areas

- Encompass 2,552,457 acres

54 Areas of Critical Environmental Concern

- Encompass almost 1.5 million acres

Segments of three National Trails

- California National Historical Trail: 700 miles that crosses BLM in northern Nevada
- Pony Express National Historic Trail: 300 miles on BLM across central Nevada
- Old Spanish Trail: 125 miles that crosses BLM in southern Nevada

Recreation, Visitor Services and Travel Management Overview

Visitor Services

- Approximately 8 million visitors recreated on BLM Nevada lands in 2013
- Issued 308 special recreation permits including the Burning Man event and numerous high profile off-highway vehicle race events

Environmental Education, Interpretation and Partnerships

- BLM and its partners offer more than 1,200 interpretive programs each year in local schools such as the Mojave Max Program in Clark County which educates thousands of students
- Five partners work collaboratively with BLM to provide environmental education opportunities to public land visitors and students in schools/local communities
- Annual BLM contributions to partners provide operating money to fund employees
- Major partners include: Southern Nevada Conservancy, Red Rock Canyon Interpretive Association, Nevada Outdoor School, Friends of the Black Rock, Southern Nevada Conservancy, Great Basin Institute and Student Conservation Association.

Travel Management and Off Highway Vehicle Use

OHV use in Nevada has increased dramatically in recent years. Thousands of recreationists from throughout the western United States look to Nevada's vast open spaces for unique dispersed recreational opportunities

- Approximately 25 percent of Nevada's population are OHV users;
- Increasing numbers of California OHV users recreate in Nevada due to real or perceived restrictions in California;
- Approximately 27 million of the 48 million acres of BLM-administered public land is open to unrestricted cross-country OHV use creating the potential for significant impacts to BLM public land species, habitats, natural resources, etc.;
- BLM will address the increasing use as we update our land use plans and designate open, limited, and to a much lesser extent, closed OHV area designations;
- The BLM is currently conducting comprehensive travel management planning to include route inventories, route analysis and designation of a sustainable transportation system that includes OHV recreation;
- It has been determined via the permitting process that 85 percent of the users at Sand Mountain (Fallon) come from California. Most of these users make several multi-day trips to this site each year resulting in an economic benefit to the Fallon, Fernley and Reno/Sparks area.

Links

BLM Nevada website

www.blm.gov/nv

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