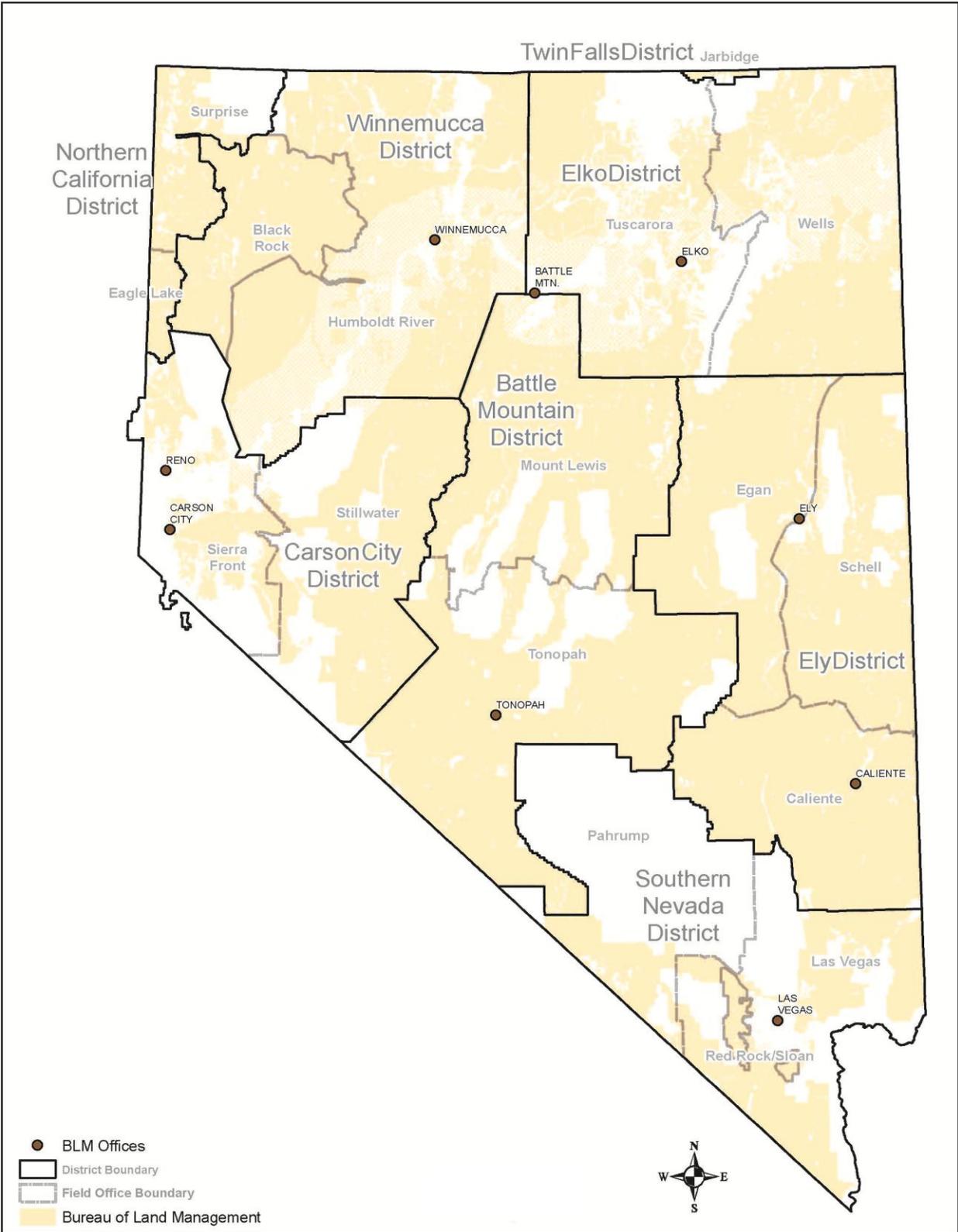


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### BLM Nevada Overview

- 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](http://www.blm.gov/nv)



## BLM Nevada Contacts

### STATE OFFICE

**Amy Lueders**  
State Director

**Marci Todd**  
Associate State Director

775-861-6590

**Erica Szlosek**  
Chief, Office of  
Communications  
775-861-6629

Chris Rose  
Public Affairs Specialist  
State RAC Coordinator  
775-861-6480

**Raul Morales**  
Deputy State Director,  
Natural Resources, Land &  
Planning  
775-861-6464

**Gary Johnson**  
Deputy State Director,  
Mineral Management  
775-861-6576

**Rex McKnight**  
Fire Management Officer  
775-861-6670

### DISTRICT and FIELD OFFICES

#### **Battle Mountain District**

Mount Lewis Field Office  
Tonopah Field Office

**Doug Furtado**  
District Manager  
775-635-4000

#### **Carson City District**

Sierra Front Field Office  
Stillwater Field Office

**Bryant Smith**  
Acting District Manager  
775-885-6000

**Lisa Ross**  
Public Affairs Specialist  
Sierra Front- Northwestern  
Great Basin RAC Coordinator

775-885-6107

#### **Elko District**

Tuscarora Field Office  
Wells Field Office

**Jill Silvey**  
District Manager  
775-753-0200

**Lesli Ellis-Wouters**  
Public Affairs Specialist  
Northeastern Great Basin  
RAC Coordinator  
775-753-0386

#### **Ely District**

Caliente Field Office  
Egan Field Office  
Schell Field Office

**Rosemary Thomas**  
District Manager  
775-289-1800

**Chris Hanefeld**  
Public Affairs Specialist  
Mojave-Southern Great Basin  
RAC Coordinator  
775-289-1842

#### **Southern Nevada District**

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

**Tim Smith**  
District Manager  
702-515-5000

**Hillierie Patton**  
Public Affairs Specialist  
Mojave-Southern Great Basin  
RAC Coordinator  
702-515-5046

#### **Winnemucca District**

Black Rock Field Office  
Humboldt River Field Office

**Gene Seidlitz**  
District Manager  
775-623-1500

**Mark Turney**  
Public Affairs Specialist  
775-623-1541

## 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
<b>Total: 60,395 acres</b>	<b>6,711 megawatts</b>

### 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**

- Terra-Gen Power, LLC 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

### **Royalties Through 2012 - Reinstated Annually by Federal Legislation**

25 % Counties

50% State of Nevada

25% - U.S. Treasury

Fiscal Year 2011 royalties paid to the State exceed \$900,000

Sales value almost \$41 million for electricity generation/direct use in Nevada

By implementing these changes in the geothermal program, the time required for permitting of geothermal exploration and development projects has been reduced, thereby increasing the number of geothermal projects that will provide power to the grid.

## 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

### Applications for Permits to Drill

- In Fiscal Year 2012 the BLM approved 13 applications
- In Fiscal Year 2011 the BLM approved 5 applications

### Oil Production

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**

- 224 Approved active Mining Plans of Operation
- 407 active Exploration Notices
- More than 203,000 active mining claims (48% of the BLM total)
- BLM NV holds more than \$1.9 billion in reclamation bonds
- BLM Nevada recorded its 1 millionth mining claim

### **Third Largest Industry in Nevada**

- 2010 Direct Employment – 12,211 (Nevada Department of Minerals latest statistics)
- 2010 Related Employment – 51,000 (Nevada Department of Minerals latest statistics)
- Nevada produces approximately 72% of U.S. gold production (Nevada Department of Minerals latest statistics)
- Fifth largest producer of gold in the world

### **2011 Annual Production**

- Gold 5,537,177 ounces (Nevada Department of Minerals latest statistics)
- Silver 7,141,489 ounces (Nevada Department of Minerals latest statistics)
- Copper 123,791,237 pounds (Nevada Department of Minerals latest statistics)
- 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

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

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

- 2012: BLM sold 1.8 million cubic yards of sand and gravel valued at more than \$1.8 million
- 2011: BLM sold 2.1 million cubic yards of sand and gravel valued at more than \$2.1 million
- The majority of minerals are extracted from four community pits within the Las Vegas Valley

## Abandoned Mine Land 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.

### 2012 Accomplishments

- Inventoried more than 18,000 sites
- Temporarily secured approximately 15,000 sites with fences and warning signs
- Permanently closed 314 sites on BLM Nevada public lands in 2012
- More than 1,100 sites previously closed (gates/grates, foam, backfill)
- Inventoried 1,000+ sites in 2012 for bats, desert tortoise, plants, cultural surveys)
- Safety surveys and closures ongoing in all areas of Nevada
- 30 physical safety hazards and 20+ large drill holes were permanently closed at the Cordero Mercury Mine site in northern Nevada
- The culturally significant combination shaft in Virginia City closed
- Shively Complex in Winnemucca closed
- Environmental clean-ups continue at a number of abandoned mill sites

### 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 Clark, Lincoln and White Pine counties for inventories, and permanent closures

## 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 667 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
- 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	\$ 225,002
2010	\$ 192,066
2009	\$ 212,980
2008	\$ 213,930
2007	\$ 282,488

**Distribution of Grazing Receipts**

- *Inside Grazing Districts:*  
50% BLM Range Improvement Fund; 37.5 % Treasury General Fund; 12.5% state
- *Outside Grazing Districts:*  
50% BLM Range Improvement Fund; 50% 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 2012 BLM Nevada:**

- Processed 30 grazing permits
- Monitored 258 allotments
- Completed 23 rangeland health assessments
- Inspected 443 allotments for grazing permit compliance

**Drought Management**

Nearly all public lands in Nevada were affected by drought in 2012. BLM Nevada District personnel are developing specific drought management environmental assessments to identify local strategies and actions to assist in managing the effects of drought and are following established practices outlined in the BLM Nevada drought handbook. During 2012 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. Two-hundred forty grazing allotments (23.5 million acres) were monitored to assess drought impacts. Voluntary grazing reductions were agreed to on 41 grazing allotments totaling 2.2 million acres. Of these, 22 contained priority greater sage-grouse sagebrush habitats. Additionally, 53 Herd Management Areas (for wild horses) covering 5.6 million acres were monitored as were 391 riparian areas. In 2013, BLM Nevada will continue to monitor conditions and implement drought management actions through voluntary agreements to reduce cattle or formal BLM decisions as needed.

## 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 presents 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% state-wide
- Number of HMAs at or over AML: 58

### **2012 Accomplishments**

- Removed 4,018 excess wild horses and burros
- Conducted 40 population inventories
- Monitored 54 HMAs
- Adopted 85 animals

### **2013 Targets**

- Remove 2,460 excess wild horses/burros
- Conduct 42 population inventories
- Monitor 53 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).

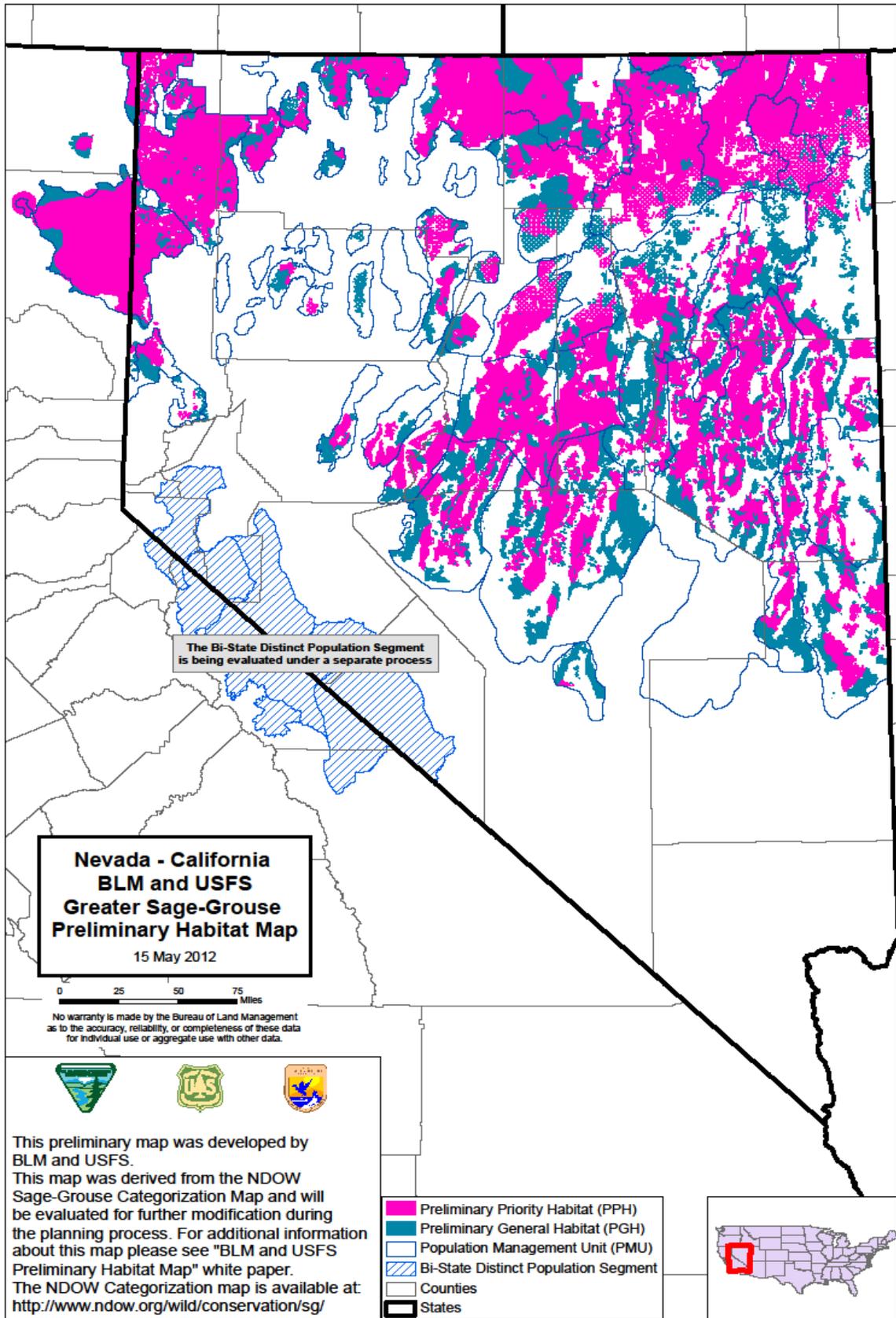
For the purposes of this planning effort, the Western Region is divided into four sub-regions: **Northeast California-Nevada**; Oregon; Idaho and Southwestern Montana; and Utah. Each sub-region will undertake an EIS covering its territory. Each sub-region-specific EIS will have its own strategy to address 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.



## Wildland Fire and Fuels Management

- With the exception of Alaska, BLM Nevada has the largest wildfire program in the BLM
- 2012 Nevada fire season:
  - o All agencies; 1,003 fires (382 lightning, 621 human-caused) burned 614,119 acres
  - o BLM; 609 fires (446 lightning, 163 human-caused) burned 476,696 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.

### 2012 BLM Hazardous Fuels Treatments

- 17,914 acres in non-wildland urban interface areas
- 28,794 acres in wildland urban interface areas

### Pre Suppression Budget

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

### Planned 2013 BLM Suppression Resources:

- 4 Single-Engine Air Tankers (SEATS); 49 fire engines; 3 helicopters;
- 2 air attack aircraft for aerial detection and fire air traffic control;
- 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. In 2012 BLM used \$500,000 in Ruby Pipeline mitigation funds for five additional SEATs for sage grouse habitat protection.

### 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.

The goal of the Initiative is to preserve the diversity and productivity of public and private lands across the landscape. BLM Nevada District projects:

- Tuscarora Sage-Steppe Restoration Partnership – Elko District, Tuscarora Field Office;
- 3-Bars Ecosystem and Landscape Restoration Project – Battle Mountain District, Mount Lewis Field Office;
- Santa Rosa Mountains Cooperative Fuels Treatment Project – Winnemucca District, Humboldt River Field Office;
- Montana Mountains Cooperative Fuels and Rehabilitation Management Project – Winnemucca District, Humboldt River Field Office;
- Cave and Lake Valleys Landscape Project – Ely District, Schell Field Office;
- Desatoya Mountains Resiliency, Health and Restoration Project – Carson City District, Stillwater Field Office;
- Bi-State Landscape Protection and Restoration Project – Carson City District, Sierra Front Field Office;
- Landscape-level Restoration of Burned Desert Tortoise Habitat – Southern Nevada District, Las Vegas Field Office.

## National Landscape Conservation System (NLCS) and Areas of Special Designation

The Bureau of Land Management's (BLM) mission for the NLCS is to conserve, protect, and restore nationally significant landscapes and places that have outstanding cultural, ecological, and scientific values for the benefit of current and future generations.

Strategies have been developed at the national and state levels to assist in budget development and prioritizing work within NLCS units. Copies of each are available on the BLM Nevada website.

### 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 6 million visitors recreated on BLM Nevada lands in 2012
- Issued 400 special recreation permits. including the Burning Man event and numerous high profile off-highway vehicle race events
- In 2012 Winnemucca BLM signed a FONSI/Decision Record and a 1 year special recreation permit for the Burning Man event. It is estimated the average participant spends more than \$1,000 and provides significant economic benefit to businesses in the Reno, Sparks and Gerlach area.

### 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](http://www.blm.gov/nv)

BLM Nevada Facebook

[www.facebook.com/BLMNevada](http://www.facebook.com/BLMNevada)

Twitter

[www.twitter.com/BLMNV](http://www.twitter.com/BLMNV)

Flickr

[www.flickr.com/blmnevada](http://www.flickr.com/blmnevada)

YouTube

[www.youtube.com/BLMNEVADA](http://www.youtube.com/BLMNEVADA)

## BLM Acronyms

<b>Code</b>	<b>Description</b>
ACEC	Area of Critical Environmental Concern
ACMP	Area of Critical Mineral Potential
ADP	Automated Data Processing
ADR	Alternative Dispute Resolution
AEP	Affirmative Employment Program
AFO	All Field Offices
ALMRS	Automated Land & Mineral Record System
AMP	Allotment Management Plan
ANCSA	Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act
ANILCA	Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act
AO	Administrative Officer
APRD	Application for Permit to Drill
ARPA	Archaeological Resource Protection Act
ASAP	As Soon As Possible
ASD	Associate State Director
ATV	All Terrain Vehicle
AUM	Animal Unit Month
AUTOCAD	Automated Computer Aided Drafting
AWP	Annual Work Plan
AWS	Alternative Work Schedule

### **B**

BIA	Bureau of Indian Affairs
BLM	Bureau of Land Management
BOM	Bureau of Mines
BOR	Bureau of Reclamation
BY	Budget Year

### **C**

CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CMA	Cooperative Management Agreement
CO	Contracting Officer
COB	Close of Business
COE	Corp of Engineers
COLA	Cost of Living Allowance
COR	Contracting Officer's Representative
CRM	Cultural Resource Management
CSA	Cadastral Survey Automation
CSC	Civil Service Commission
CSRS	Civil Service Retirement System
CYR	Calendar Year

### **D**

## BLM Acronyms

DD	Due Date
DNRC	Department of Natural Resources & Conservation
DOD	Department of Defense
DOE	Department of Energy
DOI	Department of the Interior
DSD	Deputy State Director
DWO	Denver Washington Office
<b>E</b>	
EA	Environmental Assessment
EA	External Affairs
EAP	Employee Assistance Program
EEO	Equal Employment Opportunity
EEOC	Equal Employment Opportunity Commission
EIS	Environmental Impact Statement
ELT	Executive Leadership Team
EO	Executive Order
EOD	Entry of Duty
EOY	End of Year
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
EPAP	Employee Performance Appraisal Plan
EPPRR	Employees Performance Plan & Results Report (formerly PIPR)
ESO	Eastern State Office
<b>F</b>	
FAX	Facsimile message
FC	Field Committee
FEDEX	Federal Express
FEHB	Federal Employees Health Benefits (Program)
FEORP	Federal Equal Opportunity Recruitment Plan
FERS	Federal Employees Retirement System
FLPMA	Federal Land Policy and Management Act
FMP	Forest Management Plan
FOGRMA	Federal Oil & Gas Royalty Management Act
FPL	Full Performance Level
FPPS	Federal Personnel & Payroll System
FR	Federal Register
FS	Forest Service (also USFS)
FTE	Full-time Equivalent
FWS	Fish and Wildlife Service
FY	Fiscal Year
FYI	For Your Information

## G

## BLM Acronyms

GABS	Grazing Automated Billing System
GBL	Government Bill of Lading
GCDB	Geographic Coordinate Data Base
GIS	Geographic Information System
GOV	Government Owned Vehicle
GPO	Government Printing Office
GPS	Global Positioning System
GS	General Schedule
GS	Geological Survey (also USGS)
GSA	General Services Administration
GTR	Government Transportation Request

### H

HACU	Hispanic Association of Colleges and Universities
HAZMAT	Hazardous Materials
HMP	Habitat Management Plan
HRD	Human Resources Development
HRD	Human Resources Division

### I

I&E	Inspection and Enforcement
IB	Information Bulletin
IBLA	Interior Board of Land Appeals
IDP	Individual Development Plan
IG	Inspector General
IM	Instruction Manual
IMAGE	International Mexican-American Government Employment
INT	Interior

### K

KSA	Knowledge, Skills, and Abilities
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### L

LAN	Local Area Network
LE	Law Enforcement
LIS	Lands Information System
LLD	Legal Land Description
LWCF	Land and Water Conservation Fund
LWOP	Leave Without Pay

### M

MCR	Mining Claim Recordation
MLA	Mining Leasing Act (1920 & 1974)
MOSS	Map Overlay and Statistical System

## BLM Acronyms

MOU Memorandum of Understanding  
MYR Mid Year Review

### N

NARFA Native American Religious Freedom Act  
NARS National Archives and Records Service  
NAWCA North American Wetlands Conservation Act  
NBC National Business Center  
NEPA National Environmental Policy Act of 1969  
NFMA National Forest Management Act  
NHPA National Historic Preservation Act (1966)  
NIFC National Interagency Fire Center  
NORA Notice of Realty Action  
NPR National Performance Review  
NPS National Park Service  
NTC National Training Center  
NTE Not To Exceed  
NWF National Wildlife Federation

### O

O&C Oregon and California (grant lands)  
OCS Outer Continental Shelf  
OD Organizational Development  
OHA Office of Hearings and Appeals  
OIG Office of Inspector General  
OJT On Job Training  
OMB Office of Management and Budget  
OPF Official Personnel Folder  
OPM Office of Personnel Management  
ORV Off-Road Vehicle  
OSHA Occupational Safety and Health Administration  
OSM Office of Surface Mining  
OWCP Office of Workers' Compensation Program

### P

PAWP Preliminary Annual Work Plan  
PD Position Description  
PFT Permanent Fill Time  
PILT Payment in Lieu of Taxes  
PL Public Law (#167)  
PMC Personnel Management Committee  
POV Privately Owned Vehicle  
PPT Permanent Part-time  
PRIA Public Rangeland Improvement Act of 1978

## BLM Acronyms

PYBP Program Year Budget Plan

### Q

QA Quality Assurance

### R

R/W Right- of -Way

RAC Resource Advisory Council

RCRA Resource Conservation and Recovery Act

RETARS Remote Entry Time & Attendance Report System

RFB Request for Bid

RIF Reduction in Force

RMP Recreation Management Plan

RMP Resource Management Plan

ROD Record of Decision

ROW Right of Way

RUP Recreation Use Permit

### S

S&G Standards and Guidelines

SAR Search and Rescue

SCA Student Conservation Association, Inc.

SD State Director

SF Standard Form

SHPO State Historic Preservation Officer

SMCRA Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act (77)

SMT State Management Team

SO State Office

SOG Simultaneous Oil and Gas

SOL Solicitor

SRMA Special Recreation Management Area

SRUP Special Recreation Use Permits

SVIM Soils, Vegetation Inventory Method

### T

T&A Time and Attendance

T&R Township and Range

TA Travel Authorization

TO Table of Organizations

TSP Thrift Savings Plan

TUP Temporary Use Permits

TV Travel Voucher

### U

## BLM Acronyms

UNIX (a computer operating system)  
USC United States Code  
USGS United States Geological Survey

### W

WAPA Western Area Power Administration (DOE)  
WG Wage Grade  
WHMP Wild Horse Management Plan  
WM Work Month  
WO Washington Office  
WP Word Processing  
WSA Wilderness Study Area

### Y

YCC Youth Conservation Corps