

Background Paper 81-5

STATUS OF WILDERNESS PROPOSALS
AND OTHER FEDERAL LAND
WITHDRAWALS IN NEVADA

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FEDERAL LAND WITHDRAWALS IN NEVADA

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STATUS OF WILDERNESS PROPOSALS AND OTHER
FEDERAL LAND WITHDRAWALS IN NEVADA

I

INTRODUCTION

This paper will concentrate primarily on federal wilderness proposals in the State of Nevada and to a lesser degree, other forms of public land withdrawal affecting the state.

The National Wilderness Preservation System was established by passage of Public Law 88-577 by Congress on September 3, 1964. Although this law has been in effect for over 16 years, very little land in Nevada was affected by it until the latter part of the 1970's. Federal agencies most heavily involved in wilderness proposals in the State of Nevada include the Bureau of Land Management, National Park Service and Fish and Wildlife Service, all within the Department of Interior. The U. S. Forest Service in the Department of Agriculture has also made significant wilderness proposals affecting the State of Nevada.

Currently, only one wilderness area has been officially designated by Congress within the boundaries of the state. That is the Jarbidge Wilderness Area in the Humboldt National Forest of northeastern Nevada. Some 64,827 acres have been withdrawn for this wilderness area. Additionally, nearly 8 million acres of public lands in Nevada have been proposed as wilderness areas or as wilderness study areas by these various federal agencies (See Table I). Although Congress has yet to act on the various wilderness proposals of these federal agencies, the lands in question must be managed by the federal agencies in order to preserve wilderness qualities. Some users of the public lands believe that the establishment of these "de facto" wilderness areas has had an adverse effect on the orderly development of various resources. Some environmentalists, on the other hand, feel that proposed wilderness areas are not protected well enough while awaiting official action by Congress.

In addition to areas designated or proposed for wilderness designation, sizeable amounts of land in Nevada have been withdrawn for various other purposes. The most significant withdrawal of public lands is for the various defense installations within our state. Currently, existing defense facilities in Nevada, including the Nevada test site, comprise over 5 percent of the total land area of the state. It is significant to note that the State of Nevada currently contains 15.75 percent of all lands in the United States utilized by the Federal Government for national

defense purposes. This figure is calculated before projecting new proposals, such as the MX missile system.

II

WILDERNESS DEFINITION AND PERMISSIBLE ACTIVITIES IN WILDERNESS AREAS

The Wilderness Act of 1964 provides the following definition of wilderness.

"A wilderness, in contrast with those areas where man and his own works dominate the landscape, is hereby recognized as an area where the earth and its community of life are untrammelled by man, where man himself is a visitor who does not remain. An area of wilderness is further defined to mean in this chapter an area of undeveloped Federal land retaining its primeval character and influence, without permanent improvements or human habitation, which is protected and managed so as to preserve its natural conditions and which (1) generally appears to have been affected primarily by the forces of nature, with the imprint of man's work substantially unnoticeable; (2) has outstanding opportunities for solitude or a primitive and unconfined type of recreation; (3) has at least five thousand acres of land or is of sufficient size as to make practicable its preservation and use in an unimpaired condition; and (4) may also contain ecological, geological, or other features of scientific, educational, scenic, or historical value."

The Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 requires BLM to continue to manage lands under wilderness study and review "so as not to impair the suitability of such areas for preservation as wilderness, subject, however, to the continuation of existing mining and grazing uses and mineral leasing in the manner and degree in which the same was being conducted on October 21, 1976." The guiding principle of this management is that it is the impact an activity has on the land's potential for wilderness designation, and not a particular activity itself, that will be measured to determine if the activity will be allowed or regulated. Generally speaking, motorized vehicles are prohibited in wilderness study areas, as are most new mining operations, grazing improvements, and proposed access roads.

Once an area is officially designated by Congress as a wilderness area, such as the Jarbidge area in northeastern Nevada, the Wilderness Act of 1964 requires the responsible federal agency to "preserve the wilderness character of the

area and * * * administer such area for such other purposes for which it may have been established as also to preserve its wilderness character." The federal act further specifies that "wilderness areas shall be devoted to the public purposes of recreational, scenic, scientific, educational, conservation, and historical use."

III

OVERVIEW OF FEDERAL WILDERNESS PROGRAMS IN NEVADA (EXCLUDING BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT)

The National Wilderness Preservation Act of 1964 directed various federal agencies to review roadless areas of 5,000 contiguous acres or more and make a report to the President regarding the suitability or nonsuitability of each such areas for preservation as wilderness. The President is required to advise Congress on his recommendations with respect to the designation as wilderness of each such area on which review has been completed.

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service has recommended that 1,664,647 acres in Nevada be designated as wilderness. Footnote 3 in Table I illustrates that this acreage is divided among the Desert National Wildlife Range, Sheldon Antelope Range and Anaho Island in Pyramid Lake. To date, Congress has yet to act on these proposals, and until such time as Congress does take action, these areas will continue to be managed to preserve wilderness qualities and characteristics.

The National Park Service, like the Fish and Wildlife Service, is a part of the U.S. Department of Interior. The National Park Service has recommended some 278,165 acres in Nevada as wilderness. These wilderness proposals are in the Lake Mead National Recreational Area and a portion of the Death Valley National Monument which lies in Nevada. Congress has not yet acted on these proposals, so these areas will be managed to protect wilderness qualities until such time as they are either officially designated or rejected by Congress.

The most significant wilderness study in Nevada prior to those recent studies by the Bureau of Land Management was performed by the U.S. Forest Service which operates under the Department of Agriculture. The wilderness study process instituted by the Forest Service in June, 1977 was termed RARE II, which stands for Roadless Area Review and Evaluation. The RARE II program was designed to identify roadless and undeveloped land areas in the National Forest System throughout America and to determine their general uses for both wilderness and other resource management

and development. It was the policy of the U. S. Forest Service to accelerate their wilderness study program through the RARE II process in order that such an effort did not extend over a very long period. It is also important to note that there is no federal legislation, other than for a few specific areas, which directs the U.S. Forest Service to develop a wilderness program. The RARE II program was created as a result of administrative action.

The final environmental statement on the RARE II process was filed on January 4, 1979. It recommended over 15 million acres in 624 identified roadless areas for wilderness designation for the entire nation. Some 461,000 acres of this amount are located in the State of Nevada. These areas (shown in Tables I and II) were within the Excelsior, Quinn, Grant, Ruby and Arc Dome areas. Later in 1979, President Jimmy Carter forwarded his recommendations to Congress based on the RARE II report from the U.S. Forest Service. President Carter recommended an additional 36,900 acres in Nevada for wilderness status, including Boundary Peak and an addition to the existing Jarbidge Wilderness Area.

Some 52 separate RARE II wilderness bills were reviewed by the 96th Congress. However, only four of these bills were passed by both Houses and signed by the President. These four new laws cover 4.2 million acres of wilderness in New Mexico, Colorado, South Dakota, Missouri, South Carolina, Louisiana, central Idaho and a small area in Montana. To date, the proposed Forest Service wilderness areas for Nevada have not been reviewed by Congress.

IV

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT WILDERNESS PROGRAM

With passage of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act by Congress in 1976, the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) was required to inventory and make recommendations on wilderness areas on the lands they manage. In 1978, the BLM in Nevada initiated their wilderness program with an initial wilderness inventory. The purpose of the initial wilderness inventory was to eliminate areas not suitable for wilderness designation from the 49 million acres managed by BLM in Nevada. As a result of the initial inventory process, over 25 million acres of public lands were dropped from further consideration as wilderness and were returned to previous or multiple use status. The initial inventory process was followed by the intensive inventory process. The intensive inventory allowed BLM to perform more detailed field studies to determine whether remaining areas were suitable for retention in the lengthy wilderness study area review process.

The Nevada Bureau of Land Management announced its final wilderness study area decisions for Nevada on November 7, 1980. An additional 3,388,516 acres have been formally recommended for wilderness study area (WSA) status to go along with the 1,326,780 acres previously designated under the accelerated inventory process. The accelerated inventory process was designed for areas in which other projects were being proposed and an immediate wilderness determination was required. Examples of these projects include the Intermountain Power Project and the "overthrust belt" for oil and gas potential.

In addition to these acreages, BLM's office in Susanville, California, manages some 1,400,000 acres of public land in northwestern Nevada. The Susanville district office of BLM has previously designated some 650,000 acres in Nevada for WSA status.

Combined, BLM has designated approximately 5,365,300 acres in Nevada to WSA status, pending the outcome of those protests which were filed before December 15, 1980. After the announcement of preliminary findings on the intensive wilderness inventory earlier in 1980, an additional 228,000 acres in northwestern Nevada were added as WSA's because of public input regarding that portion of Nevada managed by the Susanville district. The Nevada BLM office added over 425,000 acres to the WSA list because of additional input during the 90-day review period which began in June, 1980.

All areas identified as WSA's are to be managed to protect wilderness qualities and may not be returned to multiple use status until acted upon by Congress. The Bureau of Land Management has developed an interim management policy and guidelines for land under wilderness review. This document was released in the Federal Register on December 12, 1979.

The Bureau of Land Management has until October 21, 1991, to finish its studies and make a report to the President through the Secretary of Interior as required by the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976. The President is given 2 additional years to review this material and make his report and recommendations to the Congress. It is then up to Congress to either designate or release individual WSA's as wilderness areas.

On December 19, 1980, BLM in Washington, D.C., released a draft wilderness study policy for all BLM lands. Comments may be made on this policy up until March 3, 1981. The policy basically describes how BLM proposes to conduct wilderness studies over the next 10 years or so.

The proposed policy specifies that BLM, through its multiple resource planning process and public involvement, will recommend formal wilderness designation in those areas for which wilderness is determined to be "the most appropriate alternative use of the land and its resources". Nine separate planning criteria are also specified in the proposed policy, including: benefits and manageability, public comment, local and regional socio-economic effects, energy and critical mineral resource values, consistency with other plans, impacts on other resources, impacts on wilderness, evaluation of wilderness values, and diversity of the National Wilderness Preservation System.

BLM in Nevada will try to accomplish the wilderness study process simultaneously with the land use planning and grazing EIS programs now going on. The announced schedule from BLM (Table V) indicates completion of the last planning unit in Nevada by 1987. Although this timetable is 4 years ahead of the maximum allowed by law, it does seem that without major policy or legislative changes in Washington, D.C., BLM's wilderness program will not be totally resolved until sometime in the 1990's. Detailed maps and tables defining the wilderness study areas proposed by BLM and other federal agencies are available for review in the research division of the legislative counsel bureau.

V

NATIONAL DEFENSE SYSTEM AND OTHER PUBLIC LAND WITHDRAWALS

Nevada is the most significant state in the union for providing lands for national defense purposes, by both total acreage and percentage of total land area. Table III illustrates Nevada's role in the provision of lands for use by the Department of Defense and also those areas used for atomic energy facilities, such as the Nevada test site. Some 5.6 percent of the total land area of Nevada is currently withdrawn for these existing defense facilities.

The proposed MX missile system in Nevada can be expected to use approximately 100,000 acres of surface land area. However, the amount of land area directly impacted by the MX system is probably closer to 2.7 million acres when considering the 141 separate missile clusters planned for Nevada, each impacting an area some 15 miles long and 2 miles wide. Chart I presents a composite picture of selected federal land withdrawals, restrictions, or access limitations in Nevada.

The Bureau of Land Management is currently reviewing public lands in Nevada which have previously been withdrawn for various purposes. These reviews will be taking place through 1989, with an emphasis on those lands withdrawn by other federal agencies as well as those specific withdrawals by BLM itself. Table IV provides a listing of current land withdrawals in Nevada. It should be pointed out that the nearly 40 million acres in the C&MU (classification and multiple use) category under the BLM heading are generally devoted to multiple use purposes. Only a small percentage of these lands are withdrawals from mineral entry.

VI

CONCLUSIONS

There are various approaches now being proposed by several members of Congress to expedite or clarify some aspects of the wilderness program. These approaches include:

1. Put a "cap", or ceiling, on the total amount or percentage of lands within any one state which could be designated by Congress as wilderness. Currently, over 11 percent of Nevada's land area (nearly 8 million acres) is proposed for wilderness designation.

Idaho Congressman George Hansen has introduced legislation (HR 293) in the 97th Congress to limit wilderness in the State of Idaho to approximately 3.5 million acres, or some 6.6 percent of Idaho's total land area.

2. Require that all proposed wilderness areas, if not acted upon by Congress within a specified time frame, would automatically revert back to original or multiple use status.
3. Have President Reagan and the new Administration review all wilderness proposals still pending from the Interior and Agriculture Departments, and then re-submit to Congress reflecting the position of the new Administration.
4. Amend Wilderness Act to allow areas no longer viable as wilderness, because such areas are either non-suitable or have other overriding resource values, to be returned to original multiple use status by administrative action rather than by an Act of Congress.
5. The past position from Nevada's Congressional delegation has apparently been to wait until all federal

agencies complete their wilderness studies to enable a better idea of what the entire wilderness program looks like for Nevada. The information now available (11.1 percent of Nevada proposed for wilderness) will probably be enough to enable our congressional leaders to take a more definitive position on this matter.

The large amount of federal land in Nevada and the accompanying wilderness proposals and federal land withdrawals are perhaps more than coincidental. As the most arid state in the nation, Nevada has very little surface water for the irrigation of agricultural crops and other intensive land uses. Ground water was not as often used in the historical past because of the difficulty involved in pumping; frequently from considerable depths. Nevada's short growing season in those few areas that do have a more abundant supply of water, has further contributed to the sparseness of homesteading and human habitation over much of the state.

From a national perspective, the vast open public land areas of Nevada were a significant factor in past determinations by the Federal Government for establishment of various defense and atomic energy facilities within our boundaries. Likewise, because a significant amount of Nevada's public lands are in a generally natural state, proposed wilderness withdrawals and designations have been quite large, even though most areas proposed for wilderness study by BLM lack the scenic qualities or grandeur present in most areas already in the National Wilderness System. The final disposition of lands under wilderness review by the Bureau of Land Management and those areas already nominated to Congress by other federal agencies will ultimately have to be decided by Congress itself.

VII

TABLE I

PROPOSED FEDERAL WILDERNESS AREAS
AND DEFENSE WITHDRAWALS IN NEVADA

Proposed Wilderness Areas or Wilderness Study Areas

<u>Agency</u>	<u>Acreage</u>
U.S. Forest Service	497,900 ¹
National Park Service	278,165 ²
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service	1,664,647 ³
Bureau of Land Management	<u>5,365,296</u> ⁴
TOTAL	7,806,008

Existing Wilderness Areas

<u>Agency</u>	<u>Acreage</u>
U.S. Forest Service Jarbidge Wilderness Area	64,827

Existing Defense Installations (including Nevada Test Site)

<u>Acreage</u>
3,936,723

Percentage of Total Land Area in Nevada Devoted to:

Wilderness (existing, proposed or study areas) 11.1 percent
Defense Facilities 5.6 "

¹ Excelsior, Quinn, Grant, Ruby and Arc Dome recommended by U.S.F.S. in January 1979 (461,000 acres). President Carter added Boundary Peak (8,900 acres) and Jarbidge Addition (28,000) to recommendations later in 1979.

² Lake Mead National Recreational Area (241,165 acres) and Death Valley National Monument (37,000 acres).

³ Desert National Wildlife Range (1,322,900 acres), Sheldon Antelope Range (341,500 acres) and Anaho Island (247 acres).

⁴ Wilderness study area (WSA) proposals only. Accelerated inventories--IPP, mining areas, etc.--(1,326,780 acres); intensive inventory recommendations of April 1980 (3,388,516 acres); and Susanville (California) BLM District in Nevada (650,000 acres).

STATE: NEVADA

AREA ID	AREA NAME	ALLO-CATION	GROSS ACRES	NET ACRES	AREA ID	AREA NAME	ALLO-CATION	GROSS ACRES	NET ACRES
FOREST: INYO N.F.									
15050	WHITE MTS	FP	27900	27000	** 05296	SUGARLOAF	FP	11200	11100
05058	PLISS/ARSEN	FP	6600	6600	** 05989	EXCELSIOR	W	8400	8300
FOREST: HUMBOLDT N.F.									
04351	FIGHT HILE	NW	5680	5680	** 04374	ELK MOUNTAIN	NW	14030	14030
04352	MT MONTAN	FP	97205	97205	** 04375	FLAT CREEK	NW	13750	13430
04353	SEIGFL	NW	8761	8651	** 04376	COPPER MOUNTAIN	NW	34695	34615
04354	NORTH SCHELL	NW	50565	49695	** 04377	RATTLEBANE	NW	23060	22690
04355	SOUTH SCHELL	NW	134133	134063	** 04378	ROBINSON CANYON	NW	8700	8460
04356	DUCK CREEK MOUNTAINS	NW	13287	12197	** 04379	ROCKY GULCH	NW	8860	8840
04357	CAVE CREEK	NW	6990	6670	** 04380	BRUNEAU RIVER	NW	16170	15430
04358	CUMPFK	NW	13950	13610	** 04381	MAHOGANIES	NW	11700	11580
04359	WHEELER PEAK	FP	61919	61869	** 04382	MEHRITT MOUNTAIN	NW	43030	42315
04360	QUINN	W	102605	102605	** 04383	HAPPY CAMP	NW	18150	15470
04361	BLACK SPRINGS	NW	10190	10190	** 04384	LOG CREEK	NW	20400	20145
04362	WHITE PINE	NW	42207	41967	** 04385	SALMON CREEK	NW	6680	6325
04363	WOMO MOKE	NW	14700	14070	** 04386	FAWN CREEK	NW	7730	6785
04364	SHELLBACK	NW	40220	40140	** 04387	WHITE ROCK	NW	29181	28521
04365	RAID MOUNTAIN	NW	22760	22760	** 04388	WILDHORSE	NW	70841	60751
04366	COTTONWOOD	NW	29080	29080	** 04389	INDEPENDENCE MOUNTAINS	NW	57780	54860
04367	RUBY MOUNTAINS	W	55180	55180	** 04390	HAYSTACK	NW	26136	25556
04368	RED MOUNTAIN	NW	71300	31300	** 04391	HIGHLAND RIDGE	FP	76017	76017
04369	WILHOITES	NW	12860	12860	** 04392	MCCALL	NW	7231	7231
04370	WARD MOUNTAIN	NW	12450	12610	** 04393	GRANITE SPRINGS	NW	5055	5055
04371	GRANT RANGE	W	101070	101030	** 04394	LAMPSON	NW	14260	14260
04372	JARBIDGE	FP	95900	94475	** 04395	DUCKWATER	NW	56982	56982
04373	LIME CREEK	NW	12340	12230	**				
FOREST: TOiyabe N.F.									
04651	WELLINGTON HILLS	NW	20480	20480	** 04661	SUGARLOAF	NW	8990	8250
04652	LOBDELL	NW	26430	26430	** 04662	BULLER	NW	13270	13250
04653	WILEY	NW	6480	6480	** 04663	MT HICKS	NW	14590	14590
04654	DESERT CREEK PEAK	NW	12970	12970	** 04664	LONG VALLEY	NW	48610	48150
04655	RAID MTN	NW	73990	73700	** 04665	ARC DOVE	W	100770	100770
04657	SWEETWATER	FP	12260	12260	** 04666	HUNTER CREEK	NW	5710	5270
04658	DEVILS GATE	NW	40	40	** 04667	CARSON RANGE	NW	14670	14110
04660	LONG	NW	8680	8680	** 04668	EXCELSIOR	W	116370	116290
FOREST: LAKE TAHOE BASIN N.U.									
05983	LINCOLN CREEK	FP	6600	6600	**				

FEDERALLY OWNED LAND UTILIZED
FOR NATIONAL DEFENSE PURPOSES

STATE	TOTAL ACREAGE OF STATE	ACRES UTILIZED FOR MILITARY FACILITIES (ARMY, NAVY, A.F.)	PERCENTAGE OF LAND IN STATE UTILIZED FOR MILITARY FACILITIES	ACRES UTILIZED FOR FEDERAL ATOMIC ENERGY FACILITIES*	TOTAL ACRES UTILIZED FOR MILITARY AND ATOMIC ENERGY FACILITIES	PERCENTAGE OF LAND IN STATE UTILIZED FOR MILITARY AND ATOMIC ENERGY
Alabama	32,678,400	179,310	0.54 %		179,310	0.54 %
Alaska	165,481,600	2,440,803	0.66 %		2,440,803	0.66 %
Arizona	72,680,000	3,581,087	4.92 %		3,581,087	4.92 %
Arkansas	33,599,360	94,795	.28 %		94,795	.28 %
California	100,206,720	3,872,607	3.86 %	7,732	3,880,339	3.87 %
Colorado	66,485,760	265,589	0.39 %	35,113	300,702	0.45 %
Connecticut	3,135,360	1,543	0.04 %	9	1,552	0.04 %
Delaware	1,265,920	3,787	0.29 %		3,787	0.29 %
Dist. of Col.	39,840	1,557	3.90 %		1,557	3.90 %
Florida	34,721,280	698,220	2.01 %	90	698,310	2.01 %
Georgia	37,295,360	552,290	1.48 %		552,290	1.48 %
Hawaii	4,105,600	161,719	3.93 %		161,719	3.93 %
Idaho	52,933,120	114,855	0.21 %	572,307	687,162	1.29 %
Illinois	35,795,200	51,122	0.14 %	8,504	59,626	0.16 %
Indiana	23,158,400	175,528	0.75 %		175,528	0.75 %
Iowa	35,860,480	19,610	0.05 %		19,610	0.05 %
Kansas	52,510,720	166,574	0.31 %		166,574	0.31 %
Kentucky	25,512,320	161,759	0.63 %	3,423	165,182	0.64 %
Louisiana	28,867,840	143,877	0.49 %		143,877	0.49 %
Maine	19,847,680	19,329	0.09 %		19,329	0.09 %
Maryland	6,319,360	126,812	1.99 %		126,812	1.99 %
Mass.	5,034,880	28,109	0.55 %		28,109	0.55 %
Michigan	36,492,160	20,027	0.05 %		20,027	0.05 %
Minnesota	51,285,760	4,276	0.01 %		4,276	0.01 %
Miss.	10,222,720	21,786	0.21 %		21,786	0.21 %
Missouri	44,248,320	73,443	0.16 %	151	73,594	0.16 %
Montana	93,271,840	15,454	0.01 %		15,454	0.01 %
Nebraska	49,831,680	21,940	0.04 %		21,940	0.04 %
Nevada	70,264,320	3,117,142	4.43 %	819,581	3,936,723	5.60 %
New Hamp.	5,768,960	7,364	0.12 %		7,364	0.12 %
New Jersey	4,813,440	57,313	1.19 %	5	57,318	1.19 %
New Mexico	77,766,400	2,523,207	3.24 %	42,885	2,566,092	3.29 %
New York	30,680,960	156,936	0.51 %	9,657	166,593	0.54 %
N. Carolina	31,402,880	264,185	0.84 %		264,185	0.84 %
N. Dakota	44,452,480	13,206	0.02 %	8	13,214	0.02 %
Ohio	26,222,880	37,381	0.14 %	4,964	42,345	0.16 %
Oklahoma	44,887,680	182,171	0.41 %	10	182,181	0.41 %
Oregon	61,598,720	65,270	0.10 %		65,270	0.10 %
Pennsylvania	28,884,480	29,974	0.10 %	238	30,212	0.10 %
Rhode Island	677,120	6,620	0.97 %		6,620	0.97 %
S. Carolina	19,374,880	101,614	0.52 %	192,323	293,937	1.51 %
S. Dakota	48,881,920	44,600	0.09 %	10	44,610	0.09 %
Tennessee	26,727,680	149,170	0.55 %	36,993	186,163	0.69 %
Texas	168,217,600	459,238	0.27 %	18,177	477,415	0.28 %
Utah	52,696,960	1,869,557	3.54 %	3,166	1,872,723	3.55 %
Vermont	5,936,640	12,378	0.20 %		12,378	0.20 %
Virginia	25,496,320	281,576	1.10 %		281,576	1.10 %
Washington	42,691,760	387,563	0.90 %	362,278	749,841	1.75 %
West Virginia	15,410,560	1,920	0.01 %	73	1,993	0.01 %
Wisconsin	35,811,200	67,879	0.19 %		67,879	0.19 %
Wyoming	62,343,840	25,845	0.04 %	2	25,847	0.04 %

* In Nevada this represents the Nevada Test Site.

NOTE: Nevada currently contains 15.75% of all lands in the United States utilized by the Federal Government for national defense purposes.

Compiled by:
Legislative Counsel Bureau
Research Division
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X.

TABLE IV

NEVADA

WITHDRAWN LAND (as of 1/7/81)
BY AGENCY AND TYPE

	<u>No. of Withdrawals</u>	<u>Acreage</u>
<u>Sec. 204(f) Review</u>		
<u>Acts of Congress</u>		
PL 95-265 (Mineral County)	1	2,460
PL 86-433 (Ft. Mohave Act)	1	9,203
PL 85-339 (El Dorado Act)	1	<u>123,702</u>
Total	3	135,365
<u>Sec. 204(l) Review</u>		
<u>Interior</u>		
Bureau of Land Management		
Administrative Sites	2	24
Aid of Legislation	2	482,428
C&MU classification	18	29,806,530 (1)
Public Land Exchange		
Classifications	16	7,995
Protective Withdrawals	7 (2)	28,535
Public Land Sale Classifications	8	958
Public Water Reserves	28	36,306
Recreation Site	1	272
R&PP Classifications	87	21,430
Small Tract Classifications	45	68,048
Coal Classification	1	84,028
Potash Reserves	1	39,310
Oil Shale Withdrawal	1	85,760
Reconveyed Land	10 (3)	19,835
Bureau of Mines		
Administrative Site	1	18
Water and Power Resources Service		
Reservoir Projects	10	798,691 (4)
National Park Service		
Administrative Site	1	17
Recreation Site	1	640

TABLE IV. (Cont.)

NEVADA

	<u>No. of</u> <u>Withdrawals</u>	<u>Acreage</u>
<u>Commerce</u>		
U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey Seismic Testing Station	1	70
<u>Defense</u>		
Department of the Army Corps of Engineers Lake Mead Base	4	7,994
Flood Control Projects	2	976
Ammunition Plant	1	125,287
Army Reserve Training Center	1	5
Department of the Navy Naval Air Station	2	3,527
Bombing and Gunnery Range	1 (5)	56,012
Department of the Air Force Air Force Base	6	35,385
Bombing and Gunnery Ranges	1 (6)	10,760
Radar Site	1	30
<u>Agriculture</u>		
Forest Service Administrative Sites	16	2,846
Historic Site	2	558
Campgrounds	1	2,794
Recreation Sites	5	7,516
Roadside Zone	1	48
<u>Energy</u>		
Test Sites	7	817,548
Seismic Station	1	3
Radio Repeater Station	1	11
<u>Transportation</u>		
Federal Aviation Administration Air Navigation Sites	14	1,290
<u>General Services Administration</u>		
Defense Plant Site	1	1,439

TABLE IV. (Cont.)

NEVADA

	<u>No. of</u>	<u>Acreage</u>
	<u>Withdrawals</u>	
<u>Acts of Congress</u>		
PL 88-73 (City of Henderson Act)	1	188
PL 88-608 (Public Land Sale Act)	1	25,018
PL 90-71 (Battle Mountain Indian Cemetery)	<u>1</u>	<u>6</u>
Total	312	32,580,136
<u>D.M. 603 Review</u>		
<u>Interior</u>		
Bureau of Land Management		
Stock Driveways	6	245,301
C&MU Classifications	2	9,980,600 (1)
Desert Land Entry Classifications	12	10,723
Reconveyed Land	3	5,832
<u>Energy</u>		
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission		
Powersite Reserves	4	20,041
Powersite Classifications	<u>5</u>	<u>103,218</u>
Total	32	10,365,715
Grand Total	347	43,081,216

- (1) Only 195,794 acres of C&MU are segregated from mining; 3,634 of the 195,794 acres are also segregated from mineral leasing.
- (2) In addition, there is one pending withdrawal comprising 1419 acres which segregates from mining and mineral leasing.
- (3) These are all uncompleted restoration actions.

- (4) 11,603 acres (Reclamation - Colorado River) have been relinquished, but revocation not complete.
- (5) In addition, there is one pending withdrawal comprising 21,600 acres (Fallon B-20 Bombing Range) which segregates from mining and mineral leasing.
- (6) In addition, there are 2 pending withdrawals comprising 2,944,226 acres (Nellis AFB) which segregate from mining and mineral leasing.

XI.

TABLE V

BLM WILDERNESS STUDY AND REPORTING SCHEDULE

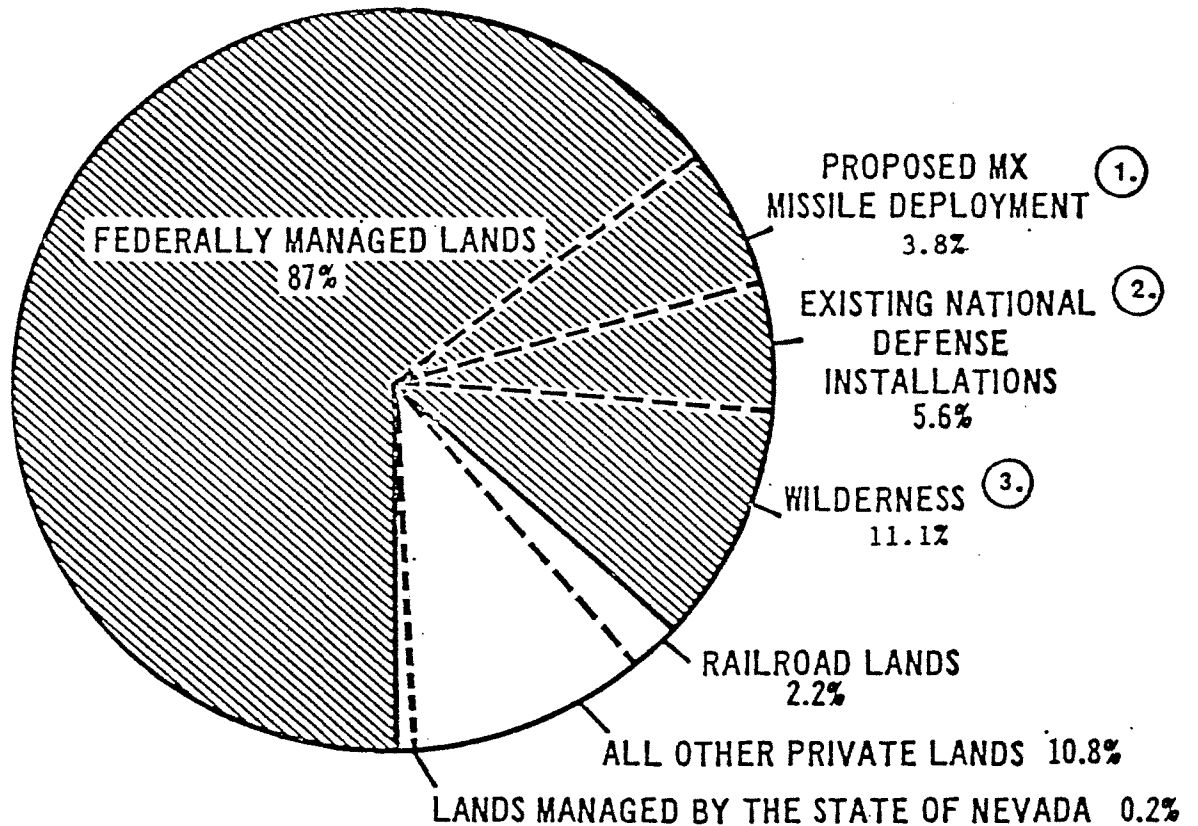
<u>District</u>	<u>Resource Area</u>	<u>Plan Type</u>	<u>Plan Start</u>	<u>Plan Completion</u>	<u>Reporting Year to Secretary of Interior</u>
Las Vegas	Callente	MFP-A	1981	1983 2	1985
Las Vegas	Clark	MFP-A	1983	1984	1985
Ely	Egan	RMP	1981	1984	1986
Elko	Elko	RMP	1982	1986 1 2	1987
Stateline-Esmeralda	Esmeralda	RMP	1982	1986 1 2	1987
Carson City	Lahontan	RMP	1981	1985 1 2	1987
Winnemucca	Paradise Denio	MFP-A	1981	1983 1	1986
Ely	Schell	MFP-A	1983	1984	1987
Battle Mountain	Shoshone-Eureka	RMP	1981	1984	1986
Winnemucca	Sonoma-Gerlach	MFP-A	1982	1983	1986
Battle Mountain	Tonopah	MFP-A	1981	1982	1986
Carson City	Walker	RMP	1982	1986 1 2	1987
Elko	Wells	RMP	1980	1983	1987
Susanville (CA.)	Eagle Lake/Surprise	MFP-A	1984	1985	1987
Susanville (CA.)	Eagle Lake/Buffalo Hills)	MFP-A 2	1982	1983	1987

1 Joint Study with BLM-Nevada (Winnemucca District) as lead agency.

2 One additional year is required to incorporate the results of a pilot mineral resources inventory conducted on a cost sharing basis by the Nevada Bureau of Mines and Geology.

CHART I

Selected Federal Land Withdrawals, Restrictions or Access Limitations in Nevada - 1980



- (1.) Calculated using U.S. Air Force proposal of 141 separate missile clusters in Nevada, and estimating each linear site to directly impact an area 15 miles long and two miles wide. Some public access restrictions are expected.
- (2.) Includes existing military bases and facilities and the Nevada Test Site. Public access is restricted in these areas.
- (3.) Wilderness includes existing, proposed and study areas. All of these areas are managed to prohibit uses which may endanger future wilderness designation. Vehicular travel and mining operations are restricted. Use of these areas is generally limited to hikers, backpackers and the physically fit who are able to walk for many miles.