

MEMBERS PRESENT:

Chairman Jeffrey
Vice Chairman Redelsperger
Assemblyman Dini
Assemblyman Kovacs
Assemblyman Polish
Assemblyman Schofield
Assemblyman DuBois
Assemblyman Rhoads

MEMBERS ABSENT:

Assemblyman Mello (Excused)

OTHER PRESENT:

See attached Guest List

The meeting was called to order by Chairman Jeffrey at 3:05 P.M.

AJR 10

Encourages Federal Government to build and maintain routes of access upon federal land.

Assemblyman Dean Rhoads was the first to testify on AJR 10. This is a resolution that came out of the subcommittee on access which held several meetings throughout the state during interim. He stated that access throughout the state is not only caused by problems of private land owners but also by Federal Agencies, mainly by the Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management that have done much in the past to provide access, maintain access or police some type of access. They usually found that the private land owners were willing to provide access but when you crossed into Federal Land there was no more road or certainly not maintenance on any existing road, this because the Federal authorities did not authorize it or they did not maintain it. They found a very cooperative attitude with the Federal Land Agencies. The problem was the priority of funding from Washington D.C. regarding accesses, maintaining accesses, or even more important trying to secure better access through some of the private lands or Federal Lands. Money just wasn't available. It is his feeling that a resolution of this type, especially at this time with a new administration, would encourage the Federal Government and particularly the two Secretaries in question to put access on a little higher priority and perhaps maybe even the funding come from sources other than the Federal Government.

Assemblyman Polish, wondered if the private land owners were willing to work access routes out and would be cooperative with the Federal Land Agencies.

Assemblyman Rhoads stated that they were very cooperative in nature and that there were a number of bills being introduced that would help on the liability for the land owners. Some areas where there is a need for stronger laws and enforcement of the abusements that have taken place. His feeling is that the private land owners were very cooperative if they felt the legislature was behind them in securing stronger laws to protect their lands. The legislative intent in the past on some of these problems has not been very good. One of the most important areas and the area they received the most criticism about locking up was the Ruby Mountain area.

Mr. Bob Erickson, Research Department, pointed out on a map the areas in question. He stated what roads were public, with some access, other that were federally owned and possibly had a gate blocking them. It was pointed out that there were many areas in the Ruby Mountains where some of the most recreational areas are located, that a person could go as far as 25 miles without any public access to recreational areas. The map indicated that much of the land in this area is Forest Service owned.

The recommendation of the committee that once the Forest Service areas have been reached, have them put in a foothill road to allow access into some of the presently unaccessible areas. Mr. Rhoads felt that the local Forest Service Agencies were very cooperative but had to have a directive from the top agency in Washington. The cooperation is definitely there but the local agencies simply do not have the necessary funds to supply access, building roads, and maintenance.

AJR 15

Memorialized Congress to provide for return to multiple use of public lands dropped from consideration as wilderness.

Assemblyman Rhoads said this is a resolution that came out of the Federal Regulatory Review Committee which was a committee that was sponsored by Mr. Rhoads in 1977 to review Federal Regulations applied to public lands. At that time it was vetoed by the Governor and the veto was overridden and it has proven to be a very productive committee. This committee constantly reviews different rules and regulations that have been made by the Federal Government. One area that the committee has spent alot of time on is the wilderness review in the State of Nevada. Ten per cent of the area in the State of Nevada is designated as wilderness, with 22% of the land in the West that has been classified as wilderness being presently in Nevada. Nevada has more than any other state. The problem is that after it is reviewed and it is decided that this land is not wilderness they can possibly wait until 1993 to turn it back into multiple use. If it is not in multiple use the energy demands, the minerals and any increase in production livestock grazing and wildlife habitate, etc., is greatly reduced and the land remains dormant. His committee would like this resolution sent to Washington and ask that that the land be put back into multiple use concept as quickly as possible. It was Mr. Redelsperger's feeling that the resolution could be worded even stronger, because there are approximately 14 million acres involved.

Mr. Rhoads stated that the Secretary of Interior had stated that there wasn't going to be any more wilderness areas designated until the present areas were thoroughly considered and a resolution of this type would help back him up.

Mr. Redelsperger's concern was how to get the Secretary to expedite the the release of the vast amount of land now being held.

It is Mr. Rhoads feeling that there will be many oversight committee hearings on this matter and he stated that Congressman Wayne Espinal stated that the oversight hearings were even more important for their input than any new legislation. Mr. Rhoads stated that he feels it is imperative that when these hearings are held, the State of Nevada should

appear prepared to present a good story.

Jac Shaw, of the Nevada State Division of Lands was next to testify regarding AJR 10, stating that he is very much in favor of its passage. The impact of this kind of a resolution is very important on the Federal Level, especially with the new administration and new secretaries in both Agriculture and Interior because there is a concerted effort in the State of Nevada to solve the access problems. There are three other pieces of access legislation introduced already. One hearing will ask Mr. Shaw's division to come up with some of the access problems and this resolution is just a continuation of those pieces of legislation. If they find access and negotiate then the Federal Managers have to continue the job. If there is a good area available, and you get 100 deer hunters piled up on Forest Service Land and then can't go any further the problem hasn't been solved by any means. Mr. Shaw stated this resolution is intended to change priorities at the federal level in federal managing to improve access to when the state is successful in securing access through private land to the public land the federal government will be able to go in and provide access to their land.

Mr. Shaw next testified on AJR 15. He stated that he feels that this is also a very important piece of legislation and feels that if it could be strengthened it should by all means be so done. The resolve on Page 2 states that it requires a change in Federal Legislation. This is why it is important that it be passed and sent to the congressional delegations in the West. He stated that he felt that the following should be added to the resolution, "to all the western state delegations not just the Nevada delegation", because this does require a change in the federal statute. The amount of land being discussed is actually 5.2 million acres, in the wilderness study category. The multiple use advisory committee has been working very diligently with the State BLM. Because this law is in effect trying to have them use alot of descretion and not put in lands that should eventually be designated as wilderness. They couldn't stand up to pressures of the environmentalists and they added alot of the acres they know will come out eventually during the wilderness study area/ The way the law is written now even though they determine the land might be to back into multiple use management until after Congress does sometime after 1991. This is a serious problem to Nevada, nearly 1/4 of all the wilderness land in the West is located in Nevada. If we assume that even 1/2 of that will be put into wilderness designation then there are still more than 2 1/2 million acres that should be put into multiple use management as soon as that is determined. At this time the federal law does not allow that. What this resolution does is ask our Congress to change that section of FLITMA which makes it mandatory to remain in the wilderness management until Congress releases it sometime after 1991. Mr. Shaw explained the term of "Cherry Stemming" A large area of land with roads running into it the roads not making it elligle for wilderness designation so boundary lines are made around the roads resembling cherry stems.

Mr. DuBois wondered if the BLM declared their own land wilderness?

Mr. Shaw stated the Secreaty of the Interior recommends to the President the wilderness designations that will come out after the

the next study that is being done. Mr. Shaw stated that the true wilderness areas are not what the people of the state are objecting to but the 2 or 3 million acres that will have to be managed as wilderness for the next 10 or 12 years rather than put back into the multiple use management.

All the indication his department has is that the Federal Government would push for the study and it is his feeling that with the new administration we are even more assured that the study will be completed. After the studies are made and determine that this land shouldn't be wilderness, it should be used for mining, grazing, wilderness or whatever, they still, by the law have to manage it as wilderness until they go through the long process of recommending these acres to the President, then he recommends them to Congress and Congress finally designates them some 10 or 12 years later. It is the opinion of Mr. Shaw's department that when they determine that these lands are not suitable for wilderness designation then it is very simple to say in the legislation that they would immediately return to a multiple use.

Mr. Bob Warren of Nevada Mining Association stated that there are increased activities at various levels of government to restrict, inhibit, defer and slow down the mining industry. He stated that his association has asked the Secretary of the Interior to review all land area designations in Nevada under the Wilderness Act that use of the tactic of Cherry Stemming be condemned or simply call these areas "Ways" instead of "Roads" so they may used for mining purposes. It is their request that all such areas be reviewed and if such tactics are found that they be thrown out of consideration. His association urges passages of this resolution, which will encourage Congress to release this mining area at an earlier date.

Mr. Redelsperger wondered how much of the wilderness area has known strategic or other minerals.

Mr. Warren replied that there are strategic minerals, such as Florspar, which is used for Flouride and other chemicals and gasses. Uranium and Malibdamun, Tungsten and others that have not been found or are not known. It is crucial to have this land released for exploration.

Bob Erickson of the Research Division, LCB, said the green color on the map indicates other agencies other than BLM, the Forest Service, the Fish and Wildlife Service and the National Park Service. Those indicated by the green color are just proposals, Congress has not acted on them yet. The BLM has two categories here that are into their wilderness study area which compromises more than 5 million acres.

All the areas that are green, dark color, yellow, or blue are the 11% of Nevada Land area that is in some sort of wilderness status. They are known as defacto wilderness areas or are managed as wilderness but Congress has not acted on them yet. He distributed copies of a background paper on wilderness. A copy of which is attached hereto and marked EXHIBIT "A".

There being no further testimony on AJR 10 or AJR 15 the public hearing was closed.

Assemblyman Dini Moved for a DO PASS on AJR 10 and AJR 15 as they now stand. Assemblyman DuBois seconded the motion and there was discussion as to whether or not the language in the resolution was strong enough, it was decided that the cost of reprinting is to prohibitive to change the language. It was decided to leave the resolutions just as they are and pass them to the floor. The motion passed unanimously with Mr. Mello absent from the voting.

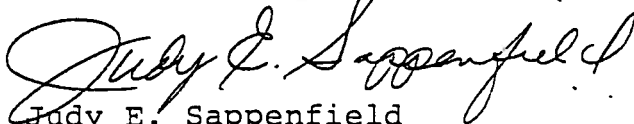
At this time the committee reviewed the amendments to AJR 20 and ACR 19. The proposed amendment is attached hereto marked EXHIBIT "B".

Assemblyman DuBois moved for an AMEND AND DO PASS on ACR 19, the motion was seconded by Mr. Kovacs. The motion carried unanimously, with Mr. Mello and Mr. Dini absent from voting.

The committee then reviewed the amendment to AJR 20. A copy of the proposed amendment to AJR 20 is attached hereto marked EXHIBIT "C". Mr. Redelsperger moved for an AMEND AND DO PASS on AJR 20, Mr. Polish seconded the motion. The motion was carried unanimously with Mr. Mello and Mr. Dini absent from voting.

There being no further business the meeting was adjourned at 4:00 P.M.

Respectfully submitted,



Judy E. Sappenfield
Committee Secretary

Background Paper 81-5

STATUS OF WILDERNESS PROPOSALS
AND OTHER FEDERAL LAND
WITHDRAWALS IN NEVADA

-Revised Edition-
1-30-81

Exhibit "A"

0068

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

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

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 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

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 4</u>
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).

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT LAND UTILIZED
FOR NATIONAL DEFENSE PURPOSES

STATE	TOTAL ACREAGE OF STATE	ACRES UTILIZED FOR MILITARY FACILITIES (ARMY, NAVY, A I)	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	32,670,400	179,310	0.54 %		179,310	0.54 %
Alaska	365,401,600	2,440,001	0.66 %		2,440,001	0.66 %
Arizona	32,600,000	3,501,007	4.92 %		3,501,007	4.92 %
Arkansas	31,599,360	94,795	.20 %		94,795	.20 %
California	100,206,720	3,072,607	3.06 %		3,072,607	3.06 %
Colorado	66,405,760	265,509	0.39 %	7,732	3,080,319	3.07 %
Connecticut	3,135,360	1,541	0.04 %	35,117	300,702	0.45 %
Delaware	1,265,920	3,707	0.29 %	9	1,557	0.04 %
Dist. of Col.	39,010	1,557	3.90 %		3,707	0.29 %
Florida	31,721,200	690,220	2.01 %		1,557	3.90 %
Georgia	37,295,360	552,290	1.40 %	90	690,310	2.01 %
Hawaii	4,105,600	161,719	3.93 %		552,290	1.40 %
Idaho	52,933,120	114,055	0.21 %		161,719	3.91 %
Illinois	35,795,200	51,122	0.14 %	572,307	606,162	1.79 %
Indiana	23,150,400	175,520	0.75 %	0,504	59,626	0.16 %
Iowa	35,060,400	19,610	0.05 %		175,520	0.75 %
Kansas	52,510,720	166,574	0.31 %		19,610	0.05 %
Kentucky	25,512,320	161,759	0.63 %		166,574	0.31 %
Louisiana	20,067,040	141,077	0.49 %	3,423	165,102	0.64 %
Maine	19,047,600	19,329	0.09 %		141,077	0.49 %
Maryland	6,319,360	126,012	1.99 %		19,329	0.09 %
Mass.	5,034,000	20,109	0.55 %		126,012	1.99 %
Michigan	36,492,160	20,027	0.05 %		20,109	0.55 %
Minnesota	51,205,760	4,276	0.01 %		20,027	0.05 %
Miss.	10,222,720	21,706	0.07 %		4,276	0.01 %
Missouri	44,240,320	73,443	0.16 %		21,706	0.07 %
Montana	93,271,040	15,454	0.01 %	151	73,594	0.16 %
Nebraska	49,011,600	21,940	0.04 %		15,454	0.01 %
Nevada	70,264,320	3,117,142	4.43 %	019,501	3,936,723	5.60 %
New Hamp.	5,760,960	7,364	0.12 %		7,364	0.12 %
New Jersey	4,011,440	57,313	1.19 %	5	57,318	1.19 %
New Mexico	77,766,400	2,523,207	3.24 %	42,005	2,585,292	3.29 %
New York	30,600,960	156,936	0.51 %	9,657	166,593	0.54 %
N. Carolina	31,402,000	264,105	0.04 %		264,105	0.04 %
N. Dakota	44,452,400	13,206	0.02 %	0	13,214	0.02 %
Ohio	26,222,000	37,301	0.14 %	4,964	42,345	0.16 %
Oklahoma	44,007,600	102,171	0.41 %	10	102,181	0.41 %
Oregon	61,590,720	65,270	0.10 %		65,270	0.10 %
Pennsylvania	20,004,400	29,974	0.10 %	230	30,212	0.10 %
Rhode Island	677,120	6,620	0.97 %		6,620	0.97 %
S. Carolina	19,374,000	101,614	0.52 %	192,323	293,937	1.51 %
S. Dakota	40,001,920	44,600	0.09 %	10	44,610	0.09 %
Tennessee	26,727,600	149,170	0.55 %	36,993	106,163	0.64 %
Texas	160,217,600	459,210	0.27 %	10,177	469,415	0.27 %
Utah	52,696,960	1,069,557	3.54 %	3,166	1,072,723	3.55 %
Vermont	5,916,640	12,370	0.20 %		12,370	0.20 %
Virginia	25,496,320	201,576	1.10 %		201,576	1.10 %
Washington	42,691,760	307,563	0.90 %	362,270	749,841	1.75 %
West Virginia	15,410,560	1,920	0.01 %	73	1,993	0.01 %
Wisconsin	35,011,200	67,079	0.19 %		67,079	0.19 %
Wyoming	62,343,040	25,045	0.04 %	2	25,047	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 Council Bureau
Research Division
February 6, 1960

TABLE IV. (Cont.)

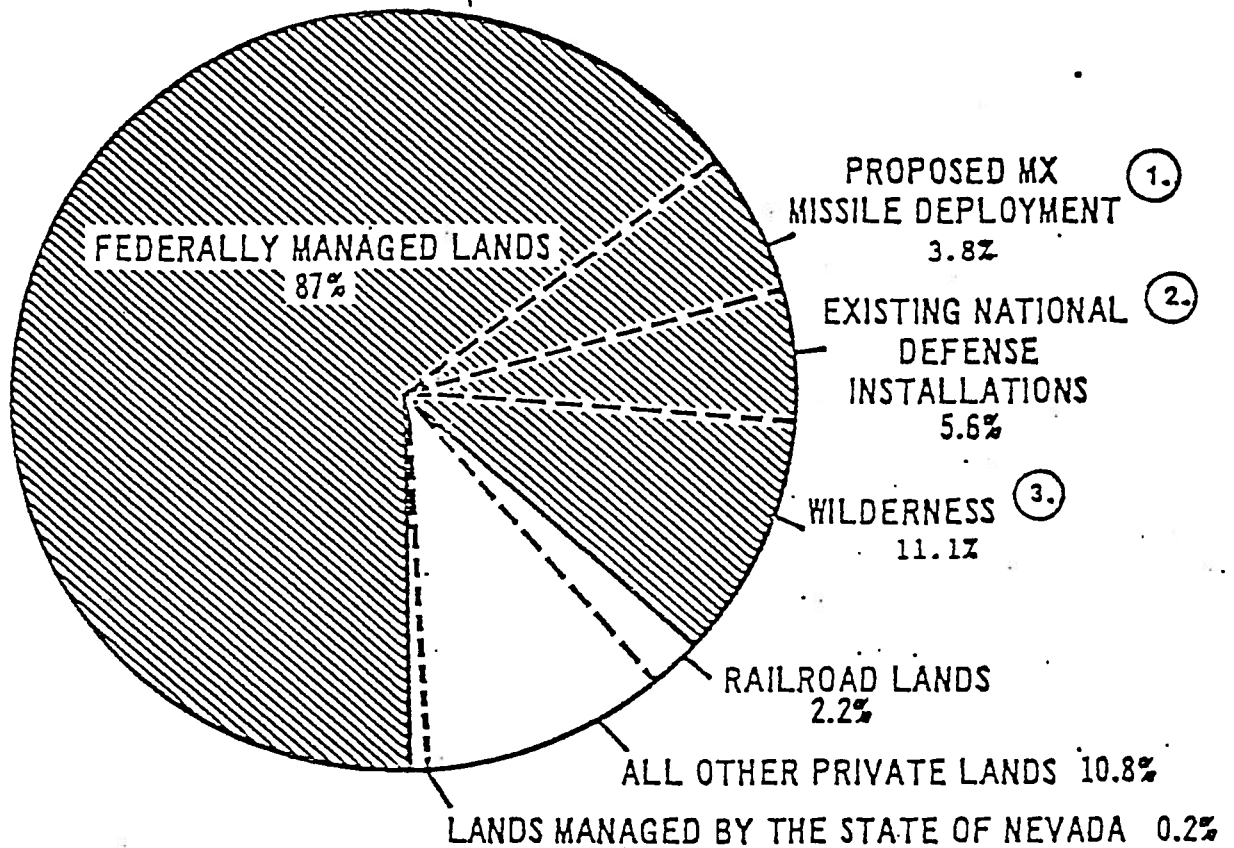
NEVADA

	<u>No. of 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

- (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.

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.

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO AJR 20:

Page 2, Line 2 after allocated to:
delete (California or Arizona) and insert: OTHER WESTERN STATES

Line 4 after Nevada (;) remove semi-colon insert ,
Add: in keeping with the best interest of the
 National Defense obligations of the United
 States of America

Exhibit "B"

2/20/70

PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO ACR-19

Delete lines 19 thru end of bill.

Add RESOLVED, THE STATE ENGINEER SHALL IN THE ISSUANCE OF ANY PERMIT TO APPROPRIATE WATER FOR MX MISSILE CONSTRUCTION OR OPERATION, UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF NRS 533,370(1), CONSULT WITH LOCAL GOVERNMENTS IN CONSIDERING THE EFFECT ON THE PUBLIC INTEREST AND WELFARE. THE APPLICANT SHALL SHOW GOOD FAITH AND DUE DILIGENCE IN THE COMMITMENT OF FUNDS SUFFICIENT TO ATTENUATE THE FINANCIAL IMPACT OF THE INCREASE IN DEMAND UPON EDUCATIONAL, SOCIAL, GOVERNMENTAL AND OTHER PUBLIC SERVICES RESULTING FROM THE CONSTRUCTION AND OPERATION OF THE MX MISSILE SYSTEM.

Exhibit "A"

