

MEMBERS PRESENT:

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

MEMBERS ABSENT:

Assemblyman Dini (Excused)

OTHERS PRESENT:

See attached Guest List.

Chairman Jeffrey called the meeting to order at 2:00 P.M.

AB 60

Makes appropriation for purchase of routes of access to public lands.

Assemblyman Dean Rhoads was the first to testify on AB 60. He stated that was another of the bills that came out of the access study committee. He stated that they found that in many of the hearings throughout the state that the land owners were willing to cooperate but in many cases due to the liability laws in this state the owners are very hesitant to turn over a piece of land that goes across their property to get to some of the recreational areas. In some cases they would be willing to sell a right-of-way through their property sooner than they would be to just let someone go through it. As a result of this the committee directed the Division of State Lands to make a study as to the priority areas that they felt they did need for right-of-way if we had to buy one. This matter is what this bill addresses itself to.

The appropriation amount in the bill has been left blank, but it is Mr. Rhoads feeling that the amount \$30,000.00 is the amount that you will hear in this bill. When this bill leaves this committee it will have to go to the Ways and Means committee for approval and then the Interim Finance Committee will have to approve it as any accesses that they may decide to purchase. In most cases they will try every other alternative. He feels that this bill could help the aquisition of accesses in many areas.

Mr. Jack Shaw of the Division of State Lands, and Mr. Mike Del Grosso also of the Division of State Lands, chief developer of this study testified on AB 60. He stated that there are three pieces of access legislation being introduced this session. This one is to try and solve existing access problems. There is another one that directs the federal land managers to try to continue to work on access problems and the third one would guarantee access on any state lands that became state lands due to the Sagebrush Rebellion Legislation or anytime in the future.

Mr. Del Grosso distributed copies of this report to the members of the committee for their review. A copy of the report is attached hereto and marked EXHIBIT "A". This report went into the histry of old access problems that were inventoried by the Old Fish and Game Department. Mr. Shaw explained that he felt

the real impact of the report began on page 9, under "findings" there are two very important points. (1) Each access is unique problem in itself, there cannot be legislation that resolves all access problems, each one has to be resolved on its own merit. (2) The compensation received will probably not be enough to overcome additional management problems the private land owners will have to absorb if the public is granted unconditioned access. Solutions to be acceptable must include measures to protect to his property. The simple fee of purchasing access probably access probably isn't as important to most land owners as the conditions of the access. The money received may not be as important received may not be as important to the land owner as the installation of two carrie guards or a road or a fence or some other agreeable arrangement that can be worked out. This is why it was the recommendation of the State Division of Lands that each of these access problems be considered individually.

For Example, any funds involved would be directed by the Interim Finance Committee so that as an access problem is resolved and a workable agreement is attained, and this amount came to 3 or 4 thousand dollars and everyone concerned agreed to it, the agent would come before Interim Finance and say here is the proposal that we have come up with to solve this problem and out of the funds given under your control we are asking that you authorize the expenditure of the amount. He stated that Page 9, 10, and 11 are the substantial findings of the report and the intention of the Division of Lands as to what course of action they would take. They did suggest the amount of \$30,000.00. They don't know how much money will be needed but this is a definite place to begin. It is the feeling of the Division of State Lands that the access problems is not one of money but one of meeting at the negotiation table and finding workable solutions to these problems.

Mr. Shaw feels that this problem is long over due in its need for a solution and that this bill would go far in beginning the solution.

Any future access problems that are not listed in the report will be channeled through this Division of State Lands. It will be the position of the Division to be the negotiator in access problems.

Assemblyman Kovacs wondered about the rational of picking these areas as far as priority. Mr. Shaw answered that on Page 5 on the existing problems the following tells what they did use as far as rational: (1) The size of the area that could be opened, (2) the recreational opportunities that could be made available, (3) the nearness of existing access routes (4) demand for use of the area, (5) and the length of the access right of way needed, (6) the number of ownerships involved the ease or feasibility of resolution and (7) the lack of action by any other agency pursuing it.

Mr. Shaw stated that he feels the reason most of the access problems are located in the North of the State and most of those in the Ruby Mountain area, is because of the hunters and fishermen. The hunting and fishing fees in the State of Nevada create quite a revenue for the State. The second largest area is in the North of Washoe County which is very good recreational area and hunting area also.

Assemblyman Rhoads stated that even in the hearings in the Las Vegas areas the greatest concern was about the access in the Ruby Mountain area. Assemblyman DuBois wondered if the possibility of purchasing the land need in order to insure access has been considered as a possible solution.

Mr. Shaw stated that it had been consideration in the State Division of Lands and that of the subcommittee. The only alternative that had been definitely ruled out as a possible solution was that of condemnation. He stated that it was the hope of the Division that the dollar amount would be small but the communication and cooperation would be high. Assemblyman Schofield wondered how far the \$30,000.00 would take them on the list of priorities. Mr. Shaw replied that if the solution to problem number one on the access list came to \$20,000, for instance, it would be his opinion that the administrator of this fund would be to bypass it and go on down the line. It is his feeling that as many of the problems should be solved with the least amount of money possible. Mr. Wayne Martini, First Vice President of the Cattlemen's Association and also a rancher, testified on AB 60. He stated that it is his feeling that the Sagebrush Rebellion has brought the problem to the attention of the public more than it ever has been in the past. The problem of access has always been there and needs a solution. It is his feeling that if the hunters and fishermen want in bad enough they will get in one way or another and it is the feeling of the ranchers that they would rather there are legal routes of access available with no liability to the land owners involved. He expressed the opinion that most of the ranchers and land owners he had discussed this with, was that it was not a matter of money as much as a matter installation of cattle-guards, culverts, etc. He stated that after meeting with different sportsman's clubs that if this situation was addressed and taken care of in the manner that this bill describes, they would be fully cooperative also.

There being no further testimony on AB 60 the public hearing was closed.

Chairman Jeffrey called for discussion of the amendment of AB28, which is as follows:

Amend Section 3, page 2 by deleting line 43 and inserting "paid" which contemplete the application of water to beneficial use [, and."

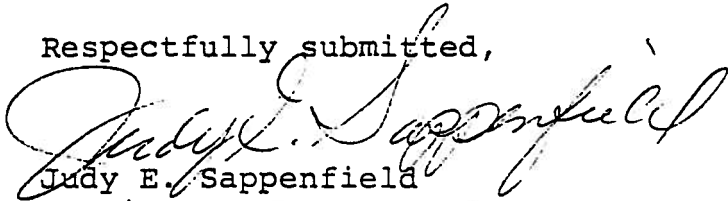
Amend Section 3, Page 2, by deleting line 46 and inserting: "and are accompanied by prescribed fees."

Chairman Jeffrey explained that he had brought this back to the committee because the language was not exactly what had been previously discussed, when the bill was passed out.

Chairman Jeffrey stated that Mr. Dini wanted to be present when action was taken on AB 60 so there would be NO ACTION taken at this time.

There being no further business the meeting was adjourned.

Respectfully submitted,



Judy E. Sappenfield
Committee Secretary

NEVADA DIVISION OF STATE LANDS

PUBLIC ACCESS ACROSS PRIVATE LANDS
ACQUISITION PRIORITIES AND PROBLEMS

FEBRUARY 1981

Exhibit "A"

PUBLIC ACCESS ACROSS PRIVATE LANDS - ACQUISITION PRIORITIES AND PROBLEMS

BACKGROUND

Nevada is a vast state with vast expanses of public lands. Large areas of these public lands are available for unlimited access for a variety of activities. So much public land exists in Nevada - some 87% of the total area of the state - that it is hard to imagine that access to public land is a vital issue. While the private lands only comprise a small percent of the total land area in Nevada some of these lands are located and developed so that they are an effective barrier preventing access to some key public lands. Those public lands offering the highest values for hunting, fishing and other recreational activities are those lands which are most likely to be isolated and buffered by private lands. Public lands with the greatest recreational values are usually found in the mountain ranges and canyons which abound throughout the state. These same mountain ranges receive the precipitation and snowfall which can support irrigated agricultural activities at the base of the mountains and along the mouths of the canyons. This has created a situation where private lands developed for economic agricultural activities skirt and surround the public lands located in the mountains above the farms and ranches. These private lands, unless public access ways have been provided, can effectively restrict access to the public lands. When the population of Nevada was small the demand for public land use was less and access was generally allowed across the private lands.

The population of Nevada is now growing at an accelerated pace, and the demand for recreational areas has increased dramatically. This increased demand has led to greater confrontation between the private landowner and the urban resident seeking recreational opportunities. The result has been the increased closing of formerly open access routes across private lands. Abuse of private property by uninformed or careless recreationists has contributed greatly to the closure of access routes. As closures or restrictions increase because of problems confrontations between private land owners and non-local public land users increase.

LEGISLATIVE ACTION

The intensity of the issue has reached proportions which demands affirmative action. Towards this end the 1979 State Legislature encouraged efforts which could lead to resolution of problems. Assembly Concurrent Resolution #37 directed the legislative commission to study the problems of access to public land over privately owned land, property damage, incentives to landowners and other related problems and report the results to the legislature in 1981. A subcommittee called the Legislative Subcommittee Studying Problems of Access to Public Lands was formed as a result of ACR37.

In the course of their study the subcommittee developed various recommendations which would involve the Nevada Division of State Lands. Two of the recommendations dealt with proposed legislative action that could affect the Division following the 1981 Legislative Session. One of the recommendations, however, requested the Division to report to the 1981 legislature some of the top needed access corridors in the state. It was suggested that the access corridors be ranked in a priority sequence with some estimates of initial costs for acquisitions. The intent of the recommendation was to determine if it would be feasible to acquire some of the most needed access corridors during the period in which the Division would be making a more comprehensive study of the total access problem. These few acquisitions of obviously needed corridors would alleviate some of the most immediate and pressing access problems while a satisfactory statewide solution was being developed.

DETERMINATION OF ACCESS PRIORITIES

IDENTIFICATION OF PROBLEM AREAS

In pursuing the evaluation of access problem areas the Division first attempted to ascertain what previous studies had been done evaluating access needs. Two studies were found. One study was completed by the United States Forest Service Rights-of-Way Committee in 1975 (appendix A). This study was the result of increased problems relating to access to public lands in Elko County. A committee was set up by the Farm Bureau office in coordination with the U.S. Forest Service. Membership on the committee included ranchers, other private land owners and members of the general public. The purpose of the study was to identify priority access routes for acquisition by the U.S. Forest Service in the Ruby Mountains and East Humboldt Range. Other portions of the Humboldt National Forest having access problems were not included. Many of the priority routes identified in the study have not been acquired and the list developed in 1975 still remains valid.

A second list of access problem areas was developed by the Nevada Department of Wildlife in October, 1979. This list covers the entire state. Many of the access problem areas identified in the 1975 Forest Service study in Elko County are also included on this list. (This list is contained in appendix B.)

The Ruby Mountain-East Humboldt Range areas of Elko County has the most significant access problem areas in Nevada. On November 19, 1979, the Legislative Subcommittee toured the key problem areas in the Ruby Mountains and East Humboldt Range to seek information on the access problem. A public meeting was held that evening in Elko to allow testimony on the access issue. Some of the problems mentioned by landowners concerning use of access corridors by the public included littering, pasture damage, open gates, vandalism, and overuse in areas. The landowners also expressed concern on liability to them for allowing access to public lands. The Nevada Division of State Lands participated in the tour and public meeting.

On September 12, 1980, the State Multiple Use Advisory Committee on Federal Lands included the access issue on their agenda. A panel representing various interests was assembled to discuss the issue of access in Nevada. The discussion was informative and resulted in a recommendation being adopted by the committee. This recommendation recognized that more responsible use of access by recreationists and the public in general, and a higher respect for private property rights, would help alleviate the confrontation existing between landowners and sportsmen. To this end the committee recommended that an education program be established to disseminate information on access and property rights. The Nevada Department of Wildlife has offered assistance in this project. Also recommended by the committee was the proposal that the coordinated resource management planning process be utilized to provide, through negotiation, the most acceptable and least costly method of solving access problems.

ACTION ON IDENTIFIED PROBLEM AREAS

The Division of State Lands in utilizing the previously developed lists of access problem areas has attempted to ascertain what action had taken place by other agencies in securing access routes for areas listed. Most of this effort was directed to the listing made in 1975 in the Elko County area since enough time had transpired to allow action on some of the corridors identified. It was found that the U.S. Forest Service had actually acquired some access rights and were in the process of acquiring others. Of the fifteen (15) routes identified access rights had been acquired along one route. The right-of-way acquired is most of the route serving Soldier Creek. A small segment still needs to be resolved.

The Forest Service is in the process of developing access rights on four (4) more routes (Secret Creek, Green Mountain, Long Canyon, and Rattlesnake, Cottonwood, and Smith Creeks).

The Forest Service is also conducting what they call a "932" study on three (3) of the routes identified. This study attempts to determine whether a public road existed at the time the lands were public. Essentially, this study involves a search of old records and maps to determine whether a former public use of a road can be established. If such public use on a route existing prior to the lands becoming private can be shown then the route can be declared by the courts as a public access way. Access problem areas currently under a "932" study in Humboldt National Forest include Cold Creek, Conrad and Thorpe Creeks, and Boulder Creek.

Current status of access routes listed on the Forest Service list of 1975 is as follows:

1. Ackler Creek - County graded a road for winter sports use, but found later they did not have easements. Some easements evidently can be acquired but since one landowner wants to subdivide his land, another property owner, not in favor of the subdivision, will not grant access. Dissatisfaction with past land exchange discussions with Forest Service also causing reluctance on part of the key property owner. This is a route of major importance.
2. Soldier Creek - Access has been acquired by Forest Service except for a small piece where owner changed his mind on granting access. Access and road to Soldier Creek exists and is available for public use.

3. Cold Creek - Forest Service doing a "932" study on this route.
4. Conrad and Thorpe Creeks - Forest Service doing "932" study on this route.
5. Seitz and Hennan Creeks - Access not acquired.
6. Boulder Creek - Forest Service doing a "932" study on this route.
7. Secret and Ross Creeks - Forest Service is in process of getting a road donated in Secret Creek area. Ross Creek access is still needed.
8. Echo and Lee Canyons - Access exists, however, it is not legal access.
9. Kleckner Creek - Important access need. Easement is needed.
10. Rattlesnake, Cottonwood, Smith Creeks - Forest Service is getting access from Bureau of Land Management.
11. Green Mountain - Road has been surveyed and owner may donate right-of-way.
12. Long Canyon - Forest Service has surveyed route, however, owner may wish to change road location.
13. Clover Valley - Access to large area can be made available pending negotiation between property owners and Forest Service.
14. Agee Creek - Access exists but is not legal.
- 14 a. Polar Star - Access available.

The list of problem areas identified by the Nevada Department of Wildlife prepared in late 1979 was not evaluated concerning actions that may have taken place since the list was formulated. It was felt the list was recent enough to have precluded substantial acquisition attempts and that authority was not widely exercised by any agency during the past year to resolve access needs. The Department of Wildlife list is statewide and contains a brief description of the problem for many of the listed routes. These descriptions were useful in developing a priority list.

PRIORITY CONSIDERATIONS

All the access problem areas identified on the lists developed by the Forest Service and Department of Wildlife were plotted on a map of Nevada. This provided a geographical basis for evaluating areas where access problems seem to be the most pronounced. Elko County and Washoe County have the most areas identified in the state. Those portions of the state which contained very large percentages of publicly owned land did not have many access problem areas. Where private land is more prevalent and population levels higher access becomes a greater problem.

In developing route priorities evaluations were made on the qualities and benefits that could be achieved if access across private lands were acquired. Some of the values considered were: (1) size of area that could be opened; (2) recreation opportunities available; (3) nearness of existing access routes; (4) demand for use of area; (5) length of access right-of-way needed; (6) number of ownerships involved; (7) feasibility of resolution; and (8) lack of action for acquisition or opening by any agency.

Based upon the above criteria, evaluation of ongoing action by other agencies, and expressions of needs and concerns by various agencies, user interests, and affected private landowners, the Division of State Lands recommends the following access problem areas to be considered high priority for action:

	<u>ACCESS NAME</u>	<u>(Map Number)</u>	<u>COUNTY</u>	<u>BASIS FOR RANKING</u>
1.	Ackler Creek	(1)	Elko	Access would open large area of the westside of the East Humboldt Range. Good hunting-fishing area. Large demand for recreation use in this very scenic area. Possible resolution through coordinated effort.
2.	Clover Valley	(13)	Elko	Access would open vast area of the eastside of the East Humboldt Range for hunting and other recreational pursuits. Long history of use prior to land exchange which helped close area. Possible resolution through coordinated effort.
3.	Ruby Guard Station to Lutts Creek	(46)	Elko	Would provide some access to a portion of the east side of the Ruby Mountains which does not have other access available. Excellent hunting area with large demand for use.
4.	Santa Rosa - Willow Creek	(37)	Humboldt	Located on the westside of the Santa Rosa Range. This access point would open a large area having excellent hunting and recreation opportunities. One ownership involved.

<u>ACCESS NAME</u>	<u>(Map Number)</u>	<u>COUNTY</u>	<u>BASIS FOR RANKING</u>
5. Kleckner Creek	(9)	Elko	Popular area east of Lee in the Ruby Mountains. Would open large area for hunting and other recreation. Access to other areas possible after reaching public land.
6. Santa Rosa - Cottonwood	(38)	Humboldt	Would open eastside of Santa Rosa Range to hunting and recreation. Access to area very limited at present time.
7. Skull Creek and Cowboy Rest Areas	(56)	Lander	Excellent hunting and fishing area in central part of state. Would open large area where access is badly needed.
8. Ross Creek	(7)	Elko	Would provide access to a large area on the west side of the Ruby Mountains near Secret Pass. Popular hunting area. Short length of access needed across one ownership.
9. Melody Mountain	(20)	Washoe	Would open a large area of the Granite Range. Good hunting area near Reno urban area.
10. Black Canyon	(17)	Washoe	Area very near Reno urban area which contains good recreational value. Could be very popular area.

The Division of State Lands selected some of the priority routes listed above as sample study areas to generate information on how access situations may be dealt with. The access problem areas studied were all in the Ruby Mountain - East Humboldt Range area of Elko County. These are: (1) Ackler Creek; (2) Clover Valley; (3) Kleckner Creek; and (4) Ross Creek.

The Division developed as much information as possible on each corridor prior to field work. Information gathered included ownership(s) involved, length of route needed, areas that may be served by the route, and values that could be realized such as hunting fishing, etc.

Following background research a field trip was scheduled to ascertain the actual conditions applicable to each corridor. Physical conditions such as road improvements, accessibility, other improvements, and desirability were evaluated, where possible, by field investigation. Also, and most important, discussion with those knowledgeable of the problems and concerns experienced by public use of the corridor was sought. It was felt that it would be more appropriate to determine what the problems and concerns of the private landowners were, rather than trying to apply preconceived "solutions" to the problem.

Results of the survey for the four sample access corridors evaluations follow. It should be noted by the reader that the survey is, at best, preliminary and shallow, however, the findings developed will provide some insight on the direction the state should consider on access acquisition.

1. Ackler Creek Access

The preferred access corridor follows an existing road that formerly was graded by the county and used by the public. Various property owners are involved along the 3+ mile long road. In discussions with the United States Forest Service and County of Elko it was determined that much of the problem centers around disagreements over land use between property owners. One property owner is interested in subdividing a portion of a larger ownership for recreation oriented home sites. The area to be subdivided is separated from a public road by the private property of which one of the owners is opposed to such land use. A grant of public access by the opposing property owner would allow consideration of a subdivision by the county.

Further discussion with the opposing property owner, however, indicated that while the possible subdivision is a concern other problems contribute to a reluctance to allow public access. Much of the private lands in the mountain areas are checkerboarded with public lands owned by the United States Forest Service. This checkerboard situation has created management problems both to the Forest Service and to the private landowners. Exchange discussions have taken place but have been discontinued because of apparent disagreements and stalemates.

Another possible consideration contributing to the access issue is potential value of the area for commercial recreation. This portion of the East Humboldt Range has been discussed at times as a location for a ski resort. Some of the lands that could be used for a resort are private lands which would probably command a higher value for resort purposes. The landowner who is discouraging resolution of access also owns some of the potential resort property in the mountains above the desired access route. A substantial offer for the property was reportedly made and refused.

The problem is further complicated because of abuses of private property suffered by private landowners when public access is permitted. The property owner in question indicated that the best way to eliminate damage to private property, such as littering, gates left open, off road vehicles, etc., by the public-at-large, is to prevent the public from gaining access across private lands. The intent is not to keep the public from public lands, but to prevent abuses by the public on the private lands.

A solution, under present circumstances, would appear to be remote. Considerable coordination and compromise must be accomplished by all concerned before suitable access can be acquired.

Because of the difficulties that have been encountered with this access road the Forest Service has recently considered redirecting their efforts to an adjacent road. This road is not as desirable as the primary route and still involves acquisition of access rights, however, resolution of the problems may be more likely. Results of the Forest Service to date on this route are not known but since this is a new proposal action has been probably limited.

2. Clover Valley

The access route most often considered for this area would extend south from the Angel Lake road along an existing rough road and intersect with an existing access corridor called the "Weeks Access". The route is about 8 miles long. All the private property involved is owned by a large landowner and is leased to one livestock operator. A solid block of Forest Service land is located at higher elevations above the private land.

Access across these private lands have become quite controversial in recent years. The lessee and the property owner are willing to work on elimination of the access problem. Again, it was found in discussions with the representative of the private property owner that public access through private land leads to public abuse of private property. The lessee does not want hunting or other use on the private lands, a problem frequently encountered. Protection from such public use would have to be provided in exchange for access rights across the private lands. There is also a feeling on the part of the private landowner that much of the access needed could actually be provided over much of the existing public lands - an arrangement which would require construction of a new road.

Resolution of this access problem would appear to be possible. Buying a right-of-way, however, will not solve the problem for all concerns. Protection of private property must be included in any solution developed. Fencing, gates, periodic restriction of use may be part of the solution. Authority to negotiate and make commitments would appear necessary before suitable agreements could be made.

3. Kleckner Creek

One property owner would be involved in this access problem area. About 2 miles of a well maintained dirt road is needed to provide unencumbered access to Forest Service lands located above the small town of Lee.

Conversation with the ranch manager indicated that the public is generally allowed access across the private lands when permission is requested. Problems have occurred in the past with unrestricted public use. Open gates, littering, off-road vehicle use, and hunting on private lands commonly occurred with uncontrolled access. The system they now use, the granting of access to those who ask, is effective for them. They know who and how many people are using the access route, especially during hunting season.

The manager said they have not been too greatly concerned about liability. Their major problems has been abuse of private property by the public.

The arrangement, at present, seems to work well for the private landowner and for the recreationist needing access across the private land, if permission for use is obtained. Acquisition of access rights by the public will probably be resisted by the private property owner, even if adequate protection of property rights was provided. The situation here points out the advantages the private owner has in controlling access across private lands. While retaining access rights the owner can effectively police the situation and have contact with those desiring to use the route. This reduces the likelihood of abuse to private property.

It would seem difficult to improve the situation for, or protect, the private property owner more through public acquisition of access rights. Acquisition of access rights would, therefore, be difficult and attempts could be fruitless. Negotiated arrangements to keep access available, similar to the existing situation, may have more merit than acquisition.

4. Ross Creek

The Ross Creek access route would require about 1½ miles of right-of-way across one private ownership. This route would open a portion of a long stretch of the Ruby Mountains where no legal access is now available. A dirt road used for ranching operations currently exists.

Attempts to contact the owner of the private property and discuss problems regarding public access were not successful. It was the opinion of the ranch manager that damage and inconsiderate use by the public in past years has created a reluctance on the part of the owner to allow access. The route is not available for public use now. Incentives which would allow the owner to reconsider allowing access are not known.

FINDINGS

Each access problem area is unique. Each problem will need to be dealt with individually. Solutions, or if complete solutions are not possible, adequate arrangements, must be developed on a site-by-site basis. Purchase of rights-of-way from the private property owner will not be a solution in many instances. The compensation received will probably not be enough to overcome additional management problems the private landowner will have to absorb if the public is granted unconditioned access across private land. Solutions, to be acceptable to the private landowner, must include measures to protect private property and alleviate the management problems that will occur.

The most important finding made concerning the access problem is that public access across private lands is restricted because of the actions of the public. In response to mistreatment of private property and disruption of ranch operations by a careless segment of the public the private landowner has restricted access. Education of public land users will help in many instances, however, there must be something positive provided to the private land owner which will relieve him of the burden, and protect him from the abuses, that may be caused by the few irresponsible users.

Estimates of costs for acquiring access rights-of-way are difficult to make, especially when there is no desire for the landowner to sell and condemnation is generally ruled out as an option. The cost of purchasing rights-of-way will likely be a very small part of the total cost of guaranteeing adequate access to the public land user while providing suitable protection to the private landowner. Improvement costs to accomplish this, such as fencing, gates, signing, etc., could be the most substantial part of many access arrangements. Considerations for financing access acquisitions should take into account the need for possible protective improvements. These necessary improvements could also involve public expenditures on private lands - a situation which would have to be handled with considerable caution.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. A priority list of the most needed access corridors should be created by joint participation, where appropriate, of the Division of State Lands, Department of Wildlife, United States Forest Service, Bureau of Land Management, and local government. Representatives of sportsmen, environmental and livestock industry groups should also be active participants.
2. Priority considerations should include: (1) size of area that could be opened; (2) recreation and other use opportunities available; (3) closeness of other existing access routes; (4) demand for use of area; (5) length of access right-of-way needed; (6) number of ownerships involved; (7) feasibility of resolving problem; and (8) review of actions currently underway to provide access. Access routes currently made available for use with permission of landowner should be given a lower priority.
3. Each access problem area should be treated as a separate situation with each situation requiring unique treatment and response.
4. Access arrangements which include less than total right-of-way acquisition should be made where circumstances warrant. Agreements which could include certain restrictions on use, periods of use, and provision of public maintenance of private rights-of-way should be evaluated and considered where appropriate.
5. Continued actions by federal agencies to acquire access should be encouraged. Unilateral action by agencies, where such action may result in access being created, should not be discontinued.
6. Joint efforts should be pursued where access problems may involve the participation and action of various state, federal, and local agencies, and private interests.

7. The registrar of state lands should be given the authority to negotiate acquisitions and/or make arrangements for access with private landowners. Authority should include negotiation of necessary private property protective devices such as gates, cattle guards, and fencing where appropriate.
8. The Sum of \$30,000.00 to be used for access right-of-way acquisitions, access leases or other access arrangements, and related negotiated improvements should be placed in a special fund under the authority of the Interim Finance Committee to be released as appropriate to obtain suitable access.

APPENDIX A

United States Forest Service Rights-of-Way Committee
1975 Recommendations

<u>Map Number</u>	<u>Access Route</u>
1	Ackler Creek
2	Soldier Creek
3	Cold Creek
4	Conrad and Thorpe Creeks
5	Seitz and Hennan Creeks
6	Boulder Creek
7	Secret and Ross Creeks
8	Echo and Lee Canyons
9	Kleckner Creek
10	Rattlesnake, Cottonwood, and Smith Creeks
11	Green Mountain
12	Long Canyon
13	Clover Valley
14	Agee Creek
14(a)	Polar Star

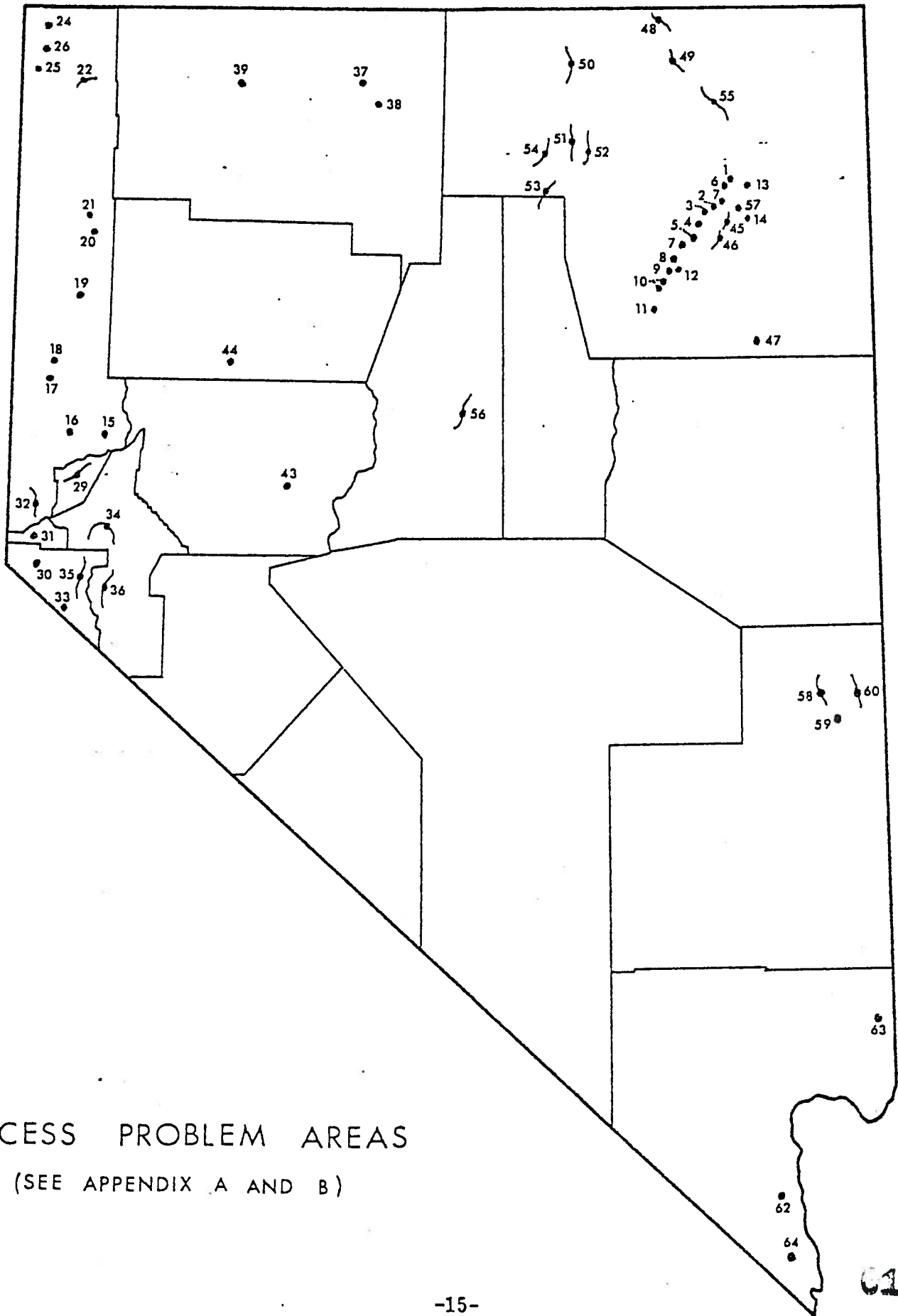
APPENDIX B

Public Access Problem Areas
Nevada Department of Wildlife
September, 1979

<u>Map Number</u>	<u>Area</u>	<u>County</u>
15	Fort Defiance-Pah Rah's	Washoe
16	Wilcox Ranch-Pah Rah's	Washoe
17	Black Canyon-Virginia Range	Washoe
18	Big Canyon-Virginia Range	Washoe
19	Rodeo Canyon-Fox Range	Washoe
20	Rock Creek-Granite Range	Washoe
21	Melody Mountain-Granite Range	Washoe
22	Bitner-Bitner Meadow	Washoe
(23)	Balley Mountain	Washoe
24	Colesman Creek	Washoe
25	Berry Brooks Ranch-Holy Lake	Washoe
(26)	Mosquito Ranch-New Years Lake	Washoe
(27)	Smoke Creek-Buffalo Hills	Washoe
(28)	Verdi Basin	Washoe
29	Flowery Range-Whole Area	Storey
30	Jacks Valley-Carson River	Douglas
31	Ash Canyon-Carson River	Douglas
32	Lakeview to Mt. Rose	Carson City-Washoe
33	Mud Lake	Douglas
34	North Pine Nut Range	Lyon
35	West Pine Nut Range	Douglas
36	South Pine Nut Range	Lyon
37	Santa Rosa Range-Willow Creek	Humboldt
38	Santa Rosa Range-Cottonwood	Humboldt
39	Pine Forest Range-Cherry Creek	Humboldt
(40)	Ashdown Mines	Humboldt
(41)	Disaster Peak-McDermitt Creek	Humboldt
(42)	Desatoya Range	Churchill
43	Clan Alpine-Horse Creek	Churchill
44	Humboldt Sink	Pershing

<u>Map Number</u>	<u>Area</u>	<u>County</u>
1, 6	Starr Valley	Elko
13, 14	Clover Valley	Elko
2, 3, 4, 5, 7	Secret Pass to Lamoille	Elko
7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12	Lamoille Creek to Harrison Pass	Elko
45	Secret Pass to Ruby Guard Station	Elko
46	Ruby Guard Station to Lutts Creek	Elko
47	McDermitt Canyon	Elko
48	Bruneau River	Elko
49	Willow Creek Area	Elko
50	Lands Lying East of Petan Ranch	Elko
51	Jack Creek to Taylor Canyon	Elko
52	Taylor Canyon to North Fork	Elko
53	Beaver, Coyote and Little Jack Creeks	Elko
54	Mt. Blitzen Area	Elko
55	Snake Range	Elko
56	Skull Creek and Cowboy Rest Area	Lander
57	Pole Canyon Creek Area	Elko
58	Mt. Wilson Range	Lincoln
59	Parsnip Wash	Lincoln
60	White Rock Range	Lincoln
(61)	Sawmill Canyon	Lincoln
62	Eldorado Range-Knob Hill Area	Clark
63	Virgin Mountains-Key West Spring	Clark
64	Newberry Range-Christmas Tree Pass	Clark

() indicates not on map



ACCESS PROBLEM AREAS

(SEE APPENDIX A AND B)

GUEST LIST

Tuesday
 Date March 3, 1981

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND NATURAL RESOURCES

PLEASE PRINT YOUR NAME	PLEASE PRINT WHO YOU REPRESENT	I WISH TO SPEAK		
		FOR	AGAINST	BILL N
Deanna R. Roads		✓		
Jack Shaw		/		
Mike DelGrosso				
William Platoni				