



## **US Department of the Interior**

Bureau of Land Management

Carson City District, Nevada

November 2014

---



### **Carson City District Resource Management Plan Revision**

# **Report on Lands with Wilderness Characteristics**

**Carson City District Resource Management Plan Revision  
Wilderness Characteristics Inventory Review  
on Non-WSA Lands**

November 2014

Prepared by:

United States Department of the Interior  
Bureau of Land Management  
Carson City District

Approval:



---

Shane McDonald  
Acting Carson City District Manager  
Carson City, Nevada

**This report documents information that constitutes an inventory finding on wilderness characteristics. It does not represent a formal land use allocation or a final agency decision subject to administrative remedies under either 43 CFR Parts 4 or 1610.5.3**

---

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

Section	Page
I. Introduction .....	4
II. Maintaining the Existing LWC Inventory .....	4
III. Wilderness Characteristics Inventory Review Process.....	5
IV. Analysis of Wilderness Characteristics.....	5
V. Boundary Delineation .....	8
VI. Methodology for Maintaining the Wilderness Characteristic Inventory .....	9
VII. Public Submitted Information on Lands With Wilderness Characteristics.....	10
VIII. Documents and Data Utilized During the Review Process.....	10
IX. Interdisciplinary Team.....	11
X. Summary .....	12

---

## TABLES

	Page
Table A - Carson City District LWCI Interdisciplinary Team Members.....	11
Table B - Summary Status of Inventory Units.....	12
Table C - Summary of Land with Wilderness Characteristics Inventory Units.....	13-16

## **I. Introduction**

In July of 2011, Bureau of Land Management (BLM) Washington Office issued Instruction Memorandum (IM) 2011-154, Requirement to Conduct and Maintain Inventory Information for Wilderness Characteristics and to Consider Lands with Wilderness Characteristics in Land Use Plans. This IM provided direction for field offices to continue to conduct and maintain inventories regarding the presence or absence of wilderness characteristics, and to consider identified lands with wilderness characteristics in land use plans and when analyzing projects under the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA). This IM places BLM Manuals 6301, 6302, and 6303 into abeyance until further notice.

In March of 2012, the BLM Washington Office released Manual 6310—Conducting Wilderness Characteristics Inventory on BLM Lands (Public) which provides guidance and general procedures for conducting wilderness characteristics inventories under Section 201 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 and supersedes all previous guidance on this topic. This policy does not address Wilderness Study Areas (WSAs) pending before Congress therefore, WSAs were excluded from the inventory.

## **II. Maintaining the Existing LWC Inventory**

Section 201 of Federal Lands Policy and Management Act (FLPMA) requires the BLM to maintain on a continuing basis an inventory of all public lands and their resources and other values, which includes wilderness characteristics. It also provides that the preparation and maintenance of the inventory shall not, of itself, change or prevent change of the management or use of public lands. Regardless of past inventory, the BLM must maintain and update as necessary, its inventory of wilderness resources on public lands. In some circumstances conditions relating to wilderness characteristics may have changed over time, and an area that was once determined to lack wilderness characteristics may now possess them. The BLM will consider whether to update a wilderness characteristics inventory or conduct a wilderness characteristics inventory for the first time when:

1. The public or the BLM identifies wilderness characteristics as an issue during NEPA process.
2. The BLM is undertaking a land use planning process.
3. The BLM has new information concerning resource conditions, including wilderness characteristics information submitted by the public that meets the BLM's minimum standard described in the Wilderness Characteristics Inventory Process section of this policy.
4. A project that may impact wilderness characteristics is undergoing NEPA analysis.
5. The BLM acquires additional lands.

The primary function of an inventory is to determine the presence or absence of wilderness characteristics. Keeping an inventory current requires gathering information and ensuring that all inventories have permanent files. It is essential that an adequate record of the inventory and subsequent updates be maintained to ensure proper documentation of inventory findings,

including relevant narratives, maps, photographs, new information, and any other relevant information.

### **III. Wilderness Characteristics Inventory Review Process**

A wilderness characteristics inventory is the process of determining the presence or absence of wilderness characteristics on public lands. The initial inventory for wilderness characteristics within the Carson City District Planning Area (CCDPA) was completed in 1979 and lands that were identified as having a potential for wilderness character through this process were further analyzed in an intensive inventory in 1980. The results of these two surveys identified lands determined to possess wilderness character. In 1991, the Nevada BLM completed a Wilderness Study Report which contained recommendations to the Secretary of the Interior for including the lands identified as having wilderness characteristics into 6 Wilderness Study Areas within the CCDPA. It should be noted the Augusta WSA falls within three field office boundaries and is managed by the Winnemucca Field Office and is not listed under the CCDPA in the report. The remaining lands within the planning area were determined not to possess wilderness characteristics at that time.

The requirement for maintenance of the lands with wilderness characteristics (LWC) inventory does not mandate the BLM to conduct a new inventory and disregard the inventory information that it already has, rather, the BLM must ensure that its existing inventory is maintained. The existing inventories served as the foundation for the review of LWC characteristics that was undertaken during the CCDPA Resource Management Plan revision.

### **IV. Analysis of Wilderness Characteristics**

The wilderness characteristics inventory maintenance review evaluated wilderness characteristics as defined in Section 2(c) of the Wilderness Act and incorporated in FLPMA through the process identified in Manual 6310 as outlined below. In order for an area to be considered to have wilderness characteristics, it must possess:

- Sufficient size
- Naturalness
- Outstanding opportunities for either solitude or primitive and unconfined recreation.
- It may also possess supplemental values.

#### **I. Size.**

- a. The size criteria will be satisfied by meeting one of the following situations and circumstances:
  - i. Roadless areas with over 5,000 acres of contiguous BLM lands. State or private lands are not included in making this acreage determination.
  - ii. Roadless areas of less than 5,000 acres of contiguous BLM lands where any one of the following apply:
    - I. They are contiguous with lands which have been formally determined to have wilderness or potential wilderness values, or

any Federal lands managed for the protection of wilderness characteristics. Such lands include:

- a. designated Wilderness,
  - b. BLM Wilderness Study Areas,
  - c. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service areas Proposed for Wilderness Designation,
  - d. U.S. Forest Service (FS) Wilderness Study Areas or areas of Recommended Wilderness, and
  - e. National Park Service (NPS) areas Recommended or Proposed for Designation.
- iii. It is demonstrated that the area is of sufficient size as to make practicable its preservation and use in an unimpaired condition.
  - iv. Any roadless island of the public lands.

*Note: If an inventory area does not meet at least one of the size criteria, it does not contain wilderness characteristics. Further inventory activity to document naturalness, outstanding opportunities for solitude or a primitive and unconfined type of recreation, and supplemental values is unnecessary.*

## **2. Naturalness**

- a. The naturalness criteria will be satisfied if the area is determined to be affected primarily by the Forces of Nature.
  - i. The area must appear to have been affected primarily by the forces of nature, and any work of human beings must be substantially unnoticeable
- b. Noticeable human impacts within the area must be documented. If several minor impacts exist, the cumulative effect on the area's degree of apparent naturalness must be considered.
  - i. The review of human impacts will assess the presence or absence of apparent naturalness. There is an important difference between an area's natural integrity and its apparent naturalness as explained below.
    1. Natural integrity refers to the presence or absence of ecosystems that are relatively unaffected by modern human activities.
    2. Apparent naturalness refers to whether or not an area looks natural to the average visitor who is not familiar with the biological composition of natural ecosystems versus human-affected ecosystems.
  - ii. Some human works are acceptable so long as they are substantially unnoticeable.
- c. Human impacts outside the area will not normally be considered in assessing naturalness of an area.

- d. A determination must be made on whether or not the naturalness criterion is met and the rationale for arriving at the determination must be documented.

*Note: If an inventory area does not meet the naturalness criterion, it does not contain wilderness characteristics. Further inventory activity to document outstanding opportunities for solitude or a primitive and unconfined type of recreation or supplemental values is unnecessary.*

### **3. Outstanding Opportunities for Solitude or a Primitive and Unconfined Type of Recreation**

Outstanding: 1. Standing out among others of its kind, conspicuous; prominent; 2. Superior to others of its kind; distinguished; excellent. (BLM Manual 6310 - Conducting Wilderness Characteristics Inventory on BLM Lands)

The area must be reviewed for outstanding opportunities for solitude or a primitive and unconfined type of recreation. The word “or” in this sentence means that an area only has to possess one or the other. The area does not have to possess outstanding opportunities for both elements, nor does it need to have outstanding opportunities on every acre, even when an area is contiguous to lands with identified wilderness characteristics. An outstanding opportunity for solitude, however, may be present in an area offering only limited primitive recreation potential. Also, an area may be so attractive for primitive recreation that it would be difficult to maintain an opportunity for solitude.

Each area must be assessed on its own merits or in combination with any contiguous lands as to whether an outstanding opportunity exists. An area with only a portion of outstanding opportunities is not disqualified from consideration.

#### **a. Solitude**

- i. The area must have outstanding opportunities for solitude. In making this determination, factors that influence solitude only as they affect a visitor’s opportunity to avoid the sights, sounds, and evidence of other people in the area must be considered. Impacts of sights and sounds from outside the inventory area on the opportunity for solitude if these impacts are only considered if they are pervasive and omnipresent.
- ii. Factors or elements influencing solitude include size, configuration, topographic and vegetative screening, and ability of the visitor to find seclusion. It is the combination of these and similar elements upon which an overall solitude determination will be made.

#### **b. Primitive and Unconfined Recreation**

- i. The area must provide an outstanding opportunity for a primitive and unconfined type of recreation. In making this determination, consider those activities that provide dispersed, undeveloped recreation which do not require facilities, motor vehicles, motorized equipment, or mechanized transport.
- ii. Some examples of primitive and unconfined types of recreation include hiking; backpacking; fishing; hunting; spelunking; horseback riding;

climbing; river running; cross-country skiing; snowshoeing; dog sledding; photography; bird watching; canoeing; kayaking; sailing; and sightseeing for botanical, zoological, or geological features.

- iii. An area may possess outstanding opportunities for a primitive and unconfined type of recreation through either the diversity in primitive and unconfined recreational activities possible in the area or the outstanding quality of one opportunity. Other factors to consider include:
  1. Present visitor use of an area is not necessary in evaluating this criterion. Determine whether an outstanding opportunity is present, regardless of the amount of use.
  2. A trail system or convenient access is not essential for an outstanding opportunity for primitive and unconfined recreation. The absence of these facilities may increase opportunities for primitive and unconfined recreation.
  3. The presence of water is not essential for an outstanding primitive recreation opportunity.
  4. The presence of “challenge” and “risk” are appropriate considerations, but not essential for an outstanding primitive recreation opportunity to exist in an area.

*Note: If an inventory area does not meet the solitude criterion and does not meet the primitive and unconfined recreation criterion, it does not contain wilderness characteristics.*

#### **4) Supplemental Values**

If size, naturalness, and outstanding opportunities criteria are met, then determine if the area contains ecological, geological, or other features of scientific, educational, scenic, or historical value. Supplemental values are not required to be present in order for an area to be identified as lands with wilderness characteristics, but their presence should be documented where they exist.

#### **V. Boundary Delineation**

Areas with wilderness characteristics must be defined to exclude wilderness inventory roads and other substantially noticeable human-caused impacts. Minor impacts rarely require an adjustment. Where there are several minor impacts, they should be evaluated for their cumulative effect on an area’s apparent naturalness. The defined area of lands with wilderness characteristics must meet the previously described criteria for size, naturalness, and outstanding opportunities for solitude or primitive and unconfined recreation.

- 1) Lands located between individual human impacts should not be automatically excluded from the area.
- 2) When establishing the boundary, a setback or buffer from the physical edge of the imprint of man is not considered.

- 3) Developed rights-of-way (ROW) are treated like other impacts, and the boundary are drawn to exclude those ROWs.
- 4) Undeveloped ROWs and similar undeveloped possessory interests (e.g., mineral leases) are not treated as impacts to wilderness characteristics because these rights may never be developed.
- 5) An area can have wilderness characteristics even though every acre within the area may not meet all the criteria. The boundary is determined largely on the basis of wilderness inventory roads and naturalness rather than being constricted on the basis of opportunity for solitude or primitive and unconfined recreation.

*Note: Inventory areas that meet the size, naturalness, and the outstanding solitude and/or the outstanding primitive and unconfined recreation criteria are lands with wilderness characteristics.*

## **VI. Methodology for Maintaining the Wilderness Characteristic Inventory**

This inventory review was intended to identify lands with wilderness characteristics on BLM lands within the CCDPA outside of designated WSAs. The review process was developed to examine all lands within the planning area by following policy established in Manual 6310— Conducting Wilderness Characteristics Inventory on BLM Lands. Inventory units established during the initial and intensive wilderness characteristics inventories undertaken by the Nevada BLM in 1979 and 1980 served as the foundation for the review. To begin, the existing data and findings for each unit from these two inventories were summarized in an Excel spreadsheet table. New data and findings were appended to this table throughout the review process to document the current conditions found to exist.

Next, a spatial data analysis was completed using LR2000 and ESRI ArcGIS to identify the public land acquisitions that occurred from 1981 to present. A spatial data analysis on public land transferred out of public ownership was not necessary since evaluations of individual units using land status layers included these obvious land status changes. A spatial data analysis was also completed on areas which included 5,000 or more roadless acres of land. Since the Carson City District (CCD) did not have a complete route inventory data set at the time of the review, the best available combination of route shapefiles from the BLM, Nevada Department of Transportation and County road departments were utilized. Data from the route inventory in progress was also incorporated into the analysis. Areas identified as consisting of less than 5,000 acres during the analysis were further reviewed to determine if any of the remaining size criteria were applicable. If the ID team determined that the criteria were not met, the inventory units that fell within the affected area were documented as not having wilderness character and eliminated from further consideration.

Areas that were determined to consist of greater than 5,000 roadless acres or more were further analyzed for naturalness, outstanding opportunities for either solitude or primitive and unconfined recreation and the occurrence of supplemental values. If the roadless areas were determined to contain wilderness characteristics at this stage, the ID team conducted field reviews to verify the initial findings.

To summarize, the following steps outline the review process undertake:

1. Review original wilderness inventories conducted by the Nevada BLM in 1979 and 1980;
2. Inventory newly acquired lands not previously inventoried;
3. Review, verify and consider proposals from the public;
4. Conduct field reviews as necessary to verify information and to document current conditions.

In addition to the Excel spreadsheet, the following BLM forms appended to Manual 6310 were used to document the review findings:

- Form 1: Documentation of BLM Wilderness Characteristics Inventory Findings from Previous Inventory on Record
- Form 2: Current Conditions: Presence or Absence of Wilderness Characteristics
- Route Analysis: Factors to consider when determining whether a route is a road for wilderness characteristics inventory purposes.

## **VII. Public Submitted Information on Lands With Wilderness Characteristics**

Public information regarding wilderness characteristics submitted during the land use planning process was accepted along with the name of the provider, date of submission and type of material submitted. This information was reviewed, verified and considered by the LWC Interdisciplinary Team during the review process.

## **VIII. Documents and Data Utilized During the Review Process**

The inventory used the following data sources and documents to assess whether wilderness characteristics were present along with field verification as appropriate:

- Nevada Department of Transportation and County Road data (GIS);
- CCD route inventories (GIS);
- Aerial Imagery: NAIP 2006; NAIP 2010 (GIS);
- Digital Ortho Quads; (GIS);
- Range improvements (GIS);
- Surface Mine Disturbance (GIS);
- Developed Springs (GIS);
- Vegetation Treatment (GIS);
- Fire History (GIS);
- Oil and gas leases (GIS);
- Geothermal Leases (GIS);
- USFS Wilderness and WSAs (GIS);
- Acquired, Reconveyed and Exchanged lands files (GIS);

- LR2000;
- BLM Nevada Initial Wilderness Inventory of 1979 Summary Book;
- BLM Nevada Intensive Wilderness Inventory of 1980 Summary Book

## IX. Interdisciplinary Team

The Interdisciplinary Team of BLM resource specialists who participated in the completion of the Wilderness Characteristics review are listed in **Table A**.

**Table A**  
**Carson City District LWCI Interdisciplinary Team Members**

<b>Name</b>	<b>Role/Responsibility</b>
Colleen Sievers	RMP Project Manager
Paul Fuselier	LWC Project Lead /Assistant Field Manager
Arthur Callan	Recreation
Dave Schroeder	Minerals
Daniel Westermeyer	Recreation
Eric Pignata	Lands and Realty
Cheryl Davis	GIS
Devin Welty	GIS
Rick Depaoli	Support Services
Angelica Rose	Planning and Environmental Coordinator
Perry Wickham	Lands and Realty
Melanie Hornsby	Recreation
Dan Erbes	Minerals
Nicole Cutler	Hydrology

## X. Summary

During the review process, the original inventory (FLPMA Sec 201, 603) units were re-assessed and areas that were lacking wilderness characteristics due to limited size, surface occupancy, structural development, constructed roads, lack of naturalness, lack of outstanding primitive and unconfined recreation or outstanding solitude were eliminated from further review. The remaining units were further reviewed following the guidance provided by BLM Manual 6310 Conducting Wilderness Characteristics Inventory on BLM Lands (see **Table B**).

The wilderness characteristics review process for the remaining CCD unit polygons determined that naturalness, outstanding solitude or primitive and unconfined types of recreation outside of the designated Wilderness Study Areas exists.

**Table B**  
**Summary Status of Inventory Units**

Total number of inventory units	141
Number of units eliminated from further review	129
Number of units <sup>1</sup> with LWC	12
Number of unit polygons <sup>2</sup> determined to meet LWC criteria	15

### **Naturalness**

Many of the polygons reviewed throughout the CCDPA showed the presence of Naturalness. During the review, visual impacts on an areas naturalness from mining activities for gold, silver, lead, plutonium and other minerals were readily evident by the presence of denuded tailing piles, road-cuts across steep hillsides, deforestation of native trees, side casting of spoils from mine shafts and adits, heap leach piles used for mineral extraction, and town sites with surface disturbances from remaining infrastructure. The review found that polygons that may have been previously disqualified from meeting the wilderness characteristics definition for naturalness at one time are slowly being reclaimed and such impacts are now substantially unnoticeable.

### **Solitude**

It was determined that there are remote areas in the CCDPA that could provide outstanding opportunities for solitude. Many above average opportunities for solitude are represented throughout the CCDO, several of the polygons evaluated have been identified as providing opportunities that stand out among others of its kind, as having favorable characteristics that afford outstanding opportunities solitude, or as being superior to other opportunities that are available.

### **Primitive and Unconfined Recreation**

While many above average opportunities for primitive and unconfined recreation are represented throughout the CCDO, several of the polygons evaluated have been identified as providing opportunities that stand out among others of its kind, as having prominent features that afford unique recreational opportunities, or as being superior to other opportunities that are available.

---

<sup>1</sup> A unit may be a portion of the overall unit or a subunit within the main unit.

<sup>2</sup> Certain units were split further into separate polygons to meet LWC criteria. Subsequently, fifteen separate polygons meet LWC criteria.

**Table C**  
**Summary of Land with Wilderness Characteristics Inventory Units**

Unit Number	Unit Name	Total acreage of unit	Total Acres Wilderness Characteristics identified by other entities	Total Acres Wilderness Characteristics identified by BLM ID Team	Acres found to contain wilderness character
NV-030-100	Dixie Valley	35,000	0	0	0
NV-030-101	Humboldt Marsh	76,800	0	0	0
NV-030-102	Clan Alpine Subunit A	11,560	0	0	0
NV-030-102	Clan Alpine Mts. (Subunit D)	11,240	0	0	0
NV-030-102	Clan Alpine Mts. (Subunit F)	26,260	0	0	0
NV-030-104	Stillwater Range (Subunit I)	17,860	19,065 (partial)	19,065	13,354 Sub
NV-030-103	Wonder	36,400	0	0	0
NV-030-105	New Pass Range	61,500	0	0	0
NV-030-106	Shoshone Meadows	53,000	0	0	0
NV-030-107	Hole-In-The-Wall	6,000	0	0	0
NV-030-110	Desatoya (Sub A)	25,600	0	0	0
NV-030-111	Edwards Creek Valley	67,500	0	0	0
NV-030-112	Chalk Mountain	31,000	0	0	0
NV-030-113	Eastgate	6,500	0	0	0
NV-030-114	Stage Station	12,800	0	0	0
NV-030-116	Mountain Well	26,500	27,809	26,698	26,698
NV-030-117	Diamond Canyon	61,200	42,185	37,773	37,773
NV-030-118	Desatoya South	30,240	0	0	0
NV-030-119	Bench Creek Well	25,000	0	0	0
NV-030-120	La Plata	40,700	0	0	0
NV-030-121	Lahontan Mts.	14,720	0	0	0
NV-030-122	Salt Wells Basin	25,600	0	0	0
NV-030-123	Cocoon Mts.	90,000	0	0	0
NV-030-124	Edwards Valley S.	19,800	0	0	0
NV-030-125	Desatoya North	55,000	0	0	0
NV-030-126	Lodi	77,500	0	0	0
NV-030-127	Job Peak (Sub B)	7,360	5,711	0	0
NV-030-127	Job Peak (Sub G)	9,320	10,078	10,078	10,078
NV-030-128	Target Area	22,400	0	0	0
NV-030-129	Slate Mine	20,400	0	0	0
NV-030-130	Sand Springs Range	65,000	0	0	0

NV-030-131	Middlegate	29,400	0	0	0
NV-030-132	Bell Mountain	17,600	0	0	0
NV-030-133	Bell Flat	7,600	0	0	0
NV-030-134	Broken Hills	40,900	0	0	0
NV-030-135	Iron Rock	70,500	0	0	0
NV-030-136	Mount Annie	19,500	0	0	0
NV-030-137	Black Eagle Hill	30,000	0	0	0
NV-030-138	Rawhide	35,000	0	0	0
NV-030-139	Shirt Tail	6,400	0	0	0
NV-030-140	Gabbs Valley N.	54,000	0	0	0
NV-030-141	Sand Dunes	23,600	0	0	0
NV-030-142	Bolivia	41,600	0	0	0
NV-030-144	Shoshone Creek	13,000	0	0	0
NV-030-145	Boyer Ranch	8,600	0	0	0
NV-030-147	Railroad Ridge	7,000	0	0	0
NV-030-148	Check Dam	21,700	0	0	0
NV-030-149	Kaiser	25,500	0	0	0
NV-030-150	Sink Avata Hills	30,000	0	0	0
NV-030-200	Red Mountain	12,100	0	0	0
NV-030-202	Talapoosa	8,640	0	0	0
NV-030-204	Churchill Butte	27,080	0	0	0
NV-030-206	Lahontan Flat	6,848	0	0	0
NV-030-207	Dead Camel Mts. NW	5,120	0	0	0
NV-030-208	Dead Camel Mts. North	16,000	0	0	0
NV-030-209	Dead Camel Mts. South	16,640	0	0	0
NV-030-210	Adrian Valley N.	16,000	0	0	0
NV-030-211	Adrian Valley East	13,440	0	0	0
NV-030-212	Adrian Valley S.	6,400	0	0	0
NV-030-213	Julian Ranch	14,080	0	0	0
NV-030-214	Desert Mts. West	32,000	0	0	0
NV-030-215	Desert Mts. East	62,720	0	0	0
NV-030-301	Singatse Peak	25,600	0	0	0
NV-030-302	Artesia Lake	16,500	0	0	0
NV-030-303	Shamrock Hill	23,000	0	0	0
NV-030-306	Pine Grove Hills	17,000	0	0	0
NV-030-307	Mount Wilson	7,000	0	0	0
NV-030-309	Parker Butte	9,720	0	0	0
NV-030-310	Yellow Twin	10,900	0	0	0
NV-030-311	Paiute Spring	10,200	0	0	0
NV-030-312	Pumpkin Hollow	37,000	0	0	0
NV-030-313	Black Mountain	19,800	0	0	0

NV-030-314	Black Mt. Well	14,100	0	0	0
NV-030-315	Stronsnider Ranch	10,700	0	0	0
NV-030-317	Cambridge Hills	20,000	0	0	0
NV-030-318	Gray Hills West	12,400	0	0	0
NV-030-319	Gray Hills East	12,100	0	0	0
NV-030-321	Water Tank Spring	5,600	0	0	0
NV-030-322	East Walker Lake	8,000	0	0	0
NV-030-323	Wassuk Range	57,600	0	0	0
NV-030-324	Chipmunk Spring	6,700	0	0	0
NV-030-325	Flying M Ranch	16,040	0	0	0
NV-030-328	Baldwin Canyon	30,000	0	0	0
NV-030-337	Walker Lake	20,000	0	0	0
NV-030-338	Butler Mountain	10,500	0	0	0
NV-030-339	Pike Peak	8,300	0	0	0
NV-030-401	Alkali Flat	27,000	0	0	0
NV-030-402	Gillis Range N.	51,580	27,232	31,381	31,381
NV-030-403	Gillis Range W.	50,000	0	0	0
NV-030-404	Gillis Range E.	64,000	0	0	0
NV-030-405	Wild Horse Canyon	45,450	29,056	29,056	17,355 Sub 11,701 Sub
NV-030-406	Luning North	43,000	0	0	0
NV-030-407a	Bush Valley	7,300	0	0	0
NV-030-408	Gabbs Valley S.	35,000	0	0	0
NV-030-409	Stewart Valley Hills	44,410	41,501	41,501	41,501
NV-030-410	Nun Mine	23,000	0	0	0
NV-030-411	Volcano Canyon	17,000	0	0	0
NV-030-412	Table Mountain	29,000	0	0	0
NV-030-413	Stewart Springs	11,000	0	0	0
NV-030-414	Cedar Mountains	27,300	0	0	0
NV-030-415	Cedar Mt. Well	27,500	0	0	0
NV-030-416	Pilot Flat	11,800	0	0	0
NV-030-417	Pilot Mt. Mining District	102,000	0	0	0
NV-030-418	Rhodes Salt Marsh	8,000	0	0	0
NV-030-419	Garfield Hills N.	13,580	0	0	0
NV-030-420	Mable Mountain	80,000	0	0	0
NV-030-421	Garfield Hills	55,500	0	0	0
NV-030-422	Cottonwood Creek	17,000	0	0	0
NV-030-423	Whiskey Flat	13,440	0	0	0
NV-030-423a	Whiskey Spring	8,840	0	0	0
NV-030-425	Excelsior Mts.	66,850	54,464	54,464	44,179 Sub 10,285 Sub

NV-030-425a	Camp Douglas – Silver Dyke	23,600	0	0	0
NV-030-426	Baker Well	13,440	0	0	0
NV-030-427	Candelaria Hills	25,480	0	0	0
NV-030-428	Candelaria West	24,640	0	0	0
NV-030-429	German Spring	11,600	0	0	0
NV-030-430	Teels Marsh - Basalt	53,880	49,263	49,263	49,263
NV-030-431	Huntoon Valley	26,440	0	0	0
NV-030-433	Miller Mountain	68,700	0	0	0
NV-030-434	Mt. Montgomery North	11,060	0	0	0
NV-030-435	Truman Meadows	7,560	0	0	0
NV-030-436	Queen Valley N.	7,640	0	0	0
NV-030-515	Reno – Carson	10,500	0	0	0
NV-030-517	Rawe Peak	47,760	39,761	39,760	32,660 Sub 7,100 Sub
NV-030-518	Como	9,900	0	0	0
NV-030-520	Lyon Peak	32,960	16,253	16,253	16,253
NV-030-521	Sario Well	7,700	0	0	0
NV-030-522	Singatse Range	16,000	0	0	0
NV-030-524	Buckskin Range	19,000	0	0	0
NV-030-525	East Pinenuts	38,785	0	0	0
NV-30-525b	Bald Mountain	15,000	0	0	0
NV-30-526	Pine Nut Foothills	92,000	0	0	0
NV-30-528	East Fork Carson River	7,000	0	0	0
NV-030-602	Honey Lake Valley	16,640	0	0	0
NV-030-603	Fort Sage	12,600	0	0	0
NV-030-604	Wildcat Springs	8,850	0	0	0
NV-030-605	Virginia Mts.	79,490	36,404	34,210	34,210
NV-030-606	Dogskin Mountain	33,000	0	0	0
NV-030-607	Seven Lakes Mt.	9,800	0	0	0
NV-030-609	Long Valley	12,850	0	0	0
NV-030-610	Petersen Mt.	20,442	16,354	0	0
NV-030-611	Granite Peak	14,400	0	0	0
NV-030-612	Hungry Valley	77,400	0	0	0
NV-030-613	Pah Rah Range	230,000	0	0	0