



APPENDIX F:

Land Protection Plan

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U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

LAND PROTECTION PLAN

*Proposed Modifications to the administrative
boundary of Stillwater National Wildlife Refuge,
Churchill County, Nevada*

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U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

LAND PROTECTION PLAN

*Proposed Modifications to the administrative
boundary of Stillwater National Wildlife Refuge,
Churchill County, Nevada*

Prepared by

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March 2002

Approved by:

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Regional Director
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LAND PROTECTION PLAN

Stillwater National Wildlife Refuge Churchill County, Nevada

1. INTRODUCTION

The Service began the process of developing a comprehensive conservation plan (CCP) for the Stillwater National Wildlife Refuge (NWR) Complex in early 1997. The Final Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) identifies and provides an evaluation of five alternative approaches for managing the Stillwater NWR Complex for the next 15 years. Each alternative consists of two main parts: (1) a proposed boundary revision for Stillwater NWR, and (2) the framework of a potential comprehensive conservation plan, including refuge goals, objectives, and strategies for achieving the purposes for which each refuge was established and for contributing toward the mission of the National Wildlife Refuge System (Refuge System).

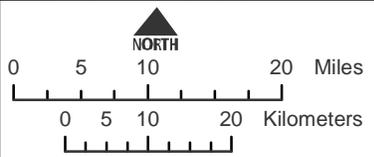
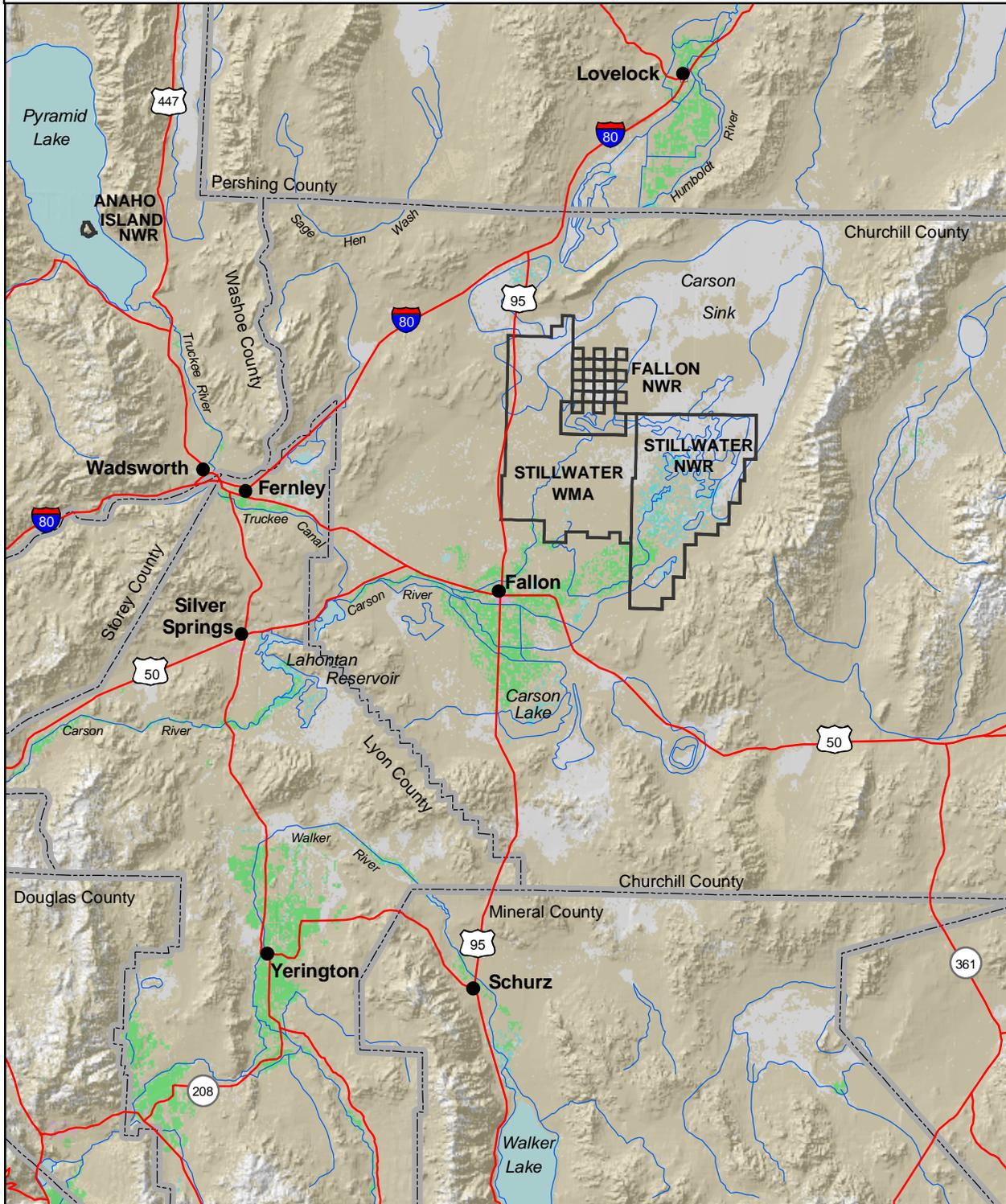
The Stillwater NWR Complex currently includes Stillwater NWR, Stillwater Wildlife Management Area (WMA), Fallon NWR, and Anaho Island NWR, which are located in west-central Nevada (Figures 1 and 2).

Together, these refuges and the wildlife management area contribute substantially to the conservation of wildlife and their habitat in the western Great Basin. They encompass a great diversity of habitats, from freshwater marshes and river habitats to brackish-water marshes and alkali playas, and extensive salt-desert shrublands and a 25-mile long sand dune complex to a small island in a desert lake. These habitats attract nearly 400 species of vertebrate wildlife (more than 260 bird species) and countless species of invertebrates. Waterfowl, shorebirds, and other waterbirds are abundant, especially during migration.

Anaho Island NWR was established in 1913 by Executive Order 1819 as a ". . . preserve and breeding ground for native birds." Public Law 101-618 (§210(b)(2)) more narrowly defined the purpose of Anaho Island NWR, stating that it was to be managed and administered ". . . for the benefit and protection of colonial-nesting species and other migratory birds." The Public Law also recognized that Anaho Island is part of the Pyramid Lake Indian Reservation, but it is to be managed and administered by the Service as a component of the Refuge System. A memorandum of understanding between the Service and the Pyramid Lake Paiute Tribe was signed in March 1992 that outlined the terms of the Service's management and administration of the island.

Fallon NWR is about 17,850 acres of Federal land and was established in 1931 by Executive Order 5606 "as a refuge and breeding ground for birds and other wild animals." It has been managed as part of the Stillwater WMA. Executive Order 5606 withdrew certain public domain lands for the Bureau of Reclamation Truckee-Carson Reclamation Project and established a wildlife reservation known as Fallon Wildlife Refuge which was later renamed Fallon National Wildlife Refuge under a 1940 Presidential proclamation.

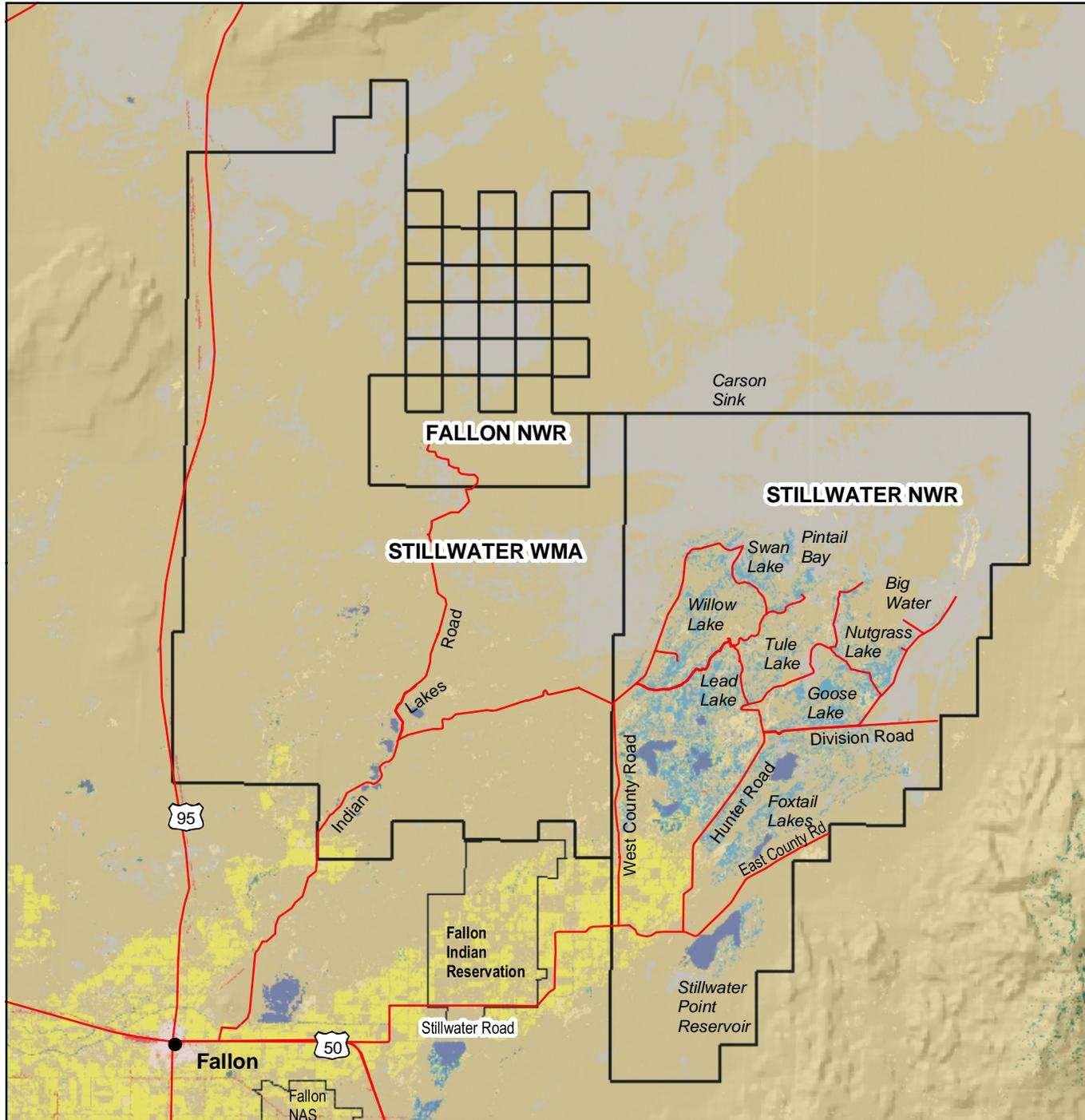
FIGURE 1. GENERAL AREA



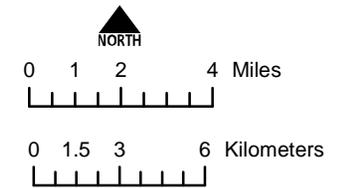
Area Enlarged

- LEGEND**
- Farmland
 - Playas

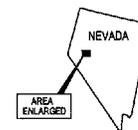
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**FIGURE 2.
STILLWATER AREA
LANDSCAPE
FEATURES**



- LEGEND**
- Farmland
 - Playa
 - Dunes
 - Water
 - Urban



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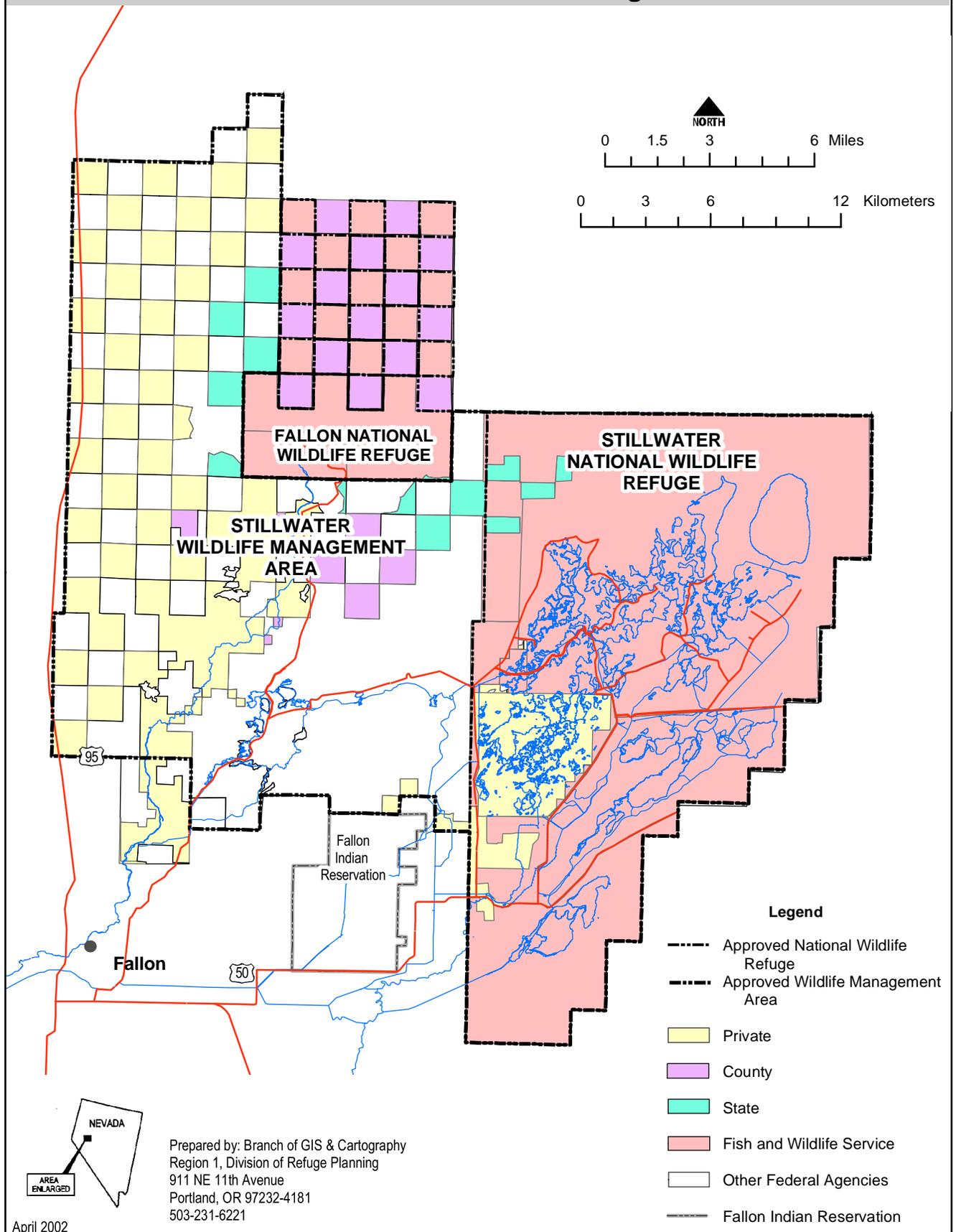
Stillwater WMA and Stillwater NWR were established through a 50-year agreement (1948 Tripartite Agreement) signed in 1948 by the Truckee-Carson Irrigation District (TCID), Nevada State Board of Fish and Game Commissioners (Nevada Division of Wildlife), and the Service. Although the agreement expired in November 1998, the Service continues to cooperatively manage the Stillwater WMA with the Bureau of Reclamation under most provisions of the 1948 Tripartite Agreement (U.S. Bureau of Reclamation 2000). When Stillwater WMA was established, it encompassed about 200,000 acres of land, of which about 140,000 acres were Public Land that was originally withdrawn by the Bureau of Reclamation for Newlands Irrigation Project purposes. Stillwater WMA was established in 1948 for the purposes of conserving and managing wildlife and their habitat, and for public hunting. Under the Tripartite Agreement, livestock grazing and muskrat production were to be managed commensurate with wildlife conservation and management. Adjacent to the public hunting area located in Stillwater WMA, Stillwater NWR was established in 1949 as a wildlife sanctuary (closed to hunting). It encompassed about 24,200 acres of Federal land, and comprised the southern end of the existing boundary of Stillwater NWR.

In 1990, the approved boundary of Stillwater NWR was expanded, under subsection 206(b)(1) of the Truckee-Carson-Pyramid Lake Water Rights Settlement Act (Title II of Public Law 101-618), to encompass Stillwater Marsh, most of which was previously in the Stillwater WMA. Figure 3 identifies the existing boundary of Stillwater NWR, Stillwater WMA and Fallon NWR. In addition to the boundary expansion, Public Law 101-618 also outlined four purposes for which the Service must manage Stillwater NWR: (1) maintaining and restoring natural biological diversity within the refuge; (2) providing for the conservation and management of fish and wildlife and their habitats within the refuge; (3) fulfilling international treaty obligations of the United States with respect to fish and wildlife; and (4) providing opportunities for scientific research, environmental education, and fish and wildlife oriented recreation.

Enactment of Public Law 101-618 shifted the legal authority for managing the lands now within Stillwater NWR from the Tripartite Agreement to the Refuge Administration Act and the refuge purposes identified in Public Law 101-618. Four of the most marked changes in legal directives are as follows. The Public Law enacted a shift in priorities whereby wildlife conservation became the single highest priority. It directed that all wildlife-dependent public uses be given equal emphasis in planning and management, that these priority public uses be given higher consideration than all other public uses, and that all uses must be shown to be compatible with refuge purposes before they can be allowed to occur on the refuge. Livestock grazing and muskrat trapping are only to be permitted to the extent they can help in achieving refuge purposes.

The Public Law also mandated that the Service make recommendations to Congress on any boundary revisions that may be needed to help carry out refuge purposes and other provisions of the law. The law authorized the Secretary to recommend the transfer of any Bureau of Reclamation withdrawn public lands within the existing wildlife use areas in the Lahontan Valley to the Service for addition to the Refuge System. Furthermore, it authorized the identification of lands in the Lahontan Valley currently under the jurisdiction of the Service that no longer warrant continued status as units of the Refuge System.

Figure 3. Land Ownership within Stillwater National Wildlife Refuge, Stillwater Wildlife Management Area and Fallon National Wildlife Refuge.



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2. BOUNDARY MODIFICATION PROPOSAL

Through the CCP planning process, the Service has identified a boundary configuration of Stillwater NWR that would best facilitate the achievement of the purposes for which the refuge was established as well as resolve several issues with respect to wildlife and visitor services management on the Stillwater NWR Complex, including water management priorities, control of noxious weeds, livestock grazing, and managing wildlife-dependent recreational activities.

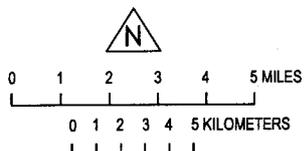
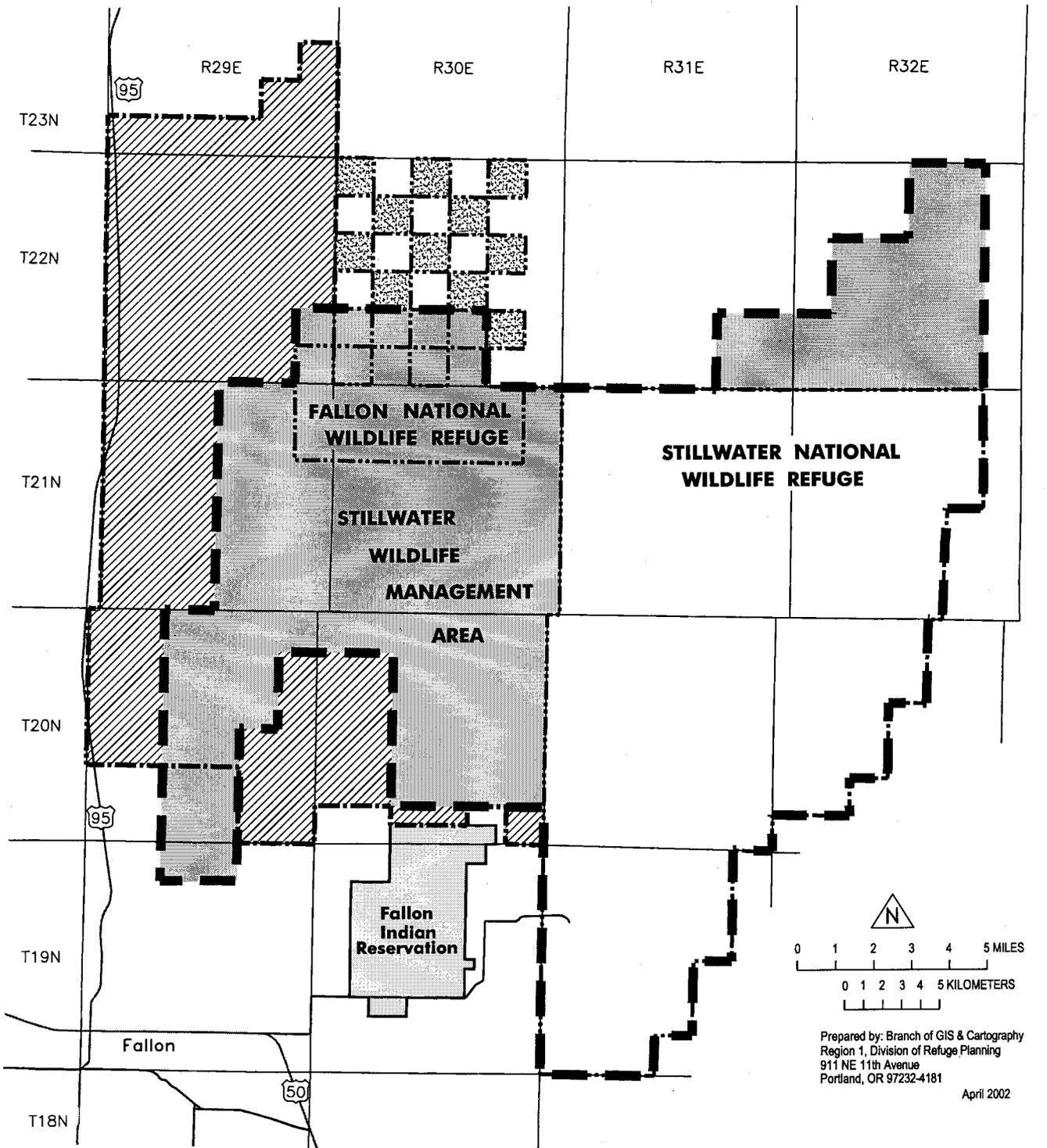
The CCP proposes that Anaho Island NWR be managed much as it has been in the past, with an emphasis on protecting the nesting colony of American white pelicans and other colony-nesting birds that use the island and on monitoring the annual production of colony-nesting bird production and trends in their populations. No boundary modifications are proposed for Anaho Island NWR.

The CCP also proposes the approved boundary of Stillwater NWR be expanded to a majority of the lands that are now inside Stillwater WMA and portions of Fallon NWR, proposes that Congress revoke the wildlife reservation on certain Bureau of Reclamation lands known as Fallon NWR, proposes that Congress withdraw certain lands currently in the Stillwater WMA and Fallon NWR and establish primary jurisdiction with the Service, and proposes portions of Stillwater WMA no longer be managed by the Service under an agreement with the Bureau of Reclamation. The CCP proposes that the revised boundary of Stillwater NWR exclude northern portions of Fallon NWR and the western portions of the Stillwater WMA. Major habitats proposed to be added to Stillwater NWR would be the lower Carson River and its delta marsh, the sand dunes along the southern edge of the Carson Sink, and the stabilized dunes and salt desert shrub habitat between the Carson River and Stillwater Marsh. In addition to lands currently in Stillwater WMA and Fallon NWR, the boundary would expand to include six sections of land along the lower Carson River and 26 sections north of the existing Stillwater NWR. Although the size of Stillwater NWR would increase, the acreage of Federal lands managed primarily for wildlife in the Lahontan Valley would decline by about 25,517 acres. The most important lands with respect to refuge purposes and wetlands protection would be retained. Under this proposal, the approved boundary of Stillwater NWR would be about 172,254 acres, of which about 137,504 acres would be Federal. The acreage of non-Federal inholdings within the boundaries of Federal wildlife areas in the Lahontan Valley would decline by about 40 percent (Figure 4).

This Land Protection Plan (Plan) outlines habitat protection methods the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Service) would use for the protection of additional lands in Churchill County, Nevada. The Plan presents the minimum interests in land needed to meet habitat and wildlife management goals for the lands proposed to be included within Stillwater NWR and reflect proposed boundary revisions to the Stillwater NWR as proposed in the preferred alternative of the accompanying Environmental Impact Statement for the Comprehensive Conservation Plan and Boundary Revision (EIS).

Nothing in this Land Protection Plan constitutes an offer to purchase public property, a taking of public property, or a usurpation of the authority of the State of Nevada, Churchill County, or any other jurisdiction to regulate land use within the proposed additions. This Plan is intended to guide subsequent land protection activities subject to availability of funds and other constraints.

Figure 4. Proposed Modifications to the Administrative Boundaries of Stillwater National Wildlife Refuge.



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LEGEND

- Proposed Boundary
- Approved National Wildlife Refuge
- Lands the Service Would No Longer Manage Under Agreement
- Approved Wildlife Management Area
- Proposed Additions to Stillwater National Wildlife Refuge
- Lands Proposed for Termination of Wildlife Reservation

The Service proposes to add protect, restore, and manage up to:

- about 16,640 acres north of Stillwater National Wildlife Refuge; all of these lands are Federal public lands except 1,920 acres owned by Churchill County (Figure 4), about 3,840 acres along the Carson River south of the present-day Fallon National Wildlife Refuge; all of these lands are in private ownership except 560 acres owned by Churchill County (Figure 4).
- about 160 acres of private lands near the current western boundary of the Stillwater National Wildlife Refuge (Figure 4).
- up to 50,130 acres now within the Stillwater Wildlife Management Area (WMA), most of which are Federal public lands with a primary withdrawal by the Bureau of Reclamation (Figure 4). The Service currently administers these lands and would assume primary jurisdiction over them. The Paiute-Shoshone Indian Tribe has been exploring adding the southernmost 5,120 acres of this area to their Reservation; the Service would acquire these lands only to the extent that the Tribe does not acquire them.

Up to 71,330 acres would become part of the Stillwater National Wildlife Refuge. The designation of Stillwater WMA would no longer exist. In addition, 10,818 acres of the existing Fallon National Wildlife Refuge would be incorporated into the Stillwater National Wildlife Refuge. For the remaining 7,030 acres of the existing Fallon National Wildlife Refuge, the Service would recommend that Congress revoke the wildlife reservation and the Service's secondary jurisdiction on these Bureau of Reclamation project lands.

The Service's proposed action is described in more detail in the accompanying Environmental Impact Statement for the Comprehensive Conservation Plan and Boundary Revision (EIS). At the completion of the comprehensive conservation planning process, some of the proposed boundary revisions could be pursued administratively under the Fish and Wildlife Act of 1956 (16 U.S.C. 742a-742j); however, Congressional approval would be required to dispose of any lands now within Fallon National Wildlife Refuge from the National Wildlife Refuge System.

Consistent with Public Law 101-618, the Service intends to recommend that Congress, through special legislation, revoke the wildlife reservation on BOR withdrawn lands on those portions of Fallon NWR identified in the CCP, EIS and LPP, abolish the name Fallon NWR, and establish the Service with primary jurisdiction on those portions of Stillwater WMA and the former Fallon NWR which the Service proposes to include in the revised Stillwater NWR boundary.

This land protection plan describes (in Section 5 below) the various habitat protection methods for lands within the proposed revised refuge boundary. Specific tracts, as shown on Figures 6 and 7, and their current owners are identified in Table 2. Priorities for acquisition among the various tracts are also annotated in this table.

For nonfederal lands within the proposed revised refuge boundary, the Service proposes to acquire lands or interest in lands primarily under the authority of the Migratory Bird Conservation Act (16 U.S.C. 715-715d, 715e, 715f-715r). The Service would seek funding from

the Migratory Bird Conservation Fund which is administered by the Migratory Bird Conservation Commission. This fund is maintained by congressional appropriations under the Wetland Loan Act (16 U.S.C. 715k-3-715k-5; 75 Stat. 813), as amended, and from Duck Stamp sales. The Service may also seek funding from the congressionally administered Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF). The LWCF is maintained by surplus property sales, certain motorboat fuels taxes, entrance fees for certain Federal areas, and revenue generated by off-shore oil and gas leases. The Service would manage this land under several authorities, including the National Wildlife Refuge System Administration Act of 1966 as amended by the National Wildlife Refuge System Improvement Act of 1997.

3. THREATS TO AND STATUS OF THE RESOURCE

The underlying factors that hinder the achievement of wildlife and wildlife-related purposes of the Refuge include:

- reduced volume and altered timing of inflows, and flow restrictions;
- prevalence and spread of nonnative plant and animals species, including cattle;
- contaminated inflow and wetlands soils; and,
- size of refuges in relation to the area in which ecological processes operate.

The proposed boundary revisions for the Refuge would help the Service address all of these factors to some extent, but in particular the last factor. In the future, these proposed boundary revisions may further Refuge purposes by allowing the Service to control unchecked or excessive human activity in these areas.

4. OBJECTIVES OF THE PROPOSED ACTION

The Service proposes the Refuge boundary be revised to protect, restore, and manage up to 71,330 acres of lands consistent with refuge goals and objectives identified in the Comprehensive Conservation Plan. The Plan identifies habitat protection priorities for lands within the proposed approved refuge boundary. If an interest in these lands is acquired, they will be managed as described in the accompanying Comprehensive Conservation Plan. The management goals would be: 1) to conserve and manage fish, wildlife, and their habitats to restore and maintain biological diversity; 2) to contribute toward fulfilling obligations of international treaties and other international agreements with respect to fish and wildlife; and, 3) to provide opportunities for scientific research, environmental education, and wildlife-dependent recreation that are compatible with Refuge purposes. The Service proposes to acquire an interest in these lands using fee-title acquisitions, easements, donations or other sources.

5. PROTECTION METHODS

Willing Seller Policy. It is the policy of the Service to acquire land only from willing sellers under general authorities such as the Migratory Bird Conservation Act, the Endangered Species Act, the Fish and Wildlife Act of 1956, and the Emergency Wetland Resources Act. Landowners within the project boundary who do not wish to sell their property or any other interest in their

property are under no obligation to negotiate with or sell to the Service. In all acquisitions, the Service is required by law to offer 100 percent of fair market value, as determined by an approved appraisal that meets professional standards and Federal requirements.

The Service, like other Federal agencies, has been given the power of eminent domain. Eminent domain allows the use of condemnation to acquire lands and other interest in lands, such as easements, for the public good. The Service very rarely uses this power. The Service normally acquires land from willing participants and is not often compelled to buy specific habitats within a specific time frame. Most of the few Service condemnations that do occur are “friendly”; that is, they are done with the consent of the landowner to determine legal ownership if there are multiple claims to the title, or settle a difference of opinion on appraised value.

In very rare cases, the Service has condemned private land when directed by Congress, as a last resort when all other negotiation attempts have failed to prevent land use that could cause irreparable damage to the resources for which the unit (refuge, etc.) was established, or to consolidate Federal ownership to effectively manage or develop the unit. Under condemnation, as in all purchases of land or real property interests, the Service is required by law to offer 100 percent of fair market value, as determined by an approved appraisal that meets professional standards and Federal requirements.

Habitat protection methods that could be used by the Service under this proposal are:

Cooperative Agreements. A landowner can lease certain development and management rights to the Service for reimbursement as specified by mutual agreement. The Service can enter into leases through purchase, donation, exchange, or transfer. The landowner pays any applicable property taxes.

The Service can also enter into cooperative agreements with landowners to improve wildlife habitat management. Cooperative agreements may specify shared responsibilities, or a transfer of funds from the Service to another entity or vice-versa for management purposes. Leases and cooperative agreements could be applied to land under any type of ownership.

Conservation Easements. Conservation easements are a type of refuge acquisition where the landowner permanently transfers some, but not all, property rights to the Service as specified by mutual agreement. Under a conservation easement, a landowner could agree not to engage in activities damaging to wildlife habitats, and the Service could manage the land for wildlife. The Service can acquire easements through purchase, donation, exchange, or transfer, depending on the terms of the easement. The property owner pays any applicable property taxes. The Service could negotiate conservation easements on land under any type of ownership.

Fee Title Acquisition. The Service acquires land by outright purchase (fee title) when (1) the land’s fish and wildlife resources require permanent protection that is not otherwise available, (2) the land is needed for development associated with public use, (3) a pending land use could otherwise harm wildlife habitats, or (4) purchase is the most practical and economical way to assemble small tracts into a manageable unit. Fee title acquisition transfers any property rights owned by the landowner, including mineral and water rights, to the Federal government. A fee

title interest may be acquired by purchase, donation, exchange, or transfer. The Service could acquire in fee any lands.

6. COORDINATION

Federal, Tribal, State, and County governments; landowners, conservation organizations; and other interested groups and individuals have been notified of the proposal to protect, restore, and manage lands within the outer periphery of the Stillwater National Wildlife Refuge Complex. Discussion have been held with many of these individuals, organizations, and agencies, and governments. Mailings, public meetings and personal contacts were used to engage the public in assisting the Service develop the CCP and EIS.

Copies of this draft environmental impact statement are being sent to Federal and State legislative delegations, agencies, landowners, private groups, and other interested individuals. The draft and final environmental impact statement is available at the Stillwater National Wildlife Refuge, 1000 Auction Road, Fallon, Nevada (775) 423-5128; at the California/Nevada Refuge Planning Office, 2800 Cottage Way, Sacramento, California, (916) 414-6500; and at the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's Regional Office, 911 NE 11th Avenue, Portland, Oregon (503) 231-2231.

7. SOCIAL AND CULTURAL IMPACTS

Social and economic effects from modifying the refuge boundary and implementing the management actions identified in the CCP are expected to involve primarily the commercial and recreational activities that occur on Service-managed lands. The current quality of life for communities and individuals around the proposed additions to the Refuge is expected to be the same or better as a result of the Refuge addition. Implementation of the preferred alternative is expected to result in small, overall changes to the local economy, either positive or negative, from the conditions prevalent today.

The Refuge would provide some wildlife-dependent public uses, thus increasing local and regional opportunities for wildlife-oriented recreation. Reductions in livestock grazing levels (in terms of permitted AUM's) on Refuge managed lands currently range from 20 to 50 percent, depending on the management alternatives. The estimated overall change from baseline conditions from implementation of the preferred alternative of the Comprehensive Conservation Plan is a reduction in annual revenues to the livestock sector of between \$23,000 to \$29,000 (37% to 47%). This reduction, however, results from changes in management proposed throughout Service-managed areas, and, therefore, are greater than those to be expected from the proposed land acquisitions alone. In addition, both land acquisition and reductions in grazing levels are likely to occur over time, further lessening the economic impacts. Implementation of Service's preferred alternative would introduce more restrictive limitations on muskrat trapping, resulting in potential trapping revenue reductions from \$6,200 to \$57,350. No reductions in hunter numbers and expenditures are expected.

It is important to view the anticipated impacts associated with the proposed changes in refuge management and its boundary in the context of economic and social changes already occurring in

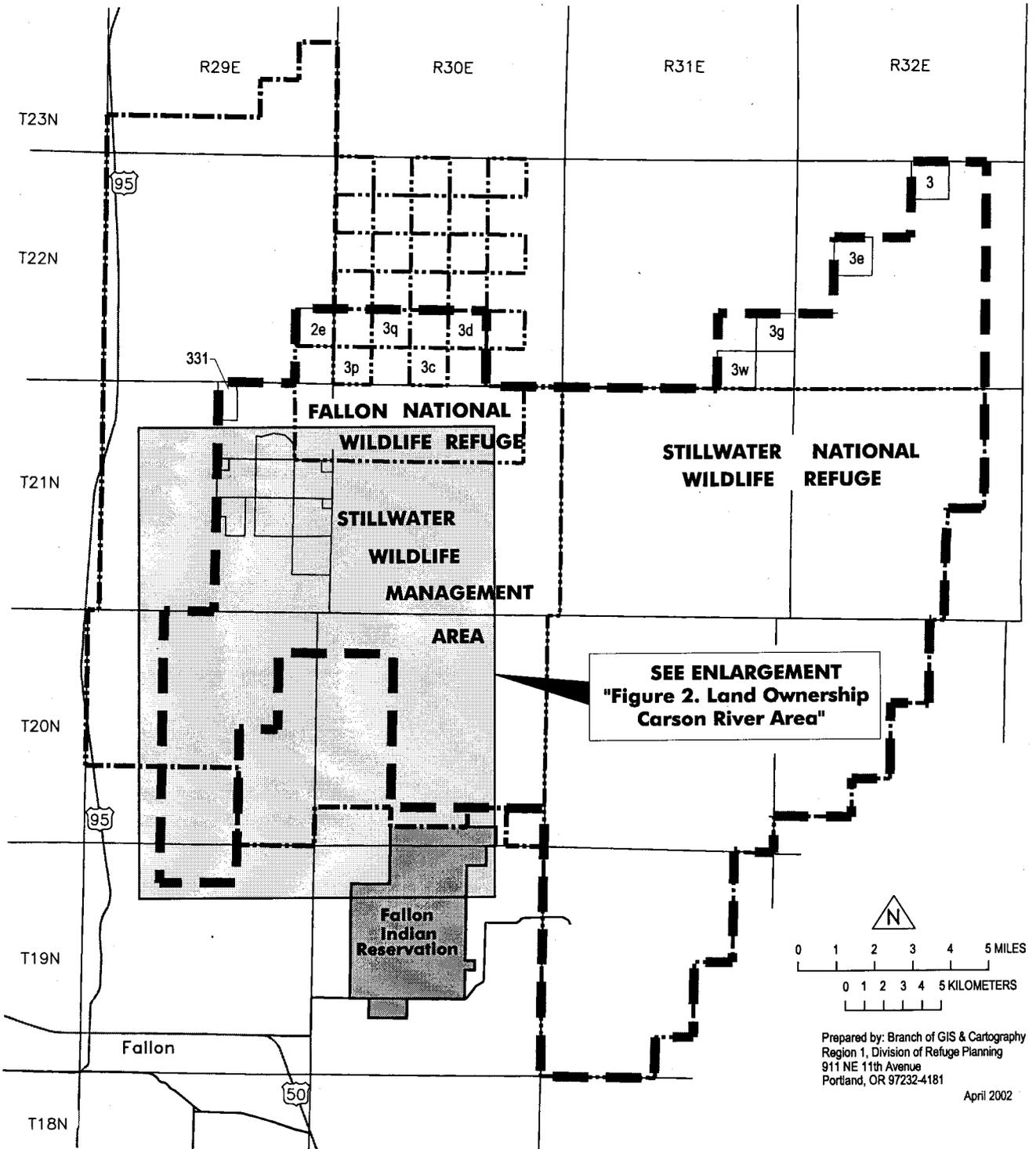
Churchill County. As a consequence of the ongoing wetlands water-rights acquisition program, agricultural production, agricultural sales, and agricultural-related jobs will continue to decline in Churchill County. Another major impact to the agricultural sector of Churchill County is encroachment of residential development into the heart of area's farmland. These impacts are in addition to those incurred by the 1988 OCAP and adjustments to it in 1997. Newlands Project Recoupment, depending on how it is carried out, could also affect the local economy. In addition, the Truckee River Water Quality Settlement Agreement could lead to several thousand acres of other agricultural lands in the region being taken out of production, further affecting the agricultural sector.

Some of the reductions in agricultural economic activity and jobs due to existing water-rights acquisitions for wetlands, residential development, and other future actions will be at least partially offset by increased economic activity (including new home construction) and jobs resulting from income gains associated with water-rights purchases, Naval Air Station-Fallon expansion, construction, and economic diversification. Furthermore, increased visitation of Stillwater NWR and Carson Lake due to increased wetland acreage and enhanced visitor facilities would contribute to the local economy.

8. SUMMARY OF PROPOSED ACTION

The Service proposes to add protect, restore, and manage up to about 16,640 acres north of Stillwater National Wildlife Refuge, 3,840 acres south of the existing Stillwater Wildlife Management Area (WMA) along the Carson River, 720 acres west of the current Stillwater National Wildlife Refuge boundary, and up to 51,130 acres within the current Stillwater Wildlife Management Area (Figure 4). All of these up to 71,330 acres would become part of the Stillwater National Wildlife Refuge. The designation of Stillwater WMA would no longer exist. The methods for acquiring interest depends upon the interests of willing participants, but could include conservation agreements or easements, fee-title acquisition, or any other available method. A summary of the State, County, and private land, ownership, approximate acreage, and priority for protection is provided in Table 1.

Figure 5. Stillwater National Wildlife Refuge Complex Proposed Additions Tract Map



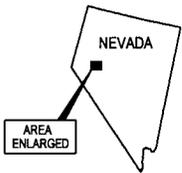
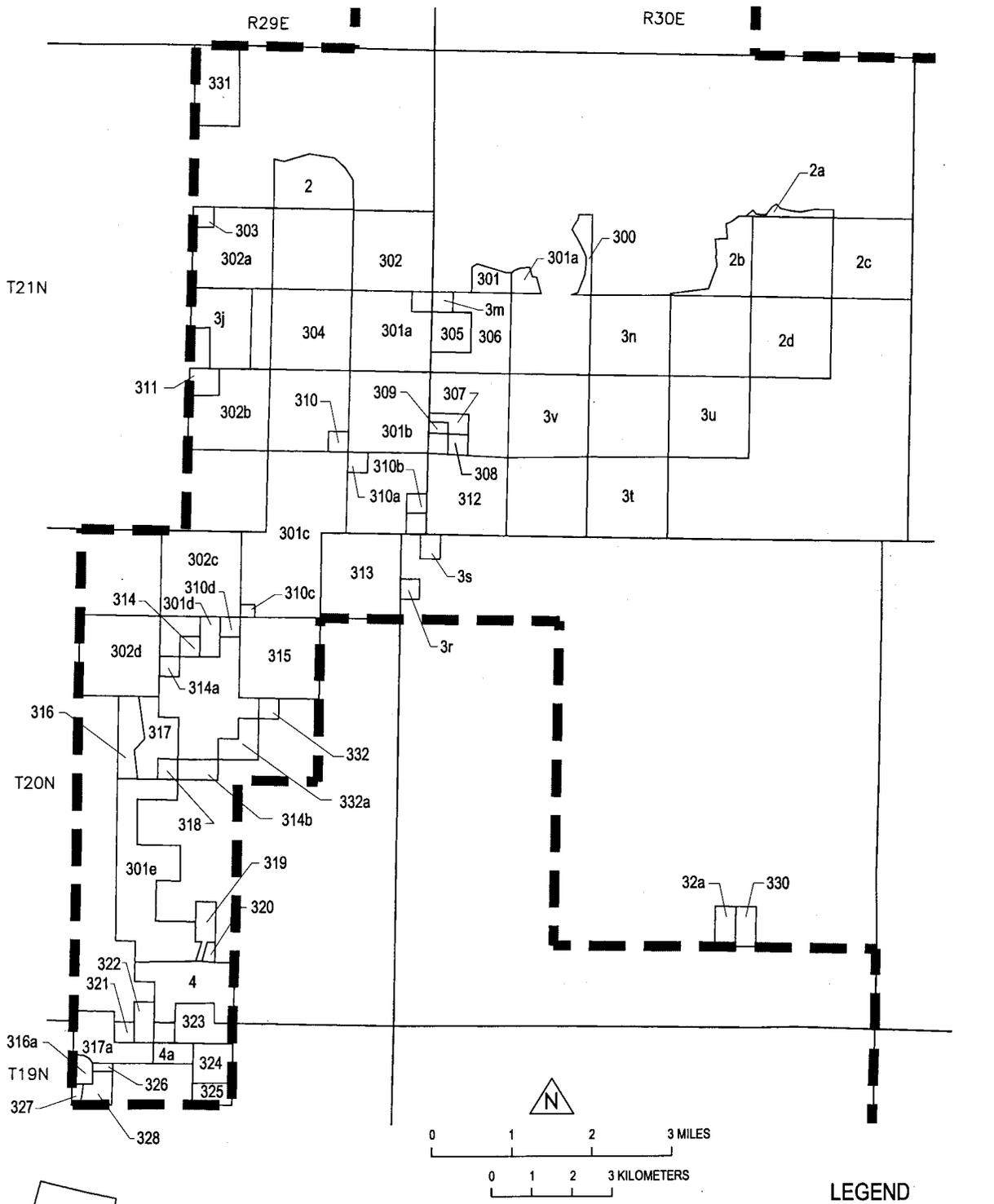
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LEGEND

- Approved National Wildlife Refuge
- Approved Wildlife Management Area
- Proposed Boundary
- Proposed Acquisition

Figure 6. Land Ownership Carson River Area (Enlargement)



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LEGEND

Proposed Boundary

Proposed Acquisition

Table 1. Land Protection Priorities Within the Proposed Expanded Boundary of the Stillwater National Wildlife Refuge Complex

Tract#	Assessor's Parcel#	Legal Owner	Service Intention	Priority	Acres
2e	004-091-025	State of Nevada	transfer, management agreement, exchange, easement	1 st	640
2	003-711-009	State of Nevada	transfer, management agreement, exchange, easement	1 st	452.21
2a	003-731-002	State of Nevada	transfer, management agreement, exchange, easement	1 st	48.23
2b	003-731-005	State of Nevada	transfer, management agreement, exchange, easement	3 rd	279.73
2c	003-731-003	State of Nevada	transfer, management agreement, exchange, easement	3 rd	640
2d	003-731-015	State of Nevada	transfer, management agreement, exchange, easement	3 rd	640
3	004-151-002	Churchill County Trustee	fee title, management agreement, exchange, easement	2 nd	641.18
3e	004-151-008	Churchill County Trustee	fee title, management agreement, exchange, easement	2 nd	640
3g	004-131-025	Churchill County Trustee	fee title, management agreement, exchange, easement	2 nd	640
3q	004-111-029	Churchill County Trustee	fee title, management agreement, exchange, easement	1 st	640
3d	004-111-027	Churchill County Trustee	fee title, management agreement, exchange, easement	3 rd	640
3w	004-131-032	Churchill County Trustee	fee title, management agreement, exchange, easement	2 nd	640
3p	004-111-031	Churchill County Trustee	fee title, management agreement, exchange, easement	1 st	639.1
3c	004-111-033	Churchill County Trustee	fee title, management agreement, exchange, easement	3 rd	640
3j	003-711-021	Churchill County Trustee	fee title, management agreement, exchange, easement	3 rd	400
3m	003-731-009	Churchill County Trustee	fee title, management agreement, exchange, easement	1 st	40
3n	003-731-013	Churchill County Trustee	fee title, management agreement, exchange, easement	3 rd	636.65

3u	003-731-017	Churchill County Trustee	fee title, management agreement, exchange, easement	3 rd	640
3v	003-731-019	Churchill County Trustee	fee title, management agreement, exchange, easement	3 rd	640
3t	003-731-022	Churchill County Trustee	fee title, management agreement, exchange, easement	3 rd	640
3s	003-391-002	Churchill County Trustee	fee title, management agreement, exchange, easement	1 st	42.92
3r	003-391-003	Churchill County Trustee	fee title, management agreement, exchange, easement	1 st	42.92
4	009-411-041 009-411-036 009-411-050 009-411-040	Albaugh RJ & LA Trustees	fee title, easement	1 st	439.36
4a	009-411-038	Albaugh RJ & LA Trustees	fee title, easement	1 st	80
309	003-751-003	Boucher, Robert E	fee title, easement	1 st	20
308	003-751-004	Boucher, William Mederick	fee title, easement	1 st	40
316	009-421-002	Buckingham, Agnes S et al	fee title, easement	1 st	188
316a	007-351-011	Buckingham, Agnes S et al	fee title, easement	1 st	128.21
328	007-311-033	Casey, Margaret Joyce	fee title, easement	1 st	238
302a	003-711-013	Casey Michael A & Claudia C	fee title, easement	3 rd	480
302	003-711-011 003-711-010	Casey Michael A & Claudia C	fee title, easement	1 st	644.23
302b	003-711-029	Casey Michael A & Claudia C	fee title, easement	1 st	480
302c	009-411-004	Casey Michael A & Claudia C	fee title, easement	1 st	674.94
302d	009-411-011	Casey Michael A & Claudia C	fee title, easement	1 st	640
306	003-731-011	Detomasi G & A & Hammon R & K	fee title, easement	1 st	438.2
300	003-731-006	DLM Properties	fee title, easement	1 st	86.44
300a	003-731-007	DLM Properties	fee title, easement	1 st	63.89

307	003-751-002	Felt, Helen R	fee title, easement	1 st	60
323	009-411-048 009-411-049	Frosty Acres M Inc	fee title, easement	1 st	232.41
320	009-411-052	Grumstrup Paul E & Mary Lou	fee title, easement	1 st	14.31
313	009-411-001	Hamlin, Dennis L & Catherine N	fee title, easement	1 st	672.26
318	009-411-026	Hiibel, Samuel	fee title, easement	1 st	40
305	003-731-010	Kelly, Neil D & Georgia K	fee title, easement	1 st	160
330	003-391-014	Kent, Robert R & Muriel S	fee title, easement	3 rd	80
329	003-391-013	Kent, Tom & Ellie Family Trust	fee title, easement	3 rd	80
327	007-311-048	Lattin, Stanley A & Ida Jo	fee title, easement	1 st	200.73
311	003-711-030	Montrose, John A Trustee et al	fee title, easement	3 rd	160
317	009-421-001	Mussi, Albert & Delores Trustees	fee title, easement	1 st	212
317a	007-351-004 007-351-008	Mussi, Albert & Delores Trustees	fee title, easement	1 st	310.42
321	007-351-005	Mussi, Steven	fee title, easement	1 st	40
303	003-711-014	Obregon, Felipe O	fee title, easement	3 rd	160
324	007-311-003	Peraldo Bros	fee title, easement	1 st	400
325	007-311-007	Peraldo, Mario Gene	fee title, easement	1 st	160
331	003-711-002 004-491-033	Santa Fe Pacific Gold Corp	fee title, easement	3 rd	922.33
315	009-411-018	Shupp, Janet et al	fee title, easement	1 st	640
310	003-711-028	Sloan, James	fee title, easement	1 st	40
310a	003-711-042	Sloan, James	fee title, easement	1 st	40
310b	003-711-044	Sloan, James	fee title, easement	1 st	80
310c	009-411-003 009-411-016	Sloan, James	fee title, easement	1 st	80
314	009-411-014	Sloan, James & Florence	fee title, easement	1 st	40

314a	009-411-013	Sloan, James & Florence	fee title, easement	1 st	40
314b	009-411-025	Sloan, James & Florence	fee title, easement	1 st	80
332	009-411-022	Sloan, James A. et al	fee title, easement	1 st	40
332a	009-411-023	Sloan, James A et al	fee title, easement	1 st	120
312	003-731-020	Thirty-One Corporation	fee title, easement	1 st	640
304	003-711-023	Threshingfloor Ministries Int	fee title, easement	1 st	640
326	007-351-009	Truckee Carson Irr Dist	fee title, easement	1 st	20
322	007-351-007 007-351-006	Weathers, Marvin & Pat:A/S	fee title, easement	1 st	80
319	009-411-053	Wolf, HW & BEC Trustees et al	fee title, easement	1 st	90.15
301	003-731-008	Wolf, Howard & Barbara Trustees	fee title, easement	1 st	93.16
301a	003-711-024	Wolf, Howard & Barbara Trustees	fee title, easement	1 st	600
301b	003-711-026	Wolf, Howard & Barbara Trustees	fee title, easement	1 st	640
301c	003-711-041 009-411-002	Wolf, Howard & Barbara Trustees	fee title, easement	1 st	1273.12
310d	009-411-015	Wolf, Howard & Barbara Trustees	fee title, easement	1 st	80
310e	009-411-054	Wolf, Howard & Barbara Trustees	fee title, easement	1 st	896.11
			Total Acres: 25,701.41		

Priority classes = 1st - riparian habitat, 2nd - sand dune habitat, 3rd - salt desert shrub habitat.

Table 2. Current Land Ownership in Stillwater National Wildlife Refuge

Tract Number	Assessor's Parcel Number	Acres
116	003-441-005	40
116c	003-441-013, 003-441-014, 003-441-015, 003-441-017	5680
164	003-441-099, 003-441-016	1320
164a	009-211-003	10.29
164b	009-211-002	11.26
165	003-411-024	68.29
166	003-411-023	68.29
167	009-032-002	17
168	009-171-011, 990-171-005	151.44
169	009-171-009	433.03
170	009-032-003	106.67
171	009-032-004	105
172	009-211-002	48.20
173	009-032-005	12
174	009-191-004	0.3
175	009-191-003	0.61
176	010-236-001	0.09
177	010-236-002	1.64
179	009-191-010	3.2
180	009-191-006	10
181	009-191-007	20
182	unknown	20
183	009-231-008	79.6

Figure 7. Current Land Ownership within Stillwater National Wildlife Refuge

