From: Frolli, Tom -FS
To: Turner, Ed (ed_turner@fws.gov)
Cc: Alan Shepherd; Dumas, Amy
Subject: FW: GRSG WHB_HMA_BLM data help, Thanks
Date: Friday, March 27, 2015 9:58:03 AM
Attachments: image001.png
image003.png
image005.png
image007.png
image011.png
BLM_Herd_Questions.xlsx
BLM_Hickison.xlsx
BLM_Possible_Inactive.xlsx
www.blm.gov_style_medialib_blm_wo_Planning_and_Renewable_Resources_wild_horses_and_burros_statistics_and_maps_holding__adoption.Par.19711.File.dat_HMAs and HAs March 2014.pdf
HicksonGatherPlan_2014.pdf

Ed – I can speak to some of this BLM information later today. Alan Shepherd (NV State Lead) or Amy Dumas (CA State Lead) may be able to explain these quicker.

For Hickison HMA, there are horses on the BLM HMA portion that drift from Callaghan HMA on the North side of US Highway 50. The combined AML for BLM and FS is 16 to 45 burros and zero horses. See the attached Hickison Gather EA

The Final Multiple Use Decision (FMUD) for the Kingston and Simpson Park Allotments issued in 2005 established the Appropriate Management Level (AML) for the Hickison HMA as 16-45 for 5 months of the year on the portion administered by the BLM. The Humboldt-Toiyabe National Forest is planning to finalize the AML for the Burro Territory portion of the area (and the remaining 7 months of the year) within the next year; however no final AML has been established for that area at this time. The Hickison HMA AML was established for 5 months of the year to take into account that according to inventory records available at the time, burros spent approximately 40% of their time on BLM and 60% of their time on USFS administered lands.

Tom

Tom Frolli, Inter-Regional Coordinator
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Caring for the land and serving people

From: Turner, Ed [mailto:ed_turner@fws.gov]
Sent: Thursday, March 26, 2015 2:32 PM
To: Vanessa Stepanek
Cc: Frolli, Tom -FS; Genevieve Skora; Lara Juliusson
Subject: GRSG WHB_HMA_BLM data help, Thanks

Hello Vanessa, I'm currently using the "WHB_HMA_BLM" data (http://www.blm.gov/pgdata/etc/medialib/blm/wo/Communications_Directorate/public_affairs/landscape_approach/documents1.Par.38024.File.dat/updated%20BER%20catalog.pdf) in an attempt to join the "Herd Area and Herd Management Area Statistics, as of March 1, 2014" table for values of the related to Min / Max AML and Estimated populations. I have some questions because some of the records in the table seem as if they are coded incorrectly and some I am just unsure of.

I have included the BLM PDF Table and I have included a portion of my dataset tables (your dataset), modified to contain AML values fields and a AML mapping code.

The first issue deals with records that set Zero (0) values for the estimated populations, but have min and max AML limits. When working with the USFS data I had similar cases and they informed me that USFS areas with Zero estimated populations that still containing min/max are considered active areas, just void of animal at this time. I coded your areas that resemble this coding as "Possible Inactive". Do you believe these areas will be inactive our do you feel these areas should be coded like that of the USFS territories? If so, your areas that meet this coding will actually code as "Within AML" at current due to zero estimated population (see-attached table Possible Inactive). If you can clarify this, it would be greatly appreciated.

Secondly, there are a few records that fall within Nevada that I need clarification on.

The following areas have the same issue; Muddy Mountains, Silver Peak, and Marietta. These areas list as a single herd type, be it Burro or Horse, but in fact have values listed for the opposite herd type estimated population. Ex. Muddy Mountains list as a Burro herd, but list Zero's for Burro min/max/Est pop and actually list a value in the Horse Est pop field. I have assumed that these three records were miss coded as one herd type and I have changed those in the data to herd type = "Both". Do you feel this is correct or do you feel they may have just indicated the wrong herd type in general? In other word, maybe Muddy Mountains should actually be classed as herd type = "Horse" if the burro fields has all zeros. Any thought on this would be very helpful. (Please see BLM Herd Questions excel table)

Lastly, I am trying to sort out the Hickison area in Nevada. This area too list both herd type values, but states that the record is for Burro only. The problem with this record is the Horse values put the area "Over AML", but the burro values put the area "Within AML". Do you think this record is recorded correctly and if so, how would you classify it. I have to be able to represent the one area (one polygon) as either "Within AML or Over AML". If the horse value entered in the Est pop is incorrect the easy fix is classify as "Within AML" and remove the Est horse pop value. If the record is in fact correct, I assume we should classify the area as above AML, because they have stated that Horse Min/Max should be Zero (0), but they estimate that 25 horses will actually use the area. It would be very helpful to clarify this, as the USFS territory formerly named "Burro" is now considered managed within Hickison and that polygon needs to adopt the correct BLM values. (Please see Hickison excel table) Note: I have recorded this record in my copy of your data as, Herd = "Both"

Thank you for your time and assistance as I need to resolve these issue to further process these data.

Ed

--
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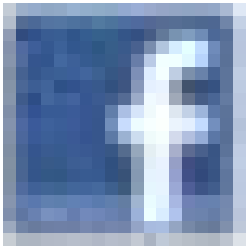
FOREST SERVICE

UAS

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

The Final Multiple Use Decision (FMUD) for the Kingston and Simpson Park Allotments issued in 2005 established the Appropriate Management Level (AML) for the Hickison HMA as 16-45 for 5 months of the year on the portion administered by the BLM. The Humboldt-Toiyabe National Forest is planning to finalize the AML for the Burro Territory portion of the area (and the remaining 7 months of the year) within the next year; however no final AML has been established for that area at this time. The Hickison HMA AML was established for 5 months of the year to take into account that according to inventory records available at the time, burros spent approximately 40% of their time on BLM and 60% of their time on USFS administered lands.



AML_Map_Co	***HMA_NAME***	***HMA_ID***	***ADMIN_ST***	***ADM_UNI***
Over AML	Marietta	NV0316	NV	BLM
Over AML	Silver Peak	NV0623	NV	BLM
Over AML	Muddy Mountains	NV0503	NV	BLM

ADMIN_AGCY	***HERD_TYPE***	***MIN_H***	***MAX_H***	***MIN_B***	***MAX_B***	***EST_WH***	***EST_WB***
BLM	Both	0	0	78	104	20	207
BLM	Both	0	0	5	6	101	0
BLM	Both	0	0	0	0	6	0

AML_Map_Co	***HMA_NAME***	***HMA_ID***	***ADMIN_ST***	***ADM_UNIT_***	***ADMIN_AGCY***	***HERD_TYPE***
Over AML	Hickison	NV0610	NV	BLM	BLM	Both

MIN_H	***MAX_H***	***MIN_B***	***MAX_B***	***EST_WH***	***EST_WB***
0	0	27	45	25	38

AML_Map_Code	***HMA_NAME***	***HMA_ID***	***ADMIN_ST***	***ADM_UNIT_C***
Possible Inactive	Horse Mountain	NV0308	NV	BLM
Possible Inactive	Palmetto	NV0624	NV	BLM
Possible Inactive	Ash Meadows	NV0509	NV	BLM
Possible Inactive	Amargosa Valley	NV0511	NV	BLM
Possible Inactive	El Dorado Mountains	NV0501	NV	BLM
Possible Inactive	Piper Mountain	CA0656	CA	BLM
Possible Inactive	Lee Flat	CA0652	CA	BLM

ADMIN_AGCY	***HERD_TYPE***	***MIN_H***	***MAX_H***	***MIN_B***	***MAX_B***	***EST_WH***
BLM	Horse	60	95	0	0	0
BLM	Horse	46	76	0	0	0
BLM	Burro	0	0	0	0	0
BLM	Burro	0	0	0	0	0
BLM	Burro	0	0	0	0	0
BLM	Both	14	17	66	82	0
BLM	Burro	0	0	12	15	0

EST_WB

0
0
0
0
0
0
0

Herd Area and Herd Management Area Statistics

as of March 1, 2014

	Herd Area			Herd Management Area		Estimated Populations			
	BLM Acres	Total Acres	Acres Transferred from BLM	BLM Acres	Total Acres	Horses	Burros	Total	High AML
AZ	2,019,027	3,643,197	0	1,498,207	2,296,269	333	4,411	4,744	1,676
CA	5,170,931	7,021,651	1,425,649	2,053,082	2,533,722	4,086	1,922	6,008	2,184
CO	723,095	851,275	0	365,988	404,013	1,205	0	1,205	812
ID	420,783	477,300	0	383,894	418,268	668	0	668	617
MT	103,844	230,073	0	24,641	33,187	160	0	160	120
NV	19,741,193	22,890,624	437,436	14,032,947	15,718,630	23,347	1,688	25,035	12,796
NM	88,655	126,530	0	24,506	28,613	146	0	146	83
OR	3,608,660	4,312,356	130,335	2,733,577	2,978,751	3,120	60	3,180	2,715
UT	3,224,891	3,915,687	98,289	2,154,458	2,451,227	3,979	313	4,292	1,956
WY	7,301,975	10,344,424	0	3,633,879	4,768,682	3,771	0	3,771	3,725
TOTAL	42,403,054	53,813,117	2,091,709	26,905,179	31,631,362	40,815	8,394	49,209	26,684

Herd Management Areas (HMA) and Herd Areas (HA) have been placed in separate tables by state.

Most population estimates are direct counts and are not adjusted for animals not observed.

Populations do not reflect any changes after March 1, 2014. (i.e. foal crops or gathers).

BLM policy is to establish Appropiate Management Levels (AML) as a range with upper and lower levels. The numbers displayed represent the upper limit.

Acres have been calculated using current digitized (GIS) maps using the UTM (Universial Transverse Mercator) projections.

Acreage transferred from BLM to another agency are not deducted from the HA acreage.

HA acreage totals are calculated based on designations made in the early 1970's.

ARIZONA WILD HORSE AND BURRO AREAS ADMINISTRATED BY THE BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
as of March 1, 2014

HERD MANAGEMENT AREAS (HMAs) - AREAS MANAGED FOR WILD HORSES AND BURROS

		HERD AREA		HERD MANAGEMENT AREA												
HERD AREA NAME	Herd Code	BLM Acres	Total Acres	BLM Acres	Total Acres	Horse AML Low End (1)	Horse AML High End (1,2)	Estimated Horse Pop	% of AML, Horse (5)	Burro AML Low End	Burro High End AML (2)	Estimated Burro Pop	% of AML, Burro (5)	Most Recent Population Inventory Mo/Year	Last Gather Mo/Year (6)	Most Recent Year @ AML (3)
ALAMO (4)	AZ0005	288,122	341,055	189,084	189,379	0	0	0		128	160	469	293%	Apr-12	Jun-03	2003
BIG SANDY (4)	AZ0004	192,142	243,889	192,142	243,889	0	0	0		111	139	900	647%	Apr-12	Aug-13	2003
BLACK MOUNTAIN	AZ0003	574,242	1,093,128	543,307	773,136	0	0	0		382	478	1,000	209%	May-10	Apr-12	2001
CERBAT MOUNTAINS	AZ0002	60,420	83,006	60,420	83,006	72	*90*	58	81%	0	0	0		Aug-06	Jul-07	2014
CIBOLA-TRIGO	AZ0011	281,023	1,034,422	185,132	634,218	120	150	200	133%	228	285	750	263%	May-10	Jun-12	2002
HAVASU (4)	AZ0010	308,496	409,901	267,286	269,168	0	0	0		133	166	155	Within AML	Apr-12	Sep-13	2014
LAKE PLEASANT	AZ0006	60,836	103,473	60,836	103,473	0	0	0		166	208	549	264%	Aug-08	Jul-07	2001
TOTAL		1,765,281	3,308,874	1,498,207	2,296,269	192	240	258	108%	1,148	1,436	3,823	266%			

1. Appropriate Management Levels, *indicates estimated AML.*
2. High End AML is reported as the maximum number of animals sustainable on a yearlong basis.
3. Most Recent Year @ AML is the last time AML was achieved on the HMA.
4. Three Rivers Complex - AML-509; includes Alamo, Big Sandy, Havasu HMAs.
5. % of AML: If estimated population is above High AML, this value is the estimated population divided by the High AML (as a percentage of High AML). If estimated population is below Low AML, this value is the estimated population divided by the Low AML (as a percentage of Low AML). "Within AML" means that the estimate is between Low AML and High AML.

HERD AREAS (HAs) - AREAS NOT MANAGED FOR WILD HORSES AND BURROS

		HERD AREA				
HERD AREA NAME	Herd Code	BLM Acres	Total Acres	Estimated Horse Pop	Estimated Burro Pop	Last Gather Mo/Year (6)
HARQUAHALA	AZ0008	117,467	126,256	0	133	Jun-02
LITTLE HARQUAHALA MOUNTAINS	AZ0009	51,945	65,893	0	0	Sep-97
PAINTED ROCKS	AZ0007	31,288	38,737	0	5	Jun-07
TASSI-GOLD BUTTE	AZ0001	53,046	103,437	0	50	Aug-06
OUTSIDE OF HERD AREAS (7)	AZ000Z			75	400	Nov-09
TOTAL		253,746	334,323	75	588	

6. Last Gather Mo/Year is based on 10 or more animals removed during the fiscal year.
7. Animals listed as Outside Herd Areas are BLM animals outside of a Herd Area. Other animals (estrays, DODs jurisdiction) are not listed in the totals.

		HERD AREA		HERD MANAGEMENT AREA					
		BLM Acres	Total Acres	BLM Acres	Total Acres	Horse High End AML (2)	Estimated Horse Pop	Burro High End AML (2)	Estimated Burro Pop
ARIZONA SUMMARY		2,019,027	3,643,197	1,498,207	2,296,269	240	333	1,436	4,411

CALIFORNIAWILD HORSE AND BURRO AREAS ADMINISTRATED BY THE BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
as of March 1, 2014

HERD MANAGEMENT AREAS (HMAs) - AREAS MANAGED FOR WILD HORSES AND BURROS

		HERD AREA			HERD MANAGEMENT AREA												
HERD AREA NAME	Herd Code	BLM Acres	Total Acres	Acres Transferred from BLM	BLM Acres	Total Acres	Horse AML Low End	Horse AML High End (1)	Estimated Horse Pop	% of AML, Horse (6)	Burro AML Low End	Burro AML High End (1)	Estimated Burro Pop	% of AML, Burro (6)	Most Recent Population Inventory Mo/Year	Last Gather Mo/Year (7)	Most Recent Year @ AML (2)
BITNER (from CA0268) (3)	CA0267	0	0	0	47,766	53,748	15	25	22	Within AML	0	0	0		Jun-11	Oct-11	2014
BUCKHORN (from CA0270) (3)	CA0262	0	0	0	67,415	76,590	59	85	127	149%	0	0	0		Jul-10	Dec-09	2012
CARTER RESERVOIR (from CA0260) (3)	CA0269	0	0	0	21,591	23,468	25	35	137	391%	0	0	0		Jun-11	Sep-09	2011
CENTENNIAL (4)	CA0654	356,267	1,027,948	6,322	71,350	318,499	134	166	632	376%	0	0	167		May-10	Sep-12	2008
CHEMEHUEVI	CA0698	377,572	408,645	0	128,861	138,333	0	0	0		97	108	218	202%	May-12	Aug-11	2010
CHICAGO VALLEY	CA0681	312,055	333,386	17,562	258,867	278,105	10	12	8	80%	0	0	0		Jan-11	Sep-07	2014
CHOCOLATE-MULE MOUNTAINS	CA0671	340,595	595,429	0	192,220	203,539	0	0	0		109	133	208	156%	Mar-10	Oct-08	2012
COPPERSMITH (from CA0270) (3)	CA0261	0	0	0	60,246	73,422	50	75	92	123%	0	0	0		Jul-10	Dec-09	2012
FORT SAGE (5)	CA0241	13,666	15,967	0	13,666	15,967	24	29	43	148%	0	0	0		Jul-11	Sep-98	2001
FOX HOG	CA0263	121,541	127,577	0	121,086	127,122	120	220	181	Within AML	0	0	0		Jun-11	Nov-11	2014
HIGH ROCK	CA0264	209,245	213,156	0	94,612	94,708	78	120	113	Within AML	0	0	0		Jun-11	Nov-11	2014
LEE FLAT	CA0652	135,616	137,872	47,171	71,964	73,380	0	0	0		12	15	0	0%	Oct-09	Oct-01	2014
MASSACRE LAKES	CA0268	118,566	129,336	0	36,084	39,942	25	35	247	706%	0	0	0		Jun-11	Oct-88	1988
NEW RAVENDALE	CA0243	23,428	32,137	0	23,428	32,137	10	25	35	140%	0	0	0		Nov-09	Sep-09	2012
NUT MOUNTAIN (from CA0264 & CA0268) (3)	CA0266	0	0	0	38,396	40,245	30	56	44	Within AML	0	0	0		Jun-11	Oct-11	2014
PIPER MOUNTAIN	CA0656	95,649	104,015	7,740	87,909	96,261	14	17	0	0%	66	82	0	0%	Feb-10	Sep-93	2014
RED ROCK LAKES	CA0251	13,413	18,541	0	13,413	18,541	16	25	24	Within AML	0	0	0		Oct-10	Feb-14	2014
TWIN PEAKS	CA0242	635,356	758,128	0	635,356	758,128	448	758	1,432	189%	72	116	347	299%	Apr-13	Nov-13	2005
WALL CANYON (from CA0264) (3)	CA0265	0	0	0	39,119	41,158	15	25	49	196%	0	0	0		Jun-11	Oct-11	2007
WAUCOBA-HUNTER MOUNTAIN**	CA0651	464,303	470,238	419,445	22,098	22,670	0	0	0		9	11	49	445%	Apr-11	Oct-01	2004
ROUND MOUNTAIN (Devils Garden Plateau)*	CA0252	7,635	7,759	0	7,635	7,759	8	10	32	320%	0	0	0			Oct-09	2005
TOTAL		3,224,907	4,380,134	498,240	2,053,082	2,533,722	1,081	1,719	3,218	187%	365	465	989	213%			

1. High End AML is reported as the maximum number of animals sustainable on a yearlong basis.
2. Most Recent Year @ AML is the last time AML was achieved on the HMA.
3. HMAs created from other HAs will not have acres in the HA columns.
4. China Lake Naval Air Weapons Station has a portion of the Centennial HMA animals that may be scheduled for removal.
5. Fort Sage AML is established in both CA (29) & NV (36); administrared by CA.
6. % of AML: If estimated population is above High AML, this value is the estimated population divided by the High AML (as a percentage of High AML). If estimated population is below Low AML, this value is the estimated population divided by the Low AML (as a percentage of Low AML). "Within AML" means that the estimate is between Low AML and High AML.

HERD AREAS (HAs) - AREAS NOT MANAGED FOR WILD HORSES AND BURROS

		HERD AREA					
HERD AREA NAME	Herd Code	BLM Acres	Total Acres	Acres Transferred from BLM	Estimated Horse Pop	Estimated Burro Pop	Last Gather Mo/Year (7)
CIMA DOME	CA0695	90,433	93,201	90,433	0	0	Dec-92
CLARK MOUNTAIN	CA0691	217,189	233,351	35,407	0	113	Jan-07
COYOTE CANYON	CA0663	8,319	21,609	8,034	0	0	Nov-01
DEAD MOUNTAIN	CA0697	38,561	42,759	0	0	74	Apr-82
GRANITE-PROVIDENCE MOUNTAINS	CA0693	174,208	192,740	167,947	0	0	Aug-99
KRAMER	CA0682	5,646	14,024	0	0	0	Jan-90
LAVA BEDS	CA0692	169,131	177,332	169,131	0	0	May-97
MORONGO	CA0661	27,441	39,159	0	0	0	Feb-88
NEW YEARS LAKE (into CA0269)	CA0260	284,915	350,225	0	120	0	
PALM CANYON	CA0662	2,758	10,162	0	0	12	
PANAMINT	CA0653	360,419	414,699	197,496	0	60	Sep-09
PICACHO (within CA0671)	CA0672	43,633	46,646	0	0	0	Nov-10

PIUTE MOUNTAIN	CA0696	37,333	39,781	0	0	60	Oct-87
SAND SPRING-LAST CHANCE	CA0657	233,741	240,993	193,144	0	0	May-95
SLATE RANGE (8)	CA0655	75,713	512,967	19,466	0	241	Sep-12
TULEDAD (in CA0261 & CA0262)	CA0270	130,213	155,327	0	0	0	
WOODS-HACKBERRY	CA0694	46,351	55,542	46,351	0	0	Dec-92
OUTSIDE OF HERD AREAS (9)	CA000Z	.			748	373	Jan-13
TOTAL		1,946,024	2,641,517	927,409	868	933	
SHAFFER MOUNTAIN	CA0240	Never any horses present.					

7. Last Gather Mo/Year is based on 10 or more animals removed during the fiscal year.

8. Ft Irwin (an army base) has 189 burros that may be scheduled for removal (outside of Slate Range HA).

9. Animals listed as Outside Herd Areas are BLM animals outside of a Herd Area. Other animals (estrays, DODs jurisdiction) are not listed in the totals.

		HERD AREA			HERD MANAGEMENT AREA					
		BLM Acres	Total Acres	Acres Transferred from BLM	BLM Acres	Total Acres	Horse AML High End (1)	Estimated Horse Pop	Burro AML High End (1)	Estimated Burro Pop
CALIFORNIA SUMMARY		5,170,931	7,021,651	1,425,649	2,053,082	2,533,722	1,719	4,086	465	1,922

CALIFORNIA SUMMARY

# of HMAs where WH&B AML is Established:	21
# of HMAs where WH&B AML is Estimated:	0
# of HMAs at AML:	8
# of HMAs with Zero AML:	0
* Only BLM acres displayed/Managed by USFS.	1
** Only BLM acres displayed/Managed by BLM.	1
*** Only BLM acres displayed/Not managed.	0

COLORADO WILD HORSE AND BURRO AREAS ADMINISTRATED BY THE BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
as of March 1, 2014

HERD MANAGEMENT AREAS (HMAs) - AREAS MANAGED FOR WILD HORSES AND BURROS

		HERD AREA		HERD MANAGEMENT AREA												
HERD AREA NAME	Herd Code	BLM Acres	Total Acres	BLM Acres	Total Acres	Horse AML Low End	Horse AML High End (1)	Estimated Horse Pop	% of AML, Horse (3)	Burro AML Low End	Burro AML High End (1)	Estimated Burro Pop	% of AML, Burro (3)	Most Recent Population Inventory Mo/Year	Last Gather Mo/Year (4)	Most Recent Year @ AML (2)
LITTLE BOOK CLIFFS WILD HORSE RANGE	CO0766	51,040	52,634	35,178	36,100	90	150	145	Within AML	0	0	0		Jun-13	Sep-13	2014
PICEANCE-EAST DOUGLAS CREEK	CO0161	131,018	160,841	158,332	190,016	135	235	264	112%	0	0	0		Feb-12	Sep-12	2013
SAND WASH BASIN	CO0143	151,435	156,502	151,435	156,502	163	362	410	113%	0	0	0		Jan-13	Oct-08	2013
SPRING CREEK BASIN	CO0384	43,045	54,528	21,043	21,395	35	65	57	Within AML	0	0	0		Jan-13	Sep-11	2014
TOTAL		376,538	424,505	365,988	404,013	423	812	876	108%	0	0	0				

1. High End AML is reported as the maximum number of animals sustainable on a yearlong basis.
2. Most Recent Year @ AML is the last time AML was achieved on the HMA.
3. % of AML: If estimated population is above High AML, this value is the estimated population divided by the High AML (as a percentage of High AML). If estimated population is below Low AML, this value is the estimated population divided by the Low AML (as a percentage of Low AML). "Within AML" means that the estimate is between Low AML and High AML.

HERD AREAS (HAs) - AREAS NOT MANAGED FOR WILD HORSES AND BURROS

		HERD AREA				
HERD AREA NAME	Herd Code	BLM Acres	Total Acres	Estimated Horse Pop	Estimated Burro Pop	Last Gather Mo/Year (4)
DOUGLAS MOUNTAIN	CO0144	65,741	117,512	0	0	Jan-79
NATURITA RIDGE	CO0345	53,739	53,204	0	0	Sep-85
NORTH PICEANCE (in CO0161) (5)	CO0163	104,168	118,405	30	0	Oct-10
WEST DOUGLAS CREEK	CO0162	122,909	127,649	161	0	Jul-12
OUTSIDE OF HERD AREAS (6)	CO000Z			138	0	Sep-06
TOTAL		346,557	426,770	329	0	

4. Last Gather Mo/Year is based on 10 or more animals removed during the fiscal year.
5. 27,314 acres of North Piceance became part of Piceance-East Douglas Creek.
6. Animals listed as Outside Herd Areas are BLM animals outside of a Herd Area. Other animals (estrays, DODs jurisdiction) are not listed in the totals.

		HERD AREA		HERD MANAGEMENT AREA					
		BLM Acres	Total Acres	BLM Acres	Total Acres	Horse AML High End (1)	Estimated Horse Pop	Burro AML High End (1)	Estimated Burro Pop
COLORADO SUMMARY		723,095	851,275	365,988	404,013	812	1,205	0	0

COLORADO SUMMARY

# of HMAs where WH&B AML is Established:	4
# of HMAs where WH&B AML is Estimated:	0
# of HMAs at AML:	2
# of HMAs with Zero AML:	0
* Only BLM acres displayed/Managed by USFS.	0
** Only BLM acres displayed/Managed by BLM.	0
*** Only BLM acres displayed/Not managed.	0

IDAHO WILD HORSE AND BURRO AREAS ADMINISTRATED BY THE BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

as of March 1, 2014

HERD MANAGEMENT AREAS (HMAs) - AREAS MANAGED FOR WILD HORSES AND BURROS

		HERD AREA		HERD MANAGEMENT AREA												
HERD AREA NAME	Herd Code	BLM Acres	Total Acres	BLM Acres	Total Acres	Horse AML Low End	Horse AML High End (1)	Estimated Horse Pop	% of AML, Horse (3)	Burro AML Low End	Burro AML High End (1)	Estimated Burro Pop	% of AML, Burro (3)	Most Recent Population Inventory Mo/Year	Last Gather Mo/Year (4)	Most Recent Year @ AML (2)
BLACK MOUNTAIN	ID0006	47,434	50,904	47,434	50,904	30	60	68	113%	0	0	0		Sep-12	Nov-10	2013
CHALLIS	ID0005	156,545	167,848	156,545	167,848	185	253	224	Within AML	0	0	0		Sep-12	Oct-12	2014
FOUR MILE	ID0002	20,457	25,806	15,441	18,034	37	60	78	130%	0	0	0		Nov-09	Oct-09	2012
HARD TRIGGER	ID0007	62,149	69,910	60,090	67,882	66	130	175	135%	0	0	0		Sep-12	Nov-10	2012
SAND BASIN	ID0004	9,392	11,724	9,392	11,724	33	64	72	113%	0	0	0		Nov-09	Oct-09	2013
SAYLOR CREEK	ID0003	94,992	101,876	94,992	101,876	40	50	51	102%	0	0	0		Sep-14	Sep-14	2013
TOTAL		390,969	428,068	383,894	418,268	391	617	668	108%	0	0	0				

1. High End AML is reported as the maximum number of animals sustainable on a yearlong basis.
2. Most Recent Year @ AML is the last time AML was achieved on the HMA.
3. % of AML: If estimated population is above High AML, this value is the estimated population divided by the High AML (as a percentage of High AML). If estimated population is below Low AML, this value is the estimated population divided by the Low AML (as a percentage of Low AML). "Within AML" means that the estimate is between Low AML and High AML.

HERD AREAS (HAs) - AREAS NOT MANAGED FOR WILD HORSES AND BURROS

		HERD AREA				
HERD AREA NAME	Herd Code	BLM Acres	Total Acres	Estimated Horse Pop	Estimated Burro Pop	Last Gather Mo/Year (4)
MORGAN CREEK	ID0009	21,341	24,067	0	0	Sep-82
SHEEP MOUNTAIN	ID0008	210	14,826	0	0	
WEST CRANE CREEK	ID0001	8,263	10,339	0	0	Sep-89
OUTSIDE OF HERD AREAS	ID000Z			0	0	Jan-13
DIAMOND (All claimed-not mapped)	ID0010					
TOTAL		29,814	49,232	0	0	

4. Last Gather Mo/Year is based on 10 or more animals removed during the fiscal year.

		HERD AREA		HERD MANAGEMENT AREA					
		BLM Acres	Total Acres	BLM Acres	Total Acres	Horse AML High End (1)	Estimated Horse Pop	Burro AML High End (1)	Estimated Burro Pop
IDAHO SUMMARY		420,783	477,300	383,894	418,268	617	668	0	0

IDAHO SUMMARY

# of HMAs where WH&B AML is Established:	6
# of HMAs where WH&B AML is Estimated:	0
# of HMAs at AML:	1
# of HMAs with Zero AML:	0
* Only BLM acres displayed/Managed by USFS.	0
** Only BLM acres displayed/Managed by BLM.	0
*** Only BLM acres displayed/Not managed.	0

MONTANA WILD HORSE AND BURRO AREAS ADMINISTRATED BY THE BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
as of March 1, 2014

HERD MANAGEMENT AREAS (HMAs) - AREAS MANAGED FOR WILD HORSES AND BURROS

		HERD AREA		HERD MANAGEMENT AREA												
HERD AREA NAME	Herd Code	BLM Acres	Total Acres	BLM Acres	Total Acres	Horse AML Low End	Horse AML High End (1)	Estimated Horse Pop	% of AML, Horse (3)	Burro AML Low End	Burro AML High End (1)	Estimated Burro Pop	% of AML, Burro (3)	Most Recent Population Inventory Mo/Year	Last Gather Mo/Year (4)	Most Recent Year @ AML (2)
PRYOR MOUNTAIN WILD HORSE RANGE**	MT0251	28,324	44,920	24,641	33,187	90	120	160	133%	0	0	0		Jun-13	Aug-12	2009
TOTAL		28,324	44,920	24,641	33,187	90	120	160	133%	0	0	0				

1. High End AML is reported as the maximum number of animals sustainable on a yearlong basis.
2. Most Recent Year @ AML is the last time AML was achieved on the HMA.
3. % of AML: If estimated population is above High AML, this value is the estimated population divided by the High AML (as a percentage of High AML). If estimated population is below Low AML, this value is the estimated population divided by the Low AML (as a percentage of Low AML). "Within AML" means that the estimate is between Low AML and High AML.

HERD AREAS (HAs) - AREAS NOT MANAGED FOR WILD HORSES AND BURROS

		HERD AREA				
HERD AREA NAME	Herd Code	BLM Acres	Total Acres	Estimated Horse Pop	Estimated Burro Pop	Last Gather Mo/Year (4)
BARTON GULCH	MT0253	8,026	18,349	0	0	
DEVILS FENCE	MT0254	16,306	68,031	0	0	
ERVIN RIDGE	MT0252	6,588	11,760	0	0	
GARDEN CREEK	MT0255	13,253	26,051	0	0	
ROCKY HILLS	MT0257	25,320	39,007	0	0	
SWEETWATER	MT0256	6,029	21,955	0	0	
OUTSIDE OF HERD AREAS	MT000Z			0	0	Sep-09
TOTAL		75,520	185,153	0	0	

4. Last Gather Mo/Year is based on 10 or more animals removed during the fiscal year.

		HERD AREA		HERD MANAGEMENT AREA					
		BLM Acres	Total Acres	BLM Acres	Total Acres	Horse AML High End (1)	Estimated Horse Pop	Burro AML High End (1)	Estimated Burro Pop
MONTANA SUMMARY		103,844	230,073	24,641	33,187	120	160	0	0

MONTANA SUMMARY

# of HMAs where WH&B AML is Established:	1
# of HMAs where WH&B AML is Estimated:	0
# of HMAs at AML:	0
# of HMAs with Zero AML:	0
* Only BLM acres displayed/Managed by USFS.	0
** Only BLM acres displayed/Managed by BLM.	1
*** Only BLM acres displayed/Not managed.	0

NEVADA WILD HORSE AND BURRO AREAS ADMINISTRATED BY THE BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
as of March 1, 2014

HERD MANAGEMENT AREAS (HMAs) - AREAS MANAGED FOR WILD HORSES AND BURROS

		HERD AREA			HERD MANAGEMENT AREA												
HERD AREA NAME	Herd Code	BLM Acres	Total Acres	Acres Transferred from BLM	BLM Acres	Total Acres	Horse AML Low End	Horse AML High End (1)	Estimated Horse Pop	% of AML, Horse (5)	Burro AML Low End	Burro AML High End (1)	Estimated Burro Pop	% of AML, Burro (5)	Most Recent Population Inventory Mo/Year	Last Gather Mo/Year (10)	Most Recent Year @ AML (2)
AMARGOSA VALLEY	NV0511	8,124	8,819	0	8,124	8,819	0	0	0		0	0	0		Apr-90	Oct-89	2014
ANTELOPE (from NV0490 & NV0495) (3)	NV0401	0	0	0	327,385	399,781	194	324	413	127%	0	0	0		May-13	Oct-12	2012
ANTELOPE VALLEY (from NV0106)	NV0107	414,818	417,092	0	499,167	504,714	155	259	792	306%	0	0	0		May-13	Oct-12	2005
ASH MEADOWS	NV0509	96,448	115,143	0	96,448	115,143	0	0	0		0	0	0		Dec-93	Dec-93	2014
AUGUSTA MOUNTAINS	NV0311	311,728	315,857	0	176,208	177,570	185	308	570	185%	0	0	0		Jan-11	Feb-11	2011
BALD MOUNTAIN	NV0603	139,693	139,875	0	139,693	139,875	129	215	236	110%	0	0	0		Aug-12	Dec-10	2013
BLACK ROCK RANGE EAST	NV0209	91,191	93,436	0	91,191	93,436	56	93	109	117%	0	0	0		Jun-12	Jan-12	2013
BLACK ROCK RANGE WEST	NV0227	94,287	96,543	0	94,287	96,543	56	93	113	122%	0	0	0		Jun-12	Jan-12	2012
BLUE WING MOUNTAINS	NV0217	17,854	17,854	0	17,854	17,854	22	36	94	261%	17	28	43	154%	Jul-11	Nov-05	2006
BUFFALO HILLS	NV0220	125,207	131,861	0	125,207	131,861	188	314	432	138%	0	0	12		Jan-09	Jan-09	2002
BULLFROG	NV0629	146,701	157,180	0	146,701	157,180	0	0	0		55	91	88	Within AML	Jan-12	Mar-12	2014
CALICO MOUNTAINS	NV0222	156,066	160,831	0	156,066	160,831	200	333	395	119%	0	0	0		Jun-12	Dec-11	2013
CALLAGHAN (from NV0687 & NV0689) (3)	NV0604	0	0	0	152,726	158,156	147	237	361	152%	0	0	0		Aug-12	Jan-11	2012
CLAN ALPINE	NV0310	298,064	302,228	0	298,064	302,228	503	679	724	Within AML	0	0	0		Dec-10	Oct-06	2014
DESATOYA (from NV0688)	NV0606	21,899	22,399	0	157,838	181,678	127	180	208	116%	0	0	0		Jul-11	Aug-12	2013
DIAMOND	NV0609	169,028	211,974	0	145,341	188,832	91	151	209	138%	0	0	0		Jul-13	Feb-13	2013
DIAMOND HILLS NORTH	NV0104	70,531	71,534	0	70,531	71,564	22	37	96	259%	0	0	0		Jul-13	Jan-13	2013
DIAMOND HILLS SOUTH (original name Railroad Pass)	NV0412	20,288	20,288	0	20,082	20,082	18	22	181	823%	0	0	0		Jul-13	Jan-13	2004
DOGSKIN MOUNTAINS	NV0302	6,497	6,523	0	6,497	6,523	10	15	31	207%	0	0	0		May-12	Jan-12	2004
EAGLE (from NV0404 & NV0521) (3)	NV0414	0	0	0	659,188	660,610	126	210	751	358%	0	0	0		Apr-12	Jan-11	2011
EL DORADO MOUNTAINS	NV0501	15,120	96,224	0	15,120	16,525	0	0	0		0	0	0		Mar-07	Sep-00	2013
FISH CREEK (from NV0698)	NV0512	246,786	250,966	0	250,244	252,771	108	180	461	256%	0	0	0		Feb-14	Feb-06	2012
FISH LAKE VALLEY**	NV0322	64,007	67,085	0	64,007	67,085	43	64	105	194%	0	0	0		Aug-12	Aug-13	2012
FLANIGAN	NV0301	16,319	17,147	0	16,319	17,147	80	125	142	114%	0	0	0		May-12	Jan-12	2013
FORT SAGE (4)	NV0320	1,939	1,950	0	1,939	1,950	29	36	53	147%	0	0	0		Jul-11	Sep-98	2001
FOX-LAKE RANGE	NV0228	172,692	177,724	0	172,692	177,724	122	204	407	200%	0	0	0		Jul-08	Jul-08	2010
GARFIELD FLAT	NV0313	125,420	142,716	0	125,420	142,716	75	125	120	Within AML	0	0	0		Jun-11	Feb-12	2014
GOLD BUTTE	NV0502	170,354	271,772	0	170,354	178,564	0	0	0		22	98	278	284%	Mar-11	Mar-07	2007
GOLD MOUNTAIN	NV0628	106,522	107,636	0	106,522	107,636	0	0	6		47	78	1	2%	Sep-06	Aug-13	2001
GOLDFIELD	NV0626	53,391	62,794	0	52,985	62,387	0	0	27		22	37	41	111%	Feb-10	Nov-96	1996
GOSHUTE	NV0108	290,923	303,171	0	266,045	267,277	74	123	523	425%	0	0	0		May-13	Feb-11	2011
GRANITE PEAK	NV0303	3,981	4,001	0	3,981	4,001	11	18	22	122%	0	0	0		May-12	Jan-12	2013
GRANITE RANGE	NV0221	92,016	103,804	0	92,016	103,804	155	258	301	117%	0	0	0		Jun-12	Dec-11	2013
HORSE MOUNTAIN	NV0308	49,572	49,779	0	49,572	49,779	60	95	0	0%	0	0	0		Nov-03		2014
HOT CREEK	NV0618	81,725	82,230	0	54,238	54,671	33	41	30	91%	0	0	0		Aug-07	Dec-04	2014
JACKSON MOUNTAINS	NV0208	276,634	283,775	0	276,634	283,775	130	217	364	168%	0	0	0		May-12	Jul-12	2007
JOHNNIE** (from NV0527 & NV0508) (3)	NV0510	0	0	0	177,237	179,398	0	0	125		65	108	246	230%	Apr-12	Jan-07	2007
KAMMA MOUNTAINS	NV0214	54,410	57,390	0	54,410	57,390	46	77	151	196%	0	0	0		Jul-11	Aug-13	2006
LAHONTAN	NV0306	6,937	9,578	0	6,937	9,578	7	10	70	700%	0	0	0		May-12	Nov-10	2004
LAVA BEDS	NV0215	232,940	233,000	0	232,940	233,000	89	148	437	295%	10	16	40	250%	Jul-11	Aug-13	2006
LITTLE FISH LAKE**	NV0614	135,698	139,341	85,007	28,122	28,744	31	39	166	426%	0	0	0		Feb-14	Aug-13	2006
LITTLE HUMBOLDT	NV0102	52,367	63,916	0	15,741	17,152	48	80	28	58%	0	0	0		Sep-12	Jul-10	2014
LITTLE OWYHEE	NV0200	452,518	460,284	0	452,518	460,284	194	298	347	116%	0	0	0		Sep-12	Dec-12	2013
MARIETTA WILD BURRO RANGE	NV0316	64,466	66,045	0	64,466	66,045	0	0	20		78	104	207	199%	Jun-11	Aug-99	2001
MAVERICK-MEDICINE (from NV0106)	NV0105	247,817	251,241	0	318,760	323,662	166	276	783	276%	0	0	0		Feb-14	Aug-13	2006
MCGEE MOUNTIAN	NV0210	41,160	41,160	0	41,160	41,160	0	0	0		25	41	60	146%	Jun-11	Jan-12	2012
MONTEZUMA PEAK	NV0625	76,437	77,876	0	76,437	77,876	3	4	64	1600%	6	10	90	900%	Dec-11	Sep-10	2001
MUDDY MOUNTAINS	NV0503	77,196	187,798	0	77,196	78,705	0	0	6		0	0	0		Mar-11	Mar-07	2007
NEVADA WILD HORSE RANGE	NV0524	0	1,301,637	0	0	1,301,637	300	500	589	118%	0	0	41		Sep-12	Jul-08	2013
NEW PASS-RAVENSWOOD	NV0602	284,475	285,878	0	284,475	285,878	453	566	677	102%	0	0	0		Aug-12	Jan-11	2013
NIGHTENGALE MOUNTAINS	NV0219	74,367	76,439	0	74,367	76,439	38	63	186	295%	0	0	23		Jul-11	Nov-05	2006
NORTH STILLWATER	NV0229	176,600	178,927	0	176,600	178,927	123	205	364	178%	0	0	1		Apr-09	Jul-08	2011
OWYHEE	NV0101	336,233	339,103	0	336,233	339,103	139	231	170	Within AML	0	0	0		Sep-12	Jan-13	2014
PALMETTO	NV0624	115,359	118,273	0	115,359	118,273	46	76	0	0%	0	0	0		Feb-10	Aug-96	2014
PANCAKE** (from NV0402 & NV0405) (3)	NV0415	0	0	0	849,613	849,922	296	493	1,111	225%	0	0	0		Feb-14	Sep-12	

PAYMASTER (original name Paymaster-Lone Mountain)	NV0621	88,810	100,590	0	98,810	100,590	23	38	35	Within AML	0	0	0		Dec-11	Sep-10	2014
PILOT MOUNTAIN (from NV0315 & NV0690)	NV0314	129,703	130,499	0	475,440	477,133	249	415	583	140%	0	0	0		Jan-11	Jul-06	2012
PINE NUT MOUNTAINS	NV0305	183,479	251,792	0	95,391	104,316	118	179	351	196%	0	0	0		May-12	Jan-14	2011
RED ROCK** (from NV0525)(original name Red Rock-Bird Springs) (3)	NV0504	0	0	0	157,443	161,969	16	27	92	341%	29	49	86	176%	Apr-12	Sep-12	2007
REVEILLE	NV0619	387,876	389,050	0	104,500	105,499	83	138	140	101%	0	0	0		Aug-12	Sep-10	2013
ROBERTS MOUNTAIN	NV0607	221,922	225,906	0	99,321	99,988	90	150	369	246%	0	0	0		Nov-12	Jan-08	2008
ROCK CREEK	NV0103	144,907	183,500	0	98,185	121,434	83	250	542	217%	0	0	0		Sep-12	Jul-10	2007
ROCKY HILLS (original name North Simpson Park)	NV0605	81,435	83,988	0	81,435	83,988	90	143	109	Within AML	0	0	0		Aug-12	Dec-10	2014
SAND SPRINGS WEST	NV0630	168,189	168,189	0	152,277	152,277	29	56	149	266%	0	0	0		Feb-14	Jan-12	2008
SAULSBURY**	NV0320	142,743	144,240	0	134,508	135,081	24	40	174	435%	0	0	0		Dec-11	Feb-12	2007
SEVEN MILE** (original name Antelope (HA))	NV0613	103,998	104,876	7,226	98,772	97,854	40	50	185	370%	0	0	0		Apr-11	Feb-08	2006
SEVEN TROUGHS	NV0216	131,413	146,884	0	131,413	148,884	94	156	374	240%	28	46	118	257%	Jul-11	Aug-13	2008
SHAWAVE MOUNTAINS	NV0218	102,837	107,081	0	102,837	107,081	44	73	206	282%	0	0	0		Jul-11	Nov-05	2005
SILVER KING (from NV0410, NV0522, & NV0523) (3)	NV0416	0	0	0	574,962	575,460	76	128	377	295%	0	0	0		Jan-12	Oct-10	
SILVER PEAK	NV0623	239,801	242,462	0	239,801	242,462	0	0	101		5	8	0	0%	Feb-10	Oct-06	2007
SNOWSTORM MOUNTAINS	NV0201	103,802	117,109	0	103,802	117,109	90	140	644	460%	0	0	0		Sep-12	Sep-08	2006
SOUTH SHOSHONE	NV0601	147,923	150,917	0	132,401	133,093	60	100	336	336%	0	0	0		Nov-12	Jan-09	2008
SOUTH STILLWATER	NV0309	9,773	9,773	0	9,773	9,773	8	16	23	144%	0	0	0		Jul-11		2010
SPRUCE-PEQUOP	NV0109	312,490	326,944	0	234,975	240,744	49	82	493	601%	0	0	0		May-13	Feb-11	2005
STONE CABIN**(from NV0699)	NV0318	281,913	285,854	0	402,567	407,706	218	364	379	104%	0	0	0		Dec-11	Feb-12	2013
STONEWALL	NV0627	23,780	23,887	0	23,780	23,887	0	0	0		5	8	26	325%	Feb-10	Jun-88	2001
TOBIN RANGE	NV0231	186,654	198,236	0	186,654	198,236	25	42	48	114%	0	0	0		Sep-10	Nov-08	2013
TRIPLE B** (from NV0403, NV0407, & NV0406) (3)	NV0417	0	0	0	1,230,579	1,232,494	312	518	1,107	214%	0	0	0		Feb-14	Aug-11	2013
WARM SPRINGS CANYON	NV0226	91,105	91,710	0	91,105	91,710	105	175	202	115%	14	24	48	192%	Jun-12	Dec-11	2012
WASSUK	NV0312	51,626	51,743	0	51,626	51,743	109	165	169	102%	0	0	0		Jun-11	Nov-12	2013
WHEELER PASS** (from NV0525) (3)	NV0507	0	0	0	273,898	275,575	47	68	443	671%	20	35	164	469%	Apr-12	Jan-07	2008
WHISTLER MOUNTAIN (from NV0698) (3)	NV0608	0	0	0	42,660	43,245	14	24	17	Within AML	0	0	0		Nov-12	Jan-08	2014
HICKISON SUMMIT*	NV0610	57,275	57,275	0	57,275	57,275	0	0	25		27	45	38	Within AML	Nov-12		
MONTGOMERY PASS*	NV0317	84,500	87,339	30,922	49,023	50,815	64	81	144	178%	0	0	0		Jun-11	Sep-98	
NORTH MONITOR*	NV0611	11,277	11,512	0	11,277	11,512	8	8	51	638%	0	0	0		Nov-12	Feb-06	2008
TOTAL		9,885,852	11,895,457	123,155	14,032,047	15,718,630	7,294	11,972	21,306	178%	477	824	1,651	200%			

1. High End AML is reported as the maximum number of animals sustainable on a yearlong basis.
2. Most Recent Year @ AML is the last time AML was achieved on the HMA.
3. HMAs created from other HAs will not have acres in the HA columns.
4. Fort Sage AML is established in both CA (29) & NV (36); administered by CA.
5. % of AML: If estimated population is above High AML, this value is the estimated population divided by the High AML (as a percentage of High AML). If estimated population is below Low AML, this value is the estimated population divided by the Low AML (as a percentage of Low AML). "Within AML" means that the estimate is between Low AML and High AML.

0

HERD AREAS (HAs) - AREAS NOT MANAGED FOR WILD HORSES AND BURROS

HERD AREA NAME	Herd Code	HERD AREA BLM Acres	HERD AREA Total Acres	Acres Transferred from BLM	Estimated Horse Pop	Estimated Burro Pop	Last Gather Mo/Year (10)
ANTELOPE RANGE	NV0211	82,071	131,581	0	12	0	Oct-99
APPLEWHITE	NV0518	30,648	30,968	0	12	0	Oct-09
AUSTIN (into NV0604)	NV0687	84,223	85,794	0	0	0	
BLOODY RUNS	NV0204	44,898	74,097	0	0	0	Oct-96
BLUE DIAMOND (in NV0525) (7)	NV0505	Never designated	0	0	0	0	
BLUE NOSE PEAK	NV0514	84,627	84,788	0	10	0	Oct-09
BUCK-BALD (into NV0417)	NV0403	309,106	322,003	0	0	0	Aug-06
BULTER BASIN*	NV0686	10,345	10,345	0	0	0	
BUTTE (from NV0406; into NV0417) (9)	NV0407	0	0	0	0	0	Aug-06
CAVE VALLEY (in NV0410)	NV0493	76,376	76,415	0	0	0	
CHERRY CREEK (into NV0417) (original name Cherry Creek-Egan)	NV0406	472,429	481,287	0	37	0	Feb-87
CLOVER CREEK	NV0517	33,167	33,420	0	32	0	Oct-09
CLOVER MOUNTAINS	NV0516	172,735	173,086	0	179	0	Oct-09
DEER LODGE CANYON (into NV0414)	NV0521	107,968	109,753	0	0	0	Mar-07
DELAMAR MOUNTAINS	NV0515	184,377	185,843	0	193	0	Oct-09
DOBBIN SUMMIT***	NV0615	19,190	19,309	0	0	0	
DRY LAKE (into NV0416)	NV0410	415,017	417,857	0	0	0	Dec-06

DUNLAP (into NV0314)	NV0690	218,953	219,073	0	0	0	
EAST RANGE	NV0225	321,328	451,904	0	80	0	Nov-01
EUGENE MOUNTAINS	NV0207	49,215	86,093	0	0	0	Jun-93
FORTIFICATION (into NV0404)	NV0406	337,178	344,655	0	0	0	
GABBS VALLEY RANGE (into NV314)	NV0315	126,784	127,562	0	0	0	Nov-87
GOLDEN GATE (into NV0411)	NV0484	96,247	97,131	0	0	0	
GOSHUTE (in NV0401)	NV0495	93,086	93,103	0	0	0	
GRASS VALLEY (into NV0804)	NV0689	86,503	70,381	0	0	0	
HIGHLAND PEAK (into NV0416)	NV0522	135,986	137,874	0	0	0	Sep-08
HORSE SPRING	NV0307	15,302	25,695	0	0	0	Jul-00
HOT SPRINGS MOUNTAINS	NV0203	47,673	86,179	0	0	18	
HUMBOLDT	NV0224	219,075	431,545	0	275	0	Jul-93
IONE	NV0691	168,445	168,974	0	20	0	
JAKES WASH***(6)	NV0408	153,662	153,662	3,466	115	0	Jan-12
KOBEH VALLEY (into NV0608 & NV0612)	NV0698	91,084	93,813	0	0	0	
KRUM HILLS	NV0206	38,107	64,182	0	0	0	Dec-85
LAST CHANCE (into NV0510)	NV0527	138,038	161,988	3,687	0	0	
LITTLE MOUNTAIN	NV0519	53,068	53,258	0	23	0	Sep-06
LOWER PARADISE VALLEY	NV0233	16,130	44,896	0	0	0	
LUCKY STRIKE (in NV0525) (7)	NV0526	Never designated	0	0	0	0	
MAVRICK-BUTTE (into NV0403)	NV0491	513,667	517,007	0	0	0	
MEADOW VALLEY MOUNTAINS	NV0513	95,975	97,448	0	0	0	Oct-09
MILLER FLAT	NV0520	91,756	92,124	0	44	0	Oct-09
MONTE CRISTO (into NV0415)	NV0402	372,780	378,570	0	0	0	Jan-06
MORIAH***	NV0413	43,370	43,405	0	94	0	Aug-10
MORMON MOUNTAINS	NV0512	136,793	136,987	0	0	0	Jan-98
MOUNT AIRY	NV0695	64,812	67,575	0	20	0	
MOUNT POTOSI (in NV0525) (7)	NV0506	Never designated		0	0	0	
MOUNT STERLING (into NV0510)	NV0508	79,336	80,879	33,806	0	0	Mar-99
MURPHYS WASH (8)	NV0452	96,120	175,928	0	0	0	
NORTH CHERRY CREEK (in NV0105 & NV0107)	NV0106	152,294	158,161	0	0	0	Dec-98
NORTH SHOSHONE	NV0697	103,937	175,130	0	12	0	
OSGOOD MOUNTAINS	NV0202	63,997	142,122	0	0	0	
PAH RAH MOUNTAINS (11)	NV0304	11,067	23,522	0	0	0	Aug-85
PARK MOUNTAIN	NV0694	34,010	34,065	6,623	24	0	
PATTERSON-EAGLE (into NV0404)	NV0492	332,059	342,499	0	0	0	
POWELL MOUNTAIN*	NV0318	27,248	30,423	27,248	0	0	
QUINN***	NV0696	103,960	105,708	0	0	0	
RATTLESNAKE (into NV0416)	NV0523	71,432	71,432	0	0	0	
SAND SPRINGS EAST (into NV0415)	NV0405	480,437	480,963	0	0	0	Jan-06
SCHELL CREEK (into NV0401)	NV0490	299,432	306,658	0	0	0	
SEAMAN RANGE	NV0411	263,105	264,104	0	22	0	Jul-13
SELENITE RANGE	NV0212	123,498	125,908	0	0	1	Aug-98
SLUMBERING HILLS	NV0205	46,055	46,455	0	0	0	
SMITH CREEK (into NV0608)	NV0688	136,139	139,279	0	0	0	
SONOMA RANGE	NV0223	150,096	212,587	0	48	0	Apr-87
SOUTH PANCAKE	NV0692	75,109	75,109	0	0	0	
SOUTH SLUMBERING HILLS	NV0230	21,341	30,096	0	0	0	Dec-85
SPRING MOUNTAIN (in NV0504 & NV0507)	NV0525	773,583	795,515	217,497	0	0	
TOANO	NV0110	43,811	67,660	0	0	0	Oct-93
TRINITY RANGE	NV0232	105,621	181,456	0	43	0	Aug-98
TRUCKEE RANGE	NV0213	91,974	171,213	0	0	0	
TULE RIDGE/MAHOGANY FLAT	NV0319	4,160	4,404	0	0	0	
UPPER HOT CREEK	NV0693	92,200	93,262	21,952	35	0	
WHITE RIVER	NV0409	118,627	118,627	0	159	0	Sep-09
WILLOW CREEK (in NV0616)	NV0699	98,252	99,246	0	0	0	
WILSON CREEK (from into NV0414) (9)	NV0404	0	0	0	0	0	Feb-07
OUTSIDE OF HERD AREAS (12)	NV000Z				556	18	Sep-10
TOTAL		9,855,341	10,995,167	314,281	2,039	37	
MONITOR (All claimed - not mapped)	NV0617						

6. Jakes Wash became a jointly managed BLM HMA & FS territory with the White Pine Land Exchange, 2007 and was returned to HA status with the Ely RMP, 2008.

7. Never designated - Managed as Interim HMAs within Spring Mountain HA.

8. Murphys Wash became a BLM HA with the White Pine Land Exchange, 2007.

9. Butte and Wilson Creek HAs/HMAs were created from other HAs and migrated into different HMAs.

10. Last Gather Mo/Year is based on 10 or more animals removed during the fiscal year.

11. There are 400 estray (state) horses on the Pah Rah HA.

12. Animals listed as Outside Herd Areas are BLM animals outside of a Herd Area. Other animals (estrays, DODs jurisdiction) are not listed in the totals.

		HERD AREA			HERD MANAGEMENT AREA					
		BLM Acres	Total Acres	Acres Transferred from BLM	BLM Acres	Total Acres	Horse AML High End (1)	Estimated Horse Pop	Burro AML High End (1)	Estimated Burro Pop
NEVADA SUMMARY		19,741,193	22,890,624	437,436	14,032,947	15,718,630	11,972	23,347	824	1,688

NEVADA SUMMARY

# of HMAs where WH&B AML Is Established:	85
# of HMAs where WH&B AML is Estimated:	0
# of HMAs at AML:	13
# of HMAs with Zero AML:	4
* Only BLM acres displayed/Managed by USFS.	5
** Only BLM acres displayed/Managed by BLM.	10
*** Only BLM acres displayed/Not managed.	4

NEW MEXICO WILD HORSE AND BURRO AREAS ADMINISTRATED BY THE BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
as of March 1, 2014

HERD MANAGEMENT AREAS (HMAs) - AREAS MANAGED FOR WILD HORSES AND BURROS

		HERD AREA		HERD MANAGEMENT AREA												
HERD AREA NAME	Herd Code	BLM Acres	Total Acres	BLM Acres	Total Acres	Horse AML Low End	Horse AML High End (1)	Estimated Horse Pop	% of AML, Horse (4)	Burro AML Low End	Burro AML High End (1)	Estimated Burro Pop	% of AML, Burro (4)	Most Recent Population Inventory Mo/Year	Last Gather Mo/Year (5)	Most Recent Year @ AML (2)
BORDO ATRAVESADO	NM0001	16,487	19,614	16,487	19,614	40	60	56	Within AML	0	0	0		Jul-12	Jun-12	2014
CARRACAS MESA* (original name Rosa Community) (3)	NM0003	8,019	8,999	8,019	8,999	18	23	90	391%	0	0	0		Feb-11	Sep-13	2012
TOTAL		24,506	28,613	24,506	28,613	58	83	146	176%	0	0	0				

1. High End AML is reported as the maximum number of animals sustainable on a yearlong basis.
2. Most Recent Year @ AML is the last time AML was achieved on the HMA.
3. Horses on the FS winter on BLM but spend the rest of the time on FS land. Numbers will fluctuate with the weather and range conditions.
4. % of AML: If estimated population is above High AML, this value is the estimated population divided by the High AML (as a percentage of High AML). If estimated population is below Low AML, this value is the estimated population divided by the Low AML (as a percentage of Low AML). "Within AML" means that the estimate is between Low AML and High AML.

HERD AREAS (HAs) - AREAS NOT MANAGED FOR WILD HORSES AND BURROS

		HERD AREA				
HERD AREA NAME	Herd Code	BLM Acres	Total Acres	Estimated Horse Pop	Estimated Burro Pop	Last Gather Mo/Year (5)
GODFREY HILLS	NM0002	9,407	27,108	0	0	
PUNCHE VALLEY	NM0004	54,742	70,809	0	0	
OUTSIDE OF HERD AREAS	NM000Z			0	0	Apr-95
TOTAL		64,149	97,917	0	0	

5. Last Gather Mo/Year is based on 10 or more animals removed during the fiscal year.

		HERD AREA		HERD MANAGEMENT AREA					
		BLM Acres	Total Acres	BLM Acres	Total Acres	Horse AML High End (1)	Estimated Horse Pop	Burro AML High End (1)	Estimated Burro Pop
NEW MEXICO SUMMARY		88,655	126,530	24,506	28,613	83	146	0	0

NEW MEXICO SUMMARY

# of HMAs where WH&B AML is Established:	2
# of HMAs where WH&B AML is Estimated:	0
# of HMAs at AML:	1
# of HMAs with Zero AML:	0
* Only BLM acres displayed/Managed by USFS.	1
** Only BLM acres displayed/Managed by BLM.	0
*** Only BLM acres displayed/Not managed.	0

OREGON WILD HORSE AND BURRO AREAS ADMINISTRATED BY THE BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
as of March 1, 2014

HERD MANAGEMENT AREAS (HMAs) - AREAS MANAGED FOR WILD HORSES AND BURROS

		HERD AREA			HERD MANAGEMENT AREA												
HERD AREA NAME	Herd Code	BLM Acres	Total Acres	Acres Transferred from BLM	BLM Acres	Total Acres	Horse AML Low End	Horse AML High End (1)	Estimated Horse Pop	% of AML, Horse (5)	Burro AML Low End	Burro AML High End (1)	Estimated Burro Pop	% of AML, Burro (5)	Most Recent Population Inventory Mo/Year	Last Gather Mo/Year	Most Recent Year @ AML (2)
BEATYS BUTTE	OR0002	399,725	438,140	0	399,725	438,140	100	250	895	358%	0	0	0		Jun-12	Aug-12	2010
COLD SPRING	OR0013	29,889	32,664	0	29,889	32,664	75	150	155	103%	0	0	0		Jun-12	Jul-10	2013
COYOTE LAKE/ALVORD TULE SPRINGS (4)	OR0014	237,958	253,389	0	584,854	588,432	198	390	288	Within AML	0	0	0		Jul-11	Sep-11	2014
HOG CREEK	OR0011	21,819	22,381	0	21,819	22,381	30	50	58	116%	0	0	0		Jun-12	Nov-09	2013
JACKIES BUTTE	OR0015	120,751	123,766	0	65,211	65,251	75	150	18	24%	0	0	0		Aug-12	Aug-12	2014
KIGER (from OR0020 & OR0038)	OR0010	840	0	7,745	19,998	30,305	51	82	73	Within AML	0	0	0		Apr-10	Aug-11	2014
LIGGETT TABLE	OR0037	28,098	28,849	0	28,098	28,849	10	25	29	116%	0	0	0		Aug-09	Sep-09	2013
PAISLEY DESERT	OR0001	327,895	335,445	0	297,552	303,718	60	150	128	Within AML	0	0	0		Aug-12	Aug-12	2014
PALOMINO BUTTES	OR0006	86,191	98,810	0	72,359	74,234	32	64	115	180%	0	0	0		Jun-12	Dec-09	2012
POKEGAMA	OR0018	16,279	84,963	0	16,279	84,963	30	50	35	Within AML	0	0	0		Oct-04		2014
RIDDLE MOUNTAIN	OR0009	76,311	85,231	47,526	28,331	32,666	33	56	48	Within AML	0	0	0		Apr-10	Jul-11	2014
SAND SPRINGS	OR0017	193,532	207,253	0	193,532	207,253	100	200	107	Within AML	0	0	0		Jul-11	Sep-11	2014
SHEEPSHEAD/HEATH CREEK (3)	OR0016	136,053	136,749	0	198,848	205,275	161	302	238	Within AML	0	0	0		Jul-11	Sep-11	2014
SOUTH STEENS	OR0003	187,502	280,715	1,108	127,608	134,459	159	304	460	151%	0	0	0		Jun-12	Nov-09	2012
STINKINGWATER	OR0008	78,312	92,086	0	78,312	92,086	40	80	70	Within AML	0	0	0		Jul-09	Aug-10	2014
THREE FINGERS	OR0012	82,929	92,681	0	62,513	71,486	75	150	108	Within AML	0	0	0		Jul-11	Aug-11	2014
WARM SPRINGS	OR0007	474,396	499,457	0	474,396	499,457	111	202	192	Within AML	20	25	60	240%	Apr-10	Nov-10	2014
MURDERERS CREEK*	OR0019	34,253	67,132	0	34,253	67,132	13	35	63	180%	0	0	0		Feb-13	Feb-14	2005
TOTAL		2,532,733	2,879,711	56,379	2,733,577	2,978,751	1,353	2,690	3,080	114%	20	25	60	240%			

1. High End AML is reported as the maximum number of animals sustainable on a yearlong basis.
2. Most Recent Year @ AML is the last time AML was achieved on the HMA.
3. Heath Creek-Sheepshead (OR0004) was combined with Sheepshead (OR0016) in the Southeast Oregon RMP, Sept. 2002.
4. Coyote Lake was combined with Alvord Tule Springs in the Andrews Management Unit RMP, 2005.
5. % of AML: If estimated population is above High AML, this value is the estimated population divided by the High AML (as a percentage of High AML). If estimated population is below Low AML, this value is the estimated population divided by the Low AML (as a percentage of Low AML). "Within AML" means that the estimate is between Low AML and High AML.

HERD AREAS (HAs) - AREAS NOT MANAGED FOR WILD HORSES AND BURROS

		HERD AREA					
HERD AREA NAME	Herd Code	BLM Acres	Total Acres	Acres Transferred from BLM	Estimated Horse Pop	Estimated Burro Pop	Last Gather Mo/Year (5)
ALVORD TULE SPRINGS	OR0005	346,896	364,479	0	0	0	Feb-01
ATTURBURY	OR0028	7,906	9,613	0	0	0	
BASQUE	OR0025	8,676	9,379	0	0	0	
CHERRY CREEK	OR0021	35,744	138,886	0	0	0	
COTTONWOOD BASIN	OR0026	7,804	8,042	0	0	0	
COTTONWOOD CREEK	OR0027	24,326	24,750	0	0	0	
DIAMOND CRATERS	OR0031	41,051	51,938	0	0	0	
EAST KIGER (into OR0010)	OR0020	8,031	10,556	0	0	0	
EAST WAGONTIRE	OR0034	111,450	199,079	53,725	0	0	
HEATH CREEK-SHEEPSHEAD (into OR0016)	OR0004	62,795	68,527	0	0	0	Nov-08
LAKERIDGE	OR0023	3,964	4,355	0	0	0	

MIDDLE FORK	OR0032	37,498	43,370	0	0	0	
MORGER	OR0030	20,385	26,854	20,231	0	0	
POTHOLES	OR0024	9,252	10,255	0	0	0	Dec-90
PUEBLO-LONE MOUNTAIN	OR0036	233,145	237,130	0	0	0	Nov-92
RHODES CANYON	OR0022	14,696	38,976	0	0	0	
SECOND FLAT	OR0033	9,183	12,190	0	0	0	
SMYTH CREEK (into OR0010)	OR0038	18,872	28,845	0	0	0	
SOUTH CATLOW	OR0035	42,080	97,218	0	0	0	Jan-00
STOCKADE	OR0029	32,173	48,203	0	0	0	
OUTSIDE HERD AREAS (7)	OR000Z				40	0	Apr-99
TOTAL		1,075,927	1,432,645	73,956	40	0	

6. Last Gather Mo/Year is based on 10 or more animals removed during the fiscal year.

6. Animals listed as Outside Herd Areas are BLM animals outside of a Herd Area. Other animals (estrays, DODs jurisdiction) are not listed in the totals.

		HERD AREA			HERD MANAGEMENT AREA					
		BLM Acres	Total Acres	Acres Transferred from BLM	BLM Acres	Total Acres	Horse AML High End (1)	Estimated Horse Pop	Burro AML High End (1)	Estimated Burro Pop
OREGON SUMMARY		3,608,660	4,312,356	130,335	2,733,577	2,978,751	2,690	3,120	25	60

OREGON SUMMARY

# of HMAs where WH&B AML is Established:	18
# of HMAs where WH&B AML is Estimated:	0
# of HMAs at AML:	10
# of HMAs with Zero AML:	0
* Only BLM acres displayed/Managed by USFS.	1
** Only BLM acres displayed/Managed by BLM.	0
*** Only BLM acres displayed/Not managed.	0

UTAH WILD HORSE AND BURRO HERD AREAS ADMINISTERED BY BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
as of March 1, 2014

HERD MANAGEMENT AREAS (HMAs) - AREAS MANAGED FOR WILD HORSES AND BURROS

		HERD AREA			HERD MANAGEMENT AREA												
HERD AREA NAME	Herd Code	BLM Acres	Total Acres	Acres Transferred from BLM	BLM Acres	Total Acres	Horse AML Low End	Horse AML High End (1)	Estimated Horse Pop	% of AML, Horse (5)	Burro AML Low End	Burro AML High End (1)	Estimated Burro Pop	% of AML, Burro (5)	Most Recent Population Inventory Mo/Year	Last Gather Mo/Year (10)	Most Recent Year @ AML (2)
BIBLE SPRING (3)	UT0440	56,588	61,862	0	56,588	61,862	30	60	348	580%	0	0	0		Mar-12	May-13	2010
CANYON LANDS	UT0571	77,254	89,392	0	77,254	89,392		0	0		80	100	131	131%	Mar-11		2012
CEDAR MOUNTAIN	UT0241	300,053	411,636	0	197,275	211,592	190	390	598	153%	0	0	0		Feb-09	Feb-12	2011
CHLORIDE CANYON	UT0442	44,282	65,408	0	42,557	63,684	15	30	36	120%	0	0	0		Feb-11	Sep-09	2013
CHOKE CHERRY	UT0443	39,782	48,139	0	39,782	48,139	24	30	43	143%	0	0	0		Dec-09	Jan-11	2012
CONFUSION	UT0552	255,752	293,665	0	255,752	293,665	70	115	270	235%	0	0	0		Mar-10	Sep-10	2004
CONGER	UT0553	151,508	170,993	0	151,508	170,993	40	80	130	163%	0	0	0		Mar-11	Sep-10	2011
FOUR MILE (3)	UT0444	52,985	61,273	0	52,985	61,273	30	60	85	142%	0	0	0		Mar-12	Jan-12	2012
FRISCO	UT0445	48,733	60,367	0	48,733	60,367	12	60	122	203%	0	0	0		Apr-12	Dec-12	2006
KINGTOP	UT0554	161,569	171,467	0	161,569	171,467	20	40	10	50%	0	0	0		Feb-08		2014
MOUNT ELINOR	UT0446	37,383	42,640	0	37,383	42,640	15	25	36	144%	0	0	0		Feb-10	Jan-11	2012
MUDDY CREEK (from UT0652) (4)	UT0651	184,105	208,810	0	252,086	283,474	75	125	124	Within AML	0	0	0		Jun-09	Jul-09	2014
NORTH HILLS**	UT0447	50,099	60,646	0	50,099	60,550	12	38	55	161%	0	0	0		Feb-11	Dec-10	2012
ONAQUI MOUNTAIN	UT0242	375,915	507,681	0	206,878	240,153	121	210	264	126%	0	0	0		Feb-10	Feb-12	2012
RANGE CREEK	UT0641	58,407	83,410	0	43,235	55,023	75	125	182	146%	0	0	0		Jan-13	Jul-08	2010
SINBAD	UT0652	254,850	285,518	0	89,455	99,241		0	0		50	70	182	260%	Jun-12	Aug-08	2008
SULPHUR	UT0448	230,157	267,208	0	230,157	265,711	165	250	718	287%	0	0	0		Mar-13	Dec-10	2011
SWASEY	UT0555	128,176	134,985	0	128,176	134,985	60	100	180	180%	0	0	0		Jan-13	Feb-13	2007
TILLY CREEK (3)	UT0449	32,978	37,006	0	32,978	37,006	20	50	66	132%	0	0	0		Mar-12	Jul-10	2012
TOTAL		2,541,574	3,062,088	0	2,154,458	2,451,227	974	1,786	3,270	183%	130	170	313	184%			

1. High End AML is reported as the maximum number of animals sustainable on a yearlong basis.
2. Most Recent Year @ AML is the last time AML was achieved on the HMA.
3. HMAs managed within the Bible Springs Complex include: Bible Springs, Four Mile, and Tilly Creek.
4. Muddy Creek HMA is comprised of areas joined together for management purposes (Muddy Creek & Sinbad horse HAs); Price RMP, 2008.
5. % of AML: If estimated population is above High AML, this value is the estimated population divided by the High AML (as a percentage of High AML). If estimated population is below Low AML, this value is the estimated population divided by the Low AML (as a percentage of Low AML). "Within AML" means that the estimate is between Low AML and High AML.

HERD AREAS (HAs) - AREAS NOT MANAGED FOR WILD HORSES AND BURROS

		HERD AREA					
HERD AREA NAME	Herd Code	BLM Acres	Total Acres	Acres Transferred from BLM	Estimated Horse Pop	Estimated Burro Pop	Last Gather Mo/Year (10)
BLAWN WASH (6)	UT0441	35,747	62,757	19,210	52	0	Jul-09
BONANZA	UT0851	120,591	141,856	0	0	0	Jan-02
BURBANK	UT0551	58,447	65,463	0	0	0	
HARVEYS FEAR	UT0481	18,099	18,099	12,474	25	0	Jun-85
HILL CREEK (7)	UT0852	103,199	136,130	48,915	200	0	Jul-03
MOODY-WAGON BOX MESA	UT0481	71,454	71,454	17,687	0	0	
OQUIRRH MOUNTAIN	UT0243	80,494	130,766	0	5	0	Jan-95
ROBBERS ROOST (8)	UT0653	151,038	170,392	0	33	0	Aug-03
WINTER RIDGE	UT0853	38,917	46,503	0	30	0	Sep-11
BIG CREEK***	UT0244	5,331	10,151	0	10	0	
OUTSIDE HERD AREAS (9 & 11)	UT000Z				354	0	Nov-12
TOTAL		683,317	853,601	98,289	709	0	

6. Blawn Wash reverted back to HA status due to Utah West Desert Land Exchange, 2000.

7. Hill Creek reverted back to HA status; Vernal RMP, 2008. No population change due to Tribal horse interchange.

8. Robbers Roost reverted back to HA status; Price RMP, 2008.

9. Outside herd areas include: Bible Springs (16); Blawn Wash (43); Hill Creek (35); North Hills (23); Mineral Range (13); Stateline (60); and Partoun (10) = 200.

10. Last Gather Mo/Year is based on 10 or more animals removed during the fiscal year.

11. Animals listed as Outside Herd Areas are BLM animals outside of a Herd Area. Other animals (estrays, DODs jurisdiction) are not listed in the totals.

		HERD AREA			HERD MANAGEMENT AREA					
		BLM Acres	Total Acres	Acres Transferred from BLM	BLM Acres	Total Acres	Horse AML High End (1)	Estimated Horse Pop	Burro AML High End (1)	Estimated Burro Pop
UTAH SUMMARY		3,224,591	3,915,687	98,289	2,154,458	2,451,227	1,786	3,979	170	313

UTAH SUMMARY

# of HMAs where WH&B AML is Established:	19
# of HMAs where WH&B AML is Estimated:	0
# of HMAs at AML:	2
# of HMAs with Zero AML:	0
* Only BLM acres displayed/Managed by USFS.	0
** Only BLM acres displayed/Managed by BLM.	1
*** Only BLM acres displayed/Not managed.	1

WYOMING WILD HORSE AND BURRO AREAS ADMINISTRATED BY THE BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

as of March 1, 2014

HERD MANAGEMENT AREAS (HMAs) - AREAS MANAGED FOR WILD HORSES AND BURROS

		HERD AREA		HERD MANAGEMENT AREA												
HERD AREA NAME	Herd Code	BLM Acres	Total Acres	BLM Acres	Total Acres	Horse AML Low End	Horse AML High End (1)	Estimated Horse Pop	% of AML, Horse (4)	Burro AML Low End	Burro AML High End (1)	Estimated Burro Pop	% of AML, Burro (4)	Most Recent Population Inventory Mo/Year	Last Gather Mo/Year (5)	Most Recent Year @ AML (2)
ADOBE TOWN (from WY0042, WY0044, WY0001, & WY0038) (3)	WY0009	0	0	444,244	478,875	610	800	624	Within AML	0	0	0		May-12	Nov-10	2014
ANTELOPE HILLS (from WY0010)	WY0031	180,962	193,711	150,782	158,567	60	82	122	149%	0	0	0		Aug-13	Oct-11	2012
CONANT CREEK (originally part of Lander) (3)	WY0029	0	0	49,528	57,702	60	100	81	Within AML	0	0	0		Jul-12	Nov-12	2014
CROOKS MOUNTAIN (from WY0033)	WY0036	75,800	83,843	54,721	58,415	65	85	175	206%	0	0	0		Aug-13	Oct-11	2013
DISHPAN BUTTE (originally part of Lander) (3)	WY0028	0	0	92,282	99,719	50	100	93	Within AML	0	0	0		Jul-12	Nov-12	2014
DIVIDE BASIN (from WY0043 & WY0038) (3)	WY0002	0	0	561,213	778,500	415	600	631	105%	0	0	0		May-12	Nov-11	2013
FIFTEENMILE	WY0011	217,849	261,910	68,607	81,127	70	160	177	111%	0	0	0		Sep-12	Nov-09	2013
GREEN MOUNTAIN (from WY0033)	WY0037	112,124	137,764	99,363	116,712	170	300	479	160%	0	0	0		Aug-13	Oct-11	2013
LITTLE COLORADO (into WY0003)	WY0039	612,559	733,573	525,421	630,029	69	100	104	104%	0	0	0		May-12	Aug-11	2013
LOST CREEK (from WY0010 & WY0033) (3)	WY0035	0	0	235,968	251,013	60	82	100	122%	0	0	0		Aug-13	Nov-11	2012
MCCULLOUGH PEAKS	WY0012	118,516	149,105	103,804	109,721	70	140	140	Within AML	0	0	0		Feb-14	Jan-13	2014
MUSKRAT BASIN (originally part of Lander) (3)	WY0027	0	0	176,421	193,325	160	250	238	Within AML	0	0	0		Jul-12	Nov-12	2014
ROCK CREEK MOUNTIAN (originally part of Lander) (3)	WY0026	0	0	19,107	24,584	50	86	60	Within AML	0	0	0		Jul-12	Nov-12	2014
SALT WELLS CREEK (from WY0038; into WY0009)	WY0001	585,332	654,727	687,546	1,170,728	251	365	251	Within AML	0	0	0		May-12	Dec-13	2014
STEWART CREEK (into WY0035, WY0036, WY0010, & WY0037) (original name Stewart Creek/Chain Lakes)	WY0033	215,105	247,553	157,500	167,797	125	175	302	173%	0	0	0		Aug-13	Nov-11	2013
WHITE MOUNTAIN (from WY0039 & WY0038) (3)	WY0003	0	0	207,372	391,868	205	300	194	95%	0	0	0		May-12	Aug-11	2014
TOTAL		2,118,247	2,462,186	3,633,879	4,768,682	2,490	3,725	3,771	101%	0	0	0				

1. High End AML is reported as the maximum number of animals sustainable on a yearlong basis.
2. Most Recent Year @ AML is the last time AML was achieved on the HMA.
3. HMAs created from other HAs will not have acres in the HA columns.
4. % of AML: If estimated population is above High AML, this value is the estimated population divided by the High AML (as a percentage of High AML). If estimated population is below Low AML, this value is the estimated population divided by the Low AML (as a percentage of Low AML). "Within AML" means that the estimate is between Low AML and High AML.

HERD AREAS (HAs) - AREAS NOT MANAGED FOR WILD HORSES AND BURROS

		HERD AREA				
HERD AREA NAME	Herd Code	BLM Acres	Total Acres	Estimated Horse Pop	Estimated Burro Pop	Last Gather Mo/Year (5)
ALKALI SPRING CREEK	WY0020	2,523	5,182	0	0	
ARAPAHO CREEK	WY0034	168,560	185,718	0	0	
BOLTEN	WY0025	61,702	145,395	0	0	
CARTER LEASE	WY0017	122,672	295,144	0	0	
CHECKERBOARD SOUTH	WY0040	324,284	681,902	0	0	
CONTINENTAL PEAK (into WY0002)	WY0043	740,356	791,721	0	0	
CUMBERLAND	WY0015	240,168	420,115	0	0	Apr-90
CYCLONE RIM (into WY0035, WY0033, & WY0031)	WY0010	214,775	229,110	0	0	Oct-01
DEER CREEK	WY0024	6,471	61,248	0	0	
DESERT (original name South Desert/Figure Four)	WY0004	151,828	159,902	0	0	Nov-01
DOTY MOUNTAIN/CHEROKEE	WY0032	243,306	449,226	0	0	
EAST BEAVER	WY0030	31,373	37,614	0	0	
FLAT TOP	WY0045	0	0	0	0	

FOSTER GULCH/DRY CREEK	WY0023	110,865	117,430	0	0	
GOLD CREEK	WY0014	29,684	39,560	0	0	
GRANGER LEASE (original name South Granger)	WY0005	170,767	369,014	0	0	Apr-86
LA BARGE	WY0006	132,427	153,561	0	0	Jul-88
LANDER (into WY0026, WY0027, WY0028, WY0029)	WY0007	351,917	416,968	0	0	Oct-03
NORTH GRANGER	WY0018	131,796	228,292	0	0	
NORTH SHOSHONE	WY0019	20,332	24,777	0	0	Jul-80
ROCK SPRINGS (into WY0009, WY0003, WY0002, & WY0001)	WY0038	876,973	1,916,241	0	0	
SAND CREEK EAST (in WY0009)	WY0042	241,866	256,762	0	0	
SAND CREEK WEST (in WY0009)	WY0044	316,329	330,575	-- 0	0	
SAND DRAW	WY0021	13,751	15,308	0	0	
SEVEN LAKES	WY0008	0	0	0	0	Oct-03
SLATE CREEK	WY0016	173,148	205,460	0	0	
TRIANGLE	WY0013	294,331	333,729	0	0	
ZIMMERMAN SPRINGS	WY0022	11,524	12,284	0	0	
OUTSIDE OF HERD AREAS	WY000Z			0	0	Sep-09
TOTAL		5,183,728	7,882,238	0	0	
COPPER MOUNTAIN	WY0041	All horses claimed				

5. Gather Mo/Year is based on 10 or more animals removed during the fiscal year.

		HERD AREA		HERD MANAGEMENT AREA					
		BLM Acres	Total Acres	BLM Acres	Total Acres	Horse AML High End (1)	Estimated Horse Pop	Burro AML High End (1)	Estimated Burro Pop
WYOMING SUMMARY		7,301,975	10,344,424	3,633,879	4,768,682	3,725	3,771	0	0

WYOMING SUMMARY

# of HMAs where WH&B AML is Established:	16
# of HMAs where WH&B AML is Estimated:	0
# of HMAs at AML:	8
# of HMAs with Zero AML:	0
* Only BLM acres displayed/Managed by USFS.	0
** Only BLM acres displayed/Managed by BLM.	0
*** Only BLM acres displayed/Not managed.	0

WILD HORSE AND BURRO HERD AREAS AND HERD MANAGEMENT AREAS ADMINISTRATED BY BLM

as of March 1, 2014

SUMMARY OF BLM ACRES

BLM HMA ACRES	26,905,179
BLM HA ACRES	42,403,054

SUMMARY OF MANAGEMENT STATUS

	Total HMAs	Total HAs	HMAs at AML
ARIZONA	7	11	2
CALIFORNIA	21	38	8
COLORADO	4	8	2
IDAHO	6	9	1
MONTANA	1	7	0
NEVADA	85	159	13
NEW MEXICO	2	4	1
OREGON	18	38	11
UTAH	19	29	2
WYOMING	16	44	8
TOTAL	179	347	48

SUMMARY OF ANIMAL POPULATIONS

	Horse High End AML	Estimated Horse Pop	Burro High End AML	Estimated Burro Pop
BLM WH&B TOTAL	23,764	40,815	2,920	8,394

FY 2014 BLM WH&B POPULATION		49,209
BLM WH&B APPROPRIATE MANAGEMENT LEVEL		26,684
FY 2014 BLM EXCESS WH&B's		22,525

Battle Mountain District
Mount Lewis Field Office
50 Bastian Road
Battle Mountain, NV 89820

September 2013

Hickison Burro
Nuisance Drought Gather

Wild Burro Gather Plan

Hickison Burro
Nuisance Drought Gather Plan
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Photos on front cover:

Top: Burros located outside of the HMA near Key Area July 18, 2013.
Lower Left: Drought conditions and lack of forage observed during monitoring July 18, 2013.
Lower Right: Burros inside private land. Photo taken with remote trail camera, July 2013.

Hickison Burro
Wild Burro Nuisance Gather Plan

1.0 Introduction

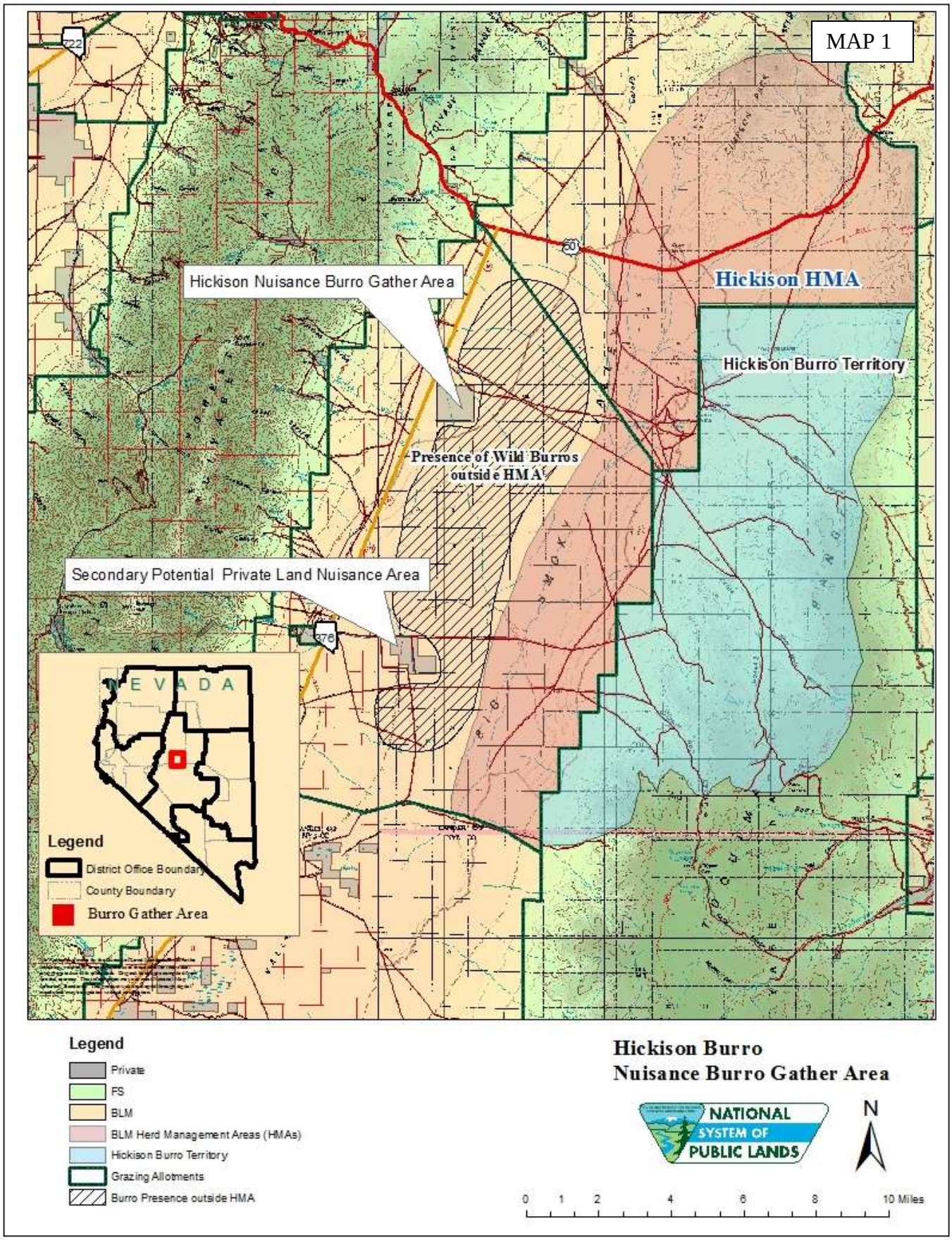
The Bureau of Land Management (BLM) Battle Mountain District, Mount Lewis Field Office (MLFO), plans to conduct a gather and removal of approximately 30 wild burros outside of the Hickison Herd Management Area (HMA). The purpose of the gather is to remove nuisance animals that have been causing property damage to private land outside of the HMA. The gather will be accomplished through the BLM's bait and water trapping contract and would take place on private land and public lands adjacent to private lands where burros have been encroaching. The gather and removal is in accordance with the Battle Mountain District Drought Management Environmental Assessment DOI-BLM-NV-B000-2012-0005-EA (Drought EA), dated June 22, 2012. A Determination of National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) Adequacy (DNA) Drought EA has been completed for this project (DOI-BLM-NV-B010-2013-0067-DNA). The Final Drought EA and associated documents can be viewed at http://www.blm.gov/pgdata/etc/medialib/blm/nv/field_offices/battle_mountain_field/blm_information/nepa/battle_mountain_district.Par.40278.File.dat/BMD_FINAL_Drought_EA.pdf

The gather area is located approximately 3-5 miles west of the Hickison HMA in Lander County Nevada, southeast of Austin, Nevada. It is possible that the gather area could also include the northern portion of Nye County. The Hickison HMA is administered by the MLFO in conjunction with the associated and Hickison Burro Territory (HBT) administered by the U.S. Forest Service (USFS) Humboldt-Toiyabe National Forest. The gather area and HMA/HBT are shown on Map 1.

2.0 Background

Gather and/or removal activities have not occurred within either the Hickison HMA or Territory since passage of the Wild Free Roaming Horses and Burros Act of 1971. The current population for the combined area is 112 burros based on a direct count made during a helicopter inventory conducted November 2012. The Hickison HMA and Burro Territory Complex cover an area approximately 74,000 acres in size, with approximately 18,000 acres north of U.S. Highway 50 and inaccessible to burros due to highway right-of-way fences. The HMA and Territory are managed for wild burros only.

The Final Multiple Use Decision (FMUD) for the Kingston and Simpson Park Allotments issued in 2005 established the Appropriate Management Level (AML) for the Hickison HMA as 16-45 for 5 months of the year on the portion administered by the BLM. The Humboldt-Toiyabe National Forest is planning to finalize the AML for the Burro Territory portion of the area (and the remaining 7 months of the year) within the next year; however no final AML has been established for that area at this time. The Hickison HMA AML was established for 5 months of the year to take into account that according to inventory records available at the time, burros spent approximately 40% of their time on BLM and 60% of their time on USFS administered lands.


MAP 1
Hickison Nuisance Burro Gather Area
Hickison HMA
Hickison Burro Territory
Presence of Wild Burros outside HMA
Secondary Potential Private Land Nuisance Area
NEVADA
Legend
District Office Boundary
County Boundary
Burro Gather Area
Legend
Private
FS
BLM
BLM Herd Management Areas (HMAs)
Hickison Burro Territory
Grazing Allotments
Burro Presence outside HMA
Hickison Burro
Nuisance Burro Gather Area
NATIONAL SYSTEM OF PUBLIC LANDS
N
0 1 2 4 6 8 10 Miles

For several years, the burros have been documented expanding beyond the HMA and Territory boundaries to the east, south and west. This has been the result of a continuing increase in population size, loss of waters within the HMA/HBT, and drought conditions. For approximately three years, burros have been expanding west outside of the HMA to private land. The burros are trailing around the privately owned, fenced hay fields, taking advantage of irrigated grass and alfalfa accessible through the fence. In September 2012, burros began entering the private property on a regular basis by pushing over fences, or going through or under the fences. Considerable damage was done to fences and to the irrigated crops.

In April 2013, the burros again began encroaching into the irrigated hay fields. The BLM and land owner documented multiple occasions of burros entering the fields over the next four months, causing damage to fences each time they entered or exited. Trail cameras were mounted along the fence line to document burro presence along the fence and within the fields. A letter received by the BLM June 17, 2013 by the landowners formally requested the BLM and USFS to conduct gathers to resolve the problem.

3.0. Wild Burro Gather Rationale

Based on review of the monitoring data and documentation of burro caused damage to private land fences and crops, it has been determined that approximately 30 burros need to be removed from the area to prevent further private property damage and potential injury to burros. The BLM considered other options such as relocating the burros back into the Hickison HMA or HBT. Due to the current overpopulation, extreme drought conditions, lack of resources and existing impacts caused by an overpopulation of burros in the HBT, it was eliminated as a viable option. The likelihood of burros leaving the overcrowded HMA/HBT and returning to the irrigated fields is too high to justify relocation, and the nuisance animals will be removed from the area. Refer to Appendix B for additional information regarding drought conditions and monitoring within and outside of the boundaries of the Hickison HMA.

Burros have been documented moving outside of the HMA and HBT boundaries for several years as the population continues to increase, and as drought conditions have worsened through 2012 and 2013. Widespread drought conditions in 2012 and 2013 have reduced the already limited forage and water resources in the HMA and HBT, and burros are substantially expanding outside the areas designated for their use. Since September 2012, burros have been encroaching onto private property located outside of the HMA to access irrigated grass and alfalfa hay. Extensive damage to fences and crops occurred due to repeated intrusions by up to 30 burros. The damage resumed in April 2013 when burros again began entering the private land to access forage. The land owner has requested that the BLM remove the burros that habitually encroach onto their private land as soon as possible.

Burros are going through, under and over the fences to gain access to the privately owned, irrigated fields. Once humans approach, they typically scatter and run out of the private property through the fences, causing further damage to the fences. In doing so, the burros are at risk of serious injury each time they go through the fences. Injury could include minor scratches or serious injury and death. Barbed wire could tangle around burro legs or other parts of the body, causing serious injury that could lead to eventual suffering or death. Running burros could become impaled on steel fence posts and suffer terribly.

Damage to private fences and crops has been documented since September 2012. The fences have been broken in literally hundreds of locations, with some areas broken and fixed multiple times. The fence, once fixed, is sound and not lacking in structural integrity. However, the burros continue to push on, through and under the fence to access grass and alfalfa that can be reached at the edges of the irrigation pivots. Through the constant pressure, eventually sections of the fence become compromised enough that the burros are able to go over, through or under the fence to enter the irrigated fields and graze on the crops. The following photos provide an overview of the issues.

North side of property, looking from private property to public lands. Fence has been pushed up from burros trying to reach the irrigated alfalfa. Heavy use of the alfalfa has occurred where it is accessible.

Private property fence on the eastern property boundary. Fence repaired in multiple location and lower wires are loose. June 2013, taken from public land looking into private land.

June, 2013, burros located inside private property, as documented with remote trail camera located on the eastern side of the property.

Private property fence at the south east corner where fence has been broken multiple times. Note the burro droppings inside the private land. June 2013, east side of private property, taken from public land looking into private land.

Bent fence post on private property fence bordering a hay pivot. June 2013, south side of private property. Photo taken from public land looking into private land.

Burros trailing along the outside of the private property. Photo taken in May, 2013 with a remote trail camera located on the northwest corner of the property.

Burro tracks and droppings documented in June 2013, inside the private property, at the irrigated hay pivot.

Private property fence east boundary. These fence locations are broken in multiple locations. June 2013, Photos taken from public land looking into private land.

The 1971 Wild and Free Roaming Horses and Burros Act (WFRHBA), and Code of Federal Regulations (CFRs), require the BLM to remove wild horses and burros from private land at the request of the land owner. Burro entry onto private land and damage to fences and crops in this area has been documented since September 2012. To delay a gather would not be consistent with existing law or policy. Removal of the burros is necessary to obviate further property damage and financial loss to the land owners and potential injury to burros as they continue to crawl over, under and through fences entering the fields, or run through fences when spooked and exit the fields.

Widespread drought conditions in 2012 and 2013 have impacted the availability of forage and water available to wildlife, wild horses and burros, and livestock throughout Nevada. Lack of forage, water and overpopulation of wild burros throughout the Hickison HMA and Burro HBT have contributed to burros leaving the HMA, using vegetation and water sources outside of the HMA boundaries and encroaching onto private land to access forage.

In June of 2012, the Battle Mountain District issued the Battle Mountain District (BMD) Drought Management Environmental Assessment (EA; DOI-BLM-NV-B000-2012-0005-EA), further referred to as the Drought EA, and the BMD Drought Detection and Monitoring Plan (DDMP). The Drought EA addressed potential environmental consequences associated with livestock and wild horse and burro management actions carried out during drought. The Final Drought EA may be accessed at this location: http://www.blm.gov/pgdata/etc/medialib/blm/nv/field_offices/battle_mountain_field/blm_information/nepa/battle_mountain_district.Par.40278.File.dat/BMD_FINAL_Drought_EA.pdf

Burro inside the private land. Photo taken in June, 2013 with a remote trail camera located on the eastern boundary of the private property.

The Drought EA and associated DDMP established clearly defined drought indicators and Drought Response Triggers (Triggers) that when met or exceeded could prompt the implementation of one or a combination of management actions, or Drought Response Actions (DRA). The Drought EA analyzed a range of management alternatives, or DRAs, that would be implemented to mitigate the effects of drought and to address emergency situations.

Triggers were placed into two categories: water and forage. Water would be classified as “available” or “unavailable” with clear definitions of each. The forage category was further broken down into triggers associated with utilization and stubble height, livestock/wild horse and burro distribution, and plant production and/or drought stress.

The U.S. Drought Monitor shows the Hickison HMA area experiencing Extreme Drought conditions at this time. Ongoing drought in Nevada through 2012 and 2013 has reduced forage and water sources used by wild horses and burros. In the Hickison HMA, forage production is inherently low due to the

plant communities supported there, and low average annual precipitation levels. Additionally, waters are limited. Since 2009, two wells located on the USFS Burro Territory have been non-operational due to theft of the solar panels. They have not yet been replaced, and waters are limited to lacking throughout much of the HMA/HBT, and even more so under drought conditions. Another well located outside of the HMA receives some use by burros in that area.

Sustained drought conditions have resulted in severely reduced forage production and degraded conditions within the valley bottom, and foothills. Drought conditions observed throughout the Kingston and Simpson Park Allotments and Hickison HMA are consistent with extreme drought rating designated by the U.S. Drought Monitor for this area. Two consecutive years of drought is impacting the health and productivity of forb, grass and shrub species. Monitoring reveals that Drought Response Triggers specified in the Drought EA have been met and/or exceeded. Indicators of drought stress are prevalent throughout the area. There is an extensive absence of vegetative understory, and the typically drought tolerant shrubs are losing vigor and some are becoming senescent due to drought stress. Of the vegetation that is present, production is substantially reduced or absent with growth of grasses or forbs practically non-existent. Existing vegetation reflects reduced shoot and leaf growth, reduced seed head development and vigor, and plant death.

The areas experiencing severe/extreme drought conditions will not likely be capable of recovering this growing season even with abundant late season precipitation due to the lack of plant available moisture which has forced plants into completing their life cycle prematurely. Plants observed have surpassed their permanent wilting point due to severe water stress which limits a plants ability to resume growing.

Refer to Appendix B, Monitoring and Climate Summary for more information.

4.0. Hickison Burro Nuisance Drought Gather Plan

The Hickison Burro gather will be conducted through bait/water trapping through use of a bait/water contract, and would begin after September 6, 2013, and continue until either the estimated 30 burros were successfully gathered, or until it is reasoned that most or all of the problem animals have been gathered. A special on-site burro adoption may be planned once the burros have been gathered. The bait trapping operation could last several weeks or longer depending on the nature of the burros to enter the traps to access bait or water. The gather

Burros within the privately owned, irrigated hay fields. Photo captured with remote game camera, June, 2013.

would be completed in accordance with this Gather Plan and Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs; Appendix A), and BLM's Comprehensive Animal Welfare Policy Instruction Memorandum (IM). The BLM would be responsible for contractor compliance to national contract specifications including SOPs.

Bait/water trap corrals would be placed on private lands where burros have been encroaching, and on adjacent public lands in areas with the highest probability of success. Multiple gather sites (traps) could be used to gather wild burros from outside of the HMA boundaries. The BLM would make every effort to place gather sites in previously disturbed areas. A cultural resource inventory would be completed prior to using gather sites. No gather sites would be set up near greater sage-grouse leks, known populations of Sensitive Species; or in riparian areas, cultural resource sites, Wilderness Study Areas (WSAs) or congressionally designated Wilderness Areas. All gather and handling activities (including gather site selections) would be conducted in accordance with SOPs in Appendix A.

The primary goal for the gather is to remove wild burros causing damage to private property and crops located outside of the HMA boundaries. Once gathered, no animals would be released. Hair samples would be collected from all adult burros, (and young burros if possible) to complete genetics analysis.

The gathered burros would be transported to Battle Mountain District Facilities. The burros would remain in the care of Battle Mountain District staff, be examined by a veterinarian, vaccinated and dewormed, as well as receive the BLM freezemark. An adoption event would be planned to place burros in caring homes. The event would be advertised and qualified persons able to adopt one or more of the burros through a competitive bid or lottery system. The dates and location of the adoption will be determined at a later time. Contact the Mount Lewis Field Office and the Hickison Burro Gather website for more information. Burros are typically easily gentled, regardless of age, and often used for packing, guard animals or companion animals. They are able to subsist on lower quality feed, and will readily consume brush in addition to grass.

It is highly unlikely that any burros would be injured or need to be euthanized during the bait trapping operation. However, any old, sick or lame burros unable to maintain an acceptable body condition (greater than or equal to a Henneke body condition score (BCS) of 3 or with serious physical defects such as club feet, severe limb deformities, or sway back would be humanely euthanized as an act of mercy. Decisions to humanely euthanize animals in field situations would be made in conformance with BLM policy (Washington Office Instruction Memorandum 2009-041). Refer to: http://www.blm.gov/wo/st/en/info/regulations/Instruction_Memos_and_Bulletins/national_instruction/2009/IM_2009-041.html

Temporary Holding Facilities

If deemed appropriate, the contractor may construct a set of holding corrals to hold captured burros until transport to BLM facilities, which would likely be located on private land in the vicinity of the trap corrals. Wild burros gathered would be transported from the gather corrals (trap sites) to a temporary holding corral in goose-neck trailers. At the temporary holding corrals wild burros would be separated into pens holding either adult Jacks or adult Jennies with foals. The burros would be fed hay and water while in the holding facility.

Transport, Short Term Holding, and Adoption (or Sale) Preparation

Burros not adopted at Battle Mountain District Facilities may be transported to the BLMs Wild Horse and Burro Corrals at Litchfield, California or other designated BLM facility. Wild burros would be transported from to the designated BLM short-term holding corral facility(s) in straight deck semi-trailers or goose-neck stock trailers.

Vehicles would be inspected by the BLM Contracting Officer's Representative (COR) or Project Inspector (PI) prior to use to ensure wild burro safety. Wild burros would be segregated by age and sex and loaded into separate compartments. Jennies may be shipped with foals. Transportation of recently captured wild burros is limited to a maximum of 8 hours.

Upon arrival at the short term holding facility, recently captured wild burros would be off-loaded by compartment and placed in holding pens where they are fed hay and given water. Most wild burros begin to eat and drink immediately and adjust rapidly to their new situation. At the short-term holding facility, a veterinarian examines the animals and provides recommendations to the BLM regarding care, treatment, and if necessary, euthanasia.

At short-term corral facilities, a minimum of 700 square feet is provided per animal. Mortality at short-term holding facilities averages approximately 5% per year (GAO-09-77, Page 51), and includes animals euthanized due to a pre-existing condition; animals in extremely poor condition; animals that are injured and would not recover; animals which are unable to transition to feed; and animals which are seriously injured or accidentally die during sorting, handling, or preparation.

Euthanasia

While humane euthanasia of healthy wild horses and burros for which there is no adoption demand is required under the WFRHBA, Congress prohibited the use of appropriated funds for this purpose between 1987 and 2004 and again in in 2011 and is presently in effect. It is unknown if a similar limitation will be placed on the use of Fiscal Year 2014 appropriated funds.

The Authorized Office (or designee) will make decisions regarding euthanasia, in accordance with BLM policy as expressed in Washington Office Instructional Memorandum No. 2009-041. A veterinarian may be called to make a diagnosis and final determination. Euthanasia shall be done by the most humane method available. Authority for humane euthanasia of wild horses or burros is provided by the Wild Free-Roaming Horses and Burros Act of 1971, Section 3(b)(2)(A), 43 CFR 4730.1, BLM Manual 4730 - Euthanasia of Wild horses and Burros and Disposal of Remains. The following are excerpted from IM 2009-41:

> *A Bureau of Land Management (BLM) authorized officer may authorize the euthanasia of a wild horse or burro in field situations (includes free-roaming horses and burros encountered during gather operations) as well as short- and long-term wild horse and Burro holding facilities with any of the following conditions:*
>
> *(1) Displays a hopeless prognosis for life;*

(2) suffers from a chronic or incurable disease, injury or serious physical defect; (includes severe tooth loss or wear, severe club feet, and other severe acquired or congenital abnormalities)
(3) would require continuous treatment for the relief of pain and suffering in a domestic setting;
(4) is incapable of maintaining a Henneke body condition score greater than two, in its present environment;
(5) has an acute or chronic injury, physical defect or lameness that would not allow the animal to live and interact with other horses or burros , keep up with its peers or exhibit behaviors which may be considered essential for an acceptable quality of life constantly or for the foreseeable future;
(6) suffers an acute or chronic infectious disease where State or Federal animal health officials order the humane destruction of the animal as a disease control measure.

There are three circumstances where the authority for euthanasia would be applied in a field situation:

(A) If an animal suffers from a condition as described in 1-6 above that causes acute pain or suffering and immediate euthanasia would be an act of mercy, the authorized officer has the authority and the obligation to promptly euthanize the animal. If the animal is euthanized during a gather operation, the authorized officer will describe the animal's condition and report the action using the gather report in the comment section that summarizes gather operations (See attachment 1). If the euthanasia is performed during routine monitoring, the Field Manager will be notified of the incident as soon as practical after returning from the field.

(B) Older wild horses and burros encountered during gather operations should be released if, in the opinion of the authorized officer, the criteria described in 1-6 above for euthanasia do not apply, but the animals would not tolerate the stress of transportation, adoption preparation, or holding and may survive if returned to the range. This may include older animals with significant tooth wear or tooth loss that have a Henneke body condition score greater than two. However, if the authorized officer has inspected the animal's teeth and feels the animal's quality of life will suffer and include health problems due to dental abnormalities, significant tooth wear or tooth loss; the animal should be euthanized as an act of mercy.

(C) If an animal suffers from any of the conditions listed in 1-6 above, but is not in acute pain, the authorized officer has the authority to euthanize the animal in a humane manner. The authorized officer will prepare a written statement documenting the action taken, and notify the Field Manager and State Office WH&B (WH&B) Program Lead. If available, consultation and advice from a veterinarian is recommended, especially where significant numbers of wild horses or burros are involved.

5.0. Special Stipulations

1) Private landowners would be contacted and authorization obtained prior to setting up gather corrals on private land. Wherever possible, gather corrals would be constructed in such a manner as to not block vehicular access on existing roads.

2) Gather corrals would be constructed so that no riparian vegetation is contained within them. No vehicles would be operated on riparian vegetation or on saturated soils associated with riparian/wetland areas.

3) Standard operating procedures in the site establishment and construction of gather corrals will avoid adverse impacts from gather corrals, construction, or operation to wildlife species, including threatened, endangered, or sensitive species.

4) Archeological clearance by a BLM archaeologist or District Archeology Technician of gather corrals, holding corrals, and areas of potential effects would occur prior to construction of gather corrals and holding corrals. If cultural resources were encountered, those locations would not be utilized unless they could be modified to avoid impacts.

7.0. Public Involvement

July, 2013. Burros inside private fields as documented with remote trail camera.

The public has expressed interest in being involved with this bait/water trap gather with the understanding that humans cannot be present during trapping operations due to the nature of this type of a gather (if people are near, the burros would not enter the trap corrals). In order to keep the public informed and allow reasonable access to the gather operations, the BMDO will schedule site visits by appointment to view the bait/water trap corrals, and ask questions. Throughout the trapping activities, the BLM would attempt to provide opportunities for the public to be present when burros have been captured and view them in the trap and/or holding corrals and when animals are being loaded and transported to Battle Mountain District or other Wild Horse and Burro Facilities.

It is likely that burros would be trapped at a frequency of every few days or less and that most of the capture events would occur at night. The BMDO will make reasonable efforts to allow for public viewing of the captured burros within the limitations and fluid nature of bait/water trapping. Additionally, the BLM or USFS Project Inspector and/or Contracting Officer's Representative will take digital photographs of the burros in the pens each day a capture occurs as well as when they are in the holding corrals and during loading to facilities and post them on Flickr on a daily basis (within staff

availability), and report the daily capture numbers, update on animal health or other notable information on the BMDO 2013 Summer Gather website.

6.0. Continued Monitoring

The BLM would continue to conduct the necessary monitoring to periodically evaluate the effects of drought in the Hickison HMA and Burro Territory. While drought conditions persist, BMD staff will continue to collect climate, water, forage, animal distribution, plant production and drought stress and the body condition of wild burros as defined by the Drought EA and DDMP.

Once USFS has established an AML for the Burro Territory, BLM and USFS will complete an EA to evaluate removal of excess burros and achievement of the AML within the combined HMA/HBT area. This EA will be prepared with involvement of the interested public.

Appendix A: Standard Operating Procedures

Gathers would be conducted by utilizing contractors from the National Wild Horse and Burro Bait/Water Trapping Contract, or BLM personnel. The following procedures for gathering and handling wild burros would apply whether a contractor or BLM personnel conduct a gather.

Prior to any gathering operation, the BLM will provide for a pre-capture evaluation of existing conditions in the gather area(s). The evaluation will include animal conditions, prevailing temperatures, drought conditions, soil conditions, road conditions, and a topographic map with wilderness boundaries, the location of fences, other physical barriers, and acceptable trap locations in relation to animal distribution.

Gather corrals and temporary holding sites will be located to reduce the likelihood of injury and stress to the animals, and to minimize potential damage to the natural resources of the area. These sites would be located on or near existing roads.

This Gather Plan applies only to bait/water trapping. The following procedures and stipulations apply to bait/water trapping gathers and will be followed to ensure the welfare, safety, and humane treatment of wild burros in accordance with the provisions of 43 CFR 4700.

1. TRAPPING AND ANIMAL CARE

The primary concern of the contractor is the safety of all personnel involved and humane handling of all wild burros captured:

a. Some trap sites will require a staging area as determined by the COR/PI.

b. All trap and staging areas locations must be approved by the Contracting Officer's Representative (COR) and/or the Project Inspector (PI) prior to construction. The Contractor may also be required to change or move trap locations as determined by the COR/PI. All traps and staging facilities not located on public land must have prior written approval of the landowner.

c. The capture attempts may be accomplished by utilizing bait (feed, mineral supplement or water) or sexual attractants (mares in heat) to lure wild horses and burros into a temporary trap. All capture attempts shall incorporate the following:

    1. All feed bait ingredients, and the formula in that bait will be given to the COR/PI one full week prior to using in the trap.

    2. When using water as the bait, other water sources shall not be cut off in the bait area. If the government determines that cutting off other water sources is the best action to take under this contract, elimination of other water sources shall not last longer than 48 continuous hours.

d. All traps, wings, and staging facilities shall be constructed, maintained and operated to handle the wild burros in a safe and humane manner and be in accordance with the following:

1. Darting of wild burros will not be allowed.

2. Traps and staging facilities shall be constructed of portable panels or equal material, the top of which shall not be less than 72 inches high for horses and 60 inches for burros, and the bottom rail of which shall not be more than 12 inches from ground level. All traps and staging facilities shall be flowing design without corners. All material used will be flush at the top and bottom, no protrusions, sharp areas.

3. No barbed wire material shall be used in the construction of any traps.

4. All loading alleys shall be a minimum of 6 feet high for horses and 5 feet high for burros and shall be fully covered on the sides with, tarps, plywood, etc.

5. All crowding pens including the gates leading to the alleyways shall be covered with a material which serves as a visual barrier,(plywood, burlap, plastic snow fence, tarps etc.) and shall be covered a minimum of 1 foot to 5 feet above ground level for burros and 2 feet to 6 feet for horses. Perimeter panels on the staging corrals shall be covered to a minimum height of 5 feet for burros and 6 feet for horses.

6. Self-latching gates will be used on all pens and alleyways for the movement and handling of wild burros.

7. No modification of existing fences will be made without authorization from the COR/PI. The Contractor shall be responsible for restoration of any fence modification which he has made.

8. Wild burros trapped at trap sites may need to be sorted into small sorting pens determined by age or sex in order to safely transport them to a BLM preparation facility or a staging area.

9. Sick and injured burros, and strays will be separated as needed. Segregation will be at the discretion of the COR.

10. Wild burros will not be held in the trap for more than 24 hours.

11. A staging area will be required away from the trap site for any wild burros that are being held for more than 24 hours.

12. The contractor shall assure that wet mares/jennies and their foal shall not be separated.

13. Finger gates may be constructed of materials such as, juniper poles, pipe, etc., only with the prior approval and direction of the COR. Finger gates shall not be constructed of materials such as "T" posts, sharpened willows, etc. that may be injurious to wild burros.

14. All trigger and/or trip gate devices must be approved by the COR prior to capture of wild burros.

15. Traps shall be checked a minimum of once every 24 hours when traps are "set" to capture wild burros.

16. Contractor will report any injuries that resulted from trapping operations as well as pre-existing injuries to the COR and BLM preparation facility.

17. The COR/PI may assist with the handling of wild burros.

e. At the discretion of the COR/PI the Contractor may be required to delay shipment of animals until the COR/PI inspects the wild burros at the trap site prior to transporting them to the BLM preparation facility.

2. STAGING AREA AND ANIMAL CARE

The staging area will only be used when approved by the COR.

a. Sorting pens shall be of sufficient size to minimize (*minimal 100 square feet per adult horse and or burro with only having a maximum of 25 wild horses or burros being held at any other time*), to the extent possible, injury due to fighting and trampling as well as to allow wild burros to move easily and have adequate access to water and feed.

b. All pens will be capable of expansion on request of the COR. Alternate pens, within the staging facility shall be furnished by the Contractor to separate mares or Jennies with small foals, sick and injured wild horses and burros, and estrays from the other wild horses and burros.

c. The Contractor shall provide wild burros held in the staging area with a supply of fresh clean water at a minimum rate of 10 gallons per animal per day.

d. Wild burros approved to be held by the COR will be provided good quality hay at the rate of not less than two pounds of hay per 100 pounds of estimated body weight per day. If the task order notes that weed free hay is to be used for this bait trap gather the contractor will provide certified weed free hay in the amounts stated above. The contractor will have to have documentation that the hay is certified weed free.

e. It is the responsibility of the Contractor to provide security to prevent loss, injury or death of captured wild burros until delivery to final destination. Animals lost from traps shall not be included in payment schedule.

f. It is the responsibility of the Contractor to provide for the safety of the wild burros and personnel working at the trap locations and staging area.

g. The Contractor shall restrain sick or injured wild burros if treatment is necessary in consultation with the COR and/or veterinarian. The contractor in consultation with the COR will determine if

injured wild burros must be destroyed and provide for destruction of such wild burros in accordance with the BLM

h. Euthanasia policy. (Section J) The Contractor will have the ability to humanely euthanize wild burros in the field and to dispose of the carcasses in accordance with state and local laws.

i. Separate water troughs shall be provided for each pen where wild burros are being held. Water troughs shall be constructed of such material (e.g., rubber, plastic, fiberglass, galvanized metal with rolled edges, and rubber over metal) so as to avoid injury to the wild burros.

j. The use of solid covered panels or visual barriers in the alley ways keeps the animals from kicking thru the panels.

k. All gates and panels are covered with snow fence for the safety of wild burros.

l. Wild burros will be fed twice a day per a schedule determined by the COR/PI and will have water in every pen.

3. TRANSPORTATION AND ANIMAL CARE

1. Wild burros shall be transported to BLM preparation facilities within 24 hours after capture unless prior approval is granted by the COR/PI for unusual circumstances.

2. The Contractor shall schedule shipments of wild burros to arrive at BLM preparation facilities between 7:00 a.m. and 4:00 p.m. unless prior approval has been obtained by the COR. No shipments shall be scheduled to arrive at BLM preparation facilities on Sunday and Federal holidays; unless prior approval has been obtained by the COR.

3. Wild burros shall not be allowed to remain standing on gooseneck or semi-trailers while not in transport for a combined period of greater than three (3) hours.

4. Total drive time from the trap site or staging area to the BLM preparation facilities will not exceed 8 hours.

5. All motorized equipment employed in the transportation of captured wild burros shall be in compliance with appropriate State and Federal laws and regulations applicable to the humane transportation of wild burros.

6. All equipment used to transport wild burros will be inspected and accepted by the COR/PI prior to use to avoid any injury to wild horses and burros and shall be in good mechanical condition, of adequate rated capacity, and operated so as to ensure that captured wild burros are transported without undue risk.

7. No open stock trailers shall be allowed for transporting wild burros from trap site(s) or staging area to the BLM preparation facilities.

8. Sides or stock racks of all trailers used for transporting wild burros shall be a minimum height of 6 feet 6 inches from the floor. A minimum of one partition is required in each stock trailer.

9. The rear door(s) of the stock trailers must be capable of opening the full width of the trailer. All partitions and panels the inside of all trailers must be free of sharp edges or holes that could cause injury to the wild burros. The material facing the inside of all trailers must be strong enough so that the wild burros cannot push their hooves through the side.

10. All surfaces of the stock trailers shall be cleaned and a disinfectant used to eliminate the possibility of disease transmittal from domesticated horses to wild horses and burros prior to being transported.

11. Floors of stock trailers and loading chutes shall be covered and maintained with anti-slip materials (mats, wood shavings, sand etc.) to prevent wild burros from slipping.

12. Wild burros to be loaded and transported in any size trailer shall be as directed by the COR and may include limitations on numbers according to age, sex, size, temperament and animal condition. The following minimum square feet per animal shall be allowed in all trailers

    1. 12.6 square feet per adult horse (1.8 linear foot in a 7 foot wide trailer)
    2. 8.0 square feet per adult burro (1.15 linear foot in a 7 foot wide trailer)
    3. 6.0 square feet per horse foal (0.85 linear foot in a 7 foot wide trailer)
    4. 4.0 square feet per burro foal (0.57 linear feet in a 7 foot wide trailer)

13. The COR shall consider the condition and size of the wild burros, weather conditions, distance to be transported, or other factors when planning for the movement of captured wild burros. The COR shall provide for any brand and/or inspection services required for the captured wild burros. If wild burros are to be transported over state lines the COR will be responsible work with the receiving state veterinarian to get permission to transport the wild burros without a health certificate or coggins test.

a. If the receiving state does not allow wild burros in their state without a current health certificate or coggins test the COR/PI will obtain them through a local veterinarian prior to shipment.

14. An electric prod, paddle or wild rag may be humanely used to work wild burros during sorting and loading operations.

15. Flagging will be used strategically so not to desensitize the animal(s).

16. When transporting wild horses, drivers shall check for downed animals.

17. The contractor will separate the animals in trailer compartments so animals do not pile up in the rear of the trailer during transport from trap site to staging area/BLM preparation facility. Separation of animals helps prevent animals from falling down and being trampled.

18. All sorting, loading or unloading wild burros will be performed during daylight hours unless supplemental light is provided in the area to facilitate visibility.

19. Provide a visual barrier on panels in the area where the loading is accomplished at the trap site and at the staging area to eliminate holes, gaps, or openings where animals can be injured.

20. The contractor may dig holes at the end of the loading alley so that trailer floor is at ground level to ease the loading of burros at the trap site

21. Hot shots should not be used routinely or excessively on wild burros. Use of hot shots should be limited to instances of trying to protect or preserve human or animal safety (such as with animals that are down and reluctant to get up on trailers and in chutes) or as a near final resort for animals that refuse to move or load.

22. Hotshots should never be applied to 3 areas: the head (defined as everything above the throatlatch), anus and genitals (this includes the vulva, penis, and scrotum as well as the anogenital area which includes the anal recess, underside of the tail and the perineum which is the area between the anus and the vulva)

23. Only unmodified, commercially available hotshots that use DC battery power may be used, batteries should be maintained fresh at all times to avoid the overuse of apparently ineffective devices

24. A hot shot should only be used after 3 other stimuli have failed to successfully encourage forward movement (other options include use of body position and movement, use of voice or whistle, use of a wild rag to flag an animal, use of a shaker paddle as a visual and auditory stimulus, tapping animal with flag or shaker paddle, use of plastic tarp or bag, and returning animal to the point of origin and starting over.

y. A hot shot should be used to shock an animal not more than 3 times on any single occasion.

z. A hot shot should only be used when a path of escape or movement away from the stimulus is available (animals should not be encouraged to “push-up” with or without a hotshot – this too often leads to trampling).

4. SAFETY AND COMMUNICATION

The BLM/FS reserves the right to remove from service immediately any contractor personnel or contractor furnished equipment which, in the opinion of the contracting officer or COR violate contract rules, are unsafe or otherwise unsatisfactory. In this event, the Contractor will be notified in writing to furnish replacement personnel or equipment within 48 hours of notification. All such replacements must be approved in advance of operation by the Contracting Officer or his/her representative

a. The Contractor shall have the means to communicate with the COR/PI and all contractor personnel engaged in the capture of wild burros utilizing a cell/satellite phone at all times during the trapping operations.

b. Contractor will contact the COR/PI prior to loading burros to be delivered to BLM preparation facility.

c. Contractor will contact BLM facility manager to schedule delivery and relay information of wild burros trapped (number of wild burros trapped, sex, approximate age, number of pairs, etc.)

d. Contractor will photo document all animals trapped in a digital image format and digital photos will be delivered to the COR.

e. Contractor will be required to provide State or National Rifle Association certification or equivalent (conceal carry, hunter safety, etc.) for firearm safety.

f. All accidents involving wild burros or people that occur during the performance of any task order shall be immediately reported to the COR/PI.

g. All domestic stock used for or around the bait trap or staging area will have current Coggins documentation and a health certificate. Trailers will be cleaned and have a disinfectant applied after any domestic horses have been hauled in it and before any WH&B's are loaded. This will help prevent transmission of disease into our populations at a BLM Preparation Facility.

5. PUBLIC AND MEDIA

Due to heightened public interest in wild horse and burro gathers, the BLM/Contractor may expect an increasing number of requests from the public and media to view the operation.

a. Due to this type of operation (luring wild horses and burros to bait) spectators and viewers will be prohibited as it will have impacts on the ability to capture wild horses and burros. Only essential personnel (COR/PI, veterinarian, contractor, contractor employees, etc.) will be allowed at the trap site during operations.

b. Public viewing of the wild burros trapped may be provided at the staging area and/or the BLM preparation facility by appointment.

c. The Contractor agrees that there shall be no release of information to the news media regarding the removal or remedial activities conducted under this contract.

d. All information will be released to the news media by the assigned government public affairs officer.

e. If the public or media interfere in any way with the trapping operation, such that the health and wellbeing of the crew, horses and burros is threatened, the trapping operation will be suspended until the situation is resolved.

f. Battle Mountain District plans to accommodate public viewing through an on-site public viewing opportunity prior to commencing the operation and periodic escorted public site visits to view burros during loading. The COR/Project Inspector will photograph burros in the trap and holding corrals and during transport and post to the BLM Nevada's website and Flickr.

6. CONTRACTOR FURNISHED PROPERTY

a. As specified herein, it is the contractor's responsibility to provide all necessary support equipment and vehicles, bait, hay water, water, troughs, for the wild burros and any other needed items, personnel, vehicles (which shall include good condition trucks and stock trailers to haul burros from the trap site to the staging area/BLM preparation facility).

b. If inclement weather or poor road conditions occur during trapping operations the contractor will need the necessary equipment to safely transport wild burros to a BLM preparation facility.

c. The Contractor must have adequate equipment and materials needed for safely bait trapping wild burros.

d. The Contractor must have adequate equipment and materials needed to safely hold burros in a staging area.

e. The Contractor shall have a cell phone and or satellite phone that is operational in the zone they are working.

f. The Contractor shall have a digital image camera or video camera.

g. The Contractor will be required to have a firearm adequate for euthanizing wild burros.

7. COR/PI RESPONSIBILITIES

a. In emergency situations, the COR/PI will implement procedures to protect animals as rehab is initiated, ie. Rationed feeding and watering at trap and or staging area.

b. The COR/PI will authorize the contractor to euthanize any wild burros as an act of mercy.

c. The COR/PI will ensure wild burros with pre-existing conditions are euthanized in the field according to BLM policy.

d. Prior to setting up a trap or staging area on public land, the BLM and/or Forest Service will conduct all necessary clearances (archaeological, T&E, etc.). All proposed sites must be inspected by a government archaeologist or equivalent. Once archaeological clearance has been obtained, the trap or staging area may be set up. Said clearances shall be arranged for by the COR/PI.

e. The COR/PI will provide the contractor with all pertinent information on the areas wild burros to be trapped.

f. The COR/PI will be responsible to establish the frequency of communicating with the contractor.

g. The COR/PI shall inspect trap operation prior to Contractor initiating trapping.

h. The Contractor shall make all efforts to allow the COR/PI to observe a minimum of at least 25% of the trapping activity.

i. The COR/PI is responsible to arrange for a brand inspector and/or veterinarian to inspect all wild burros prior to transporting to a BLM preparation facility when legally required.

j. The COR/PI will be responsible for the establishing a holding area for administering PZP, gelding of stallions, holding animals in poor condition until they are ready of shipment, holding for EIA testing, etc.

k. The COR/PI will ensure the trailers are cleaned and disinfected before WH&B's are transported. This will help prevent transmission of disease into our populations at a BLM Preparation Facility.

The following represents the BMDO procedures that will be followed throughout the gather activities by the COR and PI to ensure tracking of animals captured, sharing of the information with the public and posting of the information on the website for public interest:

a. When it becomes known by the contractor that burros have been captured in the trap corrals, the contractor will notify the COR as soon as practical.

b. The COR will contact the scheduled Project Inspector to inform him/her of the capture event.

c. The PI will coordinate with the contractor and will be on site to document animal condition, numbers and capture success prior to burros being moved to holding corrals or being loaded for transport to BLM Preparation facilities. The PI will ensure humane treatment of the animals, and ensure adequate hay and water is being provided daily.

d. The PI will complete a Daily Bait/Water Trap Summary, noting numbers of animals, foal/adult and sex. If needed, the PI will assist the contractor in separating Jacks from Jennies and their foals. The PI will photograph all animals in the trap corrals, during loading, transport and in the holding corrals to document health, characteristics, and numbers and to provide photos to share with the public on the internet.

e. The PI will submit the Daily Bait/Water Trapping Summary to the COR or IC and will make the photos available to the BMDO Public Affairs Officer for posting on the internet.

f. The COR or IC will complete any remaining information needed for posting on the internet and submit to the PAO for posting.

g. When animals are loaded for transport to BLM Preparation Facilities the COR/PI will be on site to document animal condition and numbers and complete the Shipping Manifest, and California

Shipping Waiver. The COR will arrange for a brand inspector to be present. Numbers and other notable information will be recorded on the Daily Bait/Water Trapping Summary for tracking and reporting on the internet.

July, 2013. Burro inside private fields as documented with remote trail camera.

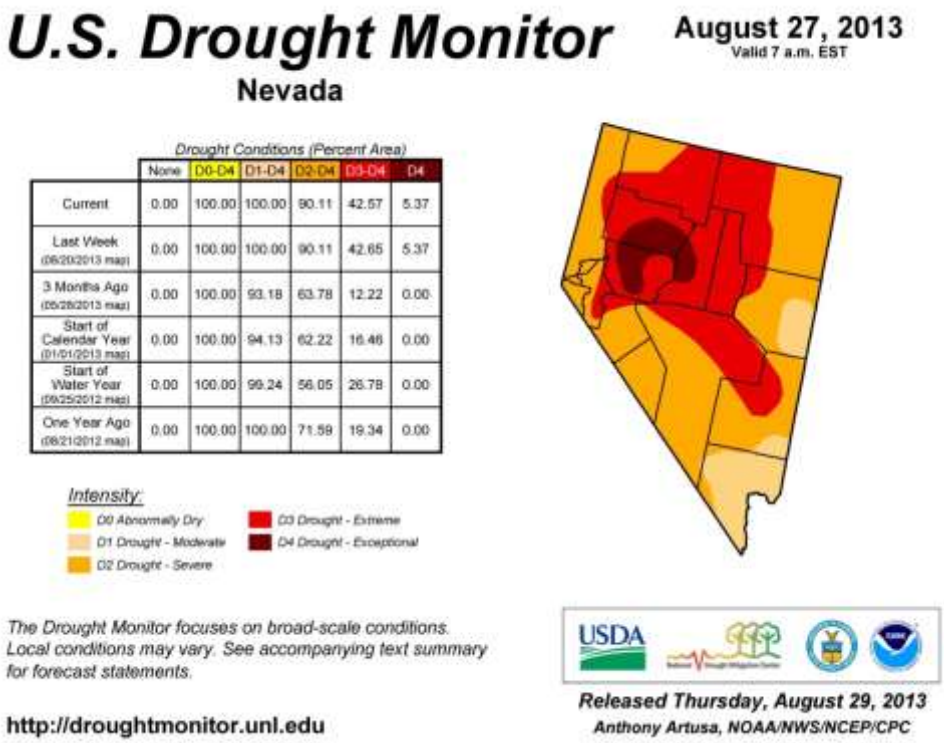
Appendix B: Monitoring and Climate Summary

1. Climate

As described in the Drought EA, the U.S. Drought Monitor (http://droughtmonitor.unl.edu/) was consulted to determine if weather conditions indicate drought and to identify affected areas. The Vegetation Drought Response Index (VegDRI) (http://vegdri.unl.edu/) was utilized to determine areas where vegetation conditions indicated drought afflicted areas and drought stress.

According to the U.S. Drought Monitor, August 27, 2013 the Hickison HMA and HBT are experiencing "Extreme" drought conditions, and are near "Exceptional", the highest rating given. The Vegetation Drought Response Index (VegDri) also shows the Hickison HMA area as being in moderate to severe drought as of August 26, 2013. Refer to Figures 1 and 2 below.

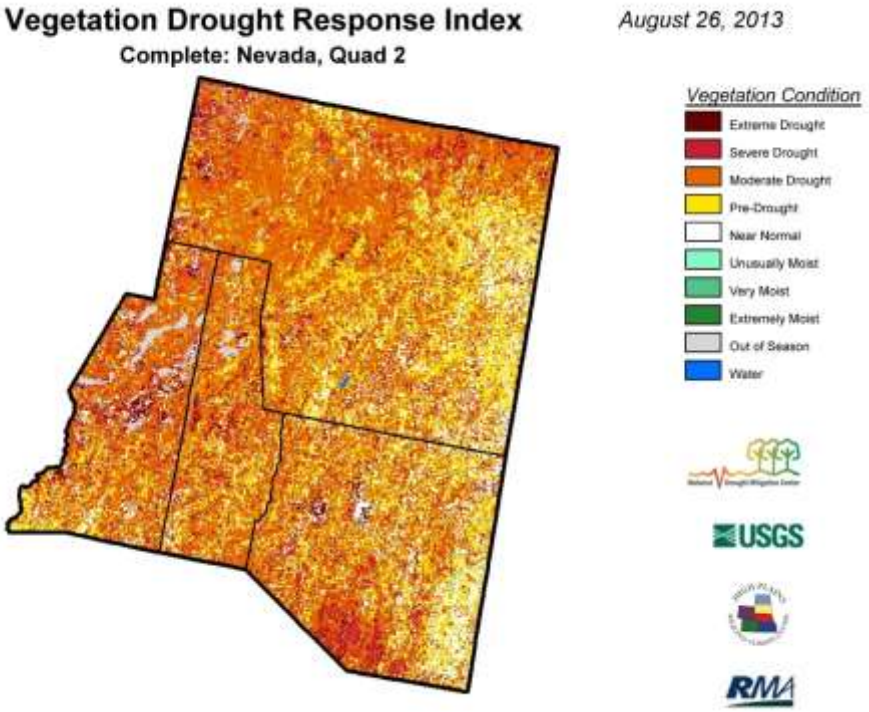
Figure 1. U.S. Drought Monitor for Nevada on August 27, 2012.



Drought Conditions (Percent Area)

	None	D0-D4	D1-D4	D2-D4	D3-D4	D4
Current	0.00	100.00	100.00	90.11	42.57	5.37
Last Week (08/20/2013 map)	0.00	100.00	100.00	90.11	42.65	5.37
3 Months Ago (05/28/2013 map)	0.00	100.00	93.18	63.78	12.22	0.00
Start of Calendar Year (01/01/2013 map)	0.00	100.00	94.13	62.22	16.46	0.00
Start of Water Year (09/25/2012 map)	0.00	100.00	99.24	56.05	26.78	0.00
One Year Ago (08/21/2012 map)	0.00	100.00	100.00	71.59	19.34	0.00

Figure 2. VegDRI map for northeastern Nevada counties, including Lander County.



2. Water

Water availability is considered a limiting factor in the Hickison HMA and Burro Territory. No perennial streams are present within the HMA or HBT. A primary water source for the burros is the Spencer Hot Springs, which is also heavily used by recreationalists. Other small springs and seeps exist on USFS. The USFS reports available water at Clipper Gap and Pete's spring. A solar well located outside of the HMA in the southern portion of the Kingston Allotment is currently providing water to the burros; however monitoring of the area does not indicate heavy use of the source. Since 2009, two wells on the Burro Territory have been nonoperational with the theft of the solar panels, which have not been replaced. With the drought conditions experienced in 2012 and 2013, waters are very limited, and many burros have moved out of the HMA and HBT boundaries to the east, west and south.

3. Vegetation

Annual precipitation in the Hickison area is relatively low, averaging 5-8" annually on the valley bottoms, and 8-10" in the higher elevation USFS HBT. The following table reflects the dominant ecological sites their dominant vegetation, and expected production of air dry vegetation (shrubs, forbs and grasses) during poor years, on sites at Potential Natural Community (PNC). Refer to the 28B Major Land Resource Area Ecological Site Descriptions for more information (USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service https://esis.sc.egov.usda.gov).

Table 1. Common Ecological Sites within the Hickison HMA and surrounding area.

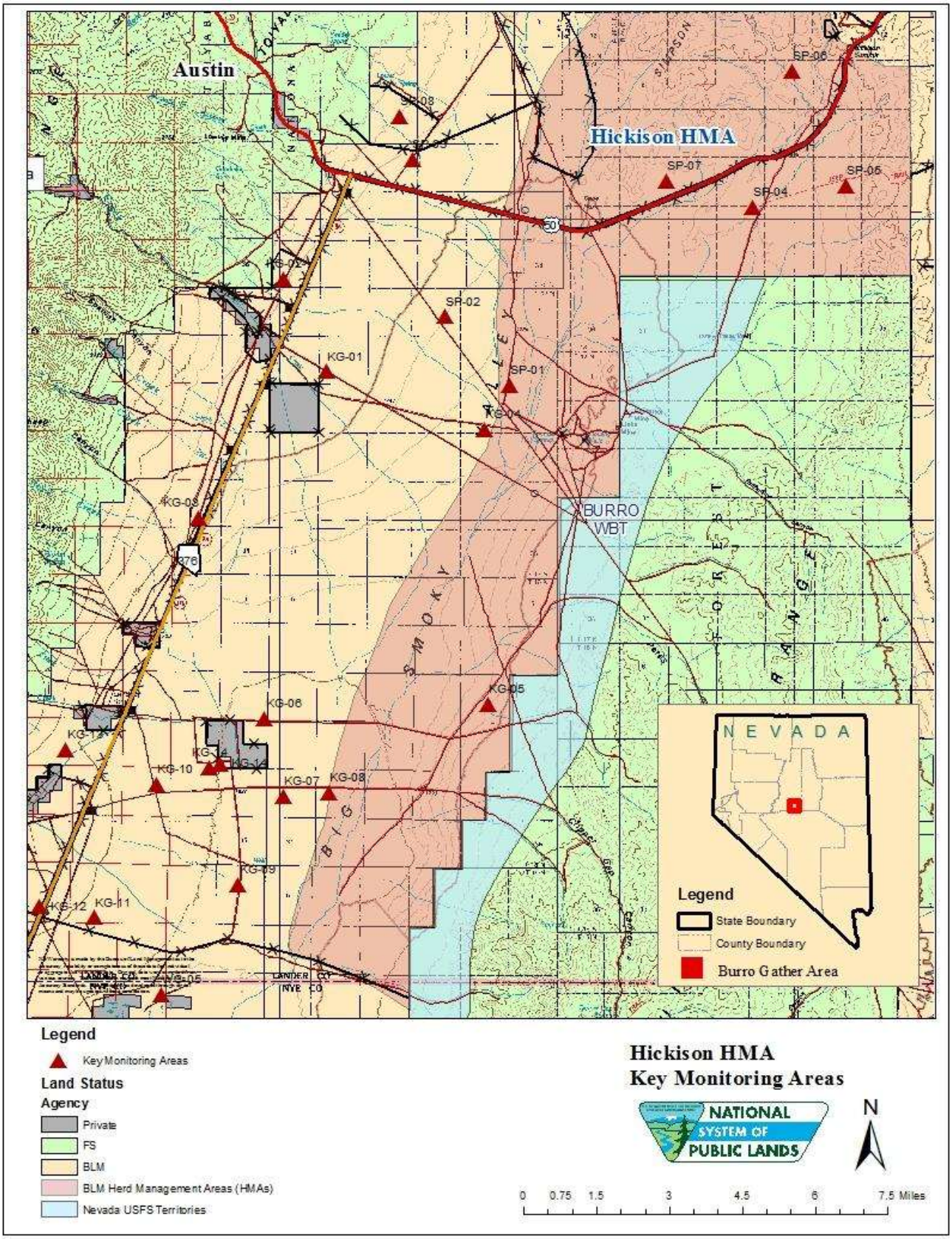
Ecological Site Name	Ecol. Site Number	Dominant Vegetation and % grass/forbs/shrubs at PNC	Production at PNC during below average years (dry weight #/acre)
Loamy 5-8" precipitation zone (pz)	29XY017NV	Shadscale saltbush - Bud sagebrush/Indian ricegrass (45/5/50)	200
Loamy 5-8" pz	24XY002NV	Shadscale saltbush - Bud sagebrush/Bottlebrush squireltail /Indian ricegrass (25/5/70)	300
Sodic Terrace 6-8" pz	24XY003NV	Shadscale saltbush - Black greasewood/Bottlebrush squireltail (10/5/85)	300
Dry Floodplain	24XY006NV	Basin big sagebrush/Great Basin wildrye (70/5/25)	600
Alkali Flat	28BY057NV	Silver buffalo berry - Black greasewood/Great Basin wildrye (45/5/50)	600
Droughty Loam 8-10" pz	28BY052NV	Wyoming big sagebrush- Spiny hopsage/Indian ricegrass (45/5/50)	450
Sodic Floodplain	24XY010NV	Iodinebush/Alcali sacaton (70/5/25)	150
Saline Bottom	24XY007NV	Black greasewood/Great Basin wildrye (70/5/25)	800

4. Drought Response Triggers and Monitoring Results

On July 18, 2013, 6 key areas within the Simpson Park Allotment, and 7 key areas within the Kingston Allotment were evaluated for drought conditions. Monitoring methodologies and focus is consistent with those described in the Battle Mountain District Drought Detection and Monitoring Plan (DDMP) and analyzed in the Drought EA.

The Drought EA and associated DDMP established clearly defined drought indicators and Drought Response Triggers (Triggers) that when met or exceeded could prompt the implementation of one or a combination of management actions, or Drought Response Actions (DRA). Drought Indicators are any single observation of a combination of observations signaling the start or continuation of a drought. Drought conditions are documented nationally through the U.S. Drought Monitor and Vegetation Drought Response Index (refer to Figures 1 and 2). Through field monitoring, current conditions were monitored relative to production of key forage species, drought stress, and plant death. Drought Response Triggers include the availability or lack of water, utilization and stubble height of key forage species, livestock and wild horse or burro distribution and plant production and/or drought stress.

The following map displays the allotment boundaries and the locations of the key areas for upland monitoring in the vicinity of the Hickison HMA.


Austin
Hickison HMA
SP-06
SP-08
SP-07
SP-05
SP-04
SP-02
SP-01
KG-01
KG-02
KG-03
KG-04
KG-05
KG-06
KG-07
KG-08
KG-09
KG-10
KG-11
KG-12
KG-13
KG-14
KG-15
BURRO WBT
BIG SMOKY VALLEY
TOIYABE RANGE
NEVADA
Legend
State Boundary
County Boundary
Burro Gather Area
Legend
Key Monitoring Areas
Land Status
Agency
Private
FS
BLM
BLM Herd Management Areas (HMAs)
Nevada USFS Territories
Hickison HMA
Key Monitoring Areas
NATIONAL SYSTEM OF PUBLIC LANDS
N
0 0.75 1.5 3 4.5 6 7.5 Miles

Simpson Park Allotment:

The Simpson Park Allotment is divided into north and south halves by U.S. Highway 50. The portion north is inaccessible to wild burros due to highway right-of-way fences. Four of the six key areas monitored were in the southern half, accessible to burros. Key areas SP-4, SP-5, and SP-1 are within the boundaries of the Hickison HMA, SP-2 is northwest of the HMA boundaries, but still accessible and used by wild burros.

SP-01 and SP-02

Sustained drought conditions have resulted in severely reduced forage production and degraded conditions. There is an extensive absence of vegetative understory and the typically drought tolerant shrubs (shadscale, spiny hopsage, greasewood, and budsage) have reduced leaf growth, reduced leader growth, losing vigor and some are becoming senescent due to drought stress. Of the vegetation that is present, production is substantially reduced or absent with growth of grasses or forbs practically non-existent. Only one Indian ricegrass plant on SP-02 was observed and no forbs were observed on either site. Use by wild burros was evident by the amount of burro manure along the roads to the key area locations. Utilization could not be determined due to absence of key species.

Key Area SP-01

Key Area SP-02

SP-04

Sustained drought conditions have resulted in severely reduced forage production and degraded conditions. There is an extensive absence of vegetative understory and the typically drought tolerant shrubs (shadscale, spiny hopsage, and horsebrush) have reduced leaf growth, reduced leader growth, losing vigor and some are becoming senescent due to drought stress. Of the vegetation that is present, production is substantially reduced or absent with growth of grasses or forbs practically non-existent. The cheatgrass plants observed were residual production from past years, no current production was observed. Use by wild burros was evident by the amount of burro manure along the roads to the key area locations. Utilization could not be determined due to absence of key species.

Key Area SP-04

SP-05

Sustained drought conditions have resulted in severely reduced forage production and degraded conditions. There is an extensive absence of vegetative understory and the typically drought tolerant shrubs (shadscale, spiny hopsage, and horsebrush) have reduced leaf growth, reduced leader growth, losing vigor and some are becoming senescent due to drought stress. The squirreltail and Sandberg bluegrass production is substantially reduced shoot and leaf growth, reduced seed head development and vigor, and in some instances plant death has occurred. No forbs were observed on the site. Use by wild burros was evident by the amount of burro manure along the roads to the key area locations. Utilization could not be determined due to severely limited growth of the key plant species.

Key Area SP-05

Kingston Allotment:

Approximately 70% of the Kingston Allotment located east of State Highway 376 is accessible to use by burros, however more than half of this area is outside of the HMA boundaries. Of the seven key areas monitored for drought conditions, KG-04, KG-05, and KG-08 are inside or near the HMA boundaries, and KG-01, KG-06, KG-07 and KG-09 are outside of the HMA boundaries to the east of the HMA, but still accessible and used by wild burros.

<u>Key Area KG-01, KG-04, KG-05, KG-06, KG-07, KG-08</u>
The vegetation at all of these key monitoring sites is displaying similar signs of drought stress. There is a serious lack of plant understory and all plants exhibit poor vigor. Plants are dropping their outer foliage in an effort to sustain life but plant death is occurring on all the plant species. There is a lack of key plant species that would be suitable for grazing. The key plant species that did emerge are sparsely populated, are stunted and have reduced seed head development. There are large areas of bare soil with little to no plant litter to keep the soil covered and prevent wind or water erosion. There is a high potential for erosion due to the exposed soil. The soil has formed a crusted top layer which could lessen the erosion factor if the crust left intact.

Key Area KG-01

Key Area KG-04

Key Area KG-05

Key Area KG-06

Key Area KG-07

Key Area KG-08

Key Area KG-09

5. Drought Conditions Summary

Sustained drought conditions have resulted in severely reduced forage production and degraded conditions within the valley bottom, and foothills. Drought conditions observed throughout the Kingston and Simpson Park Allotments and Hickison HMA are consistent with extreme drought rating designated by the U.S. Drought Monitor for this area. Two consecutive years of drought is impacting the health and productivity of forb, grass and shrub species. Monitoring reveals that Drought Response Triggers specified in the Drought EA have been met and/or exceeded. Indicators of drought stress are prevalent throughout the area. There is an extensive absence of vegetative understory and the typically drought tolerant shrubs are losing vigor and some are becoming senescent due to drought stress. Of the vegetation that is present, production is substantially reduced or absent with growth of grasses or forbs practically non-existent. Existing vegetation reflects reduced shoot and leaf growth, reduced seed head development and vigor, and plant death.

The areas experiencing severe/extreme drought conditions will not likely be capable of recovering this growing season even with abundant late season precipitation. The vegetation will not be capable of recovery this season due to the lack of plant available moisture which has forced plants into completing their life cycle prematurely. Other plants observed have surpassed their permanent wilting point due to severe water stress which limits a plants ability to resume growing.

Production of perennial key grasses and palatable shrubs is substantially reduced over normal years due to consecutive years of drought conditions. Lack of forage, water and overpopulation of wild burros throughout the Hickison HMA and Burro Territory have contributed to burros leaving the HMA, in search of palatable forage and water sources outside of the HMA boundaries and encroaching onto private land to access forage.