4/24/86

IN REPLY REFER TO:

United States Department of the Interior

4000
(NV-930)

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
NEVADA STATE OFFICE
300 Booth Street
P.O. Box 12000
Reno, Nevada 89520

APR 24 1986

MEMORANDUM

To: District Manager, Winnemucca

From: State Director, Nevada

Subject: Herd Management Area Plans

RECEIVED
APR 28 86
BUREAU OF LAND MGMT
WINNEMUCCA, NEVADA

In response to your memoranda dated February 7, 1986 and March 7, 1986, enclosed are the reviewed copies of the Little Owyhee and Snowstorm Mountains and the Blue Wing/Seven Troughs Herd Management Area Plans. Please consider the review comments made in the margin on the Little Owyhee and Snowstorm Mountains plan as applicable to the Blue Wing/Seven Troughs plan and vice versa. If you have any questions, please contact Milt Frei at FTS 470-5455.

Lynn Engstrom
Associate

2 Enclosures
Encl. 1 - Little Owyhee and Snowstorm Mountains HMAP
Encl. 2 - Blue Wing/Seven Troughs HMAP

Milt —
This draft has your latest comments — these comments were used to prepare the other enclosed drafts.
Dick

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

MEMORANDUM

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

IN REPLY REFER TO:
4700
(NV-023.5)

TO : State Director, Nevada (NV-931.3) DATE: March 7, 1986

FROM : District Manager, Winnemucca

SUBJECT: Herd Management Area Plan (HMAP)

Enclosed is a draft HMAP for the Little Owyhee Desert and Snowstorm Mountains Herd Areas for your review and comments.

To meet AWP commitments, we would appreciate the draft HMAP be returned by April 30. This would give us time to incorporate SO comments, and then mail the draft plan to interest groups/individuals for their comments.

Enclosure

#2

Little Owyhee Desert-Snowstorm Mountains

Wild Horse

Herd Management Area Plan

1986

Little Owyhee Desert-Snowstorm Mountains

Wild Horse Herd Management Area Plan

Paradise-Denio Resource Area

Winnemucca District

Prepared by:

_____ _____

Wild Horse and Burro Specialist Date

and

Recommended and Approved by:

_____ _____

Paradise-Denio Resource Area Manager Date

Concurred by:

_____ _____

District Manager, Elko Date

_____ _____

State Director, Nevada Date

Table of Contents

Little Owyhee Desert-Snowstorm Mountains
Wild Horse Herd Management Area Plan

1. Introduction and Background Information

A. Location and Setting

This activity plan (HMAP) is developed to set forth management goals and objectives for two Herd Areas (HAs)--the Little Owyhee Desert and Snowstorm Mountains HAs. Wild free-roaming horses will be managed to achieve and maintain a thriving ecological balance on public lands (BLM).

The geographical center of the HAs is located approximately 40 air miles northeast of Winnemucca and 20 miles northeast of Paradise Valley, Nevada.

Prominent landmarks/features found within or near the HAs are the North and South Forks of the Little Humboldt River, portions of the Snowstorm Mountains, the Santa Rosa Mountains, and the South Fork of the Little Owyhee River.

The area is in the Paradise Planning Unit of the Paradise-Denio Resource Area. The area consists of approximately 560,258 acres, of which about 95 percent is public (BLM) land. The east one-third of the area lies within the Elko BLM District, but all renewable resources occurring within this area are administered by the Winnemucca District.

A Coordinated Resource and Management and Planning (CRMP) Plan was developed and approved for both allotments in 1982.

The Little Owyhee Desert HA is located within the Little Owyhee Allotment, and the Snowstorm Mountains HA is in the Bullhead Allotment. Refer to attached maps (Appendix a).

Relation To Planning Documents

An Allotment Management Plan (AMP) was signed in 1972 for the Little Owyhee Allotment. Since 1972, this plan has been modified a number of times. An AMP for the Bullhead Allotment was signed in 1985. Both plans contain elements that conflict with wild horse use. Refer to discussion on Constraints on page 8 for information of impacts of these AMPs on wild horses.

The Paradise-Denio Unit Resource Analysis (URA) was completed in 1979. The URA described the physical resources of the HMA, the conditions/problems of the wild horse population, and presented (in tabular form) the estimated population for both HAs. The primary condition/problems which were described were: fences that cause problems and injure horses; ~~proper~~ improper distribution of of water ~~supplies~~ sources; no specific use levels (AUMs) for wild horses; existence of wilderness

study areas that could be potential problem (specifics were not addressed); and degradation of some riparian areas caused by over-utilization of forage. At the time the URA was prepared, it was estimated that there were 565 wild horses in the Snowstorm Mountain HA, and about 2,324 in the Little Owyhee HA.

The Paradise-Denio land use plan (Management Framework Plan - Step III) was approved on July 7, 1982. This decision document established an appropriate Management Level (AML) of 200 adult wild horses in the Little Owyhee Desert HA and 50 adults in the Snowstorm Mountain HA. Also of significance, the land use plan did not reserve any forage (AUMs) for wild horses. The decision was to make future adjustments in grazing use based upon monitoring.

b. Resource Information

(1) Wild Horse and Burro Use History

There are no burros in either HA.

Since 1981, there have been five BLM authorized removals. These were:

Capture/~~Census~~ Data

Calendar Year	Number of Wild Horses Gathered	HA Removed From
1977	1,065	Little Owyhee Desert
1981	51	Little Owyhee Desert
	479	Snowstorm Mountains
1983	342	Little Owyhee Desert
	426	Snowstorm Mountains
1984	487	Little Owyhee Desert
	199	Snowstorm Mountains
1985	726	Little Owyhee Desert
	258	Snowstorm Mountains
TOTAL REMOVED =	4,033	

Past removals have removed approximately 60% females and 40% males, ~~with an age structure that would seem to be leaving~~ the age structure of these animals indicates that removals are leaving adequate numbers of each age class--especially in the one to five year old class.

The following table represents all BLM censuses conducted in the HMAs.

Year	Population Count and HA	Method Of Inventory
1974	875 Little Owyhee	Aerial count/Super Cub
1975	954 Little Owyhee	Aerial count/Super Cub
1976	1,399 Little Owyhee	Aerial count/Super Cub
	429 Snowstorm Mountains	Aerial count/Super Cub
1977	1,381 Little Owyhee	Aerial count/Super Cub
1979	1,081 Little Owyhee	Aerial count/Bl Helicopter
	453 Snowstorm Mountains	Aerial count/Bl Helicopter
1980	1,483 Little Owyhee	Aerial count/Bl Helicopter
	545 Snowstorm Mountains	Aerial count/Bl Helicopter
1982	1,024 Little Owyhee	Aerial count/Super Cub
	456 Snowstorm Mountains	Aerial count/Super Cub
1984	833 Little Owyhee	Aerial count/Bl Helicopter
	234 Snowstorm Mountains	Aerial count/Bl Helicopter

Research conducted by Siniff et al. (1981) suggests that when conducting an aerial census, only a percentage of the total number of animals are ever counted. An analysis of past inventories in the HMAs further suggests some factors which may have influenced the accuracy of census data in the HMA. The primary factors to consider are:

1. Different types of aircraft were used.

2. Number of observers varied from one to two in succeeding years.

3. Census was not conducted at the same time period each year.

4. Prior to 1979, animals which were counted in the southern portion of the Lake Creek Pasture (Little Owyhee HMA) were added to the Snowstorm HMA. Those counts should have been added to the Little Owyhee data.

5. For a number of years, there ~~has been periodic~~ emigration and immigration occurring within and without both HMAs. Bureau personnel have been aware of the fluctuations in population numbers for a number of years.

what does this mean? in to and out of?

where are animals coming from? i.e. which Herd Area

For unknown reasons, there appears to be more influx of horses coming into the HAs than are leaving. The obvious concern with the continuing ~~increase~~ immigration is that it is difficult to reach Appropriate Management Levels (AMLs). Another concern is the lack of a stable and quantifiable population information upon which to base management decisions through the monitoring process--actual use must be documented for wild horses along with actual use for domestic livestock.

But this is a problem regardless of immigration

Also, actual use is valuable regardless of whether it changes from yr. to yr. That is why we use actual use rather than licensed use. The primary problem with use which varies annually only arises when data is not available to document "actual" use every year.

the extent of

A documented cause for the fluctuations in numbers is the lack of fence maintenance. For example, the fence separating the Kelly Creek Pasture and the Tall Corral Pasture requires maintenance. The exterior fence on the northwest side of the Little Owyhee Allotment is down. Portions of the fence which separates the very southeast corner of the Bullhead Allotment from the Elko District requires repair. The fence which divides the Lake Creek Field and the Owyhee Allotment (Elko District) requires maintenance. The fence between the Little Owyhee and Bullhead Allotments needs maintenance. In 1984 and 1985 much of this maintenance was done by the BLM and permittees. ~~In some areas it was obvious horses had caused the damage.~~ In other places the reason for maintenance could not be determined. Refer to maps for general locations.

It is estimated (from inventory data) that the present population, as of January, 1986, of ~~the~~ wild horses in the two HAs is 250 animals. The horses migrate from north to south in the Little Owyhee area and east to west in the Snowstorms area. In the summertime the horses are scattered (in the Little Owyhee from the North Fork of the Little Humboldt River to the Oregon and Idaho borders). The concentrations become less dense ~~moving in a northerly direction~~ the farther north one goes.

In the Snowstorm Mountains area ~~the~~ wild horses concentrate in the Castle Ridge area and south along the breaks of the South Fork of the Little Humboldt River. Historically the horses also utilized the higher country up to and around the Kelly Creek Burn Fence. Over 90 percent of the horses exhibit a bay or sorrel body color.

In the wintertime the Little Owyhee horses will concentrate on the southern slopes and breaks around the North Fork of the Little Humboldt River. The horses from the Snowstorm Mountains will concentrate in the Dry Hills area. (See appendix?)

There is suspected, although not documented, movement of horses from the Little Owyhee to the Snowstorm Mountains area and vice versa. The fence which separates the two HAs needs to be maintained. This fence is constructed almost entirely on private land. Because the fence is located on private land, the two HAs will not be combined. The major limiting factor in the summertime is the lack of adequate water, and in the winter is the lack of exposed forage because of snow cover. See map for summer and winter concentration areas.

2. Reference To Land Use Plan

The Little Owyhee and Bullhead CRMP Committee recommended an initial AML of 200 adult wild horses for the Little Owyhee Allotment and 50 for the Bullhead Allotment. The Winnemucca

District Manager approved this recommendation, and the Elko BLM District concurred with the AML numbers. These numbers are management's decision for initial AML for the HMA.

An AMP for the Little Owyhee Allotment was signed in 1972. An AMP for the Bullhead Allotment was signed in 1985. The monitoring plans for the Bullhead and Little Owyhee Allotments are scheduled to be completed in 1985 and 1986, respectively. CRMP recommendations were developed and approved for both allotments in 1982. These documents are located in the District files and can be reviewed upon request. A Wild Horse Management Plan will be developed and approved for each CRMP plans.

The land use plan (MFP III) did not establish levels of use (in AUMs). Since 1982, the use of forage for all consumptive users (wildlife, wild horses, and livestock) for both allotments is based upon CRMP recommendations. These stocking levels will be used until adjustments are indicated by monitoring data.

There are seven pastures in the Little Owyhee Allotment--three spring pastures and four summer pastures. The Little Owyhee Desert HA encompasses all three spring pastures. The names of the spring pastures are Twin Valley, Fairbanks, and Lake Creek. Domestic livestock are excluded from one of the spring pastures each year. Except for consumptive use by wildlife, this exclusion benefits those wild horses located in the rested pastures by lessening competition for forage, water and space. Those horses located in the grazed pasture will experience intensive competition for forage, water and space.

The Bullhead AMP is also a spring-summer rest-rotation grazing complex. The wild horses in the HA encompasses the First Creek, Castle Ridge, and Dry Hills Pastures (spring pastures). The AMP was designed and implemented to exclude livestock grazing from one of the spring pastures each year.

CRMP Recommendations

The active preference for the Bullhead Allotment is 12,050 AUMs. Based upon CRMP recommendations and subsequent District Manager's decision to make the recommendations operational, the initial stocking levels (AUMs) for all consumptive users was:

Bullhead Allotment:

Year	Livestock	Wildlife	Wild Horses	Total
1982		1,029 deer 101 antelope		
	5,700	1,130	3,000	9,830

You need an introductory paragraph like you have for the Bullhead Allot

As horse numbers are reduced to AML, livestock use levels increase in direct proportion to the number of horses removed the previous grazing year. For example, the 1985 use level was:

Livestock		Wildlife		Wild Horses		Total
(1)	7,614	(3)	1,130	(1)	1,336	9,880
(2)	5,886	(3)	1,130	(2)	3,064	10,080

(1) AUMs available if horses removed as scheduled.
(2) AUMs available if horses are not removed as scheduled.
(3) AUMs for wildlife will remain constant unless requested differently by the Nevada Department of Wildlife.

Based upon land use plan decisions, and subsequent CRMP recommendations, the stocking levels (for 1985 through 1988) for the Bullhead Allotment will be 8,350 AUMs for livestock and 600 AUMs for wild horses. After 1988, levels of use will be determined by management decisions based upon monitoring data.

Little Owyhee Allotment:

Year	Livestock	Wildlife	Wild Horses	Total
1982		1,233 antelope 63 deer		
	15,800	1,299	15,578	32,677

The CRMP Plan has as one of its objectives a ten year (1992) goal to provide 44,882 AUMs for livestock and 3,840 AUMs for wild horses.. Monitoring data will quantify if this goal is attainable.

Constraints

Approximately 60 miles of interior fence have been installed in the Little Owyhee Allotment. By 1986, almost 40 miles of interior fences will have been installed in the Bullhead Allotment. These fences have impeded and restricted the movement of wild horses. An inventory was conducted in 1982 (Little Owyhee Allotment) to determine what maintenance was necessary for these fences. The inventory revealed almost 50 holes in the fences. The holes were created by wild horses because the fences disrupted their normal distribution and movement patterns. There is an obvious need for some type of fence modification--especially for the interior pasture fences in the Little Owyhee Allotment, and between the Little Owyhee and Bullhead Allotments.

When completed, the interior fences which are going to be installed in the Bullhead Allotment will restrict migration of horses to areas which they historically used as summer range. These areas are the Snowstorm Flat, Winters Ridge, First and Pole Creek areas. These areas will be inspected for possible fence ~~gate~~ modifications, for the addition of gates.

As previously mentioned, lack of water is a problem. Areas where more water should be developed for wild horses in the Bullhead Allotment are the Dry Hills area, and Castle Ridge and First Creek Pastures. Areas in the Little Owyhee Allotment are the south one-half and the northeast corner of the Fairbanks Pasture, the northwest portion and the south one-half of the Lake Creek Pasture, and the northern one-third of the Twin Valley Pasture.

During the summer and fall seasons, wild horses have ~~always~~ historically used the Castle Ridge Pasture. In the design of the Bullhead AMP, the Castle Ridge Pasture became one pasture in a three-pasture rest-rotation system. This means that the Castle Ridge Pasture would be grazed by livestock every other third year. Due to the lack of available water and forage, however, this pasture will not be used by livestock until such time that water and forage becomes available. Water and vegetative manipulation projects which may be proposed in this area would benefit wild horses. Therefore, a program of cost sharing for such projects may be appropriate. An equitable cost-share method could be one based upon percentage use (AUMs) of a pasture by livestock vs. wild horses.

When designed and implemented, the Little Owyhee AMP established a three-pasture rest-rotation grazing system for the spring pastures--one pasture would be grazed early, one after seedripe (July 15), and one pasture receiving complete rest. Since 1982, two of the pastures are used at the same time (April 1) by livestock. Two pastures being used concurrently restricts freedom of movement by wild horses, and results in added competition for forage and water.

(3) Other Resources

In addition to wild horses, other important resource values in the HMA are: wildlife, watershed, fisheries, livestock, Wilderness Study Areas, and riparian values. All of these resources are considered to be of equal value to one another and any activity plan must be formulated to consider all multiple-use values.

Wildlife

Wildlife species currently found within the HAs are many and varied. However, those which principally compete with domestic livestock and wild horses for forage are limited to mule deer (Odocoileus hemionus), antelope (Antelocapra americana), rodents, lagomorphs, and insects. The Lahontan cutthroat trout is the only threatened species that occurs within the HMA. Other important game species are found within the HMA are:

Quail	Deer
Brook trout	Chukar partridge
Antelope	Sage grouse

2. Objectives

A. Habitat Objectives

(1) ~~Establish the proper stocking levels for wild horses in both HAs~~, and by 1988, provide 3,578 AUMs of forage in the Little Owyhee Desert HA (Little Owyhee Allotment) and 900 AUMs for the Snowstorm Mountains HA (Bullhead Allotment).

(2) Improve density and condition of winter fat vegetative types in the Little Owyhee wild horse use areas.

(3) Increase the amount of available forage in the Castle Ridge Pasture.

(4) Provide for more water in both HAs.

b. Animal Objectives

(1) ~~Maintain a healthy herd~~ of 200 adults in the Little Owyhee HA, and 50 adults in the Snowstorm Mountains HA, allow for a +35 percent in population numbers. Refer to 3.a. for rationale of the +35 variation factor.

(2) Acquire data on the demographic characteristics of the wild house population to include information on sex ratios, age structures, ~~mortality and natality (rate of increase), and actual use~~.

(3) Improve the free-roaming nature of the horses within the HMA.

3. Management Methods

A. ~~Parameters On Herd Size~~

Based upon the +35% variance factor, the level for the Little Owyhee HA will be allowed to increase to 3,240 AUMs before being reduced to AML of 2,400 AUMs. Similarly, the use level in the Snowstorm Mountains HA will be allowed to increase to 910 AUMs before being reduced to AML of 600 AUMs.

A provision of both CRMP recommendations is, if monitoring data indicates an adjustment (either increase or decrease) is necessary in livestock grazing levels, then wild horse use levels (AUMs) would receive a proportionate adjustment (either an increase or decrease). An adjustment in such use could then mean a change in AML for the HMA (Habitat Objective "a", Animal Objective "a").

B. Habitat Objective #1

The interdisciplinary monitoring plan for the Little Owyhee Desert HA is scheduled to be completed in 1986. The monitoring plan for the Snowstorm Mountains HA is completed. An analysis of the monitoring data will indicate the proper stocking levels for wild horses. The

*Insert

2. Objectives
A Habitat objectives

(1) Maintain the stocking rate for all herbivores within the HMA at a level which does not exceed proper use of key forage plant species as identified by the Nevada Rangeland Task Force.

(Management Method)
Wild horses will be maintained within the AML of 200 adults in the Little Owyhee HA and 50 adults in the Bullhead HA until and unless proper use levels are ~~exceeded~~ not ~~reached~~ ~~achieved~~ obtained on key forage plant species. When proper use levels are not obtained, wild horse use levels will recieve a proportionate adjustment etc. etc.

stocking level objective for 1988 is a CRMP recommendation contingent upon monitoring data. Both monitoring plans describe the types and schedules of studies, management objectives, implementation of management actions, and a schedule for conducting allotment evaluations.

Habitat Objective #2

Frequency studies will be established in winterfat key management areas. These studies will be analyzed as part of the monitoring plan, and will help to determine what specific management actions are required to improve these key areas.

Habitat Objective #3

The 4321 (WH&B) program will provide funding to assist the 4322 (range) program to increase forage on a certain amount of acreage in the Castle Ridge Pasture.

A feasibility study needs to be finalized to determine specific acreage and target species.

Habitat Objective #4

Provide additional permanent water for wild horses. Refer to Appendix b (Proposed Projects) for specific location and type of improvement.

C. Animal Objective #1

Both HAs are at AMLs to maintain a minimum healthy population of 200 wild horses in the Little Owyhee and 50 in the Snowstorm Mountain HAs. The population will be allowed to increase to 35 percent over AML before another removal is considered.

A total count inventory will be conducted on both HAs immediately prior to a proposed removal to determine the exact number of animals which have to be removed to reach the AMLs of 200 and 50 in each HA.

Animal Objective #2

Studies will be established to collect information regarding sex ratios, age structures, rates of increase, actual use and food habits, and distribution and movement patterns. This information is required before some action items of the CRMP Wild Horse Management Plan recommendations can be implemented.

For specific details on types, frequency of study methods refer to Section 4 and Appendix d.

Animal Objectives #3

Implement action items 8, 9, and 10 of the CRMP Wild Horse Management Plan recommendations.

All range improvement projects proposed for the HMA will be analyzed in depth to determine if construction of the projects will impact the wild free-roaming characteristics of the horses and burros. Wild horse and burro distribution, seasonal movements, daily movements, and home ranges will also be preserved.

The integration of this objective with other resource programs will ~~best~~ be facilitated through the interdisciplinary coordinated resource team approach when developing and implementing projects. During the analysis the immediate impacts as well as the cumulative impacts must be realized. Interior fencing projects ~~should be discouraged whenever possible, unless they can~~ will be designed to preserve the normal distribution and movements patterns for the majority of the animals inhabiting the area in accordance with NSO Manual Supplement 4730.

4. Evaluation and Revision

Data necessary to effectively manage the wild horse and burro population is virtually unavailable for the HMA. ~~Until this data become available through the studies outlined below, the best available information must be utilized in developing interim management actions. As more information becomes available, this HMAP will be updated.~~ The following studies have been initiated or will be established to evaluate the effectiveness of the management methods identified in this plan to meet the objectives. Refer to the Little Owyhee and Bullhead Monitoring Plan, Appendix e, to find the time of year and frequency that the following studies will be read as well as the key area locations.

A. Habitat Study Methods

(1) Climatological

Climatological data will be obtained from the Paradise Valley Station. This data can be supplemented by data published by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration.

(3) Frequency and Trend

One of the parameters to show changes in plant composition (trend) is frequency. Frequency data will be collected using the quadrat-frequency method as described in the Nevada Range Monitoring Procedures Handbook. Data will be stored and analyzed using standard statistical analysis procedures as a part of the Bureau ADP computer program. When a statistically significant change in frequency data is noted, the double-sampling transect will be read. Frequency data will be used in combination with the ecological status to determine trend.

(3) Ecological Status

Ecological status (formerly referred to as "ecological range condition") will be determined on all of the key management areas discussed in the monitoring plan. The double-sampling methods as described in the National Range Handbook (SCS 1976) will be used to determine ecological status.

Utilization

Vegetation utilization data, which includes utilization made by livestock, wildlife and wild horses/burros will be collected using the key forage plant method, which is also described in the Range Monitoring Handbook. Utilization cages will be placed on all key areas for calibration purposes.

In order to determine the livestock/wild horse/burro overlap areas, utilization data will be collected twice a year, once just prior to livestock turnout and once just after livestock are removed to determine if overlap is more significant than now believed, which could relate to future adjustments in both livestock and wild horses/burros.

B. Wild Horse and Burro Population Study Methods

(1) Home Range and Seasonal Movements

A comprehensive study will be conducted to secure an understanding of home ranges and seasonal movements of wild horses/burros. This will be accomplished by collaring horses and burros with radio tracking or with brightly colored marked collars. Once accomplished the animals will be observed in the field from vehicles and from the air, and their locations and movements will be recorded. Observations will be conducted a minimum of four times each year, for a period of at least two years (i.e., spring, summer, fall, and winter). Collaring horses may be accomplished either during removal roundups or special capture operations.

(2) Productivity and Survival

General productivity indices can be estimated from the relative age composition (percent foals) of the HMA population as per NSO Manual 4730. ~~Aerial censuses will also secure the desired data, as well as field observations.~~ Therefore, aerial censuses ~~designated~~ conducted to obtain wild horse home range and seasonal movement patterns can also supply relative age composition.

First year survival rates can be approximated through shrinkage of foal incidence between post-parturition composition surveys and parturition surveys (Wolfe 1980). Such surveys will be conducted in July and January in conjunction with seasonal movement and home range inventories.

(3) Population Estimates-Actual Use

Population estimates ~~must~~ should be developed at least once every five years in accordance with NSO Manual 4730. However, it is anticipated that population estimates will be kept current on a yearly basis. These estimates will be derived from aerial census data collected in the manner as outlined in NSO Manual 4730. These estimates will be analyzed in conjunction with other wild horse studies to obtain a more reliable estimate.

(4) Productivity and Survival

To implement action items 2, 3, and 4 of the Wild Horse Management Plan CRMP recommendations, additional information is needed regarding productivity and survival rates. General productivity indices can be estimated from the relative age composition (percent foals) of the HMA population as per NSO Manual 4730. Aerial census and field observations will also help to obtain the desired data. Therefore, aerial censuses to obtain wild horse home range and seasonal movement patterns can also supply relative age composition.

A total count aerial census wil be conducted in the fall of each year for a minimum of three years or until such time as the AML appears to be consistent with the habitat. Each census will be conducted in such a manner to assure the highest degree of consistency with previous inventories. The majority of past censuses have utilized a Bell 47G3B-1 helicopter to count the animals with one observer and the pilot. Future aerial censuses will always be conducted by the use of a helicopter.

The census will place the animals in adult, foal, and if possible, yearling categories. Locations of the horses, weather conditions, and flight patterns will be recorded.

(5) Sex Ratio-Age Structure Determination

Both the sex ratios and age structure of the population of wild horses in the HMA will be estimated from an analysis of capture data obtained whenever excess animals are removed. This information will be further supplemented as described in NSO Manual 4730.

by (describe in general terms)

(6) Animal Condition

Since the general condition of the animals is also an indicator of the population health and habitat conditions, during any on-the-ground observations or aerial censuses, all negative animal conditions will be recorded.

Refer to categories described in 4730 or describe your own here

C. Revision

Revision of this plan may be necessary when adequate studies data is gathered which indicates that changes to the grazing system, Monitoring Plan, and/or the AML of animals are warranted because key area and/or resource objectives are not being met. This will be determined by the Area Manager, Supervisory Range Conservationist, and District Wild Horse/Burro Specialist in consultation with the CRMP group.

If the habitat studies data indicates that additional forage is available, proportionate increases will be given to wild horses, wildlife, and livestock. This provision is consistent with both CRMP plans.

5. Coordination

A. Cooperation in Management

Approximately one-third of the HMA is located within the administrative boundary of the Elko BLM District. An agreement (CN-020-33) for the Administration of Resource between the Winnemucca and Elko Districts was signed on August 19, 1977. This agreement allows the Winnemucca District to administer the wild horses for the entire HMA.

Both the Little Owyhee and Bullhead CRMP and AMPs have received concurrence by the Elko BLM District.

There is an agreement between the Bureau of Land Management and the State Department of Agriculture. State brand inspections will be conducted to determine if horses captured during roundups should be released to the state and transferred to private owners under estray laws. Unbranded horses will be considered wild with the exception of those which can be shown, to the satisfaction of the state brand inspector, to be privately owned.

6. Appendices

A. Maps

Maps are attached as Appendix a.

B. Range Improvements

Refer to Appendix b. For both allotments, all of the existing projects were installed for the benefit of livestock. Some of the proposed projects would be be beneficial for wild horses, and are so noted under "comments."

C. Color Types and Assorted Population Data

Refer to Appendix c.

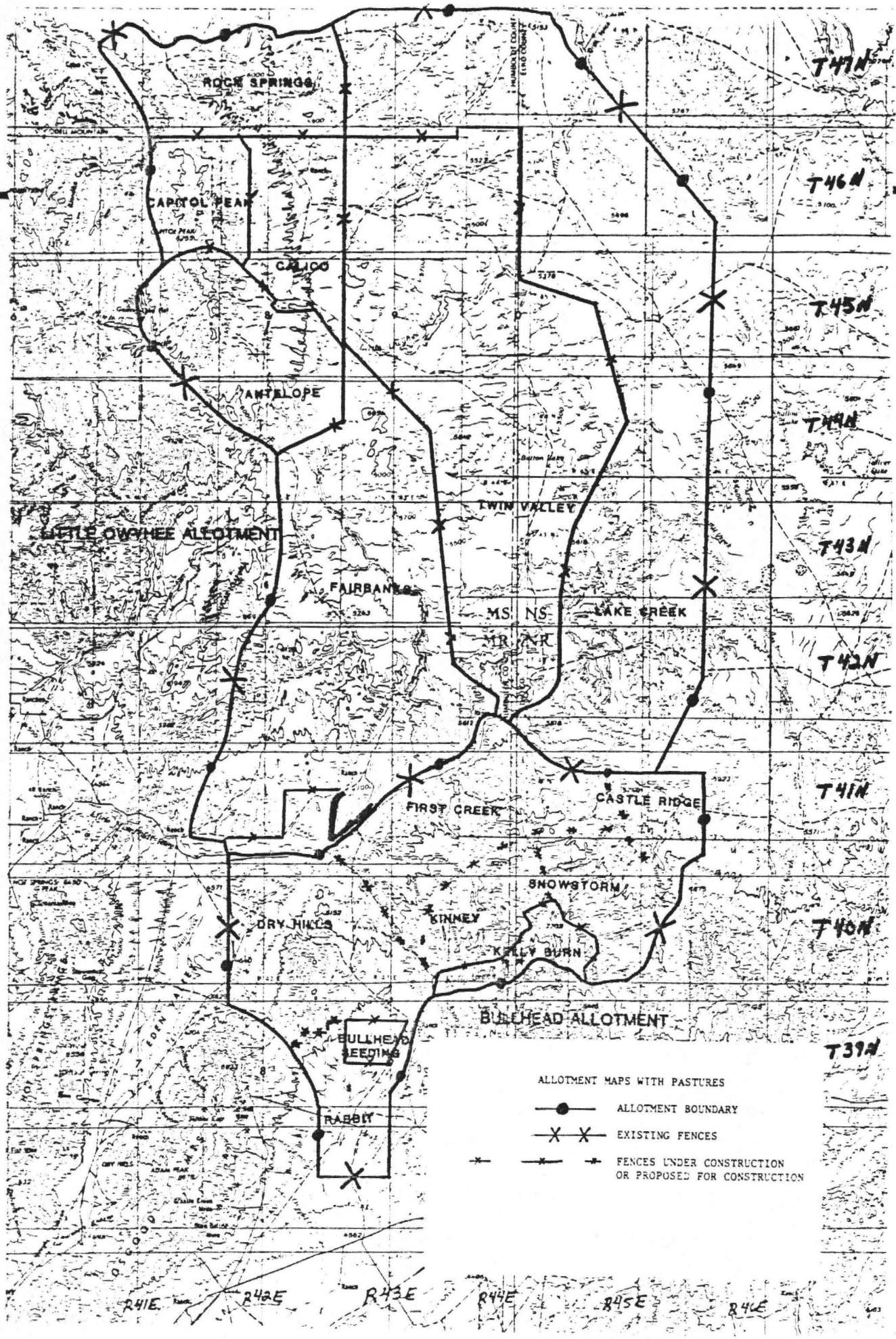
C. CRMP Wild Horse Management Plan Recommendations

Refer to Appendix d.

7. Funding

All actions undertaken pursuant to this plan are contingent upon available funding. Funding for range improvement projects will be secured from various Bureau programs, the District Advisory Board, and contributed monies from livestock permittees. The possibility also exists that some funding may be provided by the Nevada Governor's Wild Horse Committee appointed to administer the Heil Fund bequest. These monies could be used for animal and habitat studies.

Appendix a.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CAPITOL PEAK
CALICO
ANTELOPE
LITTLE OWYHEE ALLOTMENT
FAIRBANKS
TWIN VALLEY
MS
NS
MR
NR
LAKE CREEK
FIRST CREEK
CASTLE RIDGE
SNOWSTORM
DRY HILLS
KINNEY
KELLY BURN
BULLHEAD ALLOTMENT
BULLHEAD SEEDING
RABBIT
EDEN
T41N
T46N
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T43N
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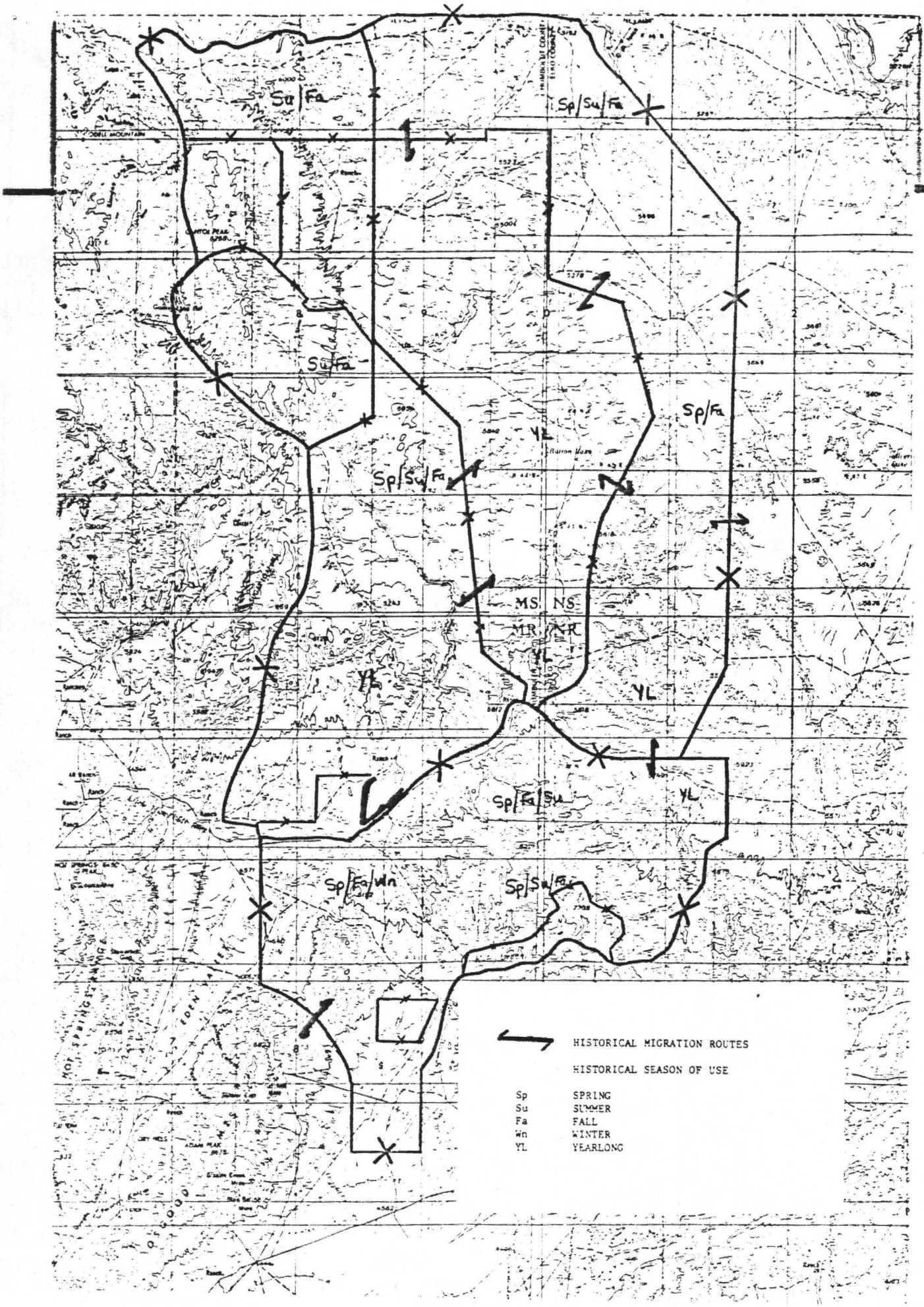
T40N
T39N
R41E
R42E
R43E
R44E
R45E
R46E
ALLOTMENT MAPS WITH PASTURES
ALLOTMENT BOUNDARY
EXISTING FENCES
FENCES UNDER CONSTRUCTION
OR PROPOSED FOR CONSTRUCTION

Appendix a.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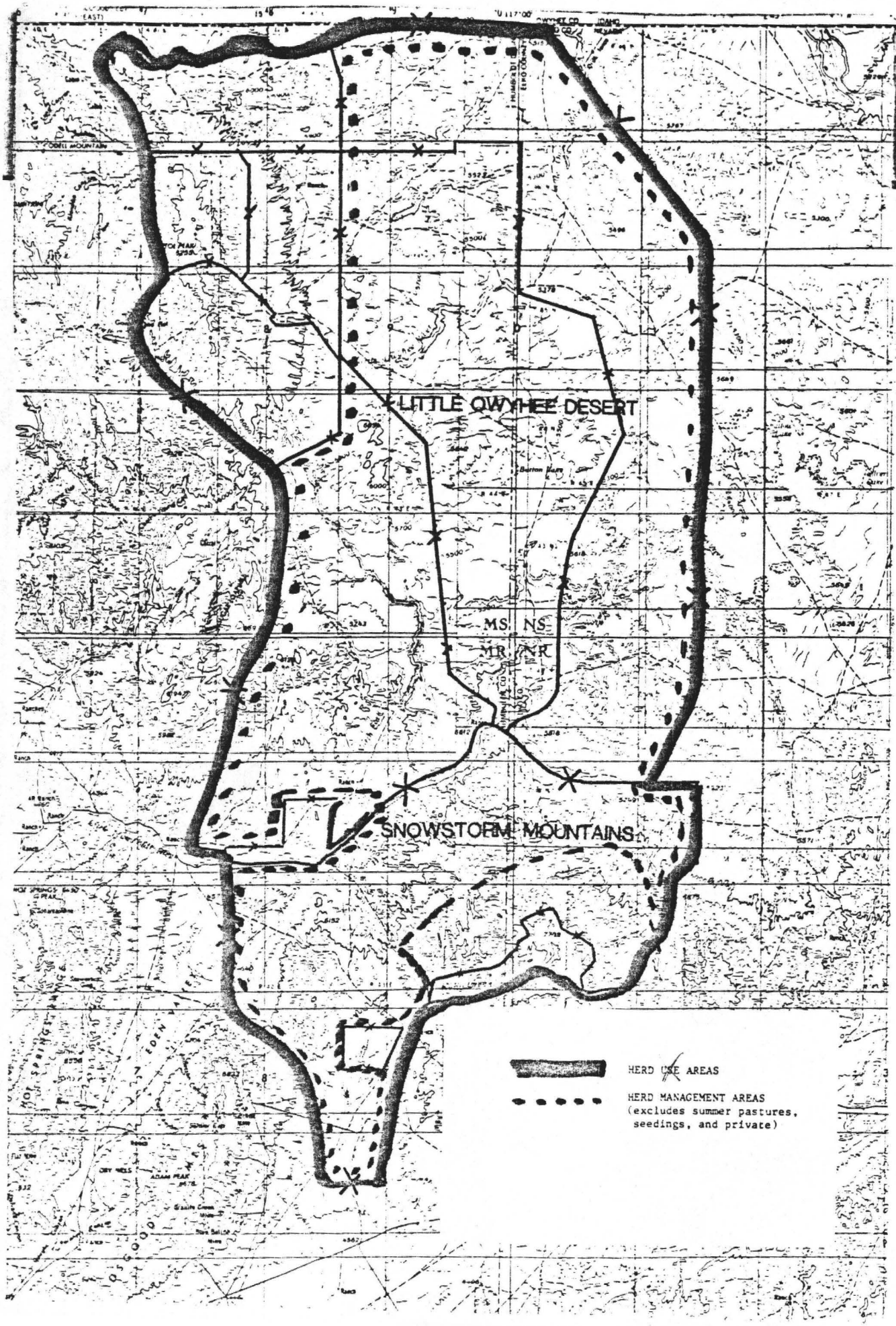
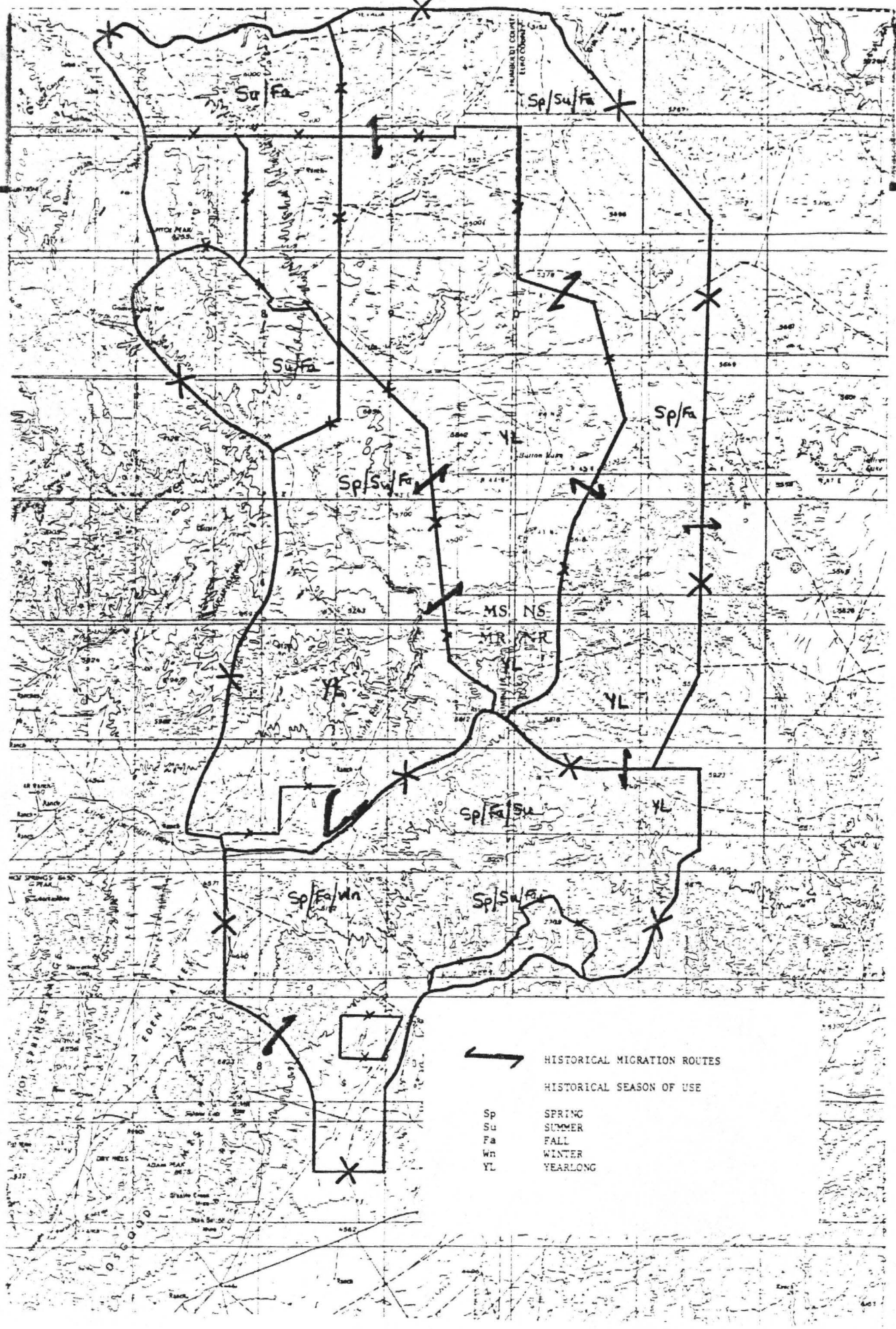
Sp/Su/Fa
HISTORICAL MIGRATION ROUTES
HISTORICAL SEASON OF USE
Sp SPRING
Su SUMMER
Fa FALL
Wn WINTER
YL YEARLONG

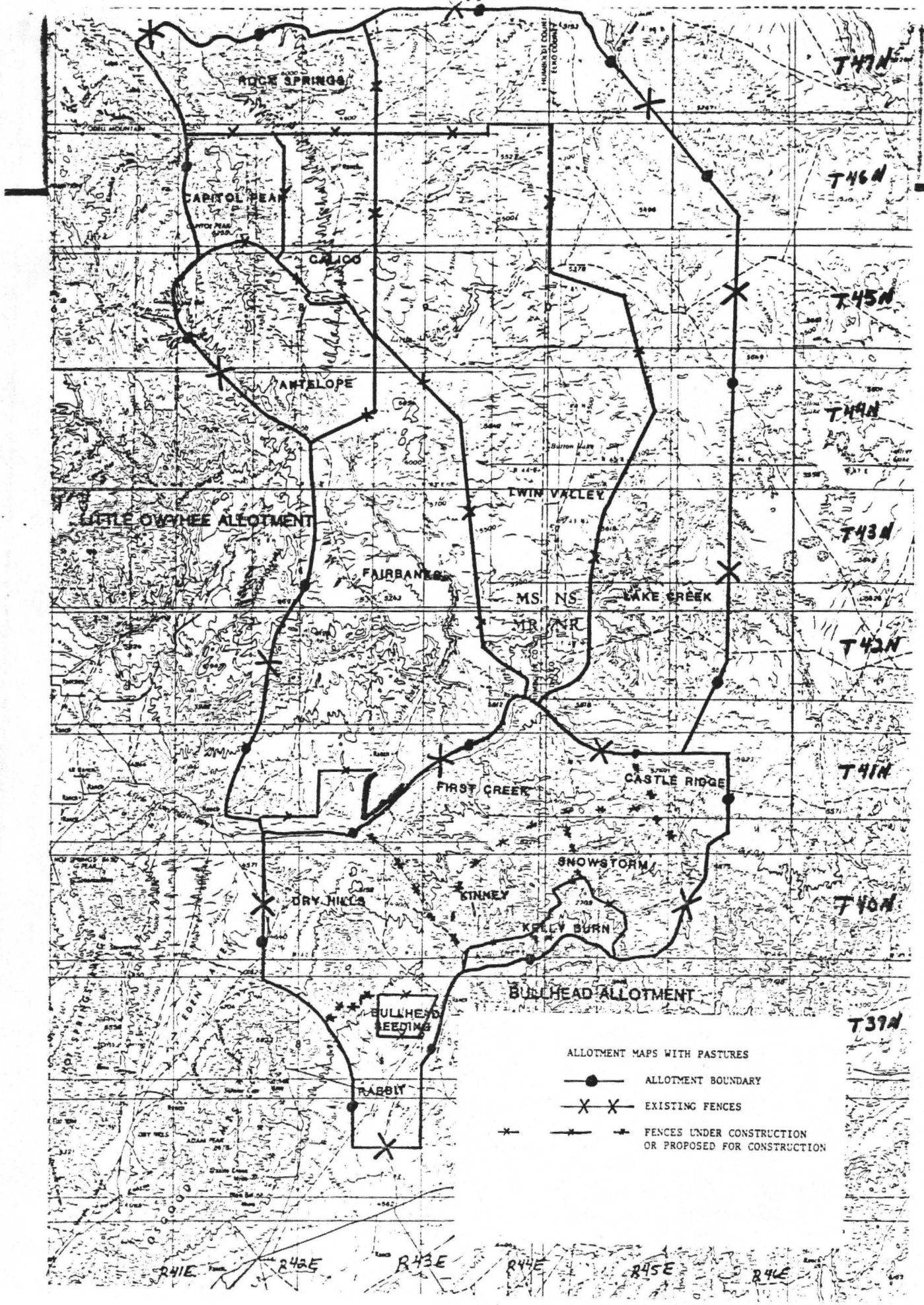
Appendix a.


LITTLE OWYHEE DESERT
MS NS
MR NR
SNOWSTORM MOUNTAINS
HERD USE AREAS
HERD MANAGEMENT AREAS
(excludes summer pastures,
seedings, and private)

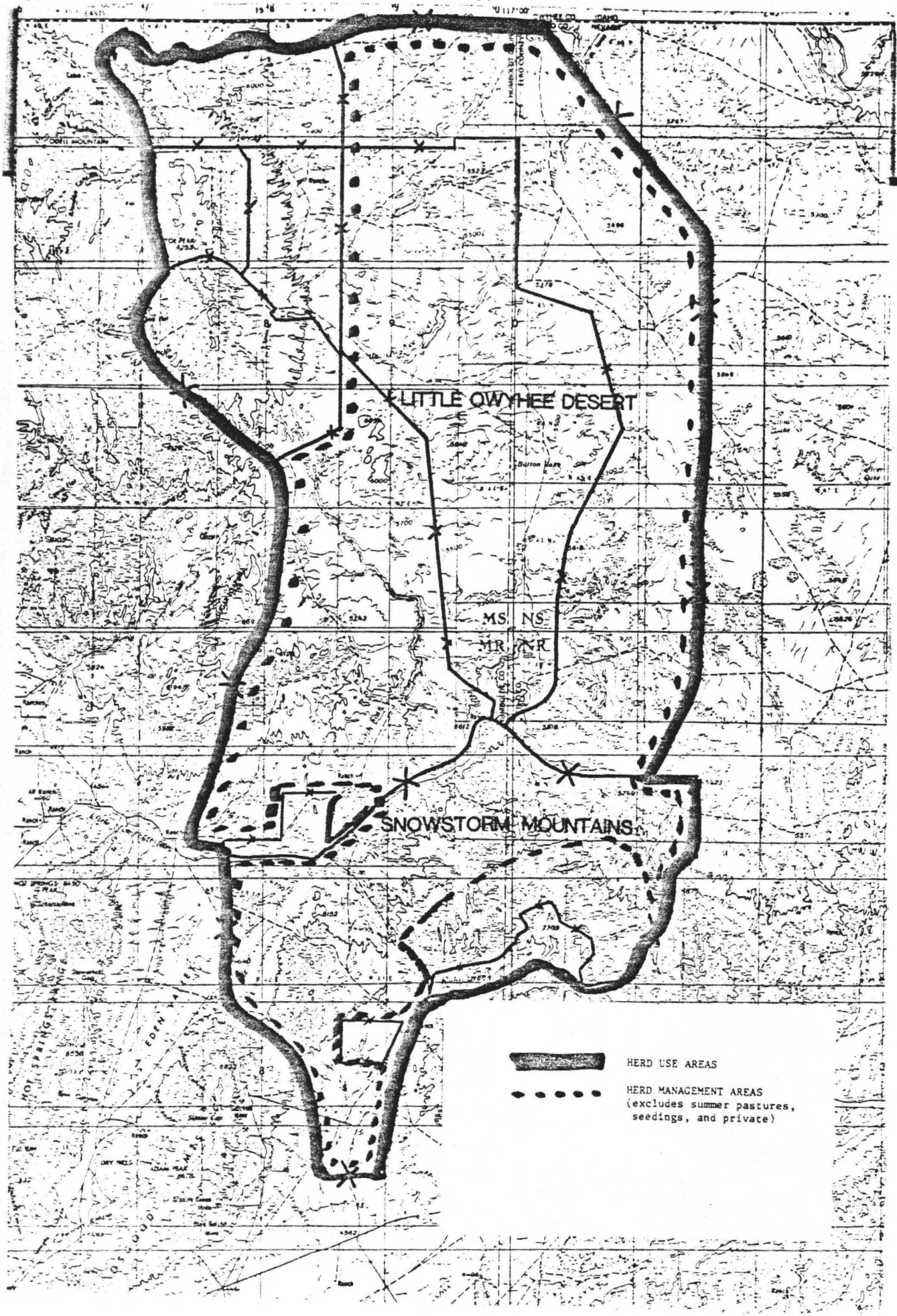
Appendix a.


Su/Fa
Sp/Su/Fa
Su/Fa
Sp/Fa
YL
Sp/Su/Fa
MS NS
MR NR
YL
YL
YL
Sp/Fa/Su
Sp/Fa/Wn
Sp/Su/Fa
HISTORICAL MIGRATION ROUTES
HISTORICAL SEASON OF USE
Sp SPRING
Su SUMMER
Fa FALL
Wn WINTER
YL YEARLONG

Appendix a.


ROCK SPRINGS
CAPITOL PEAK
CALICO
ANTELOPE
LITTLE OWYHEE ALLOTMENT
LWIN VALLEY
FAIRBANKS
MS. NS.
MR. NR.
LAKE CREEK
FIRST CREEK
CASTLE RIDGE
SNOWSTORM
DRY HILLS
KINNEY
KELLY BURN
BULLHEAD ALLOTMENT
BULLHEAD SEEDING
RABBIT
T47N
T46N
T45N
T44N
T43N
T42N
T41N
T40N
T39N
R41E
R42E
R43E
R44E
R45E
R46E
ALLOTMENT MAPS WITH PASTURES
ALLOTMENT BOUNDARY
EXISTING FENCES
FENCES UNDER CONSTRUCTION
OR PROPOSED FOR CONSTRUCTION

Appendix a.


LITTLE OWYHEE DESERT
MS NS
MR NR
SNOWSTORM MOUNTAINS
HERD USE AREAS
HERD MANAGEMENT AREAS
(excludes summer pastures,
seedings, and private)

Appendix b.

Range Improvements

Existing Projects (Bullhead Allotment)

Project Name	No.	Location	Date Constructed	Condition	Comments
Kelly Creek Wash Res.	410	T. 39 N., R. 42 E., Sec. 24	1946	Fair	Not used by horses
Tobin Reservoir	412	T. 39 N., R. 42 E.	1946	Fair	Reservoir is dry when used by horses
Meyer Reservoir	413	T. 39 N., R. 43 E.	1946	Fair	Dry when horses are in area.
Mainroad Reservoir	4796	T. 40 N., R. 43 E., Sec. 29		No data	Dry when horses are in area
Dry Hills Reservoir	4797	T. 40 N., R. 43 E., Sec. 19		Fair	Sometimes benef ficial to horses.
Rimrock Reservoir	4798	T. 41 N., R. 45 E., Sec. 32	1968	Good	Beneficial to horses
Cleavage Reservoir	4813	T. 40 N., R. 44 E., Sec. 3	1968	Fair	Beneficial to horses
Bullhead Seeding Pipeline	1187	T. 39 N., R. 43 E. Sec. 16, 17, 20	1968	Good	Reconstructed 1981. Horses do not use this area.
Bullhead Seeding Fence	1038	T. 39 N., R. 43 E.	1967	Excellent	
Snowstorm Fire Rehab. Fence	4720	T. 40 N., R. 45 E.	1976	Good	1980-1, Restricts movement of horses to historic summer range.
Bullhead Well	4230	T. 39 N., R. 43 E., Sec. 9	1972	Good	No benefit to horses
Hot Springs Well	4231	T. 40 N., R. 42 E., Sec. 4	1972	Good	Sometimes bene-ficial to horses.
North Fork Cattleguard	546	T. 41 N., R. 42 E.	1964	Good	
Bullhead Seeding Cattleguard	1134	T. 39 N., R. 43 E., Sec. 14 and 22	1968	Good	

Project Name	No.	Location	Date to be Constructed	Condition	Comments
Kelly Creek & Red House Cattleguard	1161	T. 38 N., R. 43 E., Sec. 20	1967	Good	
Snowstorm Fire Rehab. Cattleguards	4721	T. 40 N., R. 45 E., Sec. 20; T. 40 N., R. 44 E., Sec. 12	1976	Good	
First Creek Cattleguard	4877	T. 40 N., R. 44 E., Sec. 2	1983	Excellent	

1/ Proposed Projects (Bullhead Allotments)

Project Name	No.	Location	Date to be Constructed	Condition	Comments
Purple Sage Reservoir	4811	T. 40 N., R. 43 E., Sec. 14 NW NE			Would appreciably benefit horses
South Fork Reservoir	4815	T. 41 N., R. 45 E., Sec. 18 SE SW			Would appreciably benefit horses
Cupola Reservoir	4818	T. 41 N., R. 46 E., Sec. 20 SW SW			Would appreciably benefit horses
Triangle Butte Res.	4821	T. 41 N., R. 45 E., Sec. 17 NW SW			Would appreciably benefit horses
Kelly Spring and Pipeline	4795	T. 40 N., R. 43 E., Sec. 22			Pipeline and troughs would benefit horses
Surprise Spring and Reservoir	4812	T. 40 N., R. 43 E., Sec. 12 NW SW			No benefit to horses
Twin Corral Spring	4814	T. 40 N., R. 44 E., Sec. 12 NW	10/82		No benefit to horses
Big Bend Spring (WL)	N/A	T. 40 N., R. 44 E., Sec. 2 NE SW			No benefit to horses.
Hot Springs Pipeline	4806	T. 39 N., R. 42 E., Sec. 4	10/82		Would benefit horses
Hot Springs Pipeline Ext.	N/A	T. 39 N., R. 42 E., Sec. 4	10/82		Would benefit horses.
Kelly Creek Pipeline	N/A	T. 39 N., R. 43 E., Sec. 14 and 15			No benefit
South Fork Fence	4510	T. 40 and 41 N., R. 45 E.			BLM contracts in progress. Would restrict movement of horses.

1/ From Bullhead AMP

Project Name	No.	Location	Date to be Constructed	Condition	Comments
Snowstorm Short Fence	4871	T. 40 N., R. 44 E., Sec. 26			BLM contracts in progress. Would have no effect on horses.
Snowstorm Fence	4875	T. 40 N., R. 43 E.			BLM contracts in progress. Could restrict movement of horses to historic summer range. Should be periodically checked for damage.
First Creek Basin Fence		To be located			
Ernie Spring		T. 42 N., R. 44 E., Sec. 14 NE1/4SE1/4			To be constructed 1985 BLM. Would benefit horses.
Rabbit Fence	N/A	T. 39 N., R. 42 and 43 E.			Could possibly effect movement of horses.
Rodear Flat West Cattleguard	4848	T. 41 N., R. 45 E., Sec. 16	11/82	Excellent	NFC
Rodear Flat East Cattleguard	4849	T. 41 N., R. 45 E., Sec. 15	11/82	Excellent	NFC
Castle Ridge Seeding	N/A	To be determined			Would greatly benefit horses
Kelly Creek Prescribed Burn	N/A	To be determined			Would benefit horses
First Creek Aspen Burn	N/A	T. 40 N., R. 44 E., Sec. 9 and 10			Would benefit horses

Refer to CRMP Plan for implementation stages and responsible parties (Objectives #3, #4, and #8).

Additional projects needed will be added to this plan as they are identified. The projects will be implemented in consultation and recommendations from the licensee and CRMP committee. Funding responsibilities have been agreed to in the CRMP Plan under Objectives #3, #4 and #8.

Existing Projects (Little Owyhee Allotment)

Project Name	No.	Location	Date Constructed	Condition	Comments
Fairbanks Field:					
Gonda Division Fence	550	T. 41 N., R. 41 E.		Good	No effect to horses
Fairbanks Management Fence	4711	T. 43 N., R. 43 E.		Fair	Restricts movement
North Fork Stream Improvement	4397	T. 43 N., R. 42 E.		Unknown	No effect
McCleary Well	34	T. 44 N., R. 43 E.		Unknown	No benefit to horses
Antelope Reservoir	428	T. 42 N., R. 42 E.		Good	Beneficial to horses
Jackrabbit Reservoir	430	T. 42 N., R. 42 E.		Good	Beneficial to horses
Fairbanks Reservoir	431	T. 41 N., R. 42 E.		Fair	Beneficial to horses
McCleary Reservoir	871	T. 41 N., R. 41 E.		Good	Beneficial to horses
Owyhee #1 Reservoir	968	T. 42 N., R. 41 E.		Good	Beneficial to horses
Sagehen Protection Fence	935	T. 42 N., R. 43 E.		Good	No effect
Twin Valley Spring Field:					
Twin Valley Capture Corral	4746	T. 45 N., R. 43 E.		Unknown	No effect
Four Mile Reservoir	4729	T. 42 N., R. 45 E.		Fair	Beneficial to
Eight Mile Reservoir	4731	T. 43 N., R. 45 E.		Fair	Beneficial to horses
Button Lake Reservoir	327	T. 44 N., R. 44 E.		Good	Beneficial to horses
Owyhee #13 Reservoir	4499	T. 43 N., R. 44 E.		Good	Beneficial to horses
Owyhee #9 Reservoir	4501	T. 43 N., R. 45 E.		Fair	Beneficial to horses

Project Name	No.	Location	Date Constructed	Condition	Comments
Button Lake Well	694	T. 44 N., R. 44 E.		Unknown	No benefit
Owyhee #14 Reservoir	4502	T. 43 N., R. 45 E.		Good	Beneficial to horses
Owyhee #44 Reservoir	4503	T. 43 N., R. 45 E.		Good	Beneficial to horses
Owyhee #8 Reservoir	4504	T. 44 N., R. 45 E.		Unknown	Unknown benefits
Owyhee #20 Reservoir	4505	T. 44 N., R. 45 E.		Unknown	Unknown benefits
Owyhee #21 Reservoir	4506	T. 44 N., R. 45 E.		Good	Beneficial to horses
Owyhee #22 Reservoir	4507	T. 44 N., R. 45 E.		Unknown	Unknown benefits
Owyhee #25 Reservoir	4508	T. 44 N., R. 45 E.		Good	Beneficial
Lake Creek Field:					
Lake Creek Management Fence	4693	T. 43 N., R. 45 E.		Good	Restricts movement of horses
Corral Lake Pipeline	4258	T. 44 N., R. 46 E.		Unknown	Unknown benefits
Reed and Taylor Reservoir	4727	T. 45 N., R. 45 E.		Unknown	Beneficial to horses
Lake Creek Reservoir	4728	T. 47 N., R. 45 E.		Unknown	Beneficial to horses
Owyhee Storage Tank	4155	T. 44 N., R. 46 E.		Unknown	Unknown benefits
Owyhee #43 Reservoir	4498	T. 45 N., R. 46 E.		Unknown	Unknown benefits
Corral Lake Well	4003	T. 44 N., R. 46 E., Sec. 36		Good	No benefits to horses

2/ Proposed Projects (Little Owyhee Allotment)

Project Name	Location	Comments
North Fork Fence	From Forks Ranch to Greeley Crossing	Could close access of horses to water
Construct fence around Maiden Springs	Maiden Springs	No effect to horses
Repair and improve existing reservoirs	As needed	Unknown benefit to horses
Repair wells	As needed	Beneficial to horses
Develop new reservoirs in the Fairbanks, Twin Valley, and Lake Creek Fields	Refer to pages 8 and 9	Beneficial to horses
If feasible, develop new springs in the Fairbanks and Lake Creek Fields	As determined by feasibility studies	Beneficial to horses
Vegetative manipulative projects	As determined by feasibility studies	Beneficial to horses

2/ From CRMP Plan. Site specific projects have yet to be located.

Appendix c

Color Types

Data From 1981 Little Owyhee/Snowstorm Gather

Color Type	Number	Percent
Appaloosa	1	25
Bay	173	9
Black	63	7
Brown	46	4
Buckskin	26	3
Chestnut	24	7
Gray	48	4
Palomino	27	6
Roan	43	32
Sorrel	210	1
Pinto	9	1
Sevina	7	1
Dun	6	1
Albino	3	-
	686	100

Sex Ratio

1. Total population = 57% females; 43% males
2. Adult population = 59% females; 41% males
3. Foal population = 53% females; 47% males
4. Foal/100 adults = 34/100

Appendix c

Color Types
Data From 1983 Little Owyhee/Snowstorm Gather

Color Type	Number	Percent
Bay	154	21
Black	43	6
Brown	83	11
Buckskin	25	3
Chestnut	27	4
Gray	121	17
Palomino	28	4
Roan	79	11
Sorrel	144	20
Pinto	17	2
Sevina	7	1
Dun	1	-
Albino	3	-
	732	100

Color Types
Data From 1984 Little Owyhee/Snowstorm Gather

Color Type	Number	Percent
Bay	226	32
Black	76	11
Brown	85	13
Buckskin	12	2
Chestnut	14	2
Gray	64	10
Palomino	5	1
Roan	49	7
Sorrel	136	20
Pinto	4	1
Sevina	4	1
	675	100

Data from 1983 Little Owyhee/Snowstorm Gather

Age Class	Males	Females
0-11 months	82	93
1 year	36	59
2	49	58
3	25	34
4	5	13
5	8	16
6	22	24
7	35	33
8	16	32
9	5	9
10	-	5
11	-	-
12	7	5
13	2	-
TOTAL	292	381

57% Females vs. 43% Males

Appendix c

Data from 1984 Little Owyhee/Snowstorm Gather

Age Class	Males	Females
0-11 months	68	84
1 year	46	83
2	19	39
3	17	35
4	15	15
5	9	22
6	18	34
7	22	33
8	29	27
9	4	7
10	4	7
11	1	6
12	2	2
13	1	1
14	3	1
15	2	1
16	1	2
17	4	1
18	4	1
19	-	-
20	2	2
22	1	-
25	1	-
27	1	-
TOTAL	274	403

60% Females gathered vs. 40% Males

Glossary of Terms

Active Preference - the allowable grazing use made by domestic livestock during the grazing year, and generally expressed in AUMs.

Adjudication (or range adjudication) - the allocation of grazing areas or use of allotments, season of grazing use, numbers and class of livestock, and numbers of AUMs to qualified livestock operators (Nevada Report). The "Nevada Report" is a document prepared by Bureau personnel in 1974. The Nevada Report was about the effects of livestock grazing on wildlife, watershed, recreation, and other resource values in Nevada.

Adult Horse - any wild horse two years or older (NSO Instruction Memorandum NV 83-289).

Allotment - an area of land where one or more individuals graze their livestock. It generally consists of public lands but may include parcels of private or state owned lands. The number of livestock and period-of-use are stipulated for each allotment. An allotment may consist of several pastures or be only one pasture (Nevada Report).

Allotment Management Plan (AMP) - means a documented program which applies to livestock operations on the public lands, prepared in consultation and cooperation with the permittee(s), lessee(s), or other involved affected interests (43 CFR 4100.0-5).

Animal Unit Month (AUM) - means the amount of forage necessary for the sustenance of one cow or its equivalent for a period of one month (43 CFR 4100.0-5).

Appropriate Management Levels (AMLs) - the median number of wild horses or burros to be maintained by herd management area (NSO Instruction Memorandum No. 83-289).

Carrying or grazing capacity - as used in this document, the words are synonymous. The phrase means the maximum stocking rate possible without inducing damage to vegetation or related resources.

Coordinated Resource Management and Planning (CRMP) - public involvement program in which interest groups, other agencies, users, and affected individuals develop multiple-use plans as part of the BLM's planning process (Winnemucca Preliminary Final Environmental Impact Statement).

Endangered species - any species in danger of extinction throughout all or a significant portion of its range (WPFEIS).

Grazing system - systematic sequence of grazing use and nonuse of an area, which is designed to achieve established objective (Nevada Report).

Herd - means one or more stallions and their mares or jacks and their jennies (43 CFR 4700.0-5).

Herd Management Area Plan (HMAP) - an activity plan which addresses the management of wild horses or burros and the habitat on one or more herd management areas (NSO Instruction Memorandum NV 83-289).

Herd Management Area (HMA) - a herd area identified in an approved land use plan where wild horses or burros will be maintained and managed (WO Instruction Memorandum No. 83-289).

Management Framework Plan (MFP) - a land-use plan for the public lands which provides a set of goals, objectives, and constraints for a specific planning area to guide the development of detailed plans for the management of each resource (WPFEIS).

MFP II - a BLM Area Manager's recommendation to the District Manager for the Management Framework Plan based on conflict resolution (WPFEIS).

MFP III - the District Manager's land use decision for management of the public lands and their resources (WPFEIS).

Management Plan - means a written program of action designed to protect, manage, and control wild free-roaming horses and burros and maintain a natural ecological balance on the public lands (43 CFR 4700.0-5).

Multiple use - the management of public lands and their various resource values so that they are utilized in a combination that will best meet the present and future needs of the public (WPFEIS).

Public lands - means any lands administered by the Secretary of the Interior through the Bureau of Land Management (43 CFR 4700.0-5).

Range survey (vegetation inventory) - a method for the measuring or inventory of vegetation to provide base data for use in management decisions and establishment of the grazing capacity.

Riparian - a biological zone influenced by the presence of water. Also used to refer to vegetation that grows along streams or around springs (WPFEIS).

Threatened species - any species likely to become endangered within the foreseeable future throughout all or a significant part of its range (WPFEIS).

Unit Resource Analysis (URA) - a description of the basic physical characteristics of an area.

Wilderness Study Area (WSA) - an area determined to have wilderness characteristics. Study areas will be subject to interdisciplinary analysis and public comment to determine wilderness suitability. Suitable areas will be recommended to the President and Congress for wilderness designation (WPFEIS).

Wild free-roaming horse and burro - all unbranded and unclaimed horses and burros that use public lands as all or part of their habitat or that have been removed from these lands by the authorized officer but have not lost their status under section 3 of the Act (NSO Instruction Memorandum NV 83-289).

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2. Carter, W. H., Major General, "Story of the Horse," National Geographic Magazine 44:455-566, 1923.

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4. Lappin, Dawn Y., President, Wild Horse Organized Assistance (WHOA), personal communication.

5. Reilly, Helen, President, International Society For the Protection of Mustangs and Burros, personal communication.

6. Steele, Rufus, "Trapping Wild Horses in Nevada," McClure's Magazine, December 1909.

7. U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management, Little Owyhee Allotment Management Plan, Winnemucca, NV., approved in 1972.

8. U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management, Paradise-Denio Management Framework Plan Step III, Winnemucca, NV., 1982.

9. U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management, Paradise-Denio Unit Resource Analysis, Winnemucca, NV., 1979.

Appendix d.

Objective #5

Establish a wild horse management plan.

a. Perpetuate a viable herd which is manageable and compatible with livestock operations, wildlife, and resources available.
b. Preserve unique types and primitive mustang markings.
c. Reduce internal barriers to herd migration within wild horse herd area.

A base herd of 200 wild horses was agreed as compatible with livestock operations as planned, wildlife demand, and resources available in the Little Owyhee spring range area. An additional 50 wild horses shall be included as part of the Owyhee herd and Bullhead allotment spring range shall be included as part of the wild horse management ara.

ACTIONS:

1. Gathering of wild horses in Little Owyhee and Bullhead Allotment.
   Who: BLM
   When: 1981, 1982 and 1983 before spring turn-out.

2. Select a base herd of 250 head for the Little Owyhee and Bullhead spring range consisting of:
   a. Equal numbers of male and female.
   b. Approximately proportions of 45% age 204 year olds, 40% age 5-8 year olds, and 15% age 9+ years.
   c. All primitive marking mustang types gathered will be returned as part of the base herd.
   Who: BLM
   When: 1982, 1983

3. Select with base herd a considerable portion of foals to assure replacements surviving two winters prior to time they become part of the base herd. Efforts will be made to allow foals to "mother-up" with mares selected for the base herd.
   Who: BLM
   When: 1982, 1983

4. Select with the base herd a portion of yearlings needed to develop into two year olds for base herd replacements for death loss from old age and other causes.
   Who: BLM
   When: 1982, 1983

5. Establish a herd monitoring system including:
   a. Observation of gathering and selection process.
   b. Inventory of initial herd by age, sex, type & condition.
   c. Herd photographic inventory.
   d. Seasonal inventory by location (ocular & photographic every spring and fall).

e. Yearly review of herd proportions, condition, health, locations, migrations and trends.
Who: BLM & CRMP #1 Wild Horse Committee
When: Beginning 1982

6. Adjust herd inventory if monitoring indicates any age or sex group is disproportionately large or small. Gather excess groups, return deficient group with large proportion of potential replacements.
Who: Wild Horse Committee decides and recommends adjustments to be made by BLM.
When: Every two years.

7. In the event the natural base herd is reduced below 100 yeadxxxxxx by disease, accident or other causes, reintroduction of a base herd up to 250 head should be made from wild horse gatherings within Nevada.
Who: BLM
When: Within two years of the time base herd is found to be reduced below 100 head.

8. Internal division fences in herd area shall have gates at one mile minimum intervals and new gates (minimum 20 ft. wide) at all locations receiving heavy pressures from past wild horse populations.
Who: BLM
When: 1982

9. All gates on division fences between Lake Creek, Twin Valley, Fairbanks pastures and Bullhead Allotment, shall be opened and tied back from July 1 to March 15 to facilitate "free-roaming" migration of the base herd within spring range area and Bullhead Allotment. A deterioration of range condition caused by excessive use in any one field may be controlled by gate closure if deemed necessary by CRMP Wild Horse Committee.
Who: BLM & NFC
When: 1983

10. Wild horse use of checkerboard and scattered deeded properties. Where wild horses now exist, wild horses shall be permitted use of unfenced Nevada First Corporation deeded properties in the same ratio of domestic livestock to wild horses as in the Little Owyhee and Bullhead CRMP plans when managed under a plan approved by CRMP Local #1. BLM will adjust the exchange of use agreement with Nevada First Corporation to account for AUMs used by wild horses on Nevada First Corporation private lands.
Who: BLM & NFC
When: 1982