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WILD, FREE - ROAMING HORSES AND BURROS

Interim Status Report

December 1977



**UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT**

WILD HORSE AND BURRO REPORT

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Wild Horse and Burro Program

Introduction

The data for the Wild Horse and Burro Program presented in this report was obtained from field offices on short notice and received initially by phone. The data will be utilized as an interim briefing report for the Secretary of the Interior and updated as necessary to complete the required report to Congress in June 1978. This report provides estimates of the number of wild horses and burros on the public lands as of November 1, 1977, and the number removed, along with costs involved. Special problems and recommended legislative changes to the 1971 Wild Horse and Burro Act to improve the overall program are included.

Populations

Wild horse and burro populations are increasing since protection and management was provided under the 1971 Act. Today, the wild horse and burro population is estimated at approximately 62,500 animals--53,469 horses and 9,160 burros (See Table I and II, page). Some 6,500 privately owned animals have been removed from public lands under Section 5 of the Act, (See Tables III and IV, page), and 10,000 excess wild horses and burros have been removed from the public land since passage of the Act.

Table I and II, page depict the estimated number of wild horses or burros in each State and the estimated numbers of these animals currently considered to constitute an approximate management level for the public land in these States. The management level estimates contained in Tables I and II are professional judgments based on the situation as presently known. The exact numbers to be maintained and managed will depend on the decisions reached through the Bureau planning system which takes into consideration habitat requirements, including forage availability, public recommendations and other multiple uses of the public lands in a specific geographic area. Established and proposed ranges are shown in Table V, page .

Management Plans

Detailed management plans will be prepared for those areas where wild horses or burros are to be managed as an integral part of the natural system of the public lands. The plans identify herd areas, sex and age ratios, number of animals the area can support, improvements needed, if any (such as wells, spring developments, etc.), and other requirements necessary to maintain the animals at a population level which will insure a thriving viable herd and, at the same time, protect the basic soil and vegetative resources of the public lands. An integral part of the plan will be the establishment of various studies necessary to assure that the objective of the management plan are being met.

Range Deterioration and Competition for Forage

An increasing number of wild horses and burros, coupled with competition from domestic livestock is placing heavy stress on forage plants. Range deterioration is occurring in many areas as a result of this situation. Neither the wild horse or burro numbers nor domestic livestock numbers have been adjusted to the available forage levels. Efforts to make these adjustments have been met with resistance from both the livestock interest and the wild horse and burro interest. Until such time as new forage inventories and land use plans can be completed to allocate forage between all the competing uses, the Bureau has endeavored to reduced wild horse and burro numbers to a level more compatible with available forage. Although a necessary step, it is an extremely costly undertaking for which there has been inadequate funding. Approximately 10,000 animals have been removed since passage of the Act. To reach estimated management levels will require the removal of a larger number of animals for several years.

The recent drought conditions also increased the competition for forage between wild horses, wildlife, and domestic livestock. In addition, the lack of water has been extremely critical in many areas. Domestic livestock were not turned out in some allotments in 1977 and shorter grazing periods were required because of lack of adequate forage and water. Wild horses and burros inhabiting an area without water, if not removed, must be left to die. Animals inhabiting areas in which there is a lack of forage will probably succumb to starvation and disease if abnormal winter conditions are experienced.

The Bureau utilized drought relief funds to repair and improve watering sites, extend pipelines, drilled wells, and let down fences to allow the animals access to water. In some areas the only available water has been on privately owned lands, where there was inadequate water even for the domestic livestock in many instances.

As an example the figures in Table VI, page show the competition that is occurring between wild horses and cattle in several planning units in the Winnemucca District in Nevada. Twenty-two grazing allotments are involved in the Sonoma planning unit. In some allotments the horses are using more forage (AUM's) than livestock are allowed in a normal year. In the Sonoma P. U. 14 of the allotments 22 would require reductions of 33 to 100 percent in livestock grazing to provide for the existing wild horses. Three allotments do not contain wild horses.

The Buffalo Hills P.U. has similar situations. One allotment has no wild horses. The other eight allotments have wild horses consuming an average of 74 percent of the forage (AUM's) presently adjudicated to domestic livestock.

The Blue Wing P.U. with five allotments shows horses using 61 percent of forage considered available in a normal year and presently allocated to domestic livestock.

Excess Animals

Present policy is to make excess animals available through the Bureau's "Adopt-A-Horse" program. To date, approximately, 6,500 horses and 650 burros have been placed with individuals, representing every State of the Union except Hawaii, and applications are pending from that State. Approximately, 1,900 excess animals (1,441 horses and 513 burros) were being held in Bureau of Land Management's corrals as of November 1, 1977 (Tables I and II, page).

The use of helicopters, authorized under the Federal Land Policy and management Act of 1976, has provided a more efficient and humane method for gathering excess animals. Their use has allowed a larger number of animals to be removed from those areas where range conditions (lack of forage and water) were critical. Trapping in corrals around water sites is used where practical and is less costly than using helicopters.

Two severe complications presently affecting the program from the standpoint of adequately removing excess animals, other than through outright destruction, are:

- (1) The older animals, especially males, whether horses or burros, are generally not selected by individuals seeking excess animals for adoption purposes. Therefore, at each central holding facility the number of these older animals being held is rapidly increasing. Some 350 to 400 of these animals are presently on hand.

(2) Many people are reluctant to take excess animals of any age for maintenance if they cannot receive ownership to the animals.

The Bureau has excess older stallions or jacks that have been in central holding corrals for as long as 6 months. At approximately \$3.00 per day to maintain an animal at the site, the cost under such circumstances may be as high as \$540.00, in addition to the initial capture cost on such animals. As Tables I and II, page summaries show, capture costs vary by State, but an average of \$75 to \$125 per horse is reasonable at the present time. Capture costs for burros average somewhat lower (\$30 to \$125).

The only alternative for disposal of older and unsuitable animals at the present time is humane destruction which is provided for by the 1971 Act, but is highly repulsive to much of the public.

Funds Required

The Bureau will spend approximately \$3,000,000 on the wild horse and burro program in FY 1978. Each individual State has estimated the funds they will need to properly manage wild horses and burros and reach optimum management levels. The total for the States by individual district is listed on pages 1, 2, and 3 of Appendix 2. The total identified in

addition to present funds is \$2,656,900. This amount does not include any additional funds for needed research projects, or for law enforcement and surveillance efforts to meet the mandates of the legislation. The total amount needed in future years would decline somewhat as the optimum population levels are obtained in each district and the removal of excess animals required to maintain the herds at these levels reduced to approximately 6,000 animals per year.

Problems After Assignment

A critical issue, becoming more serious each year and facing the Bureau with many unknown ramifications is that of supervision and law enforcement to insure humane care and protection for the thousands of excess animals scattered across the country from coast to coast under the "Adopt-A-Horse" program. The number of horses placed in adoption homes will exceed 36,000 animals by the time the horses are reduced to management levels. Over 6,000 animals will be added to this number yearly thereafter.

The Bureau has encountered situations where individuals have taken a number of excess animals and then for various reasons problems arose, for example:

1. An individual requested 15 animals. After approximately 1 year the BLM was required to take 12 animals back because the individual indicated he could no longer care for all the horses.

(2) An individual pays the cost (\$225.00) for transporting a wild horse to Massachusetts. He takes it home and his wife refuses to have the animal around or near the house.

(3) An individual in another State hauled 60 excess animals to land that he supposedly owned. The land was enclosed within an electric fence. Shortly after the animals arrived, the local light company shut off the power supply because of a delinquent bill. The couple responsible for the animals were then picked up and jailed for writing ^{with} insufficient ^{fund} checks. The excess animals spread over the countryside and out along a busy highway. The animals were rounded up and impounded by the local authorities. Finally, the BLM was notified. An investigator from the State ^{from} where the animals were shipped followed up on the case. The animals were reclaimed by the Bureau and returned to the West pending further investigation of the case. The investigation revealed that the couple involved in the case had previous records of illegal actions concerning livestock in their home State and did not own the amount of land indicated on their application.

(4) Excess animals have been turned loose or escaped accidentally in several States. In most cases the animals had to be destroyed because they could not be captured and were destroying private property (fences, lawns, crops, etc.).

(5) Animals are returned to the Bureau because individuals find after adoption they cannot keep the animal for many and various reasons; change of job, moving to a different area, etc.

(6) Animals are picked up by the Bureau after reports of inhumane treatment (usually this involves lack of feed, water, lack of shelter, etc.).

(7) Animals have been reclaimed where they have been left at stables and the custodian of the horse has not paid the feed bill. In one instance, near Baltimore, the Bureau paid \$800.00 to retrieve 2 excess horses and prevent their going to public auction as payment for the stable costs.

(8) In many areas, when an excess animal dies, disposal of the carcass creates a problem. County and city ordinances ordinarily prevent the disposition of carcasses at landfill sites. The carcass cannot be taken to a rendering plant as this violates Section 8 of the 1971 Act. This leaves burial or cremation of the carcass as the only solution, and in many areas these are very expensive.

The Bureau, with limited manpower and the majority of its personnel stationed in the West, cannot insure followup on assigned animals. Violations of the 1971 Act probably occur but with limited manpower and funds, followup is restricted to only those brought to the attention of the Bureau by interested people living in an area where the excess animals are located. Followup is done immediately when alleged violations are reported. This is often accomplished by having a humane society or a local law enforcement official make the initial check into a complaint.

An international freeze marking technique (Alpha angle) has been adopted by the Bureau, becoming mandatory in all districts after April 1, 1978. This procedure provides for each excess animal to be individually marked and should reduce the possibilities of violations of animals being sold or traded for commercial purposes. The freeze symbol **LI** on the left side of the neck will identify the excess animal as a wild horse or burro. A practical solution that would alleviate the requirement for the Bureau to have followup inspections would be to allow transfer of title to an individual who has satisfactorily maintained and cared for an excess animal for a period of time (6 months or a year).

Distribution Centers

The Bureau is planning to establish distribution centers for excess wild horses and burros near large metropolitan areas, particularly in the East and South. Many individuals have indicated a desire to care for the excess wild horses or burros but cannot travel the long distances to holding facilities in a Western State. A center opened in Southern California on a trial basis has been successful in placing over 500 animals since April.

Requests from individuals indicate they would readily pay for the cost of transportation to an eastern distribution center. Indications are that overall costs of \$140-\$200 are not prohibitive to applicants. The Bureau would charge a service fee and recover transportation charges.

Charging a very small fee or no fee to individuals receiving excess animals at eastern distribution centers was considered. Since reimbursement with a revolving fund would allow for more animals to be removed from the holding facilities, the decision was made to collect for health inspection, transportation and service costs. Several advantages occur from holding the animals for a shorter period of time in the holding facility in a Western State. They are: (1) less chance of injury; (2) less chance of disease; and (3) the maintenance cost per head is reduced.

The distribution centers will provide one more means for excess animals to be placed under the present Bureau policy of using the "Adopt-A-Horse" program. The centers will be operated cooperatively with individuals who have a high degree of interest in the care and welfare of wild horses and burros. Exact locations and the number of distribution centers that might be required is being studied at this time. Several trial centers are presently being established.

Legislative Proposals

Under present law, there are only 3 alternatives for controlling wild horse and burro populations:

- (1) Wild horses and burros may be relocated to other areas where they existed on December 15, 1971;
- (2) They may be removed for private maintenance under an agreement to assure proper care for the animals;
- (3) They may be destroyed in a humane manner.

The Wild Horse and Burro Act is inadequate in the respect that it fails to fully resolve the management problems caused by an increasing population since passage in 1971.

It does not provide the flexibility or a practical procedure needed for disposing of excess animals other than through outright destruction on the range.

Recommended legislative changes in the form of a Bill are found in Appendix No. 1.

State Reports

Additional wild horse statistics are found in the enclosed Appendices:

Appendix 2 - Estimate of Needed Funds

Appendix 3 - State and District Wild Horse Data

Appendix 4 - State and District Wild Burro Data

Conclusion

The Bureau is attempting to carry out a positive program in wild horse and burro management. Its responsibilities are:

1. Protection of wild horses and burros along with the basic resources of the public lands--water, soil, and vegetation.
2. Management of wild horses and burros as an integral part of the public land system in harmony with other legitimate uses.
3. Control of wild horse and burro populations to insure the first two major responsibilities are carried forth.

To meet the requirements of the 1971 Wild Horse and Burro Act, as set forth above, a definite policy must be established within the Bureau and the Department on the arrangement for orderly disposition of excess animals that are unsuitable for domestic purposes through the adoption program.

A solution must be reached by legislation or by other means to mitigate the need for continuing supervision and law enforcement for the lifetime of thousands of excess animals scattered throughout the United States and its territories. Adequate funding and manpower must be available to carry out the program.

TABLE I
Summary by State
for
Wild Horses

State	No. of Animals		Excess Horses				Estimated Management Level	Management		
	Initial Estimate	Current Estimate	Cant.	Est. Cost*	Adopt.	Est. Cost*		In Corrals	Plans Comp.	Plans Needed
Arizona	0	39	-	-	-	-	-	15-20	0	1
California	2,300	3,745	1,005	75 ^{1/}	927	75 ^{2/}	60	1,600-2,000	1	4
Colorado	300	990	393	400	166	100	100	360-400	2	3
Idaho	100	1,200	32		30		2	400-600	1	8
Montana	150	305	264	3 ^{1/}	92	4 ^{1/}	0	220-260	2	4
New Mexico	50	70	-	-	-	-	-	65-75	0	3
Nevada	8,700	31,800	2,244	90	1,324	-	743	9,000-12,500	6	38
Oregon	1,000	4,050	3,988	150 ^{5/}	2,993	75-100 ^{6/}	323	2,500-2,800	7	8
Utah	600	2,180	107		89	-		1,100-1,300	2	16
Wyoming	4,100	9,090	1,080	110	826	100	213	2,500-3,000	3	8
Total	17,300	53,469	9,113	X	6,447		1,441	17,530-22,955	23	93

^{1/} Prior to use of helicopters cost per animal was \$288.

^{2/} Prior to use of distribution center cost was \$103.

^{3/} Cost varied by District from \$166 to \$300.

^{4/} Cost varied by District from \$36 to \$300.

^{5/} First costs in 1974-\$875 recently as low as \$75.

^{6/} Varied from \$50 to \$300 per animal.

^{7/} This total includes some animals returned to the public lands (less than 200 head) and other animals that died or were injured and destroyed.

^{8/} Present estimate of the number of wild horses which will eventually be maintained and managed on the public lands.

*Estimated cost per head.

TABLE II
Summary by State
for
Wild Burros

State	No. of Animals		Excess Burros					Estimated ^{3/} Management Level	Management	
	Initial Estimate	Current Estimate	Capt.	Est. Cost*	Adopt.	Est. Cost*	In Corrals		Plans Comp.	Plans Needed
Arizona	4,000	3,780	679	125	349	125	276	1,200-1,500	1	13
California	3,600	3,845	499	135	256	100	237	400-800	2 ^{2/}	4
Colorado	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Idaho	5	10	-	-	-	-	-	10-15	0	1
Montana	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
New Mexico	40	25	1 ^{1/}	-	-	-	-	25-30	-	-
Nevada	250	1,420	30	30	30	-	0	380-500	0	3
Oregon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Utah	100	80	-	-	-	-	-	50-60	0	2
Wyoming	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	8,045	9,160	1,208	X	635	X	513	2,065-2,905	3	23

^{1/}19 wild free-roaming burros captured and sold at public auction by individuals with consent of State of New Mexico - Cost to BLM \$26,500.

^{2/}Interim Plans.

^{3/}Present estimate of the number of wild burros which may eventually be maintained and managed on the public lands.

*Estimated cost per head.

TABLE III SUMMARY BY STATE
NUMBER OF CLAIMS - REMOVAL
OF
PRIVATELY OWNED ANIMALS (HORSES)
AS OF
NOVEMBER 1, 1977

STATE	NUMBER OF CLAIMS	ANIMALS CLAIMED	NUMBER REMOVED
ARIZONA	0	0	0
CALIFORNIA	2	320	0
COLORADO	12	178	122
IDAHO	9	94	94
MONTANA	9	185	74
NEW MEXICO	1,576	7,872	<u>1/</u>
NEVADA	65	6,936	4,032
OREGON	20	1,548	1,860
UTAH	0	0	20
WYOMING	26	537	272
TOTAL	1,719	17,670	6,474

^{1/} New Mexico range user's were instructed to submit forms on all licensed branded and unbranded horses or burros. Horses and burros which never run on the public lands were also included on the claim forms, 95% of the claims have been processed, leaving approximately 100 animals under pending claims.

TABLE IV SUMMARY BY STATE
NUMBER OF CLAIMS - REMOVAL
OF
PRIVATELY OWNED ANIMALS (BURROS)
AS OF
NOVEMBER 1, 1977

STATE	NUMBER OF CLAIMS	ANIMALS CLAIMED	NUMBER REMOVED
ARIZONA	-	-	-
CALIFORNIA	-	-	-
COLORADO	-	-	-
IDAHO	-	-	-
MONTANA	-	-	-
NEW MEXICO	- ^{1/}	137	-
NEVADA	2	60	0
OREGON	-	-	-
UTAH	-	-	-
WYOMING	-	-	-
TOTAL	2	197	-

^{1/} Not reported by species - total shown under horses on previous page.

TABLE VI
WINNEMUCCA DISTRICT, NEVADA

Examples of competition for forage between wild horses and burros and domestic livestock within 3 planning units (P.U.) in the district by allotment.

Allotment Sonoma P.U.	Number of Horses or Burros	AUM's Used by Wild Horses and Burros	AUM's Adjudicated to Livestock	Percent of Adjudicated Livestock AUM's Presently Used by Horses
Rock Creek	28	336	2,192	15
Sonoma	28	336	1,513	22
Melody	0	0	1,020	0
Coal Canyon	174	2,088	3,144	66
Aker	16	192		
Old Banks*	83	996	2,051	49
Rye Patch	55	660	1,981	33
Thomas Canyon	25	300	629	48
Bear Creek	33	396	3,111	13
Harmony	0	0	189	0
Humboldt House	100	1,200	727	165
Humboldt Sink	0	0	1,365	0
Pleasant Valley*	159	1,908	10,270	19
Prince Royal	18	216	153	141
Pumpnickle	10	120	9,437	1
Rochester	139	1,668	3,964	42
Star Peak*	295	3,540	3,722	95
Rawhide	123	1,476	2,721	54
Dolly Hayden	308	3,696	3,709	99
Klondike	158	1,896	2,205	86
South Buffalo	18	216	122	177
White Horse*	238	2,856	1,970	145
Diamond S	56	672	1,158	58
<u>Buffalo Hills PU</u>				
Calico	140	1,680	2,584	65
Rodeo Cr. & Pole Cyn.	499	5,988	6,576	91
Buffalo Hills	1,119	13,428	19,328	69
Soldier Meadows	633	7,596	16,070	47
Coyote	0	0	3,051	0
Leadville	207	2,484	2,567	97

TABLE VI (CONT.)
WINNEMUCCA DISTRICT, NEVADA

Examples of competition for forage between wild horses and burros and domestic livestock within 3 planning units in the district by allotment.

Blue Wing Planning Unit	Number of Horses or Burros	AUM's Used by Wild Horses and Burros	AUM's Adjudicated to Livestock	Percent of Adjudicated Livestock AUM's Presently Used by Horses
Ragged Top	141	1,692	2,427	70
Seven Troughs	356	4,272	8,031	53
Blue Wing	1,338	16,056	24,160	66
Desert Queen	48	576	3,355	17
Majuba	117	1,404	1,100	128
	7,100	85,200	146,602	

Total horse numbers shown do not reflect horse numbers removed during East Range Summer 1977 Roundup.

A total of 383 horses removed from astericked allotments.

Incorrect title - should be titled "Overobligation rather than competition". Competition is a two way street. For example, using the above data, livestock ~~100%~~ ^{are} ~~the forage~~ ^{needed} by horses ~~are~~ ^{using 100% of the} forage required by horses in all instances except one.

TABLE V
WILD HORSE OR BURRO RANGES

State	Wild Horse Range		Wild Burro Range	
	Established	Proposed ^{1/}	Established	Proposed
Arizona	--	--	--	--
California	--	--	--	--
Colorado	--	2	--	--
Idaho	--	2	--	--
Montana	1 ^{2/}	--	--	--
New Mexico	--	--	--	--
Nevada	1 ^{3/}	5	--	3
Oregon	--	2	--	--
Utah	--	--	--	--
Wyoming	--	1	1	1

^{1/} Each State estimated the number of areas which might eventually be proposed for specific designation as wild horse or burro ranges, through the Bureau's planning system.

^{2/} Pryor Mountain Wild Horse Range located on Montana-Wyoming boundary established in 1968.

^{3/} Nellis Air Force Bombing and Gunnery Wild Horse Range north of Las Vegas, Nevada, established in 1963.

A B I L L

To facilitate the coordination of programs for the protection, management, and control of wild free-roaming horses and burros, and other resources, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That a new subsection (f) is added to section 2 of the Act of December 15, 1971, as amended 85 Stat. 649, 16 U.S.C. 1332 (Supp. V, 1975) to read as follows:

"'excess animals' means wild free-roaming horses or burros which must be removed from an area, or have been removed from an area by the Secretary pursuant to applicable law, in order to preserve and maintain the habitat in a suitable condition for continued use, while also maintaining a thriving natural ecological balance and harmonious multiple use relationship in that area."

SEC. 2. The second sentence of subsection (a) of section 3 of the Act of December 15, 1971, as amended, 85 Stat. 649, 16 U.S.C. 1333 (Supp. V, 1975) is amended to read as follows:

"The Secretary is authorized and directed to protect and manage wild free-roaming horses and burros as components of the public lands. The Secretary is authorized to establish wild free-roaming horse and burro ranges as sanctuaries for preservation and protection of such

animals on any lands administered by him which he deems suitable for such use consistent with applicable law, and to relocate excess animals to such ranges, irrespective of whether wild free-roaming horses or burros existed on or in the vicinity of such lands prior to December 15, 1971."

SEC. 3. Subsections (b), (c), and (d) of section 3 of the Act of December 15, 1971, 85 Stat. 650, 16 U.S.C. § 1333 (Supp. V, 1975), are deleted in their entirety and new subsections are added as follows:

"(b) The Secretary may order wild free-roaming horses and burros to be captured, removed, or destroyed in a humane manner when in his judgment (1) they are old, sick, or lame; (2) it is an act of mercy; (3) the animals are needed for research to be undertaken to benefit wild free-roaming horse and burro populations; (4) an animal poses a threat to human life or is likely to inflict substantial damage to property.

"(c) (1) The Secretary may order excess animals to be captured and removed in a humane manner and may transfer such excess animals in accordance with the provisions of this section on the written assurance of the grantee that such animals will receive humane care and handling. In administration of this subsection, the Secretary shall establish procedures to assure that priority is given to persons seeking to keep and maintain excess animals for domestic use.

"(2) Pursuant to application therefor, the Secretary may transfer excess animals for domestic use. At the end of one year after such a transfer or at any time thereafter, title to such excess animals shall pass to the transferee without further action as soon as the Secretary receives an affidavit from the transferee that the animals are still kept and maintained by him, in good health and have been treated humanely.

"(3) The Secretary is authorized to convey title to any person who received such an animal for private maintenance under agreement with the Secretary entered pursuant to applicable law prior to the effective date of this section. Such conveyance shall be in accordance with regulations prescribed by the Secretary for this purpose. Regulations prescribed under this paragraph shall provide for reasonable notice to persons holding the animals that they may obtain title and an opportunity to accept or refuse title, and shall incorporate the time limitations and other safeguards contained in paragraph (2) of this subsection.

"(4) On written assurance that the animals will receive humane care and handling and that humane methods will be used in disposal of such animals, the Secretary is authorized to sell at public auction under standards and regulations prescribed by him any excess animal:

(i) available for transfer pursuant to paragraph (2) of this subsection, which is not transferred for private maintenance within 60 days of capture and removal;

(ii) transferred by him for private maintenance pursuant to applicable law and thereafter transferred back to the Secretary for any reason prior to passage of title; or

(iii) determined by the Secretary not to be suitable for transfer for domestic use.

"(5) The Secretary is authorized to order excess animals to be destroyed in a humane manner. No excess animal may be destroyed under this paragraph unless in the judgment of the Secretary such action is the only practical way to remove the excess animal from the range or area or unless reasonable efforts have been made to dispose of the animals under other provisions of this subsection.

"(d) Wild free-roaming horses and burros or their remains shall lose their status as wild free-roaming horses or burros and shall no longer be considered as falling within the purview of this Act:

(i) upon passage of title pursuant to subsection (c) of this section; or

(ii) if they have been transferred for private maintenance or domestic use pursuant to this Act and die of natural causes before passage of title; or

(iii) upon destruction by the Secretary or his order pursuant to subsection (b) or subsection (c) (5) of this section; or

(iv) upon disposal by the Secretary or his order if they die of natural causes on the public lands or on private lands where maintained thereon pursuant to Section 4.

SEC. 4. Section 8 of the Act of December 15, 1971, as amended, 85 Stat. 651, 16 U.S.C. 1338 (Supp. V, 1975) is amended to add a new subsection (c) as follows:

"(c) The provisions of section 1001 of Title 18 of the United States code are applicable with respect to statements contained in affidavits required by section 3 of this Act."

SEC. 5. Section 10 of the Act of December 15, 1971, as amended, 85 Stat. 651, 16 U.S.C. 1339 (Supp. V, 1975) is deleted and section 11 is renumbered as section 10.

WILD HORSE AND BURRO PROGRAM
ESTIMATE OF FUNDS NEEDED TO ACCOMPLISH MANAGEMENT LEVEL

1	2	3	4	5
State	District	Dollars/year <u>1/</u> for Protection, Control and Management	FY '78 Cost Target By State <u>2/</u>	Increase Needed <u>3/</u>
ARIZONA	Phoenix	\$308,900	\$114,100	\$434,100
	Arizona Strip	194,500		
	Yuma	44,800		
		<u>\$548,200</u>		
CALIFORNIA	Bakersfield	100,200	\$386,000	\$101,000
	Susanville	258,900		
	Redding	23,400		
	Folsom	36,400		
	Ukiah	10,900		
	Riverside	57,200		
		<u>487,000</u>		
COLORADO	Craig	518,700	\$227,000	\$833,100
	Grand Junction	503,000		
	Montrose	38,400		
		<u>\$1,060,100</u>		
IDAHO	Boise	215,000	\$ 65,400	\$284,700
	Salmon	107,500		
	Idaho Falls	27,600		
		<u>350,100</u>		

WILD HORSE AND BURRO PROGRAM
ESTIMATE OF FUNDS NEEDED TO ACCOMPLISH MANAGEMENT LEVEL

1	2	3	4	5
State	District	Dollars/year <u>1/</u> for Protection, Control and Management	FY '78 Cost Target By State <u>2/</u>	Increase Needed <u>3/</u>
MONTANA	Lewistown	\$ 64,000	\$ 43,800	\$ 54,800
	Butte	34,600		
		<u>\$ 98,600</u>		
NEVADA	Winnemucca	\$228,000	\$655,100	\$549,000
	Elko	87,000		
	Ely	160,000		
	Carson City	441,600		
	Las Vegas	64,000		
	Battle Mountain	224,000		
		<u>\$1,204,000</u>		
NEW MEXICO	Albuquerque	\$ 20,500	\$ 32,000	\$ 19,200
	Socorro	17,900		
	Las Cruces	12,800		
		<u>\$ 51,200</u>		
OREGON	Lakeview	\$192,000	\$662,000	- 0-
	Burns	53,800		
	Prineville	16,600		
	Yale	209,000		
	Medford	2,600		
		<u>\$474,000</u>		
UTAH <u>4/</u>		\$145,200	\$159,000	- 0-
WYOMING <u>4/</u>		768,000	\$387,000	\$381,000
ESO			22,600	-
DSC			276,000	-
WO			47,000	
		<u>5,187,000</u>	<u>\$3,077,000</u>	<u>\$2,656,900</u> <u>5/</u>

- 1/ District estimates to reach management level varies from one year (Colorado) to six years (Wyoming) of effort.
- 2/ Cost target is gross figure before budgeting exclusions are made i.e. Leave surcharged and Research.
- 3/ Represents dollars required at this time in addition to FY '78 dollars.

Amount will reduce each year until the sixth year and management level is reached. Thereafter approximately

2,500 animals will be removed annually to maintain herd levels.

reached. Thereafter

4/ District figures not submitted

5/ The total is higher than the difference between columns 3 and 4 since the negative figures for Oregon and Utah were not considered. Positions required with this amount are 41 permanent and 50 temporaries.

WILD HORSE DATA ---- NOVEMBER - 1977
 INFORMATION IS FURNISHED BY STATE BY DISTRICT

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
ARIZONA BY DISTRICT	POPULATION ESTIMATES		MANAGEMENT			CLAIMS - REMOVAL OF PRIVATELY OWNED ANIMALS		
	INITIAL ESTIMATE	CURRENT ESTIMATE	PLANS COMPLETE	PLANS NEEDED	DESIRED LEVEL	NO. OF CLAIMS	ANIMALS CLAIMED	NUMBER REMOVED
Arizona Strip	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0
Phoenix	-	30	0	1	15-20	0	0	0
Safford	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Yuma	-	9	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	0	39	0	1	15-20	0	0	0

Column No. 1 - Identifies State and individual District.

Column No. 2 - Best information available at time in 1971 or shortly thereafter.

Column No. 3 - Current estimate as of November 1, 1977.

Column No. 4 - Number of herd management area plans completed.

Column No. 5 - Number of plans remaining to be prepared for herd management areas.

Column No. 6 - Desired level of wild horses or burros to be managed. This number may vary as the Bureau's planning system establishes the optimum number of animals to be managed in each specific geographic area requiring an equitable balance of the land resources for wild horses and burros, wildlife, livestock, recreation, timber, and other uses recognized to be in the national interest.

Column No. 7, 8, 9 - Claims - Pertain to Privately Owned Animals.

WILD HORSE DATA --- NOVEMBER - 1977
 INFORMATION IS FURNISHED BY STATE BY DISTRICT

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
CALIFORNIA BY DISTRICT	POPULATION ESTIMATES		MANAGEMENT			CLAIMS - REMOVAL OF PRIVATELY OWNED ANIMALS		
	INITIAL ESTIMATE	CURRENT ESTIMATE	PLANS COMPLETE	PLANS NEEDED	DESIRED LEVEL	NO. OF CLAIMS	ANIMALS CLAIMED	NUMBER REMOVED
BAKERSFIELD	160	50			0	0	0	0
SUSANVILLE	2,100	3,622	1*	1	1,530-1,905	2	320	0
REDDING	5	47	0	2	45-60	0	0	0
RIVERSIDE	35	26	0	1	25-35	0	0	0
			*INTERIM PLAN					
TOTAL	2,300	3,745	1	4	1,600-2,000		320	0

Column No. 1 - Identifies State and individual District.

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Column No. 7, 8, 9 - Claims - Pertain to Privately Owned Animals.

WILD HORSE DATA --- NOVEMBER - 1977
 INFORMATION IS FURNISHED BY STATE BY DISTRICT

1	2	3	4	5	6
CALIFORNIA BY DISTRICT	CONTROL OF EXCESS ANIMALS AS OF NOV. 1, 1977				
	NUMBER CAPTURED	COST	NO. ADOPTED	COST	NO. IN CORRALS
Susanville	1,005	288* 75**	927	103*** 75****	60
		*Prior to use of helicopters. **After helicopter use.		***Before distribution center at Escondido. ****After distribution center at Escondido.	
TOTAL					

- Column 1 - Identifies State and individual District.
 Column 2 - Indicated number of wild free-roaming animals captured.
 Column 3 - Cost of capture per animal.
 Column 4 - Animals assigned under "Adopt-A-Horse" program.
 Column 5 - Cost after capture per animal until assignment or destroyed.
 Column 6 - Number of animals held in corrals as of November 1, 1977.

WILD HORSE DATA --- NOVEMBER - 1977
 INFORMATION IS FURNISHED BY STATE BY DISTRICT

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
COLORADO BY DISTRICT	POPULATION ESTIMATES		MANAGEMENT			CLAIMS - REMOVAL OF PRIVATELY OWNED ANIMALS		
	INITIAL ESTIMATE	CURRENT ESTIMATE	PLANS COMPLETE	PLANS NEEDED	DESIRED LEVEL	NO. OF CLAIMS	ANIMALS CLAIMED	NUMBER REMOVED
Craig	250	820	1	1*	250-270	12	178	122
Grand Junction	30	110	1	0	85-90	0	0	0
Montrose	20	60	0	1	25-40	0	0	0
*1 more Piceance Basin area depending on updating of White River MFP. **Planning is not complete; however, one option is to manage at original estimated number: ***Numbers will be 50 to 85 to be kept at carrying capacity of the range.								
TOTAL	300	990	2	2	360-400	12	178	122

Column No. 1 - Identifies State and individual District.

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Column No. 3 - Current estimate as of November 1, 1977.

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Column No. 5 - Number of plans remaining to be prepared for herd management areas.

Column No. 6 - Desired level of wild horses or burros to be managed. This number may vary as the Bureau's planning system establishes the optimum number of animals to be managed in each specific geographic area requiring an equitable balance of the land resources for wild horses and burros, wildlife, livestock, recreation, timber, and other uses recognized to be in the national interest.

Column No. 7, 8, 9 - Claims - Pertain to Privately Owned Animals.

WILD HORSE DATA --- NOVEMBER - 1977
 INFORMATION IS FURNISHED BY STATE BY DISTRICT

1	2	3	4	5	6
BY DISTRICT	CONTROL OF EXCESS ANIMALS AS OF NOV. 1, 1977				
	NUMBER CAPTURED	COST	NO. ADOPTED	COST	NO. IN CORRALS
Craig	393	400	166	100	100
Grand Junction	0	0	0	0	0
Montrose	0	0	0	0	0
	*In Sand Wash corrals - all excess animals after capture are sent to Rock Springs, Wyoming for distribution.				
TOTAL	393		166		100

Column 1 - Identifies State and individual District.

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Column 3 - Cost of capture per animal.

Column 4 - Animals assigned under "Adopt-A-Horse" program.

Column 5 - Cost after capture per animal until assignment or destroyed.

Column 6 - Number of animals held in corrals as of November 1, 1977.

WILD HORSE DATA --- NOVEMBER - 1977
 INFORMATION IS FURNISHED BY STATE BY DISTRICT

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
IDAHO BY DISTRICT	POPULATION ESTIMATES		MANAGEMENT			CLAIMS - REMOVAL OF PRIVATELY OWNED ANIMALS		
	INITIAL ESTIMATE	CURRENT ESTIMATE	PLANS COMPLETE	PLANS NEEDED	DESIRED LEVEL	NO. OF CLAIMS	ANIMALS CLAIMED	NUMBER REMOVED
Boise	50	588	0	7	150-250	8	41	41
Salmon	50	605	1	1	250-350	0	0	0
Idaho Falls	0	7	0	0	7	1	53	53
TOTAL	100	1,200	1	8	400-600	9	94	94

Column No. 1 - Identifies State and individual District.

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Column No. 4 - Number of herd management area plans completed.

Column No. 5 - Number of plans remaining to be prepared for herd management areas.

Column No. 6 - Desired level of wild horses or burros to be managed. This number may vary as the Bureau's planning system establishes the optimum number of animals to be managed in each specific geographic area requiring an equitable balance of the land resources for wild horses and burros, wildlife, livestock, recreation, timber, and other uses recognized to be in the national interest.

Column No. 7, 8, 9 - Claims - Pertain to Privately Owned Animals.

WILD HORSE DATA --- NOVEMBER - 1977
 INFORMATION IS FURNISHED BY STATE BY DISTRICT

1	2	3	4	5	6
IDAHO BY DISTRICT	CONTROL OF EXCESS ANIMALS AS OF NOV. 1, 1977				
	NUMBER CAPTURED	COST	NO. ADOPTED	COST	NO. IN CORRALS
Boise	32	--	30	150	2
Salmon	0	0	0	--	--
Idaho Falls	0	0	0	--	--
TOTAL	32	 	30	 	2

Column 1 - Identifies State and individual District.

Column 2 - Indicated number of wild free-roaming animals captured.

Column 3 - Cost of capture per animal.

Column 4 - Animals assigned under "Adopt-A-Horse" program.

Column 5 - Cost after capture per animal until assignment or destroyed.

Column 6 - Number of animals held in corrals as of November 1, 1977.

WILD HORSE DATA --- NOVEMBER - 1977
 INFORMATION IS FURNISHED BY STATE BY DISTRICT

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
MONTANA BY DISTRICT	POPULATION ESTIMATES		MANAGEMENT			CLAIMS - REMOVAL OF PRIVATELY OWNED ANIMALS		
	INITIAL ESTIMATE	CURRENT ESTIMATE	PLANS COMPLETE	PLANS NEEDED	DESIRED LEVEL	NO. OF CLAIMS	ANIMALS CLAIMED	NUMBER REMOVED
Lewistown	130	195	1	2	160-180	0	0	0
Butte	20	110	1	2	60-80	9	185	74
TOTAL	150	305	2	4	220-260	9	185	74

Column No. 1 - Identifies State and individual District.

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Column No. 7, 8, 9 - Claims - Pertain to Privately Owned Animals.

WILD HORSE DATA --- NOVEMBER - 1977
 INFORMATION IS FURNISHED BY STATE BY DISTRICT

1	2	3	4	5	6
MONTANA BY DISTRICT	CONTROL OF EXCESS ANIMALS AS OF NOV. 1, 1977				
	NUMBER CAPTURED	COST	NO. ADOPTED	COST	NO. IN CORRALS
Lewistown	252*	300	82	300	0
Butte	12	166	10	36	0
*Approximately 50 to 80 animals captured every other year on Pryor Mountain. Excess animals selected from those captured and then released.					
TOTAL	264	 	92	 	0

Column 1 - Identifies State and individual District.

Column 2 - Indicated number of wild free-roaming animals captured.

Column 3 - Cost of capture per animal.

Column 4 - Animals assigned under "Adopt-A-Horse" program.

Column 5 - Cost after capture per animal until assignment or destroyed.

Column 6 - Number of animals held in corrals as of November 1, 1977.

WILD HORSE DATA --- NOVEMBER - 1977
 INFORMATION IS FURNISHED BY STATE BY DISTRICT

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
NEW MEXICO BY DISTRICT	POPULATION ESTIMATES		MANAGEMENT			CLAIMS - REMOVAL OF PRIVATELY OWNED ANIMALS		
	INITIAL ESTIMATE	CURRENT ESTIMATE	PLANS COMPLETE	PLANS NEEDED	DESIRED LEVEL	NO. OF CLAIMS	ANIMALS CLAIMED	NUMBER REMOVED
Albuquerque	25	35	0	2	35-40	1,570	6,535	--
Socorro	25	35	0	1	30-35	6	636	--
Las Cruces	--	--	0	0	0	--	--	--
Roswell	--	--	0	0	0	--	--	--
*New Mexico range users were instructed to submit forms on all licensed branded or branded horses or burros. Horses and burros which never run on the public lands were also included on the claim forms, 95 percent of the claims have been processed. Approximately, 100 animals have not been captured or inspected.								
TOTAL	50	70	0	3	65-75	*1,576	6,261	--

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Column No. 7, 8, 9 - Claims - Pertain to Privately Owned Animals.

WILD HORSE DATA --- NOVEMBER - 1977
 INFORMATION IS FURNISHED BY STATE BY DISTRICT

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
NEVADA BY DISTRICT	POPULATION ESTIMATES		MANAGEMENT			CLAIMS - REMOVAL OF PRIVATELY OWNED ANIMALS		
	INITIAL ESTIMATE	CURRENT ESTIMATE	PLANS COMPLETE	PLANS NEEDED	DESIRED LEVEL	NO. OF CLAIMS	ANIMALS CLAIMED	NUMBER REMOVED
Elko	800	1,400	0	4	600-1,000	27	4,168	3,483
Winnemucca	2,300	10,500	1	7	2,000-2,700	7	223	34
Carson	1,200	5,600	2	8	1,500-2,100	1	75	23
Ely	1,100	3,600	1	6	1,000-1,500	15	965	377
Las Vegas	1,200	4,200	0	8	2,100-2,800	4	172	19
Battle Mtn.	2,100	6,500	2	5	1,800-2,400	11	1,333	96
TOTAL	8,700	31,800	6	38	9,000-12,500	65	6,936	4,032

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Column No. 7, 8, 9 - Claims - Pertain to Privately Owned Animals.

WILD HORSE DATA --- NOVEMBER - 1977
 INFORMATION IS FURNISHED BY STATE BY DISTRICT

1	2	3	4	5	6
NEVADA BY DISTRICT	CONTROL OF EXCESS ANIMALS AS OF NOV. 1, 1977				
	NUMBER CAPTURED	COST	NO. ADOPTED	COST	NO. IN CORRALS
Elko	2	0	2	0	0
Winnemucca	1,542	88	10	4	39
Carson	288	125	--		--
Ely	1	0	1		12
Las Vegas	0	0	5	200	--
Battle Mtn.	411	40	368	225	--
Palimino Valley	2,244 ^{1/}		938	145	692
TOTAL			1,324		743

- Column 1 - Identifies State and individual District.
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 Column 3 - Cost of capture per animal.
 Column 4 - Animals assigned under "Adopt-A-Horse" program.
 Column 5 - Cost after capture per animal until assignment or destroyed.
 Column 6 - Number of animals held in corrals as of November 1, 1977.

^{1/}40 released to State as estrays.

WILD HORSE DATA --- NOVEMBER - 1977
 INFORMATION IS FURNISHED BY STATE BY DISTRICT

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
OREGON BY DISTRICT	POPULATION ESTIMATES		MANAGEMENT			CLAIMS - REMOVAL OF PRIVATELY OWNED ANIMALS		
	INITIAL ESTIMATE	CURRENT ESTIMATE	PLANS COMPLETE	PLANS NEEDED	DESIRED LEVEL	NO. OF CLAIMS	ANIMALS CLAIMED	NUMBER REMOVED
Lakeview	100	430		0	300-400	5	670	1,145
Burns	500	1,898		4	700-850	12	110	66
Prineville	70	30		0	0	2	618	538
Vale	315	1,657		4	1,500-1,750	1	150	111
Medford	15	35		0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	1,000	4,050		8	2,500-2,800	20	1,548	1,860

Column No. 1 - Identifies State and individual District.

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Column No. 7, 8, 9 - Claims - Pertain to Privately Owned Animals.

WILD HORSE DATA --- NOVEMBER - 1977
 INFORMATION IS FURNISHED BY STATE BY DISTRICT

1	2	3	4	5	6
OREGON BY DISTRICT	CONTROL OF EXCESS ANIMALS AS OF NOV. 1, 1977 .				
	NUMBER CAPTURED	COST	NO. ADOPTED	COST	NO. IN CORRALS
Lakeview	779	157	6	50	0
Burns	962*	75-785	717	90-300	29
Prineville	172	210	0	0	0
Vale	2,074	100	1,220***	112	131
Medford	1	0	1	0	0
Burns Central Corral			1,049**		163
TOTAL	3,988		2,993		323

Column 1 - Identifies State and individual District.

Column 2 - Indicated number of wild free-roaming animals captured.

Column 3 - Cost of capture per animal.

Column 4 - Animals assigned under "Adopt-A-Horse" program.

Column 5 - Cost after capture per animal until assignment or destroyed.

Column 6 - Number of animals held in corrals as of November 1, 1977.

*65 Branded
 50 Returned to Public Lands.

**Vale - 526
 Prineville - 141
 Lakeview - 382

***Includes 104 from Lakeview

WILD HORSE DATA ---- NOVEMBER - 1977
 INFORMATION IS FURNISHED BY STATE BY DISTRICT

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
UTAH BY DISTRICT	POPULATION ESTIMATES		MANAGEMENT			CLAIMS - REMOVAL OF PRIVATELY OWNED ANIMALS		
	INITIAL ESTIMATE	CURRENT ESTIMATE	PLANS COMPLETE	PLANS NEEDED	DESIRED LEVEL	NO. OF CLAIMS	ANIMALS CLAIMED	NUMBER REMOVED
Salt Lake	40	415	0	2	250-290	0	0	0
Cedar City	140	814	2	7	300-350	0	0	0
Richfield	140	534	0	1	200-240	0	0	0
Moab	150	215	0	5	200-240	0	0	0
Vernal	130	197	0	1	150-180	0	0	0
TOTAL	600	2,175	2	16	1,100-1,300	0	0	0

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Column No. 7, 8, 9 - Claims - Pertain to Privately Owned Animals.

WILD HORSE DATA --- NOVEMBER - 1977
 INFORMATION IS FURNISHED BY STATE BY DISTRICT

1	2	3	4	5	6
UTAH BY DISTRICT	CONTROL OF EXCESS ANIMALS AS OF NOV. 1, 1977				
	NUMBER CAPTURED	COST	NO. ADOPTED	COST	NO. IN CORRALS
Utah	107*	**350	89		
	*No District breakdown to reorganization of Districts. **Total Cost.				
TOTAL					

- Column 1 - Identifies State and individual District.
 Column 2 - Indicated number of wild free-roaming animals captured.
 Column 3 - Cost of capture per animal.
 Column 4 - Animals assigned under "Adopt-A-Horse" program.
 Column 5 - Cost after capture per animal until assignment or destroyed.
 Column 6 - Number of animals held in corrals as of November 1, 1977.

WILD HORSE DATA --- NOVEMBER - 1977
 INFORMATION IS FURNISHED BY STATE BY DISTRICT

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
WYOMING BY DISTRICT	POPULATION ESTIMATES		MANAGEMENT			CLAIMS - REMOVAL OF PRIVATELY OWNED ANIMALS		
	INITIAL ESTIMATE	CURRENT ESTIMATE	PLANS COMPLETE	PLANS NEEDED	DESIRED LEVEL	NO. OF CLAIMS	ANIMALS CLAIMED	NUMBER REMOVED
Worland	160	639	0	3	320-350	3	* 28	3
Rawlins	1,500	6,570	1	5	730-850	2	48	98
Rock Springs	2,440	5,884	2	0	1,450-1,800	20	461	171
Casper	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
TOTAL	-4,100	9,090	3**	8	2,500-3,000	26	537	272

Column No. 1 - Identifies State and individual District.

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Column No. 7, 8, 9 - Claims - Pertain to Privately Owned Animals.

WILD HORSE DATA --- NOVEMBER - 1977
 INFORMATION IS FURNISHED BY STATE BY DISTRICT

1	2	3	4	5	6
WYOMING BY DISTRICT	CONTROL OF EXCESS ANIMALS AS OF NOV. 1, 1977				
	NUMBER CAPTURED	COST	NO. ADOPTED	COST	NO. IN CORRALS
Worland	--	--	--	--	--
Rawlins	638	--	526	--	101
Rock Springs	442	--	300	--	112
	Injured and unadoptable animals destroyed \$50.00 per animal. Gelding \$40 per animal. Maintenance of central facilities \$10,000 per year.				
TOTAL	1,080		826		213

Column 1 - Identifies State and individual District.

Column 2 - Indicated number of wild free-roaming animals captured.

Column 3 - Cost of capture per animal.

Column 4 - Animals assigned under "Adopt-A-Horse" program.

Column 5 - Cost after capture per animal until assignment or destroyed.

Column 6 - Number of animals held in corrals as of November 1, 1977.

WILD BURRO DATA ---- NOVEMBER - 1977
 INFORMATION IS FURNISHED BY STATE BY DISTRICT

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
ARIZONA BY DISTRICT	POPULATION ESTIMATES		MANAGEMENT			CLAIMS - REMOVAL OF PRIVATELY OWNED ANIMALS		
	INITIAL ESTIMATE	CURRENT ESTIMATE	PLANS COMPLETE	PLANS NEEDED	DESIRED LEVEL	NO. OF CLAIMS	ANIMALS CLAIMED	NUMBER REMOVED
Arizona Strip	101	150	0	1	100-150	0	0	0
Phoenix	3,398	2,805	1	10	600-750	0	0	0
Safford	0	0	0	0		0	0	0
Yuma	501	825	0	2	500-600	0	0	0
TOTAL	4,000	3,780	1	13	1,200-1,500	0	0	.0

Column No. 1 - Identifies State and individual District.

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Column No. 7, 8, 9 - Claims - Pertain to Privately Owned Animals.

WILD HORSE DATA --- NOVEMBER - 1977
 INFORMATION IS FURNISHED BY STATE BY DISTRICT

1	2	3	4	5	6
ARIZONA BY DISTRICT	CONTROL OF EXCESS ANIMALS AS OF NOV. 1, 1977 .				
	NUMBER CAPTURED	COST	NO. ADOPTED	COST	NO. IN CORRALS
Phoenix	679	125	349	125	276
TOTAL	679	 	349	 	276

Column 1 - Identifies State and individual District.

Column 2 - Indicated number of wild free-roaming animals captured.

Column 3 - Cost of capture per animal.

Column 4 - Animals assigned under "Adopt-A-Horse" program.

Column 5 - Cost after capture per animal until assignment or destroyed.

Column 6 - Number of animals held in corrals as of November 1, 1977.

WILD BURRO DATA --- NOVEMBER - 1977
 INFORMATION IS FURNISHED BY STATE BY DISTRICT

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
CALIFORNIA BY DISTRICT	POPULATION ESTIMATES		MANAGEMENT			CLAIMS - REMOVAL OF PRIVATELY OWNED ANIMALS		
	INITIAL ESTIMATE	CURRENT ESTIMATE	PLANS COMPLETE	PLANS NEEDED	DESIRED LEVEL	NO. OF CLAIMS	ANIMALS CLAIMED	NUMBER REMOVED
Folsom	25	25	0	1	25-35	0	0	0
Bakersfield	1,850	1,000	1*	1	255-565	0	0	0
Riverside	1,600	2,655	1	6	120-200	0	0	0
Susanville	125	165	0**	0	0	0	0	0
*Interim plan.								
**Covered under horse plan.								
*2,600 burros off and on. (National Park and Naval Weapons Center lands.)								
TOTAL	3,600	3,845	2	8	400-800	0	0	0

Column No. 1 - Identifies State and individual District.

Column No. 2 - Best information available at time in 1971 or shortly thereafter.

Column No. 3 - Current estimate as of November 1, 1977.

Column No. 4 - Number of herd management area plans completed.

Column No. 5 - Number of plans remaining to be prepared for herd management areas.

Column No. 6 - Desired level of wild horses or burros to be managed. This number may vary as the Bureau's planning system establishes the optimum number of animals to be managed in each specific geographic area requiring an equitable balance of the land resources for wild horses and burros, wildlife, livestock, recreation, timber, and other uses recognized to be in the national interest.

Column No. 7, 8, 9 - Claims - Pertain to Privately Owned Animals.

WILD BURRO DATA --- NOVEMBER - 1977
 INFORMATION IS FURNISHED BY STATE BY DISTRICT

1	2	3	4	5	6
CALIFORNIA BY DISTRICT	CONTROL OF EXCESS ANIMALS AS OF NOV. 1, 1977				
	NUMBER CAPTURED	COST	NO. ADOPTED	COST	NO. IN CORRALS
Susanville	81	--	81	\$103* \$ 75**	--
Bakersfield	97	\$125	71	\$ 25	25
Riverside	321	\$140	104	\$140	212
TOTAL	499		256		237

Column 1 - Identifies State and individual District.

Column 2 - Indicated number of wild free-roaming animals captured.

Column 3 - Cost of capture per animal.

Column 4 - Animals assigned under "Adopt-A-Horse" program.

Column 5 - Cost after capture per animal until assignment or destroyed.

Column 6 - Number of animals held in corrals as of November 1, 1977.

WILD BURRO DATA --- NOVEMBER - 1977
 INFORMATION IS FURNISHED BY STATE BY DISTRICT

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
IDAHO BY DISTRICT	POPULATION ESTIMATES		MANAGEMENT			CLAIMS - REMOVAL OF PRIVATELY OWNED ANIMALS		
	INITIAL ESTIMATE	CURRENT ESTIMATE	PLANS COMPLETE	PLANS NEEDED	DESIRED LEVEL	NO. OF CLAIMS	ANIMALS CLAIMED	NUMBER REMOVED
Salmon	5	10	0	1	10-15	0	0	0
TOTAL	5	10	0	1	10-15	0	0	0

Column No. 1 - Identifies State and individual District.

Column No. 2 - Best information available at time in 1971 or shortly thereafter.

Column No. 3 - Current estimate as of November 1, 1977.

Column No. 4 - Number of herd management area plans completed.

Column No. 5 - Number of plans remaining to be prepared for herd management areas.

Column No. 6 - Desired level of wild horses or burros to be managed. This number may vary as the Bureau's planning system establishes the optimum number of animals to be managed in each specific geographic area requiring an equitable balance of the land resources for wild horses and burros, wildlife, livestock, recreation, timber, and other uses recognized to be in the national interest.

Column No. 7, 8, 9 - Claims - Pertain to Privately Owned Animals.

WILD BURRO DATA --- NOVEMBER - 1977
 INFORMATION IS FURNISHED BY STATE BY DISTRICT

1	2	3	4	5	6
NEW MEXICO BY DISTRICT	CONTROL OF EXCESS ANIMALS AS OF NOV. 1, 1977.				
	NUMBER CAPTURED	COST	NO. ADOPTED	COST	NO. IN CORRALS
	19				
State of New Mexico rounded up 19 wild burros on public lands in 1974 and sold them at public auction to test the constitutionality of the 1971 Wild Horse and Burro Act. Direct cost to the Bureau of Land Management was \$26,500.00.					
TOTAL					

Column 1 - Identifies State and individual District.

Column 2 - Indicated number of wild free-roaming animals captured.

Column 3 - Cost of capture per animal.

Column 4 - Animals assigned under "Adopt-A-Horse" program.

Column 5 - Cost after capture per animal until assignment or destroyed.

Column 6 - Number of animals held in corrals as of November 1, 1977.

WILD BURRO DATA --- NOVEMBER - 1977
 INFORMATION IS FURNISHED BY STATE BY DISTRICT

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
NEVADA BY DISTRICT	POPULATION ESTIMATES		MANAGEMENT			CLAIMS - REMOVAL OF PRIVATELY OWNED ANIMALS		
	INITIAL ESTIMATE	CURRENT ESTIMATE	PLANS COMPLETE	PLANS NEEDED	DESIRED LEVEL	NO. OF CLAIMS	ANIMALS CLAIMED	NUMBER REMOVED
Elko	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Winnemucca	40	200	0	0	0	1	10	0
Carson City	50	190	0	1	50-70	0	0	0
Ely	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Las Vegas	160	1,030	0	2	330-430	1	50	0
Battle Mtn.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	250	1,420	0	3	380-500	2	60	0

Column No. 1 - Identifies State and individual District.

Column No. 2 - Best information available at time in 1971 or shortly thereafter.

Column No. 3 - Current estimate as of November 1, 1977.

Column No. 4 - Number of herd management area plans completed.

Column No. 5 - Number of plans remaining to be prepared for herd management areas.

Column No. 6 - Desired level of wild horses or burros to be managed. This number may vary as the Bureau's planning system establishes the optimum number of animals to be managed in each specific geographic area requiring an equitable balance of the land resources for wild horses and burros, wildlife, livestock, recreation, timber, and other uses recognized to be in the national interest.

Column No. 7, 8, 9 - Claims - Pertain to Privately Owned Animals.

WILD HORSE DATA --- NOVEMBER - 1977
 INFORMATION IS FURNISHED BY STATE BY DISTRICT

1	2	3	4	5	6
NEVADA BY DISTRICT	CONTROL OF EXCESS ANIMALS AS OF NOV. 1, 1977				
	NUMBER CAPTURED	COST	NO. ADOPTED	COST	NO. IN CORRALS
Elko	0	0	0		
Winnemucca	0	0	0		
Carson City	0	0	0		
Ely	0	0	0		
Las Vegas	30	30	30		
Battle Mtn.	0	0	0		
TOTAL		0		0	

Column 1 - Identifies State and individual District.

Column 2 - Indicated number of wild free-roaming animals captured.

Column 3 - Cost of capture per animal.

Column 4 - Animals assigned under "Adopt-A-Horse" program.

Column 5 - Cost after capture per animal until assignment or destroyed.

Column 6 - Number of animals held in corrals as of November 1, 1977.

WILD BURRO DATA --- NOVEMBER - 1977
 INFORMATION IS FURNISHED BY STATE BY DISTRICT

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
UTAH BY DISTRICT	POPULATION ESTIMATES		MANAGEMENT			CLAIMS - REMOVAL OF PRIVATELY OWNED ANIMALS		
	INITIAL ESTIMATE	CURRENT ESTIMATE	PLANS COMPLETE	PLANS NEEDED	DESIRED LEVEL	NO. OF CLAIMS	ANIMALS CLAIMED	NUMBER REMOVED
Richfield	50	26	0	1	25-30	NONE		
Moab	50	54	0	1	25-30			
TOTAL	100	80			50-60			

Column No. 1 - Identifies State and individual District.

Column No. 2 - Best information available at time in 1971 or shortly thereafter.

Column No. 3 - Current estimate as of November 1, 1977.

Column No. 4 - Number of herd management area plans completed.

Column No. 5 - Number of plans remaining to be prepared for herd management areas.

Column No. 6 - Desired level of wild horses or burros to be managed. This number may vary as the Bureau's planning system establishes the optimum number of animals to be managed in each specific geographic area requiring an equitable balance of the land resources for wild horses and burros, wildlife, livestock, recreation, timber, and other uses recognized to be in the national interest.

Column No. 7, 8, 9 - Claims - Pertain to Privately Owned Animals.