



Wild Horse & Burro Mgmt. Trends & Factors

economics

- less funding
- competing economic activities (mining)
- greater use of contractors reduces interaction and relationships with BLM staff
- ecotourism
 - corporate/individual donations
 - leverage volunteer force
 - involve an education component
- presents opportunities

W-H-B Populations

- importance of socialization, keeping mares with foals
- too many horses removed from range
- too many horses on range
- less land available (mining, fracking, sprawl, grazing)
- conflict of interest with other BLM permitted activities

environmental conditions

- drought
- wildfires
- fewer water sources
- increased water use by others
- decreased water quality due to other uses
- increased water use by competing species (cattle, etc.)

on-range management

- develop, maintain and direct resources on the range
- allocate more funds for on-range management
- HMA, HA boundaries need to connect with historic band areas, water sources and migration routes
- over-grazing by cattle
- catch-treat-release: keep in family bands, don't release in phases, respect the natural social structure

public lands

- need for balanced leasing
- less consideration for water mitigation in EISs

collaborate to find solutions

- new approach to working with public
- need to define outcomes in an expedient way
- listen better & better explain actions (improve communication)
- transparency: wherever horses and burros are housed, need to be open to the public
- greater desire for transparency and accountability
- work together to improve treatment
 - horses run until feet rot
 - focus on animal care
 - windbreaks, shade, cooling, shelter
 - develop federal guidelines for animal welfare and holding through CAWP
 - improve response time
- track all deaths beginning from roundup
- count foals from roundup through freeze-branding
- model optimal care, meet standards required for adopters