

Draft Research

Green Mountain Common Allotment
EA#WY050-EA07-153

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There was no WH&B Specialist in the Interdisciplinary Team.

Pg. 1-2, 522,000 acres. 16 individuals and 19 permits. Pg. 1-3 Current permits allow 35,910 AUMs for cattle and 11,451 for sheep (year-long grazing).

Pg. 356 (pdf)

An inventory conducted from June 1977 to October 1979 indicated that

Wildlife numbers from the Wyoming Game and Fish Department's strategic plan were used in the forage distribution process. The pounds of forage required by the following animals for one month are: cattle-780, horses-900, mule deer-103, antelope-74, sheep-150, elk-374, moose-652, and bighorn sheep-116. These figures were used to determine total forage consumed for each allotment.

The percent of suitable, potentially suitable, and unsuitable land for each vegetation type was also determined. Suitable land criteria were established only for livestock and wild horses; wildlife use was restricted to seasonal ranges, not allotment boundaries. The criteria were based on distance from water, slope, and production. Vegetation types with a production of 25 pounds per acre or less (32 acres per AUM) were considered unsuitable due to low production.

The following is applicable in all 4 alternatives:

Wild horse numbers in the GMCA would be reduced in accordance with the Lander HMAP and the Seven Lakes HMAP, and the State of WY consent decree of 2003.

The Green Mountain HMA would have a maximum of 300 horses, a minimum of 170 horses and an average of 250 horses. The Crooks Mountain HMA would have a maximum of 100 horses, a minimum of 65 horses, and an average of 82 horses. The Cyclone Rim/Antelope Hills HMA would have a maximum of 82 horses, a minimum of 65 horses and an average of 73 horses.

Mitigation Measures:

In Wild Horse HMAs, fences COULD be designed with let-down or removal designs, in whole or in part, and would comply with the standards provided in BLMs Handbook H-1741-1 for wild horses. All permanent fences should be equipped with removable sections to facilitate wild horse movement when the fence is not being used to control livestock.

The BLM would consider making the Ice Slough riparian fence a two or three-wire electric fence that would be completely removed on or about September 15, promoting riparian area healing and allowing for fall-winter use of the area by horses.

Pg. 3-46

WILD HORSES General Information An estimated 250 wild, free-roaming horses inhabit the GMCA in three different herd management areas (HMAs) (see Map 3-8). The following table shows current wild horse inventory information and Appropriate Management Levels (AML) for the allotment by HMA.

Table 3-17. GMCA Wild Horse Inventory and AML by Herd Management Areas

HMA	Current Number of Horses	AML
Green Mountain	100*	170-300
Crooks Mountain	85*	65-100
Antelope Hills/Cyclone Rim	65	65-82

* These numbers represent a portion of the AML found within the GMCA under normal environmental conditions. At any given time this number may be more or less.

These animals breed in the summer and fall. Their numbers increase by about 15-20 percent annually. Recent drought conditions have allowed almost year-round breeding, with colts being observed in almost every month of the year. The horses appear to be in excellent health. Injured, sick, or emaciated wild horses are rarely seen. Because the GMCA is relatively remote and unvisited, the wild horses can generally be viewed in a very natural setting. The horses are not greatly alarmed by visitors and can usually be approached to within a few hundred yards. **Habitat** Crucial winter habitat exists in the Green Mountain HMA in the vicinity of Crooks Creek, east of Whiskey Peak, and North of the Green Mountain. Crucial winter habitat exists in the Crooks Mountain HMA in the vicinity of Ice Slough, and also in the Antelope Hills HMA in the vicinity of Picket Lake. Also, a summer concentration area has been identified in the Soap Holes vicinity of the Crooks Mountain HMA. The areas of horse use are somewhat dependent upon water availability, although it is not uncommon to see wild horses more than five miles from water. Most movement to and from water occurs in the early mornings and late evenings. In late summer when water supplies are limited, herd movements are also limited. The bands prefer to feed on upland areas that provide a good field of vision for escape. In the winter, the horses are often found in groups of two to five horses on exposed ridges which are blown free of snow.

Distribution and Movement Because of the open spaces in the GMCA, the wild horses are indeed free-roaming. They are scattered throughout the HMAs within the allotment and use public, state, and private lands in the HMAs. Movement within the general distribution areas is normally confined to a seven- to ten-square mile area in which animals forage and water. The horses move between HMAs, and can therefore be found in the travel zones between those HMAs. Horses from the Green Mountain HMA mix with horses from the Crooks Mountain and Stewart Creek HMAs. Horses from the Crooks Mountain HMA mix with the horses from the Green Mountain, Stewart Creek Antelope Hills/Cyclone Rim, and Lost Creek HMAs. Horses from the Antelope Hills/Cyclone Rim HMA mix with horses from the Crooks Mountain, Lost Creek, and Great Divide Basin HMAs. This movement provides for continued genetic health within the herd management areas by way of gene exchange among other herds.

Viewing and Visitor Days It is estimated that the viewing of wild horses and the estimated visitor days of this specific activity has increased in recent years. In the BLM Rock Springs Office, the White Mountain HMA has an advertised wild horse scenic loop of 25 miles, beginning north of Rock Springs and ending at Interstate 80 on the outskirts of the city of Green River. Visitor use days for this marketed and advertised loop for the last three years (2005, 2006, and 2007) have averaged 32,800 visitor days. The three HMAs within the Green Mountain Common Allotment are not advertised and marketed as wild horse scenic routes. They are not located near an interstate highway; however, they are on a major route to Yellowstone National Park. Based on field contacts, office inquiries, and a number of telephone conversations, it is estimated that these three HMAs combined receive about 1/100th of the visits received at the White Mountain HMA. This would be about 492 visitor days per year over the same period. It can also be assumed that the growth potential for any one of the HMAs within the GMCA would be the same as the White Mountain HMA, were the herd areas within the GMCA marketed and advertised by the BLM.

Herd Genetics The horses in the Green Mountain and Crooks Mountain HMAs display mixed-breed genetics and characters, with genetic markers that are genetically tied to several different breeds. The Antelope Hills/Cyclone Rim HMA has genetic markers that would reflect a similarity for the New World Spanish horse breeds. The genetic similarity to this group is relatively high for a mustang herd. In conclusion, the data support a strong Spanish heritage for this herd, but there is likely some other blood type within the group. The Antelope Hills portion of the herd shows a number of markers that are suggestive of Spanish blood; however, the overall similarity remains greater with the North American breeds, while the Spanish breed similarity is relatively moderate. Although one cannot rule out Spanish heritage, it does not appear to be the main component of this herd.

Grazing Authorizations

Alternatives propose various grazing authorizations that range from 3,040 minimum to 9,070 maximum for sheep and 9,120 minimum with a 26,990 maximum for cattle.

Pg. 1-4 This EA has been prepared as part of a stipulated settlement of those appeals and is designed to identify, develop and describe vital information and data that will be utilized to assist the interdisciplinary team and the decision-maker in making a decision that is “based on understanding of environmental consequences, and take actions that protect, restore and enhance the environment.” CEQ 1500.1(c).

Pg. 2-2 Potential for energy development in the Eastern half. The majority of the riparian areas are in the northern half. Three of the alternatives analyzed would provide additional sources of water in the southern half.

The wild horse and big game AUMs would stay the same in all alternatives.

Alternative I

Pg. 2-7

Table 2-2. Permitted Livestock and Ungulate Use Levels (AUMs)

Livestock or Wildlife Species	Animal Unit Months Allocated*
Cattle	35,910 (5,985 head X 6 mo.)
Sheep	11,451 (4,770 head X 12 mo.)
Wild horses (upper AML)	3,550
Antelope	2,050
Mule Deer	2,960
Elk	2,270
Moose	130

*Animal Unit Month – Defined as that amount of forage required to support a cow-calf or five sheep for one (1) month. The total AUMs for livestock grazing (cattle and sheep) under Alternative One is 47,361.

Total authorizations for all other rangeland users is merely 10,960 AUMs, less than 25% of what is being considered for livestock authorizations.

pg. 4-33

EFFECTS ON WILD HORSES (Alternative One) In the 1999 Decision, this alternative allowed for a change in season of use for sheep (spring summer, fall to yearlong), implementation of an allotment management plan, and the prediction of higher levels of cattle use than the long-term average. A partial conversion in the season of use for sheep occurred (7 month season to year round use). Higher levels of cattle use did not occur, and BLM's incomplete and less than fully successful implementation of the AMP prevented the predicted improvements in riparian vegetation from occurring. Those riparian areas that were fenced did improve. However, the drought that has persisted from 2000 through 2007 has severely depressed vegetative responses. Wild horse numbers were reduced to the lower limits of the AML for all three Herd Management Areas (HMAs) beginning in 2003 through 2006. Fertility control was also implemented on both the Antelope Hills/Cyclone Rim HMA, as well as the Green Mountain HMA. Under this alternative, the predicted higher use levels by cattle would have created more competition between wild horses and cattle for available forage and water. The yearlong conversion to sheep under this alternative would also create competition for forage and water during crucial wintering periods when horses experience extreme environmental stress.

The extensive pasture and riparian fencing described under this alternative would be detrimental to the free-roaming character of the wild horse herds within this allotment. Any pasture fencing within the herd area boundaries would impede the natural movement of wild horses within the herd areas; the Ice Slough Riparian Fence that was constructed under this alternative is of particular interest. The Ice Slough area has been identified as a crucial wintering area for wild horses in the Crooks Mountain HMA. However, the wild horses in this HMA prefer to use this area for winter feed and water; thus, fencing the area would adversely impact the wild horses within this HMA by displacing them to areas outside the recognized HMA. A possible mitigation of this problem would be to make the Ice Slough riparian fence a two- or three-wire electric fence that would be completely removed on or about September 15, promoting riparian area healing and allowing for fall-winter use of the area by wild horses. This area was previously fenced with a three-wire electric fence in 2000, yet it is not let down until late October (originally recommended to be completely removed). The observed behavior has been that wild horses do not use the area as extensively as in the past; this could be due to the open winters of the drought, or also because the fence is not taken down until sometime in late October. Horses have reacted negatively to the fence being down on the ground, and have also been observed avoiding the occasion to cross the wires on the ground. The vegetation within Ice Slough has been improved by the grazing prescription applied (five years of rest followed by limited spring or fall grazing since); however, this has been of little use to the wild horses, due to those reasons previously mentioned.

The West Fork of Crooks Creek Riparian Fence would also be detrimental to wild horses in the Green Mountain HMA. Wild horses from this area use the West Fork of Crooks Creek not only to water, but also to escape from inclement weather. Fencing of this area would also isolate the Green Mountain HMA, thereby reducing the interchange of horses from the Crooks Mountain HMA and, consequently, lowering the genetic variability within both HMAs. Development of additional water may cause wild horse management problems, such as horses roaming outside of recognized herd areas, or the expansion of or changes in current herd boundaries. The implementation of grazing management would cause horses to move away from the herding activity. The grazing management may also shift livestock use from riparian areas to upland range areas, thereby creating forage competition with favored wild horse use areas.

There are some positive benefits to the development of water and to the implementation of grazing management. For one, organized grazing management tends to improve the overall forage base over time; as a result, wild horses would be provided with a steadily improving forage base. Similarly, water development would also provide for a more stable water supply.

It is estimated that the visitor days to the Green Mountain HMA would be reduced by approximately one-third, or possibly 30-40 visitor days per year. This would be in response to impacts that could negatively impact the population. A lost opportunity for the development of a wild horse viewing loop would occur in the Green Mountain HMA, due to the extensive fencing.

Alternative II

Pg. 4-59

EFFECTS ON WILD HORSES (Alternative Two) All of the impacts described in Alternative One would also occur in Alternative Two. In addition, Alternative Two would result in more impacts to wild horses than would Alternative One. The primary difference between Alternative One and Alternative Two is the amount and type of developments. Alternative Two proposes more range improvements (water, fencing, and various grazing systems) than Alternative One, and many of these projects would impact all of the HMA"s that are relatively unfenced. The impact of authorizing up to 76 percent of permitted use under this alternative (long term) would increase the competition for forage between domestic livestock and wild horses. Such high stocking levels would result in decreased herd health and vigor. A severe winter and/or drought conditions would compound this effect by increasing the potential herd mortality. Alternative Two"s minimal livestock herding would be used only to rotate livestock from pasture to pasture. Depending upon where and how these projects and techniques are used, impacts to herd management areas would also vary across the allotment. Consequently, these impacts are analyzed separately according to the HMA"s in which they have been proposed.

Two projects of particular concern in the Antelope Hills/Cyclone Rim HMA are the proposed Granite Rocks Fence and the proposed partial temporary/permanent north/south section of fence, which amounts to approximately 27 miles of new fence. These projects would trisect the Antelope Hills/Cyclone Rim HMA, preventing free movement of horses to major portions of the HMA. These fences would also concentrate horses into smaller pastures during the summer months. These projects would block the normal migration patterns and routes from summer ranges to winter ranges. During a normal year, snow depths can vary from a few inches on windblown slopes to many feet of snow in draws and ravines. Temperatures can vary from 20 to 30 degrees above zero to minus 50 or 60 degrees below zero with wind chill factors. The additional fencing within the herd area could cause the loss of 1-3 horses per year, which in the absence of these fences, would otherwise have lived. These animals would become trapped in corners or in an area with deep snows and little forage to support them. It is also estimated that approximately once every 20 to 30 years, a very severe winter in combination with these fences, could result in the deaths of approximately 60-80 horses. This occurred in the Green Mountain HMA in the mid 1980"s when horses became trapped behind the district boundary fence and could not move to winter ranges. An indirect effect of these fences and the death of horses would be the loss of genetic diversity. Genetic diversity in this herd area has been dependent upon the interchange of genetic material from Crooks Mountain, Lost Creek and the Divide Basin HMA"s. These fences would tend to isolate the herd and prevent interchange from occurring. In isolation with no genetic interchange taking place, more horses would be needed in the population to maintain genetic diversity. However, increasing the population size may not safeguard the wild horse population, as previously discussed. Wild horses have limited ability to negotiate fencing in the deep snows common to the HMA, and as a result, chances of a winter die-off would increase. Temporary fencing during the livestock use season would further restrict the wild horse"s ability to roam freely within the HMA. The proposed deferred-grazing system for this portion of the allotment could improve upland range vegetation over a long period of time. However, current evaluations of deferred-grazing systems do not improve or heal riparian habitats over time. Vegetative expression may occur every third year in the deferred fall pasture. The increased fencing and the resulting fragmentation of the herd area would diminish the wild, free-roaming character of this herd. The loss of these values would not be offset by the expected improvement of upland ranges.

Crooks Mountain The fencing (approximately 27 miles) and proposed grazing system for the north side of Crooks Mountain is located in the heart of the Crooks Mountain Wild Horse HMA. The proposed fencing would severely limit any ability for wild horses to migrate from the summer range on Crooks Mountain north to the winter range in the Ice Slough area. This fencing would also isolate the population from interchange between the other two HMAs that ensure genetic viability for the herd. With the new fencing, the current population (65-85 adult horses) may need to be increased. However, increasing the population size may not safeguard the wild horse population, especially when the deep winter snows limit the horses" ability to negotiate fencing. This overall limitation would increase the chances of a winter die-off. The same discussion on estimated deaths and severity of winter conditions that was mentioned in the Antelope Hills/Cyclone Rim HMA applies here also. The increased fencing would have the same effects as described above in the Antelope Hills/Cyclone Rim HMA.

Green Mountain The fencing (approximately 33 miles) and proposed grazing system for that portion of the Green Mountain Allotment that lies to the north of Crooks Creek would cut off any interchange between horses of the

Crooks Mountain HMA, and would severely limit interchange with the Stewart Creek HMA. It would cut off any migration from Green Mountain proper (spring-summer-fall range) to critical winter ranges to the south and west along Crooks Creek. Wild horses have limited abilities in negotiating fences in deep snows, and fencing in these areas would increase the chances of a winter die-off. The same discussion on estimated deaths and severity of winter conditions that was mentioned in the Antelope Hills/Cyclone Rim HMA applies here also. The increased fencing would have the same effects as described above in the Antelope Hills/Cyclone Rim HMA. Under this alternative in the long term, the wild horse numbers would decline below AML. Such a population decline would reduce visitor days as much as 90 percent. This would amount to the loss of approximately 400 visitor days among the three HMA's. Also, foregone would be the opportunity to develop any one of the three HMA's as a wild horse scenic route.

Alternative III

Least amount of authorized grazing of sheep and cattle with no increase over the years. Sheep 3,040. Most deer, antelope, elk visitor days. Wild Horse viewing days go down though – from 492 in 2008 to 276 in 2027. Why?

Pg. 2-21

1. Use Levels. Under Alternative Three, the BLM would conduct a detailed suitability, capability and forage production analysis to determine specific carrying capacities and use levels for livestock. Once a forage production analysis was completed, a Geographic Information System (GIS) layer displaying areas where rangeland standards and guidelines were not being met would be overlaid with a map of those areas on the allotment that were producing less than 50% of their potential. The combination of these two data layers would be categorized as areas needing "recovery prescriptions". Recovery prescriptions are management actions designed to achieve rangeland health standards as soon as possible. Recovery prescriptions would range from several years of rest to season-specific livestock grazing. Forage allocation levels for wild horses, antelope, mule deer and moose would be the same as Alternatives One, Two and Four. Permitted AUMs for cattle and sheep however, would be different under Alternative Three, as shown in Table 2-11 below:

4. Use Areas / Pastures – Alternative Three has the same use areas and pastures as described under Alternative One. However, wildlife migration routes within the GMCA would be identified and evaluated for additional protection measures to ensure long-term big game herd viability.

Pg. 4-84

EFFECTS ON WILD HORSES (Alternative Three) This alternative would have very little impact on the existing situation within the wild horse HMAs. This alternative assumes fewer livestock numbers, no new fencing, and no net increase in water developments. Livestock would be moved by herding, and a decreased number in livestock would provide more forage and less competition for wild horses; however, herding of livestock would be an activity that wild horses would shy away from, and would in turn leave the area in which the herding would occur. Additionally, with this alternative, it can be expected that forage conditions would improve over the current situation. This could equate to better herd health and better forage conditions during winter months, when horses experience stress from cold conditions.

Having no new fencing would allow for wild horse travel zones between herd areas to remain open; as a result, genetic interchange among the herd areas would remain stable. Migration within HMAs would also allow for optimum movement/escape during periods of stress. However, temporary fencing could be approved on a seasonal basis in this alternative. This could cause temporary shifts in spring-summer-fall movement patterns and migration.

Alternative Three's absence of additional water developments would help maintain the integrity of the historic wild horse use areas within the HMAs. No loss of wild horse visitor days would occur in this alternative, and the opportunity to develop a wild horse viewing loop in any one of the three HMAs would still be available.

Note: Yet in the table provided at the back indicated that wild horse viewing days would continue to go down?

Alternative IV

Cultural Resources

The Protohistoric Period was the time period when Euro-American influences were being incorporated into the indigenous cultures, but before actual contact with Euro-Americans was recorded. This period started around 250 years ago and ended about 180 years ago. Intense changes in the indigenous cultures occurred due to the influences of new resources (primarily horses, guns, and metals), as well as new trading networks and diseases.

Historic The GMCA as a whole is rich in historic events and remains. Big game resources, extensive grasslands, the Sweetwater River, and South Pass, which provided a route over the Rocky Mountains, all contributed to early and continued use of the area by fur trappers, hunters, emigrants, livestock operators, and settlers. The historic period in the GMCA can probably be said to have started when a party of Astorian fur trade explorers traveled through the area in 1812. But it wasn't until 1824 that a group of fur traders re-entered the area and advertised that an overland passage over the continent at South Pass was possible. From the mid-1820s to around 1840, this part of Wyoming was explored and exploited mostly by fur trappers interested in procuring beaver and other pelts for sale in the U.S. and overseas. Together with government and other explorers, they discovered and mapped routes to the Far West. In 1841, the first wagon trains traveled over what was to become the Oregon, Mormon, and California emigrant trails. Segments of these trails ran through the GMCA. The emigrants utilized South Pass, just west of the GMCA, to cross the continental divide, proving that those families with proper supplies and planning could successfully travel overland to the Far West.

The emigrant trail period lasted until 1868, when the transcontinental railroad was built through Wyoming. At the same time, a gold rush began on the south end of the Wind River Mountains, and settlement began in this portion of Wyoming. Cattle ranching proved feasible beginning in the 1870s, and by the 1880s ranching had become a major economic activity. The area within the GMCA began to be settled at this time. Slightly later, sheep grazing and production also became a significant activity. Settlement and growth slowly increased from this time onward, spurred on by farming, ranching, and increased mineral exploration and development. Post-1920 oil and gas exploration and development have occurred on the north and south sides of Crooks Mountain, around Crooks Gap, and at Bison Basin. Post-1950 uranium exploration and development has occurred around Crooks Gap, on Green Mountain, near Bison Basin, and nearby at Jeffrey City, which began as a uranium boom town.

Specific Historic Resources The most significant historic resources in the GMCA are two different segments of the Oregon/Mormon/California/ Pony Express National Historic Trails (OMCPE Trail). These segments are the main OMCPE Trail, and the Seminoe Cutoff (a major variant of the OMCPE Trail). The main OMCPE Trail is considered one trail through much of Wyoming, because all of these trails follow much the same route. The National Park Service and the BLM have long described the OMCPE Trail and its variants in central and western Wyoming as some of the best remains of these National Trails left in the United States. These trails include long stretches of well-preserved ruts, swales, and mostly intact historical settings. A small segment of the main OMCPE Trail runs through the northern tip of the GMCA, and a large segment of the Seminoe Cutoff is located within the northwest portion of the GMCA.

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Another historical resource of significance within the GMCA is the Rawlins-Fort Washakie Stage Trail.

Estimated Medium Household income in Lander, 2005. \$37,000

<http://www.city-data.com/city/Lander-Wyoming.html>

U.S Census Data

Median Household Income, 2004 \$43, 785

<http://quickfacts.census.gov/qfd/states/56000.html>

Downloaded Here

[http://factfinder.census.gov/servlet/QTTable?
_bm=n&_lang=en&qv_name=DEC_2000_SF3_U_DP3&ds_name=DEC_2000_SF3_U&geo_id=
04000US56](http://factfinder.census.gov/servlet/QTTTable?_bm=n&_lang=en&qv_name=DEC_2000_SF3_U_DP3&ds_name=DEC_2000_SF3_U&geo_id=04000US56)

Employed Civilian population 16 years and over
Management, professionals and related occupations 72,258 30%
Service Occupations 40,290 16.7%
Sales and office occupations 58,397 24.2%
Farming, Fishing and forestry occupations 3,700 1.5%
Construction, extraction and maintenance occupations 35,567 14.8%
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations 30,843 12.8%

Industry

Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, and mining 25,732 10.7%

Median Household Income in Freemont, WY 2005 \$29,125

<http://censtats.census.gov/cgi-bin/usac/usacomp.pl>

Lander City, WY 2000 Census Data pdf file was located at

<http://censtats.census.gov/data/WY/1605644760.pdf>

Temperatures

<http://www.ncdc.noaa.gov/oa/climate/research/2003/jan/st048dv00pcp200301.html>

This was for 2003
Rawlins

The average temperature in January was 30.5 F. This is 7.5 F warmer than normal and is the warmest January since 1952. The maximum temperature for the month was 52 F on the 27th (record for the day).

Another record high of 47 F occurred on the 8th. The minimum temperature for the month of 3 F occurred on the 10th.

Precipitation

total of 0.14 inch is 25 percent of normal and represents the 4th driest

January since 1952. Snowfall totaled 2.0 inches which is 24 percent of normal.

Rock Springs

The average temperature in January was 30.7 F. This is 11.7 F warmer than normal and is the warmest January since 1949. The maximum temperature for the month was 53 F on the 31st and the minimum of 7 F

occurred on the 10th. Precipitation total of 0.05 inch is 8 percent of normal and is the 2nd driest January since 1949. Snowfall totaled 1.2 inches which is 17 percent of the long term average.

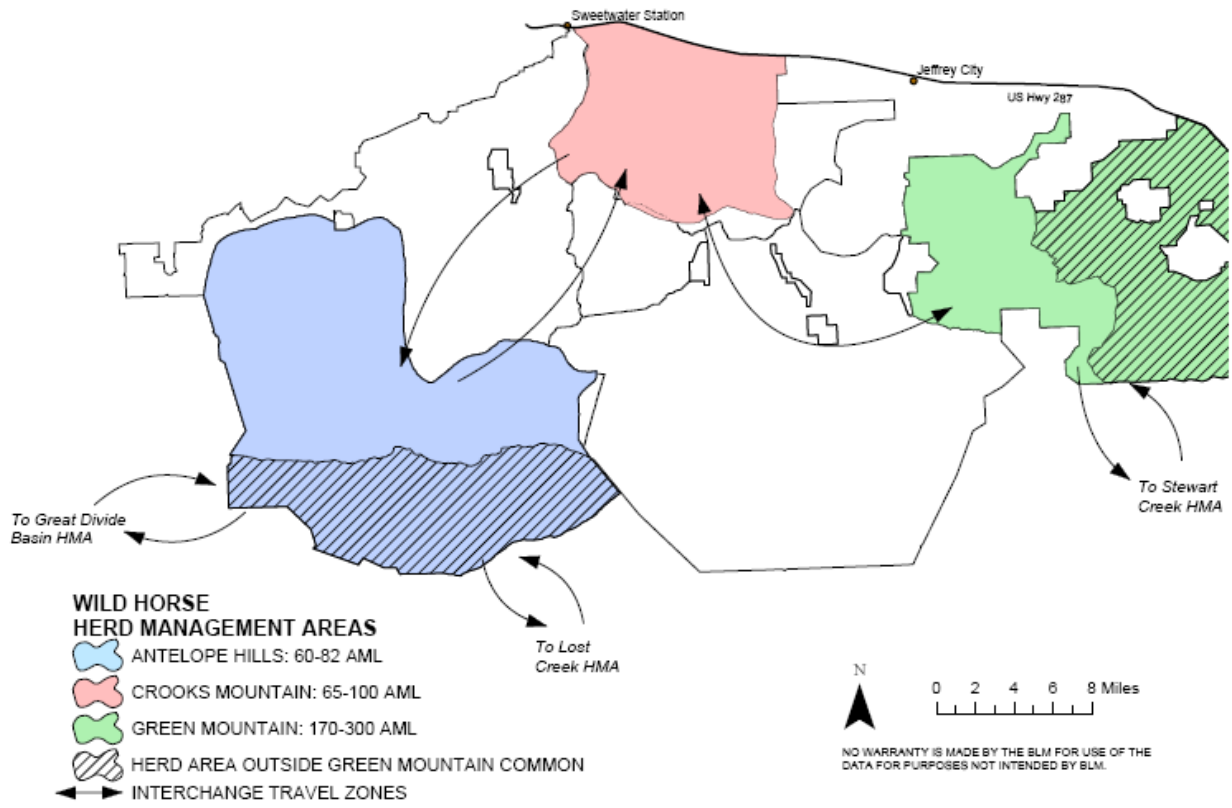
Lander

The average temperature in January was 28.3 F. This is 8.0 F warmer than normal and is the 8th warmest January since 1891. The maximum temperature for the month was 58 F on the 31st. A record high of 56 F was set on the 27th. The minimum for the month of 4 F occurred on the 10th. Precipitation total of 0.32 inch is 62 percent of normal. Snowfall totaled 4.8 inches which is 45 percent of the long term average.

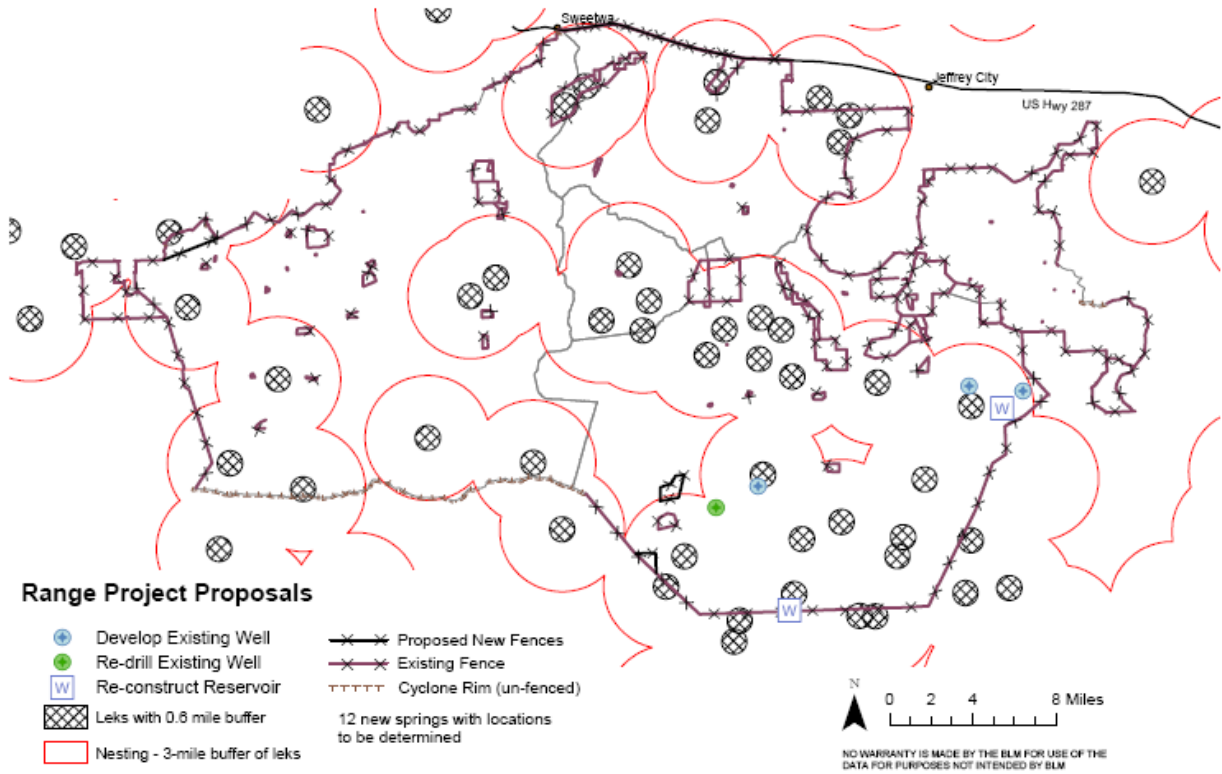
Maps

HMA's in the Allotment pg. 3-48

Map 3-8: Wild Horse Herd Management Areas



Map 2-16: Sage-grouse Leks and Range Project Proposals Alternative 3



Map 3-8: Wild Horse Herd Management Areas

