

Livestock Management Plan

Stanislaus National Forest



This Livestock Management Plan is approved and will remain in effect until cancelled or amended by the Forest Supervisor.

/s/ Tom Quinn

December 17, 2004

Tom Quinn
Forest Supervisor

Date

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Livestock Management Plan

Purpose

This plan establishes guidelines for management of horses, mules, and other pack livestock used on official business by personnel of the Stanislaus National Forest. Policy for saddles and other gear related to this use is included. The term “livestock”, as used in this plan, refers to involved animals. “Gear” refers to saddles, blankets, bridles, and other related equipment.

General Information

The Stanislaus livestock program is primarily used to support trail maintenance and trail construction activities in Wilderness and other roadless lands within the Forest. Livestock is used for access, pack support, and to conduct activities such as stone boating and soil moving for backcountry crews and personnel. The livestock is also used to support range, wildlife, hydrology, fire, rehabilitation, law enforcement and wilderness activities. The Stanislaus livestock program also provides regional services on other units when requested. Additional benefits from this program include the additional Forest Service presence and public contacts from livestock handlers and opportunities to educate and demonstrate Leave No Trace practices.

Roles and Responsibilities

Forest Supervisor:

- Designate the Forest Livestock Manager.
- Ensure employees utilizing and/or handling livestock receive livestock safety training.
- Approve Supervisors Office employees for livestock use and handling
- Ensure compliance with Stanislaus Livestock Safety Policies and Direction.

District Rangers:

- Designate District Livestock Managers for units owning and or utilizing livestock (FS owned or volunteer livestock).
- Ensure employees utilizing livestock receive livestock safety training.
- Approve employees for livestock use and handling.

- Ensure compliance with Stanislaus Livestock Safety Policies and Direction.

Forest Livestock Manager:

- Responsible for the overall health and safety of all Forest Service livestock
- Maintaining livestock use and care records for each animal.
- Ensure safety training is available to all employees who will be using livestock.
- Provide recommendations to line officers on employee skill levels for use and/ or handling approvals.
- Track annual use and vaccinations of livestock.
- Manage the purchasing and disposal of livestock.
- Monitor effectiveness and provide recommendations for modifications or changes to the Livestock Management Plan.

District Livestock Manager:

- Responsible for their Districts livestock use and care records.
- Monitor the health and safety of livestock and livestock users on their units.
- Ensure gear, vehicles, trailers and corral facilities are properly maintained.
- Provide recommendations to District Ranger and Forest Livestock Manager on employee skill levels for use and/or handling approvals.
- This plan includes information on the Stanislaus Livestock Safety policy, sources of livestock, Forest Service and otherwise, basic livestock management practices, and methods by which to manage the forest herd.

Stanislaus Livestock Safety Policy

The Health and Safety Handbook, FSM 6709.11, states that it is the responsibility of the line officer to provide for the health, safety, and training of employees (FSM 6709.11.04.1). It also states that supervisors shall ensure that personnel assigned to break, train, and ride pack/saddle livestock are competent (FSM6709.11.16.04). The Stanislaus

NF has established the following policy to ensure more consistent safety training and job hazard reduction for livestock handling and riding use.

Training Requirements

Every employee (including volunteers, SCSEP, youth programs, etc.) who will ride or work around horses or mules will be required to attend an eight hour Livestock Safety Training. Working around livestock is defined as being in the same area but not actually riding livestock, such as feeding, walking near, loading or providing livestock support. New riders and livestock handlers should also have time to practice saddling and mounting horses and riding in a controlled environment. The course will include:

- Livestock handling (catching, loading, saddling, mounting)
- Riding skills and hands-on practice
- Personal Protective Equipment, Livestock Watchouts, Chief of Party
- Livestock behavior and accident potentials
- Equipment (tack, trailers, proper clothing, what to take along)
- First aid on the trail for people and animals (including information on first aid supplies to take on the trip)

No Forest Service Employee will be allowed to ride or work around livestock without the mandatory 8-hour Livestock Safety Training.

Exceptions may be approved by the appropriate line officer after consultation with the Forest Livestock Manager. There may be situations when someone needs to ride occasionally, who started after the safety class was given or was not able to attend. The line officer has the discretion to approve their use of livestock if an experienced rider gives them a safety briefing and if the person rides with an experienced rider until they are checked out on their techniques.

All riders must take a refresher Livestock Safety Class (recommended four hours) once every 3 years. Additional training is encouraged for packing skills and advanced horse handling for frequent riders. Training should be documented. Training may be provided at the local unit by a qualified instructor using the course topics above or by attending other established livestock training such as courses available at the 9-Mile Station in Region 1.

It is the individual livestock user and the individuals immediate supervisors responsibility to insure that the livestock user gets the necessary training and experience necessary to protect themselves, their livestock and their equipment from injury, damage and loss.

Job Hazard Reduction

The Health and Safety Code Handbook (pages 10-43) lists personal protective gear, and recommends the use of protective head gear (helmets) designed for livestock riding for all inexperienced riders. Helmets shall be available to employees upon request or if required in the Job Hazard Analysis (JHA).

JHAs and “horse-gate” safety sessions are required and must be documented. (See K for JHA example.)

Anyone hauling horses in horse trailers needs to be trained and licensed for trailer towing and be experienced in livestock loading and unloading.

The Health and Safety Code specifies that riders must not ride alone unless it is documented in the Job Hazard Analysis that is signed by a line officer. Most of the livestock handling safety information is located in Chapter 10, pages 40-46 of the Health and Safety Code Handbook (FSH 670.9.11)

Chief of Party

All livestock trips with 2 or more personnel shall designate a Chief of Party. The Chief of Party may or may not be the individual assigned as lead for logistics, depending on the size of the trip. The Chief of Party is responsible for the oversight of participants and their needs. The packer is responsible for the oversight of the livestock in support of participant needs.

Responsibilities:

- Coordinate with packing personnel for preplanning livestock and packing needs, travel routes, trip duration, special participant needs, etc. Ensure logistics are planned and executed.
- Ensure PPE checklist is distributed and participants are in compliance. (See Appendices J and K.)
- Ensure JHAs and tailgates are completed and documented
- Review Watchouts for Livestock Users with participants. (See Appendix I)
- Ensure communication, and evacuation plan is in place.
- Monitor safety during trip. Take action as appropriate.
- Serve as Incident Commander at accident scenes until more qualified personnel arrive.
- Take command during any incident that is beyond the scope of the livestock handler/packer responsibilities.

Dogs around Livestock

It is the policy of the Stanislaus National Forest that dogs may not accompany Forest Service employees while in the performance of work duties. This policy applies to all forms of employment, including volunteers.

Dogs around livestock increase safety risk and should be avoided. Employees will request permittees to not bring their dogs when working with Forest Service employees on livestock. In situations where employees on livestock cannot avoid the presence of a dog, (i.e. private dog encounters) the employee should enhance their safety situational awareness.

Sources of Livestock

It is beneficial to ride horses that employees are familiar with, Forest Service or privately owned, to reduce safety risks. Familiarity with the animal's characteristics and behaviors is important for riders and packers when matching animals with rider capabilities. Additionally, familiarity between livestock, riders and handlers improves horsemanship skills and contributes to the overall professional image of the Forest Service. Forest and District Livestock Managers must evaluate cost efficiencies and benefits to the government when determining appropriate sources of livestock.

Forest Service-owned

The Stanislaus National Forest currently cares for a herd of 10 horses and 15 mules (2004). Three of the horses are on the Calaveras Ranger District and the remaining livestock is based at Aspen Pack Station. Horses and mules are rotated to insure they are not overworked. There is a need to increase the number of mules to efficiently run the program and allow livestock to be rested. Additional livestock will be purchased over time as budget allows.

All livestock are on high country feed while in the wilderness. Aspen Meadows Pack Station feeds hay, once at night and once in the morning when livestock are not working in the backcountry. Qualified farriers will shoe the livestock.

Each Unit will determine their base livestock use needs based on projected program of work and funding trends. Herd size will be determined by the projected use during the field season and available funding.

Other Sources of Livestock

Whenever possible, Forest Service-owned livestock should be used to meet our needs. However, to maintain a level of flexibility during periods of unusual activity, or when specific project needs or funding levels exceed the normal need for FS-owned livestock, units will rent livestock from commercial outlets, borrow livestock from other FS units, or make arrangements with employees to use livestock they own in lieu of purchasing additional livestock.

Commercially Rented Livestock

Commercially rented livestock is available from two commercial packers located outside the Emigrant Wilderness, Aspen Pack station and Kennedy Meadows Pack

station. The present cost (2004) is \$50 a day per animal and \$125 a day per packer. This tends to become cost prohibitive, if needed often.

Employee-owned Livestock

Employee owned livestock volunteered by employees may be utilized to supplement the Forest Service herd. Volunteered livestock from a current government employee is not reimbursable, other than the costs related to maintaining the livestock while conducting official government business. All cost related to volunteered livestock will be identified in a written agreement before the livestock are used in official business. (See Appendix L—Employee Livestock Agreement.)

Employee volunteered stock may be boarded in Forest Service corrals during the field season, if they meet the criteria below. The Forest Stock Manager may allow continued boarding when volunteer stock is not in work status for short periods of time and a benefit to the government is identified and documented. It is preferable that volunteer stock remains with the forest herd when they are not working to maintain the herd dynamics. They must be available for use should the need arise.

The animal is dependable, of good disposition; easily shod, has necessary shots, and is in good health at the time use begins.

The animal will be used at least one day per week while being boarded by the government during the normal use period (field season). Use should be averaged bi-monthly.

If more than one employee-owned animal is boarded the extra animal must be available for use by other employees.

Employee owned livestock will be removed from Forest pasture, and all other expenses of ownership resumed by the employee, at such time as official use drops below the one day per week average. Refer to Appendix G--Livestock Usage Report.

If the animal is injured during official business the employee is responsible for any medical care necessary to bring the livestock health back. 16 U.S. C. 502 (b) allows the Secretary of Agriculture to provide for forage, care, and housing for animals obtained by the Forest Service for the use of that service from employees. In accordance with 16 U.S.C.502, employees may file a claim for reimbursement for loss, damage or destruction. Adjudication of claims is the responsibility of the Regional Claims Officer.

The Forest Service may reimburse the employee for veterinary costs but should not exceed the previously agreed upon monetary value of the injured animal which must be documented on the volunteer agreement (See Appendix L—Employee Livestock Agreement). In accordance with 16 U.S.C. 502, the employee may file a claim for reimbursement.

Use of employee owned livestock to assist in performance of work duties. Employee owned livestock may be used to support an employee's performance of work duties when it is determined to be beneficial to the government. (i.e. Use of personal stock to conduct range administration in roadless areas) Volunteered livestock must have a written agreement between the volunteering employee and the appropriate official. (See Appendix L—Employee Livestock Agreement.)

Range Permittee owned Livestock

OUTFITTER

Riding permittee owned stock may be allowed when necessary to redeem administrative responsibilities and alternative access options are infeasible. Riding an unfamiliar animal introduces increased safety risks and employees must be extra alert when in this situation. Employees should always ask themselves whether riding livestock is absolutely necessary.

Volunteers with Personal Stock

Volunteer agreements must be in place for all volunteers utilizing their personal stock. This applies to volunteers such as organized horse groups and individuals completing short duration projects such as trail maintenance or litter removal. The volunteer agreement will include a disclaimer for FS responsibility should the volunteer's animal be injured or killed. (See Appendix M for Volunteer agreement with liability waiver.) Volunteers and their personal livestock may be transported in government vehicles/trailers if it is determined by the Forest Livestock Manager to be in the best interest of the government.

Characteristics of Livestock

The topography and amount of public use on the Stanislaus National Forest requires that Forest Service livestock meet stringent requirements. All livestock must be able to adapt to changing environments, including large numbers of people, and new livestock in the area. Only livestock with a gentle nature will be acceptable for ownership by the Forest. Livestock that are routinely hard to work with or have a history of becoming hard to manage are not acceptable for purchase. Livestock that tends to stumble regularly or become excited will be considered unsafe. Exceptions may be made if the excitement is predictable and only experienced livestock handlers will be utilizing the animal. The rationale for such a decision must be documented. In the event that the Forest Service unknowingly acquires an unsafe animal, the animal may be given one chance to be re-trained to meet requirements. If the training proves unsuccessful, the Forest Service will sell the animal as unacceptable for Forest Service use. The Forest Livestock Manager will make the evaluation of such livestock.

Stamina adequate to cover 20 miles per day in fairly rough terrain for several days at a time will be required. Livestock should weigh between 900 to 1300 pounds, depending upon the size of anticipated riders and packs. Horses that weigh more can add up to unacceptable weights for hauling vehicles, although they may be justified for larger employees or where heavy packs are needed. Lighter livestock may not hold up under

extensive use by heavy employees or packs, but may be acceptable for lighter employees. Document the rationale for purchasing any animal not meeting these weight guidelines.

Each animal will be monitored separately concerning its ability to meet demands as it ages.

Livestock Purchases

Livestock will not be over 10 years old at time of purchase. Purchase livestock from local breeders and traders, if possible, when their livestock meets purchase criteria. Criteria for purchase will be set by the Forest Livestock Manager in consultation with District Livestock Managers to insure the purchase is for an animal that fits the need. (Refer to Appendices D and E for recommended animal specifications.) Costs associated with transportation will be considered in the total cost. Livestock will not be purchased from employees or their immediate family under any circumstances. Procurement from former employees must be reviewed for possible conflicts of interest and approved in accordance with Department Regulation 5000-6. The Forest Livestock Manager will ensure that all livestock have adequate brand inspections and health certificates before they are purchased. A purchase inspection record (Appendix B) and bill of sale (Appendix C) will be completed for each animal purchase.

Monitoring

Basic records will be maintained for each FS owned animal, including use records. Use records will be maintained on all volunteer livestock, regardless of ownership, to monitor liability and insure that use justifies related expenses.

Each District that owns or uses livestock on a routine basis will designate a "District Livestock Manager". This will be done through a letter of designation by the appropriate line officer. The District Livestock Manager will maintain all records and review the use records annually, by January 1, to evaluate the actual livestock needs on their unit. The review will cover all livestock owned by the government, or rented, including volunteer livestock to ensure use averages are being met if boarding has been provided. A yearly report will then be given to the Forest Livestock Manager for evaluation.

Intensity minimums should be discussed between the line officer, Forest Livestock Manager and District livestock manager to decide what acceptable minimum use intensity is. Line Officers in consultation with the Forest Livestock Manager may establish a modified use intensity minimum if such modification is determined to be in the best interest of the government. Such modifications must be justified and documented. If Forest Service owned livestock does not meet use intensity minimums, continued ownership will be reviewed to determine how to increase use or the animal should be declared surplus. Employees will be required to make private arrangements to board any livestock they provided during periods when use does not average one day per week.

Gear

Saddles, blankets, bridles and other gear bought with government funds are U.S. Government property and will be accounted for as such. No funds in excess of the normal cost on the commercial market for similar gear will be paid for such gear. Custom made gear is not necessary unless an employee or animal has specific physical characteristics requiring customization. Such purchases will be justified and documented.

Normally gear will not be transferred with an employee, unless the receiving unit is willing to exchange similar gear for the equipment in question. Custom gear may be transferred with an employee, provided the employee will be making substantial use of livestock in their new official assignment. Transfer of such property requires the written approval of both losing and gaining offices before shipment. This gear will remain U.S. Government property at the time an employee retires, or moves to a position not requiring significant livestock use.

All gear will be stamped or marked "USDA Forest Service", in a conspicuous location so there is no question as to ownership. Difficult items to mark, such as bridles, may be stamped with "USFS" to indicate ownership.

Disposal of Livestock and Gear

Disposal of livestock will follow Excess Personal Property procedures. This may result in livestock being sold to livestock traders, public auction, or if necessary, euthanized. Any funds collected from sales may be held in an account for the sole purpose of purchasing new livestock.

Reasons for disposing of livestock deemed unsafe or too old for service must be documented in sufficient detail so others can easily determine why the animal was disposed of. Documentation for livestock with physical defects may require a veterinarian's statement about proper disposal of the animal. Livestock is not considered real property.

Gear may be declared unserviceable when continued use endangers either livestock or rider, and cost of repair exceeds 40% of the purchase of new equipment.

Disposal of livestock will be approved by the appropriate line officer.

Livestock Identification and Management

The Forest Livestock Coordination will maintain a master file on each Forest Service animal. This file should contain photos of the animal and photos of any distinguishing marks and an Animal Inventory Record (See Appendix F). This file will include the veterinary history, shoeing and other maintenance records for each animal. The primary method of identification will be by microchip. A veterinarian will inject the chip.

Appendix A—Annual Livestock Program Cost Analysis

An annual livestock program cost analysis will be completed and provided to the Forest Supervisor or delegated responsible official prior to the end of each fiscal year (September 30). Preparation of this analysis is the responsibility of the Forest Livestock Coordinator. If a District owns livestock, the District Livestock Coordinator is responsible to prepare an annual Livestock Unit Cost Analysis for inclusion in the Forest Analysis. Table 1 below provides a suggested format for cost analysis.

Table 1. Estimated Cost (2004) for Stanislaus NF Livestock Program

Item	Detail	Cost
1. Feed	Hay and Grain	\$3,500
	Summer Feed	\$3,500
2. Winter Pasture	\$25/month x 25 head x 7.5 months	\$4,700
3. Tack	Repairs and Maintenance	\$ 950
	New Gear	\$ 500
4. Veterinary Costs	Veterinary Services	\$1,500
	Supplies	\$ 500
	Vaccinations	\$ 150
5. Shoeing	Supplies	\$ 750
6. Pack Station Costs	Repair and Maintenance	\$1,000
7. New Livestock Purchase	Mules	\$ 0
	Horses	\$ 0
Total Livestock Program Costs		\$17,050

The approximate monthly costs are \$ 56.83 per animal to maintain a herd of the current size. Actual costs are available at the end of the fiscal year.

Appendix B— Stanislaus National Forest Livestock Program Purchase Record

Owner Name:	Location:
Animal Breed/Color:	Age:
Size:	Asking Price:

Attribute	Good	Fair	Poor
Balance			
Feet			
Front Legs			
Back Legs			
Head			
Eyes			
Hips			
Disposition			
Catch			
Trailer			
Gait			
Faults			
Proud Cut			
Hoof Color			

Comments:

Appendix C—Sale Record

On this day of _____, I/WE do hereby sell and convey unto the USDA Forest Service my/our right, title, and all interests in the following number, names and described livestock:

Sale Price: _____

Seller Signature: _____ e e _____

Seller Address: _____

Date: _____

Forest Service Representative Signature: _____

Date: _____

Appendix D—Recommended Specifications for Mules (Saddle, Pack and Draft)

- 1) 14 Hands, 2 inches and taller.
- 2) 1,000 lbs. To 1,450 lbs. In weight
- 3) 3 to 7 years of age.
- 4) Quality is given first consideration over color and breed, but sorrel or red coloring will be favored. Would like mules to match. x
- 5) Either sex, males must be gelded.
- 6) The mule is well muscled, with medium to long type muscles allowing a good easy walk and trot. Withers are medium to prominent; back is short with good strong loin connecting back to hindquarters. Hindquarters deep, wide and with smooth muscling. Legs straight as possible well set under the mule with good, heavy, dense bone, and strong clean joints. Typical mule foot with wide heels and no problem of contraction. No cracks, splits, or punctures of the hoof.
- 7) Green broke and can be ridden with bridle and saddle at a walk, trot, and canter. Mule must allow all feet to be handled in an easy manner. Must stop and back up. Turn left and right at the walk, trot, and canter.
- 8) Gentle, free of vicious habits such as biting, kicking, or striking. Will not object to harnessing, saddling, or grooming; will not balk, rear, shy, or be hard to catch when turned out. No fence jumpers.
- 9) A contract stipulates a minimum of a 30-day trial period; prefer a 6-month trial period.
- 10) Price to include delivery to U.S. Forest Service Corrals at Aspen Meadows, Pinecrest, CA. Delivery to be made on date _____, after receipt of the purchase order.

Appendix E—Recommended Specifications for Horses

- 1) 14 Hands, 2 inches and taller.
- 2) 1,000 lbs. to 1,450 lbs. In weight
- 3) 3 to 7 years of age.
- 4) Quality is given first consideration over color and breed. Either sex, males must be gelded. Q 5 PM 7 E
- 5) The horse is well muscled, with medium to long type muscles allowing a good easy walk and trot. Withers are medium to prominent; back is short with good strong loin connecting back to hindquarters. Hindquarters deep, wide and with smooth muscling. Legs straight as possible well set under the horse with good, heavy, dense bone, and strong clean joints. Typical foot with wide heels and no problem of contraction. No cracks, splits, or punctures of the hoof.
- 6) Broke, can be ridden with bridle and saddle at a walk, trot, and canter. Horse must allow all feet to be handled in an easy manner. Must stop and back up. Turn left and right at the walk, trot, and canter.
- 7) Gentle, free of vicious habits such as biting, kicking, or striking. Will not object to saddling, or grooming; will not balk, rear, shy, or be hard to catch when turned out.
- 8) A contract stipulates a minimum of a 30-day trial period; prefer a 6-month trial period.
- 9) Price to include delivery to U.S. Forest Service Corrals at Aspen Meadows, Pinecrest, CA. Delivery to be made on date _____, after receipt of the purchase order.

Appendix F—Animal Inventory Record

Animal Description:

Date:	
Name:	
Microchip #:	
Color:	
Blemishes:	
Sex:	
Height:	
Weight:	
Foaled:	
Brands:	
Working Status:	

Animal Temperament:

Catching:	
Packing:	
Shoeing:	
Loading:	
Driving:	
Riding:	

General Remarks

Photograph:

Appendix G—Livestock Use Record

Mark calendar days animal worked:

Location: _____

Month: _____

Year: _____

ANIMAL NAME

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
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Appendix H—Livestock Users Safety Checklist

This list is a pre-trip questionnaire/checklist for Forest Service employees who are going to use livestock from local outfitters, permittee or borrowed livestock, and FS livestock.

Ask yourself these questions whenever you use livestock:

- Is this ride necessary to do your job?
- Is riding the best method of transportation.
- Check your mandatory PPE list.
- Review your JHAs for this trip.
- Is trip well organized?
- Did you sign a release of liability or is one necessary?
- Give your riding experience or abilities before you were given a horse?
- Were you asked your weight or is the horse capable of carrying your weight?
- Give or get a safety briefing prior to mounting the horse.
- Talk about potential hazards of the trip with trip participants.
- Are the animals underfed, healthy?
- Look for signs of fatigue in the animal, i.e. dried sweat, head hanging low, etc.
- Is your animal groomed properly?
- Do the saddles and headstalls look in good repair?
- Get a briefing on the horse you were assigned, i.e. likes to eat grass, walks real slow, etc.
- Does your horse have any visible injuries? If so, point them out.

After mounting:

- Are your stirrups adjusted properly?
- Do you have a guide, chief of party, or someone experienced with the area you are going to travel in?
- Do you know who is in charge and did they identify themselves and take charge?
- Do you feel comfortable with your situation?
- Do you need another refresher on how your horse operates? If so, ask the person in charge to demonstrate it for you.
- Is your horse still calm? (Get your spurs out of his ribs)

While going down the trail:

- Is the person in charge of the ride paying attention?
- Can the person in charge of the ride hear you?
- Can you hear the person in charge of the ride?
- Is the person in charge of the ride keeping all of the animals together with very few gaps between animals?
- Do you feel like you are in a horse race? (Not a good sign)
- Is your horse running to catch up excessively? Your horse should be walking the majority of the time.
- Do you feel safe?

Appendix I—Livestock Watch-Outs

Everything you are going to do with livestock is a potential watch-out situation!!!

Kicking and fighting between livestock

People scaring or moving your livestock

Livestock being scared by something unseen

Rough terrain beyond your abilities

Leading livestock over Rough Terrain

Rider complacency

Rider overconfidence

Livestock fatigue (failure to give adequate rest breaks for livestock, keep livestock alert.)

Human fatigue

Traveling past other trail users

Unfamiliar Animals and Livestock and there interactions with your livestock.

Unusual or abnormal behavior from familiar livestock.

Riding unfamiliar livestock

Snakes, bees, dogs, and other wildlife

Excessive saddle movement

Ropes getting tangled

Is it getting late, and you are not to your destination.

Approaching lightning storm, static electricity or lightning is present.

Just feeling uncomfortable!!!!!!! Trust your instincts.

You should be heads up all the time!

Appendix J—Livestock Users Personal Protective Equipment

Required Safety Items:

Smooth soled shoes with a prominent heel shall be worn. Mini-lugged riding boots are acceptable. Full-lug boots and tennis shoes are not acceptable.

Long pants

Long sleeved shirt

Pocket Knife shall be carried at all times while with livestock.

Forest Service radio

Pocket first aid kit

The following suggested items may be required by your supervisor:

Suggested Items:

Sun screen

Water

Food for one night

Sun glasses

Cold weather gear

Overnight bag

Chaps

Rain gear

Riding helmets, helmets will be available upon request.

Space Blanket

Appendix K—Job Hazard Analysis

FS-6700-7 (2/98)

U.S. Department of Agriculture Forest Service JOB HAZARD ANALYSIS (JHA) References-FSH 6709.11 and -12 (Instructions on Reverse)	1. WORK PROJECT/ACTIVITY Standard Livestock Rider	2. LOCATION Stanislaus National Forest	3. UNIT Forest
	4. NAME OF ANALYST Livestock Safety Team	5. JOB TITLE	6. DATE PREPARED
7. TASKS/PROCEDURES	8. HAZARDS	9. ABATEMENT ACTIONS <u>Engineering Controls</u> * Substitution * Administrative Controls * PPE	
Livestock Riding	1. Livestock kicking & biting 2. Steep, rough terrain 3. Rolling debris, dust, brush, limbs, bees, biting insects (West Nile Virus) and wildlife 4. Livestock falling. 5. Livestock behavior (bucking, fighting, flight instinct, etc.). 6. Wet, slick rock, wet stream crossings. 7. Lightning storms. 8. Snow banks in the trail. 9. Fire. 10. Back Packers 11. Hot and cold weather 12. Rope burns 13. Heat Stroke 14. Hypothermia 15. Foot getting caught in stirrup while dismounting or falling from the livestock. 16. Livestock getting tangled in lead rope. 17. Fatigue 18. Lack of PPE 19. Loose items 20. Becoming separated from the group. 21.	Wear PPE. Be alert, talk to the livestock while you are working with them to make them aware of your presence. Wear appropriate gear for the weather (rain coat, chaps, gloves, etc.) Wear a hat. Wear healed boots with smooth soles and long sleeved shirts. Watch for debris. Watch for lower hanging limbs or trees, ride around them or get off and walk. When in steep, rough terrain keep only the balls of your feet in the stirrups or get off and walk. When getting off your mount, check to make sure your feet are partially out of the stirrups before you dismount. When encountering back packer, stop and ask them to stand to the side of the trail and to stand quietly while you pass. Make sure that there is at least one radio in the group and designate someone as the radio contact. Check water crossings before entering them. Watch for wildlife that might spook the livestock. Be aware of bees and try to avoid them. Snow banks can contain air pockets underneath; consider firmness of the snow and possible entrapment of the livestock. If it is warm, do not cross over deep snow. Riders should stay with the group. Secure all loose items (maps, jackets, etc.) Know how to handle livestock in severe weather At least one First Aid Kit with the group. Upon seeing an approaching lightning storm or during one dismount from the livestock and remain away from the livestock. Do not coil ropes around hands/arms while working with livestock. Be aware of livestock's flight instincts.	
10. LINE OFFICER SIGNATURE		11. TITLE	12. DATE

Stanislaus National Forest Livestock Management Plan

Appendix L--Employee Livestock Agreement

Requirements and Conditions:

- 1) Employees will not be reimbursed should a volunteer animal be destroyed or is irreparably injured during use.
- 2) If the animal is injured during official business the employee is responsible for any medical care necessary to bring the livestock health back. 16 U.S. C. 502 (b) allows the Secretary of Agriculture to provide for forage, care, and housing for animals obtained by the Forest Service for the use of that service from employees. In accordance with 16 U.S.C.502, employees may file a claim for reimbursement for loss, damage or destruction. Adjudication of claims is the responsibility of the Regional Claims Officer.
- 3) Employee owned livestock may be boarded when the following requirements are met and when it is to the advantage of the government:
 - a) The animal must be dependable, of good disposition; easily shod, has necessary shots, and is in good health at the time use begins.
 - b) The animal will be used at least one day per week while being boarded by the government during the normal use period (field season). Use should be averaged bi-monthly.
 - c) If more than one employee-owned animal is provided, the extra animal must be available for use by other employees.
 - d) Employee owned stock will be removed from Forest pasture, and all other expenses of ownership resumed by the employee, at such time as official use drops below the one day per week average.
- 4) Either the Forest Service or the employee may cancel this agreement at any time by notifying the other party.

I have read and agree to the above requirements and conditions involving livestock for US Forest Service use. I agree that the current value of the animal being volunteered is \$_____.

I waive any right to any reimbursable compensation, if my livestock is irreparably injured or killed while working for or while kept in government facilities.

Employee Signature and Date

Line Officer Signature and Date

Appendix M—Volunteer Livestock Agreement

This agreement must be attached to form FS-1800-7 Agreement for Individual Voluntary Services.

Requirements and Conditions:

- 1) Volunteers will not be reimbursed should a volunteer animal be destroyed or is irreparably injured during use.
- 2) If the animal is injured during official business the volunteer is responsible for any medical care necessary to bring the livestock health back.
- 3) The volunteer is responsible for all transportation supplies and equipment related to the livestock covered by this agreement.
- 4) Either the Forest Service or the employee may cancel this agreement at any time by notifying the other party.

I have read and agree to the above requirements and conditions involving use of my personal livestock while performing as a volunteer for US Forest Service use. I waive any right to any reimbursable compensation, if my livestock is temporarily injured, irreparably injured or killed while working for the government.

Employee Signature and Date

Line Officer Signature and Date