Theodore Roosevelt National Park Livestock Management Plan



Welcome

The meeting will begin momentarily.

Thank you for your patience as we wait for others to join.

- * Please join the meeting using computer audio
- * For Closed Captioning, click on the Closed Caption icon at the bottom of your Zoom screen
- * If you are having technical issues, please let us know in the chat box at the bottom of your Zoom screen

Meeting Agenda



- Welcome and Introductions
- Presentation
- Question-and-Answer (Q&A) Session
 - 1. Questions submitted through the registration portal
 - 2. Questions submitted through Q&A box

Meeting Details



- Questions will be received through the Q&A box
- Questions we are not able to answer today will be answered on the FAQ pages

https://www.nps.gov/thro/learn/nature/frequently-asked-questions-about-horses.htm https://www.nps.gov/thro/learn/nature/frequently-asked-questions-about-longhorn-cattle.htm

Comments may be submitted online or by U.S. Mail http://parkplanning.nps.gov/LMP

Meeting Details

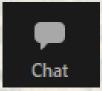


Tips for Zoom

• Use the Q&A icon for submitting questions:



Use the Chat icon only for urgent technical questions:



• For technical assistance, you may also email Clayton McGee at: clayton.mcgee@empsi.com

Welcome



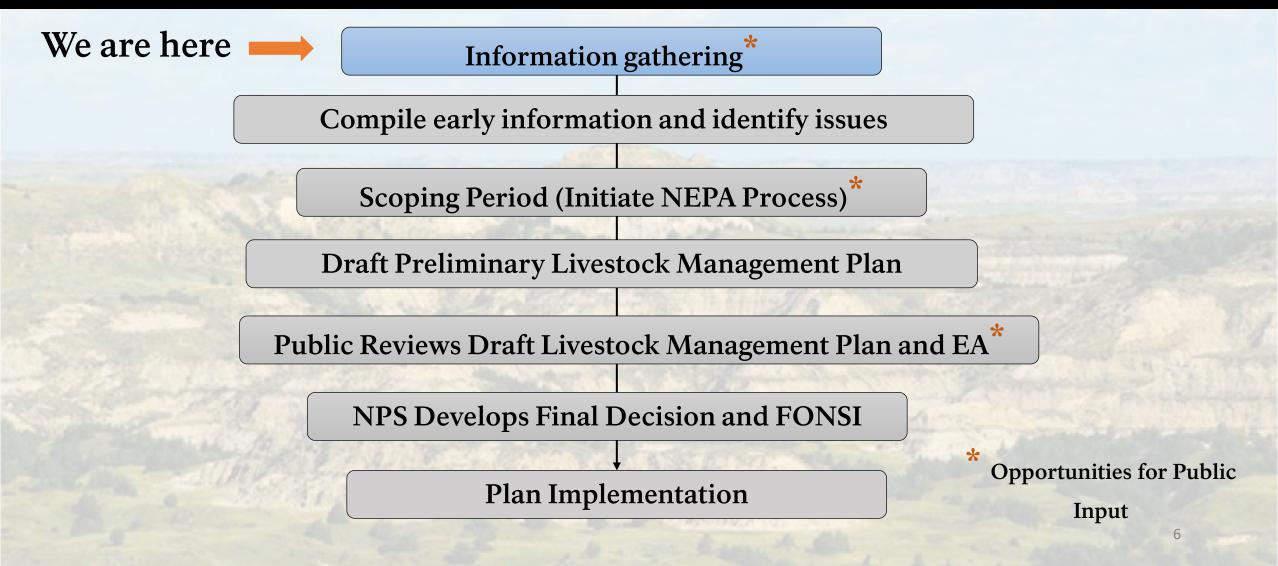
The National Park Service is developing a Livestock Management Plan (LMP) to manage cattle and horse herds at Theodore Roosevelt National Park





Livestock Management Plan Planning Process





Meeting Goals and Objectives



- Provide a history of horses and cattle in the Park
 - Horses South Unit
 - Longhorn Steer (cattle) North Unit
- Describe our goals in developing a livestock management plan
- Present a range of preliminary options for horse and cattle management
- Answer your questions related to development of a livestock management plan

Geographic Location of Park Units





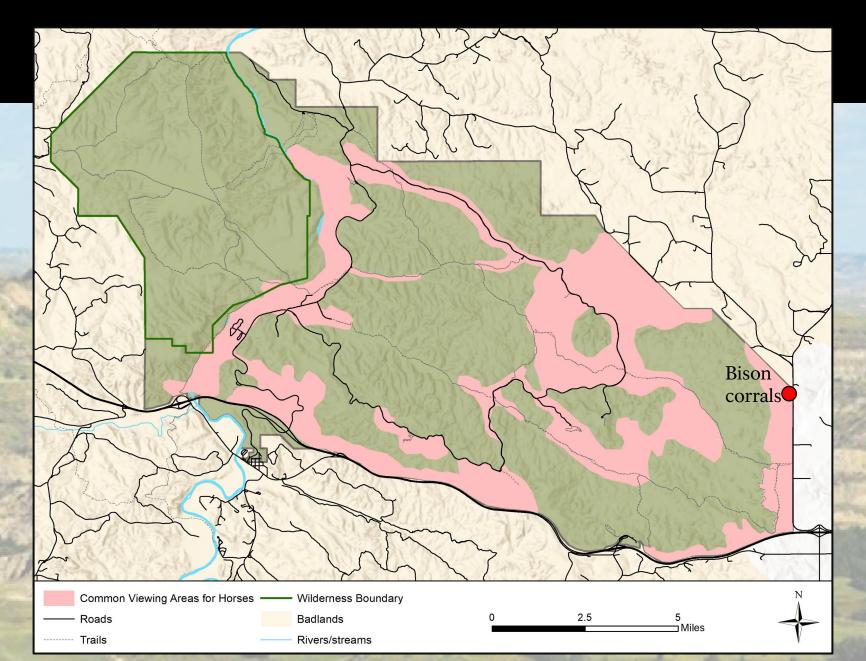


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Watford City

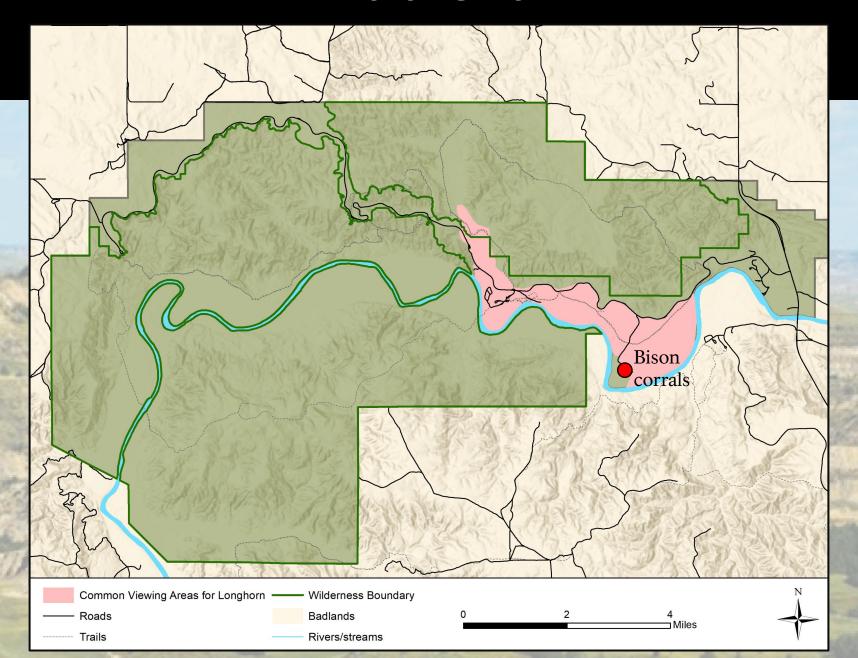
South Unit





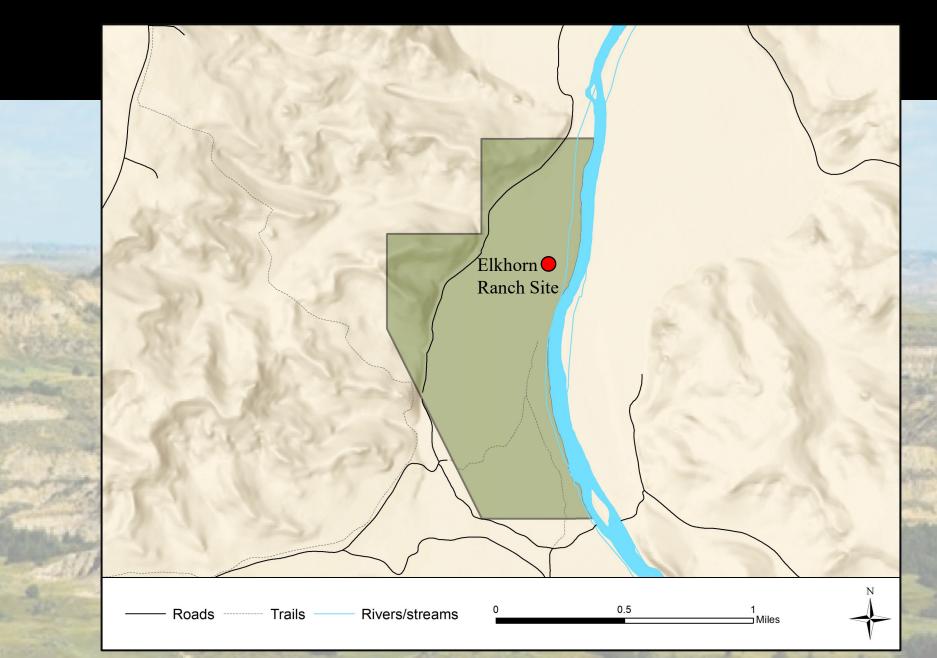
North Unit





Elkhorn Unit





History of Horses



- Horses evolved in North America and dispersed to the Eastern Hemisphere, where they were domesticated – they became extinct in North America during the Pleistocene
- 1500s onward Horses were reintroduced to North America by European explorers and settlers
- 1700s Horses were present on the plains of North America and widely used by Native Americans
- Late 1800s Tribal herds were largely disbanded
- 1880 onward Horses were commonly seen on the landscape as open range livestock practices were common in the Dakotas

History of Horses



- 1947 Free-ranging horses were present in the Badlands of North Dakota when the Park was established
- 1956 Herd was confined to the South Unit when the boundary was fenced for bison.
- 1950s onward Roundup and sale common practice for management
- 1978 EA defined management techniques and population goal of 35 60 head
- 2009 onward Darting, trapping, and contraception techniques were developed
- 2015-2017 Partnerships were explored for transfer of excess horses
- 2017 onward Excess horses sold through the General Services Administration
- 2022 Decades-long public concern about horse management requires action

History of Longhorn Cattle



- Cattle evolved and were domesticated in the Eastern Hemisphere
- 1500s onward Cattle were introduced to North America by European explorers and settlers
- 1500-1800 Cattle in Mexico and Texas were free-ranged and feral, served as origin of longhorn cattle as we know them today
- 1800-early1900s Longhorn cattle type were recognized for hardiness; they were raised in the south and driven to northern markets - The Great Western Trail and Long-X Trail in North Dakota were drive routes
- 1920s onward Longhorn breed was maintained as an iconic western breed by enthusiasts

History of Longhorn Cattle



- 1947 Cattle expelled from park lands
- 1962 The North Unit was fenced, and no longhorn cattle were present
- 1967-1969 Twelve longhorn steer introduced to North Unit of the park
- 1970 Management Plan for Longhorn Cattle developed and implemented The plan called for only non-reproductive animals (steer) to be maintained
- 1970s onward As animals aged and died, new steer were introduced
- 2022 *Mycoplasma bovis* is a bacterial disease of cattle that is an emerging disease in bison, calling into question the comingling of bison and longhorn cattle

Why Complete a Livestock Management Plan?



- Examine the role of horses and cattle within the context of the Park's interpretive program
- Incorporate modern range science and best available data to inform management decisions
- Ensure protection of natural resources
- Consider ecological interactions and management effort
- Address *Mycoplasma bovis* an emerging disease that can affect bison

Draft Preliminary Alternatives



- A No Action
- B Reduction of Herds Over Time to No Livestock
- C Non-Reproductive Herds at South Unit and North Unit
- D Non-Reproductive Herds at South Unit and Elkhorn Unit
- E Reproductive Herds of Horses and Cattle
- F Non-Reproductive Herd of Horses and Removal of Cattle

Draft Preliminary Alternative A



(Stewardship Continues under Current Management Plans)

- Population objective: 35 60 horses; 12 longhorn steer
- Horses remain in the South Unit and steer remain in the North Unit
- Contraception continues to be implemented to limit reproduction
- Horses will continue to be sold via GSA
- Longhorn steer replenished as animals age and die

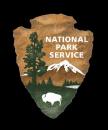
Draft Preliminary Alternative B



(Reduction of Herds Over Time to No Livestock)

- Population objective: Most animals allowed to live out their lives in park
- Horses remain in the South Unit and steer remain in the North Unit
- Contraception to be implemented
- Young horses (≤3 years old) are captured and transferred out of the Park
- Horses are sold via GSA; Tribes are offered first option to receive horses
- Steer would remain free-roaming, but would not be replaced

Draft Preliminary Alternative C



(Non-Reproductive Herds at South Unit and North Unit)

- Population objective: 15 30 horses; 5 15 longhorn steer
- Horses are maintained in a portion of the South Unit
- Longhorn steer are maintained in a portion of the North Unit separated from bison
- Contraception to be implemented
- Young horses (≤3 years old) are transferred out of the Park; older animals allowed to live out their lives in the Park

Draft Preliminary Alternative D



(Non-Reproductive Herds at South Unit and Elkhorn Unit)

- Population objective: 15 30 horses; 5 15 longhorn steer
- Longhorn steer maintained in Elkhorn Unit
- Horses maintained in a portion of the South Unit
- Contraception to be implemented
- Young horses (≤3 years old) transferred out of the Park; older animals allowed to live out their lives in the Park

Draft Preliminary Alternative E



(Reproductive Herds of Horses and Cattle)

- Population objective: 30 70 horses; 15 40 longhorn cattle
- Horses remain in the South Unit
- Longhorn steer maintained in a portion of North Unit
- Contraception to be implemented
- Young horses (≤3 years old) transferred out of the Park
- Genetic stewardship strategy developed and horses and cattle introduced

Draft Preliminary Alternative F



(Reproductive Herds of Horses and Removal of Cattle)

- Population objective: 30 70 horses; no longhorn cattle
- Horses remain in the South Unit
- Longhorn steer removed from the Park
- Young horses (≤3 years old) transferred out of the Park
- As horse herd diminishes, additional non-reproductive animals introduced to maintain population objective

Proposed South Unit Pasture



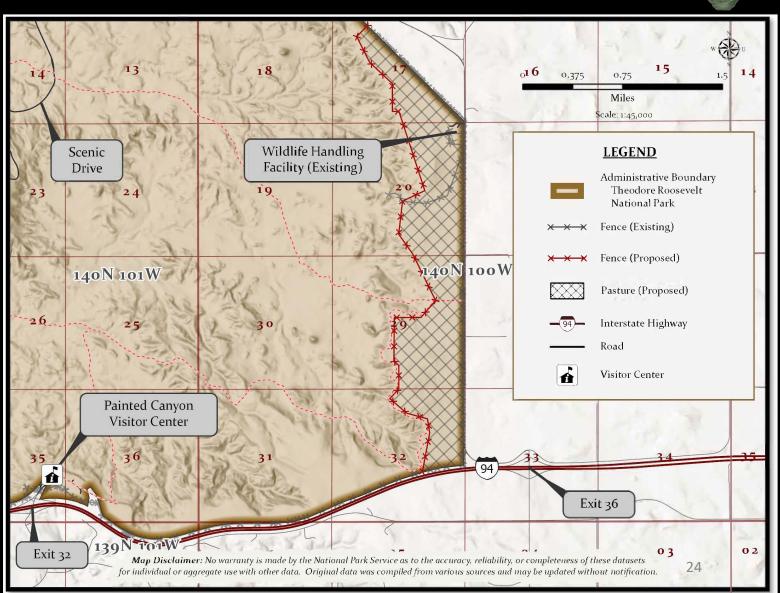
Park Unit – 46,000 acres ± Pasture – 800 acres ±

Capacity

 Could support 15 - 30 horses with supplemental feeding

Infrastructure Needs

- · Parking area development
- · Vault toilet installation
- Watering system modification
- · 4.2 miles of new fencing



Proposed North Unit Pasture



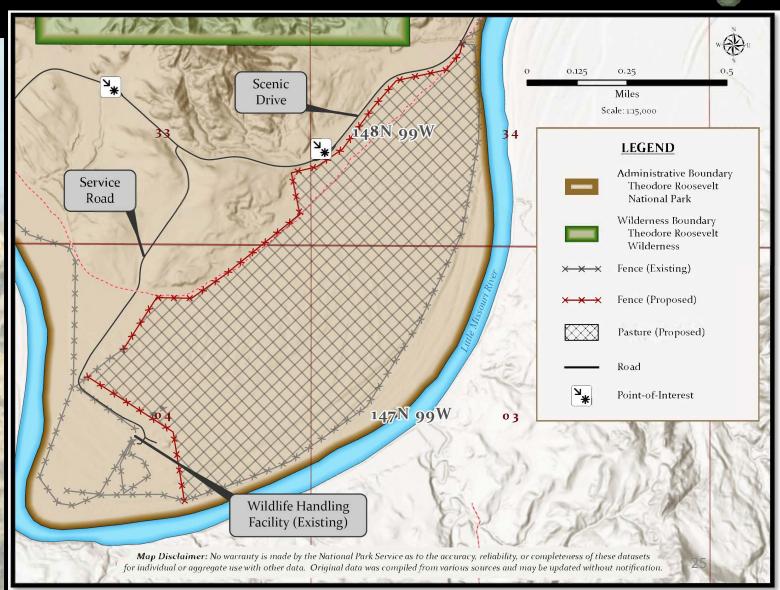
Park Unit – 24,000 acres ± Pasture – 300 acres ±

Capacity

- · Could support 10 cattle
- Could support 15 40 cattle with supplemental feeding

Infrastructure Needs

- Watering system modification
- · 1.7 miles of new fencing



Proposed Elkhorn Ranch Pasture



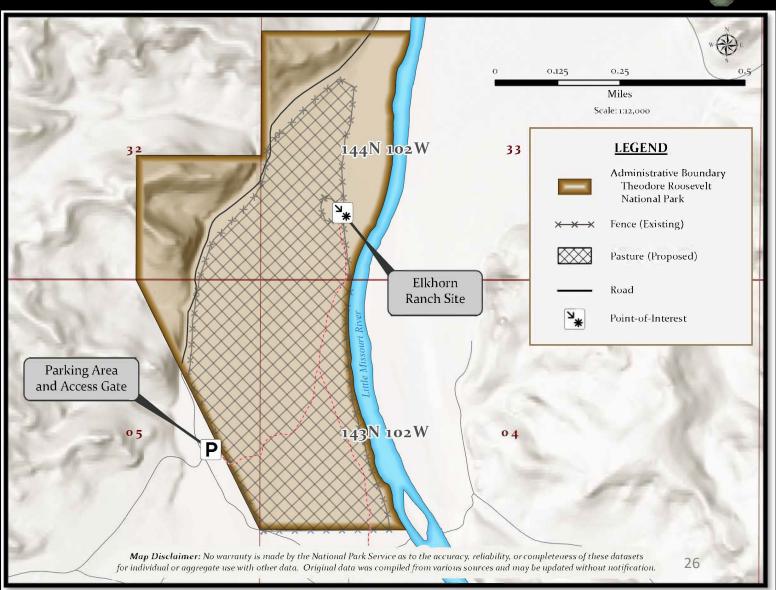
Park Unit – 218 acres Pasture – 140 acres ±

Capacity

 Could support 5 – 15 cattle with supplemental feeding

Infrastructure Needs

- Watering system development
- Strengthen 4-strand barbedwire fence
- Possible parking area development, including vault toilet



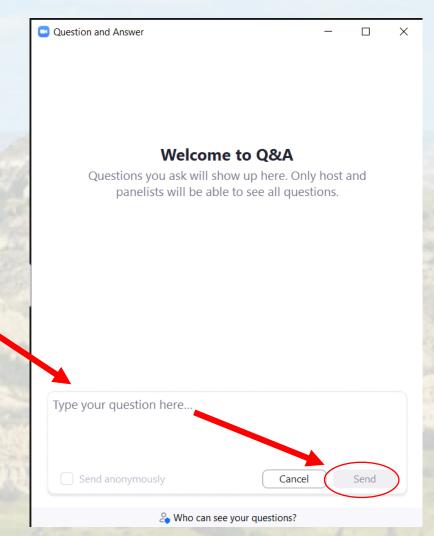
Question-and-Answer Session Instructions



• Step 1: Click on the "Q&A" icon at the bottom of your Zoom screen to write and send your question



- Step 2: Type your question and press the send button
- Step 3: The moderator will read questions aloud for all participants to hear and a NPS staff member will respond to questions aloud.



Guidance

- Only submit your question once.
- NPS will answer
 questions as quickly as
 possible; however, it
 may take a moment for
 them to process the
 question to provide the
 answer.
- Do not use the Chat button to submit a question, only use the Q&A icon.

Draft Preliminary Alternatives



We will resume the meeting after this 5-minute break

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- B Reduction of Herds Over Time to No Livestock
- C Non-Reproductive Herds at South Unit and North Unit
- D Non-Reproductive Herds at South Unit and Elkhorn Unit
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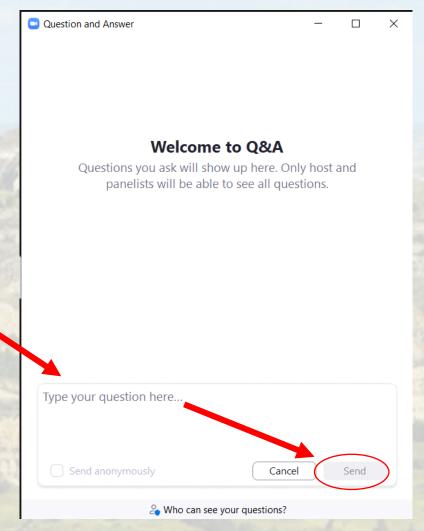


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Thank You!



Livestock Management Plan Website

http://parkplanning.nps.gov/LMP

U.S. Mail

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THRO Education@NPS.gov