Gordon C. Olson  
105 N. Edgewood Dr., Apt. #1  
Hagerstown, MD  21740

Dear Mr. Olson:

Attached is some of the information that was used in our horse patrol training program. I think the standards will interest you, and please disregard the prices on the saddles. The type of saddle and tack is what is important. Obviously, the prices for both horses and tack are outdated—they have almost doubled for horses.

Since riding and stock handling is a physical skill and an intellectual exercise which can only be gained by working with the animals, the attached information is only a very small part of the course. There is no replacement for the learning that is acquired by a rider on the horse's back and his attempt, both successful and unsuccessful in anticipating and "reading" the horse's mind. Horse psychology is also taught by Walt Castle. However, one has to be there when he does it.

I appreciate your interest and hope that this information is helpful to you.

Sincerely yours,

Charles W. Wendt  
Chief Ranger

Enclosure
HORSE MOUNTED PATROL TRAINING

This is a basic to advanced horsemanship and horse-patrol related course designed for field personnel interested in developing their knowledge of horse patrol related activities. Emphasis will be placed upon acquiring and practicing the skills necessary to function in a horse patrol related position. Course direction will be aimed at effective utilization of the horse in public relations, search and rescue, and law enforcement activities. Because of busy weekends and heavy visitation during the Easter vacation, Yosemite Valley provides opportunities for on-the-job training.

SELECTION CRITERIA: Candidates must meet the following criteria to be considered for the course:

1. Be in a position which will utilize this training.
2. Be in excellent physical condition.
3. Have a definite interest in the care and utilization of a horse in a patrol function.
4. Have prior National Park Service law enforcement training or be directly in charge of a corral operation furnishing patrol horses.

TITLE CODE: HORSE MOUNTED PATROL

PROGRAM CODE: 3199

DATES: March 27 through May 5, 1978 (6 weeks)

CLASS SIZE: 10

LOCATION: Yosemite National Park, California 95389

FUNDING: Benefitting account. Government housing will be furnished by Yosemite.

UNIFORM: Class B with flat brimmed stetson, riding boots, and warm clothes. All tack furnished.

COORDINATOR: Charles W. Wendt (209) 372-4461, extension 43

APPLICATION PROCEDURES: Form OF-170 (one part) should be sent directly to Yosemite National Park, arriving no later than March 10, 1978.

499 546
A. PUBLIC RELATIONS:
   1. Interpretation
   2. Parades, dedications, and ceremonies
   3. Appearance and attitude
   4. Safety

B. HANDLING THE HORSE:
   1. Safety precautions
      Confidence and fear
      Rider attitudes
      Firmness; gentleness
      Prevention of bad habits
   2. Parts of the horse
   3. Tying and haltering
   4. Equipment: bits, saddles, etc.

C. CARE OF THE HORSE:
   1. Feeds and feeding
   2. Grooming procedures, including care of feet
   3. Stall cleaning and maintenance
   4. First-aid procedures (horse)

D. BASIC RIDING ABILITY:
   1. Saddling and unsaddling
   2. Mounting and dismounting
   3. Holding the reins
   4. The "seat" at walk, trot, canter
   5. Rules of good horsemanship
E. BASIC HORSEMANSHIP:
1. Walk, trot, canter
2. Side step, left and right
3. Half pass, left and right
4. Turn on the forehand, left and right
5. Pivot on the hocks, left and right
6. Backing
7. Basic jumping
8. Figure eights (changing leads)
9. Stops from all gaits

F. SEARCH AND RESCUE:
1. Equipment
2. Capabilities
3. Safety

G. ADVANCED HORSEMANSHIP:
1. Proper use of aids (including use of direct and indirect reins)
2. Collection
3. Dressage
4. Intermediate jumping and hazard jumping
5. The leg yield
6. The shoulder in
7. Mounted unit drill
8. Trail riding procedures
9. Advanced animal packing skills, including packing of emergency rescue and fire-fighting equipment
10. Loading and transporting of stock
H. LAW ENFORCEMENT:

1. Arrest techniques
2. Back-ups
3. Deterrent factor
4. Security
5. Crowd control
6. Equipment utilization
7. Traffic control
8. Intelligence
THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS TO BE COMPLETED BASED ON YOUR PERSONAL OPINIONS:

1. Do you have, or have you developed in the last three weeks, a genuine interest in horses?

2. What is your interest in a mounted patrol position?

3. In your own words, what is the value of a horse in a Park operation?

4. Discuss, in your opinion, the disadvantages of horses in Park Operations.
HORSE MOUNTED PATROL TRAINING

COURSE OUTLINE

A. PUBLIC RELATIONS:
   1. Interpretation
   2. Parades, dedications, and ceremonies
   3. Appearance and attitude
   4. Safety

B. HANDLING THE HORSE:
   1. Safety precautions
      Confidence and fear
      Rider attitudes
      Firmness; gentleness
      Prevention of bad habits
   2. Parts of the horse
   3. Tying and haltering
   4. Equipment: bits, saddles, etc.

C. CARE OF THE HORSE:
   1. Feeds and feeding
   2. Grooming procedures, including care of feet
   3. Stall cleaning and maintenance
   4. First-aid procedures (horse)

D. BASIC RIDING ABILITY:
   1. Saddling and unsaddling
   2. Mounting and dismounting
3. Holding the reins
4. The "seat" at walk, trot, canter
5. Rules of good horsemanship

E. **Basic Horsemanship:**
   1. Walk, trot, canter
   2. Side step, left and right
   3. Half pass, left and right
   4. Turn on the forehand, left and right
   5. Pivot on the hocks, left and right
   6. Backing
   7. Basic jumping
   8. Figure eights (changing leads)
   9. Stops from all gaits

F. **Search and Rescue:**
   1. Equipment
   2. Capabilities
   3. Safety

G. **Advanced Horsemanship:**
   1. Proper use of aids (including use of direct and indirect reins)
   2. Collection
   3. Dressage
   4. Intermediate jumping and hazard jumping
   5. The leg yield
6. The shoulder in
7. Mounted unit drill
8. Trail riding procedures
9. Advanced animal packing skills, including packing of emergency rescue and fire-fighting equipment
10. Loading and transporting of stock

H. LAW ENFORCEMENT:
1. Arrest techniques
2. Back-ups
3. Deterrent factor
4. Security
5. Crowd control
6. Equipment utilization
7. Traffic control
8. Intelligence
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Day</th>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Activity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Monday</td>
<td>8AM-10AM</td>
<td>Introduction and Patrol Horse Demonstration</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>10AM-11AM</td>
<td>Issuance and Cleaning of Equipment</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>11AM-12CCN</td>
<td>Safety Practices with and Around Horses</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>12 CCN-1PM</td>
<td>Lunch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1PM-4PM</td>
<td>Familiarization with Horses</td>
</tr>
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<td></td>
<td>4PM-5PM</td>
<td>Stable Duty</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tuesday</td>
<td>8AM-9AM</td>
<td>Stable Duty</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>9AM-10AM</td>
<td>Parts of Saddle and Bridle</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>10AM-11AM</td>
<td>Gaiting, Saddling and Bridling of Horses</td>
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<td>11AM-12CCN</td>
<td>Lunch</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>12 CCN-1PM</td>
<td>Feeds and Feeding</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2PM-3PM</td>
<td>Mounting the Horse and Handling the Reins</td>
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<td>3PM-4PM</td>
<td>Riding at the Walk and Correct Seat Posture</td>
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<td>4PM-5PM</td>
<td>Stable Duty</td>
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<tr>
<td>Wednesday</td>
<td>8AM-9AM</td>
<td>Stable Duty</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>9AM-10AM</td>
<td>Grooming and Saddle Up</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>10AM-11AM</td>
<td>Gaits and Ride Work</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>11AM-1PM</td>
<td>Lunch</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1PM-2PM</td>
<td>Responsibility to the Horse</td>
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<td></td>
<td>2PM-3PM</td>
<td>Ride Work</td>
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<td></td>
<td>3PM-5PM</td>
<td>Stable Duty</td>
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<td>Thursday</td>
<td>8AM-9AM</td>
<td>Stable Duty</td>
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<td>9AM-12CCN</td>
<td>Ride Work</td>
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<td>12CCN-1PM</td>
<td>Lunch</td>
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<td>1PM-4PM</td>
<td>Ride Work</td>
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<td>4PM-5PM</td>
<td>Stable Duty</td>
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<tr>
<td>Friday</td>
<td>8AM-9AM</td>
<td>Stable Duty</td>
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<td>9AM-12CCN</td>
<td>Ride Work</td>
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<td>12CCN-1PM</td>
<td>Lunch</td>
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<td></td>
<td>1PM-3PM</td>
<td>Ride Work</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3PM-4PM</td>
<td>Statistics and Horse Patrol Procedures</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4PM-5PM</td>
<td>Stable Duty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saturday</td>
<td></td>
<td>Care and Feeding of Horses, Lieu Day</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sunday</td>
<td></td>
<td>Care and Feeding of Horses, Lieu Day</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Day</td>
<td>Time</td>
<td>Activity</td>
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<td>--------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
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<tr>
<td>Monday</td>
<td>8AM-9AM</td>
<td>Stable Duty</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>9AM-12 NCCN</td>
<td>Ride Work (Trail Riding)</td>
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<td></td>
<td>12 N-1IM</td>
<td>Lunch</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1IM-4IM</td>
<td>Ride Work (Outside work; circles; stepping; figure 8's)</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4IM-5IM</td>
<td>Stable Duty</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tuesday</td>
<td>8AM-9AM</td>
<td>Stable Duty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>9AM-12 NCCN</td>
<td>Explanation/ Practice of Use of Aids</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>10AM-11AM</td>
<td>Demonstration of Obstacle Riding</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>11AM-12 NCCN</td>
<td>Review</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>12 N-1IM</td>
<td>Lunch</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1IM-4IM</td>
<td>Ride Work (Obstacles, outside ring)</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4IM-5IM</td>
<td>Stable Duty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wednesday</td>
<td>8AM-9AM</td>
<td>Stable Duty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>9AM-12 NCCN</td>
<td>Ride Work (Horse handling and control)</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>12 N-1IM</td>
<td>Lunch</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1IM-4IM</td>
<td>Ride Work (Obstacles and minor jumps)</td>
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<td></td>
<td>4IM-5IM</td>
<td>Stable Duty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thursday</td>
<td>6AM-6PM</td>
<td>Horse handling and hauling of horses—Horse trailers and trucks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Friday</td>
<td>8AM-9AM</td>
<td>Stable Duty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>9AM-12 NCCN</td>
<td>Park Ride (All Valley Areas)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>12 N-1IM</td>
<td>Lunch</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1IM-2IM</td>
<td>Test</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2IM-4IM</td>
<td>Patrol Orientation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4IM-5IM</td>
<td>Stable Duty</td>
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<tr>
<td>Saturday</td>
<td></td>
<td>Care and Feeding of Horses, Lieu Day</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sunday</td>
<td></td>
<td>Care and Feeding of Horses, Lieu Day</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
HORSE MOUNTED EVALUATION

1. UNIFORM APPEARANCE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A. Authorized Uniform</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>B. Neat in Appearance</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>C. Authorized Equipment (Such as handgun, mace, etc.)</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

2. KNOWLEDGE OF HORSE AND EQUIPMENT

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A. Properly Tacks up Horse</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>B. Inspects Equipment and Horse</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>C. Man-Horse Relationship</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3. PROPER UTILIZATION OF TIME

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A. Water, cleaning of stall, cleaning of horse, tack up, feed.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5 - (less than 20 minutes)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4. MOUNTING

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A. Check of Cinch before Mounting</th>
<th></th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>B. Properly Mount</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C. Sit Gently in Saddle</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

5. SEAT

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A. Back Straight</th>
<th></th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>B. Head Erect</td>
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<tr>
<td>C. Elbows Close to Side</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>D. Heels Down</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>E. Knees in Tight to Saddle</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
6. **BODY CONTACT**

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A.</td>
<td>Light Hand on Reins</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B.</td>
<td>Light Pressure with Legs to Start Horse Moving</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

7. **CONTROL OF HORSE IN MOTION**

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A.</td>
<td>Smooth Movements</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B.</td>
<td>Alert and Relaxed</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

8. **EXECUTION OF MANEUVERS**

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A.</td>
<td>Walk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B.</td>
<td>Trot</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C.</td>
<td>Canter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D.</td>
<td>Side-Step Right</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E.</td>
<td>Side-Step Left</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F.</td>
<td>Backing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G.</td>
<td>Forehand-Left</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H.</td>
<td>Forehand-Right</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I.</td>
<td>Pivot on Hocks-Left</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J.</td>
<td>Pivot on Hocks-Right</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>K.</td>
<td>Proper Distance Between Horses</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**TO SCORE POINTS:**

- 5 Points - Outstanding
- 4 Points - Excellent
- 3 Points - Good
- 2 Points - Fair
- 1 Point - Poor

**REMARKS:**
### Class of Horse

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mature Horse</th>
<th>Show &amp; Performance Horse</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Maintenance</td>
<td>Light Work</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foal</td>
<td>Moderate Work</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Suckling</td>
<td>Heavy Work</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yearling</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yearling</td>
<td>Breeding Horse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yearling</td>
<td>Broodmare in Gestation or Open Mare</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yearling</td>
<td>Broodmare in Lactation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Two-year-old</td>
<td>Stallion</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Requirements

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Requirement</th>
<th>Added Vitamin Requirement</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Phosphorus</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25-30%</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50-60%</td>
<td>A·D·E·B-Complex</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40-45%</td>
<td>A·D·E·B-Complex</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Note: Add to all classes*

Above classes of horse will meet the protein, fat, and energy required, the additional feed needed is determined by...

### Feedstuffs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Feedstuffs</th>
<th>Pounds</th>
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**Note:** Additional feed is needed based on...

### Additional Calories Required

![Diagram](image)
1. A horse is a timid animal with a remarkable memory.
2. Each horse has an individuality of his own; All horses are different.
3. Horses are animals, not machinery.
4. Kindness and patience should always be given to a horse.
5. Know your horse and his actions.
6. Before entering a horse's stall, or coming up behind him, always talk to him in a quiet voice.
7. Look your horse over carefully to see that there are no sores or knots present.
8. Make sure that his droppings are normal. (Not too hard or too loose.)
9. Clean feet and check for stones and nails.
10. Clean his back, legs, and head before going out on patrol.
11. Make sure that he walks out of the stall without limping.
12. Always cross-tie in the aisle, using the halter and not the bridle. Never tie a horse up by the bridle!
13. Before taking him out, examine him and be sure he has eaten his food, especially the grain.
14. Be sure that his breathing is normal and that he is not pointing.
15. Don't place an ice cold bit in the horse's mouth.
16. Make sure that the saddle pad is placed properly on the horse's back and that it is not folded under the saddle.
17. Always walk the horse the first ten minutes out and the last ten minutes coming back.
18. Be on the lookout for any indications from your horse which might show that something is wrong. Check all equipment for proper fitting.
19. Make sure that your horse knows what you want him to do.
20. Always relay this message to him correctly.
21. Talk to your horse in a quiet, gentle voice. They respond to the tone of your voice.
22. Each horse is taught by association with each command.
23. Be sure that your horse knows that you are the master.
24. Never punish a horse in anger.

25. Never punish a horse except at the time he commits an offense.

26. Most acts are committed through fear, or improper handling.

27. Seek the soft footing for your horse. If marshy ground must be crossed, go slowly and if he goes down, dismount and lead him out.

28. Never trot or canter a horse on hard pavement or road, or on snow or ice.

29. Use extreme caution when out in the snow and snow starts balling up on your horse's feet. Get off and walk if this condition gets too severe.

30. Never irritate a horse by constant spurring or being heavy on the bit.

31. Never remove the saddle and pad to expose the back to the hot sun or to sudden coldness.

32. Give your horse a little clean sod once in awhile.

33. Never allow a horse to drink water when he is hot or while blowing or panting.

34. When watering a horse be sure to allow him to drink all the water he wants.

35. Always walk a horse back to the barn so that he won't get in the habit of hurrying back.

36. Dismount before entering the stable.

37. Untack your horse when coming in for lunch. If you don't have time, loosen the girth strap or cinch.

38. Never put a horse up for the night until he has been properly cleaned; especially his back, pastern dried and his feet cleaned.

39. Washing is a lazy man's way of cleaning. It can result in putting a horse away wet and causing a hot horse to founder. It can also cause a cold or contracted circulation.

40. When a horse comes in from the rain he should be scraped; head, back and loins rubbed, and then blanketed.

41. A long tail prevents the water from running down his back and then under his belly.

42. Horses are particularly afraid of fire. If a fire should occur in the stable lead the horse cut, with a covering over his face, if possible.

43. On details, be sure to tie a kicking horse by himself.

44. Horses should never be hurried when turning them around, always give them plenty of time and sufficient room.

45. If a horse starts rubbing himself constantly against the stalls, manger or posts, check for worms, mange or lice.
**BRIDLE**—Crown should be behind the ears, flat and even; brow band should be snug but not tight; throat latch should be loose enough to get your fist between cheek and throat; cheek strap should be adjusted on each side so that the bit fits even in the horse’s mouth; nose band should be approximately two inches below the cheek bone; curb chain should be flat and not twisted; standing martingale should be adjusted so that the strap will touch the throat latch. It goes from the nose band to the girth with the buckle around the neck on the near side; never jump with a martingale on; running martingale goes from the snaffle reins to the girth and permits a horse to extend his head when running or jumping; Irish martingale is a four inch strap with a ring on each end and goes from one rein to the other with both reins going through the rings.

**REINS**—Are telegraph lines from the rider to the horse. Always keep a slight pressure on the reins. Both hands are kept on the reins. The arms should be held in such a position that it makes a straight line from the elbow to the bit. Hands should be four to six inches apart. Hands should be five to six inches in front of the pommel. The snaffle is larger than the curb rein. The curb rein is to be used as the emergency brake and held with less slack than the snaffle rein.

**BITS**—Should sit on the bars of the horse’s mouth. The bit conveys signals to the horse. Curb bits can be very severe and some curb bits have ports. The lip strap will prevent the bit from moving too far forward. Snaffle bits should apply no pressure except on the corners of the mouth. A snaffle bit is easy on the horse, has large rings on each side of bar and is a jointed bit. On some snaffle bits, there is an egg butt bar. The pelham bit is a combination of the curb and the snaffle bit. The longer the shank, the more severe.

**FULL OR**—A bridle with two bits in the horse’s mouth. (A curb and snaffle double bit both which are independent.)

**AIDS**—Are signals which the rider relays his message to the horse. Natural aids are legs, which regulate the pressure applied by the legs and controls the forehand; body—which distributes weight to help balance the horse; voice—encourages, checks or frightens the horse. Artificial Aids are spurs, martingales, whips, etc.
A gait is a particular natural or acquired way of going, characterized by a distinctive rhythmic movement of feet and legs.

**WALK**— A natural, slow gait of four beats in which each foot leaves and strikes the ground at separate intervals. The walk should be springy, regular, and calm.

**TROT**— A natural, rapid, two beat diagonal gait in which the front foot and the opposite hind foot take off together and strike the ground simultaneously. All four feet are off the ground at the same time for a brief moment; the trotting horse thus seems to float through the air. This gait varies considerably with different breeds. The trot of the Standardbred is characterized by length and rapidity of individual strides; the trot of the Hackney shows extreme flexion of the knees and hocks that produces a high-stepping gait.

**RUN OR GALLOP**— A fast, three beat gait during which two diagonal legs are paired and strike the ground together between the successive beats of the other unpaired legs. All four feet are off the ground for a brief interval. The two unpaired legs that act independently—the forefoot with which the horse leads and the diagonal hindfoot—naturally bear more weight and are subject to more fatigue than the paired legs that act jointly. In the gallop, propulsion is chiefly in the hindquarters, although the forequarters sustain a tremendous jar as the horse lands. The gallop is the fast natural gait of horses.

**CANTER**— A slow, restrained gallop or run. Like the gallop, it is a three beat gait, and it puts unusual wear on the leading forefoot and its diagonal hindfoot. It is important frequently to change the lead. A well-trained horse will do this easily at the will of the rider.

**PACE**— A fast two-beat gait in which the front and hind feet on the same side start and stop simultaneously. The feet rise just above the ground level. All four feet are off the ground for a split second and the horse appears to float forward. The pace is faster than the trot but slower than the run or gallop. It allows for a quick getaway, but it produces an objectionable side or rolling type of motion. This gait is not suited to travel in mud or snow; a smooth, hard footing and easy draft are necessary for its best execution.

**Stepping Pace**—(or Slow Pace)— A modified pace in which the objectionable side or rolling motion of the true pace is eliminated because the two feet on each side do not move exactly together. Instead, it is a four beat gait with each of the four feet striking the ground separately. The hind and front feet start almost together in the take-off, but the hind foot touches the ground slightly ahead of the front foot on the same side.

**FOX TROT**— A low, short, broken type of trot in which the head usually...
nods. In executing the fox trot, the horse brings each hind foot to the ground an instant before the diagonal forefoot. This gait is accentuated as a slow gait, but is not as popular as the stepping pace.

RUNNIT WALK - A slow, four beat gait, intermediate in speed between the walk and rack. The hind foot oversteps the front foot from two or three to as many as eighteen inches, giving the motion a smooth gliding effect. This gait is characterized by a bobbing or nodding of the head, a flopping of the ears, and a snapping of the teeth (none of which should be excessive) in rhythm with the movement of the legs. The running walk is easy on both the horse and the rider; it is the all day working gait of the South, executed at a speed of six to eight miles an hour.

RACK - A fast, brilliant, flashy, unnatural, four beat gait in which each foot strikes the ground separately at equal intervals; known originally as the "single foot". The rack is easy on the rider, hard on the horse.

TRAVERSE OR SIDE STEP - The traverse or side step is simply a lateral movement of the animal without forward or backward movement. This step often helps the rider in opening and closing gates, lining up horses in the show ring, and taking position in a mounted drill or posse.
COLUMN - Refers to line of horses as an individual movement (horse follows the one in front of him).

FLANK - Refers to line of horses as a unit movement (each horse maneuvers within its given area—such as, all horses turn together).

SIDE STEP - Horse moves in a straight line sideways.

PASS - Horse moves ahead and sideways at a 45 degree angle.

BACKING - Horse moves backwards in a straight line.

FOREHAND - Horse pivots on one foreleg as he turns.

HOCK PIVOT - Horse pivots on both hindlegs as he turns.

ALL HORSES perform with head and body straight.
STABLE VICES

Stable vices are bad habits of the horse in confinement. They may detract from the value of the animal.

CRIBBING—A horse that bites or sets his teeth against the manger or some other object while sucking air is said to be cribbing. This causes hard keeping and a bloated appearance. Horses with this vice are subject to colic. A common remedy for cribbing is a strap buckled snugly around the horse's neck in a way that will compress the larynx when the head is flexed, but that will not cause any discomfort when the horse is not indulging in the vice.

HALTER FULLING—This term is applied to a tied horse that pulls back its halter rope.

KICKING—A true stable kicker apparently kicks just for the satisfaction it gets out of striking something with its hind feet. Unusual excitement or injury occasionally causes a gentle horse to kick.

TAIL RUBBING—Persistent rubbing of the tail against the side of the stall or some other object is objectionable. Parasites, such as lice or rectal worms, may cause this. A "tail board" or parasite control helps break animals of this habit. A tail board is a board projecting from the wall of the stall high enough to strike just below the point of buttock, instead of the tail, of the rubbing horse.

WEAVING—A horse's rhythmic swaying back and forth while standing in the stall is known as weaving.

BOLTING—Horses that eat too rapidly are said to be "bolting". This can be controlled by adding chopped hay to the animal's grain ration, or by putting stones at least as big as baseballs in its feed box.

OTHER VICES—Other vices often difficult to cope with, especially in older animals are: balk ing, backing, rearing, shy ing, striking with the front feet, a tendency to run away, and objecting to harnessing, saddling, or grooming.

MOST OF THESE BAD HABITS ARE CAUSED BY INCOMPETENT HANDLING.
Animal Packer Foreman

INTRODUCTION

This position is located in the Staff Park Maintenance Office, Yosemite National Park. The purpose of the position is to manage the use, care, and training of all the Park's horses and mules for packing and law enforcement patrol activities.

DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

Planning: The incumbent is completely responsible for the successful operation of the Park's corral. Plans the corral operation one year in advance and still maintains flexibility to meet emergency situations. Is responsible for the programming and maintenance of the budget. The programming includes a selection of replacement stock for its intended use and the disposal of disabled stock. Manages and very closely coordinates corral activities to facilitate the overall Park operation which includes service to cooperating Federal agencies, the Park concessioner, utility companies, California State Fish and Game, the Sierra Club, and other organizations.

Work Direction: The incumbent directs employees in the maintenance and repair of saddles, packsaddles, bridles, halters, kyacks, and related equipment, and in the feeding and care of 82-head of horses and mules. Maintains a continuous, even flow of work assignments.

Through proper coordination of the overall Park packing operations, trail camps are moved to designated sites on schedule, logging and trail opening is accomplished as scheduled, and an adequate supply line of materials and supplies is maintained through all backcountry activity sites. This work requires the incumbent to train the Park's Packers in mountain packing procedures.

As needed, inspects trails and makes recommendations concerning their proper maintenance. This involves the instruction of the proper use of chain saws and other tools as well as safe work methods.

Administration: Recommends personnel actions and selects qualified personnel. Keeps time and attendance records. Purchases materials, equipment, and supplies. Estimates the needs for stock, pack and saddle gear, hay and grain, and all other related equipment and supplies. Arranges for winter pasture and care of stock. Maintains an accurate
inventory of operations. Makes recommendations on the use and training of patrol stock in congested, developed areas as well as in outlying and remote wilderness areas. Instructs subordinates in safety matters and insures compliance with safety regulations. Assigns animals to individuals or work assignments based on knowledge of each horse's or mule's character, based upon capability of the employee using the stock. Makes recommendations to other divisions using stock related equipment, including horse trailers, as to assignment and use.

Nonsupervisory Duties: The incumbent performs supervisory duties 60 percent of the time and nonsupervisory duties 40 percent of the time. The time spent in nonsupervisory duties is similar to those of subordinates, requiring many skills.

SIZE AND LEVEL OF WORK FORCE SUPERVISED

Permanent: One Packer, WG-7
Temporary: Six Packers, WG-7

During the summer operation, the Park will employ seven Packers. As the Park's expert on horse handling and packing, the incumbent will be responsible for the training and technical supervision of all the Park's Packers. The incumbent will conduct training which is necessary for proper care of the stock before it is assigned and to insure the proper use of horse and mule techniques. Some training in leather work and horseshoeing may be done. Will instruct Park Rangers in proper horse handling skills pertaining to crowd control and patrol activities.

SUPERVISION AND GUIDANCE RECEIVED

The incumbent is under the general supervision of the Roads and Trails Supervisor.

SAFETY

Participates actively in the Park's safety program by thoroughly learning and consistently following all safe work practices applicable to the occupation. Refrains from "horse play" on the job and encourages fellow employees and subordinates to follow safe work practices. Submits realistic and constructive suggestions on the reduction or elimination of safety hazards to employees or suggestions on changes in the safety program.
EQUAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY

Incumbent is responsible for insuring equal opportunity for subordinate employees in the selection of employees for training, promotions, awards and recognition, and other career development opportunities.

QUALIFICATION STATEMENT

Incumbent must be an experienced handler, trainer, and caretaker of horses and mules. Must have some knowledge of police type horses for use in patrol and crowd control work, and in the selection and training of this type of horse. Must have skill in the maintenance and use of packing equipment, the transportation of stock packing animals and materials through rough mountainous country. Skill in leather work on saddles, packsaddles, halters, bridles, canvas, and pack bags is required. Must know proper horseshoeing and have a basic knowledge for doctoring minor wounds, injuries, and sicknesses of horses and mules. Winter work may consists of tack repair, clearing snow from walkways with light mechanized equipment, and snowplowing operations on Park roadways. May train special horses during the winter for specific jobs. Must be competent in operation of stock truck and all other types of horse trailers.
PERFORMANCE STANDARDS

Animal Packer Foreman, WS-8

Yosemite National Park, California

November 1, 1971

As the incumbent of this position, you will be expected to use these standards as a guide to what is expected of you for a satisfactory performance. How well you perform under these standards will be the basis for recommendation for promotion. It is therefore important that you read these standards from time to time to assure a thorough understanding of your job. These standards are not meant to limit you. Any areas not covered should be included as you come across them. Progress in all fields of maintenance and preventive maintenance is our objective.

These standards are in reference to all Roads and Trails maintenance activities within Yosemite National Park which pertain to the operation, maintenance and repair and rehabilitation of facilities.

In general, your performance standards are based on providing this area with an effective corral operation. You have performed a satisfactory job when:

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<th>TASKS</th>
<th>RESULTS</th>
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<tr>
<td>Supervision</td>
<td>1. You assign duties and make daily job inspections of the corral operation to see that assignments are completed in a timely manner and executed in accordance with prescribed area policies and standards.</td>
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<td>2. You keep a positive control of the corral activities and delegate areas of responsibilities to your subordinates or other qualified personnel, regardless of grade level, to create an atmosphere of individual thinking, training and job satisfaction.</td>
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<td>3. You will arrange schedules to utilize most effectively the forces available throughout the park to avoid wasted effort, but remain flexible to handle the emergency situation or change in plans by higher management.</td>
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|                       | 4. You will tell each employee under your supervision what tasks he does well and what needs to be improved. Employees should be notified and complimented when a job is completed in a manner that exceeds the normal
**TASKS**

Supervision (cont'd)

5. You maintain a continuous dialogue between yourself and those you supervise, concerning on-the-job performance and how their work performance stands on a week to week basis, or day by day for new employees to assist in their training.

6. You communicate well, both up and down, and hold bi-weekly squad meetings for the purpose of exchanging ideas and keeping your employees informed.

7. You go to your supervisor with problems rather than to others.

8. You are a team worker rather than a "lone wolf.

9. Your attitude is supportive to management policies and you are receptive to new ideas, thinking positively and openmindedly rather than negatively.

10. You enforce adherence to schedules, tours of duty, work hours and coffee breaks.

11. You perform duties on rescue and park protection duties when delegated, in a manner as prescribed by position standards.

12. You require a documented inventory of all stock and equipment in the corral operation.

Planning and Coordination of Work Projects

1. You establish and implement a sound documented annual program, and follow this program as close as emergency or changes in management directives will allow.

2. You make routine and annual inspections as dictated by standards to assist you in developing your daily and annual corral operation.

3. You requisition supplies, materials and stock needed, within the funds programmed, with enough lead time to keep your operation running smoothly.
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| Administrative              | 1. You complete daily work records. Submit daily to Time & Attendance Clerk all absence of employees and the reason for absence. Leave slips (SF 71) will be submitted as soon as available. You submit requisitions and select stock for government use.  
2. You make performance evaluations in a serious and concerned manner, take or advise disciplinary action and resolve employee problems.  
3. You keep the work requests and annual work program up to date, and meet other divisions' schedules for an overall park operation.  
4. You administer your work to conform to established park standards as furnished by Washington or Regional Offices. |
| Non-Supervisory Duties      | 1. You serve effectively on all park committees to which appointed.  
2. You perform such tasks as dictated by emergency situations to provide for the park visitors and protection of park facilities. |
| Training                    | 1. You provide on-the-job training and instruction in procedures and duties for all personnel concerned with the corral operation, especially new employees.  
2. You seek and accept all advantages in self training, such as NPS or Civil Service schools and private publications, to keep abreast of new ideas and techniques. |
| Safety                      | 1. You instruct employees of safe ways to accomplish their work assignments.  
2. You enforce safe practices and participate in the Park Safety Program (refer to Documented Park Safety Program). |
| Public Relations            | 1. Develop and maintain an effective working relationship with all divisions within the park organization. Work in such a manner |
Public Relations (cont'd) as to help the activities of other divisions. Maintain good communications and working relations with all associates. Conduct yourself properly and present a correct uniformed appearance at all times. When requested by a visitor for information, assist or inform the visitor in a courteous and effective manner in any way possible.

Employee: ___________________________ (date)

Recommended: Roads & Trails Maintenance Supervisor (date)

Approved: Chief of Park Maintenance (date)
INTRODUCTION:

This position is located in the Stables branch of the Roads and Trails Division of Yosemite National Park. Incumbent is involved in the day to day operation of the Ranger Horse Patrol.

PRIMARY DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES:

Is assigned to direct daily contact with the Ranger Patrol Horses and is responsible for their care and maintenance.

Typical duties are:

Training. Assists the Animal Packer Foreman in the training of police-type patrol horses, using various accepted methods. Exposes horses to people, noise, and vehicles to develop a familiarity with them.

Care of horses. Feeds, waters, and grooms them. Cleans barn, changes bedding, and poses of manure. Shoes horses and sees that they are properly shod. Administers minor first aid as a result of cuts and bruises, etc., and observes general health of horses and advises supervisor when veterinary services may be necessary.

SKILLS AND KNOWLEDGE REQUIRED:

Must possess a good technical knowledge of horses and have the patience, gentleness, and firmness required to handle, shoe, and train horses.

RESPONSIBILITY:

Incumbent is responsible for the day to day care, feeding, and shoeing of Ranger Patrol horses. Is under the direct supervision of the Animal Packer Foreman.

PHYSICAL EFFORT:

The work requires heavy physical exertion in the shoeing, training, care, and feeding of patrol horses.

WORKING CONDITIONS:

Normally works greater percentage of day outdoors and is subject to a tour of duty starting in the early morning hours and weekends.
An Animal Packer, WG-7, performance will be satisfactory when the following ten listed elements of animal packing and related activities can be performed efficiently, with safety, with a high degree of productivity, and with good humor.

The list of elements are:

1. Will treat the horses and mules assigned to you in a humane manner at all times, and will report all major and minor injuries of them to the Animal Packer Foreman at your first opportunity.

2. You will be extremely conscious of safety for the Park visitor, your fellow workers and yourself while employing the use of Park Service owned horses and mules and while performing your assigned duties. The safety of the horses and mules will also be considered at all times.

3. When assigned to duties under another supervisor or work leader by the Animal Packer Foreman you will take orders from that person and also perform efficiently, with safety, with a high degree of productivity and with good humor. If that person is not an experienced handler of and user of saddle horses and pack mules in a Park work situation, you will advise him properly so that his wishes can be accomplished.

4. All supplies, equipment and personal gear owned by other National Park Service employees must be packed and transported without damage. Your efforts should be directed toward this goal. If an accident occurs, the damage should be reported as promptly as possible to the people and supervisors involved. The damage should also be reported to the Animal Packer Foreman at your first opportunity.

5. You must, at all times, communicate the problems and the smoothness of all operations you participate in to the Animal Packer Foreman, after each is completed. My time will be your time at that point.

6. When you can take horses and mules into the Park backcountry, keep them there without damaging the resource and without feeding an undue amount of packed in grain, hay, pellets or cubes, or tie them at night, your performance will be satisfactory.

7. Except in extreme emergencies, your assigned horses and mules will not be worked off of established maintained trails. No shortcuts or switchback cutting will be permitted. Satisfactory performance can be granted only when these rules are followed completely.
8. Your assigned mules will be led properly strung, with no come-alongs or gimmicks other than a halter snap and lead rope. A safe and sane speed will be maintained, not too slow, or too fast. Three miles per hour in mountainous terrain is the proper guideline and the Yosemite standard. This element is critical for your satisfactory performance.

9. Time and attendance is very important for satisfactory performance. Your assigned tour of duty should be adhered to as closely as possible. Annual leave time should always be requested at least a week in advance from the Animal Packer Foreman. If you are going to be late for work, or an emergency, or sick time is needed, you or someone acting for you should call into the stables or the Maintenance Office.

10. The skills of animal packing, horsemanship, horse and mule shoeing, grooming, equipment care and minor repair, respect and maintenance of the natural resource, knowledge of related jobs and job skills, are important for an Animal Packer, WG-7. Your interest and ability in these factors, and your ability to demonstrate and communicate these factors to the Animal Packer Foreman will result in a satisfactory performance when all ten (10) elements are combined.

Date: ______________ Animal Packer, WG-7 ____________________
       Animal Packer Foreman, WS-8____________________

Approved:

Freeman L. Nelson
To apply and be selected for the position of Animal Packer Trainee
an applicant must possess the following basic skills:

1. Be able to ride and handle a green broke horse with a snaffle bit.

2. Be able to shoe a horse.

3. Demonstrate the basic skills of horsemanship that will allow safe
riding and handling of horses and mules in open, rough, mountainous terrain.

Note: A person selected for this position may be promoted to Animal
Packer or Horse Handler as the skills and interest is demonstrated.
The job description applied will be the same as for Animal Packer,
WG-7.
INTRODUCTION

This position is located in the Roads, Trails, and Corrals Branch of the Division of Maintenance Management, Yosemite National Park. It is a split position with the primary purpose as a leader in the Corral operation approximately four hours a day (May through October), while the Animal Packer Foreman is training horse patrol personnel in horse use and handling and snow removal operations three months during the winter (December through February), operating snow and ice removal equipment.

DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES (Animal Packer Leader)

(a) Planning: The incumbent assists in planning the transportation of supplies and equipment to backcountry campsites and work projects; plans stock to move trail crew camps, YCC camps, and other service groups in backcountry areas as needed. In the absence of the Animal Packer Foreman, the incumbent is responsible for the successful operation of the Park's Corral operation which operates seven days a week. Assists in planning to meet emergency situations. Assists in programming and maintaining the budget. Must help plan and coordinate Corral activities with all users of Park horses and mules (36 employees).

(b) Work Direction: The incumbent sets the pace for employees in transportation of supplies and equipment to backcountry worksites and work projects; moves trail crew camps, YCC camps, and other service groups, coordinating and planning with other employees involved to maintain a continuous, even flow of work assignment. Demonstrates to other seasonal Animal Packers in proper horse and mule shoeing methods, and sees that all Park stock is shod when in use. Directs other employees in the correct operation and daily maintenance of Park's stock truck (34,000 GVW).

(c) Administration: Assists in keeping time and attendance records, purchasing materials, equipment, and supplies. Assists in determining the needs for stock, pack, saddle gear, hay, grain, and all other related equipment and supplies, arranging for winter pasture and off-season care of stock. Advises the Animal Packer Foreman that assigned horses and mules are being properly utilized and cared for based on the capability of employee using these horses, mules, and related equipment.

Incumbent has full understanding of and is sensitive to the objectives of the Equal Employment Opportunity Program and the needs and aspirations of individual employees. Incumbent takes positive action to implement the Park's action plan.
Participates in safety meetings; is sensitive to the need for safety practices and makes recommendations for improvements where indicated.

(d) Nonsupervisory duties: The incumbent performs leader duties approximately 20 percent of the time, and nonleader duties approximately 80 percent of the time. The time spent in nonleader duties are the highly technical skills of a Corral operation, such as proper horse and mule shoeing, and foot care; the technical packing jobs such as packing cement mixers, lumber, generators, and sludge pumps; doing minor veterinary work such as administering hypodermic injections, doctoring wounds, minor teeth floating, and recognizing sickness. Maintains corrals, fences, barns, and pastures in a safe and functional order.

SIZE AND LEVEL OF WORK FORCE SUPERVISED

Temporary

6-8 Animal Packers, WG-7 (four hours per day for six months)

As an experienced horseman and animal packer the incumbent assists the Animal Packer Foreman with the responsibility of the training and technical supervision of all the Park's Animal Packers.

SUPERVISION AND GUIDANCE RECEIVED

The incumbent is under the direct supervision of Animal Packer Foreman, WS-5020-08, Position No. 8822-20.

TYPICAL DUTIES (Engineering Equipment Operator)

Operates gasoline and diesel-powered mobile equipment such as Rotary snowplow, pushplow, 36,000 GVW; 10-yard truck sander, 45,000 pounds GVW; Hough Loader, Model H-70; and Austin Western Grader. The operation of this equipment is to move earth and snow on mountains and steep slopes, graded curves, shoulders, rocky or soft ground, hills, forests, and other surfaces with similar rough features. Adjusts attachments for proper positioning and working order, making adjustments usually without stopping the power unit or the equipment. Steers and operates by using clutches, levers, brakes, and valves according to the slope or tilt. Operates close to buildings, trees, dropoffs, rocks, or other obstructions.

SKILLS AND KNOWLEDGE REQUIRED (Engineering Equipment Operator)

Must have a thorough knowledge of the mechanical, capacity, and operation of the equipment used, recognized hazardous, unstable and unsafe conditions for self, other persons, vehicles, and equipment on the
worksite or project: Must carry out work in remote and developed areas, often with heavy traffic and severe weather conditions in winter snow removal operations.

RESPONSIBILITY (Engineering Equipment Operator)

Incumbent is responsible for the maintenance, operation, and care of the equipment used, constantly checking the mechanical operation, fuel, oil, grease, air pressure, all attachments and wearing parts. Must operate equipment with care and in a safe manner and within the capacity of the unit, and carry out work assigned without damage to any physical plant, structure, persons, vehicle, or other equipment. In the absence of a foreman on the worksite, and operator may be designated as leadman of the project and may make decisions affecting operations and work results.

WORKING CONDITIONS (Engineering Equipment Operator)

Works alone or with other employees. Work projects are from 2,000 to 9,000 feet above sea level in mountainous terrain under moderate to severe weather conditions. During winter season, the employee is subject to weekend work schedules, long hours, and night shift work.

SUPERVISION AND GUIDANCE RECEIVED (Engineering Equipment Operator)

Follows oral instructions of written work orders from Yosemite Valley Road Maintenance Foreman, WS-5716-09, Position No. 8822-68. Work may be performed without direct supervision.

QUALIFICATION STATEMENT

Incumbent must be an experienced handler, trainer, and caretaker of horses and mules. Must have knowledge of backcountry horse and mule-use procedures, such as feeding, watering, and safe utilization when work is being performed. Must have skill in the maintenance and use of packing equipment and in the transportation of horses and mules. Skill in leather work on saddles, pack saddles, halters, bridles, canvas, and pack bags is required. Must know proper horse shoeing and have a basic knowledge for doctoring minor wounds, injuries, and sicknesses of horses and mules. May train special stock during winter for specific jobs. Must be competent in operation of stock trucks and all types of horse trailers. Must be able to apply horse shoe borium to horse and mule shoes by a welding process.
INTRODUCTION

This position is in the Roads and Trails Branch of the Maintenance Division of Yosemite National Park, and the incumbent works under the supervision of the Animal Packer Foreman.

TYPICAL DUTIES

The incumbent transports supplies and equipment to back-country camp sites and work projects, moves camp to new locations, moves trail opening work crews, assists in removal of rock and windfall from trails. Shoes horses and mules. Takes minor repairs to pack equipment. He operates a stock truck to transport stock to designated points. Performs other duties as assigned.

SKILLS AND KNOWLEDGE REQUIRED

Incumbent must have a thorough knowledge in the handling and caretaking of horses and mules. Job requires skill in the maintenance and use of packing equipment, packing animals and transporting supplies and equipment in rough mountainous country to designated camp sites. Also knowledge and ability in shoeing horses and mules is required. Must be able to operate a 2-ton stock truck.

RESPONSIBILITY

Incumbent is responsible for care of animals, pack equipment, supplies, and other miscellaneous equipment assigned to him. He may work alone or with others. On occasion, he works without direct supervision. Must exercise judgment to meet variable work and safety measures.

WORKING CONDITIONS

The incumbent may be subject to working under extreme physical effort due to elevations of 2,000 to 10,000 in moderate to severe weather conditions. Must sustain himself in established or temporary trail camps in remote back country areas.
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Charges:

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SEASONAL PERFORMANCE STANDARDS

HORSE PATROL

The Horse Patrolperson will have performed satisfactorily when:

General Performance: Incumbent functions as a skilled member of the mounted unit within the framework of the Valley District Ranger Division and in accordance with established standards and guidelines. Incumbent realizes that the horse patrolperson's primary job is visitor contact and is therefore as available and conspicuous to the visitors as possible. Incumbent always presents a good ranger image to the visitor even when the visitor is abusive or antagonistic.

Safety: Incumbent keeps the Horse Patrol Supervisor informed of hazards in his work area and assigned areas of responsibility. Incumbent maintains a positive safety attitude toward his/her mount and in his/her work with the Park visitor. Takes immediate initial action on high hazard situations.

Attitude: Incumbent maintains an open, friendly attitude toward all Park Visitors and toward those Park employees with whom he comes in contact. Effective working relations are maintained even in situations involving stress or conflict.

Horsemanship: Incumbent acquires those skills inherent in advanced horsemanship including intermediate and hazard jumping, collection, mounted unit drill, parades, ceremonies, operating in crowded areas, and crowd control.

Equipment and Uniform: Incumbent properly cares for all equipment which has been assigned. Incumbent properly grooms and cares for the mount which has been assigned. Incumbent wears the uniform and is personally groomed to the standards prescribed by Yosemite uniform standards.

Training: Incumbent performs and actively engages in all mounted unit or required district training. The horse patrolperson takes advantage of other Park Service training when possible.

Law Enforcement: Incumbent understands and follows established Park law enforcement guidelines, policies, and procedures. Incumbent investigates accidents and traffic or other law violations; issues warnings, citations, or makes arrests when necessary to insure Park visitor cooperation and compliance with Yosemite policies and regulations.

Emergencies: All emergencies within his area of responsibility are handled promptly and safely. Emergencies that exceed his capability are promptly recognized and additional help requested.

Cooperation: Cooperative working relationships are maintained with all other Park Employees.
Communications: Incumbent effectively communicates with all Park visitors concerning the area, current Park policies, goals and operating standards. Incumbent keeps the horse Patrol Supervisor informed of activities within the horse patrol area of responsibility.

Reports: All reports required for horse patrol operation are completed fully, legibly, and accurately and are submitted on time.

Special Projects: When assigned, special projects are performed satisfactorily and completed within the designated time.
SEASONAL POSITION DESCRIPTION

HORSE PATROL

Introduction:

The mounted patrolperson is a highly visible representative of the National Park Service and the Yosemite Protection Division. His primary responsibility is the execution of policies and guidelines of the National Park Service as they relate to the orderly, proficient, and humanistic enforcement of rules and regulations and in providing for the safety of the visitors as well as being a knowledgeable horse person.

Requirements:

The patrolperson's horsemanship ability is commensurate to his effectiveness in dealing with the park visitor. The horse patrolperson should:

1. Be knowledgeable of the Park to adequately answer questions concerning the National Park Service and concession related activities.

2. Possess those skills in basic horsemanship ability defined as being able to sit a horse at a walk, trot and canter, execute figure eights (changing leads) and stops from all gaits. Incumbent must know correct description of and have a thorough knowledge of the intended use and care of tack and equipment; know proper feeding techniques and stable management; know grooming procedures and care of the feet; be able to properly prepare, load and transport horses and/or mules; can identify and provide basic first aid of illnesses or injury to stock.

3. Be familiar with applicable federal and state laws and regulations pertaining to Yosemite.

4. Have an advanced first aid card or equivalent training.

5. The incumbent must possess a high degree of physical stamina (be able to meet the good category in the aerobics fitness test and the National Park Service Physical Fitness Standards) in order to perform various work assignments in all kinds of climatic conditions.

Duties:

The horse patrolperson spends a majority of his time in areas of high visitation, such as campgrounds, concession facilities and popular trails and bridlepaths. The duties include:

1. Providing information to the Park visitor concerning all phases of Park operations. Public relations is an important aspect of this position.

2. Enforcing all laws and provisions of the Federal Government in compliance with current administrative policies and guidelines.
3. Taking an active role in all search and rescue operations where mounted rescue techniques are applicable.

4. Knowledge of advanced animal packing techniques, including packing of emergency rescue and fire fighting equipment.

5. Handling his mount in all types of crowd control situations including disturbances, traffic control, and forest and structural fire control.

6. Handling his mount in parades, dedications, ceremonies, and demonstrations performed for Park visitors.

7. Handling emergency situations involving visitor injury or safety.

8. Executing standard report forms relative to his duties.

9. Informing the Horse Patrol Supervisor of activities within his patrol area.

Supervision Given:

The Horse Patrolperson, will not generally be expected to supervise anyone. An experienced and returning seasonal may be designated as acting Patrol Supervisor in the absence of the Horse Patrol Supervisor.

Supervision Received:

The Horse Patrolperson will answer directly to the Horse Patrol Supervisor. In the absence of the Horse Patrol Supervisor, he will answer to the Assistant Horse Patrol Supervisor or the Day Shift Supervisor.
Introduction

As a member of the Valley Protection Division, the incumbent is responsible for the execution of policies and guidelines of the National Park Service as they relate to the orderly, proficient, and humanistic enforcement of rules and regulations, and in providing for the safety of the visitors to Yosemite National Park. The incumbent is responsible for the planning and supervision of field operations of the horse mounted unit and ensures this unit maintains a proficient operation which meets the standards established by the Valley District.

Primary Duties and Responsibilities

Incumbent is responsible for all phases of Park and visitor protection within an assigned area and occasionally anywhere in the Park. This includes: the enforcement of traffic and criminal laws in compliance with guidelines set forth by the Superintendent's staff; the investigation of motor vehicle accidents and personal injury accidents including required reports, photographs, measurements, etc.; preliminary investigations of criminal violations; appearances in court when required to process citations or arrests taken before the U.S. Magistrate; the administration of first aid to victims of injury or illness and their transportation to the hospital; reporting and recommending on all safety hazards to the public; reporting and receiving lost and found property; being a member of a "crowd control" squad; trapping and transporting dangerous and destructive wildlife; acquainting the public with measures to be taken to prevent injury to themselves and to Park features, explaining Service policies and objectives and the settlement of minor complaints; giving current on-the-spot information regarding all aspects of the Park; and developing and presenting talks to the public regarding the duties of a Park Ranger.

Incumbent is expected to serve as a member of the special search and rescue organization of Yosemite National Park and may be required to transport injured personnel by horseback, and engage in difficult and hazardous rock climbing, cross-country skiing, winter mountaineering, and river rescues. Incumbent will often be required to act as operations leader in the above activities, particularly when horses are utilized.

Incumbent, as a qualified firearms instructor, is responsible for developing and conducting Parkwide firearms and related training programs for permanent and seasonal employees. Additionally, as a certified weapons maintenance inspector, examines, maintains, and certifies all Park firearms as meeting safety standards.

Responsible for direction of the mounted rangers in the care, grooming, and minor first aid of horses and in the accomplishment of their assigned protection duties. Instructs members in the care and proper use of tack and related equipment. Supervises and assists in the training of the members and other division ranger personnel in equitation, coordinates scheduling, horse care, training, and related maintenance activities with the Animal Packer Foreman and his staff.
Assists in training of the patrol horses. Coordinated participation of the horse mounted unit in parade and ceremonial activities in and out of the Park. Additionally, plans, participates, and supervises interpretive programs given by the mounted unit for Park visitors and special visiting groups. Responsible to the Valley District Ranger for the mounted unit's budget formulation and monitoring as well as time and attendance records, and related reports of the mounted unit's activities. Purchases equipment and supplies for the horses and individual members of the horse-mounted unit. Reviews all reports submitted by horse patrol persons.

Safety

Participates actively in the Park's safety program by learning and following safe work practices applicable to the position. Incumbent often supervises and participates in law enforcement, search and rescues, and wildlife management incidents where constant caution is necessary for the safety of the participants and the general public. Safe work habits are stressed and training and reminders are given when applicable. Also, assures employees supervised practice safety in their jobs.

Equal Employment Opportunity

The incumbent is responsible for ensuring EEO programs within the unit. Ensures equal opportunity in the selection of employees, for training, promotions, special recognitions and other career development opportunities.

Supervision Given

Directly supervises and evaluates nine seasonal horse patrol persons during the summer operations and two seasonal patrol persons during the winter operation. Is responsible for their assignments, and formal and on-the-job training in all phases of protection and equestrian work assignments. Selects qualified personnel and recommends personnel actions as necessary, relative to members of the horse mounted unit.

Supervision Received

The incumbent is directly responsible to the Assistant Valley District Ranger (GS-11) for general supervision and to the Shift Supervisor (GS-11) for special assignments. Duties of the position are such that the incumbent must perform much of his work without direct supervision. The Supervisor programs the work to ensure that the intended goals are met. Routine work is spot-checked; non-routine work is reviewed for adherence to instructions and technical adequacy.

Qualifications Required

The incumbent must possess basic horsemanship ability defined as being able to sit a horse at a walk, trot and canter, execute figure eights (changing
leads) and stops from all gaits. Must have a knowledge of advanced animal packing techniques, including packing of emergency rescue and fire fighting equipment. Incumbent must be able to acquire those skills inherent in advanced horsemanship including intermediate and advanced jumping, collection, mounted unit drill, parades; ceremonies, operating in crowded areas, and crowd control. Incumbent must know correct description and have a thorough knowledge of the intended use and care of tack and equipment; know proper feeding techniques and stable management; know grooming procedures and care of the feet; be able to properly prepare, load and transport horses and/or mules; and, identify and provide basic first aid for illnesses or injury to stock.

The incumbent must possess a high degree of physical stamina (be able to meet the good category in the Aerobics Fitness Test and the National Park Service physical fitness standards) in order to perform various work assignments in all climatic conditions. Must have the potential or aptitude for becoming an intermediate or above cross-country skier with proficiency in winter survival techniques. Must have an advanced background or experience in law enforcement. Must be capable of participating in water rescue activities.

Must have a high emotional stability and mature attitude toward visitors which will ensure sound decisive judgement in emergency situations. Because of the type of use that Yosemite experiences, it is desirable that the incumbent be able to deal effectively with large groups of young people. Must be able to communicate effectively verbally with young people who may be following a life style that is drastically different from that of the traditional park visitor.
Memorandum

To: All Regional Directors and Director, National Capital Parks

From: Deputy Associate Director, Operations

Subject: Proposed Policy, Activity Standards, Operations dealing with Horse and Mule Use. Reply Due: October 20, 1973

Recently Director Walker requested a task force be convened in Washington to study the entire problem of such stock use in the National Park System. He requested that this task force study the need for a redefined policy statement, develop activity standards and in general make recommendations for the improvement of our operations where such use is concerned.

Attached is a copy of the proposed policy statement together with a draft of the activity standards and a questionnaire. We would appreciate you having this material supplied each area within your respective Regions and ask that they respond with any comments on the policy statement, activity standards and complete the questionnaire by the indicated due date.

You will recall this task force had representatives of each of your Regions, as well as Park Police representation from NCP. This group did a tremendous job within the time allotted and we believe their recommendations are sound. Our next step is to plan for implementation. You will be getting additional information on horse and mule use as it's developed.

Please advise area Superintendents that they should not consider existing staffing or funding restrictions in their projected horse and mule use relating to the questionnaire. At this point it is strictly for planning and informational purposes only. Negative replies are requested.

Enclosures
To:  Director, National Park Service
From:  Horse Policy Use Task Force
Subject:  Proposed Stock Use Policy, Activity Standards and Recommendations

At your request the Horse Use Task Force met during the week of September 17, 1973. A list of the members of the Task Force is attached.

Present park stock use activities are inadequate in most areas due to lack of strong policy guidance and program emphasis. The absence of standards has resulted in lack of uniformity in the selection of necessary stock and equipment, inadequately or improperly trained riders, stock users, and stock, and inefficient use of existing Service stock.

The proposed Policy Statement, activity standards, and recommendations are submitted for your consideration. Our goal is the implementation of a Service-wide program for horse and mule operation emphasizing quality. Through such a program the Service has an opportunity to enhance its image, increase operating efficiency, and better fulfill our responsibilities to park visitors and resources.

With your concurrence, this task force is prepared to formulate an operating program with major emphasis on the designation of remount stations to select, train, and assign Service stock and equipment. An additional major station function would be the training of employees in stock use.

If you are in agreement with our recommendations, selected members of the task force will reconvene during the week of November 5, 1973, to finalize the policies and standards, based on comments received from the field and identify projected operating requirements.

Chairman

Enclosures
Memorandum

To: Superintendents, Western Region
Assistant to the Regional Director, Arizona
State Director, Hawaii
Chief, Arizona Archeological Center
Directorate, Western Regional Office

From: ACTING
Regional Director, Western Region

Subject: Horse and Mule Policy

Enclosed for your information is a copy of the Horse and Mule Policy provided us by the Washington office.

Enclosure
Discussion:

Historically, horses and mules have had a leading part in the development of the United States and are a traditional part of the historic scene. In the national parks, horse and mule use has been accepted as an appropriate and functional means of transporting people and cargo, patrol, interpretation and public contact.

The development of the automobile in this country placed emphasis on increased speed, mobility, convenience and pleasure. As a consequence, horses and mules were relegated to a secondary role in patrol and transportation. Feed costs, stabling and loss of knowledge in the art also contributed to its decline.

However, in the mid-sixties the Service became aware of the increased horse population and its use, and the public became increasingly receptive to again placing them in a romantic and utilitarian role. Management also realized that mere economics was but a part of any horse program and that the relationships and good image generated by a mounted ranger had proven beneficial. Throughout the country, official horse use continues to increase thereby providing a means of transportation which is far more compatible with today's ecological awareness. Their unique mobility eliminates many of the limitations common to the automobile.

Therefore, when necessary and utilitarian functions can best be fulfilled by the use of horses and/or mules, their use is encouraged as an appropriate Service activity.

Administrative Policy:

Front Country Use: Use of horses and mules in front country activities is encouraged for public relations, protection and law enforcement, interpretation, maintenance of the historic scene, special events and other related activities where they will facilitate park management.

Backcountry Use: Use of horses and mules in backcountry is encouraged for public contact, protection and law enforcement, maintenance of trails and facilities, transportation of supplies and materials, search and rescue, fire management and other activities where they will facilitate park management.
Living History Use: Use of horses and mules in living history situations is encouraged for public relations, interpretation, maintenance of the historic scene, special events and other related activities where they will enhance park values.

Horses and Mules: Horses and mules used in park operations will be well trained, well groomed, dependable, physically sound, responsive to the user's needs and reflect compliance with appearance and safety standards.

Horses and mules used in living history programs will reflect the use, appearance, grooming and conditions appropriate to the era of interpretation.

Tack and Equipment: Tack and equipment will be uniform, of good quality and standard for each authorized function.

Government tack and/or equipment will not be used for personal use. Personal tack and/or equipment should not be used for official duties. If used, they must meet Service standards and be authorized by the Superintendent.

Use of Government-owned Horses and Mules: Only authorized persons will be allowed to use Service-owned horses and mules. They will be compatible to stock use, be safety conscious and have a basic understanding of horsemanship.

Persons assigned the use of stock in protection, law enforcement, packing supplies and materials, living history demonstrations, stable management and other special activities, must be skilled in their respective fields of stock use.

Use of Rented or Leased Horses and Mules: The official use of rented or leased horses and mules will be in accordance with the standards for Service-owned stock.

Employee-owned horses and mules should not be used, rented or leased for official purposes. If used, they must meet the standards for Service-owned stock and be authorized by the Superintendent.

Buildings and Facilities: Buildings and facilities used for the care and keeping of horses and mules will meet fire and safety requirements of nationally recognized codes and Service standards and will be managed in a safe, sanitary and orderly manner.
Activity Standards for Official Horse and Mule Use:

Purpose: To establish Servicewide activity standards for horse and mule operations in the National Park Service.

General: Standards will be considered satisfactory when a program of horse and mule use has been implemented to provide for all appropriate activities that can be accommodated without impairment to the resources of the area and to provide for safe and efficient operations.

At time of selection, a horse for saddle or pack will be satisfactory when:

1. 15 hands, two inches, or taller, and 1,000 to 1,250 pounds in weight.

2. Three to seven years of age.

3. No abnormal deviation in the structure or function of the horse is accepted. The horse passes a veterinary examination for certification of soundness, general health and age. The horse is well-balanced, muscular, has good stamina, good carriage, a straight, well-muscled back and sound feet.

4. Quality is given first consideration over color and breed.

5. 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 difficult to catch when turned out.

6. Primarily geldings.

7. Green broke and can be ridden with a bridle and saddle at a walk, trot, and canter. Horse must allow all feet to be handled in an easy manner.

8. A contract stipulates a minimum of a 30-day trial period.

Training of saddle horses will be satisfactory when:

1. Horse understands the rider's intentions from the slightest indications and immediately responds with lightness and exactness. He must be sensitive to the rider's leg, lightness of hand and other aids.
2. He remembers or recognizes the indications given him by the reward or punishment resulting from a particular response. The horse is calm, forward moving, light and manageable.

3. He does the following: (a) neck reins (b) side steps (c) passes (d) backs (e) stands (f) performs predictably in his assigned environment.

4. Developed to perform required functions.

5. A periodic evaluation of the abilities of the animal is made; and if necessary, proper retraining is accomplished.

At time of selection, a mule for saddle or pack will be satisfactory when:

1. 14 hands, two inches, to 15 hands, three inches, 950 to 1,150 pounds in weight.

2. Three to seven years of age.

3. Quality is given first consideration over color and breed.

4. Gentle and calm when haltered, tied or led.

5. Either sex.

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.

8. A contract stipulates a minimum of a 30-day trial.
Training of the mule for saddle or pack will be satisfactory when:

1. Can be led from foot, horse or in a string.
2. Can carry bulky, odd shaped or heavy pack calmly.
3. Performs predictably in his assigned environment.
4. Accepts rider, bit and saddle when used as saddle mount.
5. Developed to perform required functions.
6. A periodic evaluation of the abilities of the animal is made; and if necessary, proper retraining is accomplished.

At time of selection, a horse or mule for harness will be satisfactory when:

1. Activity dictates the animals' size and type.
2. Three to seven years of age.
3. Quality is given first consideration over color and breed.
4. Gentle and calm when haltered, tied or led.
5. Primarily geldings for horses; either sex for mules.
6. Broke to harness, hitch and drive.
7. A contract stipulates a minimum of a 30-day trial.

Training of a mule or horse for harness use will be satisfactory when:

1. Can be driven.
2. Will work in shafts and/or tongue.
3. Will back.
4. Will stand quietly.

5. Will work singly or as a team.

6. Will perform predictably in his assigned environment.

7. Developed to perform required functions.

8. Understands the user's intentions from the slightest indications and immediately responds with lightness and exactness. He must be sensitive to the user's lightness of hand and other aids.

9. A periodic evaluation of the abilities of the animal is made; and if necessary, proper retraining is accomplished.

 Personnel assigned to horse and mule duties will be satisfactory when they have successfully completed the prescribed NFS training or:

1. Know correct description and have thorough knowledge of the intended use and care of tack and equipment.

2. Can properly and professionally handle horses and/or mules in any required situation.

3. Can identify and provide basic first aid for illness or injury.

4. Know proper feeding techniques and stable management.

5. Are able to sit a horse and/or mule at the walk, trot and canter.

6. Can execute figure eights and stop at all gaits.

7. Know grooming procedures and care of the feet.

8. Are able to tack horses and/or mules with all issued equipment.

9. Are able to properly prepare, load and transport horses and/or mules.

10. Have the ability to handle more than one horse and/or mule in required situations.
11. Know trail courtesy and safety.

12. Know care of mounts and tack on extended or overnight patrols.

13. Know basic packing procedures when assigned to these duties.

14. Know basic hitching and driving procedures when assigned to these duties.

15. Know basic equine anatomy.

Note: Applicants will be selected on past performance, experience, health, attitude and basic knowledge of horses and/or mules.

Users of horses and mules who will be involved with search and rescue, protection and law enforcement, crowd control, living history demonstrations or other specialized fields, must have received advanced training or exhibit proficiency in the required skills.

Tack and equipment will be satisfactory and serviceable when:

1. They conform to Service requirements for the intended use.

2. They are safe and serviceable for their intended uses.

Facilities will be satisfactory and serviceable when:

1. The design has insured adequate space for storage of hay, grain, tack, equipment and other essentials, i.e., water supply, proper stall space, etc.

2. Adequate drainage, ventilation and lighting is provided.

3. All construction, reconstruction and restoration plans and specifications are reviewed for conformance with applicable fire and safety requirements of nationally recognized codes and standards.

4. An approved Stable Management Plan has been formulated.
5. Each individual unit which has horse and/or mule operations has a Service employee with assigned responsibility for care and use.

6. They are neat, clean and free of debris, exposed surfaces are sound and properly furnished and all electrical, mechanical and safety equipment is properly serviced.

7. They provide necessary shelter designed to provide ease of entry and exit for stock and equipment.

8. They provide stall space constructed and maintained to facilitate feeding and health requirements.

Occasional users will be satisfactory when:

1. They are authorized by the Superintendent or his designated representative.

2. They demonstrate confidence and ability to handle their horse or mule in a proficient and safe manner.

Safety of the visitor, employees and animals will be satisfactory when:

1. Safety inspections and programs are implemented.

2. Documented emergency and fire plans are known and have been incorporated into the area's "documented safety programs."
CATALOG NO. 178

The Colorado Saddlery Co.

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**DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR**
**REQUISITION**

To:  
Bureau or Office:  

**Appropriation and Allotment or Project No.:**  
**Charge shipping costs to:**  
**Vendor:**  
**Deliver to:**  

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**SPECIFICATIONS**

1. Tree - Rawhide covered Tree only. No fiberglass or plastic to be used.
2. Leather-skirting, leather plain finish, unoiled. No breast collar dee rings.
3. Rigging - 3/4 single-rig, rigging must be attached to tree with screws, Bees #600 flat bronze (solid) only. No substitutions.
5. Stirrups - Visalia pattern 3" x 2" leather covered, same leather as the saddle.
6. Stirrup leathers - 3 inch with becuins buckles.
7. Skirts - square 26 1/2 inch.
8. Horn - 3 inch oval - low profile.
9. Cantle - 3 inch Cheyenne Roll.

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**For Use When Additional Approval Is Required**

Bureau Officer  
(Signature)  
(Date)  

Requisitioned by (signature)  
Title  
Approved by (signature)  
Title

Prepare in single space typing. Use double space between items. Fill out top of requisition completely.
OVERALL SADDLE APPEARANCE TO BE AS SHOWN IN ILLUSTRATION #1.

(See also - Specifications for saddle construction.)

HORN PROFILE AND APPEARANCE TO BE AS SHOWN IN ILLUSTRATION #2.

(See also - Specification for horn.)
SADDLE page 3 No. 0-77
SADDLE BAGS page 41 No. 1-50
BREAST COLLAR page 58 No. 7-31
SPURS page 146 No. 26-526
COOLBACK SADDLE PAD - Not in catalog - can be purchased in most tack stores.

All in current catalog No. 178 of the Colorado Saddlery Co.
To: Procurement Officer

Appropriation and Allotment or Project No. 8369-100 (LASE)

Vendor: Colorado Saddlery
1631 15th Street
Denver, Colorado 80202

Charge shipping costs to H.P.S. Warehouse
Yosemite National Park
Yosemite, Calif. 95389

Deliver to H.P.S. Warehouse
Yosemite National Park
Yosemite, Calif. 95389

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Item or Form No.</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>Unit Price</th>
<th>Amount</th>
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<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Saddles, Western Riding</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>ea</td>
<td>273.92</td>
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No. 0-77 - Page 3, Catalog No. 173 with Yosemite National Park changes as per the last ten saddles ordered.

Telephone Quotes:
1. Colorado Saddlery 303-222-0548 Denver, Colorado
2. John Hill $320.00 209-389-4565 LaGrand, Colorado
3. Stagecoach West $375.00 209-224-0721 - Fresno, Calif.

For Use When Additional Approval Is Required

Requisitioned by (Signature) Animal Packer Foreman

Approved by (Signature) Roads & Trails Supervisor

Prepare in single space typing. Use double space between items. Fill out top of requisition completely, showing complete shipping instructions and appropriation if different from that to which requisition is chargeable.

Page 1 of 4 Pages
To: Procurement Officer

Appropriation and Allotment or Project No.: 8369-100 (LAME)

Vendor: Colorado Saddlery

Deliver to: N.P.S. Warehouse
Yosemite National Park
Yosemite, Calif. 95389

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<td>2.</td>
<td>Halters No. 8-176</td>
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<td>3.</td>
<td>Coolback Saddle Pads No. 19-0</td>
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<td>10.05</td>
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Prepare in single space typing. Use double space between items. Fill out top of requisition completely, showing complete...
To PROCUREMENT OFFICER

Bureau or Office

Date 6-25-74

Appropriation and Allotment or Project No. 8369-100-25 (lame)

Vendor

Deliver to

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<th>AMOUNT</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>HORSES - Sorrel geldings, 15 hands 2 inches or taller. Three to seven years old. Broke to ride at a walk, trot and canter, stop and back up, and be able to pick up all four feet.</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>EA</td>
<td>$550.00</td>
<td>$1100.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

TELEPHONE QUOTES:

- Don Buttrey - Dos Palos, Calif, 209-383-1678 - $550.00
- Don Gatz - Ceres, Calif, 209-537-6302 - $600.00
- Art Paulsen - Ryegate, Montana - 406-560-2559 - $750.00

COPY OF P.O. TO A.O. CAMG

Requisitioned by (Signature) Walter C. Castle, Jr.

Title Animal Packer Foreman

Approved by (Signature) Doll Dressler

Title Roads and Trolley Supervisor
Horback Patrol

1. Urban and Front Country assignments; the Class A uniform will be worn while assigned to horseback patrol in urban areas or other areas of high density visitor use. The uniform will consist of the items listed below. Selection of the weight or cut and the need for a jacket or coat will be based upon the uniform adopted by the park.

Class A Uniform

1. Hat, Stetson
2. Shirt, gray (with name tag, badge and patch)
3. Tie, green (tie tack)
4. Trousers, dress 10 oz. or 16 oz.
   (a) Trousers, dress, 16 oz. elastique (western-cut legs and pockets)
   (b) Trousers, dress, 10 oz. (western-cut legs and pockets)
   (c) Jeans, green, boot-top flare or straight leg
5. Boots, western, cordovan color (plain - no tooling) walking heels
6. Jacket (or coat), 16 oz. elastique
7. Slicker, rain suit, yellow, or poncho

Backcountry Horse Patrol

2. Low-density Visitor Use Areas; the Class B uniform will be worn while assigned to horseback patrol or associated duties in areas that have minimal visitor use (i.e., backcountry).

The uniform will consist of the items listed below. Selection of the weight or cut (i.e., shirt) and the need for a jacket or coat will be based upon the uniform adopted by the park.

Backcountry Uniform - (Horse Patrol)

1. Hat, Stetson
2. Shirt, gray (with name tag, badge, and patch)
3. Jeans, green denim
4. Boots, western, cordovan color (plain - no tooling)
5. Jacket (or coat), 16 oz. elastique
6. Gloves, work

The Superintendent may prescribe accessories that a particular park or
NOTE:

On the uniform sheet, the best jeans are LEVI, Forrest Green, Levi number 517-1838.

For mounted Rangers, the appearance is best if the trouser length is about one quarter of an inch from the ground with boots on and in a standing position.
The letters in the ID brand are placed on the same iron in order to maintain the letters in a uniform position. The letters are plain and without laps. In the branding of cattle, a 5-inch brand is used on adult stock and not less than a 3-inch brand on younger animals. All cattle brands have a ½-inch face. In the branding of horses, a 2-inch minimum brand with a thin face is used.

The specifications for the design of branding irons are contained in the Office of Indian Affairs, Order No. 511, as of December 26, 1939.

Superintendents were ordered to repossess all ID branding irons on the reservation, since they were government property, and, insofar as they were able, to prevent further use of such irons. The order to repossess branding irons and to discontinue the branding of Indian-owned livestock with the ID brand is contained in the Bureau of Indian Affairs, Bulletin No. 335, Supplement No. 1 (Final), December 6, 1953.

The United States Department of the Interior National Park Service was established by the Act of August 25, 1916 (39 Stat 535, 16 U.S.C. 1). Its object is to promote and to regulate the use of national parks, monuments, and similar reservations in order to conserve the scenery, the natural and historic objects and the wildlife therein, and to provide for the enjoyment of the same in such manner and by such means as will leave them unimpaired for the enjoyment of future generations. Its prescribed activity is providing programs to create areas for public enjoyment and giving the fullest possible protection to natural and historic resources comprising such areas.

The continental United States is divided into five Park Service regions, each region being composed of a number of national parks, monuments, and historic sites. The branding of government-owned livestock is contained in ten Departmental Manual Chapter "Identification," Item 411.3.1c, "Livestock shall be branded or marked in some acceptable manner to indicate government ownership," and National Park Service, Administrative Manual, Volume 7, Chapter 6, Section 7.

The following listed National Parks practice branding of government-owned livestock:

1. Lassen Volcanic National Park. Horses are branded on the left front hoof with a number brand. The number of horses maintained at the national park varies from one to seven and consequently, numbers are assigned from one to seven (Fig. 438).

2. Rocky Mountain National Park. Saddle and pack stock was previously branded with letters "US" on the right flank, or the existing brand was used. There are currently no government-owned animals at the park (Fig. 434).

3. Sequoia and Kings Canyon National Park. Horses, mules, and burros are branded with the letters "NPS" on the left shoulder (Fig. 435). Old United States Army stock on hand is branded with the letters "US" in conjunction with the existing Preston brand on the left neck (Fig. 437).

4. Yosemite National Park. Horses and mules are branded with the letters "NPS" on the left front hoof (Fig. 439). Old United States Army stock on hand is branded with the letters "US" and the existing Preston brand on the left neck (Fig. 437).

5. Yellowstone National Park. Brands are applied to saddle horses and mules. The letters "NPS" are branded on the left hip and a small numeral on the left hoof. Numbers can run from one to 111 and are reassigned when old animals are retired (Figs. 435 and 438).

6. Grand Teton National Park. Horses are branded with the letters "NPS" on the left hip. Presently this park owns only two horses (Fig. 435).

7. Glacier National Park. The letters "GNP" constitute the brand of this park. The GNP brand is recorded with the General Recorder of Marks and Brands, State of Montana, Certificate No. 2962-5, dated January 22, 1958. In addition to the recorded brand, each horse is assigned a number from one to 100. When a new horse is purchased, it is given a number previously assigned to an animal from another park, if any.
assigned to a horse that has been disposed of. This park also owns 25 mules purchased from the Forest Service. These mules are branded with the letters "US" on the left hip and with a number consisting of three or four digits above the brand. The mules are not assigned park numbers (Fig. 440). The GNP brand is applied on the left shoulder and the number on the left neck (Fig. 436). Each animal has also a descriptive livestock card made for it, and in addition to the neck number, each animal has a permanent inventory number.

The United States Department of Agriculture Forest Service was created by an act of February 1, 1905, providing for the transfer of the forest reserve from the Department of the Interior to the Department of Agriculture. It is charged with the responsibility of promoting the conservation and the best use of the nation's forest lands, and it scientifically regulates livestock grazing in order to maintain conservation concurrently with the use of the annual growth of forage. Under this program, the continental United States is divided into ten regions, each region composed of a number of national forests. The branding of government-owned livestock in national forests and other lands under its jurisdiction is provided for by the following regulations.

The National Forest Manual Regulations and Instructions issued by the Secretary of Agriculture, by W. N. Jardine and the forester W. B. Greeley, February 1, 1926, to become effective July 1, 1926. Page 31-A.

"Branding of Animals—Government animals should be branded "US" on the left hip. This requirement may be waived by district foresters where animals secured for temporary use are to be disposed of after a short period, and also in localities where the branding is not customary or necessary.

"In the marking and identifying of animals, Government animals should be branded 'US' on the left hip. This requirement may be waived by regional foresters where animals required for temporary use are to be disposed of after a short period, and also in localities where the branding is not customary or necessary.

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT BRANDS

in localities where the branding of stock is not customary or necessary."

In the Forest Service Handbook, published June, 1948, paragraph 6414.36, page 138, and the National Forest Handbook, revised May, 1958, Title 6400, Section 6414.36, the text is the same as that above.

Blank forms are used to authorize grazing of livestock upon lands owned or controlled by the United States within a specific national forest. The Forest Service application for grazing permit, Form FS-879, revised December 1954 reads:

"The Permitee shall not allow livestock marked or branded otherwise as shown on the reverse side hereof to be grazed under the permit herein applied for, except with the approval of the forest supervisor.

Paragraph 1 on the reverse side provides for the indication of brands and earmarks for cattle, horses and sheep.

The Forest Service Grazing Permit, Form FS-656, revised February 1956, reads:

"The Permittee shall not allow livestock marked or branded otherwise as shown in the application upon which this permit is based to be grazed upon national forest land under this permit, except with the approval of the forest supervisor."

Branding of Government-owned livestock is practiced only in the regions enumerated below:

Region 1, Northern Region. Horses and mules used for transportation are branded with the letters "US" on the left thigh with a serial number stamped above the US brand. Also a serial number is stamped above the US brand to maintain the identity of the individual animals only (Fig. 440).

Region 2, Rocky Mountain Region. Animals are branded in accordance with regulations contained in the latest edition of the Forest Service Handbook. There are no serial numbers used in this region (Fig. 434).

Region 3, Southwestern Region. Animals are branded under the provisions of the Forest Service Handbook published in June, 1948 (Fig. 434).

Region 4, Intermountain Region. Horses and mules are branded under the provisions of the Forest Service Handbook published in June, 1948 (Fig. 434).
Plate xxxvi. THE WEST POINT IRON

Plate xxxvii. U.S. GOVERNMENT BRANDS