117TH CONGRESS 2D SESSION

H. R. 6635

To amend the Act commonly known as the Wild Free-roaming Horses and Burros Act to prohibit certain uses of aircraft with respect to the management of wild free-roaming horses and burros, and for other purposes.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

February 7, 2022

Ms. Titus introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Natural Resources

A BILL

To amend the Act commonly known as the Wild Free-roaming Horses and Burros Act to prohibit certain uses of aircraft with respect to the management of wild free-roaming horses and burros, and for other purposes.

- 1 Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-
- 2 tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,
- 3 SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.
- 4 This Act may be cited as the "Wild Horse and Burro
- 5 Protection Act of 2022".
- 6 SEC. 2. FINDINGS.
- 7 Congress finds the following:

- 1 (1) As part of efforts to control equine popu-2 lations under law, the Bureau of Land Management 3 is directed to humanely capture wild free-roaming 4 horses and burros for adoption.
 - (2) The Bureau of Land Management contracts directly with private enterprises, including helicopter companies, to round up equines at rates between \$500–\$800 per animal.
 - (3) The use of helicopters to chase equines over prolonged distances, usually on rough terrain, is particularly dangerous, and can frighten the animals and lead to deadly situations.
 - (4) In January 2022, during the horse gathering at the Pancake Complex in central Nevada, a young colt was chased for miles by helicopter, ultimately gravely injuring itself, and necessitating the need for the animal to be shot and killed.
 - (5) Since 2011, the Bureau of Land Management's top three helicopter contractors have collected over \$36.8 million in taxpayer funding for their services, including over \$5.3 million since 2021 alone.
 - (6) Scientific research shows that more humane and cost-effective alternatives exist to control equine populations, including fertility controls.

1	(7) Currently, the Bureau of Land Manage-
2	ment's Wild Horse and Burro Program spends less
3	than one percent of its budget on implementing fer-
4	tility controls.
5	(8) The elimination of helicopters from the Bu-
6	reau of Land Management's gatherings would pro-
7	vide a more humane method of capturing equines,
8	and provide significant savings to taxpayers.
9	SEC. 3. AMENDMENTS TO THE WILD FREE-ROAMING
10	HORSES AND BURROS ACT.
11	Section 9 of the Act commonly known as the Wild
12	Free-roaming Horses and Burros Act (Public Law 92–
13	195; 16 U.S.C. 1338a) is amended—
14	(1) by striking "In administering this Act" and
15	inserting "(a) In General.—In administering this
16	Act'';
17	(2) by striking "helicopters or, for the purpose
18	of transporting captured animals, motor vehicles"
19	and inserting "motor vehicles for the purpose of
20	transporting captured animals";
21	(3) by striking "fixed-wing aircraft, or heli-
22	copters, or to" and inserting "or"; and
23	(4) by adding at the end the following:
24	"(b) Prohibition on Certain Uses of Air-
25	CRAFT.—In administering this Act, the Secretary may not

- 1 use or contract for the use of helicopters or fixed-wing air-
- 2 craft for the purposes of rounding up or gathering wild
- 3 free-roaming horses and burros.".

4 SEC. 4. GAO REPORT.

- Not later than 1 year after the date of the enactment
- 6 of this Act, the Comptroller General shall submit, to the
- 7 Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Rep-
- 8 resentatives and the Committee on Energy and Natural
- 9 Resources of the Senate, a report that describes—
- 10 (1) humane alternatives to the use of heli-11 copters and fixed-wing aircraft in managing wild 12 free-roaming horse and burro populations;
- 13 (2) job creation opportunities presented by the 14 use of such humane alternatives; and
- 15 (3) the effects of aircraft, including unmanned 16 aircraft systems, on wild free-roaming horse and 17 burro populations.

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