Conservation Plan

Casamero Lake Grazing Community
Range Unit No. 00

Eastern Navajo Agency
Land Management District 16
SIGNATURES:

_____________________________ Date: _____________________________
Permittee

_____________________________ Date: _____________________________
Permittee

_____________________________ Date: _____________________________
Permittee

_____________________________ Date: _____________________________
Chairperson
District 16 Land Board

_____________________________ Date: _____________________________
Natural Resource Manager
BIA-Eastern Navajo Agency
Division of Natural Resources

_____________________________ Date: _____________________________
Agency Superintendent
BIA-Eastern Navajo Agency
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I. Physical and Natural Resource

A. Physical Location and Area

The area is located in the Eastern Navajo Agency, Land Management District 16. The grazing community is Casamero Lake. The Range Unit 00 pertinent to this Plan is shown in the red line boundary in Figure 1.

B. Legal Description

![Figure 1 – Casamero Lake, Range Unit 9](image)

The land is located in McKinley County, New Mexico, Township 15 North, Range 13 West, Sections 3, 9, 10, 16 and 17, the area known as the “Checkerboard” where the land is a patchwork of Tribal Trust, State and Indian Allotments Lands.

The total acreage and land status for each section is described in the table below:
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section No.</th>
<th>Acres</th>
<th>Status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>640.00</td>
<td>Tribal Trust Lands</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>640.00</td>
<td>Tribal Trust Lands</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>160.00</td>
<td>Tribal Trust Lands</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>320.00</td>
<td>Tribal Trust Lands</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>320.00</td>
<td>State Lands</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>640.00</td>
<td>Individual Indian Allotment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL:</td>
<td>2,400.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Tribal Trust Lands are held in trust by the federal government for the use by the Navajo Nation. The government holds the legal title and the Nation holds the beneficial interest. State Lands are owned by the State of New Mexico holding legal title, and leased by the Navajo Nation.

The General Allotment Act allowed Indian Reservations into separate tracts of land for individual tribal members to be used for farming and cattle grazing. Individual Indian Allotment lands are owned by the heirs and generations of the original individual Indian Allottee to whom it was issued and have historically grazed their sheep and cattle.

The land is used to graze sheep and cattle. The sheep are herded on a daily basis and corralled in the evenings. The cattle are usually not corralled and graze throughout the range with close supervision. During the operation of cattle care (culling, immunization, vaccinating, or sale of cattle), the cattle will be corralled to ease the cattle operation.

The terrain consists of high/low mesas, valley, small rolling hills and arroyos with forested areas and greenery (juniper, evergreen, pine, sagebrush, grass, wild spinach, yucca, cactus and sunflower) spread throughout.

C. Soil Type, Ecological Sites, Climate Zones, Water Features

The soil type consists of windblown sand and clay. Specific soil and ecological site information provide the general information on the type of plant community and soil type. The range analysis provides vegetative information on the studies conducted.

Mean annual precipitation is 7 to 13 inches; mean annual air temperature: 49 to 55 degrees F; and frost-free period: 120 to 150 days. Climatic patterns vary from south to north across the Continental Divide. Much of the northern Plateau shares a climatic regime with the Great Basin. The region generally lies outside the typical major pathways of winter and summer moisture-bearing masses. Winter moisture comes infrequently from Pacific air masses, and summers are generally hot, with infrequent convective rainfall.

The New Mexico, however, has a bi-seasonal precipitation regime, with distinct precipitation maxima in both the winter and summer seasons. Winter precipitation comes from incursions of Pacific air, while summer precipitation is monsoonal, with a moisture source to the south, southwest, or southeast. Precipitation is low to moderate in the early winter, increasing in February and March, and then dropping off quickly into April. May through June is very dry throughout the region. Precipitation
increases in July with the advent of the summer monsoon. During this time a large dome of high pressure sitting over eastern New Mexico and Texas drives warm, moist air from the Gulf of Mexico into the Southwest. Rapid daytime heating leads to upwelling of the moist air and the formation of widespread and occasionally intense thunderstorms.

The monsoon can continue into mid-September but more commonly ends in late August or early September. With the onset of autumn come dry conditions and sunny skies. Temperatures begin to cool and often an extended period of comfortable, fair weather ensues. Conditions commonly remain dry until the first winter cyclonic storms develop and pass through the region beginning roughly in late September or November in the north and as late as December on the southern Plateau. This is how the arid sand semiarid rangelands are in this particular range unit.

**Elevation**

The area ranges in elevation from 7,200 to 7,900 feet and is composed of grassland surrounded by scrub-covered hills north and south. The northern half of the lease area is dominated by scrub-covered hills that border the lease area and descend to broad shallow drainages from the higher elevation of the lease area to bottomland that drains to the northeast. The southern half of the lease area consists of moderate slopes that rise from the bottomlands and culminate in low hills bordering the lease area to the south.

**Water Features**

There are two livestock water points on the Range unit, Navajo Nation well # 15-529 located on the south east of Arviso Resident and the other water source for the animals is when it rains or snows with settlement in several areas of low depression of topography, seasonal water source.

**D. Wildlife Habitat**

Wildlife identified includes rabbits, coyotes, rodents, bobcats and occasional Elks may migrate through the area. The projects planned are to improve the range unit not only for livestock but consideration for wildlife and their habitats. The unit contains a variety of habitat types that support diverse populations of wildlife, including over several species of mammals, species of birds (including migrants), and several species of reptiles, amphibians and invertebrates. Habitat types in the geographical area are dispersed vertically and horizontally over the landscape in a patchwork pattern that provides large amounts of “edge” where one habitat type blends into another. These “edge” areas add to habitat complexity and increase species diversity. Water availability for wildlife is limited throughout the watershed, making all waters of special concern.

**Game Animals**

The Navajo Nation Fish and Wildlife Department management plans for those species that their law defines as of economic value (game animals). Game species of interest in the geographical area include mule deer, elk, black bear, cougar, turkey, scaled quail and mourning dove. Wildlife is more in the mountain range area than in the range unit, occasionally elk migrate across the area.
Mourning doves and scaled quail are the most common upland game bird species on the watershed, with both most commonly found along drainages containing four-wing saltbush. These species occur at low densities and do not attract much hunter interest.

Other vertebrate species of high federal, state, or public interest include special status species (refer to the section on Threatened and Endangered Species below), amphibians, rodents, reptiles, raptors and Neotropical migratory birds.

Reptiles and Amphibians

The watershed provides suitable habitat for the majority of the 38 species of reptiles and amphibians known or likely to occur in the San Juan Watershed. Little knowledge exists concerning most of these species. The reptiles generally prefer dense brush or rocky areas. The amphibians require wetland sites for at least part of their life cycle, so springs, artesian wells, and other wetland areas are important. The amphibian species known in the area include the red spotted toad, Western spadefoot toad, Woodhouse’s toad, and tiger salamander. Amphibians are of special concern because of their apparent global decline.

Raptors

The watershed contains an abundance of raptor habitat, ranging from grassland valley bottoms to rimrock to woodlands to high elevation conifer forests. The most common species in the area include the sharpshinned hawk, Cooper’s hawk, red-tailed hawk, marsh hawk and golden eagle. Ravens and jays are also common on the watershed. All of these species’ populations appear to be stable.

Small Mammals

The watershed provides habitat for the majority of the area’s 66 species of mammals. Rabbit species include the cottontail and black tailed jackrabbit. Common rodents in the area include the Colorado chipmunk, least chipmunk, Gunnison’s prairie dog, white tailed antelope ground squirrel, rock squirrel, silky pocket mouse, Western harvest mouse, deer mouse, brush mouse, piñon mouse, rock mouse, white footed deer mouse, Northern grasshopper mouse, white throated woodrat and porcupine. These species occupy a wide variety of habitat types on the watershed. Carnivores include the long tailed weasel, badger, bobcat, mountain lion, black bear, coyote, striped skunk and gray fox. No evidence has been found that these animals are suffering population declines in the watershed.

E. Road, Fences, Utilities, and other Infrastructure

Any roads, fencing, utility lines (electric or water) or other infrastructures are identified below for each Section and illustrated in the Figures below.
Figure 2 - Infrastructure

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| **Section 3** | Minor dirt roads on rough terrains used to check on cattle and land  
Existing fencing identified  
One discontinued residential area identified - crumbled home structures, old automobile bodies scattered around  
One broken windmill identified (Windmill #16T561) |
| **Section 10** | No infrastructure |
Figure 3 – Sections 9, 16 and 17

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Section 9</td>
<td>Minor dirt roads on rough terrains used to check on cattle and land</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Section 16</td>
<td>On-going illegal trash dumping identified</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Section 17</td>
<td>County Road 19 and Crow Mesa Road are identified in this section&lt;br&gt;The following utility lines are identified:&lt;br&gt;  - Continental Divide Power line is established&lt;br&gt;  - NTUA Water line is in progress&lt;br&gt;Active Residence identified - Two houses established&lt;br&gt;On-going illegal trash dumping identified</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
F. Conservation Structures, Recent Land Treatments

For Existing and Future Structures and Land Treatments, see Figure 3.

G. Cultural Sites

Cultural Sites on the land consist of Pueblo Ruins (Anasazi) in Sections 3 and 9 identified on the map below. Due to the sensitivity of these sites such areas are encouraged to be left alone.

![Map showing Cultural Sites](image)

Figure 4 – Cultural Sites

H. Environmentally Sensitive Areas, Threatened or Endangered Species

The Environmentally Sensitive Areas on the land consists of a deep and widening gully in Section 17 that runs parallel to Country Road 19.
The Navajo Endangered Species List provided by the Navajo Nation Department of Fish and Wildlife no endangered species has been identified on the land.

II. Goals and Objectives

A. Landowner, Land User

Title 3 Navajo Nation Code § 933. Objectives: It is the purpose of the regulations of this Subchapter to:

A. Preserve, through proper grazing management, the land, water, forest, forage, wildlife and recreational values in the Off-Reservation area and improve and build up these resources where they have deteriorated;
B. Promote use of the range resources by Indians to enable them to earn a living, in whole or in part, through the grazing of their own livestock; and
C. Balance the rights and equities of the individual landowners and Navajo Nation programs through the granting of grazing privileges in a manner which will yield a fair return to landowners consistent with undiminished future use.

The goals and objective for land user are:

A. To continue family tradition of raising sheep and cattle by acquiring and maintaining livestock per grazing permit; make sure Certificate of Brand is valid and maintain adequate records;
B. To improve and maintain cattle and sheep health to provide higher productivity by purchasing high-quality breeding livestock; providing protein and vitamin; culling undesirable and older livestock; and restricting movement of exposed or infected livestock;
C. To maintain available water sources in useful condition by monitoring ponds;
D. To keep unauthorized trespass animals off the land by herding trespassing animals in corral and report to land board representative and notify rangers; and
E. To improve range resources by using fencing to allow grazed plant recovery and growth, by implementing rest-rotational grazing system (herd cattle between different pastures at different seasons).

B. Historical Content, Current Situation and Conditions

The land has been in the family since 1938. The family members are heirs to the individual Indian Allotment lands. The land is used to sustain the family’s lifestyle for many generations and the intent is to continue this tradition by raising sheep, cattle and planting crops. Navajo rugs were woven using the wool and mohair and were traded to local traders for food and supplies. Cattle continue to be sold at auction to help our family survive.

To date, there is no management of the land and its resources; and the Unit is open-range with the exception of natural land features that provide natural boundaries. Thus, the land-users desire to establish sound management by installing several range improvements (earthen dams and perimeter fence) that would enhance the overall health of the Unit.
The open-range practice has out-lived its days. With on-going residential developments, with or without approval, are eliminating open spaces and reducing forage and rangeland carrying capacity. The days of family respecting one another’s land claims are gone and the only means of getting control of this situation is to fence off lands that are being paid for by the current land-users.

C. Carrying Capacity

The carrying capacity for the land is 30 Sheep Units Year-long, or 84 Acres/Sheep Unit Year-long.

III. Land Management

A. Ranch Management

Cow-calf Operation - this includes the care, supplementation, culling, and sale of cattle in accordance with the health requirements and within the carrying capacity of range resources and permit. Selected cattle are also butchered for beef to supplement the family’s food supply.

Sheep Operation - this includes the feeding, breeding and weaning activities within the health requirements and the carrying capacity of range resources and permit. The sheep are primarily used for food to supplement the family’s food supply and donated (for food) to relatives hosting a traditional ceremony.

Horse Operation - this includes the care, supplementation culling, and trading of horses with the health requirements and within the carrying capacity of range resources and permit. The horses are primarily used to round-up cattle and used in traditional ceremony where travel by horseback is necessary.

B. Field Operation

Record Keeping

Record Keeping is a key element in Beef Quality Assurance and in producing quality mutton and wool and the following records will be kept:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Processing</th>
<th>Calving/ Lamping</th>
<th>Breeding</th>
<th>Identification Methods</th>
<th>Herd Health Records</th>
<th>Feed Inventory</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Selling &amp; receiving</td>
<td>Supplement given</td>
<td>Natural Service Records</td>
<td>Hot iron brands</td>
<td>Vaccines / treatments</td>
<td>Date shipped / received</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weaning #s)</td>
<td>Booster vaccines</td>
<td>Bulled or Ram turned out/ pulled</td>
<td>Hot iron brands</td>
<td>Annual check ups</td>
<td>Type &amp; amount</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dehorning</td>
<td>Cull ewes (Sheep)</td>
<td>Ear Tagging</td>
<td>Disease screening</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shearing (Sheep)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Castration</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Trim hooves</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Round-up and Livestock Tally Counts consist of:
  o Round-up and corral the livestock
  o Make appointment with local Land Board to conduct inventory and tally counts
  o Obtain Livestock Inventory Receipt

Breed Preferences and Production Goals:
The Cow-Calf Operation Breed Preferences and Production Goals consist of:
  o Replace bulls every 2 to 3 years with high-quality breed
  o Research with other ranchers for high-quality breed
  o Produce healthy livestock for auction

The Sheep Operation Breed Preferences and Production Goals for the land consist of:
  o Replace rams every season with high-quality breed
  o Research for high-quality sheep breed
  o Produce healthy sheep for food and wool

Fire Prevention Practices consist of:
  o No trash burning
  o No illegal solid waste dumping
  o No campfires or smoking
  o No Fireworks

Drought Management Plan consists of:
  o Monitor soil and vegetation
  o Replant grass and trees in eroded areas for recovery and growth
  o Monitor water supply
  o Extend water lines to grazing areas or pastures
  o Establish windmills and ponds as solutions to prevent soil erosion and protect water
  o Apply for USDA assistant for feed, grain and water hauling
  o Implement the Deferred/Rest Grazing Rotation System – livestock will be excluded from pasture areas for a specified period of time to allow pasture rest
  o Destock range at a determined percentage (depending on the severity of drought) until conditions of the pasture returns to a favorable result

Livestock Herd Health Management consists of the following year-round plan:
Spring (March, April, May)
  o Wean calves, vaccinate as necessary, palpate, de-worm
  o Provide protein and Vitamin A-D to maintain the health of the livestock
  o Insecticide sprays (body and ear) to prevent bug bite infection
  o Castrate both knife-cut or band type
  o Ear Tag calves
  o Brand calves
  o Lower quality hay can be fed at this point or hay feeding can be reduced
o Rotate herd as needed

**Summer** (June, July, August)
- Hay feeding can stop if not necessary
- Monitor pastures closely for quality

**Fall** (September, October, November)
- Wean older calves, vaccinate as necessary, palpate, deworm, etc.
- Cull bulls and heifers as necessary that do not fit into program
- Schedule a veterinarian to come in and check livestock health
- Sell calves
- Monitor pastures to determine if hay feeding should be increased or started
- Rotate herd as needed
- Monitor calving activity
- Provide creep feed for younger calves

**Winter** (December, January, February)
- Begin feeding better quality hay
- Provide creep feed for younger calves
- Monitor for calving activity
- Provide antibiotics for treatments of illness, cuts and bald spots of livestock
- Have Veterinarian to inspect and treat ill livestock

**Marketing Plan**

**Cow-calf Operation:** September to November, determine how many and when the selected cattle to sell, transport to feeder sales lot or auction. The place of the feeder sale, livestock dealer, or livestock auction depends on the market price of cattle, the seasonal trends, and the historical market information. The Albuquerque and surrounding areas are where we sell the cattle. Our goal is to profit and supplement our family income; and reduce cattle to maintain a healthy and manageable the land.

**Sheep-Operation:** April to May, after sheering sheep, wool is selected to use for weaving and the rest sold. The place to sell depends on the market price of wool and place of business.

**C. Issues**

The land is extremely dry so the threat of a drought is an ever present danger. Muddy water is also a present problem, animals have a potential to bloat up and possibly die. We constantly check on good water supply for the cattle. Future building of earthen dams and windmills would be a permanent solution to prevent soil erosion and protect water quality by collecting and storing runoff water.

Feral horses and stray cattle are also a problem throughout the year. As a result, they compete for water and forage. Future fencing would be a permanent solution to prevent unauthorized cattle roaming into the Unit to help regain plant recovery and growth.
IV. Conservation Practices

A. Conservation Treatments and Practices

Soil Conservation Practices:
- Fill in washouts and animals trails with available loose rocks and soil to reduce the water flow that cause erosion
- Plant trees and native crops to prevent soil erosion
- Practice grazing rotation - allows time for vegetation to rest and recover before being grazed again. Prevent overstocking and overgrazing.

Water Conservation Plan Practices:
- Maintain and construct earthen dams to catch and hold water to allow plant growth
- Develop water sources (ponds, springs or wells) for livestock watering
- Develop water distribution, including pipeline and watering tanks, for grazing areas - by providing water distribution to individual grazing areas, livestock can more effectively utilize the resource

B. Existing Plans/Projects/Contracts

- Maintenance of existing fencing
- Repair existing windmill that is not operational

Future Plans/Projects/Contracts

- Build a fence around the Unit to maximize efficient use range resources – shown in Figure 5 in three phases
- Build corrals in each Section to ease stress on animals and man-hours when treating for ailments
- Build dams, ponds and springs for livestock watering
- Develop water resources (windmills, water tanks) for livestock watering
C. Estimated Benefits and Costs

Fencing – To maximize use and management of the range resources
Cost of materials & supplies, does not include labor or tools.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Cost item</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Total Cost</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6 ft t-posts</td>
<td>$6/each</td>
<td>264</td>
<td>$1,584.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barbed Wire Class I</td>
<td>$100/1320 ft.</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>$2,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fence Stays</td>
<td>$1/each</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>$40.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>GRAND TOTAL</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>$3,624.00/mile</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Corrals – To ease stress on animal, treat ailments and prevent exposure of infected livestock from roaming.

Cost of materials and supplies for a 100-feet perimeter corral, does not include labor or tools.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Cost item</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Total Cost</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>12’ Panel</td>
<td>$95/each</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>$760.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gate</td>
<td>$200</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>$200.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>GRAND TOTAL</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>$960.00/100 ft</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Water sources – To allow plant growth and to create good water source for livestock

Cost of materials, supplies and equipment to build the improvements

D. Best Management Practices

**Planned Grazing Systems:** Implement Rest-Rotational Grazing to maximize production and reduce sediment and nutrient runoff to improve vegetative cover, reduces erosion and improves air and water quality; increases harvest efficiency and helps ensure adequate and forage throughout the grazing season. Once the Unit perimeter is fenced, it would be highly recommended to defer all livestock grazing for a minimum of two years/ or two growing season. Developments; such as earth dams and pasture fencing, can be developed during this period.

**Ponds:** Ponds prevent soil erosion and protect water quality by collecting and storing runoff water. Creating a pond will add value and beauty to the range and provide a water supply in emergencies.

**Pasture Management:** Proper treatment and use of pasture land is important to minimize adverse impacts to groundwater and surface water by maintaining or improving the quality and quantity of forage, projecting the soil, and conserving water. By postponing grazing for a short period of time this will protect bare ground or little ground cover from eroding. It will minimize movement of sediments from exposed soils and nutrients from manure to ground and nearby surface waters. As the vegetative cover increases, the filtering process is enhanced, trapping more silt and nutrients. Do not graze in early spring when ground is wet and soils are soft.
IV. Agreements
   A. Conservation practice agreements

3 Navajo Nation Code
§ 942. Conservation and land use provisions
A. Grazing operations shall be conducted in accordance with recognized principles of good range management. Stipulations or management plans necessary to accomplish this may be made a part of the grazing permit. 
B. The Superintendent shall withdraw areas from grazing for reseeding or other conservation practices and to protect the said lands from further damages and shall also issue notices to this effect to all concerned. 

§ 943. Range improvements
All improvements placed on range units shall be approved by the District Land Board and shall become affixed to the property unless specifically excepted there from under the terms of the permit. Written permission to remove improvements must be secured from the District Land Board prior to removal. The permit will specify the maximum time allowed for removal of improvements so excepted. 

25 CFR 166.316
A permittee can apply a conservation practice on permitted Indian land as long as the permittee has approval from the BIA and majority interest; and the conservation practice is consistent with the conservation plan. 

Prior to undertaking a conservation practice, the BIA, landowner, and permittee will negotiate who will complete and maintain a conservation practice if the permit expires or is canceled before the conservation practice is completed. [The] conservation practice agreement will be reflected in the conservation plan and permit. 

Improvements may be constructed on permitted Indian land if the permit contains a provision allowing improvements. 

(a) If improvements are to be constructed on Indian land, the permit must contain a provision that improvements will either: (1) Remain on the land upon termination of the permit, in a condition that is in compliance with applicable codes, to become the property of the Indian landowner; or (2) Be removed and the land restored within a time period specified in the permit. The land must be restored as close as possible to the original condition prior to construction of such improvements. At the request of the permittee [the BIA] may grant an extension of time for the removal of improvements and restoration of the land for circumstances beyond the control of the permittee.

(b) If the permittee fails to remove improvements within the time allowed in the permit, the permittee may forfeit the right to remove the improvements and the improvements may become the property of the Indian landowner or at the request of the Indian landowner, [the BIA] will apply the bond for the removal of the improvement and restoration of the land.
B. **Monitoring Methods** - Long-term monitoring – measure the changes in plant and soil conditions over time. It is critical to detect changes in the rangeland early enough to make necessary adjustments in grazing management. Short-term monitoring – measure the level of plant grazed, pasture rotations, and weather. The measuring effects of grazing during the current year will aid in the planning the grazing for the following year. This involves evaluating the plant health, frequency of defoliation, intensity of defoliation and opportunity of plant re-growth after being grazed.

VI. **Reviews**

A. **Annual reviews (25 CFR 166.312)**

A conservation plan must be developed for each [grazing] permit with the permittee and approved by [the BIA] prior to the issuance of the [grazing] permit. The conservation plan must be consistent with the tribe’s agricultural resource management plan and must address the permittee’s management objectives regarding animal husbandry and resource conservation. The conservation plan must cover the entire [grazing] permit period and reviewed by [the BIA] on an annual basis.

B. **Periodic field visits**

Periodic Field Visits include inspecting and surveying the Range Unit, generate and maintain photo plot and maps with the assistant of the BIA. Photos will be taken on a seasonal basis and a map to show permanent sites and made part of this plan.
VII. APPENDIX

1. Table showing Slope Classes, Soil Map Unit Stocking Rate and Carrying Capacity, Summary of the Non-Grazeable Acres and Lost Capacity in the Range Unit;
2. Map showing Transect Range Unit boundary, Soil Map Unit, Slope Classes, Non-Grazeable areas, and Arroyos;
3. Map showing Non-Grazeable areas, Arroyo, Slope Classes, and Stocking Rate