2016

Antelope Well
RANGE UNIT MANAGEMENT PLAN

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1 PURPOSE

The Range Unit Management Plan ("Plan") is an agreement between the range unit permittees and the Office of Navajo and Hopi Indian Relocation (ONHIR) New Lands Range officials to aid in the preservation and sustainable use of the range unit's soil, water, forage, woodland, wildlife, recreation and cultural resources. The purpose of this Range Unit Management Plan is to serve as a practical "range management manual" for resource users which condenses the detailed planning and policy found in the Natural Resources Management Plan documents maintained by the New Lands Range Office.

Due to the gradual phase-down of ONHIR range staff, additional policy items are included in this plan revision to assist permittees in local management.

Most language in this plan is the same used in the plans of all other New Lands range units; language unique to this unit is shown in *italic* print.

2 AUTHORITY

The New Lands and its resources are managed under the authority of the Office of Navajo and Hopi Indian Relocation pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 640d-10. This Plan reflects planning and decisions by ONHIR, the Navajo Nation, and community. The permit holders have significant authority in the community decision-making process so long as their decisions are not contrary to existing laws and regulations or appropriate range management techniques.

3 COMMUNITY PROCESS

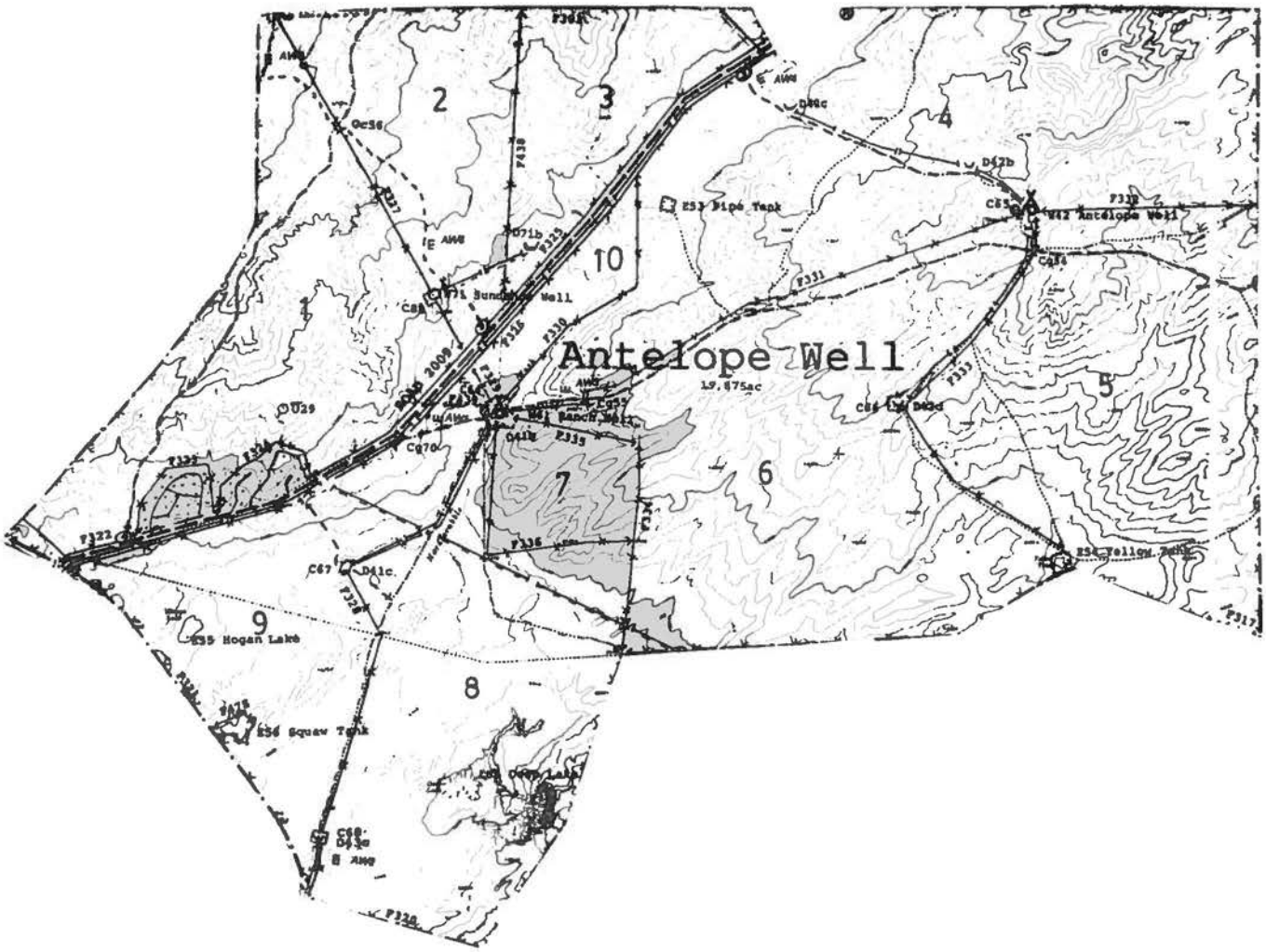
Local Meetings: Effective management of common use lands involves the participation of local community members. Local meetings to determine and coordinate management needs are preferred to planning conducted by government alone. Regular periodic meetings will be held to determine the best, fairest, and ecologically sound ways to manage land resources.

Decisions: For a decision which is to be made by the Permittees to be binding, those residents, who have authority under law to participate in making the decision, shall make the decision by consensus. If permit holders cannot attend, their appointed proxy may speak and vote for them. If, however, after fair and open discussion involving all entitled to vote on an issue, a clear consensus cannot be reached, then a majority vote will be binding and there will be a recorded vote listing all those who voted for and against the decision or who abstained. All significant management decisions shall be noted in this Range Unit Management Plan, and the plan updated accordingly.

4 RANGE UNIT DESCRIPTION

This document covers the area of the Antelope Well range unit, 19,955 acres in size, located fourteen miles southeast of Sanders, Arizona. The range unit is bounded on the north by Blue Bird range unit, on the east by Kelsey range unit, on the south by North Well range unit, on the west by state Highway 191 (old Highway 666), and on the northeast by the Parker Draw range unit. Item #5 is a Master Map of the range unit showing range projects with numbers.

5 RANGE UNIT MAP WITH IMPROVEMENT PROJECTS



6 GOALS

A three-part comprehensive goal developed through an extensive community participation process to best meet human and resource conservation needs drives the resource management on this range unit: First, the quality of life (values) goals that motivate action are determined. Second, the types of production required to attain and sustain the stated quality of life goals are established. Third, future land or other resource base descriptions that need to be achieved to sustain the production goals are determined.

Quality of Life Goals: To sustain a healthy and orderly rural lifestyle for range unit residents and coming generations; to maintain traditional ceremonies and flexibility in management; to maintain a thriving economic community with adequate private and government services including water, power, phone and highway.

Production Goals: To support the quality of life goals by owning livestock and deriving optimum profit from livestock production; to raise crops in gardens; to sustain firewood harvesting; to sustain an environment for recreation and maintain and enhance traditional cultural values.

Lands Related Goals: To support production goals by maintaining a healthy and stable soil base; by promoting a complex plant and animal community, and an effective water cycle, mineral cycle and energy flow from the sun to plants to animals. To maintain rangeland covered with grass and browse for livestock and wildlife; healthy trees for animal shelter, firewood and building material, to have good livestock facilities and roads.

Goals for Improving Productivity and Management:

7 MANAGEMENT PLANNING

The resource goals of this range unit will be met through cooperative planning to maintain living soils and the plants, animals and people that depend on them. The following items (#8 to #43 listed alphabetically) present actions and policies to be used to achieve multiple resources management goals.

8 CULTURAL RESOURCES

Archaeological and historical items on the land are protected by law. All archeological items must be left undisturbed. Any activity which may disturb archeological sites must be surveyed and receive clearance from the ONHIR archeologist. Historical and ceremonial sites and items must be respected. Minimal clearing within the ceremonial sites is allowed during scheduled ceremonies.

9 FARMING

Farming is a valued cultural and economic activity reserved for residents of this unit. Gardens may be grown on a resident's one acre home site lease area, or on the rangeland area. Farm plots on the range must be selected with agreement from other grazing permit holders, and documented by a Special Use Permit. Farm plots should not be larger than can be fenced and used within one to three years. If not used for farming the permit will be canceled and the land returned to range use. Livestock may be used to clean up field stubble; however, plots may not be used as horse or livestock grazing pens.

10 FIRE

Nature uses fire to remove old vegetation and keep grasslands open for grazing animals. Range fires that are not a threat to property may be left to burn; fires will be controlled whenever they threaten to damage structures. Fires may not be set intentionally to burn range vegetation, except as set by qualified personnel under a prescribed fire plan.

11 GRAZING ASSOCIATION

Livestock associations are encouraged on the New Lands as the most effective means for several permittees to manage common land grazing, by applying democratic local governance through formal bylaws. *There is no Livestock Association at this time.*

12 GRAZING IN COMMON

Current and future generations' range unit grazing permit holders have access rights to the whole range unit area. By Navajo Nation definitions, the whole range unit is one customary use area and grazing of livestock must be done in common with all other permittees on the range unit. No exclusive customary use areas may be claimed by any individual, family, or group. Common management is to be determined by consensus through permittee meetings, by an appointed range coordinator, or by an association manager.

13 GRAZING CAPACITY

The base livestock carrying capacity of this range unit has been established by a scientific survey completed in 1987. Grazing capacity shall be re-evaluated at least once each year and Permittees authorized to graze livestock accordingly.

14 GRAZING PERMIT LIST (Brands and Ear Tags)

The following table shows the permittees, maximum permitted livestock numbers, brands, and ear tags authorized on this range unit:

PERMIT NUMBER	PERMITTEES	PERMITS Term + Temporary	PRIMARY Brand	OTHER Brand	EAR TAG Color
AW-01	Nancy Bahe	80+40=120	RAB		Blue
AW-02	Rose Zilth	80+40=120	RKL		Orange
AW-03	Catherine Joe	80+40=120	RMS		Yellow
AW-04	Ella Yazzie	80+40=120	RQW		Green
AW-05	Karen Tsinniginnie	80+40=120	RZW		Red
AW-06	Nina Yazzie	80+40=120	RNY		Neon Green
AW-07	OPEN	0			
	No Livestock Association	0			White
	TOTAL	720 SUYL			

- Each permittee is responsible for livestock which do not exceed permit levels.
- Permittees may stock the range with any of the following livestock: Cattle, sheep and goats.
- Permittees may stock only two horses on the rangelands. Such horses must be trained riding horses.
- At the request of the Navajo Nation or Nahata Dziil Commission Governance, the New

the purpose of emergency feed allocation.

15 GRAZING PERMIT TYPES AND INCENTIVES

There are three types of grazing permits on the New Lands:

TERM PERMITS are issued to eligible relocatees for a period ending on the 31st of October before the five year anniversary of the issuance date. Such permits shall authorize the grazing of 80 Sheep Units Year Long (SUYL) unless the ONHIR Commissioner or Executive Director determines that the range will not support 80 SUYL in which case the authorized stocking rate shall be reduced as required given the available forage.

TEMPORARY PERMITS are incentive permits (see explanation below) issued for 40 SUYL annually to each permittee as long as they are following a current cooperative conservation grazing plan and forage is available on the range to sustain the livestock authorized under the temporary permit.

ASSOCIATION PERMITS are incentive permits issued annually for any number of stock requested, based on forage availability and the grazing plan in place which provides for intensive management with group cooperation.

Incentives, by way of additional permitting, is provided because: 1) The grazing regulations require a range management plan with goals for improving vegetative production, incentives for carrying out these goals, and a grazing plan and schedule; and 2) Livestock concentration and time controlled rotation grazing provides much more forage than does year-long continuous grazing and rotation grazing better protects resources. The incentive permit system is described in the following section.

16 GRAZING PERMIT ISSUANCE AND REVOCATION

TERM PERMITS are reissued automatically on November 1 every five years and are transferable on the range unit to Navajos who meet the eligibility requirements for such Permits. Violation of the grazing regulations, ONHIR Management Manual, Agency policy, permit, or management plan may result in the ONHIR Commissioner or Executive Director cancelling or modifying a permit upon 30 days written notice (New Lands Grazing 25 CFR § 700.715(e)).

TEMPORARY PERMITS are reissued November 1 every year to Term Permit holders if the permittee is cooperating in conservation management and the forage will support such Permits. Temporary Permits may be canceled whenever a permittee receives a written notice of trespass within a 12 month period. The permit may be reissued after 90 days with a letter of request from the permittee agreeing to cooperative management in the future.

ASSOCIATION PERMITS are reissued every April 1 if the association is adhering to its bylaws and members are cooperating in implementing intensive management. Association Permits may be canceled whenever the association receives a written notice of trespass within a 12 month period. The permit may be reissued by a letter of request from the association president documenting how problems have been resolved.

Cooperation for permit reissuing: Cooperation with this plan and among permittees is essential in meeting the production and goals of this plan. Each permit holder is responsible for reaching consensus with other permit holders on livestock and management concerns. For items and complaints of non-cooperation that significantly affect cooperative management, the authorized officer will document statements to verify the situation and then issue written notice to the alleged non-cooperating permit holder requesting compliance. Temporary Permits may be reissued prior to termination provided the permittee is managing grazing in compliance with the grazing regulations and this cooperative Range Unit Management Plan, and forage is available (New Lands Grazing Regulations, 25 CFR § 700.711(d)). Each year, ONHIR will meet with permittees at a fall planning meeting and review permittee cooperation under common grazing. Records of all violations and notices sent during the year will be reviewed at the meeting to determine whether the incentive Temporary Permits should be reissued. If it is determined not to reissue a Temporary Permit, a written statement will be provided the permit holder explaining the reason, the remedy and time frame, along with notice to reduce stock to the Term Permit level.

The following list includes significant items of non-cooperation to be considered:

- Livestock trespass notices.
- Non-participation in planning or management or attending scheduled meetings.
- Failure to participate in roundups or counts.
- Failure to do one's fair share in operation and maintenance of range projects as agreed in plan.
- No bulls provided during breeding season.
- Bulls not removed and replaced after three years' breeding.
- Bulls not of breed or quality stipulated in plan.
- Bulls not used for breeding castrated by 6 months of age.
- Failure to vaccinate according to plan
- Failure to provide salt/mineral/feed after receiving fair and timely notice.
- Failure to herd sheep as prescribed in plan.
- Excessive or rough handling of livestock.
- Herding or rounding up livestock with motor vehicles, motorcycles or ATVs.
- Failure to brand, tag, and record livestock according to plan.
- Non-compliance with Special Use Permit terms.
- Failure to remove sick stock or cull diseased stock.
- Failure to remove problem stock or dogs.
- No designated proxy for long periods of Permittee's absence.
- Excluding other permit holders from range access.
- Documented criminal acts such as:
    - Abuse or destruction of range projects.
    - Theft or destruction of others livestock.
    - Illegal taking of wildlife, wood, or cultural resources on the range unit.

17 GRAZING PLANNING

All livestock grazing will be planned to meet resource conservation goals. Livestock grazing permit holders agree to graze livestock following a current grazing plan they develop as a range unit. They agree to keep a copy of the grazing plan on file at the New Lands Range Office. If a majority of permittees fail to attend meetings to assist in planning, the grazing plan will be set by ONHIR range staff. The following shows a sample grazing plan for this unit. Since weather and forage changes are so dynamic, actual grazing may vary from this

unit. Since weather and forage changes are so dynamic, actual grazing may vary from this schedule.

18 GRAZING SCHEDULE AND MAP

Range Unit: *"sample"* Season: Growing Dormant Year: 2007

Schedule Code: Map:

B Bulls
C Cow Herd
H Horses
R Rams and Billys
S Sheep and Goats
T Studs
W Weaning Calves
Y Yearling Heifers

Sheep herding instructions:

	March	April	May	June	July	August	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Acres	Min Days	Max Days
1	S -----	-------	-----]				S ---	----							
2	CH---	------]													
3		CHB-	-----]												
4						CHBS									
5						CHBS									
6				CHBS	------										
7				CHBS	------										
8	B-----	--]Y--	------	------	------	--------	------	B---							

19 GRAZING PASTURE USE AND SHEEP HERDING POLICY

We want maximum long-term livestock production and good land conditions. To get both, plants need long rest periods during the growing season and to do this it is important to have all stock grazing and moving in one consolidated herd as much as possible. Under the New Lands Policy, there will be no horse pastures, sick pastures, or separate breeding pastures. Bull and ram pastures are optional and yearling heifer pastures are optional as long as their use is scheduled so that they receive rest during the growing season.

MAIN HERD PASTURE: All breeding cows and usable trained riding horses will be kept in one herd throughout the year, with the exception of calving season, and rotated on the grazing schedule. Bulls will be put with the cow herd during the breeding season as indicated on the grazing schedule. Calves will be birthed on the range with the mother cow herd where they will be raised until fall weaning.

BULL OR RAM PASTURE: When not with the cows, bulls or rams may be kept in a separate pasture. The pasture must have scheduled rest periods and may be rotated. Stud horses may be kept with bulls when not penned.

WEANING PASTURE: At fall roundup, calves may be removed from cows and those not sold will be put together in an available rested pasture for a period not to exceed 60 days, after which they must be returned to the main cow herd.

YEARLING HEIFER PASTURE: When bulls are put with cows, yearling heifers may be placed in a separate pasture, and then put back with the cow herd when bulls are removed or the heifers are mature enough to breed.

SHEEP HERDING: Sheep and goat grazing use must also be included in the grazing schedule to assure adequate forage rest periods during the growing season. The dependent nature of sheep and goats requires their constant supervision, and this provides the opportunity for herders to monitor conservation needs daily. The following policy has been developed, through the public meeting process, as the sheep grazing custom for the New Lands:

- Sheep and goats will be supervised by a herder when grazing.
- Herding will be on foot or by horse; no herding with motor vehicles.
- For the months of June, July, and August (at a minimum), all sheep and goats are to graze away from the housing subdivision, from camps located out on the range.
- Sheep grazing will be included in each grazing plan to show the general location of herds at all times. Sheep may graze in pastures rested from cattle grazing if herded in a way to provide adequate rest for forage.
- Sheep shall be kept out of the housing area at all times.

20 HERB GATHERING

Herbs and seeds may be gathered where found for personal use by residents. Harvesting herbs or seeds for commercial sale requires a permit obtained from the New Lands Range Office.

21 LIVESTOCK BRANDS, EAR TAGS AND RECORDS

BRANDS: All cattle and horses must be branded by brands as recorded on the Grazing

Permit List (item #14). A permittee may use one state brand instead of the New Lands "R" Navajo Nation brand. A Navajo Nation brand will be held in reserve in the event the state brand is not renewed upon expiration.

EAR TAGS: Ear tags are very important to: 1) Increase trust among common grazers and improve livestock management by allowing quick identification of stock ownership, 2) Reduce labor required to count and track livestock, and 3) Track achievement of production goals listed in this plan. Cattle, sheep, and goats will be ear tagged with a unique color for each permit to show ownership. Ear tags must be numbered consecutively, with no duplication of numbers, for each kind of stock. Each permittee must keep records of ear tag numbers, describing each animal by age, sex, and markings. These records must be made available to the New Lands Range Office.

Each permittee is responsible for keeping the following minimum livestock records:

- Records of ear tags placed on each animal, describing the sex, age, and description of each animal.
- Records of each horse on the permit.
- Records of livestock purchase, sale, and home consumption.
- Records of annual vaccinations.

22 LIVESTOCK BREED PREFERENCE

Permittees have agreed as follows:

- *COWS:* *Mixed cross-bred cattle are preferred.*
- BULLS: English breeds are preferred.
- EWES/NANNIES: Mixed breeds are preferred.
- RAMS/BILLYS: Mixed breeds are preferred.
- HORSES: Good quality trained saddle horse.

23 LIVESTOCK BREEDING PRACTICES

CATTLE:

- Permittees agree to breed cows with bulls while the livestock continue on the rotation system using grazing planning to determine when best to make stock moves.
- Each permittee must make arrangements for bull service for their cows by April 1.
- Each permittee will furnish one bull for each 20 cows (or one bull per 80 SUYL Term Permit) during the summer breeding season.
- The breeding season will last 3 months from May 1 to July 31 with the latest breeding season from May 15 to August 15.
- Bulls may be leased or owned.
- All bull calves are to be castrated if not confined in pens.
- Bull fertility breeding soundness examination and testing for trichomoniasis are required.
- Yearling heifers may be removed from the herd during breeding season and grazed in a separate pasture which is identified in the grazing schedule (See item #18).
- If artificial insemination is used, the bull to cow ratio can be decreased to 1 bull per 40 cows (assuming cows for artificial insemination are in good body condition and over 40 days postpartum)[i].

SHEEP AND GOATS:

- *Permittees agree to harness their rams and billys with preventative breeding aprons during the non-breeding season and graze their rams/billys with the sheep and goat herd.*

- *1 Ram/billy for 20 ewes/nannies.*

HORSES:

- Permittees agree to keep only two trained riding horses; additional horses will not be permitted on the rangeland.
- Permittees agree to keep studs penned up in corrals at all times; or keep them with the bulls in a bull pasture.
- Mares that need to be bred will be brought to the studs at the owner's corral.

24 LIVESTOCK CALVING AND LAMBING

Permittees should be available when animals are born to assist with any problems.

25 LIVESTOCK CULLING

Culling is urged to keep a quality herd:

- Cull, and send to market, open/non-pregnant cows and ewes instead of carrying them on the range all year.
- Cull, and send to market, all old livestock, skinny animals, wild or mean animals, and sick animals.

26 LIVESTOCK HANDLING

Permittees agree as follows:

- All livestock handling, except for doctoring sick animals, should be done as a group working together.
- Activities that must be done as a group include: roundups, counting, branding, ear tagging, vaccinations, castrating, pregnancy testing, fertility testing, stock rotating, breeding, weaning, calving, and culling for sale.
- Livestock should be handled gently for best production performance and to keep them easy to gather and work.
- Livestock roundup or stock rotation should be done on foot or using horses; herding with motor vehicles including motorcycles and ATVs is not permitted.

27 LIVESTOCK HEALTH

Permittees agree as follows:

- Each permittee agrees to provide vaccinations, doctoring of sick animals, pre and post calving care, parasitic care and other health care needs.
- All calves should be dehorned before they become one year old. Older cows with horns should have their horns tipped.
- All incoming livestock should be isolated for two weeks and until health records and proof of vaccination and ownership is provided to the New Lands Range Office, whichever last occurs.
- Veterinary care should be provided to all livestock.

28 LIVESTOCK LEASING

Due to the controversial nature of cattle leasing, the New Lands Range Office has ceased all livestock leasing on the New Lands, this includes leasing between permittees within the same range unit. Only registered bulls shall be leased from outside sources for

cattle breeding purposes

29 LIVESTOCK MANAGEMENT RESPONSIBILITY AND ABSENTEE GRAZING

Each permittee is responsible for the care and location of the livestock grazing under his or her permit or must designate a person who will. Permittees who do not reside at their range unit because of employment or other circumstances, are not allowed to graze livestock on this range unit unless they have a designated appointee living on the range unit to take responsibility for the care of their livestock. There must be a signed agreement between the permittee and the one taking responsibility which shall be filed with the New Lands Range Office. The New Lands Range Office will recognize this agreement and work with the appointee during the absence of the permittee. However, the permittee is still responsible to see that livestock are grazing in accordance with this Range Unit Management Plan.

30 LIVESTOCK MARKETING

Each permittee is responsible for their own livestock marketing, including marketing cull animals.

31 LIVESTOCK NUTRITION

Permittees agree to cooperate to provide a common standard of nutrition for all livestock. Salt blocks will be provided to all stock year-round. One ounce per day, or ½ block per year per cow is recommended. Animals should have phosphorous and minerals available year-round. If 12/12 Phosphorous supplement is used, a cow needs .2 pounds a day. Bulls should be supplemented with grain 30 days before being put with cattle for breeding. Hay will be provided to livestock seasonally as agreed. Salting and feeding areas will be located away from water, at locations designated by the Range Coordinators, and moved periodically to help better distribute livestock grazing.

32 LIVESTOCK PREDATOR CONTROL

Permittees are responsible for looking after their own livestock to guard against predator loss. Keeping animals together as one big herd reduces predation. Permittees may request help to destroy problem dogs or other predators by contacting the Navajo Nation Animal Control Department.

33 LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION GOALS

Permittees agree to work towards attaining the following reasonable production goals:

- Calf crop with a minimum of 90%.
- Lamb crop with a minimum of 90%.
- Calf weaning weight of 425-450 pounds.
- Lamb weaning weight of 80 pounds.
- Horses to be kept as quality trained riding animals.
- Livestock to be healthy, strong, fertile, active, and docile.

34 LIVESTOCK ROUND-UPS AND COUNTS

Each permittee or designee must be present at each livestock count as scheduled by ONHIR,

and is responsible for having livestock records on hand at designated corrals. Livestock counts will be held twice a year; spring and fall. The New Lands Range Office will record numbers of livestock by class for each permittee to verify permit compliance. Livestock over six months of age will be counted towards the permit. Surprise roundups may be conducted by the New Lands Range Office as needed and repeated non-compliance by a permittee shall result in suspension of grazing privileges.

35 LIVESTOCK PROJECTS

Any permittee wanting to do a special project with livestock, such as 4-H projects, on the range on their own shall be required to submit a written proposal outlining their objectives and plan to the permittees for approval by consensus or, in the absence of a consensus, by a majority vote. For livestock projects, records shall be kept and full details shall be presented in a final report to all permittees after completion of the project. Any reinstatement of such project will depend on previous results and shall be approved by a majority vote of permittees.

36 MINERAL MATERIALS

Sand, gravel, clay and rock may be manually excavated and used for personal home use. Any mechanical excavation or commercial use of mineral must have a permit issued by the New Lands Office.

37 RECREATION

The lands of this unit are open for non-consumptive recreational use of residents and non-residents who have the permission of residents to enter onto the land.

38 ROADS, ACCESS AND OFF ROAD DRIVING

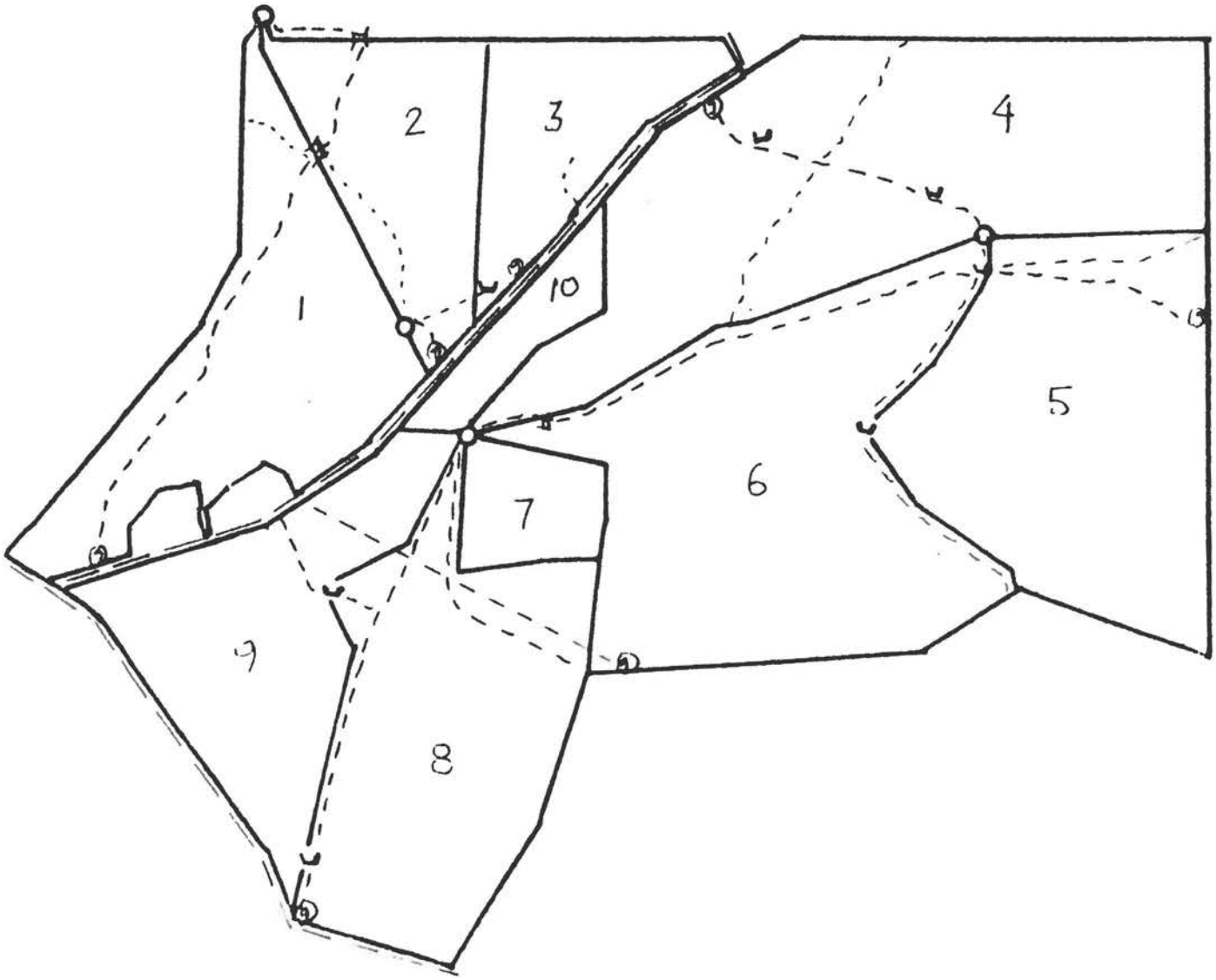
Due to the high cost of archeological clearance and road blading, dirt roads will not be maintained. Only service roads will be maintained on an as needed basis. By permittee consensus, all gates onto the range unit will be kept locked, with keys controlled by permittees. ONHIR and selected agencies will have control of a second lock on all gates to allow employee access to check water breaks, to respond to fires and other emergencies. Driving off roads is a serious problem on this unit. Driving should be restricted to the existing roads; livestock should be herded and rounded up on foot or horseback. The use of motor vehicles, motorcycles and ATVs for herding and rounding up is prohibited. See the following map for roads approved for travel. All other roads will be closed and citations may be issued for driving in violation of this plan. Grading forage to destroy grazing areas is prohibited.

39 ROAD AND ACCESS PLAN MAP*

* Roads and trails not shown are closed; violation notices may be issued for use of closed roads.

Key: Dirt Road, Gate, Livestock Well.

Key: Paved road — — Locked gate
Primary dirt — — — Cattleguard
Primitive road - - - - Water source



40 WEEDS

Noxious weed infestations will be reported to the New Lands Range Office and the Bureau of Indian Affairs Division of Natural Resources for recommended action.

41 WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT

Wildlife will be managed as a natural part of healthy rangeland. Forage for wildlife is already included in the livestock carrying capacity allotted for this range unit. Water troughs and fencing are built to wildlife standards to facilitate wildlife use of the range. The Navajo Fish and Wildlife Department has agreed to monitor wildlife populations to maintain proper numbers through planned hunts. Hunting will be restricted to short seasons; hunters are allowed access to all range areas but are to hunt away from houses, waters and livestock herds. Any adult range unit resident is eligible to hunt, but must follow the Navajo Nation Fish and Wildlife code and receive authorization before hunting. Poaching is illegal.

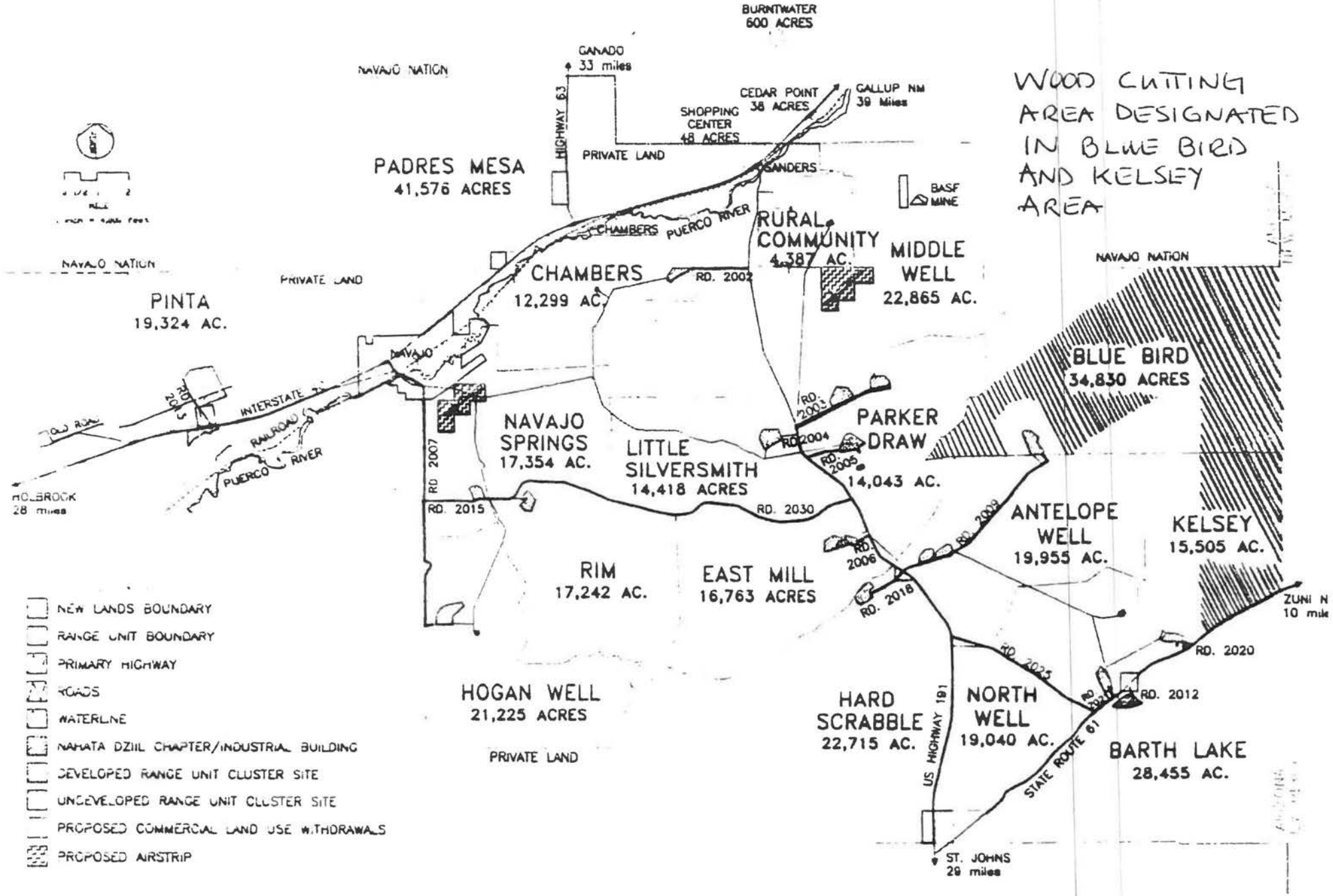
42 WOODLANDS MANAGEMENT

Woodlands of the New Lands will be managed according to the "COMMUNITY WOODLANDS MANAGEMENT PLAN FOR THE NAVAJO NEW LANDS" developed in 1996 with extensive public input. Residents of the unit are allowed to harvest firewood from dead trees wherever they find them on this unit without a permit. Green wood may be cut by residents (no permit is required), but only marked trees in the areas designated on the following map. Cutting wood for building materials requires a permit from the Nahata Dziil Commission Governance. *There are no commercial cutting areas on the unit, so no wood may be cut and sold off of the unit.* Any New Lands resident may obtain a Personal Wood Cutting Permit from the Nahata Dziil Commission Governance to cut in a designated New Lands wood cutting area. Firewood shall be harvested according to guidelines in the New Lands Woodlands Management Plan. Any illegal wood cutting should be reported to the Nahata Dziil Commission Governance or to the Natural Resource Enforcement Officer.

43 WOODLANDS MANAGEMENT MAP

Harvest dead wood where found. Harvest green wood only in areas where designated according to the latest map of Nahata Dziil Commission Governance.

WOOD CUTTING AREA DESIGNATED IN BLUE BIRD AND KELSEY AREA



OCTOBER 28, 1981
UPDATED MARCH 8, 2010
OFFICE OF NAVAJO AND HOPI INDIAN RELOCATION

NEW LANDS

44 PROJECTS AND DEVELOPMENTS

Projects and developments on this unit are to be managed under the following guidelines listed in items #45 to #47.

45 PROPOSED PROJECTS AND DEVELOPMENTS

NEW PROJECT APPROVAL: Permittees may construct or modify range developments, but must first obtain approval from both the New Lands Range Office and other permittees. If residents wish to construct projects with their labor and government materials, Form 84 "Cooperative Agreement for Range Projects" must be filled out and signed by participants in the project. Archeological clearance must be obtained whenever projects use federal funds.

46 PROJECT MAINTENANCE RESPONSIBILITIES

Range projects are initially constructed to standard by ONHIR. Thereafter it is the responsibility of benefitting permittees to share in maintenance of these projects as follows:

FENCES:
- Permittees will check fences and make needed repairs.
- Permittees are responsible for 100% of the maintenance of all unit interior fences, and those boundary fences indicated on the following map.
- All stock must be kept under control on their own unit, even if neighboring units neglect their responsibility for repairs.

GATES:
- Permittees are responsible for keeping gates working well.
- There must be consensus on which gates have locks
- Authorized range users and ONHIR must have access to a key.

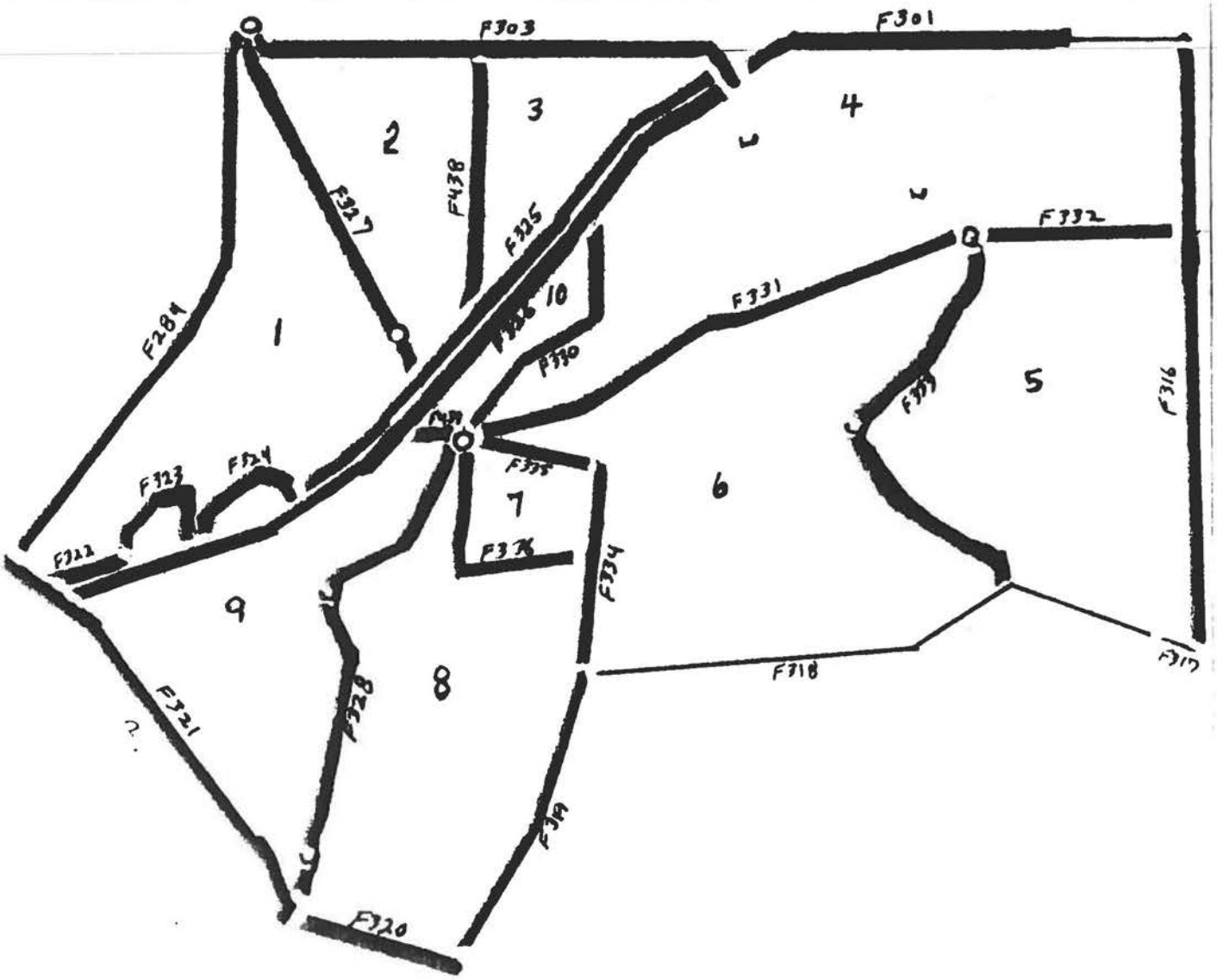
CATTLE GUARDS:
- Permittees are responsible for keeping cattle guards and side-wings in working order.
- Permittees will dig out dirt from cattle guards.
- On those units requiring heavy machinery, the New Lands Range Office may be contacted.

CORRALS:
- Permittees are responsible for keeping corrals in working order.
- Permittees will do repairs and clean-out of corrals as needed.

WINDMILLS AND PIPELINES:
- New Lands Range Office is responsible for well servicing, pump repair, and pipeline repair.
- Permittees are responsible for monitoring well and pipeline conditions and promptly reporting problems to the New Lands Range Office. Report to Range Office when water is 2 feet deep in steel tanks. Permittees are NOT to wait on reporting the problem until after the wells goes dry!

TROUGHS AND FLOATS:
- New Lands Range Office is responsible for repairs.
- Range Coordinators may adjust floats if trained in proper procedure.
- Permittees are responsible for cleaning dirt out of troughs and shoveling dirt back around trough bases and they are also responsible for breaking and removing ice.

47 MAP OF RANGE PROJECTS SHOWING MAINTENANCE RESPONSIBILITY
Dark lines show permittee responsibility



48 MONITORING

Monitoring is an essential process to check compliance; verify goals are being achieved for all, and to measure changes to help do further planning. The New Lands Range Office will conduct the following monitoring:

- Monitoring checks will be made periodically in the field by range staff and permittees to see that range use is going according to plan.
- Actual Use Data will be collected from livestock counts (done twice a year) and permittee stock records, to verify the actual numbers of livestock grazing the range.
- Forage Utilization will be mapped after livestock are rotated off of pastures.
- Rain gauges will be read monthly.
- Livestock production goals for individuals and associations will be set from group discussion at range meetings.
- The above information will be evaluated after each range monitoring report is completed, with results of monitoring communicated to permittees twice a year. This information will be used in planning the next year's range management activities and in revising this management plan as needed.

49 ENFORCEMENT AND CONTROL

The above listed monitoring will indicate the controls needed to keep this plan on course to achieve goals. The New Lands Range Program staff will monitor compliance to regulations and this plan. Range staff will then communicate problems to individuals and with the group of permittees at meetings to solve problems found. Navajo Rangers with the Navajo Resource Enforcement Department have an agreement with ONHIR to assist in checking compliance for all land uses, and respond to requests as needed. Issues involving civil disputes concerning livestock are handled by Navajo Police, Navajo Courts, or Peacemakers.

For the following violations (as cited in 25 CFR 700, New Lands Grazing Regulations), the authorized officer will field document the violation and issue Form 117 "Notice of Livestock Trespass" to the livestock owner instructing removal of the livestock in violation (700.721 and .725a-d):

1) Livestock on rangeland that are not covered by a grazing permit.
2) Livestock on rangeland being rested under a grazing schedule or withdrawal from grazing.
3) Livestock on rangeland in excess of permit limits.
4) Livestock on rangeland whose brand is not recorded in this plan.

For the following violations of the regulations the authorized officer will document the violation and issue a written notice requesting the grazing permit holder to provide proof of compliance within 30 days:

1) Permit holder does not have residency on the range unit (700.711b3).
2) Permit holder does not own two or more livestock on the range unit (700.711b4).
3) Permit holder does not participate in development or revision of the Range Management Plan, or refuses to sign the plan (700.721).

Livestock of any kind found grazing within a housing subdivision will be subject to immediate impoundment by the authorized officer, followed by issuance of Form 117 "Notice of Livestock Trespass".

50 COMMUNITY AREA MANAGEMENT

The housing subdivision is withdrawn from grazing land and is fenced with woven wire to keep livestock out and allow for home gardens and trees. Residents of each housing subdivision area are encouraged to work with the New Lands Office in drawing up community bylaws and ordinances to regulate activities within the subdivision.

LIVESTOCK

- Livestock owners shall respect property by keeping all sheep, goats, horses and cattle out of the housing area.
- No grazing of forage is allowed within the housing subdivision area; any stock found grazing is subject to immediate impoundment.
- Construction of any livestock facilities within the housing area shall be approved by residents after meeting with the Nahata Dziil Commission Governance and other residents and reviewing home site lease and ONHIR subdivision development policy.

SOLID WASTE AND LITTER

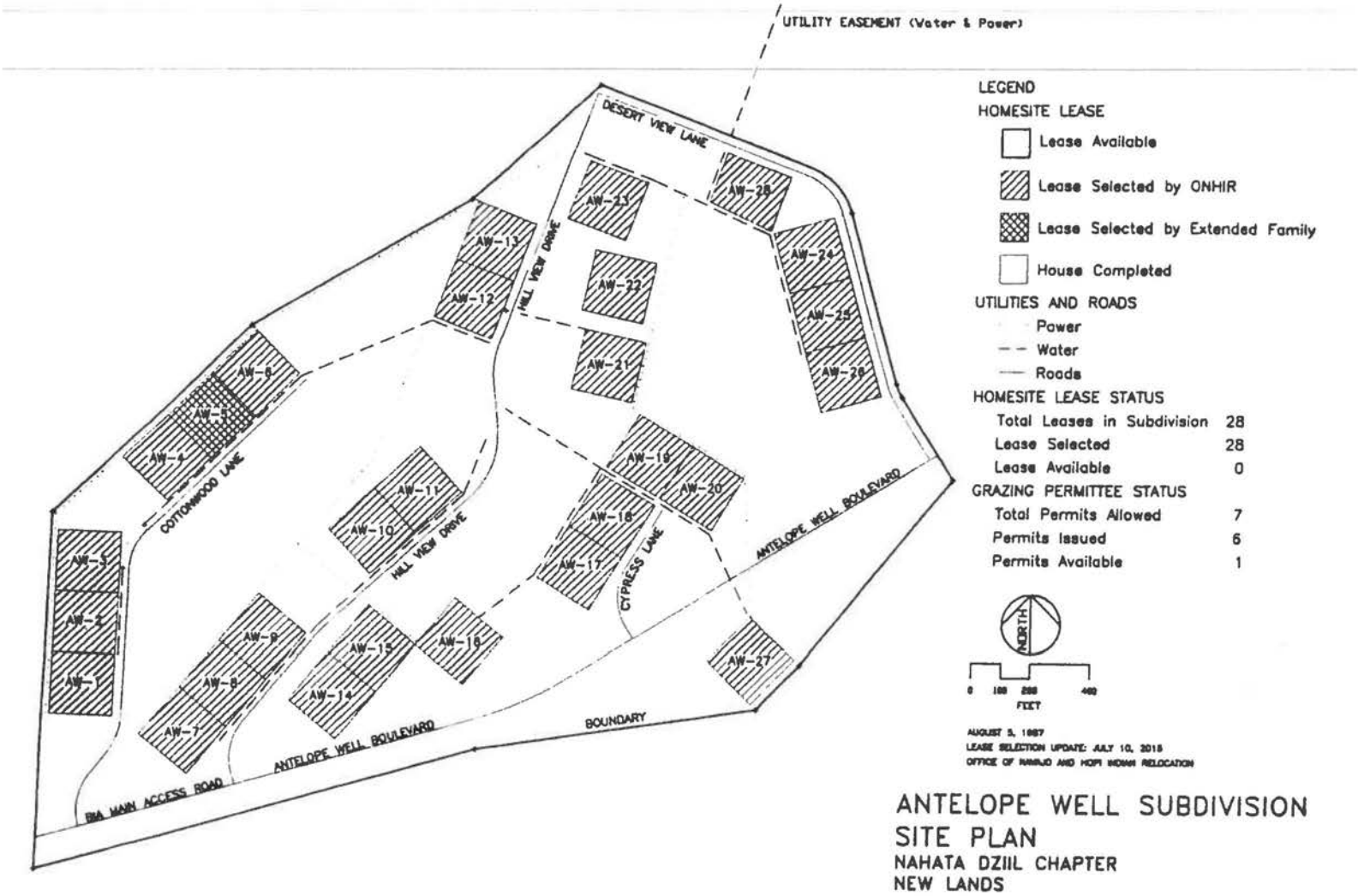
- All solid waste (garbage, trash, junk) shall be disposed of at a legal solid waste facility. According to the Navajo Nation Solid Waste Act, no solid waste shall be dumped on the rangeland.
- Range users will not toss or leave litter within the housing area or on the rangeland. Wire and sharp objects will be picked up to avoid damage to vehicles and harm to animals and people.

DOGS AND CATS

The Navajo Nation Dog and Cat Control Ordinance will be enforced as follows:

- All dogs over 3 months must have a license and annual tag.
- Dogs and cats over 3 months must have rabies vaccinations.
- Animals which bite a person must be quarantined for 10 days.
- Dogs known to kill or injure livestock shall be killed.
- Dog owners are liable for damage to livestock.
- Dogs shall not be kept which disturb the peace of neighbors.
- Dogs shall be kept confined or on a six foot leash.
- Vicious animals shall not be kept.

51 HOUSING SUBDIVISION MAP



52 FLEXIBILITY

Flexibility is important to meet changing weather and management needs. This management plan can be modified as needed by agreement between permittees and the New Lands Range Office. A special meeting will be held to discuss any modifications that are needed, and if an agreement is reached, the modifications will be incorporated into this plan.

53 AGREEMENT AND SIGNATURES

This Range Unit Range Management Plan is made between the Commissioner or Executive Director of the Office of Navajo and Hopi Indian Relocation, through his delegated New Lands Range Program Range Technician, and the authorized permit holders who reside on the range unit, as listed below. Signing parties abide to follow this plan and cooperate in working towards the management goals of this range unit.

PERMIT NUMBER		SIGNATURE	DATE
AW-01	Nancy Bahe	Nancy Bahe	03-09-16
AW-02	Rose Zilth	x Rose M Zilth	2/22/2016
AW-03	Catherine Joe	x CATHERINE JOE	3-9-16
AW-04	Ella Yazzie	Ella Yazzie	03/07/16
AW-05	Karen Tsinniginnie	[illegible]	04-12-2016
AW-06	Nina Yazzie	[illegible]	04/12/2016
AW-07	OPEN		

No Livestock Association

CONCURRENCE:

Leonard Tsinnie — 04/12/2016

New Lands Range Technician — Date

This plan will remain in effect until an approved revision is made.

[1] Applied Reproduction Strategies in Beef Cattle Conference Proceedings, August 30-31, 2014.