

GRAZING REGULATIONS

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DIVISION OF NATURAL RESOURCES (DNR) EXPO 2026

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

GRAZING REGULATIONS

TWIN ARROWS NAVAJO CASINO RESORT

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Navajo Nation Grazing Regulation Authority Map



Navajo Nation Trust Lands
25 CFR Part 167 Navajo Grazing Regulations
- 3 NNC § 701-786

McCracken Mesa
3 NNC § 1200 + 1300 + 700
-No Grazing Permits

Navajo Partitioned Lands
25 CFR Part 161 NPL - 3 NNC § 701-786, 1200 +1300

Eastern Navajo Agency
25 CFR Part 166 Grazing Permits
- 3 NNC § 931-950 1200 + 1300

To'hajiilee Chapter
-3 NNC § 1200 + 1300
-No Grazing Permits

Alamo Navajo Chapter
-3 NNC § 1200 + 1300
-No Grazing Permits

Newlands
25 CFR Part 700
-3 NNC § 1200 + 1300
Subpart Q

Ramah Navajo Chapter
Managed by RNC Natural Resources Mgmt. Ag & Forestry
+ BIA Southwest Region
- 1 Grazing Permit - 4 Grazing Units



Legend

- Hopi
- McCracken Mesa
- To' Hajiilee Chapter
- Alamo Navajo Chapter
- Eastern Navajo Agency
- Ramah Navajo Chapter
- Newlands Nahatadziil
- Navajo Partitioned Lands
- Navajo Trust Land

Code of Federal Regulations regulates the grazing of livestock under conditions set forth on Grazing Permits

25 CFR 167 for Western, Northern, Chinle and Fort Defiance Agencies

These regulations govern how grazing permits are issued within the Navajo Nation Trust Land

25 CFR 166 for Eastern Agency

These regulations govern how grazing permits are issued within all Indian Lands, except Hopi Land, Navajo Nation Newlands and Big Navajo reservation. These regulations apply to the grazing permits issued within the Eastern part of the Navajo Nation

25 CFR 161 for Navajo Partitioned Lands (NPL)

These regulations govern how grazing permits are issued within the Navajo Partitioned Lands.

25 CFR 700 subpart Q for Newlands

These regulations govern how grazing permits are issued and regulated within Navajo Nation Newlands

NAVAJO NATION CODES

Title 3 section 701 through 714

Agriculture and Livestock

Chapter 5 Grazing Regulations

- Regulates grazing of livestock on the Big Navajo trust land use area
- Purpose is to preserve the forage, the land, and water resources on the Nation
- Adjustment of livestock numbers to carrying capacity of the range
- The improvement of livestock through proper breeding practices
- To keep accurate records of all grazing permits and ownership of livestock
- Determines grazing rights of bona fide livestock owners
- Grazing rights will be recognized for those permittees in compliance
- Any livestock grazing without a grazing permit is in trespass on Navajo Nation
- Favorable recommendation by DGC is required for any transaction and authorized by BIA
- Construction within ½ mile permanent water developments, springs, wells, etc.

Continued
Title 3 Section 781 through 787
AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK
Chapter 5
Subchapter 3 Grazing permits

- All livestock must be covered by a grazing permit
- All active regular grazing permits automatically renewed annually until terminated
- Can obtain an active grazing permit through negotiability or inheritance or both
- Beneficial use of a grazing permit aids range recovery
- Adjustment of livestock numbers is required where forage is depleted
- Transfer from one grantor to a grantee is allowed
- Upon the death of a permittee(s), livestock owned should be sold
- May execute a will to give to someone
- In the absence of a will, probate is required
- Any subletting of a grazing permit must be authorized by DGC

TITLE 3 NAVAJO NATION CODE
SUBCHAPTER 7 OFF RESERVATION GRAZING
SUBSECTION 931 THROUGH 932

- Deals with Off-Reservation Grazing
- “Individually Owned Land” held by individual Navajos or group interest held in trust
- “Navajo Nation Trust Land” Land held by the United States in trust for Navajo Nation
- “Navajo Nation Fee” Land owned in fee simple
- “Navajo Nation Lease Lands” State Lands leased to Navajo
- “Permit” A revocable privilege granted to an individual in writing to enter on and use a specific tract of land
- “Grazing Community” Consist of range units combined into larger administrative units
- “Bureau of Land Management” (BLM) pursuant to cooperative agreement for administration of checkerboard area or known as public domain lands

Continued.
TITLE 3 NAVAJO NATION CODE
SUBCHAPTER 7 OFF RESERVATION GRAZING
SUBSECTION 933 THROUGH 941

- “Objectives” Preserve through proper grazing management, Promote use of range resources to earn a living.
- “Range Units” conservation and development and effective utilization of range resources.
- “Grazing Capacity” the utilization and range conditions based on seasons of use determined by professionals.
- All grazing use are authorized by a grazing permit or contract.
- Grazing privileges allocated and reviewed by DLB with eligibility requirements, 18 years or older, show sincere interest in the livestock business, proof of livestock ownership, with written application.
- Grazing fees for Navajo Nation controlled lands are established, and to be paid by permittees.
- A grazing permit cannot be assigned, sublet, or transferred by the permittee. In the event of death of the permittee, the grazing permit is cancelled.
- DLB may modify or cancel a grazing permit by mutual consent.
- Time limit for non-use of grazing permit is two years.

Continued
TITLE 3 NAVAJO NATION CODE
SUBCHAPTER 7 OFF RESERVATION GRAZING
SUBSECTION 942 THROUGH 945

- “Conservation and Land Use provisions” Grazing operations are conducted in accordance with recognizes principles of good range management and conservation plans.
- “Range improvements” All improvements placed on range units are recommended by DLB and permanently affixed to the property under the terms of the grazing permit.
- ‘Grazing permit requirements “ Lands covered by grazing permits are in Trust or restricted status, Nothing on the permit prevents trust responsibilities to fee patent or term of grazing permit.
- Permittee agrees not to cause or use permitted area for any unlawful use.
- A grazing permit authorizes the grazing of livestock only, proper authorization is required for other uses.

Continued
TITLE 3 NAVAJO NATION CODE
SUBCHAPTER 7 OFF RESERVATION GRAZING
SUBSECTION 946 THROUGH 94

TRESPASS

- Definition of “trespass” the grazing of livestock by an owner within a permitted area not covered by the permit issued to the owner of the livestock.
- Not removing livestock from a grazing unit when the permit is cancelled.
- Allowing livestock to drift into another permitted unit.
- Grazing or driving livestock across Indian allotment.
- “Control of diseases” Whenever livestock on Indian controlled lands are present, they must be vaccinated and protected from contagious or infectious diseases and must be treated.
- “Use of undesirable sires” Bulls grazed on open range to be of uniform breed, Rams will be of fine wool, *Horses are not permitted in Eastern Agency.*
- Failure to abide by the provisions will make the permittee guilty of an offense.

NNC TITLE 3

CHAPTER 7 CONTROL AND INSPECTION OF LIVESTOCK

- 1201 definitions
- “Deputy livestock inspector” as used means a non-commissioned officer who provides livestock inspection services only and duties shall also include the seizure of livestock.
- “Livestock Officer” A commissioned Law enforcement Officer who has successfully completed training at a recognized police training academy. Who has the duties and responsibilities to enforce Title 3 and Title 17 related livestock, and who is also an authorized person to conduct livestock inspection service.
- “Livestock” as used means cattle, sheep, goats, swine, llamas and feral pigs.
- “Equine” means horses, mules, burros and asses.
- “Feral” means any unowned or free ranging animal livestock or equine not under control of an owner.
- “Neglect” means failure to provide feed, water and normal vet care for the animals.
- “Nuisance” means but not limited to defecation, urination, disturbing, the peace by the presence of sound, cry, emitting noxious or offensive odor or endangering the well being of inhabitants, other livestock of the community.
- “Range Livestock” means livestock customarily permitted to roam upon the ranges of the Navajo Nation, and not in the immediate actual possession or control of the owner.

Continued
Subchapter 3 Inspection of Livestock

- 1254 “Inspection as to ownership of livestock” DLI in making inspections will require from owner or person in charge of the livestock brands and marks or necessary evidence of ownership and will determine by inspection of the livestock that the person in charge is the owner of the livestock. Or is authorized in writing to handle the livestock.
- 1258 “Transportation of livestock” It is unlawful for any person, firm or corporation to carry, transport or convey livestock, without first having such livestock inspected.
- 1267 “Penalties” For violations of sections 1258 to 1266 shall be sentenced to 90 days of labor or fined a minimum fine of \$100.00 sum and not to exceed \$1,000.00
- 1273 “Cruelty to animal” It is unlawful for any person to willfully kill, beat, abuse, maim, poison, disfigure, or scald any animal.

“Neglect” It is unlawful for any owner of an animal to fail, refuse, or neglect to provide animal with proper and adequate food and water.

“Abandonment” It is unlawful for any person to abandon any livestock or animal within the Navajo Nation.

Subchapter 5 Seizure

1301 When a Livestock Officer or DLI may Seize Livestock

Livestock is not branded.

Ownership of livestock is questioned.

Livestock has brands mutilated, indistinct, burned, or disfigured.

Livestock bears a brand which is not recorded.

Livestock is freshly brand without its mother.

Livestock which are known as leppy, sleepers, mavericks.

Livestock that endangers public safety and right of ways.

1311 Livestock or Equine Roundup Procedures

DGC and DLB must assess the livestock body condition, availability of forage, and water.

Resolution of the Chapter to conduct round-up.

Process for the disposition of livestock gathered during round-up.

Voluntary sales to sell excess livestock.

Emergency conditions NN President declares an emergency, Unbranded livestock round up.

Interference with authorized roundups.

Subchapter 7

- 1369 “Failure to obtain premise ID” Any person within the Navajo Nation who fails to obtain a premise ID.
- 1370 “Failure to properly tag livestock with individual identification.
- 1371 “Failure to comply with grazing requirements of the Navajo Nation.”
- 1372 “Unlawful introduction of livestock, No person shall introduce or allow livestock to graze on Navajo Nation land without a valid grazing permit, No person shall willfully graze livestock in excess of the permitted number on Navajo Nation range.

Subchapter 9

- Health Requirements, Control of infectious diseases, Livestock and equine owners are responsible for the annual vaccinations and deworming of livestock and for prevention of disease and reduction of parasites.

Grazing Permit Transfer NEPA Compliance Flow Chart

1. Permit Holder requests for a transfer at the District Grazing Committee (DGC). BIA determines if permit transfer is allowable based on Grazing Regulations. Grantor completes relinquishment documents, BIA processes Transfer Agreements (TA) for the Grazing area.



2. Grazing Officials verifies the permit holder is in compliance and recommends to BIA for approval, by signing the TA.



3. BIA prepares transfer documents according to Standard Operation Procedures (SOP), which includes:

- Signed TA
- Current Tally
- Minutes
- Grazing Management plan
- Determine Categorical Exclusion (516 DM 10.5 (i) or 43 CFR 46.310)
- Major effect will need Environmental Assessment (EA) or Environmental Impact Statement (EIS).

4. BIA submits a request to Navajo Nation Fish & Wildlife for clearance, which will include the District carrying capacity, sensitivity map, current tally, TOPO Maps and an Assessment Report or a Range Health Evaluation.



5. BIA await response from NN Fish & Wildlife for approval of the Biological Resource Compliance Form (BRCF).



6. If correction or more information is needed, BIA will re-submit packaged with the corrected information back to NN Fish & Wildlife.



7. Once approved, BIA will encode into NEPA Tracker for CAT-EX approval. This will include:

- BRCF
- The Cultural Resource Compliance Form (CRCF).
- Categorical Exception Review (CEER) checklist. *If the CEER is not approved, an EA or EIS maybe necessary*

9. The Regional NEPA Coordinator will review and approved in NEPA tracker and forward to the Supervisory Natural Resource Specialist for approval.



10. BIA Navajo Region approves Grazing Permit

11. BIA Agency gives an orientation to the new Permit Holder on the Navajo Reservation Grazing Handbook and Livestock Laws. The Grazing Management Plan will be included in the orientation





**Navajo Nation — District Grazing Committee
Livestock Inventory Receipt & Notice of Violation**

DATE: _____

Name: _____ Physical Address: _____
 Mailing Address: _____ City: _____ St. AZ NM UT Zip: _____
 Census #: _____ Chapter: _____ District-Unit #: _____ Agency: N C W F/D NPL
 Permit #: _____ Brand: _____ Type: Yearlong Special Seasonal
 State Brand: AZ NM UT Card No: _____ Exp. Date: _____ Location of Brand: _____
 NNGP: Horses Permitted: _____ x 5 = _____ Location of corral/Premise Identification No/GPS: _____
 Sheep & other livestock Permitted: _____
TOTAL Permitted: _____

Sheep			Goats			Cattle			Horses		
Ewes		x 3	Does		x 3	Cows		x 4	Mares		x 5
Rams		x 3	Bucks		x 3	Bulls		x 4	Stallions		x 5
Withers		x 3	Withers		x 3	Heifers		x 4	Geldings		x 5
Lambs			Kids			Steers		x 4	Mules		x 5
Total			Total			Calves			Foals		
						Total			Total		

Other Species: _____ x _____ = _____
 Sprayed: No ___ Yes ___ By whom: _____ Type, Lots, Exp. Date(s) _____
 De wormed: No ___ Yes ___ By whom: _____ Type, Lots, Exp. Date(s) _____
 Vaccination: No ___ Yes ___ By whom: _____ Type, Lots, Exp. Date(s) _____
 Comments: _____

*****I HEREBY ACKNOWLEDGE THE LIVESTOCK INVENTORY INFORMATION *****

Livestock Operator and/or Grazing Permittee: _____ DGC / ENLB / DLI Official: _____

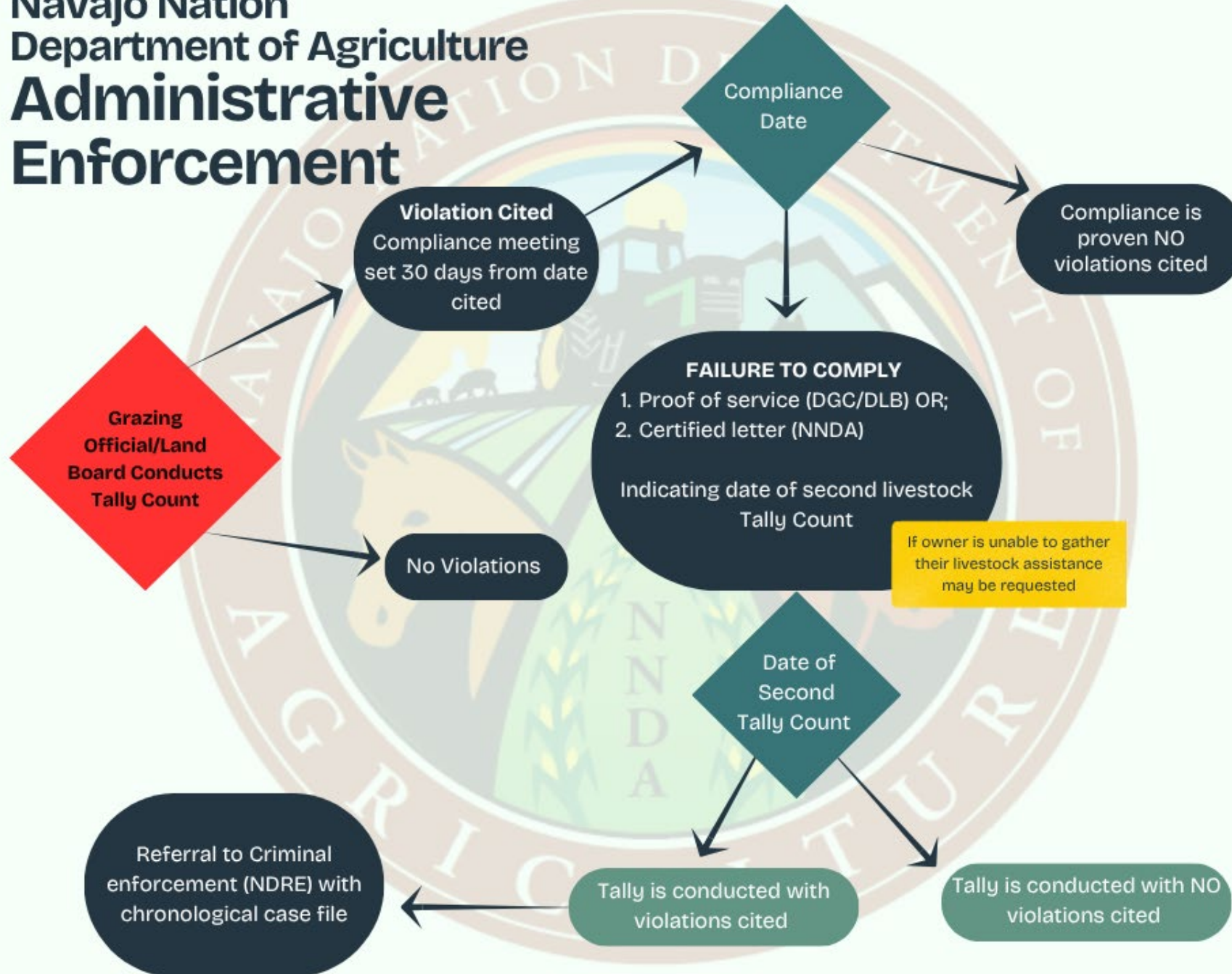
NOTICE OF VIOLATION

This is an official notice to inform you that you are in violation of the following Navajo Nation Grazing and Livestock Laws and Regulations. Your violations are checked below:

- | | |
|---|---|
| ___ 3 N.N.C. § 710; Trespass (DGC) | ___ 3 N.N.C. § 1353; Taking livestock without consent of owner |
| ___ 3 N.N.C. § 713; Fences (Unauthorized) (DGC) | ___ 3 N.N.C. § 1354/1355; Obliterating, Changing or Altering Brand, ear mark, identification |
| ___ 3 N.N.C. § 945 A (1)-(5); Trespass (ENLB) | ___ 3 N.N.C. § 1273(A); Cruelty of animals |
| ___ 3 N.N.C. § 1371; Failure to Comply with Grazing Requirements | ___ 3 N.N.C. § 1362/1363; Allowing Livestock to run within fence roadway, residential or withdrawn area, and failing to remove it |
| ___ 3 N.N.C. § 1372 (A); Unlawful introduction of live stock or equine without a valid grazing permit | ___ Other: _____ |
| ___ 3 N.N.C. § 1372 (B); Willfully Grazing in Excess of Permitted Number | |
| ___ 3 N.N.C. § 1311 (D); Interference of Livestock or Equine-Round | |

According to the livestock inventory conducted you are exceeding your permitted sheep units by _____ S.U. You have 30 days from receipt of this violation to comply and show proof (bill of sale) at the compliance meeting scheduled below. Failure to abide by the regulations will result in further corrective action(s) and/or cancellation of grazing privileges as outlined in Title 3 of the Navajo Nation Code. Thank you for your cooperation.

Navajo Nation Department of Agriculture Administrative Enforcement



THANK YOU!

**FOR ADDITIONAL
INFORMATION
PLEASE VISIT OUR
BOOTH**

