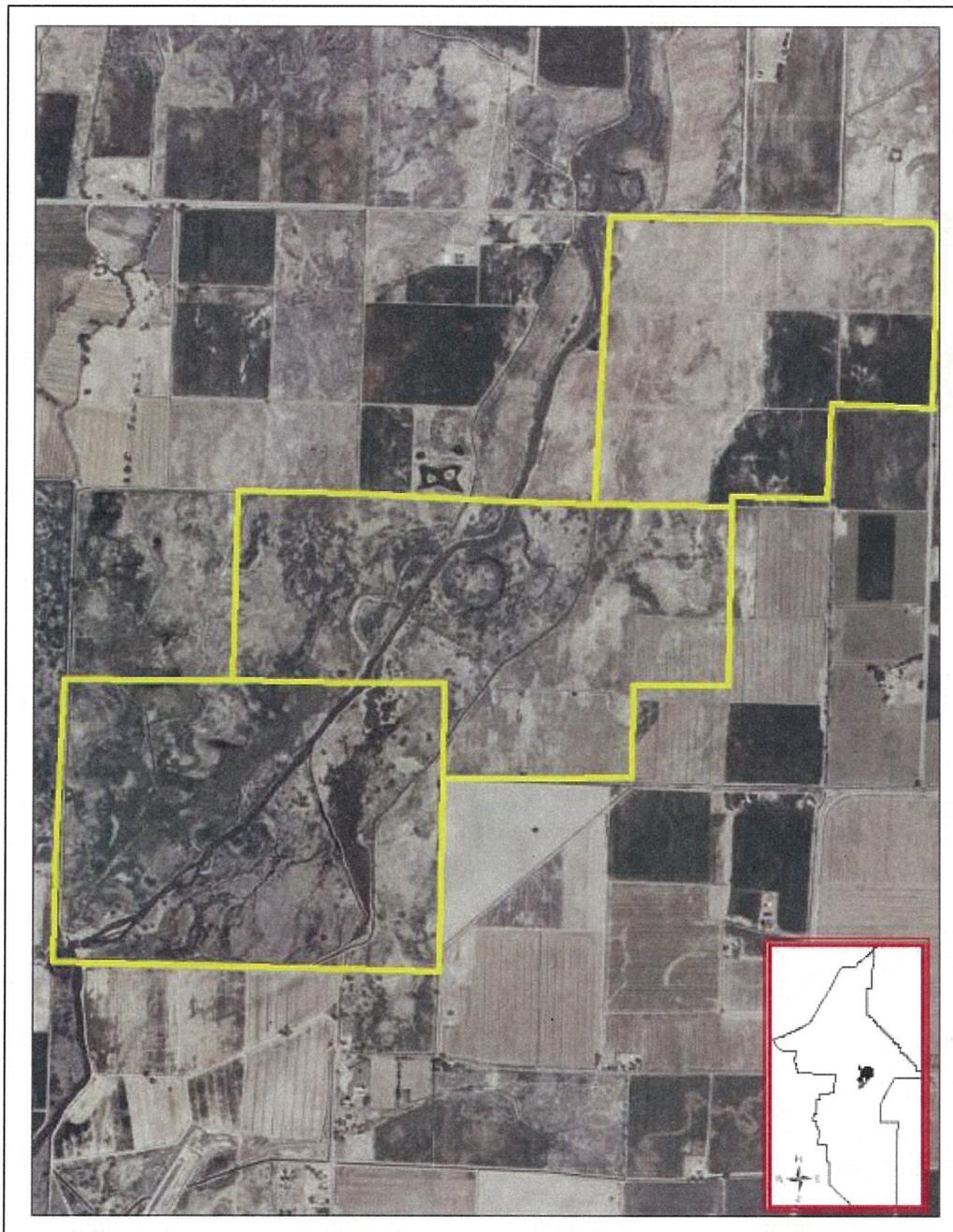


EXHIBIT 108

**Revegetation Plan South Aguiar (APN 014-321-013), Joggles
(APN 014-241-035) & Weir (APN 014-401-018)**



September 2012

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Executive Summary:

Public Law 111-85 provides the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation (NFWF) the authority to implement the Walker Basin Restoration Program for the primary purpose of restoring and maintaining the elevation of Walker Lake through increased freshwater inflows. This is being accomplished through a mix of efforts including a voluntary water rights acquisition program with willing sellers to reduce diversion of flows keeping more water in-stream, a water leasing program to be developed and administered by the Walker River Irrigation District, creation of a conservation and stewardship program focused on land stewardship, water conservation, alternative agriculture, watershed improvement and establishment of a local non-profit to assist in management of Program assets and program implementation, and additional research related to the various efforts.

Through the willing seller program, NFWF has acquired four parcels of land in Mason Valley comprised of nearly 2000 acres of land and associated water rights. NFWF has provided Mason Valley Conservation District (MVCD) funding to develop and implement restoration plans for these parcels known as Weir, Joggles, South Aguiar and North Aguiar (Appendix A-1). In early 2012, title for the North Aguiar and Weir parcels was transferred from NFWF to the State of Nevada for inclusion to the Mason Valley Wildlife Management Area. New conveyance agreements are in the process for the South Aguiar and Joggles parcels to again transfer title to the State of Nevada from NFWF. Revegetation activities on these properties will be based on a plan approved by NFWF, State Lands, and the State of Nevada Department of Wildlife and implemented by MVCD over a number of years.

Overview:

This revegetation plan pertains to the parcels known as South Aguiar (APN 014-321-013), Joggles (APN 014-241-035) and 13 acres of the Weir parcel (014-401-018). All parcels are contiguous and are located south of Miller Lane and west of Aiazzi Lane near Yerington, NV (Appendix A-1). Included with this restoration plan is Field 2 (approximately 13 acres) of the Weir parcel which had been previously transferred to the Mason Valley Wildlife Management Area spring 2012. South Aguiar is approximately 366 acres divided between eight fields with varying levels of restoration needs. The Joggles parcel is approximately 481 acres of which 72 acres were in production and the remaining 409 acres managed for livestock grazing with little land disturbance.

Given the diversity of site conditions found in each property, four different plans were developed. A tabular summary and timeline of each plan is included in Appendix B. All management plans will include noxious weed monitoring, inventory and treatment of any infestation throughout the restoration implementation and monitoring processes. All restoration activities are contingent upon site conditions, availability of resources (seed, water, equipment, etc.), weather and contractual regulations.

Definition of restoration activities

Biomass Removal

Some sites may require removal of the above ground biomass to reduce competition of selected species. Techniques for removal may include livestock grazing, crop harvesting, burning, traditional agricultural processes (disking, ripping, etc.) and/or herbicide applications. The actual technique used will be dependent on site conditions, water availability, timing, species to be controlled, contracts with producers, and weather restrictions.

Seeding

Grass and/or shrub seeding will occur either in the fall prior to the end of the irrigation season or early spring timed with the first irrigation using the best available seeder for that site capable of placing the seeds approximately 0.25-1.0 inches deep with press wheels (or other devices to cover and firm the soil) following the seeding operation; depth of planting is dependent on the individual species. Many conditions are required for a successful seeding; therefore, plans containing these tasks identify various alternatives that will allow optimal conditions for seeding establishment.

Plug planting

Shrub plugs will be obtained from the Nevada Division of Forestry Washoe Nursery, private nurseries, local producers, or local high schools and placed randomly or planted in furrows, and/or islands, etc. Actual spacing and species selected is dependent on soil type, irrigation delivery and proximity to anthropogenic activities. If needed, MVCD will incorporate a rodent control plan to protect live plugs.

Monitoring

Monitoring of the sites includes repeatable photograph points, visual observations, surveys, soil samples, line-intercept transects, and hoop clippings and/or gap intercept measurements. For the purposes of this restoration plan undesirable conditions include establishment of unbeneficial plant species, fugitive dust creation, poor wildlife habitat value and noxious weed establishment.

Irrigation

Although sprinkler irrigation is preferred for planting native species; the selected seed blend will be irrigated using the existing flood irrigation system. Irrigation will begin in early March 2013 and continue throughout the spring; additional irrigations may be required depending on the efficiency of the existing flood system.

Contractors

For contracted services such as field preparation, seeding and irrigation; Mason Valley Conservation District's standard operating procedure first contacts the last producer to manage the property, then the neighboring producers and finally other producers

willing to perform the necessary service. MVCD will follow NDOW direction for contracted services once the parcel transfers to State ownership.

Field Specific Restoration Plans

Plan 1

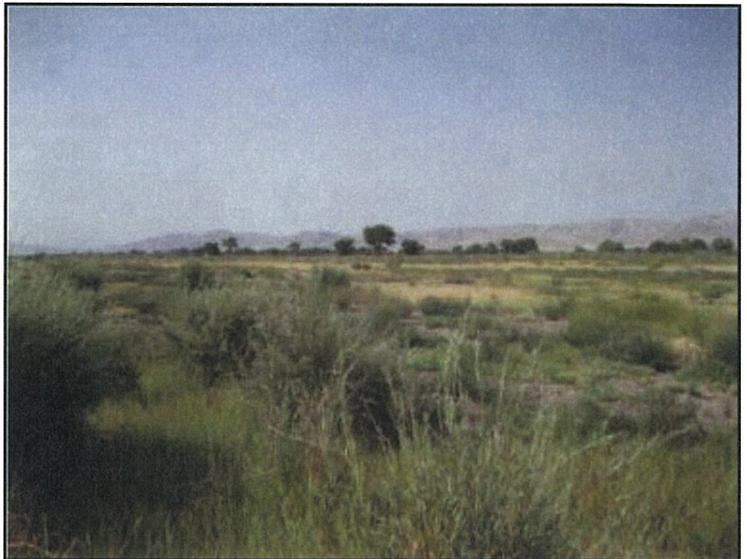
Plan 1 applies to Joggles Fields 3-5 (Appendix A-2). Active restoration for these fields is unnecessary because little disturbance has occurred; therefore, the restoration plan consists of monitoring for undesirable conditions during the next three to four years.

Joggles Field 3 was in production at some point in the past; however, the field is primarily covered with pasture grasses and white clover. Joggles Field 4 appears to be in a natural state and only used for livestock grazing of native vegetation. It appears Joggles Field 5 was never in production. Should conditions in these areas begin to deteriorate, MVCD will develop and implement a restoration plan similar to the Plans 2-4 described below.

Photos on the right are of Joggles Field 3 (top), Joggles Field 4 (middle) and Joggles Field 5 (bottom).

Plan 2

Plan 2 specifically applies to Weir Field 2 and Joggles Field 2 (Appendix A-2) which were previously in agricultural

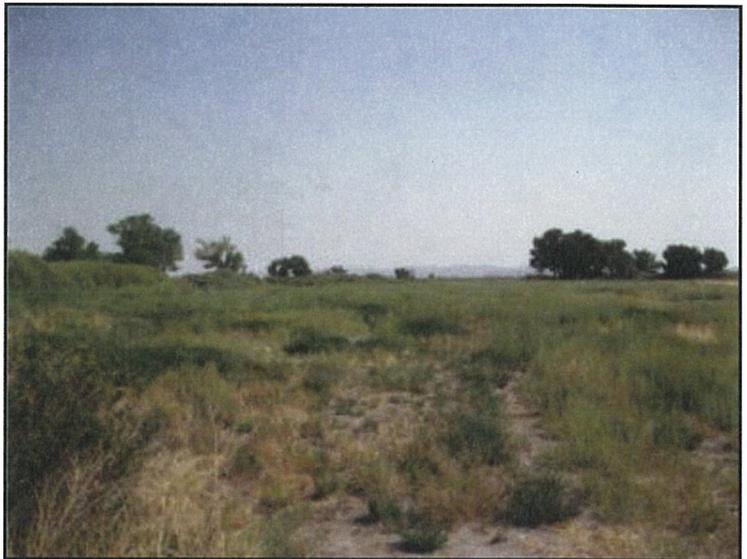


production; however, appear to be revegetating naturally. MVCD is observing sweet clover and grass replacing alfalfa in Weir Field 1 and salt grass in Joggles Field 2. Both fields are within close proximity to native seed sources capable of establishing desirable species to minimize weeds and dust as well as provide adequate wildlife habitat. MVCD will continue to monitor these areas for undesirable conditions and will begin active restoration tasks should the need arise. Such tasks could include but are not limited to biomass removal, seeding of grasses or shrubs, shrub plug plantings and noxious weed treatment.

Photos on the right are of Joggles Field 2 (top), Weir Field 2 (middle) and South Aguiar Field 1 (bottom)

Plan 3

Plan 3 applies to Joggles Field 1 and South Aguiar Fields 1, 3 and 4 (Appendix A-2). During the fall and winter of 2012, these fields will be grazed by cattle to reduce biomass as well as reduce resource competition between alfalfa and species to be seeded in the spring or fall of 2013. MVCD has demonstrated native and drought tolerate grass species establish well when planted in the spring if provided with irrigation. These fields have not been irrigated in several years; therefore, the irrigation delivery system requires repair and general maintenance prior to any seeding or plug planting. Herbicides applications may need to be applied to areas dominated by alfalfa or other weeds;

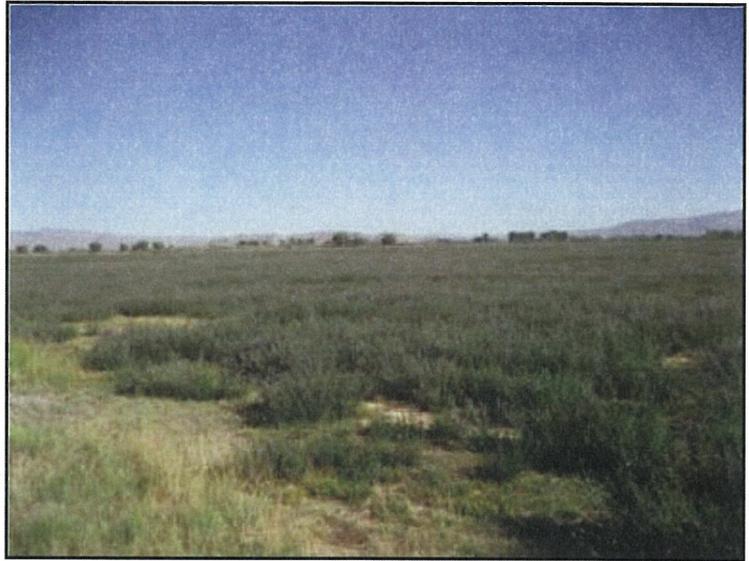


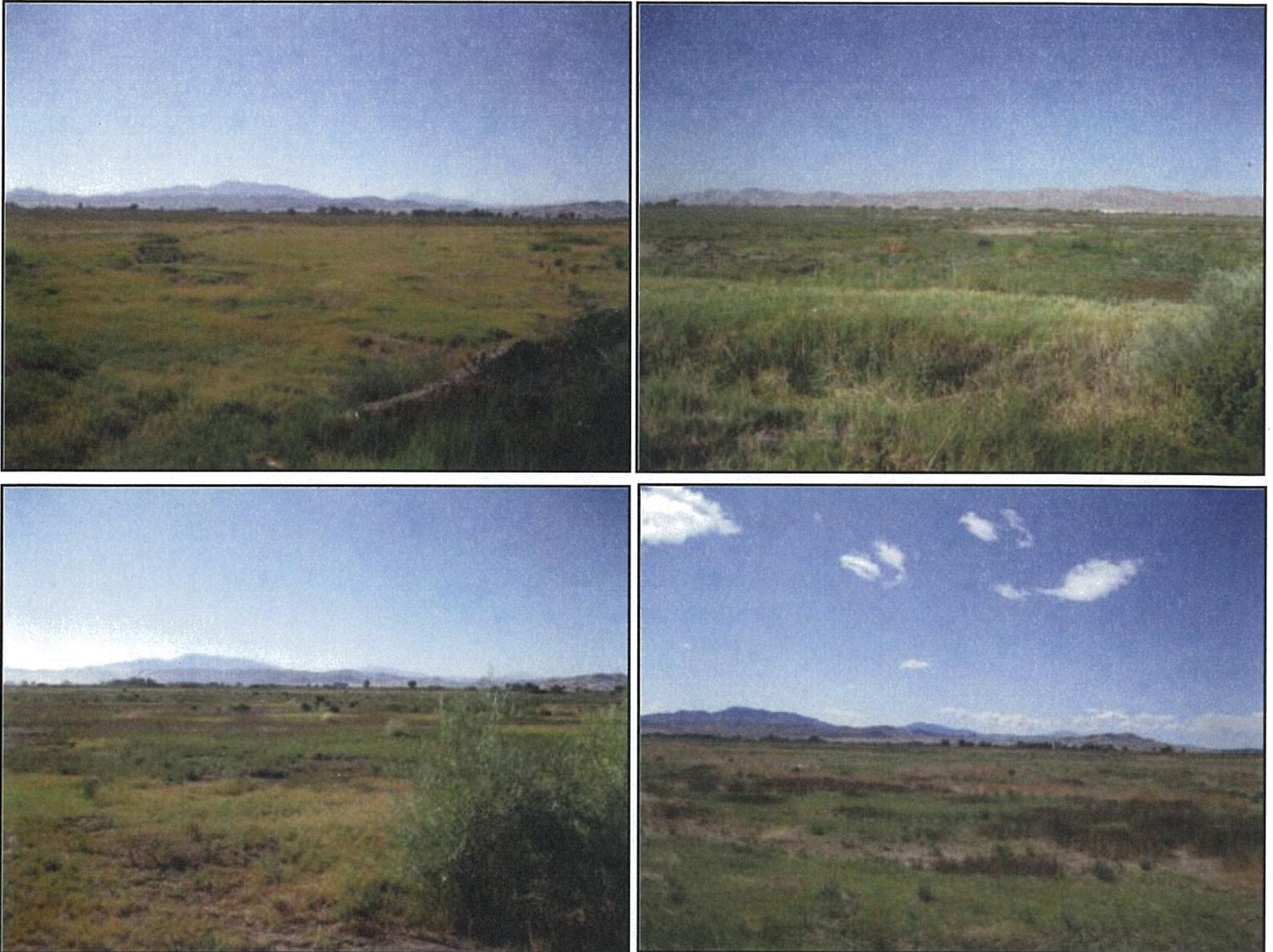
therefore, grasses may be seeded separately to shrubs as most herbicides will harm shrub seeds or seedlings. Any herbicide application will be made in strict accordance to label regulations and performed by licensed subcontractor applicators, MVCD staff or NDOW personnel. If needed, additional grass or shrub seeding attempts are scheduled for spring and fall 2014. Shrubs may also be established using plug plantings. Given the project scope and timeline, MVCD may eliminate shrub seeding from the restoration plans as techniques for establishing plugs improve.

Photos on the right are of South Aguiar Field 3 (top), South Aguiar Field 4 (middle) and South Aguiar Field 2 (bottom)

Plan 4

Plan 4 applies to South Aguiar Fields 2 and 5-8 (Appendix A-2) which are dominated by native and drought-tolerate grass species with some residual alfalfa beneficial for wildlife; however; lack of a diverse canopy cover reduces wildlife use of the approximate 251 acres. Plan 4 mimics Plan 3 restoration tasks and timing except Plan 4 excludes all grass seeding and reduces or possibly eliminates all shrub seeding activities depending on plug establishment and capability to deliver sufficient irrigation.





South Aguiar Field 5 top left, South Aguiar Field 6 top right, South Aguiar Field 7 bottom left, and South Aguiar Field 8 bottom right.

Species Selection

Species selections were based on the following: NRCS Ecological Site Descriptions, an actual site inventory and commercial availability of seed. Seeding rates were based on NRCS Practice Standards for Conservation Cover, Upland Wildlife Habitat Management, Critical Area Plantings and Restoration & Management of Rare and Declining Habitats. Species and composition maybe altered based on actual site conditions, soil tests and availability of seed. Refer to Appendix C titled "Weed Control, Grazing Management, Planting Considerations and Value to Wildlife for Selected Revegetation Species" for additional information.

Species	Estimated lbs/acre	Live Material Spacing (ft)
Creeping or Beardless wildrye	2	0
Basin wildrye	0.5	0
Slender wheatgrass	1	0
Crested wheatgrass	2	0
Tall Wheatgrass	0.5	0
Big sagebrush	0.5	1-30 ft
Torrey Quailbush	0.5	5-10 ft
Fourwing saltbush	0.5	5-10 ft
Greasewood	0.5	5-10 ft
Silver Buffaloberry	0	6-10 ft
Willow	0	6-13 ft
Woods Rose	0	13 ft
Total	8	

Table 1 Grass and shrub species selection, seeding rates and spacing

Monitoring

Monitoring for seedling establishment as well as weed control efforts at the South Aguiar and Joggles parcels will occur throughout the revegetation process. MVCD will document all irrigation applications, herbicide treatments, dates of seeding and species selected.

Roles and Responsibilities

MVCD is responsible for generating, implementing, and monitoring revegetation efforts on the identified parcels. Implementation of the plan includes weed control, seedbed preparation, obtaining materials, seeding or live material planting (where appropriate) of native and drought tolerate species, and irrigation during establishment period. Revegetation efforts will require a minimum of three years for completion; however, this time period will be extended to accommodate additional seedings or plantings. MVCD will provide MVWMA a detailed map of the irrigation delivery system, noxious weed infestations and established plant communities as a well as a long-term monitoring plan. MVWMA is responsible for long term management of the parcels; including monitoring and post establishment irrigation, if needed. NFWF provided MVCD a grant for \$352,257.50 for costs associated with revegetation efforts. NFWF is committed to ensuring success of these efforts and is aware additional funding may be necessary depending on success of plantings and other unknown variables over the next several years.

Contingency

Revegetation efforts in Nevada are dynamic and require flexibility in timing and application; therefore, MVCD will notify all parties if changes to the plan are required.

The following parties have reviewed and approved the revegetation plan for the South Aguiar (APN 014-321-013), Joggles (APN 014-241-035) & Weir (APN 014-401-018).

Nevada Department of Wildlife

Date

Nevada Division of State Lands

Date



National Fish and Wildlife Foundation



Date

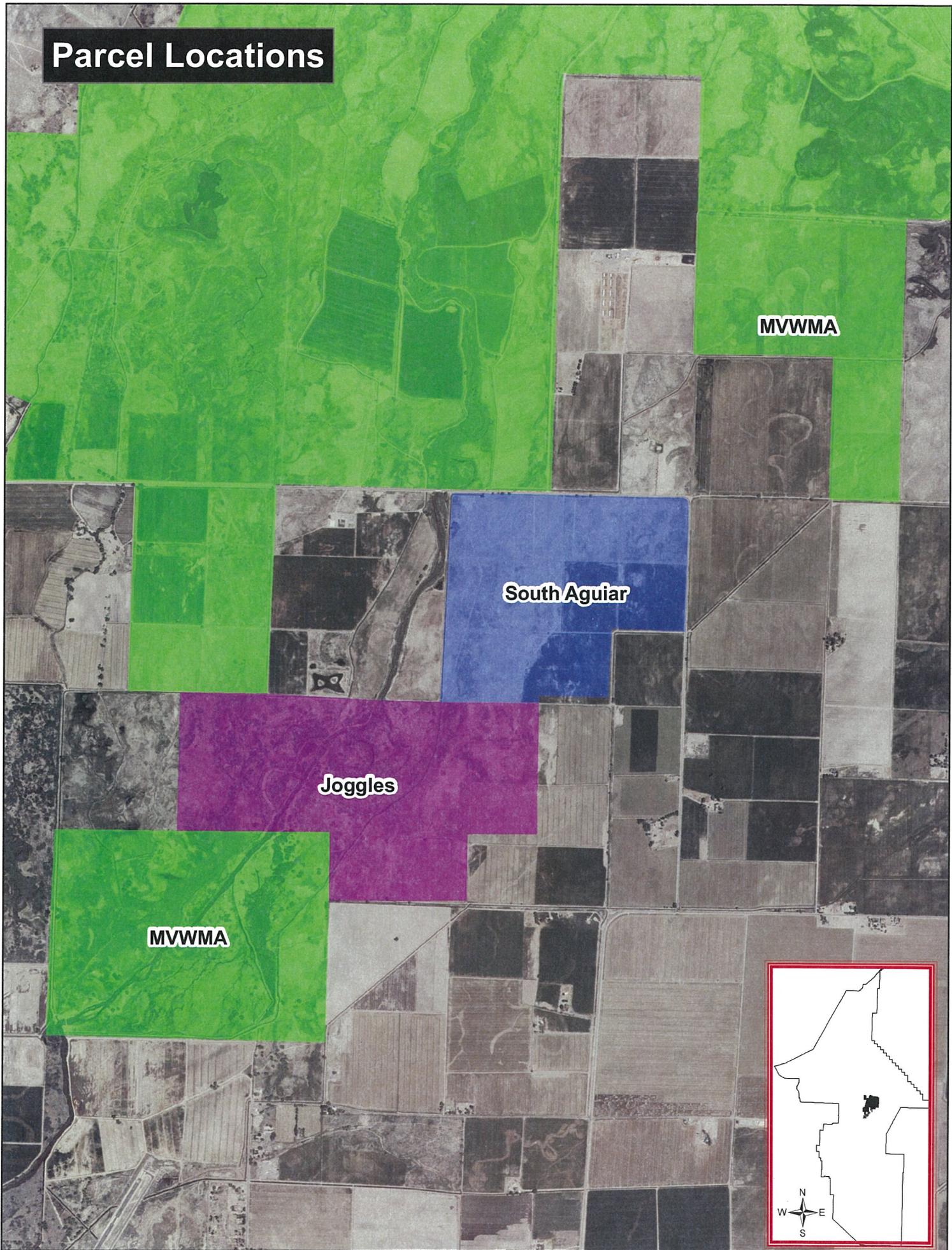
Mason Valley Conservation District

Date

Appendix A

Maps

Parcel Locations

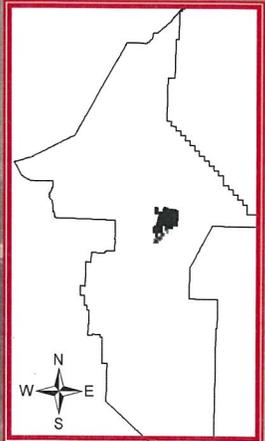


MVWMA

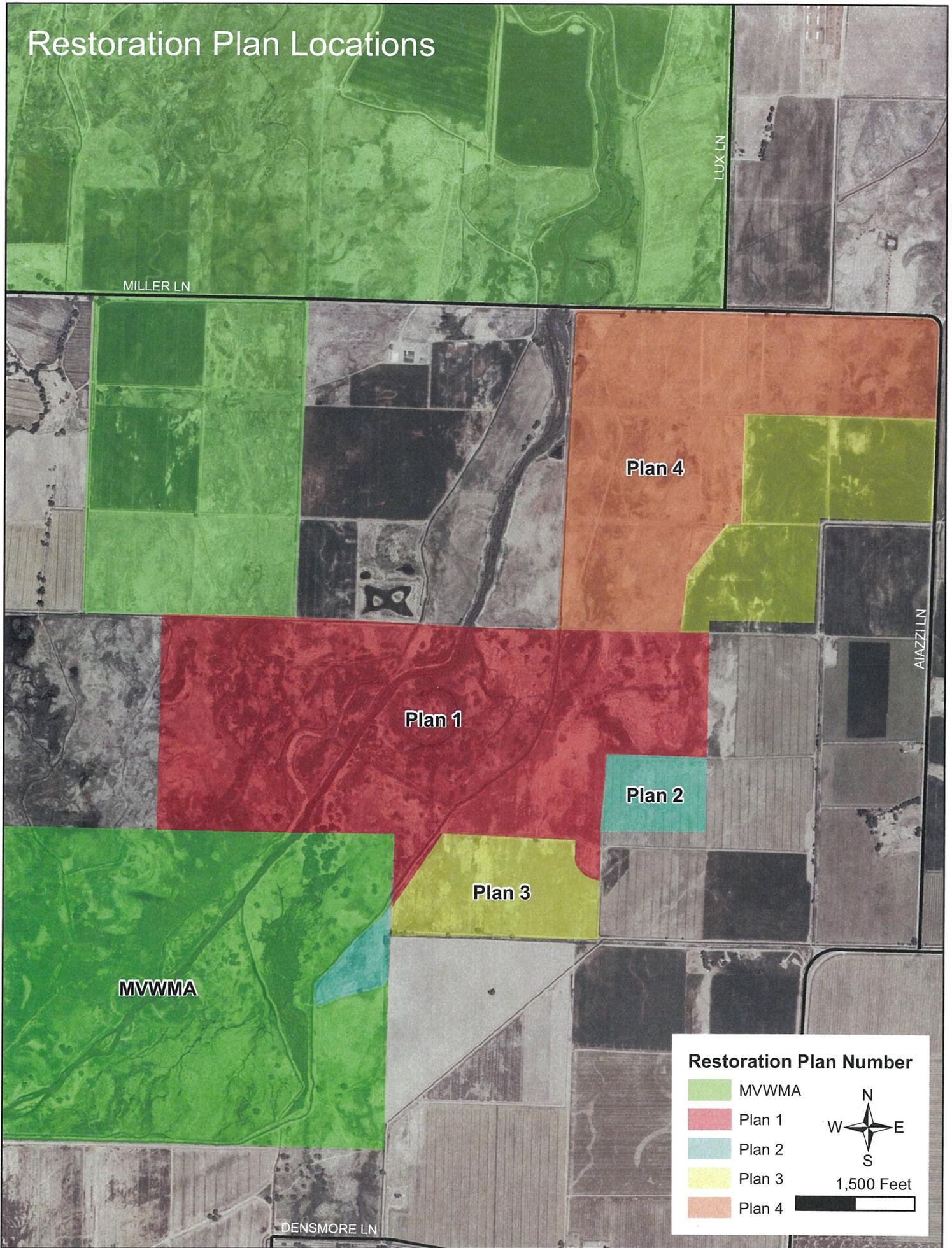
South Aguiar

Joggles

MVWMA



Restoration Plan Locations



Appendix B

Restoration Plans 1-4 Summary of Tasks and Associated Timeline

Appendix B. Restoration Plans 1-4 summary of tasks and associated timeline

	Plan 1	Plan 2	Plan 3	Plan 4
Fields Affected	Joggles 3-5	Weir 2 & Joggles 2	Joggles 1 & South Aguiar 1, 3 and 4	South Aguiar 2, 5-8
Fall 2012	Monitor for undesirable conditions and treat weeds as necessary	Monitor for undesirable conditions. If necessary, start active restoration activities (i.e. biomass removal, grass and shrub establishment)	Biomass removal	Monitor for undesirable conditions and treat weeds as necessary
Winter 2012			Seed with desirable species if appropriate	
Spring 2013				
Summer 2013				
Fall 2013		If needed: irrigation maintenance and delivery; biomass removal, seeding of grass and/or shrubs	If needed: biomass removal as needed for shrub seeding and plug plantings using furrows and/or islands	
Winter 2013				
Spring 2014		Irrigation maintenance and delivery; biomass removal as needed for possible shrub seeding and plug plantings using furrows and/or islands	Irrigation maintenance and delivery; biomass removal as needed for possible shrub seeding and plug plantings using furrows and/or islands	
Summer 2014				
Fall 2014		Weed control as needed	Weed control as needed	
Winter 2014				
Spring 2015		Monitor for undesirable conditions replant and treat weeds as necessary	Monitor for undesirable conditions replant and treat weeds as necessary	Monitor for undesirable conditions replant and treat weeds as necessary
Summer 2015				
Fall 2015				
Winter 2015				
Spring 2016				
Summer 2016				

*Noxious weeds monitoring and treatment will be ongoing throughout the entire process.

**Techniques for biomass removal will be grazing, harvesting, fire, discing, etc. Technique selected will be based on composition and quality of biomass, timing, availability.

***All seeding and plug planting efforts are conditional on site conditions and availability of water, seeds, plugs, etc.

Appendix C

**Weed control, grazing management, planting considerations
and value to wildlife for selected revegetation species**

Weed Control, Grazing Management, Planting Considerations and Value to Wildlife for Selected Revegetation Species

Species	Weed Control	Grazing Management	Planting considerations	Value to Wildlife
Creeping or Beardless wildrye	Tolerant of standard, broad-leaf herbicides except for Telar (chlorsulfuron) at 3-4 leaf stage	Moderately palatable to all livestock, especially in the early spring before it becomes coarse	Drill seed at depth of 1/2" or less on medium to fine textured soils; 1" or less on coarse textured soils. The best seeding results are seeding in very early spring on heavy-medium textured soils & dormant seeding in late fall on medium-light textured soils.	Dominated wet meadows provide high quality nesting habitat for waterfowl, shorebirds & wetland-obligate passerines, as well as foraging areas for Canada geese and Sandhill cranes.
Basin wildrye	Bromoxynil at 3-4 leaf stage. 2,4-D at 4-6 leaf stage.	No grazing until late summer or fall of the second growing season and > 10" tall. Leave > 10" after grazing	Disc or deep furrow drill seeded at a depth of 0.25-0.75" inch on medium to fine textured soils and <1" on coarse textured soils.	Excellent cover habitat for small animals and birds, excellent nesting cover for upland birds, excellent standing winter feed and cover for big game
Slender wheatgrass	2,4-D, Bromoxynil, Metribuzin or dicamba okay to use.	Moderately tolerant of grazing, stands should be managed carefully to ensure seed production occurs every other year for long-term survival	For native seed mixtures, limit slender wheatgrass to 1 pound PLS/acre because higher rates effect the establishment of slower developing native species.	Upland game birds & small mammals utilize seed for food and foliage for cover. Readily grazed by large ungulates, (elk and bighorn sheep) in higher elevations
'Hycrest' Crested wheatgrass	2,4-D application after 4-6 leaf stage. Mow when weeds are beginning to bloom.	Tolerant of heavy grazing once firmly established (i.e. 6" of new growth in spring). 3" stubble should remain at the end of the grazing season to maintain the long-term health	The best seeding results are obtained from seeding in very early spring on heavy to medium textured soils and as dormant seeding in late fall on medium to light textured soils.	Birds & small rodents eat seeds. Deer, antelope, and elk graze in spring and fall. Provide upland & songbirds nest habitat.
Tall Wheatgrass	2,4-D may be necessary after 4-6 leaf stage	Deferred for at least 2 growing seasons and > 8" of new growth with 6" stubble left at end of the growing season. Most palatable during the early spring months. Must be grazed heavily to maintain plants in the vegetative state; however it does not tolerate continuous close grazing and a rest period is required between grazing events.	Under dryland conditions, heavy to medium textured soils should be seeded in the very early spring, and medium to light textured soils should be seeded in the late fall. Irrigated land should be seeded in spring or late summer	Provides nesting cover and food for upland birds
Sedge		It can be used as a key species to determine grazing pressure. It has moderate to good palatability early in the season, but becomes tough as the temperatures grow colder	Fluctuating the water level during the establishment period may speed establishment and spread. Water levels can be managed to enhance rhizome spread	valuable forage species for big game and livestock later in the growing season. Shoots are grazed by muskrat and geese, while seeds are eaten by small mammals and birds
Rush		Cattle graze rushes late in the season after more palatable plants are eaten	Soil should be kept saturated after planting. Plants can tolerate 2.5 - 8 cm of standing water as long as the level fluctuates over the growing season. Allow roots to become established before flooding soils. Ideally, plants should be planted in late Oct-Nov, enables roots to become established before heavy flooding and winter dormancy occurs. Survival is highest when plants are dormant and soils are moist	Seeds eaten by waterfowl, songbirds, small mammals, jack rabbits, cottontail, muskrat, porcupine, quail, and gopher. Help improve habitat for amphibians and spawning areas for fish.
Woods rose		The plants are browsed by livestock and big game from spring through fall, but the young spring leaves are especially palatable	Transplants, hardwood cuttings, and direct seeding	Fruits good source of energy and protein for squirrels, deer, coyotes, bears, etc. Many birds and mammals are sustained by the persistent dry hips when the ground is covered with snow. Thickets provide nesting and escape cover

Weed Control, Grazing Management, Planting Considerations and Value to Wildlife for Selected Revegetation Species

Species	Weed Control	Grazing Management	Planting considerations	Value to Wildlife
Willow			Un-rooted cuttings used with good moisture conditions. Rooted cuttings on droughty sites, Un-rooted cuttings should be at least 12 inches long, with the lower 10 inches buried vertically in the sand.	This plant provides wood and shelter for many game birds and forage for deer
Buffaloberry		Silver buffaloberry is reported to be a suckering plant. However, the suckers do not seem to be strongly competitive. Browsing often sharply reduces the amount of suckers.	Bare root seedlings should be planted in the spring, once the threat of frost is over. Seed should be sown in mid-September	Thorny thickets create ideal cover for numerous song bird and animal species. It is a preferred food source of many songbirds and sharp-tailed grouse. Seeds of this shrub are dispersed in the droppings of birds and ungulates, but sprouting of the seeds seems to occur very rarely in nature. It is also a browse source for big game animals, as well as rodents
Big sagebrush			Mix seeds w/ rice hulls, should not be sown in the same drill row w/ more aggressive forbs & grasses	Evergreen leaves and abundant seed production provide an excellent winter food source to numerous species of large mammals including mule deer, black-tailed deer, white-tailed deer, elk, pronghorn antelope, bighorn sheep and jack rabbits.
Torrey Quailbush			Seed best sown in April or May, placed in containers or seed trays with a compost of peat & sand and a slow-release fertilizer. Firm the medium gently, sow the seed thinly and evenly on top, and cover with its own depth of medium. Place the pots in a cold frame at 13° C, seed should germinate 1-3 wks then placed into individual pots and grown in a greenhouse for the first winter.	Rabbits, lizards, rattlesnakes, coyotes, quails, and other birds use the seeds and foliage for food and habitat. The foliage and twigs provide shelter for many small mammals and livestock
Fourwing saltbush	Keep weed free during the first year	At least 2 growing seasons for establishment prior to first grazing season. Well adapted to winter use. Rotation deferred system of grazing will aid this point in producing a maximum yield for livestock	Can take 3-4 years to become established	Deer relish this plant, especially during the winter. Quail use this species for shady cover, roosting and food. It has been observed to be used by porcupine, ground squirrel and jack rabbit
Black Greasewood		Contains sodium & potassium oxalates that are toxic to livestock. Browsing can be fatal in low quantities, but can be consumed safely in light to very moderate amounts in the spring while leaves are growing, as long as there is a substantial amount of other preferable forage available	Propagation by seed, bare root, container, and cutting. Density 10-300/ac	Provides important cover for wildlife and livestock, especially during the winter. Plants are low to low fair in protein levels depending on soil and growing conditions