



Figure 3—while livestock trails are not considered part of the greenline; they are considered for streambank alteration. The frame is placed at the point of the toe on a line that joins the greenline on either side of the trail. The example above shows the frame on a livestock trail that has been used during the current grazing season. Since all five lines intersect streambank alteration record five.

The figure and caption above are from USFS bank monitoring guidance (Burton et al, 2007). The blue lines, which I have added to the figure, show sections of the “greenline” used in bank monitoring that are likely to be submerged and subject to erosion and deposition during subsequent high flows. This figure and caption also clearly demonstrate that livestock trails are to be included in measurements of bank alteration. .



South Fork Murderers Creek, Murderers Creek Allotment, Malheur National Forest, April 2003. View of the enclosure from national forest land. Ungrazed area is behind the fence in the photo. Notice the far greater abundance and height of willows within the enclosure compared to the grazed area on national forest land.

This photo was included in my declaration in *Ore. Natural Desert Ass'n v. U.S. Forest Serv.*, N.03-281-HA (D.Or.) and included in the Second Stout Declaration Attachment 1, p. 7



Another view of the South Fork Murderers Creek John Young Meadow, Murderers Creek Allotment, Malheur National Forest, April 2003. This photo is taken looking upstream from the exclosure and the photo was taken from the same general area as the previous photo, which was included in the Second Stout Declaration's Attachment 1 (p. 7 of 50). This photo as well as the previous photo shows that: a) there is a much lower abundance and height willows on this reach of the South Fork Murderers Creek in comparison with that inside the exclosure, as shown in the previous photo; b) the previous photo does not provide a misleading picture of stream conditions as incorrectly purported in the Memo (p. 18); c) dense willows do not line this reach of the stream as incorrectly purported in the Memo (p. 18) and the Second Stout Declaration (p. 5, ¶ 14); and, d) the vegetation conditions in this reach upstream of the exclosure in John Young Meadow do not impede or restrict the movement of livestock, elk, or horses causing them to concentrate movement along the fence line near the exclosure, as purported in the Second Stout Declaration's Attachment 1 (p. 8 of 50). These photos of conditions existing along this stream reach show that the photo and information in the Second Stout Declaration's Attachment 1 (p. 8 of 50) is potentially misleading because it only provides an oblique view of the meadow vegetation, rather than conditions along the stream, and the stream is not lined with a dense stand of sizable willows.