

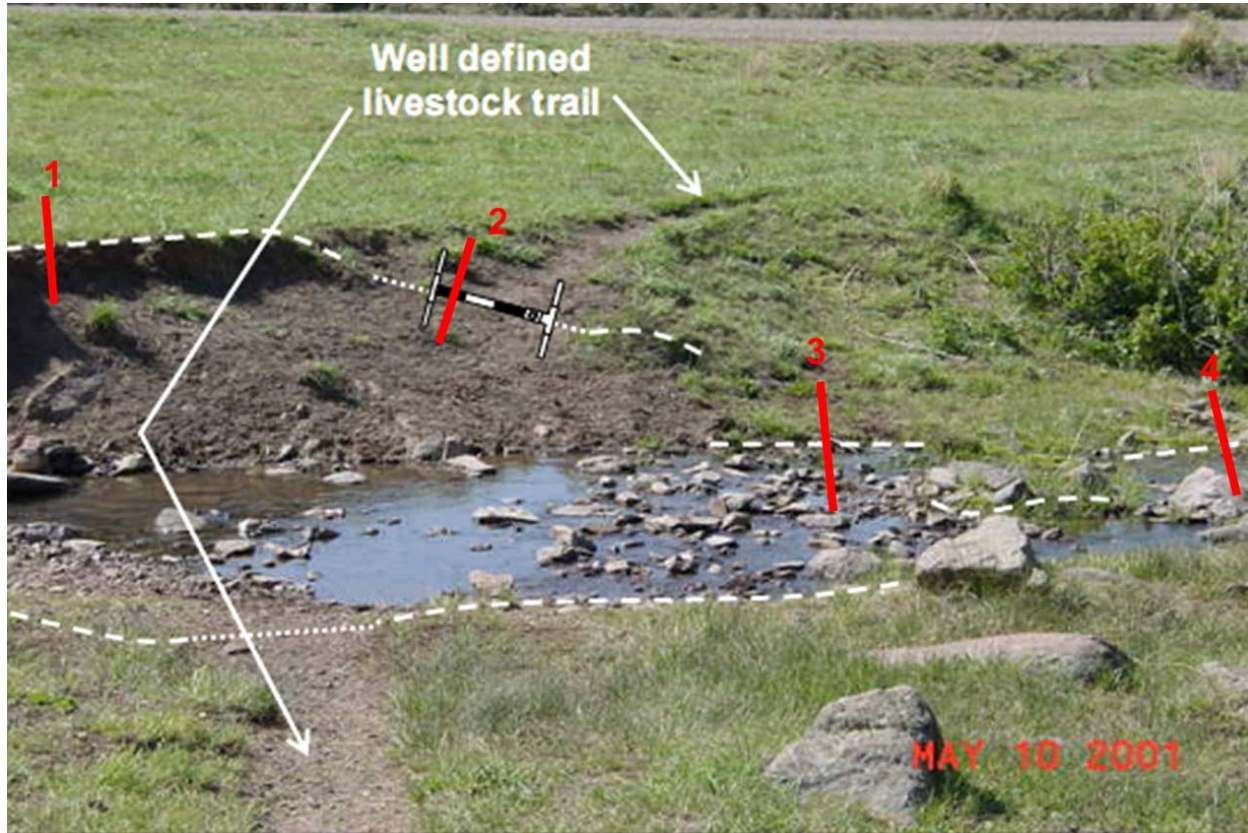
Exhibit A

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 monitoring guidance (BLM, 2007), with the lines and numbers in red superimposed by me to conceptually illustrate the relationship between the spacing and distribution of bank alteration measurements taken by Christie in comparison to that from USFS guidance (represented by the dashed white lines and white numbers in the original photo and as described in the caption above). In this example, using the spacing of measurements employed by Christie, described in his Declaration at ¶¶ 13–14, bank alteration measurements are taken at the points where the red lines intersect the “greenline” along the stream which is demarcated by heavy dashed white line. The spacing of the red lines is not to exact scale but based roughly on a pace a three feet with measurements taken every other pace. In the example above the measurements at the red lines intersect two points of bank alteration out of four measured points. Both approaches are based on point determinations of bank alteration, using the same set of criteria to decide whether the bank is altered at that point. The USFS approach merely uses clumped set of point measurements taken at regular intervals determined by the length of stepped pace, while the approach used by Christie takes single point

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measurements at regular intervals also determined by the length of stepped pace. Over a monitored transect of several hundred feet, the two approaches should provide results that are roughly comparable.

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