1	IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT							
2	FOR THE DISTRICT OF OREGON							
3	PENDLETON	DIVISION						
4								
5	WESTERN WATERSHEDS PROJECT,)						
6	CENTER FOR BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY, and WILDEARTH GUARDIANS,)))						
7	Plaintiff,)) No. 2:19-cv-00750-SI						
8	VS.)) July 2, 2019						
9	DAVID BERNHARDT, Secretary of)) Portland, Oregon						
10	the Interior, JEFFERY A. ROSE, District Manager, Burns)						
11	District, Bureau of Land Management, and BUREAU OF LAND)						
12	MANAGEMENT,)						
13	Defendants.	_)						
14								
15								
16	TRANSCRIPT OF	<u>PROCEEDINGS</u>						
17	(Preliminary Injunction Hearing - Day 2)							
18								
19	BEFORE THE HONORABI	LE MICHAEL H. SIMON						
20	UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT JUDGE							
21								
22								
23		nite, RMR, CRR, CSR/CCR States District Courthouse						
24	4 1000 SW 3rd Avenue, Room 301 Portland, Oregon 97204							
25		326-8184						

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1		APPEARANCES
2		
3	For the Plaintiff:	LAW OFFICE OF DAVID H. BECKER, LLC
4		By: DAVID H. BECKER davebeckerlaw@gmail.com
5		4110 SE Hawthorne Boulevard, Suite 168 Portland, Oregon 97214 (503) 388-9160
6		WESTERN WATERSHEDS PROJECT, INC.
7		By: TALASI B. BROOKS tbrooks@westernwatersheds.org
8		Post Office Box 2863 Boise, Idaho 83701
9		(208) 336-9077
10	For the Defendants:	UNITED STATES ATTORNEY'S OFFICE
11		By: STEPHEN J. ODELL steve.odell@usdoj.gov
12		1000 SW 3rd Avenue, Suite 600 Portland, Oregon 97204
13		(503) 727-1024
14		UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
15		OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR By: E. BRADLEY GRENHAM
16		brad.grenham@sol.doi.gov 601 SW 2nd Avenue, Suite 1950
17		Portland, Oregon 97204 (503) 231-6826
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I	
1	(July 2, 2019; 2:08 p.m.)
2	
3	PROCEEDINGS
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5	THE COURT: Welcome back. We are continuing the
6	preliminary injunction hearing in Western Watersheds Project
7	versus Bernhardt, et al, case 19-cv-750.
8	And for the plaintiff, we have?
9	MR. BECKER: David Becker.
10	MS. BROOKS: And Talasi Brooks, Your Honor.
11	THE COURT: And for the defendant?
12	MR. ODELL: Good afternoon, Your Honor. Stephen
13	Odell, Assistant United States Attorney for the District of
14	Oregon for defendants. With me at counsel table again is Brad
15	Grenham with the solicitor's office and also a special United
16	States attorney, and Keith Ramsey, my legal assistant.
17	THE COURT: Welcome back.
18	MR. ODELL: Thank you.
19	THE COURT: I think when we left off we completed one
20	of the defendants' witnesses. So the defendant may call the
21	next witness.
22	MR. ODELL: Thank you, Your Honor.
23	We'd like to call Ms. Lindsay Davies to the stand.
24	Thank you.
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II	4				
1	LINDSAY DAVIES,				
2	having been first duly sworn or affirmed, was examined and				
3	testified as follows:				
4					
5	THE CLERK: Please state your full name for the record				
6	spelling your last.				
7	THE WITNESS: Lindsay Davies, D-a-v-i-e-s.				
8					
9	DIRECT EXAMINATION				
10	BY MR. ODELL:				
11	Q. Good afternoon, Ms. Davies.				
12	I want to ask you initially to start by providing a				
13	very brief overview of your professional qualifications,				
14	particularly as it relates to the topics of your expected				
15	testimony here today.				
16	A. Sure.				
17	I started in the Burns district in 2003 as a contract				
18	fish biologist and became a permanent employee in 2004 and was a				
19	fish biologist out in the district from until 2018, May 2018,				
20	in which I became the district environmental coordinator,				
21	planning and environmental coordinator.				
22	Q. And in your role as a fish biologist for the Burns				
23	district, can you just briefly provide a statement as to what				
24	you've done in that capacity.				
25	A. Sure.				
11					

I spent -- monitored hundreds of miles of streams 1 2 primarily looking at the impacts of grazing management, 3 evaluating if we needed to make any changes and make any recommendations on which those changes should be, doing all 4 5 different types of monitoring from proper functioning condition assessments, multiple indicator monitoring, quantitative 6 assessments, riparian vegetation and channel characteristics, 7 shade monitoring, fish surveys. A wide variety of different 8 9 protocols. Thank you. I think that should suffice. 10 Ο. 11 Are you familiar -- turning more particularly with 12 respect to the facts at issue in this case, are you familiar with riparian fish habitat conditions on the Hardie Summer and 13 Mud Creek allotments? 14 Yes. I've reviewed all the files on our district for 15 Α. them and I visited the allotments five times now. Four times. 16 Excuse me. 17 18 And are there any particular sites that you have Ο. visited within those allotments within the last several weeks? 19 20 Α. Yes. I visited Little Fir Creek, Big Fir Creek, and 21 Lambing Creek. 22 Q. And were you out in the field on some of those 23 occasions with other individuals other than yourself? In 24 particular, did you make a visit with the experts for the 25 plaintiffs?

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1	A. I did, yes, along with other BLM specialists.
2	Q. And I wanted to, like, turn your attention initially
3	to you said you had occasion to visit Lambing Creek. By
4	that, is that, to your understanding, what Dr. Kauffman in his
5	testimony and in his declaration referred to as Dry Creek?
6	A. That is my understanding, yes.
7	MR. ODELL: And with that, Mr. Ramsey, could you
8	please pull up page 10 of the second declaration of Dr. Kauffman
9	for me, please.
10	BY MR. ODELL:
11	Q. Can you see that on your screen, Ms. Davies?
12	A. Yes, I can.
13	Q. Okay. Is that the area that you visited recently, and
14	when you referred to Lambing Creek, that's what you're talking
15	about?
16	A. Yes. I've been in that area.
17	Q. Okay. And can you just provide a general overview of
18	how extensively you evaluated this particular site and where you
19	went with respect to this particular site.
20	A. Sure.
21	I walked in this area well, right around in this
22	area. And then I went above the right above this is a
23	reservoir. It's a larger reservoir that's stocked by ODF&W with
24	rainbow trout. And above the reservoir, I walked up to the
25	private boundary and then around up into the Hardie Summer

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1	allotment. Really, the drainage doesn't go that far, but I
2	walked in that area and I'm familiar with that.
З	Q. And in that investigation in the field, did you see
4	any headwaters at all for this particular channel?
5	A. I did not see one spring on the way up, certainly not
6	in the Hardie Summer allotment. And, again, there was no live
7	water. There's no springs.
8	Q. And did you notice when you were visiting this
9	channel, was there was was there water in there?
10	A. In this particular spot, there's been water. It was
11	pooled up. It was not flowing.
12	There is actually a number of reservoirs in this
13	channel, and so the other places that I noticed water would be
14	below the reservoirs or in the reservoirs those reservoirs
15	capture water from. From my understanding, they capture water
16	from snow melt or rain in the spring.
17	Q. And so what would the source of the water that you saw
18	pooled up within the channel
19	A. Well, in this particular area, it would have been from
20	the Grandad reservoir.
21	Q. And how far upstream from this side is the Grandad
22	reservoir? Do you have an idea
23	A. I couldn't say I think maybe a quarter mile.
24	Q. Okay. And did you happen to determine whether or not
25	this channel and/or any of that water that you happened to see
I	

pooled up within it flows into Mud Creek? Is there any flow in 1 2 Mud Creek? I actually did go down to the confluence, I've 3 Α. Yes. been down near the confluence, anyway, and the water is not 4 flowing into Mud Creek. 5 So how would you characterize this, based on your 6 Ο. 7 experience and expertise, within the different kinds of categories of water channels? 8 9 Well, particularly in this area that this photo is Α. looking at, the vegetation is upland vegetation. There wasn't 10 11 an indication of riparian hydric species there. Closer to the 12 reservoir, the closer to the reservoir you get, you'd get more of that. I believe that's just because the leakage is 13 continuing longer into the season. 14 So because of that -- and it's -- it's not a flowing 15 system. I believe that it would flow as a result of snow melt, 16 snow melt or precipitation, and those reservoirs are going to be 17 intercepting quite a bit of that, of that precipitation. 18 Would you consider any of this particular channel to 19 Q. 20 be fish habitat? 21 No, I do not consider this to be fish habitat. Α. And 22 further, I don't -- well, ODF&W stocks that reservoir. It's 23 ODF&W's policy no longer -- it's no longer ODF&W's policy to 24 stock fish in moving water, meaning they don't want those fish 25 to get into the main streams mostly for genetic diversity.

Those fish are not native fish species; so --

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Q. So if I understand that, it's your understanding that if ODF&W, the Oregon Department of Fish & Wildlife, to be clear, were of the view that this channel eventually would flow into Mud Creek, if there was a likelihood of that, that they would not be stocking the reservoir above that with fish that could eventually get into Mud Creek. And why would that be?

A. Because of the genetics. They just want to be doubly sure that we're not going to be diluting our native stock. So they have multiple ways that they do that. They try to stock fish that are sterile, but just in case, they're definitely not putting them into live water anymore.

Q. And were there any other reasons that you identified why this is not fish habitat? Or do you think it's likely that if no grazing occurred at all in this particular area, that this would eventually become fish habitat for redband trout or other species?

A. No, I didn't see any indication that there would be suitable fish habitat. It's very -- there's no gravel in the system, it's very rocky, angular rock. It's very dry.

Q. Okay. Was there anything else that you observed when you were out there that you would like to share on this? I just want to make sure that you've had a chance -- I know you said you did a thorough investigation. I just want to make sure that you've been able to explain to the Court what you observed when

1 you were there.

2	A. Yeah. I mean I feel like I've covered it. The						
3	riparian vegetation for the most part is associated with those						
4	reservoirs. Even if there wasn't any grazing at all occurring,						
5	those reservoirs are there, and if somehow fish could get up						
6	there, they're not going to get past any of those reservoirs.						
7	Q. I guess the only other question I guess I would have						
8	is how would you characterize the likelihood that any impacts to						
9	this particular channel might eventually lead to deleterious						
10	impacts on the perennial streams that are downslope from this						
11	channel? In other words, in Mud Creek. If the impact is up						
12	here in this area, could they have what's the likelihood you						
13	think they would have adverse effects down in Mud Creek?						
14	A. Well, Mud Creek itself is it's a wetland complex at						
15	this point. It's beaver-filled bog. So riparian vegetation in						
16	its own self is like a sponge for sediment. It really does a						
17	really great job filtering sediment from getting into the						
18	system. So there's that. If there is any sediment coming off						
19	of this, it would likely be filtered out by that wetland complex						
20	down in Mud Creek.						
21	Second, this is a natural channel. These channels do						
22	have sediment. It's just what they do. Again, it's going to be						
23	during higher precipitation events. And there is only so much						

24 vegetation -- upland vegetation is going to be able to do to 25 filter that. And so I believe that the system it acting in its 1 capacity to do that.

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7

Q. Okay. Thank you.

3 So turning now to the potential impacts of the 4 livestock grazing that is authorized for the remainder of the 5 season on the Hardie Summer allotment, are you familiar with 6 what that constitutes?

A. I am, yes.

Q. Okay. And do you happen to have an opinion as to what the likely impacts would be on the riparian habitat and fish habitat within Hardie Summer allotment if that grazing were allowed to go forward?

A. Yes. Based on the data that I have available to me that I've reviewed, I don't believe that it's likely to have irreparable harm on any of those resources.

Q. Okay. Can I take you quickly through maybe some of the bases for that opinion that I know you cited in your declaration. I just want to give you a chance to elaborate just a little bit for the judge, if I may, on what the sources are and be able to have you explain to him in live testimony.

So with that, could you turn to docket 42, page 199.

21 So are you familiar with the methodology that's 22 displayed in this technical reference manual, Proper Functioning 23 Condition Assessment?

A. I am. I am.

25

24

20

Q. Okay. And can you just provide a succinct overview of

what that entails and what the purposes of it are.

A. Sure.

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PFC assessments rate the physical function of a stream as it relates to the geomorphology, which is the soils and the landform, the vegetative characteristics, and the hydrology. It looks at all of those components and we come up with a rating that -- we have three ratings; nonfunctional, functional and at risk, and proper functioning condition.

9 And proper functioning condition means that the system 10 has either adequate landform, woody vegetation, or wood to 11 dissipate stream energy. When you can dissipate the stream 12 energy, you do things such as filter sediment. You can allow 13 for deep-rooted vegetation to establish, flood plain recharge, 14 different functions such as that.

Non -- and again, the ultimate test or the ultimate result is that that system could withstand a moderately high flow event, such as a 25-year flood event, which is a flood that is likely to occur once every 25 years.

Nonfunctional means that that system clearly has none of those attributes present. And functioning at risk, it can -- it's functioning, however, there is one or more attributes that put it at risk of unraveling during a high flow event.

And what we do -- we have a thermometer on the back of our form and it helps to show on a scale where you fall on that.

Nonfunctioning is at the very bottom of that thermometer, 1 functioning at risk is somewhere in the middle, and proper 2 functioning condition is sort of two-thirds of the way up. 3 And at the top of that thermometer, if we draw the 4 5 rating at the very top, or closer, you're getting closer to a potential for the system. 6 7 Can you describe what that means briefly. Ο. 8 Α. It would be the best that that system can do, 9 depending on the channel type it's in. Sometimes there's altered potentials if you're in a highly -- you know, if there's 10

11 a freeway running right next to the stream. So you have to look 12 at the capability of that system and the potential of that 13 system.

14 Q. Okay.

A. So if you're at the end of potential, it's close topotential natural community, essentially.

Q. And do the results of these kinds of assessments -- first of all, are they widely done and widely accepted based on your experience among --

A. Yes, I -- yes. My experience is that they're widely done. The Forest Service, the BLM, and the National Resource Conservation Service all subscribe to this methodology, and it's been spread across the west; so --

Q. And is it widely cited, in your experience or knowledge?

It's widely used. I'm not sure if it's -- I honestly 1 Α. 2 don't know how many scientific papers use it. Thank you. 3 Q. And I noticed that this particular PFC assessment 4 5 technical reference is dated 2015, after the assessments that were done on the creeks in this litigation were carried out, and 6 7 I believe those were done under the first edition of this particular reference. 8 9 To your knowledge, were there any substantial differences between this particular reference manual and the 10 11 earlier one that would relate to the outcomes and the results of the PFC assessments that were done for these allotments? 12 13 Α. No. It's the same methodology. This technical reference gave more examples. It expanded upon the science 14 15 behind each indicator. It was just a more thorough explanation. Okay. And do the results of these types of 16 Q. assessments provide useful information in evaluating potential 17 effects of livestock grazing in fish habitat? 18 They do. It -- so livestock grazing, some of the most 19 Α. 20 direct effects grazing is going to have is going to be on 21 vegetation and channel morphology to channel form. And so when you're looking at two of those components here, it really helps 22 23 us clue in to where we might have some issues from grazing. 24 Q. So are you familiar with the assessment that was done 25 on the Big Fir Creek?

	15
1	A. Iam.
2	Q. Okay. And does this look like the result of that
3	assessment?
4	A. Yeah, the first page of it.
5	Q. The first page of it. Thank you.
6	A. Yeah.
7	THE COURT: And this is docket 41-8; is that right?
8	MR. ODELL: I'm sorry. Is that correct?
9	MR. RAMSEY: Correct.
10	MR. ODELL: 42.
11	THE COURT: 42-8.
12	MR. ODELL: 42-3, I believe, Your Honor.
13	THE COURT: All right. There's some writing on it.
14	MR. ODELL: Sorry. Yeah. It's hard to see.
15	THE COURT: All right. 42-3 is what we're looking at?
16	MR. ODELL: I think it's 42-3. Yes, Your Honor.
17	THE COURT: All right. Thank you.
18	MR. ODELL: Yeah.
19	BY MR. ODELL:
20	Q. So can you just briefly describe the results of this
21	PFC assessment for the Court.
22	A. Sure.
23	I don't know if you can see the last page on this or
24	not, but you'll see that it's rated at the very high end of PFC,
25	close to potential.
11	

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1	THE COURT: And this is from the 2006 evaluation;
2	right?
3	THE WITNESS: Yes, it was from 2006. Yeah. And that
4	line indicates where they felt that the system was at.
5	BY MR. ODELL:
6	Q. And is that significant, in your review, that it
7	received such a rating?
8	A. Yes. That's a pretty impressive rating. It shows
9	that the system was close to what it could possibly be.
10	Q. Is it common for a stream to receive this particular
11	rating, in your experience?
12	A. I wouldn't call it common, no.
13	Q. Can we go to attachment 6, which is at page 396, and
14	that would be docket 42-6.
15	THE COURT: Although, before we leave that
16	MR. ODELL: Yeah. Please.
17	THE COURT: We were talking, Ms. Davies, that it was
18	from 2006. Was that before or after the August 2006 fires?
19	THE WITNESS: I believe that was before the fires;
20	however
21	THE COURT: It was done in June?
22	THE WITNESS: What's that?
23	THE COURT: Because it was done in June?
24	THE WITNESS: No. This was done in August. I think
25	it was just a week or so I'm not sure a hundred percent when

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1	the fire a	actually burned. I believe it was a couple weeks	
2	before. E	But the fires did not burn through these drainages.	
3		THE COURT: Okay. Thank you.	
4	BY MR. ODE	CLL:	
5	Q.	And are you familiar with this particular PFC	
6	assessment	that was done for Little Fir Creek?	
7	Α.	Yes, I am.	
8	Q.	Okay. And would you like Mr. Ramsey to go to the	
9	final page	e of this as well so you can describe the results?	
10	Α.	Sure.	
11	Q.	Okay. That is page 403.	
12		THE COURT: Now we're looking at Docket 42-6.	
13		MR. ODELL: 42-6, Your Honor. Yes. The PFC	
14	assessment	t for Little Fir Creek.	
15	BY MR. ODE	CLL:	
16	Q.	So when was this done and what were the results on	
17	this parti	cular assessment, please.	
18	Α.	This was done in 1999, and again, it rated very high.	
19	They found	d that it had great ground cover, a lot of woody	
20	species.	Yeah. They just found it to be close to potential.	
21	Q.	Okay. Were there photographs taken at the time of	
22	these asse	essments when they were done?	
23	Α.	Yes. They took photographs for both.	
24		MR. ODELL: Okay. Mr. Ramsey, can you please pull up	I.
25	page 387.		

1	And that would be docket 42-4, Your Honor.
2	THE COURT: Thank you.
3	BY MR. ODELL:
4	Q. And can you describe what you see in this photo. I'll
5	just show you a couple of the photos that were taken at this
6	time.
7	But what do you see in this that and how does it
8	relate to the assessment rating that was given?
9	A. This is you can see in here a lot of woody
10	vegetation, which is still apparent today. You can see
11	the where the green line is sort of at the edge of that
12	gravel bar, that's where your perennial line of vegetation is
13	established, and that's, it looks like, a hundred percent
14	willows.
15	Willows have incredible rooting, kind of like rebar
16	almost. So that's really a great stabilizer. When you have a
17	lot of wood or I'm sorry. I call it woodies, but I'm
18	referring to shrubs, riparian shrubs. You have a lot of that
19	material, you just have a really stable streambank.
20	And so that's one and in here, you can see that the
21	question of woody browse at this time, you can see that there's
22	no browse. There is no indication that cows are in here chewing
23	on the willows at all.
24	MR. ODELL: Can you go to the next page, please.
25	//

1 BY MR. ODELL:

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18

Q. Okay. In this particular picture, can you just3 briefly evaluate what you see there.

A. Yeah. Sure.

5 So in here, I see, again, it's a rocky channel. So I think that's the one take-home message here, is we have a lot of 6 7 rock and we have a lot of wood, and that combination is just -- it's a really stable channel, which is characteristic of 8 9 a B-type channel, which is predominantly what's in Hardie Summer. 10 11 Ο. Can I just ask you to clarify that. When you say 12 B-type, you mean under the Rosgen stream classification system --13 Correct. The Rosgen classification. 14 Α.

Under that classification, B falls into areas that are moderately entrenched, moderately gradient channel, and this has the boulder and cobble and gravel bottom.

Q. Great.

19MR. ODELL: Can you please now turn to page 404,20Mr. Ramsey.

Now we're turning to docket 42-7, Your Honor, for photos that were taken in connection with the Little Fir Creek PFC assessment.

24	1	ΓHE	COURT:	And	when	were	the	ese	taken?
25]	ΓHE	WITNESS:	Tł	nese	would	be	in	1999

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1	associated they took them at the time of the assessment.
2	THE COURT: Okay.
3	BY MR. ODELL:
4	Q. And I know the quality of these photos is not ideal,
5	but can you just tell us based on what you can make out from
6	these photos
7	A. Yes.
8	Q what elements that would have led to a PFC
9	assessment rating of high for this particular creek.
10	A. Yeah. Unfortunately, the shade makes it hard to see
11	the pictures.
12	But you can see in the back there's a lot of willows
13	again. In the foreground you can see some willow trees on the
14	top. And the bottom is really difficult to tell in there, but
15	you can see the shade, the willows all along the channel.
16	And the next group of pictures is much better.
17	MR. ODELL: Can you move to the next page, please.
18	THE WITNESS: Here you can see, you know, again, a
19	very stable rocky bottom channel. You have wood in the form of
20	aspen right along the stream, and multiple age classes of that
21	aspen stand. You just have a vigorous system.
22	BY MR. ODELL:
23	Q. Okay. And I believe now we're looking at page 2 of
24	42-7. Thank you. For the record. Just want to make that
25	clear.

And how do these photos relate to what you've seen 1 2 more recently, say, for example, on Little Fir Creek when you 3 visited? Little Fir -- well, so this is from 1999, so these 4 Α. 5 trees are -- I can't say this specific tree, but the trees in there are bigger. You have more large wood. 6 7 And -- but again, the channel is similar. You have that same channel shape, rock bottom, and large wood. 8 That 9 aspen is now -- you have areas where that aspen has fallen into the creek which makes good fish habitat and so --10 11 And were these PFC assessments for both Big Fir and Ο. 12 Little Fir done during a time of active livestock grazing similar to what's authorized for 2019 in the Hardie Summer 13 allotment? 14 15 Yes. It was during the permitted period of use on the Α. allotment --16 17 Ο. Thank you. -- when it was --18 Α. 19 Can we now turn to some more photos that are aerial in Q. 20 nature taken over time. 21 MR. ODELL: Mr. Ramsey, it would be PI supplemental 22 Exhibit No. 14. 23 THE WITNESS: I just want to clarify. That was taken 24 during a time when the livestock were permitted across the time -- that's what you were asking? 25

BY MR. ODELL: 1 2 Yes, I was asking. Yes. Thank you very much. Q. 3 Yeah. Α. 4 Ο. Okay. Thank you. 5 Apologies, Your Honor, for the delay. Do you recognize the series of photos that 6 7 are -- well, recognize this photo and the subsequent ones? 8 MR. ODELL: Can you just quickly scroll through 1 9 through 4, Keith. 10 THE COURT: And we're on docket 64-14. 11 MR. ODELL: Correct. 12 THE COURT: Your Exhibit 31. 13 MR. ODELL: Yes, Your Honor. Thank you. BY MR. ODELL: 14 So what -- do you recognize these photos? And what do 15 Ο. they depict, Ms. Davies? 16 17 Sure. Let's go back to that first one. Α. 18 Q. Okay. That gray, black, and white one. It was from 1988. 19 Α. 20 And you just have to look a little carefully. 21 You can see -- I can make the stream out. I don't 22 know if everybody could -- that line of vegetation that looks 23 like -- in the middle of the --24 THE COURT: You're welcome to draw on the screen. 25 THE WITNESS: Oh, yeah. How can I just --

1 THE COURT: Just press. 2 THE WITNESS: Okay. So right in here -- I don't want 3 to touch too much, but right in there following that line, you can see the vegetation. And you can see gaps. You can see gaps 4 5 in the canopy in 1988. There is quite a bit of vegetation in there. 6 7 But I'm not going to draw -- I'm going to -- right here you can see, you know, where it's open, more open, one of 8 9 the more obvious areas. And then, again, in here, there's also 10 some more open areas in 1988. 11 If you go to the next photo --12 BY MR. ODELL: Can you just briefly before you -- can you -- at the 13 Q. end, now that we're done, can you just do a line where the creek 14 basically is --15 16 Α. Sure. 17 -- just to make sure we're all looking at the same Ο. 18 thing. Okay. Sure. So --19 Α. 20 Q. Right. Okay. 21 Right here. Α. 22 Just want to make sure. Right. That's the basic Q. 23 course of the stream there. 24 Okay. Thank you. 25 Yeah. Α.

1	24
1	MR. ODELL: Now to the next one, Keith.
2	BY MR. ODELL:
3	Q. And then how
4	A. Delete that?
5	THE COURT: You see the arrow in the upper right-hand
6	corner? Clear.
7	THE WITNESS: Okay. So here we have the same stream
8	in 2005. And you can see those areas that I had pointed to
9	earlier, they're filling in. They've filled in quite a bit,
10	actually. That area up here is almost continuous. That area
11	down I lost where I was at, but I think it was in here is
12	filling in. You're getting more and more cover. Those willows
13	are expanding through time.
14	BY MR. ODELL:
15	Q. And that's what we're seeing here in the green
16	vegetation along the streambank are willows, for the most part,
17	or
18	A. Yeah. Towards the upper end, upstream is this is
19	upstream, where I just touched, and this is downstream.
20	Q. Okay.
21	A. So the upper end, you have a lot of aspen in there.
22	And this whole hillside, you can see it's pretty thick. That's
23	all aspen as well. But the aspen is really over the stream and
24	interacting with the stream at the northern third.
25	Q. And does aspen have a positive effect as well on the

1 stream?

2	A. Oh, yeah, tremendous effect. The same rooting
3	capabilities for aspen, but also for fish. There's not many
4	places in the high desert where we actually get trees to fall
5	into this stream. And so you have a lot of fish habitat that's
6	being formed as those trees fall in. They act as hydrologic
7	modifiers so you get gravel sorting, you get pool development,
8	plunge pool. Yeah, it's important fish habitat.
9	So again, this is just moving through time. This is
10	2013. Those areas are just filling in more and more.
11	The base the biggest, to me, change was from 1988
12	to 2005, and then here we're just sort of filling in as we go.
13	Q. What
14	A. This was 2013, so grazing these allotments were
15	still being permitted for grazing use.
16	Q. And that's at page 3 of docket 63-14. Okay.
17	THE COURT: 64-14.
18	MR. ODELL: 64-14. Thank you, Your Honor.
19	Can you go to the last page really quickly.
20	BY MR. ODELL:
21	Q. Anything you want to note on this? This was just two
22	years later but
23	A. Well, it's two years later, but it's after grazing has
24	ceased. And so I just again, just marching through time,
25	things are I personally didn't see much difference between

I	26
1	2013 and 2016, but I'm sure they are still getting bigger,
2	expanding as they go.
3	Q. Right. But not any real difference, you could tell,
4	in the trajectory from the time grazing ceased through
5	2000 and you said this is '15 or '16?
6	A. This is 2016. That was the last we didn't this
7	is from Google Earth and that's the last year that they had
8	available.
9	Q. That's last year. Okay. Thank you.
10	So just generally in speaking
11	MR. ODELL: Can you go back to the first page of this
12	exhibit real quick.
13	BY MR. ODELL:
14	Q. What would you describe as the significance of the
15	fact that the photos show that it's filled in as you pointed out
16	over time, especially with respect to riparian conditions and
10	the health of the stream and fish habitat?
18	
	A. Sure.
19	So I just I pointed that my arrow was in the wrong
20	spot. This is the one I really wanted to point to that had
21	filled in. You can see it really great in the next photos
22	but
23	So what this is telling me is that during the time
24	that grazing was authorized, or the years that grazing was
25	authorized, woody plants were expanding. Our management allowed

<pre>1 for that to happen. So that's about all I can say. Our grazi 2 management was allowing for an improvement in riparian 3 condition. 4 Q. Would that have been likely to occur if the willows 5 had been irreparably damaged from massive amounts of degradati 6 and grazing throughout that period? 7 A. No. My experience is that if you're doing that much 8 damage to riparian or to willows, your area shrinks. It 9 doesn't expand. 10 Q. I think we also have some aerial photos at</pre>	on
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8 damage to riparian or to willows, your area shrinks. It 9 doesn't expand.	
9 doesn't expand.	
10 Q. I think we also have some aerial photos at	
11 Exhibit No. 9, PI Supplemental Exhibit No. 9, please.	
12 Okay. This is Little Fir Creek. Can you describe	
13 what the series of photos here show.	
A. Yeah. Let me just there we go clear this.	
15 Okay. So in Little Fir Creek, there is a cabin just	
16 downstream. Again, this is upstream and this is downstream an	Ł
17 there's a cabin just off to the left. This area is I'm	
18 sorry. I have that backwards. This is upstream and this is	
19 downstream. So left is upstream and the right is downstream.	
20 Q. Okay.	
21 A. The cabin is off to the left.	
22 This area is an open area. I believe there's a road	
23 that historic road that would come down to that cabin throu	уh
24 this aspen. Again, I'm not really sure why that's an open are	Э,
25 but you can tell there's very little cover on it in 1988.	

I	28
1	And it's approximately I measured it with Google
2	Earth. Just my estimation, visually, is approximately
3	1200 or 1,249 feet at that time, and that line that blue
4	line is where I measured.
5	Q. And that is signified in the textual box at the top of
6	the page; is that correct?
7	A. Yes.
8	Q. And then did you do a similar estimate with respect to
9	the following pages?
10	MR. ODELL: And, Mr. Ramsey, can you scroll through
11	those. Thank you.
12	THE WITNESS: Yes, I did.
13	So as we move through time, in 2001, again, I think
14	that's the in this photo series, that's the biggest leap we
15	have. It goes down to about 429 feet. You can see the blue
16	line where I was drawing, the open areas. Sorry. My blue dot
17	is in the way. But it's approximately 429 feet by 2001.
18	BY MR. ODELL:
19	Q. And the last photo was taken when?
20	A. That was 2001.
21	Q. But the one before that. I'm sorry.
22	A. 1988.
23	Q. '88. So in the 13 years.
24	A. Yeah.
25	Q. Okay. And then can you continue to explain what these

other ones show as we go through the lapse of time. 1 2 It's just continuing. So this is in 2005. It's just Α. moving -- you're still continuing to see expansion of that 3 woody. It's not nearly as great as the first picture was, but, 4 5 again, these pictures aren't as long either, the time frame. And there was active grazing going on at this time? 6 Q. 7 Yes, at -- yeah. Α. And can you go to the last one, page 6. 8 Q. 9 Okay. And what year was this taken? This is 2016. So you can see it's down to 374 feet. 10 Α. 11 And I think it was pretty similar in 2013, which is the last -- the photo we just kind of jumped through. But it was 12 close to about the same. 13 So I think we're expanding through time, we're 14 15 becoming either -- it's either expanding -- depending on what year you're looking at, it's either stable or expanding. 16 17 And no real meaningful difference that you could tell Ο. during the years that grazing was occurring on that allotment 18 and since grazing has ceased; is that correct? 19 20 Α. I could not see, no. 21 Q. Okay. Thank you. 22 Do you wish to go to the other aerial photos on Little 23 Fir? 24 Α. Sure. We'll just look at it really quick so you can 25 see the overview.

I	30
1	This is a pretty we're looking at it pretty
2	closely, but it's a very small representation of the entire
3	stream.
4	Q. Okay. So when is this shot?
5	A. This is in 2013. And for the most part,
6	here's this is the area we were just looking at, that open
7	area there.
8	But for the rest of it, from the private land to the
9	other private land boundary, you can see again I'll just draw
10	right underneath it so I don't cover the stream. But, again,
11	here is our channel.
12	Q. And for the record, this is docket 64-15.
13	A. And you can see that the willow cover is pretty much
14	continuous through. There are a few open areas, but for the
15	most part, dominated it's definitely dominated by willows
16	with a few open spots.
17	Q. And the next page?
18	A. And, again, I said willows, but there's aspen in there
19	as well.
20	Same thing. This is 2016 so and again, I didn't
21	see a significant difference between 2013 and 2016.
22	Q. Okay. Can you go to docket 42 at page 38.
23	Are you also familiar with population data that Oregon
24	Department of Fish & Wildlife has collected with respect to the
25	Blitzen population of redband trout in this area?

I		TC
1	Α.	Yes. I'm very familiar with this document.
2	Q.	And we are now on at docket No. 42-1, page 27.
3		And is there anything in there that you wanted to
4	point out	with respect to the population at issue?
5	Α.	Sure.
6		Well, here you can see that the ODF&W rated this as
7	very low,	either low or very low for any risks to this species.
8		Later on, this document breaks out well,
9	this tl	he Blitzen let me just back up.
10		The Blitzen SMU, species management unit, is what the
11	fish with	in the Hardie Summer, Mud Creek, all those, they fall
12	in that po	opulation unit, and that's what the level that
13	they're me	easuring that at. ODF&W measured these, collected the
14	data from	2007 to 2010 in the
15	Q.	May I just interject?
16		Is that a time during which active grazing was going
17	on in the	Hardie Summer and the Hammond allotments?
18	Α.	It was.
19	Q.	Okay. Thank you.
20	Α.	So they measured at that time and they found that the
21	Blitzen is	s a very robust, very robust population. In 2008, I
22	believe i	t was 2008, they found that the abundance criteria was
23	exceeded }	by two orders of magnitude, which is considerable. I
24	believe la	ater in this document it calls the Blitzen the crown
25	jewel of (Oregon redband trout. It's a very it's the best,

it's the best in our area. 1 2 And that Blitzen assessment of the population is in Q. 3 the final row, on the bottom row, I should say, of table 2-11 on that page? 4 5 The -- what was? I'm sorry. Α. The bottom row. I just want to make sure I'm looking 6 Ο. 7 at the right spot where it says low and very low. 8 Oh, yes. Yeah. Yeah. Α. 9 Okay. Now we're at docket 42-1. Q. Okay. Do you recognize this? 10 11 Well, this is -- I think maybe we're wanting to look Α. at page 175. Or this is for -- this is not in the Blitzen. 12 174? 13 Q. Can you just describe what you understand is on those 14 15 pages while we're moving toward them? You just passed it. 16 Α. 17 Okay. Great. Ο. 18 Again, it's -- it lists the -- it talks about Yeah. Α. the threats to the Blitzen population, and it does list 19 20 livestock grazing as a threat. And it's important to note that 21 livestock grazing, while it can be a threat, certainly, they go 22 in to specify where those threats are and, really, in the system 23 where the real concerns are. 24 The lower Blitzen in the Malheur refuge has a lot of 25 canals. Water has been manipulated quite a bit in the refuge.

And so that is one of the concerns down there. And they talk 1 2 about historic grazing practices and that these systems are still recovering from historic grazing practices, and that where 3 the concerns are, I believe, for any current grazing practices 4 were not where BLM's authorizing grazing use. 5 Can you go the next page. 6 Ο. 7 Does it indicate here where the particular areas of concern with are? In that last sentence under 2e, land 8 9 management. Oh, yes. So it says, "Current grazing practices on 10 Α. 11 the refuge in the Steens Mountain are much improved though riparian conditions on some areas are" --12 13 THE COURT REPORTER: Slow down. 14 THE WITNESS: Sorry. 15 -- "slow to recover. Riparian condition is identified as an issue of concern in Lower Bridge Creek, Blitzen between 16 Bridge Creek and Canal and Krumbo Creek, Lower Krumbo Creek, the 17 Diamond Drain, lower Kiger Creek, and Cucamonga Creek." 18 BY MR. ODELL: 19 20 Ο. And are any of those within the areas where BLM has authorized grazing on the Hammond improvement allotments? 21 22 Α. No. 23 And that's docket 42-1 at page 174. Q. 24 And then, finally, are you familiar with any water 25 temperature data that has been collected, in particular, whether

1 or not the Department of Environmental Quality has listed 2 streams under section 303 of the Clean Water Act for concerns 3 with water temperature in this area?

A. Yes.

4

5 In the Hardie Summer allotment specifically, the only 6 303(d) listed stream is Little Bridge Creek, and they listed 7 that from the mouth. When they listed it, it was listed from 8 the mouth to the headwaters. The indication from the 303(d) 9 list was that the temperature data where that listing came from 10 was taken on the refuge, but that all other temperature above 11 and below that point were actually meeting the standard.

Q. And did BLM do any active monitoring in that particular area itself in the area where it was engaged in active management?

A. Yes. So BLM went and we measured temperature starting at the downstream end of our management, so between the refuge and the BLM boundary, and that was meeting standards. I believe that was from 2002 to 2005, that first effort was at that point, and it was meeting standards at that time.

They went back out and did it again in 2017 and 2018, in the same spot, but they also added it -- oh, here we go. So this is that spot, and the second time was up here.

That's closer to the upper extent of perennial water, which is important. To measure temperature, you want to do it in perennial sections. And when we measured it at that time, it

was meeting the standard as well. 1 2 And that is identified as, for the record, 64-11. Q. Thank you. 3 And were any of the fish-bearing streams within the 4 5 Hardie Summer allotment where grazing is authorized listed as part of a section 303(d) stream where water temperature was the 6 7 issue? 8 Α. No. 9 No. So on the basis --Q. Well --10 Α. 11 And then I wanted to ask you quickly about --Ο. 12 THE COURT: Did you want to clarify anything? THE WITNESS: Yes. Fish Creek is also listed. So let 13 me clarify that's un-BLM-managed land. So Fish Creek was listed 14 for -- as 303(d) listed, but Fish Creek is not run on 15 BLM-managed land. 16 BY MR. ODELL: 17 18 I'm not -- okay. I'm not sure I understand what Ο. you're saying. 19 Α. It's --20 21 Fish Creek is listed. Is that involved in the areas Ο. 22 where grazing is authorized? 23 Yes. However, that area is entirely on -- or Α. 24 not -- on private land. While it's within the allotment, it 25 does not run on BLM land whatsoever.

I		36
1	Q. 0	kay.
2	A. W	e don't collect data on private land.
3	Q. O	kay. So that's private land?
4	A. Y	es.
5	Q. O	kay. Thank you.
6	А	nd outside the management authority of the BLM. Is
7	that how th	at works?
8	A. I	t's within the allotment. We don't have any I
9	don't know	exactly how that works. We don't collect data on
10	private lan	d; so
11	Q. I	understand.
12	А. У	eah.
13	Q. O	kay. Thank you.
14	S	orry if I was asking you to go outside your area of
15	expertise t	here.
16	А. Т	hat's okay.
17	Q. A	nd then I believe there's been an allegation about
18	the potenti	al trampling of redband trout redds by livestock in
19	this litiga	tion by the plaintiffs.
20	А	nd without commenting on the potential likelihood of
21	that just i	n general, do you have an opinion and can you
22	bring up Ex	hibit No. 4 do you have an opinion as to whether
23	or not it -	- to whatever extent it might be likely to occur, in
24	general, wh	y you're why you have an opinion as to the
25	likelihood	of it not occurring in this particular year?

A. Yes. So redband trout spawning begins in the spring.
They're going to be moving -- starting to spawn in relation to
water temperature, rising water temperatures. And so they'll be
spawning and then the eggs will stay in the gravel for about
four to seven weeks. They'll be finished with spawning, and the
eggs will have emerged -- the eggs -- the fish will have emerged
from the gravel before July 15th.

8 I talked with David Banks, who is the fish biologist 9 for the Oregon Department of Fish & Wildlife in this area just 10 to confirm that my understanding of that is correct, and he 11 said, yes, they should be very likely to be complete by --12 THE COURT: And how long do the newly-hatched

13 juveniles remain in that area?

THE WITNESS: They would stay there to grow probably through the -- to the fall. There's really very little information on the movement of fish in this region. So whether or not they all move down -- but they would be in there through the season.

19 BY MR. ODELL:

Q. And just to clarify for the record, we are looking at document No. 64-4 in the record. And what is that? Can you just briefly describe what that document is we're looking at?

A. Right now?

Q. Yes.

25

23

24

A. This is the conversation record that I documented

1 between myself and David Banks, ODF&W.

2

24

25

Q. That you just described. Okay.

3 So on the basis of -- well, and one other question I 4 did want to ask you is you also said earlier, I believe, when 5 asked if you had been on the ground that you had visited Big Fir 6 Creek and Little Fir Creek recently. How many times did you go 7 to those particular locations in the last several weeks?

A. I've been to Big -- or Little Fir Creek one time, and
9 Big Fir Creek twice. Three times. Sorry. Three times.
10 Q. And does anything that you observed on those visits

11 have -- has that affected your evaluation of potential impacts 12 from grazing during the 2019 season on these allotments?

A. Yeah. It was really great to be able to see it so I could compare that to what I was seeing in the photos from 2006 and 1999 and compare that, and also ground truth the aerial photos that I was looking at.

And so, yeah, being able to go out on the ground and ground truth all of that and to see that these impacts, that the photographs and the PFC assessments were inline with what I was seeing today, that those -- yeah. I would agree.

Q. And are the photos that are taken at similar locations
over time particularly instructive in trying to determine trend?
A. Yes, they would be.

Q. And how so? Why would you say?

A. Because you can see change over time better.

Q. And is that a more objective evaluation based on seeing photos over time as opposed to, say, a more qualitative evaluation?

A. For sure. You can actually -- if I had time, you
could actually measure that very, very quantitatively with
digital methods. But, yes. You have proof, quantifiable proof
that things are changing versus looking up and thinking you
might be seeing something or trying to interpret what you're
seeing.

Right. So on the basis of these various data points 10 Ο. 11 and evaluations and assessments and photographs that we've just discussed during your testimony, do you have an opinion, I 12 13 believe you said, on the potential likelihood of an adverse effect on the riparian habitat on the redband trout habitat 14 15 within the Hardie Summer allotment? And so I just wanted you to confirm, in conclusion, what that opinion is, and just briefly 16 describe how the various factors that you cited influence that 17 opinion. 18

A. Sure.

So first and foremost, the population data in -- well, let me tell my -- my opinion is that I don't believe that there's going to be -- it's very unlikely to have any adverse impact on the fish population, redband trout populations, in this area.

25

19

The fact that the populations are so robust even

1 though riparian areas were being grazed is indicative that we're 2 not going to have that kind of effect on redband trout 3 populations.

4 The fact that PFC assessments and those photos show 5 robust vigorous vegetation, did not see excessive browse, did not see really much of any browse on any woodies that I could 6 7 see -- my reconnaissance in the area, I didn't notice livestock trailing, which is what you would see if livestock were really 8 9 congregating down in that bottom. You would see livestock 10 trails, and I did not see trails. What I saw were crossing 11 where livestock might cross a stream, but not following up and down the creek bed. 12

Q. And is that -- just to be clear, what's the distinction you're drawing between trailing is moving up and down the stream as opposed to a crossing where it's a fairly narrow place where they cross over the stream?

A. Correct. Yes.

17

So I didn't see much indication of that on the ground. The aerial photos through time show that we've had -- we have -- today we have a lot of woodies in that system, we had it years ago, and we've had it -- you know, it's been increasing over time. So those were the primary reasons or basis for my opinion.

24 MR. ODELL: Okay. Thank you, Your Honor. 25 I have no further questions at this time.

I	41
1	THE COURT: Cross-examination.
2	MS. BROOKS: Thank you.
3	
4	CROSS-EXAMINATION
5	BY MS. BROOKS:
6	Q. Okay. I'm going to try to use the ELMO for this.
7	Okay. So thank you for coming up here, Ms. Davies, to
8	testify.
9	I see that you hold a BA in marine science. Have you
10	completed any advanced degrees?
11	A. No. My interest has always lied into applied
12	management and so I've really dedicated my career to doing that
13	on the ground.
14	Q. And have you published any peer-reviewed scholarly
15	articles about fish biology?
16	A. No, I haven't.
17	I just want to correct one thing. I don't have a BA.
18	I have a BS.
19	Q. Oh. BS. Sorry about that.
20	And how about peer-reviewed scholarly articles on
21	redband trout?
22	A. No. Again, my experience is all about applied
23	management in Burns.
24	Q. And how about scholarly articles about sagebrush
25	ecology?

		42
1	Α.	No, I have not.
2	Q.	Okay. Thank you.
3		And so you worked on the Burns district as a fish
4	biologist	for about 14 years; is that right?
5	Α.	About 15, if you count
6	Q.	15 years.
7		And would you say you're pretty familiar with the
8	streams or	n the Hardie Summer and Mud Creek allotments?
9	Α.	I'm familiar in the as I described, I visited them
10	several t	imes and reviewed all the data we had on them.
11	Q.	And would you say that you're pretty familiar with the
12	PFC assess	sments that have been done on the allotments?
13	Α.	Again, I've reviewed them. Yes.
14	Q.	Were you involved in preparing any of the PFC
15	assessment	ts that have been done on those allotments?
16	Α.	No, I was not.
17	Q.	So you haven't prepared any formal PFC assessments for
18	the Hardie	e Summer and Mud Creek allotments; correct?
19	Α.	Correct.
20		Part of my job, though, has always been to look past
21	or look at	t the past assessments that have been done, historic
22	assessment	ts, and use those. So while I haven't specifically
23	been part	of the team for these, I have a lot of experience
24	reviewing	assessments that other biologists have done.
25	Q.	And as for the rangeland health assessments, would you

	43
1	say that you're pretty familiar with the rangeland health
2	assessments that have been done on the allotments?
3	A. I have reviewed them. Not yeah. I've reviewed
4	them.
5	Q. And were you involved in preparing the 2018 Hardie
6	Summer rangeland health assessment or the 2018 Mud Creek
7	rangeland health assessment?
8	A. No, I was not.
9	Q. Okay. So I just want to return really quickly to some
10	of the stuff you started with in your direct examination about
11	your visit to Dry Creek or the and the Grandad reservoir.
12	When did you do this detailed this visit and
13	detailed evaluation of the Grandad reservoir site?
14	A. Below the reservoir? Is that what you're specific
15	Q. Uh-huh.
16	A. That was actually yesterday.
17	Q. Okay. And did you document the conditions that you
18	observed in conjunction with that trip?
19	A. I just we just walked the stream and looked at it.
20	Q. Okay. And have you done a site visit to that area
21	before?
22	A. The no, not the extent that I did yesterday.
23	Q. Okay. And in your direct testimony you testified that
24	this creek I believe it's Frazier Creek that Dr. Kauffman
25	referred to as Dry Creek or Lambing Creek, sorry. Lambing
•	

	44
1	Creek.
2	A. That's okay.
3	Q that Dr. Kauffman testified or referred to as Dry
4	Creek. You said that Lambing Creek was not fish habitat;
5	correct?
6	A. Correct.
7	Q. So I would just like to present this map that
8	Mr. Odell previously pulled up, and I'll zoom in a little.
9	Okay. So I don't know if you can see this right here,
10	but where there's that thick blue line in the key up here by the
11	top, right here, could you just read what that says for me.
12	A. Sure. That says redband trout presence verified.
13	Q. And I just would like there's this little dot right
14	down here. And what does that signify to you based on that key?
15	A. Sure. Well, that's right on the top of the Grandad
16	reservoir, and so that's where it's stocked with rainbow trout.
17	The map for I don't know why it's calling it redband trout.
18	It's stocked hatchery fish in that Grandad reservoir.
19	Q. Doesn't it say, though, by the map key that that is
20	where redband trout presence are verified?
21	A. It does. But, again, it's if you put up the aerial
22	photo or anything else, you'll see that that's the reservoir.
23	It's a mapping error.
24	Q. Okay. And the reservoir isn't actually present on
25	this map, is it, then?

I	45
1	A. No. It's just it's right where that blue dot is.
2	Q. Okay. Well, it does seem that this map indicates that
3	there is redband trout presence in that creek without that error
4	being identified, and you guys or the defense did submit this
5	into evidence?
6	A. Sure. And then in the draft plan for the ODF&W fish
7	conservation, you can it shows where all the presence is and
8	it does not indicate there is any redband trout here.
9	Q. Okay. All right. So moving on to talking a little
10	bit more about redband trout presence in the Hardie Summer
11	allotment.
12	Isn't it true that redband trout presence has been
13	verified in Little Fir Creek, Big Fir Creek, Lake Creek, and
14	Fish Creek on the Hardie Summer allotment?
15	A. Correct.
16	Q. And isn't Big Bridge Creek, as it flows through the
17	Hardie Summer allotment, also suspected to contain redband
18	trout?
19	A. The actual classification is called suspected but not
20	verified, which means they haven't seen fish there. But, yes,
21	that's what it is.
22	Q. And there is there has been redband trout presence
23	verified downstream of Big Bridge Creek on the Hardie Summer
24	allotment; right?
25	A. In the Hardie Summer allotment or downstream?

Q. Downstream.
A. Yeah. It's I believe it's way down in not in
Big Bridge Creek but just in Bridge Creek.
Q. Okay. And I think you mentioned that redband trout
that use these streams are part of the Blitzen population of
redband trout; right?
A. Correct.
Q. And isn't that population supposed to serve as a core
population that provides a source of colonizers into other
population areas?
A. Well, yes. You have to put it into context.
This is a closed basin, so it's only going to be able
to go as far as the water flows. So yes.
Q. So that makes this population, that Blitzen
population, especially important to the persistence of redband
trout, doesn't it?
A. It's definitely an area that is important for the
persistence of redband trout. It's one of the best populations
we it's a stronghold, so we definitely want to make sure that
we're managing accordingly.
Q. And so these streams of the headwaters, these
headwater streams on the Hardie Summer allotment, these
are these redband trout streams, are livestock excluded from
all portions of these streams?
A. No.

	47
1	Q. And so you'd say that livestock could access these
2	streams, wouldn't you?
3	A. They could, yes.
4	Q. And you also talked about the Oregon Department of
5	Fish & Wildlife's assessment of the redband populations and
6	characterization of these headwaters habitats as pristine in
7	your declaration.
8	But wasn't that draft plan completed on April 13th,
9	2018, after the allotments had been rested for four years?
10	A. Yeah. So that plan was you know, I'd have to look
11	back at my notes of when we started that plan. It was it
12	came out, but the data I know that the populations were from is
13	from 2007 to 2010. And I want to say it was 2012. I can't say
14	for certain when the date the dates were when the discussions
15	were occurring on the habitat for that, but it was before 2018
16	anyway.
17	Q. Right. But so it may have relied on some data at
18	least from the time when the allotments were being rested;
19	right?
20	A. From my recollection, these were we were looking at
21	all of these systems back in 2012. A lot of that
22	population if you look at that report, it references WNTI
23	2012 quite a bit, and a lot of that assessment came from that
24	report in 2012.
25	Q. Okay. And didn't you say that the report also

identified grazing as a threat to redband trout persistence? 1 2 Sure. That report is for a basin. Actually, it's Α. 3 for -- it's for the whole Malheur Lakes basin and it includes 4 the Blitzen. So, yes, it did list grazing as a potential 5 threat. 6 And you also said that the -- these populations and Ο. 7 the riparian habitat are still recovering from historic grazing in your direct testimony, didn't you? 8 9 Yeah. Yeah. They're still recovering from historic Α. 10 grazing. Okay. So let's turn to talking about PFC a little 11 Ο. 12 bit. So here's the PFC guide. And this is the same one 13 that Mr. Odell showed, it's just in black and white. I'm just 14 15 going to turn to page 2. Would you read this highlighted language for me if I 16 can get it to show up on the --17 THE COURT: Might want to zoom out a little bit, zoom 18 back a little bit. 19 BY MS. BROOKS: 20 21 Ο. Okay. 22 The minimum acceptable management goal for a riparian Α. 23 area is at least PFC because any rating below PFC indicates a condition that is not sustainable. 24 25 Q. So PFC is actually a minimum goal; correct?

A. Definitely, yeah. That's our goal, our minimum goal.
Q. And but it's a minimum, not, like, the pinnacle of
achieving riparian standards?
A. It is what we've let's see. It's what the BLM has
ascribed to as our minimum. Of course we want to be able to get
as good a condition as we can on any stream.
Q. And have Little Fir Creek, Big Fir Creek, Lake Creek,
Big Bridge Creek, and Fish Creek, in other words, the or Lake
Creek and, yeah, Fish Creek, the redband-trout-bearing streams
on the allotments, have they all been assessed for PFC?
A. No. The only streams that have been assessed is Big
Fir, Little Fir, Little Bridge Creek.
Q. And were all of these streams assessed for PFC in
1999?
A. No. Two of them were in 1999 and one was in 2006.
Q. And which two streams were those in 1999?
A. Little Fir and Little Bridge.
Q. Okay. But Little Bridge isn't a redband-trout-bearing
stream; right?
A. No. But from what I understand out of the two, it has
more water than Big Bridge.
Q. I see. And didn't seven years elapse between 1999 and
the next PFC assessments that occurred in 2006?
A. Yes.
Q. And those PFC assessments, again, just remind us which

streams were assessed in 2006 for PFC. 1 2 Big Fir. Α. Only Big Fir. Okay. 3 Q. And were there PFC assessments completed in 2018, like 4 a full PFC assessment? 5 Α. No, there was not. 6 7 So the last PFC assessment that we have for these Ο. streams is 2006? 8 9 Α. Correct. And not all of them have been assessed? 10 Ο. 11 Correct. Big Bridge -- well, let me -- so we're not Α. 12 going to go on to private land and assess riparian condition. That's not really an acceptable thing to do unless we're 13 invited. 14 And so, no, the private lands -- the Lake Creek 15 had -- we have 400 feet of that stream out of -- I can't 16 remember the miles -- I want to say 4.3 miles, so that is also 17 very difficult to assess and manage for. 18 Big Bridge Creek is an intermittent stream, and, 19 20 again, it's very difficult to imagine -- I'm sorry. It's -- it 21 just -- we haven't done it -- a PFC assessment there. Little 22 Bridge, we have. 23 Okay. And so those 2006 PFC assessments, you 0. 24 responded to the judge's question by saying that those 25 assessments occurred before the Grandad fire, or, well, the one

1	assessment on Big Fir Creek, and you stated that the fire didn't
2	burn through the drainage.
3	And I'm just going to ask my co-counsel to pull up a
4	map for you because I didn't print this one out.
5	And this is the vegetation mortality map, post-fire
6	vegetation mortality map, following the and it's at
7	docket 63-11, and it is showing the vegetation mortality
8	following the 2006 fires.
9	MS. BROOKS: And Mr. Becker, if you could just zoom
10	in. Can you zoom in on this, to the Hardie Summer allotment.
11	There we go. Scroll down.
12	BY MS. BROOKS:
13	Q. Okay. So and you can so you can see the creeks
14	along kind of in this area. You know, you can see kind of where
15	the drainages are.
16	And doesn't this map appear to show some vegetation
17	mortality after the 2006 fires
18	A. Could you
19	Q on the Hardie Summer allotment?
20	THE COURT: Can you clear the marking, please.
21	MS. BROOKS: I think so. Oh, yeah.
22	THE WITNESS: It does look like that. I'm not sure
23	why. Looking at the aerial photos you don't see any indication
24	of fire in there.
25	//

1	BY MS. BROOKS:
2	Q. And could you tell us which creeks you can see that
3	vegetation mortality around? Can you identify which creeks
4	those are?
5	A. Is the vegetation mortality the pink? Is that what
6	I'm looking at?
7	Q. That's high mortality. So there's also the yellow
8	is moderate to high and the blue is moderate to low.
9	A. So what was your question? Do I see
10	Q. Do you see mortality which creeks do you see the
11	pink and the yellow and blue around?
12	A. Well, you see on this map along Little Fir and Big
13	Fir, but I did not see any sign of fire out there when I was out
14	there.
15	Q. Thank you.
16	And you said you were pretty familiar with the 2007
17	rangeland health assessment; right?
18	A. The 2007? Or which
19	Q. The, yeah, 2007 rangeland health assessment for Hardie
20	Summer allotment; correct?
21	A. I reviewed it.
22	Q. Okay. And didn't that assessment state that riparian
23	conditions needed more monitoring?
24	A. Probably. I think so. Yes.
25	Q. And okay. And wasn't the last the assessment

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1	that was so did more monitoring occur between 2006 and 2018?
2	A. No, it did not.
3	Q. And in particular, isn't it true that the 2018
4	informal monitoring that occurred occurred after the allotments
5	had been rested after for four to five years?
6	A. Yes.
7	Q. Okay. And going back to the 2007 PFC or
8	RHA sorry didn't the 2007 RHA also say recommend
9	instituting photo points to be read every three to five years so
10	that riparian trends could be monitored and inferred?
11	A. It could say that. I reviewed it, but I don't I
12	didn't memorize it. I honestly don't recall that. But if you
13	say it's in there, I believe you.
14	Q. Let me try and pull this up for you.
15	So there we go.
16	Okay. So this is the it's the 2007 rangeland
17	health assessment for Hardie Summer, and it is in the record
18	at oh, boy, hard to read that document number up there, but I
19	think it's 29-2, if I had to guess. But it's it's the second
20	round of declarations, second exhibit at page 21.
21	And could you just read that monitoring needs and
22	schedule portion that's highlighted there?
23	A. Sure.
24	"Establish more riparian photo points on the key
25	streams in the allotment and retake photos every three to

five years to assess change." 1 2 And could you also actually read that second point. Q. "Ensure that utilization studies are completed yearly 3 Α. 4 on riparian vegetation." 5 And did either of those things happen between 2007 and Q. 2018? 6 7 No, they did not. Α. And isn't it true that only in 2018 were riparian 8 Q. 9 photo points established? 10 Α. Yes. 11 And so isn't it true that without that kind of Ο. long-term photographic monitoring, it would be very hard to 12 infer a trend, as far as riparian conditions? 13 No, I don't think so. Of course more monitoring is 14 Α. 15 better, and if you have more photos and more information, it's much easier to infer trend. I will not deny that. 16 17 Unfortunately, we just usually don't have that luxury. We're limited staff and a lot of streams, so we have to use the 18 data that we have. 19 20 So looking back over time through aerial photographs 21 is one tool that we have to utilize to help look at trend on a 22 larger scale. Can't look at trend -- you can't see everything 23 in those photos, but you can get a general idea oftentimes. 24 Q. So the trend -- understanding trend, in your mind, is 25 sort of a broad scale sort of inference?

A. No, not at all. I think that is just one of -- if you don't have detailed quantitative close-up data that you can look at trend, ideally that's what you're going to have, but you're going to have to make do with what you have, you can come to some conclusions with broader scale data. Q. And do you think that those conclusions are as reliable as the conclusions would be if you'd collected the

8 riparian monitoring that the 2007 RHA called for?

9 A. Well, it depends on the question that you're asking 10 and what you want to monitor. If you're looking for riparian 11 cover from willows, that is a very good monitoring method. It 12 would be better -- I'm not going to deny it would be better to 13 have that information that the RHA pointed out.

14

Q. Thank you.

And I also -- so I've deviated here from the PFC 15 assessments. But considering whether even these few 16 assessments, the three assessments conducted in 1999 and then 17 one in 2006, whether they can really serve as a surrogate for 18 quantitative and comprehensive monitoring, doesn't attachment 2 19 20 to your declaration, the PFC manual, specifically provide that 21 the PFC assessment is not intended as a monitoring tool because 22 it lacks the sensitivity to detect incremental changes in 23 riparian vegetation?

A. Yes, and that's really interesting that you bring thatup.

The PFC does not, but the paper that both Dr. McCullough and Dr. Kauffman attached to their -- or I think Dr. Kauffman attached it to his declaration points out a really great method to assess fish habitat, and that's shade. They actually recommend looking at stream shade, canopy, as an assessment for fish habitat.

So you can look at the aerial photos, look at all the data up to that point and see that shade is pretty much all covered on that stream and so therefore it's a good assessment still of fish habitat.

11 Q. Doesn't the PFC assessment manual, though, also state 12 that typically fish and wildlife habitat assessments need to be 13 done separately from the PFC monitoring?

14 A. Yes. And you can do it separately, you can do it at 15 the same time. The information in the PFC assessment can help 16 you inform those decisions. So it can help you inform that 17 determination.

And so looking -- if you want to look at the PFC assessments, you can see that stream cover from willows is well-documented in that system. And so if we use stream shade as a surrogate measure for stream habitat quality for fish, which your own experts pointed out as a good -- as a paper to look at, I think it's a good indicator that fish habitat is good in that system in those allotments.

25

Q. But does the PFC assessment actually assess fish

1 habitat?

A. The PFC assessments assess the function of the stream,
the physical function of the stream, and if you have those
functions in place, if you're at PFC, you're going to allow for
the attributes and processes to occur that's going to create
good fish habitat.

7 It does specify that -- if you want biological data 8 for your fish, no, it's not going to tell you that. It's not 9 going to tell you the depth of pools. It's not going to tell 10 you how many -- if there's good spawning gravel, et cetera. But 11 it's a good assessment to help us, who are managing grazing, to 12 know the impacts of grazing on fish.

Q. And so let's see. Okay. I'd like to pull up this PFC assessment for Big Fir Creek which Mr. Odell previously showed. And just flipping through this a little bit, where does this talk about redband trout?

A. It doesn't specifically talk about redband trout. But
if you want me to point out the parts that redband trout habitat
would be effective, I certainly can.

20

Q. No, that will be okay. Thank you.

And in addition, none of those PFC assessments considered the condition of intermittent or headwater streams like the ones that Dr. Kauffman photographed last week, did they?

25

A. Well, Little Bridge Creek, we talked about the

assessment there. It is an intermittent stream. So, yes, we 1 2 have looked at intermittent streams in the Hardie Summer. Okay. But only that one; correct? 3 Q. The only one we have formal monitoring on. Α. 4 5 Okay. So isn't it true, then, that BLM has collected Q. no quantitative data regarding redband trout or redband trout 6 7 habitat condition on the Hardie Summer allotment? Correct. 8 Α. 9 Okay. And also you said that you're -- you've Q. reviewed the rangeland health assessments. Is there 10 11 any -- where is the discussion of redband trout in those 12 rangeland health assessments? 13 I believe there was not a specific discussion on Α. redband trout, but, again, it talks about the habitat, PFC 14 15 assessments, water quality. 16 But no discussion of population status or trends or Q. anything like that? 17 18 It did not include that, no. Α. 19 Okay. Let's see. And has BLM conducted temperature Q. 20 monitoring on the headwater streams in the Hardie Summer allotment? 21 22 Α. No. No, we haven't. 23 And so does BLM actually know whether these streams Ο. 24 are temperature limited? 25 Well, again, we're looking at surrogate values. Α.

Again, vegetation is going to be one of the most direct effects 1 2 you're going to see from livestock grazing. And so looking at the assessment that we have on riparian vegetation, we're using 3 that to make a determination or assumption that grazing is not 4 going to be affecting temperatures. 5 But it's only an assessment; right? Or an assumption; 6 Ο. 7 right? 8 Well, there's been -- there's been other papers. Α. Ι 9 believe even one of the -- I'm trying to remember if it's Exhibit 3 from Kauffman that talks about -- or maybe it was the 10 Cade and Zoellick paper that talks about how riparian vegetation 11 is a good surrogate measure for temperature. 12 So looking again at the PFC assessment manual, and 13 Q. we're going to look here at page 10 -- sorry. I think I have 14 15 the page number from the file version. Oh, here it is. Could you just read this highlighted portion here. 16 17 Sure. Α. 18 "Fish or wildlife habitat and water quality assessments are examples of additional resource assessments that 19 20 may be needed to characterize overall riparian condition in 21 preparation for subsequent activities." 22 Q. And attaining -- this also provides elsewhere, I 23 believe, that attaining PFC does not -- does not mean that 24 chemical or biological processes are unaffected. And doesn't it 25 also state that sediment, thermal, or nutrient impairments could

be transmitted downstream? 1 2 Could you -- does it mean what? What was your Α. 3 question? Sorry about that. 4 Ο. 5 So attaining PFC doesn't actually -- doesn't mean that biological processes are unaffected, correct, by management? 6 7 No, it wouldn't. It wouldn't necessarily mean that. Α. Okay. And if there are effects to those qualities, to 8 Q. 9 biological or chemical qualities upstream that haven't been documented through the PFC, couldn't those things be transmitted 10 11 downstream? 12 The -- could you repeat that one more time? Sorry. Α. So if there are biological or chemical effects to a 13 Q. river system, couldn't those be transmitted downstream? 14 15 Α. If there are biological -- I just want to make sure -- or chemical effects that are occurring in that 16 allotment, could they be --17 18 Ο. Yes. Yes, you would -- if there were, they could be moving 19 Α. 20 downstream. 21 Okay. And isn't Mud Creek, downstream of Big Fir Ο. 22 Creek and Little Fir Creek, 303(d) temperature limited? 23 Α. It is. 24 Q. And don't increases in water temperatures upstream 25 tend to cause increases downstream, as Dr. Kauffman testified?

So temperatures generally always warm as 1 Α. Yeah. Yes. 2 you move downstream, or oftentimes they warm as you go downstream away from the headwaters. 3 Ms. Davies, are you familiar with the Mud Creek 4 Ο. 5 allotment? Α. Slightly. Yes, I'm familiar with it. 6 7 And isn't it true that under the settlement proposal Ο. BLM provided to this court on Friday, that Hammond Ranches would 8 9 be allowed to trail 590 cattle through the Mud Creek allotment? 10 THE COURT: To be precise, it wasn't -- I didn't 11 perceive it as a settlement proposal, but as a proposed 12 stipulation to avoid the need for a preliminary injunction. The case would still continue. 13 MS. BROOKS: Yes, I accept that. 14 15 THE WITNESS: Yes, I understood that. Okay. And let's see. I think that that 16 MS. BROOKS: might be no further questions. 17 18 THE COURT: Redirect? MR. ODELL: Thank you, Your Honor. 19 20 21 REDIRECT EXAMINATION BY MR. ODELL: 22 23 With respect to the questions about the PFC Ο. 24 assessments that were done for Big Fir and Little Fir Creek, 25 could you just clarify for the Court, were those ratings that

were given at the time those assessments were done at the bare 1 2 minimum of proper functioning condition? Or where did they stand in relation to the thermometer you were talking about? 3 4 Α. They were rated at the very top. They were almost at 5 potential. So does that mean, you would say, that they're at the 6 Ο. 7 bare minimum of what proper functioning condition is? 8 Α. No. 9 Thank you. Q. And I know it's also been a while since those proper 10 11 functioning condition assessments were done, as Ms. Brooks 12 pointed out in the questioning, she proffered to you. But did 13 you see anything inconsistent in your most recent visits of Big Fir or Little Fir Creeks with what is written in those PFC 14 15 assessments for Big Fir, Litter Fir? No, I did not. 16 Α. 17 Ο. Okay. Thank you. And could you also just briefly describe the different 18 scales at which you evaluated these -- the streams, primarily 19 20 Big Fir, Little Fir Creeks? You did mention the aerial photos 21 that you looked at, which would obviously be a high scale 22 resolution. But were there other bases or factors or data that 23 you relied upon that were more site-specific, or observations? 24 Α. Yes. So my own personal observations in the field, as 25 well as the observations and notes in the PFC assessments.

Those pho	tographs were very, very useful to look at as well, and
then also	the notes and the descriptions of ODF&W's plan itself
describin	g the condition of the headwater streams.
Q.	So is it fair to say there was a multiscale evaluation
that you	that you conducted?
Α.	Yes.
Q.	And was there anything inconsistent in any of those
scales th	at you looked at?
Α.	No.
Q.	And is that significant in helping you to form your
opinion t	hat each of those different scales were in sync?
Α.	Yes. It helps me feel very confident in my opinion.
	MR. ODELL: Thank you. No further questions.
	THE COURT: Anything further, Ms. Brooks, within the
scope?	
	MS. BROOKS: Just one question.
	RECROSS-EXAMINATION
BY MS. BR	OOKS:
Q.	But these further assessments that you're talking
about, th	ese were not PFC assessments, were they?
Α.	No, they weren't part of the PFC assessments.
Q.	And the last PFC assessment was for Big Fir Creek in
2006?	
Α.	Correct.
	then also describin Q. that you A. Q. scales th A. Q. opinion t A. Scope? BY MS. BR Q. about, th A. Q.

MS. BROOKS: Thank you. No further questions. 1 2 THE COURT: Thank you, Ms. Davies. Appreciate you 3 being here. 4 THE WITNESS: Thank you. THE COURT: Government may call the next witness. 5 MR. ODELL: Thank you, Your Honor. 6 7 We would now call Dr. Tamzen Stringham to the stand for defendants. 8 9 Thank you. 10 11 TAMZEN STRINGHAM, PhD, 12 having been first duly sworn or affirmed, was examined and testified as follows: 13 14 THE CLERK: Will you please state your name for the 15 record spelling your last. 16 17 THE WITNESS: My name is Dr. Tamzen Stringham, 18 S-t-r-i-n-g-h-a-m. 19 20 DIRECT EXAMINATION 21 BY MR. ODELL: 22 Good afternoon, Dr. Stringham. And I wanted you -- if Q. 23 you could just start by providing the Court with your current position and a succinct summary of your professional and 24 25 educational qualifications as it relates in particular to the

1 topics on which you expect to testify today.

-	
2	A. I am currently the department chair of the
3	agriculture, veterinary, and rangeland sciences department at
4	the University of Nevada Reno. I also hold the Donna Anderson
5	endowed professorship in rangeland management and grazing.
6	I received my PhD in rangeland resources from Oregon
7	State University in 1996, and I've been a certified professional
8	in range management by the Society of Range Management since
9	2000.
10	Q. Okay. And in your career, have you had occasion to
11	evaluate the impacts of livestock grazing on riparian systems?
12	And briefly describe what that would entail, please, or has
13	entailed.
14	A. I began doing riparian work for my PhD dissertation.
15	The whole dissertation was on riparian. And then following
16	that, I started doing research on Steens Mountain in 1998. I
17	continue that research to date on many of the channels on Steens
18	Mountain.
19	I also do research on other riparian systems across
20	Oregon and in Nevada, and currently engaged in two large
21	riparian projects in Nevada.
22	Q. Could you just give an approximation of how many
23	creeks you have evaluated in the Steens Mountain area as a part
24	of your work.
25	A. Six for sure. Maybe more.

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1	Q. Thank you.
2	And that work has spanned how many years, would you
З	say, approximately?
4	A. 21.
5	Q. Thank you.
6	And then what about examining the condition and the
7	implications of livestock grazing on the sagebrush ecosystem in
8	the semiarid west and the great basin? What's your experience
9	in that regard?
10	A. So my other job, besides riparian, is upland sagebrush
11	ecology. I've done multiple research projects in that area. I
12	have since 2007 have modeled the ecological dynamics of the
13	sagebrush ecosystem in Nevada and southeast Oregon, over 42
14	million acres. I have extensive data on those projects in my
15	lab at this point in time, over 14,000 vegetation transects, and
16	I continue to do that type of work today.
17	Q. Great. I think that should suffice.
18	So I want to start, if we can, with your assessment
19	and opinions with respect to some general propositions that the
20	expert witnesses of the plaintiffs propounded to the Court in
21	their declarations and/or live testimony, the first of which is
22	that cheatgrass tends to increase and by cheatgrass, I am
23	referring to the invasive species tends to increase with at
24	least certain types of grazing, and I wanted to get your
25	perspective on that particular proposition in general.

Do you agree that all forms of livestock grazing 1 2 necessarily result in an increase in the spread of cheatgrass? 3 No, I don't. Α. The historical legacy grazing that occurred across the 4 Western United States from settlement time until the formation 5 of BLM, and then further restrictions with the passage of FLPMA 6 certainly degraded some of the bunch grass communities, 7 primarily below the 10-inch precip zone, and facilitated the 8 9 increase in cheatgrass in those areas. Can I just stop you right there? 10 Ο. When you say the 10-inch precip zone, can you specify 11 12 what you mean by that. Yes. The Wyoming sagebrush community, which would be 13 Α. Mud Creek allotment, is a 10 -- 8- to 10-inch precip zone. 14 The 15 Hardie Summer, which is a mountain big sagebrush allotment, is a 14- to 25-inch precip zone. They have completely different 16 ecological potentials. 17 18 And when you talk about a precip zone with respect to Ο. particular inches, does that relate to how many -- what's the 19 20 average amount of precipitation in a given year average? 21 That's -- it's the 30-year average. Α. Yes. 22 30-year average. Thank you. Q. 23 And so if you need to continue, I'm sorry. I just 24 wanted to make sure that the Court was familiar with the term as 25 you were discussing the kinds of grazing that can lead to the

1 expansion of cheatgrass.

A. Yes. Certainly abusive grazing where you remove the
deep-rooted perennial bunch grasses from the inner spaces around
shrubs has facilitated that increase. The type of grazing that
I have witnessed on Steens Mountain since I began work there
20-some years ago is not that type of grazing.
Q. Okay. And so can you just briefly describe what the
presence of cheatgrass means and what that portends for a
healthy sagebrush ecosystem in general or other implications,
like fire.
A. So we need to speak specifically to whether we're
talking about presence, or are we talking about dominance by
cheatgrass in the ecosystem that we're evaluating.
In post-fire conditions such as in Mud Creek, the
dominant cover type could be cheatgrass. If you get to a point
where you have approximately 200 pounds per acre, which is not a
lot, of cheatgrass as your fine-fuel component, the fire if a
fire starts, and this has been documented in the
literature will be catastrophic or has potential to be
catastrophic. And catastrophic means BLM cannot fight it from
the ground, they have to fight it from the air. And the
potential for stopping that fire is greatly reduced when you
have that type of cheatgrass production occurring in the
rangelands.
Did you want me to answer something else? I forgot.

Q. Well, yeah. Did you -- is there -- within either Mud Creek or Hardie Summer allotment -- first of all, have you visited either of those allotments?

A. I have been to the Hardie Summer. I have stood on a bridge and looked over at Mud Creek, at the burning scar, and I've evaluated photos that were provided to me by BLM of the vegetation cover type that were actually taken when they were out with the litigants on that area.

9 Q. Right. And what are the ecological effects on other 10 grasses and vegetation within an area that's invaded by 11 cheatgrass?

A. Cheatgrass is a winter annual species. It's invasive. By winter annual, we mean that it germinates typically in the fall and then it overwinters during the nongrowing period. So during the fall, it gets its roots down into the soil. Our perennial grasses don't typically do that.

17 And then in February, late February or so, early 18 March, when it starts to warm up, cheatgrass has its roots in the soil and it starts to grow. It grows earlier than our 19 20 deep-rooted bunch grasses that we normally have in these 21 rangeland ecosystems, and it can out-compete other grasses for 22 the moisture which facilitates its expansion. That's why it 23 is -- it will become dominant at times in that 10-inch-or-less 24 precip zone.

25

Q. Is it your understanding that that's the case in the

1 Mud Creek allotment?

A. Yes, it is my understanding, that cheatgrass is thedominant cover type.

Q. Right. And what would then be at least one effective management tool, in your judgment, to address the presence of that cheatgrass and keep it under control?

A. Well, the recent scientific work on reducing fire,
reducing fine fuels, reducing the presence of cheatgrass in our
8- to 10-inch Wyoming sagebrush type such as the Mud Creek
allotment, shows that we can graze in a careful manner those
areas to reduce cheatgrass.

There has been research that was just published in 2014 on a similar location in Nevada where they actually reduced grazed and un-grazed pastures, they reduced the cheatgrass production from 675 kilograms per hectare to 98 kilograms per hectare, which is about that 200-pounds-per-acre range.

At the same time that they did that, they increased the bunch grass production from 69 pounds per kilogram to 531 pounds per kilogram. The ungrazed pasture, nothing changed on. It remained the same.

21 So they were very effective at reducing that 22 cheatgrass production.

I also have long-term research plots that were put in in 2001 on the Catlow basin, which is southeast Steens, that I revisit every six to seven years. I was just there before I

1 came here remeasuring the plots.

2	And those plots indicated that inside of those
3	long-term exclosures, we have four to six times more production
4	of cheatgrass than we do outside.
5	Q. So based on the study that you referenced in Nevada,
6	would you say that it's is it fair to say that livestock will
7	consume cheatgrass?
8	A. Yes, they will.
9	Q. Okay. And would it be a proper, in your judgment
10	given the potential for fire above the 200 threshold that you
11	mentioned, appropriate prescription for Mud Creek to rest it for
12	many years?
13	A. That concerns me greatly. Cheatgrass will continue to
14	expand production.
15	So the way cheatgrass ecology works is the plant puts
16	down a lot of litter. So it grows, it puts down a lot of
17	litter, because it's an annual plant, and it has the
18	ability and it puts out a lot of seed and it has the ability
19	to germinate in its own little layer without ever touching
20	mineral soil. And the litter layer that is created by
21	cheatgrass smothers out sagebrush seedlings that we would like
22	to have growing, smothers out other bunch grasses that we would
23	like to have growing, and it is an effective method that
24	cheatgrass itself has developed in maintaining dominance and
25	control of sites that it is now quite present in.

	72
1	So not grazing it just facilitates this continued
2	cycle of reproduction of the cheatgrass on that system. Grazing
3	is one of the tools we have, if it's done correctly, to lick
4	that litter up, get rid of it, get rid of the seed bed for
5	cheatgrass, and promote the native plants that we like to have
6	present.
7	Q. And is that consistent with the results of this recent
8	study in Nevada that you referenced?
9	A. Yes.
10	Q. Okay. And then can we just turning to Hardie
11	Summer allotment, you said you were out there recently on a
12	visit.
13	Did you happen to see any cheatgrass in that allotment
14	during your visit?
15	A. I did not.
16	So we were stopped on the uplands. We walked the
17	riparian and then we stopped on the uplands in a similar
18	location that Dr. Braun was referencing as being good
19	sage-grouse habitat. I did not see any cheatgrass present at
20	that point, which means I probably would have to go digging for
21	it to find it.
22	The Hardie Summer allotment's lowest elevation is
23	about 5800 feet, and then it goes up in elevation from there.
24	And as I stated earlier, the it's a 14-inch, maybe 12-inch on
25	the very low end, but likely 14-inch precip and above. And the

soils that are mapped across the Hardie Summer allotment are
 cryic temperature, very cold. Cheatgrass does not do well in
 those cryic soils. So the opportunity for cheatgrass to become
 dominant there would be very, very, very slim.

Q. And when you make that assessment, does that allow for or incorporate the likely or the authorized grazing for 2019 on Hardie Summer or the grazing that's occurred on that allotment certainly since the early '90s through 2013?

9 A. Yes. So when I was looking at the sagebrush part, the 10 mountain sagebrush communities on Hardie Summer, I was assessing 11 the bunch grass presence density that was occurring in that 12 community.

13 When we see areas that are overgrazed, where they have been abusively grazed, the bunch grasses are up underneath the 14 15 sagebrush and hiding from being nibbled. And in the Hardie Summer allotment, bunch grasses were growing out in the inner 16 spaces, they were growing under the shrubs, there were a high 17 18 density of bunch grasses. The production was really quite impressive of the various different species of native plants we 19 20 would expect to find there.

In addition to that, the ecological potential of the Hardie Summer allotment, in an average rain year, is to produce somewhere between 1100 and 1500 pounds of plant biomass. So I calculated what the carrying capacity of that allotment would be with that type of biomass. I reduced it by 50 percent, so give

I	/4
1	50 percent to plants that cattle would not eat. Right?
2	So I reduced that and I ran a calculation on that as
3	to how many days you could graze cattle out there to
4	50 percent before you would hit a 50 percent utilization, and
5	it is in excess of 190 days at the current stocking rate that is
6	proposed, number of head.
7	Q. Which is more than six months?
8	A. Right.
9	Q. Okay. Just for clarification.
10	A. Right.
11	Q. And then to just put maybe put a bow on that, in
12	conclusion, your assessment of the likelihood of the grazing
13	that's authorized for 2019 on Hardie Summer leading to an
14	invasion of cheatgrass on that allotment, how would you
15	characterize the likelihood of that, in your opinion?
16	A. Slim to none.
17	Q. Slim to none. Thank you.
18	Now, in light of what you just testified to with
19	respect to cheatgrass both on Mud Creek and Hardie Summer, which
20	obviously are different animals because of their different
21	conditions, how does the potential for the grazing authorized in
22	2019 on the Hardie Summer allotment relate to the risk of fire?
23	We also heard some generalized propositions from the plaintiffs'
24	experts that livestock grazing increases the risk of fire. How
25	does how do you view that and what's your opinion on that

1 subject?

2	A. I have yet to be able to wrap my mind around that
3	statement, that livestock grazing increases the risk of fire
4	other than the abusive grazing that we no longer do.
5	THE COURT: Didn't the BLM make a finding that
6	livestock grazing increases an economic incentive to
7	deliberately set fire? Wasn't that one of the BLM findings in
8	2014?
9	THE WITNESS: I can't speak to that.
10	THE COURT: Okay. If it was, would you agree or
11	disagree that livestock grazing can increase an incentive to
12	unlawfully set a fire?
13	THE WITNESS: Well, it would be an unusual event, but
14	I suppose it could happen as it did was alleged to have
15	happened on this particular situation.
16	THE COURT: And I do think it's in the record that
17	that was one of the findings of BLM in 2014.
18	MR. ODELL: And thank you, Your Honor.
19	BY MR. ODELL:
20	Q. I mean I guess just to clarify, I'm asking about
21	ecologically and not involving an incident that is anthropogenic
22	in that direct way.
23	A. I think that's what my comments are referring to is
24	that I don't anticipate that happening.
25	Q. Okay. Can you explain why, as an ecological matter,

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1	absent that type of event occurring that the judge asked you
2	about, that fire is not likely to be increased as a risk on
3	Hardie Summer as a result of the grazing authorized in 2019?
4	A. So you're asking me I'm going to repeat this back
5	to you. I want to make sure I got it correctly.
6	Q. Please.
7	A. You're asking me if grazing will reduce the risk of
8	fire on Hardie Summer?
9	Q. I was asking you for the basis of your opinion
10	that I understood your testimony to be you thought it was a
11	very low likelihood that fire risk would increase on Hardie
12	Summer
13	A. That's right.
14	Q based on grazing. I just wanted if you could
15	explain that.
16	A. Sure.
17	Livestock eat grass and they prefer grass and they're
18	going to reduce the fine-fuel load between the shrub community
19	on Hardie Summer. 30 to 50 percent utilization I think BLM is
20	proposing on that, somewhere between there.
21	Q. Okay. And one other, I think, general proposition
22	came out is that grazing increases the risk of the spread of
23	juniper, so I wanted to get your thoughts on that.
24	Do you agree with that as a general proposition,
25	again, talking about the kind of grazing that's authorized for

1 2019 or that has occurred within the last several decades on the 2 Hammond allotments?

A. So current grazing practices do not increase the risk of juniper expansion. What has increased in the past 20 or 30 years, increased juniper expansion, is fire suppression.

So the number one mechanism for keeping trees up on 6 7 rocky ridges is fire, and when we suppress fire, the trees are quite aggressive in their competition with shrubs and grasses. 8 9 And the birds eat the berries, the birds fly downslope -- and this is well-documented in the literature by Miller, in 10 11 particular, Richard Miller -- they sit on sagebrush plants in particular and they poop out the berry and plant. And you give 12 it 15 years, and that tree will overtop the shrub and it will 13 kill the shrub. Doesn't matter if the shrub is in good shape, 14 15 doesn't matter if there's grasses underneath the shrub. The tree is kind of like Arnold Schwarzenegger on rangelands. 16 Ιt wins. 17

Q. Okay. I have a question about -- yeah. If grazing is resumed on Hardie Summer, what is your assessment of the risk of harm to the availability of grasses and forms for sage-grouse to be able to utilize in that regard?

A. Well, from what I understand, the area is primarily -- and I'm not a sage-grouse biologist, I'm going to make that very clear -- that the area is utilized for brood rearing.

1	When I listened to the testimony of both Dr. Braun and
2	Matt I can't say his last name
3	Q. Obradovich.
4	A thank you the other day, the there is
5	adequate cover, particularly of sagebrush, somewhere between 25
6	and 40 percent cover, and that the sage-grouse chicks need
7	insects and forms and they will likely be moving off into meadow
8	systems outside of the sagebrush at higher elevations to access
9	those. So do I think there will be a negative impact? I do
10	not.
11	Q. Okay. Let's turn to a question about making
12	distinctions among stream systems.
13	I've asked Mr. Ramsey to pull up, and it should be on
14	the screen in front of you, a document in the record as 64-13.
15	Do you recognize what this technical supplement is?
16	A. I do.
17	Q. And can you describe what that is generally?
18	MR. ODELL: And then can we turn to page 7 in that
19	while she's describing it.
20	THE WITNESS: So this is the Rosgen stream
21	classification technique as a technical supplement that actually
22	the Natural Resource Conservation Service produced for their
23	working staff to know how to use the technique.
24	BY MR. ODELL:
25	Q. And can you generally describe what the Rosgen stream

classification technique is and what it's used for.

A. Sure.

1

2

So the Rosgen -- excuse me a second. The Rosgen 3 channel type or stream classification is a methodology that is 4 5 utilized for land managers to be able to understand the morphology of -- the potential morphology of the system given 6 7 the landform that the system is moving through, what type of vegetation can be extracted from this by -- this photo 8 9 that -- or this diagram you have up here doesn't have the substrates on it, but by the substrates that are associated with 10 11 these various systems, and is a methodology for understanding when or if the system is departing from potential, say, through 12 a widening of the channel or a downcutting of the channel. 13 And what are the key factors that you look to in 14 Ο. 15 evaluating which category a particular stream falls into? So you -- it's -- you start with an office exercise, 16 Α. actually, where you look at topographic maps and imagery, aerial 17 imagery, and you determine the valley type that the channel that 18 you are going to assess is running through. Once you've 19 20 determined that based on the geomorphology of the valley 21 bottoms, then you can predict what type of channel -- before you 22 ever go to the field -- what type of channel you would expect to 23 find within that valley type.

24 Once you're in the field, you can refine your 25 assessment of the channel through ocular or through

1 cross-sectional and longitudinal profile work, which I've done a 2 lot of, and we do Wolman pebble counts in addition in order to 3 classify the substrate materials.

Q. Okay. And when you were on the ground, on the site of the Big Fir Creek recently, did you have occasion to make a determination as to which category you felt the Big Fir Creek falls into on this chart?

I did. It's a predominantly B-type channel. There 8 Α. 9 are some short reaches of A on the system. The average gradient, according to the topography map, is above 5 percent, 10 11 but I think the channel is running at about 4. There are stretches of the channel that are in the 2 percent range, but 12 13 they all fall within that B type, which is not shown on here. It has either a gravel or boulder substrate, which makes it 14 either a B3 or B4 channel. 15

16

25

Q. Can you go to page 14.

And what's the significance of that particular classification with respect to the possibility of livestock grazing impacting the stream?

A. So the B-type channel that is a gravel or cobble, the cobble system -- we'll speak to the cobble first.

It was a B3-channel cobble system. The response to livestock grazing, hoof impact on banks, et cetera, like that, is extremely low, because it is armored by big rock.

The gravel system, if it's strictly a gravel system,

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1	livestock can impact gravel bars when they're crossing the
2	system or if they were trailing up and down the system.
3	This creek in particular, in the areas that I looked
4	at, seemed to be somewhere between B3 and B4, and without
5	running a Wolman pebble count, I couldn't give you an exact
6	classification.
7	Q. And is this chart now, what I just for the record,
8	we are looking at page 14 of docket No. 64-13.
9	This table, what does it show?
10	A. So it shows if you follow the classification scheme
11	down through the B line, on the left-hand side, as I'm looking
12	at it, you'll see bedrock, boulders, cobble, gravel, sand, it
13	further refines your classification as you're collecting data in
14	the field.
15	So we collect all of the information we need when
16	we're doing channel surveying of entrenchment ratios,
17	width/depth ratios, sinuosity, and then we collect the bed
18	material in order to classify a channel into these very specific
19	classifications.
20	THE COURT: I can't remember right now what sinuosity
21	is. Could you remind me, please.
22	THE WITNESS: Sure.
23	Sinuosity is like a snake, how curvy is the creek.
24	THE COURT: Okay. Got it.
25	THE WITNESS: Yeah. It is constrained by landform.

THE COURT: So if I use a Mnemonic device like a sine 1 2 curve or something, then it's moderately close to being helpful? 3 THE WITNESS: Kind of, yes. 4 THE COURT: Okay. Thanks. 5 THE WITNESS: So B channels tend to have fairly low sinuosity because they're confined by landform. 6 7 THE COURT: Got it. Thank you. 8 MR. ODELL: Okay. And then, Mr. Ramsey, can you pull 9 up for me docket 59 at page 12. Thank you. BY MR. ODELL: 10 Okay. And this is, for the record, document 59, 11 Ο. page 12, which is the second declaration of Dr. Kauffman, and I 12 13 asked him about this on Friday. But this is an example of a creek at Hart Mountain 14 15 National Antelope Refuge. And he's taken two pictures here. The picture on the top, according to his description, was taken 16 in 1990; and the one underneath was taken 20 years later. 17 18 I just wanted to ask you, based on looking at this, if this particular stream system looks like the same type of Rosgen 19 20 classification stream as Big Fir. 21 Α. No. 22 And can you describe why or why you hold that view. Q. 23 So the landform surrounding this channel is flat, Α. 24 unlike the landforms around Big Fir. And the -- you can look at 25 that top picture that's a fairly degraded system and you can see

1 that the channel wants to be very sinuous, very snaky, because 2 it is not constrained by landform.

3	This is also a small system, wants to be sedge lined,
4	brush lined. And then the willows. So it's going to as it
5	repaired from this abusive grazing that was taking place, I can
6	guarantee you if there was photos in between these timelines,
7	you would see sagebrush has become the dominant species first
8	for the to hold this creek together, and then you would see
9	the willows increase through time on the system. This is a very
10	different system than what Big Fir is.
11	Q. And so can you make any draw any real conclusions
12	about what the likely effects to Big Fir Creek from the grazing
13	authorized in 2019 are by looking at these photos in
14	Dr. Kauffman's declaration?
15	A. No.
16	Q. And again, why is that?
17	A. They're totally different systems with totally
18	different ecological potential, totally different response to
19	grazing. This would be a Rosgen E system and it is as you
20	can see, it's a very different place.
21	Q. Okay. So could you just, for the Court, characterize
22	how critically important you think it is to adequately
23	distinguish between and among different stream systems in trying
24	to project potential impacts from livestock grazing?
25	A. Well, Dr. Kauffman did that himself in his 1983 paper

with Krueger and Vavra where he specifically stated that you have to have -- you have to consider the ecological potential of the site, you have to consider current condition, you have to consider the landform and the geology, geomorphology of the system. And so these are very different. In order to prescribe any grazing system that will work, you have to know what you're looking at and what you're working with.

Q. So it sounds -- based on that, may I just ask -- is it a well-accepted canon, if you will, in the literature, that it's really important to distinguish between the kinds of stream systems you're talking about when you're trying to evaluate these kinds of questions?

A. Yes.

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14

Q. Okay. Thank you.

I also would like to ask you to respond to severalassertions that Dr. Kauffman made in his testimony last Friday.

17 In particular, my recollection of his testimony -- and 18 the record will reflect if this is accurate or not, but just for purposes of this question, please just accept my 19 20 characterization of the question, is when I asked Mr. Kauffman 21 if, in Hardie Summer allotment, there would be a 20 percent 22 utilization overall on the allotment, what he expected the 23 utilization would be in the riparian area, and as I recall, his 24 answer was 70 to 90 percent. And so I wanted to ask you if you 25 agreed with that assessment or projection and why or why not.

No, I don't agree with that, and the reason for this 1 Α. 2 is what I told -- what I explained earlier in my testimony here, 3 is that there's lots of production of bunch grasses available for livestock to eat away from the channel. The system, as I 4 5 saw it when I was there, had mature willows, it has mature aspen. It had multiple age classes of both those woody plants 6 7 along that channel. If it had been grazed inappropriately, even though it's been through five years of rest, we wouldn't have 8 9 willows that are five to eight meters tall, nor would we have multiple age classes of willows on that system. 10

11 Dr. Kauffman, in his testimony, alluded to willows 12 being an ice cream plant and that the cattle go there and eat them down to their roots, and he referenced a paper of his 13 that -- again, the one I spoke to a moment ago, the 1983 paper 14 15 by Kauffman, Krueger, and Vavra, where they looked at exclosures on Catherine Creek in northeast Oregon, which is a C-type 16 channel, and they evaluated the impacts of grazing on that 17 18 system, they had multiple exclosures set up. I have blocked those exclosures. They had multiple exclosures set up and they 19 20 grazed the livestock in those exclosures in late summer/fall, 21 and they grazed this -- and those exclosures were small.

They grazed the cattle on those pastures, grazed the pastures so tightly, they removed all of the herbaceous vegetation, and yet they left them in there to see when the livestock would turn on the willows.

And Kauffman says in that paper that the livestock did 1 not turn on the willows until they had eaten the herbaceous 2 3 vegetation to a one- to two-inch stubble height. A 20 percent utilization rate on Hardie Summer is going to not be a one- to 4 5 two-inch stubble height. So when we talk about utilization, we talk about a 6 7 plant this tall, put a bunch of wheat grass, we're going to take 20 percent of it off, the plant is still going to be this tall 8 9 (indicating). 10 Ο. Right. 11 So, no. I disagree with that. Α. 12 Would your conclusion be any different if you were Q. 13 assuming a 50 percent utilization rate or a 30 percent utilization rate across the allotment? 14 15 Α. No. And why is that? 16 Q. 17 There is enough production there to handle a Α. 18 50 percent utilization rate, and the history of grazing on that allotment, with a 50 percent prescribed -- I don't know if they 19 20 hit 50 percent. But with a 50 percent utilization rate 21 prescribed for that allotment, the creeks are in really good 22 shape. 23 Now, in that testimony he gave last Friday, I asked Ο. 24 him to cite a paper that he thought best represented his 25 position on that, and he cited to Roath and Krueger, 1982, which

is now on the screen in front of you, which is at -- in the 1 2 record at document 64-18. Are you familiar with that paper? 3 I am. Α. 4 And were there any particular specific factors at play 5 Q. in the design of this particular study leading to this paper 6 7 that makes it unique and distinct from the situation in the Hardie Summer allotment, and, if so, what are they? 8 9 One, it's on the forested system. But secondly, the Α. way that this -- and as stated by the authors in their 10 11 conclusions on this paper, they saw -- and he repeated this number -- 81 percent of the forage utilized by livestock came 12 13 from the riparian zone. He repeated that on the stand. And that is a finding in this paper. 14 15 But they did document the reasons for that finding, in that this particular riparian area was a long narrow river 16 corridor with small meadows next to it. And the cattle -- and 17 18 it had really steep slopes on both sides, up to 70 percent, and they dumped the cows in through a gate off the road directly 19 20 onto the riparian area and left them there. 21 Cows are lazy, just like humans. If you don't put 22 them someplace else to start with, that could be where they 23 decide to hang out. And when you've got a 90- to 70-percent 24 slope, I'm not going to go hike it. I'm sorry. I'm not going 25 to do it. And if I were a cow, I wouldn't do it either.

And they left them on that riparian zone, the same way they did in the 1983 study, until they had consumed all the meadow grasses, grazed the grasses down to a two-inch to three-inch stubble height, and only then did they see the livestock go to the willows. And they actually said in the study that that was a management problem.

7 So what they were looking at was trying to figure out 8 how to manage livestock in a mountainous riparian system, and 9 their recommendations were not rest. Their recommendations were, one, don't stick them through the gate right onto the 10 11 riparian zone and then expect them to behave differently, and to have offsite water, which this pasture did not have and which 12 the Hardie Summer has significant offsite water developed in it 13 across that allotment. So this is apples and oranges. 14

And is there a difference between the utilization as 15 Ο. talked about in this paper and the utilization standard that I 16 was asking about earlier? I just want to make sure the Court 17 understands if there is a distinction and what it is because 18 here it's my understanding that the utilization that was 19 20 discussed is the amount of utilization on the pasture as a 21 whole, 80 percent of it or so, was consumed within the riparian 22 zone, not necessarily that they measured utilization and the 23 vegetation experienced an 80 percent utilization on that grazed 24 portion. Is that correct? Or within the willows in particular. 25 Does that make sense?

There's a table in here that shows the utilization if 1 Α. 2 we want to get down to the real nuts and bolts on it. That's okay. 3 Ο. But -- and I'm trying to remember the exact numbers. Α. 4 5 They said that 81 percent of the forage consumed by livestock -- so that's not utilization -- came off of this, off 6 7 the riparian zone. So they were measuring the production of the amount of forage being produced in these different zones, and 8 9 then they said 81 percent of it came from the riparian zone. And are there any specific factors related to the 10 Ο. 11 stream type that would make you believe that this -- even this result would not occur in the Hardie Summer allotment that you 12 would like to point out? 13 Well, in this paper they don't really describe what 14 Α. 15 the stream channel looks like or anything about it in particular other than they gave us the length of the stream, how long it 16 was, and what the elevation drop was. And it's less than a 17 18 2 percent grading stream. It's more like a 1 percent grading stream, which is likely going to put it into an E/C, probably 19 20 E/C-type channel. 21 Okay. And what are the attributes of Big Fir in Ο. particular that you observed? How do they -- how are they going 22 23 to affect, you think -- well, first, let me back up. 24 You talked about how the cattle were brought into this 25 particular pasture, basically funneled down into the riparian

zone at the get-go or the outset of the grazing that occurred 1 2 and then effectively loafed and stayed there. Is it your understanding that's how cattle enter the Hardie Summer 3 allotment, and, if not, what's the meaning of the difference? 4 5 So there's five pastures in the Hardie Summer Α. allotment, and depending on how they bring the livestock into 6 7 the Hardie Summer allotment, they rotate through those five 8 pastures.

9 I specifically asked BLM where they enter into. I 10 think it's called the cabin pasture where Big Fir Creek is 11 located, and, no, they do not get dumped right onto the riparian 12 zone when they're brought into that pasture.

There is also five water developments in the cabin pasture where Big Fir Creek is located that are well distributed across that pasture that give livestock the opportunity to be other places to get a drink.

Q. And would it be consistent with your understanding if I were to ask you whether or not in this situation that's discussed in this paper that we're talking about, the Roath and Krueger study from 1982, that there perhaps were some water developments but they were erratically or sporadically or not conveniently located? Would that --

A. That would be the language they used.

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Q. Okay. I just wanted to make clear on that as well. And are there anything -- are there any factors or

attributes with respect to the stream itself that you think make 1 2 it unlikely or likely that cattle would -- if they do -- when they do find their way to the Big Fir Creek, to want to stay 3 there? Or any indications you saw from your visit that 4 5 indicates they do usually stay there for long periods of time? So I was looking for those type of indications when I 6 Α. 7 was down there. So the things that we look at to see if cattle are hanging out, or loafing, in the riparian area for an 8 9 extensive period of time is soil damage, we call it pugging, on, like, the flat areas where they might loaf. There's not a lot 10 11 of flat area down there. There's some.

The flat areas where they might loaf, we look for trailing linearly up and down the channel, next to it. That's how you get caved-in banks like in the photos that Dr. Kauffman showed of Barnhardie meadow. So I looked for those type of indications.

17 I looked for multiple age classes, what kind of age 18 classes I'd seen in the woody plants, both aspen and willow. And then I also looked to see if the willows that were present 19 20 showed indication of high-lining, so that ice-cream-cone 21 appearance that willows get when they are heavily used by 22 livestock. That appearance lasts a long time, and there was 23 none of those present in the areas that I visited on Big Fir 24 Creek.

25

Q. Okay. So what is your opinion as to the likelihood

1	that there will be severe deleterious effects in the riparian
2	area on Big Fir Creek in particular, or anything approaching the
3	70 to 90 percent range of utilization this year as a result of
4	the authorized grazing by the BLM?
5	A. I don't believe that will happen.
6	Q. Could you give it a likelihood assessment? Where
7	would you put it on a scale, say 1 to 100?
8	A. That it would be irreparably damaged?
9	Q. Or just even severe degradation.
10	A. Zero.
11	Q. Okay. Did you see any evidence that of such
12	utilization in the past during the years when this allotment has
13	been grazed that would lead you to conclude it has been heavily
14	damaged in the past? I know you talked about a few of those
15	things. But anything you observed when you were on Big Fir
16	Creek that would lead you to conclude it has ever been grazed
17	that way, or at least in the recent past, say, until from the
18	early '90s on?
19	A. No. Saw nothing.
20	Q. I just wanted to can you pull up Exhibit 45.
21	All right. Can you see this map?
22	A. Yes.
23	Q. I know it's not a great scale of resolution.
24	But on this map, it does show the Hardie Summer
25	allotment and the water developments on that allotment. And so

I just wanted to get your assessment of where those are located
and if you think livestock are likely to be able to utilize
those effectively and reduce pressure on creeks and stream
systems in the allotment.
A. Yes, you're right. This is very hard to read.
So let's see. I can't read the pasture names. But
the northern pasture appears to have five water developments in
it.
Oh. Wow. That was magic.
THE COURT: Technology.
Same thing, by the way.
THE WITNESS: Yes, sometimes I think so.
The cabin creek or cabin pasture can I scroll this
down?
THE COURT: No, but they can.
THE WITNESS: Okay. One, two, three I think there
is four. I think I said earlier there was five. So I'm going
to no, there is five. One, two, three, four five water
developments in the cabin pasture. There's plenty of water
spread out across these pastures.
BY MR. ODELL:
Q. Can you turn to docket 59.
There was also some testimony from Dr. Kauffman about
potential heavy use of willows you've talked about this a
little bit and evidence that he indicated that he had seen of

a high-line that has occurred as a result of past use of
 willows. Can you briefly describe your understanding of what
 that means for the Court.

A. What high-lining is?

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Q. High-lining is, yes, and what that leads to.

So high-lining is where livestock loaf in the willow 6 Α. 7 area, underneath the willows in particular, and they'll graze off the lower limbs and -- of the willow. And typically they 8 9 can get -- you will get a non-vegetative part of the willow from the soil to about -- we'll say five feet up. That's about the 10 11 browse line of a cow, of how high she can reach. And we get this mushroom shaped -- from severe high-lining, you'll get a 12 mushroom-shaped willow. 13

I didn't observe that on Big Fir Creek.

Q. Okay. And then I believe during his testimony on Friday, in my characterization, I asked Mr. Kauffman to show in this photo that he took whether or not there was an indication of high-lining, and I believe he circled near the top on the left and the top on the right.

20 But just let me ask you, in general, do you see 21 evidence in this picture of high-lining of willows?

A. No. What I see is willows that are growing in the
shade, and when willows grow in the shade, they're being
overtopped by aspen. They tend to get tall and skinny.
Q. For the record, yes, I just want to be clear, that's

1 document 59 at page 9.

2	And turning now quickly to some photographs that were
3	taken in 2006 in connection with the Big Fir Creek PFC
4	assessment, do you and I believe Ms. Davies testified that
5	these were taken at that time and were in connection with that
6	assessment and authenticated them in that regard.
7	I want to just quickly ask you do you see any evidence
8	of that kind of willow use in any of these pictures?
9	A. I do not, and I actually see leader lanes, which is
10	this year's growth on these willows that are in excess
11	of particularly this one in the foreground, 6 to 12 inches in
12	length.
13	Q. Okay. Can you turn back to okay. Yeah. Again,
14	that's document No. 64-1 in the photograph, on page 1 of that
15	particular exhibit.
16	And is it your understanding that when this picture
17	was taken in 2006, that there was still active grazing going on
18	in the allotment?
19	A. I believe that's true, yes.
20	Q. Okay. Thank you.
21	In Dr. Kauffman's second declaration, in paragraphs 16
22	and 17, he made some assertions that any grazing at all
23	authorized in 2019 on the Hardie Summer allotment would result
24	in substantial trampling damage. I wanted to ask you for your
25	opinion on that issue and whether or not you agree there will be

I	96
1	substantial trampling damage on the creeks within and in
2	particular, Big Fir Creek, within the Hardie Summer allotment
3	based on the authorization grazing of 2019?
4	A. I didn't see excuse me. As I stated earlier, I did
5	not see evidence of trailing up and down the channel, and I did
6	not
7	Q. Why is that significant? Can you explain that.
8	A. Sure.
9	So if livestock are hanging out in an area and
10	they in a riparian zone where it's nice and flat and soft on
11	their feet, and they want to stay cool, they will trail up and
12	down the edges of the creek. We're not seeing that here. We're
13	not seeing any type of trailing activity. We're not seeing hoof
14	action, pugging in the soil, which doesn't go away quickly from
15	long-term abusive livestock use on the system.
16	Q. May I just interject here a question.
17	Would you expect that pugging if it had occurred in
18	the past from substantial trampling damage as you just
19	testified, would that still exist even after five years of rest?
20	A. Yes.
21	Q. How long would that usually last? I mean do you have
22	a range?
23	A. Once you have severe pugging and there's been
24	research done on this, Paul Nieman (phonetic) has done quite a
25	bit of it once you have severe pugging in riparian soils, it

can last for 30, 40 years, maybe longer. We really don't know
 because it's still present.

Q. Thank you.

3

And any other reasons for your opinion about the lack of likelihood, I think, that you testified to of this creek experiencing substantial trampling damage in 2019?

A. So I know that there's concerns by Dr. Kauffman that the cattle would come down here because this is where they would find shade and they would be cool. But there are extensive aspen stands across this allotment that have quite a bit of forage underneath them, and the -- there's no reason that the cattle would have to come to the creek. It's not the only place they can find shade and find food.

And in addition, we didn't see any cow pies. I think there was one that Jamie saw, but I didn't see it.

Q. What is the implication of the fact, I think you testified earlier, this very rocky and cobble heavy stream system, does that have any impact on whether or not trampling damage is likely to occur?

A. Sure.

20

Any system that is gravel, cobble, boulder, encourages the livestock to not be in it because they don't like it on their feet. And so they tend not to hang out where they have pokey rocks sticking them in the feet, and that's what this system is.

1 Q. And there are some areas where the livestock cross; is 2 that fair to say? 3 Α. Yes. And there would be some trampling damage or not? 4 Ο. 5 I saw one -- I saw two crossings when we were in the Α. Big Fir Creek area. There is some bank slumping where they 6 7 entered the channel, and that's to be expected. And so what we look for in those areas is whether or 8 9 not the activity of livestock crossing there is promoting channel degradation in the sense of are we seeing a knickpoint 10 11 where the channel bed is lowering, are we seeing head cuts working up through the channel that have arisen from the point 12 where cattle are crossing? 13 We also look to see if the cattle crossing is 14 15 expanding in size, so if the cattle are turning it into a swimming pool by hanging out in there and wallowing around, and 16 we saw none of that in the areas where they are crossing. 17 They 18 are minimal in size. Cows appear to be going in, getting a 19 drink, and leaving. 20 Ο. Are you concerned that the desire of livestock on this 21 allotment to use the riparian zones might increase at the end of 22 the season or toward the end of their time in the allotment once 23 the uplands begin to dry out and the temperatures get hotter? 24 Is that a concern that you have? Well, all animals want to be cool, so if it's really 25 Α.

hot outside, they're going to go find shade. But as I just said, there's extensive aspen stands, there's juniper trees, there's water distributed across the allotment that gives them other places to go besides just in the creek to be able to cool themselves.

And the condition of these channels indicate to me that they have been in good condition for a lot of the years. The 2006 photos, when the area was being grazed, indicate good willow cover. So I'm comfortable with the grazing prescription that is being prescribed.

11 It's also important to note that this allotment has 12 five pastures in it and the livestock are being rotated through 13 those pastures and they're not in any one pasture for more than 14 three and a half weeks, maybe four weeks max. And so the length 15 of time that cows are present is really short. So I'm not 16 concerned about this at all.

Q. I wanted to draw your attention to a statement on page 11 of your declaration, which is at docket No. 61 in the record, and in particular, subparagraph 13(e) there.

The last sentence in that, I'll just read it, says, "Herbaceous species such as sedges are not important to streambank stability." And Mr. Ramsey has highlighted there for you that last sentence.

I just wanted to clarify because there was some interpretation of that as indicating in the very general sense

that you were saying or suggesting that herbaceous species are 1 2 not important to streambank stability in general. Is that what this means? And, if not, can you clarify? 3 No, that's not what this means. 4 Α. And these bullets that are in here, if you go up 5 further, were specifically put in to say this is what I observed 6 7 on Big Fir Creek, and that is stated in this declaration, and the sentence before that statement says, "The high gradient 8 9 channel and substrate of boulders, cobbles, and gravels indicate the creek requires woody species such as willows and aspen for 10 stability." The next statement says, "Herbaceous species such 11 as sedges are not important to streambank stability." That is 12 in direct reference to the B channel of Big Fir Creek. 13 Okay. And while we're in paragraph 13, can you go 14 Ο. 15 back to -- or yeah -- the page as a whole. You have here in your declaration subparagraphs (a) 16 through (p) on pages 11 to 13 of docket No. 61. And these, 17 18 again, I think you just characterized it, were your observations that you made and jotted down, perhaps, when you were in Big Fir 19 20 Creek, is that correct, recently? 21 That is correct. Α. 22 Okay. And are there any of these that you think that Q. 23 you have not highlighted that you think you would like to 24 explain a little bit further to the Court that are important to 25 support your opinion about the potential impacts of livestock

1 grazing in 2019 on this allotment?

And give yourself a little chance to review them. I just want to make sure that the Court is aware of what they may be.

A. Let's see. We've been through channel classification,
sinuosity, entrenchments, et cetera. Valley type. The stream
is controlled by the valley.

8 The most important part here from a livestock 9 standpoint is -- which I was trying to highlight -- is that 10 woody vegetation, aspen and willows, are important for the 11 stability of this channel, along with the cobble/gravel 12 substrate. That's what keeps this creek in good condition.

13 So if livestock are going to have an impact, it would be on the woody vegetation that you would need to be concerned 14 15 about, and what I observed when I was present was that there were trees that were less than five years old -- so that would 16 be recruitment since livestock were not present -- to trees that 17 18 were much older than that, five to 10-year range and older 19 indicating that recruitment has been occurring during the period 20 of grazing.

21 So we've talked about high-lining. Didn't see it. 22 Q. So obviously, I think it's fair to say, and you tell 23 me if you disagree because I want you to characterize your 24 testimony and not me, but that you have some fairly different 25 views from Dr. Kauffman, with all respect, as to what the

I	102
1	potential impact of grazing in 2019 would be. To what would you
2	attribute that? Are there any primary factors that you could
3	attribute that to based on your evaluation of the particular
4	allotment and what his opinions are as you've reviewed them?
5	A. Well, I believe that Dr. Kauffman is relying on
6	research from the early '80s where livestock were shown to eat
7	willows, but that research is also under conditions of really
8	grazing hard the surrounding areas, and I don't believe
9	that so once the grass is gone, the cows are going to go find
10	something else to eat, and I don't believe that a 20 or
11	30 percent utilization, 50, even 50 percent utilization, which
12	has been the historical permitted use here since the late '90s,
13	has led to that type of willow use in this allotment.
14	And I documented that through observation. Certainly,
15	I didn't take any measurements, but through observation of what
16	I saw both the day I was there and looking back at the photos
17	that BLM had of the 2007, 2006, and earlier PFC photos, and also
18	of the aerial imagery that we looked at on expansion of the
19	woody component.
20	If I thought that cows were going to hurt this creek,
21	I would say I thought cows were going to hurt this creek.
22	Q. And could some of the distinction in your views also
23	relate to your understanding as to the kind of stream system
24	this is and
25	A. Certainly. It's you know, you have to take each

creek system in its -- what its potential is, and how resilient 1 2 they are given the structure as a system to livestock impact. And Rosgen B-type channels with cobble and gravel substrates 3 4 have low to moderate -- with a high resilience, low to moderate 5 responses and -- disturbance responses. Somewhere there is a chart on that in the document that we looked at earlier. 6 7 Okay. Thank you. Q. I want to turn quickly to just a few --8 9 THE COURT: By the way, you do know that for both your previous witness and now this witness, you're about double your 10 estimated time for direct examination. You know that; right? 11 Or do you? 12 13 MR. ODELL: Yes, I do, Your Honor, and I apologize for 14 that. 15 THE COURT: And so when do you plan on giving the plaintiff an opportunity to cross-examine Dr. Stringham? Will 16 that be today or tomorrow? 17 18 MR. ODELL: It will be today. I will finish in the next three minutes, with your permission, Your Honor. 19 I do want 20 to provide them with an opportunity, and I -- do we have a hard 21 and fast closing time of 5:00 today, or no? 22 THE COURT: We'll see. 23 MR. ODELL: We'll see. Thank you. Okay. Ι 24 appreciate your --25 THE COURT: By the way, you doing okay, Ryan?

I	
1	THE COURT REPORTER: I could use a couple-minute
2	break, a quick break.
3	THE COURT: Okay. Why don't we do it right
4	after can you wait until after the direct? And then we'll
5	take a five-minute recess.
6	THE COURT REPORTER: Yes, Judge. Thank you.
7	MR. ODELL: And I will be quick with these, Your
8	Honor.
9	BY MR. ODELL:
10	Q. Quickly, then, Dr. Stringham. I do believe I
11	wanted to ask you just a couple of questions about the sagebrush
12	ecosystem in this area.
13	In Dr. Braun's declaration, his third declaration, he
14	has a statement to the effect of high stocking rates and a
15	prolonged season of use would lead to a decreased survival of
16	sage-grouse. I'm not asking about that latter part because I
17	know you're not a sage-grouse biologist.
18	But in your expert opinion, is the grazing authorized
19	in 2019 in the Hardie Summer allotment, does that reflect a high
20	stocking rate or a prolonged season of use, in your opinion?
21	A. No. The as prescribed and stated earlier, the
22	maximum amount of time livestock would be in any one pasture is
23	four weeks. Some weeks some pastures it's two weeks. That's
24	a very short period of use. And with the number of livestock
25	that are prescribed to be in that total allotment and the acres

of that allotment, it works out to about 8, 7.8 acres per cow. 1 2 That's not high use. And what was your general impression, if you can 3 Ο. characterize it, of the sagebrush habitat in the Hardie Summer 4 5 allotment based on your visit? There was a lot of sagebrush. It was 25 to 35, 6 Α. Dr. Braun said up to 40, maybe, 40 -- they can't walk through, 7 but I could still walk through it -- percent sagebrush cover. 8 9 And I want to correct one statement I said. I said per cow. It's per AUM. 10 11 Okay. Thank you. 0. 12 And so just to bring us to a close, based on everything you've observed and what you've reviewed and the 13 opinions you stated, do you have an overall opinion as to the 14 15 likelihood of any severe -- severely adverse impact to either the riparian systems in this allotment on Hardie Summer or to 16 the sagebrush ecosystem on Hardie allotment from the grazing 17 18 that's authorized in 2019? I have no concerns. 19 Α. 20 Q. Can you give it a likelihood of that occurring? 21 Α. Zero. 22 MR. ODELL: Thank you. That's the end of my direct. 23 Thank you, Your Honor. 24 THE COURT: All right. Take a five-minute recess. 25 And I will say, though, that when I ask counsel for

estimates of direct examination, it's not an academic exercise,
with all due respect to academics, because I do respect
academics. It's not an academic exercise. It's for planning
and scheduling purposes. Please be more accurate in the future.
MR. ODELL: I appreciate that, Your Honor. I will.
(Recess taken from 4:44 to 4:53.)
THE COURT: Cross-examination.
CROSS-EXAMINATION
BY MR. BECKER:
Q. Good afternoon, Dr. Stringham.
I wanted to ask you first about the Kauffman
photographs of Barnhardie meadows in Hart Mountain.
Is it your understanding he was trying to show how
recovery in Big Fir Creek could occur?
A. I think he was trying to show how livestock exclusion
on severely damaged channels can repair after a significant
period of time. But in his declaration, he made some
assumptions about channels that were near Big Fir Creek, and he
would assume that they would be similar. He also stated that
the Hart Mountain ecosystem was similar to the Steens Mountain
ecosystem.
Q. So if you take a look at the caption to the photo
showing the good recovery on Barnhardie, isn't it pretty clear
that he's referring to intermittent streams and the potential to

1	restore intermittent streams like Dry Creek and not referring to
2	Big Fir Creek on Hardie Summer?
3	A. What is the date of this?
4	Q. This is the photograph that was taken 20 years after
5	the original photograph. But this is from his declaration. You
6	were testifying about this a moment ago.
7	A. Okay. So as we know that Dry Creek doesn't have this
8	potential, Dry Creek drains out of a reservoir.
9	Q. And again, as I say, the issue is that you thought
10	that he was talking about Big Fir Creek on Hardie Summer. He
11	wasn't making that point.
12	A. Well, he does say "and all the intermittent and
13	perennial streams of the allotment." So I do think he was
14	making that point.
15	Q. I wanted to ask you about the well, first of all,
16	you haven't submitted any of your own research for this Court's
17	review, have you?
18	A. The problem I had with submitting papers the volume
19	of papers that was attached to Kauffman's was impressive was
20	that I was doing research out on the Catlow Basin when I was
21	asked to be an expert witness on the stand, and I had no access
22	to internet or other materials to be able to do that.
23	So, no, I didn't attach them. I attached a resumé I
24	had so that you could see the extent of publications that I have
25	published on.

I	108
1	Q. You testified about a study that you didn't give a
2	name of about recent cheatgrass studies in Nevada. What is that
3	study called?
4	A. So the study the 2014, is that the one you're
5	referring to?
6	Q. I don't know. It was the one you testified about on
7	direct.
8	A. So the author's name is Schmelzer, et al, 2014, in the
9	Journal of Applied Animal Science.
10	Q. Do you have a do you know what the title of the
11	paper is?
12	A. Fall grazing of cheatgrass for fuels reduction, or
13	something along those lines, similar to that.
14	Q. And have you submitted a copy of that to the Court for
15	review?
16	A. I have not.
17	Q. Did the federal defendants submit that to plaintiffs
18	for their review before this proceeding?
19	A. Not to my knowledge.
20	MR. BECKER: Your Honor, the plaintiffs served
21	discovery with respect to documents on federal defendants on
22	June 5th. It was a continuing request for all of the materials
23	that the declarants at that time and any future declarants would
24	rely on in their testimony. This Schmelzer article has never
25	been produced to plaintiffs, so there's no way for us to examine

I'd like to move to strike the testimony of Dr. Stringham 1 it. 2 with respect to that study. 3 Why don't you just file a rebuttal THE COURT: 4 response to it in the next few days or a week. 5 MR. BECKER: Could we ask Mr. -- could we ask that it be sent to us? We don't -- I don't have a copy of it. 6 7 THE COURT: Do you have a copy, Mr. Odell? 8 MR. ODELL: I do not, but I will get one as soon as I 9 can. And should you have provided it in 10 THE COURT: 11 discovery? 12 MR. ODELL: No, Your Honor. I did want to address 13 that. I think that we did have grounds for not producing it. As I read the discovery request that was served on us, 14 15 and then we did a reciprocal request back to plaintiffs, it was with respect to any of the documents on which the declarants 16 relied in preparing their declarations. This was --17 18 THE COURT: Okay. I don't want to get into that detail. 19 20 So when will you be able to get a copy of that paper? 21 Will you be able to get it to them tomorrow? 22 MR. ODELL: I will get it to them tomorrow. Yes, Your 23 Honor. We can commit to that. 24 THE COURT: All right. You'll get it tomorrow. And 25 then you're going to have an opportunity to file not only

1	supplemental briefs tomorrow, but responses due July 10th. So
2	that's a week from tomorrow. So you can get you can include
3	that in your response. And if you need an extension of the page
4	limit, you can have it.
5	MR. BECKER: Thank you, Your Honor.
6	MR. ODELL: Thank you, Your Honor.
7	BY MS. BROOKS:
8	Q. You testified that livestock eat cheatgrass; correct?
9	A. That's correct.
10	Q. What time of the year is cheatgrass palatable to
11	livestock?
12	A. Well, the study that you just asked me to send you,
13	that was fall.
14	Q. And where was that?
15	A. Nevada.
16	Q. Whereabouts?
17	A. On a Wyoming sagebrush site south of or north of
18	Eureka, Nevada, 8- to 10-inch precip zone.
19	Q. And so
20	A. But they will also eat it in the spring when it's
21	green. I've done research on that too.
22	Q. And livestock, therefore, will spread cheatgrass seeds
23	in their feces; right?
24	A. No.
25	Q. And in and along their hides?

A. They may catch it in their hides just like any other
 animals will. If they lay down in a big patch of cheatgrass, it
 could be spread that way.

4	But in order for the seed that is in their fur to drop
5	off somewhere and grow as cheatgrass, you would have to have a
6	seed bed that was appropriate for cheatgrass. So if you're
7	referring to the Hardie Summer allotment, there is plenty of
8	bunch grasses present on that allotment to out-compete
9	cheatgrass. There is no available space for cheatgrass to grow
10	except for maybe in minor disturbed areas along roadways, et
11	cetera.
12	And it is, like I said earlier, cryic soil. Cryic
13	soil is not soil that which is very cold is not soil that
14	cheatgrass grows in.
15	So in regards to the feces question do you want to
16	discuss that paper? We can discuss it because that was really
17	poor science. That was submitted by Braun, I believe, in his
18	materials that he submitted to the Court on how cows poop out
19	cheatgrass.
20	Q. I actually want to ask you about how many times you've
21	testified in court.
22	A. This is my second.
23	Q. Have you testified other times by declaration?
24	A. Yes.
25	Q. How many times about?

 A. Second. This is my second. Q. So you've not filed declarations in other cases A. I have not. Q. Have you filed trip reports in other cases? A. What is a trip report? Q. I don't know. I guess so this is only let 	2
 A. I have not. Q. Have you filed trip reports in other cases? A. What is a trip report? 	?
 Q. Have you filed trip reports in other cases? A. What is a trip report? 	
5 A. What is a trip report?	
6 0 I don't know I quess so this is only let	
	: me
7 see if I can clarify this.	
8 This is only the second case you've been involve	ed in?
9 A. That's correct.	
10 Q. In those	
11 THE COURT: Depending on how this goes, you'll e	either
12 want to do more or not want to do another.	
13 THE WITNESS: This is so much fun.	
14 BY MR. BECKER:	
15 Q. And in those two cases, was your testimony on be	ehalf
16 of federal agencies?	
17 A. The case I was involved in before was US Forest	
18 Service. So yes.	
19 Q. And it was just one case you said?	
20 A. Yes.	
21 Q. Okay. And it's true that you've received over	
22 \$6.5 million in grants from Department of Interior and	
23 Department of Agriculture over the last 18 years?	
A. Yes, it's true.	
25 Q. Is it true that of the six studies you cite in	

	113
1	paragraph 4 of your declaration, those were commissioned by
2	Department of Agriculture or Oregon Beef Council or the Oregon
3	Agricultural Research Station?
4	A. When I was at Oregon State, that's what was the
5	last one?
6	Q. Oregon Agricultural Research Station.
7	A. So the Oregon Agricultural Research Station is a
8	federal entity. University of Nevada Reno also has one. It's
9	called the Nevada Ag Experiment Station. All land grant
10	universities have such entities. They are funded by the federal
11	government for the purposes of doing agriculture and natural
12	resource research. The money comes from Washington DC. It's
13	funneled through the university for that purpose.
14	Q. Are you an expert in fire ecology?
15	A. I wouldn't say that "expert" would be the word I would
16	use. I have done a lot of fire rehab on burned landscapes. So
17	more restoration ecology.
18	Q. The visit you made to the Hardie Summer allotment, you
19	said you first you testified you didn't visit the Mud Creek
20	allotment?
21	A. No, I did not.
22	Q. On the Hardie Summer allotment, you made just one
23	visit on June 19th; correct?
24	A. That's correct.
25	Q. Which streams did you visit?

Α.	Big Fir.
Q.	About how many miles did you look at?
Α.	About the same amount that your that Boone Kauffman
walked.	
Q.	How many miles would that be?
Α.	Somewhere around a third of a mile to a half a mile.
Q.	Okay.
Α.	From the fence line down.
Q.	Did you accompany Dr. Kauffman on his walk?
Α.	No, I did not.
Q.	So how do you know how far he walked?
Α.	Because I asked BLM. We walked the same section of
channel.	
Q.	Okay. Thanks.
	And Big Fir was the only stream you visited?
Α.	That's correct.
Q.	Did you visit did you visit any other areas on the
Hardie Su	mmer allotment while you were out there?
Α.	Well, yes. We went to the there was an area of
sagebrush	, mountain sagebrush type, where we could stand and
look acro	ss the landscape that we went to, and I believe that
Dr. Braun	was also there.
Q.	And you didn't visit any of the private land on Hardie
Summer?	
Α.	No.
	Q. A. walked. Q. A. Q. A. Q. A. Q. A. Channel. Q. A. channel. Q. A. Sagebrush look acro Dr. Braun Q.

		115
1	Q.	Did you take any quantitative measurements on Big Fir
2	Creek whi	le you were there?
3	Α.	No, I did not.
4	Q.	No temperature monitoring?
5	Α.	No.
6	Q.	No measurement of sedimentation in the stream?
7	Α.	No.
8	Q.	I noticed you didn't include any photographs in your
9	declarati	.on.
10	Α.	So the photographs of the I'm taking it that you
11	are refer	ring to Big Fir Creek.
12	Q.	I'm referring to the declaration you submitted. You
13	didn't in	clude any photographs from Oregon; is that right?
14	Α.	From where?
15	Q.	From Oregon, certainly, and from Big Fir.
16	Α.	I did not include any from Oregon because I did not
17	have acce	ess to my files when I wrote my declaration.
18		The Big Fir Creek in particular, BLM provided the
19	photograp	ohs for this hearing, and those are the ones we chose to
20	use. I d	lidn't take any of my own.
21	Q.	Did BLM show any of the photographs from the 2019
22	field vis	it to the Court yet?
23	Α.	2018?
24	Q.	2019.
25	Α.	'19? This year?

Q. Yeah.

2	A. I don't remember if they showed any in Friday's
3	testimony, honestly. The photographs we looked at today were
4	2006. So as of today, no. But I can't speak to Friday. Don't
5	remember.

Q. You did make the statement in your declaration, which
you've clarified, that herbaceous species such as sedges are not
important to streambanks for stability. You said that related
to Big Fir Creek; is that right?

10 A. That's correct.

Q. So taking a look back at Dr. Kauffman's figure No. 2,
the reach of Big Fir Creek --

A. Uh-huh.

13

16

14 Q. -- he testified that herbaceous species are, in fact, 15 along these streambanks, very important to --

A. Yes, he did.

Q. -- streambank stability. And so in the limited case that -- here, you agree with that?

19 A. No.

So what you're looking at in this photo are forbs primarily, not sedges and rushes, and they don't have the root masses that you need to bind fine sediments. So what's binding this channel is -- when you work with willows in the stream system, you're down in that stream, willows growing along here, their roots are very extensive, and they create this basket 1 weave that goes underneath the channel because that's where
2 they're getting water.

3	So the roots go underneath the system, underneath the
4	channel, this has been documented by Wayne Elmore, and that is
5	what holds these systems together. It isn't because this is
6	not a high sediment system that needs the sedges and rushes to
7	hold fine sediments. And the reason you have forbs growing so
8	predominantly in this photo versus sedges and rushes, is sedges
9	and rushes require sunlight and there's not enough sunlight here
10	for those species to be dominant on this system. This is
11	overtopped by aspen.
12	And so with that amount of shade and I've done a
13	lot of miles of multiple indicator monitoring on these types of
14	systems you don't get a sedge/rush community on these type of
15	creeks.
16	Q. Where are you seeing the aspen in the foreground here?
17	A. You can't see it. The way this photo is taken, you
18	cannot see aspen in this system. That's the problem with this
19	photograph.
20	But this was the entire area of the channel that we
21	walked had an aspen gallery forest overtop of the willow
22	community that was underneath.
23	Q. Did you visit any of the intermittent streams on
24	Hardie Summer allotment?
25	A. No.

Would it be fair to say that the -- that the location 1 Ο. 2 on the small tributary that Dr. Kauffman visited and 3 photographed depends on herbaceous species for stability? MR. ODELL: Your Honor, may I object to this question? 4 THE COURT: Basis? 5 MR. ODELL: Basis is that the foundation for it is 6 7 inaccurate, I guess I would say. When plaintiffs' counsel and I were discussing the exhibits that would be submitted to the 8 9 Court as of yesterday, Mr. Becker asked if Dr. Kauffman could 10 provide a photo that I asked if he had that showed the impacts 11 to willow species, and I said, yes, I think that's fair because 12 I asked Dr. Kauffman if he had any other photos other than the one that was already in the second declaration. 13 14 This photo has nothing to do with willows. In 15 addition, there's a fairly lengthy additional supplementation of his declaration here, and that -- we're also beyond the time 16 frame that you established for submitting declarations. 17 18 So my major objections are it isn't what I had agreed 19 with Mr. Becker that I would not object to because it has 20 nothing to do with willows. Secondly, it appears to be a 21 supplemental declaration because it goes on for this page and 22 then a little bit on the following page. And we're not entirely 23 sure exactly where the photo was taken as well. 24 So those are the bases of my objection. 25 THE COURT: Brief response?

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1	MR. BECKER: Your Honor, I asked Dr. Kauffman what he
2	thought Mr. Odell was referring to, what photograph he thought
3	Mr. Odell was referring to, and this is what he sent me, and he
4	understood the question to be about the headwater meadows, not
5	about willows; so
6	THE COURT: All right. The objection is overruled and
7	I'll consider this for weight and not admissibility, the issues
8	you raise.
9	MR. ODELL: Thank you, Your Honor.
10	BY MR. BECKER:
11	Q. So I mean is this the sort of channel where
12	there where herbaceous species are would be important for
13	streambank stability?
14	A. Yes. This is the type of system where herbaceous
15	species would be important for holding it together. I don't
16	know where this photo was taken.
17	I have walked many of the upper elevations of the
18	Steens Mountains over the course of my career, and I have seen a
19	number of these type of channels that you're showing up here.
20	They are primarily associated with meadows, little meadow
21	systems, and they do show the signs of historical abusive
22	grazing. They are at the top of the watershed, which means that
23	there isn't a sediment source to add to the system in order to
24	aggrade the bottom of that channel and bring it back up.
25	And in addition, the primary plants that you find at

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1	this elevation I'm assuming this elevation is somewhere
2	around 8,000 feet. Is that correct? Since I don't know where
3	it was taken.
4	Q. I don't know. It was taken a quarter mile from the
5	Steens Mountain Loop Road on the Hardie Summer allotment. And I
6	think that Hardie Summer doesn't get any higher than about 7,800
7	feet.
8	A. Okay. So that's close to 8,000.
9	So when you start to reach that elevation in the
10	Steens, one, you don't have as you see here, you're not
11	seeing trees in the background. So you lose your juniper trees.
12	They're not present. That's why I made that assumption.
13	You begin to lose a lot of the sagebrush community as
14	you move up higher in elevation and you get into more of these
15	meadow systems that are have about a 40-day growing period.
16	And so they don't grow the big deep rushes and sedges that
17	Dr. Kauffman alludes to, but they do need herbaceous vegetation
18	to hold them together.
19	And this system shows some use. I'm not going to tell
20	you it doesn't. But we don't know if this is historical use or
21	the use that was occurring five years ago.
22	When I look at this, what I do see is a system that
23	isn't going to change a whole lot. And by the this has been
24	a very wet year, and we need to put that on record. 2019 has
25	been extremely wet. Most years, this would be dry by now.

1		And I doubt that this flows to Mud Creek, if this is
2	intermitt	ent. In fact, it's ephemeral.
3	Q.	And the but you don't know that?
4	Α.	No, and neither does Boone Kauffman.
5	Q.	Your declaration and your testimony doesn't address
6	the condi	tion of any of the roughly 20 miles of intermittent
7	streams of	n Hardie Summer, does it?
8	Α.	Where did you get the number 20 miles?
9	Q.	That was from the testimony on Friday.
10	Α.	Of Boone Kauffman?
11	Q.	I believe so.
12		And your declaration doesn't address the value of
13	riparian a	areas in these intermittent streams as habitat for
14	sage-grou	se; correct?
15	Α.	No. I wasn't focused on that.
16	Q.	The photographs that you did look at for Big Fir Creek
17	from 2006	, you're aware those were taken before the Grandad fire
18	burned the	at area?
19	Α.	I am aware.
20	Q.	I wanted to call your attention to docket No. 64-19,
21	which are	the field inspection notes from Lindsay Davies and
22	Jamie McC	ormack, which have additional photographs of Big Fir
23	Creek.	
24	Α.	Okay.
25	Q.	This is a photograph that purports to be an upper

section of Big Fir Creek. Would you agree that herbaceous 1 species are important to streambank stability in this case? 2 So this photo says, "The stream in the foreground is a 3 Α. side channel." So this is an overflow channel. It's not the 4 5 primary channel of Big Fir Creek. And I would say that herbaceous species would play a 6 7 role in this particular section that you're showing here, but it 8 would also be important to have the woody species present. 9 And in photo No. 2, there aren't any willows in view, Q. are there? 10 11 No, I can't see them in there. But I can see aspen. Α. 12 So, again, herbaceous species would be --Q. 13 Α. No. Do you see all the rock in that channel? Can you 14 see the aspen back there? Their roots do the same thing willows 15 do in holding streambanks together. So the -- I'm not going to say herbaceous species are 16 a hundred percent not important. I don't want to see dirt. 17 Ι 18 don't want to see that. But this is not a sediment-driven system when we have fine sediments, much like the Barnhardie 19 20 Meadow system that Dr. Kauffman has in his declaration, where we 21 have to have the big sedges to hold the system together. 22 This is a photograph that was taken on the lower Q. 23 section of Big Fir Creek. You didn't -- you didn't access this 24 section, did you? 25 Α. I did not.

I	123
1	Q. In the lower photo, again, would you say that
2	herbaceous species are important in stabilizing the streambanks
3	there to the extent they are stabilized?
4	A. So that is a cow crossing. And when we take pictures
5	of cow crossings, we need to identify them as cow crossings.
6	Q. These photos were taken by the Bureau of Land
7	Management.
8	A. I'm well aware of that.
9	So this is a livestock crossing, and I see the
10	trailing going through. And when we have concentrated
11	use and that's probably the reason it's a livestock crossing,
12	is there's an opening in the canopy here. When you have
13	concentrated use, you're going to get bank sloughing like that,
14	and I'm not going to tell you you're not.
15	But the length of this so what we were looking at
16	when I was there was how big are these areas that are being
17	impacted by livestock crossing, and this picture shows about the
18	extent of the distance that the cows it goes a little bit
19	further upstream, but the extent of the distance that the cows
20	were impacting that bank coming in.
21	But this is what cows do if they loaf along the
22	channel like they did in big Hardie in that Barnhardie
23	Meadow. And we're not seeing this up and down Big Creek, Big
24	Fir Creek. We're only seeing it in these isolated locations
25	where the livestock are crossing.

In the third of the mile that you actually walked? 1 Q. That's true. And in the third of the mile that Boone 2 Α. 3 Kauffman walked. And from what I talked to BLM, and these are 4 5 professional people, they informed me that that's about the density we see on Big Fir. It's very hard to access. 6 7 You testified before that the utilization rate of Ο. 8 50 percent that BLM includes in its permit is an allotment-wide 9 vegetation utilization rate; correct? That's true. 10 Α. 11 And you referenced the Roath and Krueger paper from 0. 12 1982 titled Cattle Grazing and Behavior on a Forested Landscape. 13 You explained that -- let me ask the question a different way. That paper describes grazing on the Camp Creek pasture 14 15 on Oregon's Malheur National Forest; correct? Yes. 16 Α. 17 That's in northeastern Oregon. Ο. 18 So I just want to look at the map that is at page 4 of Exhibit 36. This is Document 64-18 in the record. 19 You stated that there was no offsite water on this? 20 21 I stated that it was erratic is what is stated in the Α. 22 paper. 23 I believe you originally said there was no offsite Q. 24 water. 25 Α. I correct myself.

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1	Q	2.	Can you tell me how many offsite can you, first of
2	all, t	ell	me what the dark black line going sinuous line
3	going across this map shows?		
4	A	Δ.	It says bluegrass bottoms.
5	Q	2.	And does that indicate the location of the riparian
6	area?		
7	A	Δ.	Yes.
8	Q	2.	So how many water developments are there offsite on
9	this?		
10	A	Δ.	Well, let's see. It appears there's one, two, three,
11	four five.		
12	Q	2.	And how many salting locations are there?
13	A	Δ.	Four.
14	Q	2.	And what's the reason for putting salt out for cows?
15	A	Δ.	You're trying to pull them away from the creek. But
16	if you	ı dor	n't have water and what the paper said was the water
17	was er	rati	ic, which means you can have a water development, but
18	it doesn't mean there's water present.		mean there's water present.
19	Q	2.	Have you visited any of the water developments on
20	Hardie Summer allotment?		
21	A	Δ.	I have not, but I've asked BLM about them.
22	Q	2.	So you have no basis for you have no personal
23	knowle	edge?	2
24	A	Δ.	I have no personal knowledge.
25	Q	2.	And it's true in this case that the flipping to the

table on the next page -- that the riparian zone accounted for 1 2 81 percent of the forage utilized even though it accounted for only a small fraction of the area grazed; correct? 3 Α. Yes, I would agree with that. I already stated that. 4 5 So you would agree, then, that when you have an Q. allotment-wide utilization rate, there's going to be a 6 disproportionate amount of grazing in the riparian zone? 7 Not necessarily. 8 Α. 9 Would you please scroll back up to your map. 10 If you look at how narrow that riparian zone is and 11 the slopes around that riparian zone are up to 70 percent, and 12 they dumped the cows right in on the riparian zone, I am not at all surprised that they had high utilization in that particular 13 14 riparian area. 15 The cows had no reason to walk upslope to go find water or salt elsewhere in this particular pasture because they 16 were given the riparian zone initially when they unloaded from 17 18 the trucks or however they got them there and put into this pasture. And when you are -- manage livestock like that, which 19 20 is not the way they are managed on the Hardie Summer allotment, 21 you would expect to see that type of use in the riparian zone. 22 That doesn't surprise me. 23 Have you observed livestock management on the Hardie Ο. 24 Summer allotment? 25 Α. I observed the impacts of livestock management on the

Hardie Summer allotment. 1 2 On this map can you indicate where there are steep Q. 3 slopes? It says in the paper that they are on the south side, 4 Α. 5 they go from 20 to 50 percent; and on the north side, they go from 30 to 70 percent. 6 But where are they exactly here? 7 Ο. They say in -- the paper says it borders 8 Α. 9 through -- this is not a topographic map. I can't do that. But in the paper, it says they border the creek for the entire 10 11 length of the creek. 12 Do you know -- do you know Matthew Obradovich? Q. I met him last week. 13 Α. So you're aware he has been working for BLM for 14 Ο. 15 20 years managing the allotments on -- the Hammond allotments? 16 I don't know the specific length of time that he has Α. been working for BLM, so, no, I would have to say I don't know 17 how long Matt has been managing the allotments. 18 But you would agree he's knowledgeable about the 19 Ο. 20 allotments? 21 I would agree that he is knowledgeable about Α. 22 sage-grouse and sage-grouse habitat. 23 Do you believe, then, that he's not knowledgeable Ο. 24 about the grazing management on the allotments? 25 I believe he's aware of what the grazing management is Α.

and that his determination was that it was not going to do harm 1 2 to the sage-grouse habitat. 3 And he -- he testified that livestock on the Hardie Q. Summer allotment during the hot summer months won't graze 4 5 dried-up forage and forbs in the uplands but they will drift to riparian areas? 6 7 Α. That is what he said. I'm not going to say -- I'm not going to contradict what he said. What I'm going to say is he's 8 9 not a range scientist. But he has on-the-ground experience? 10 Ο. 11 He does. Α. 12 And the Roath and Krueger study did show that Q. livestock are going to preferentially graze the green vegetation 13 in the riparian area compared to the uplands? 14 15 Yes. They let them graze the riparian area -- they Α. let them graze the meadows to a one-inch stubble height. 16 We 17 don't do that anymore. That's not okay. 18 What is the stubble height standard in the permit for Ο. the --19 I have no idea. But in BLM --20 Α. 21 Would it surprise you that there is no stubble height Q. 22 standard for the Hardie -- for the Hammond allotments? 23 For which allotment? Α. 24 Ο. For the -- for the four Hammond allotments at issue in 25 this case.

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1	A. The Hardie Summer?
2	Q. Hardie Summer, Mud Creek.
3	A. Well, Mud Creek, I understand, is not accessible, so
4	that wouldn't surprise me, by livestock. There's only a water
5	gap on it.
6	And then on the Hardie Summer allotments, as far as
7	having a stubble height, I don't think it's relevant since
8	that's not the species that you need to be concerned about when
9	you're managing there. You need to be concerned about willows
10	and aspen.
11	Q. Do sage-grouse eat willows and aspen?
12	A. No.
13	Q. So it would seem that managing for forbs and grasses
14	is relevant if you're trying to protect sage-grouse?
15	A. Okay. So if we're talking about the uplands and not
16	the creek so now we've changed subjects.
17	Q. We're talking about the creek because Mr. Obradovich
18	testified that the that sage-grouse will are likely to be
19	in the riparian areas and are likely to be eating forbs in the
20	creeks.
21	A. I believe that what he said and without going back
22	to his testimony, I don't think either one of us are going to
23	have it correct that they will move off the Hardie the
24	chicks and hens will move off the Hardie Summer allotment to
25	riparian meadows at higher elevations so that they can get to

forbs and grasses as the grass senesces on the Hardie Summer 1 2 allotment. And that's the comment that you're referring to. All of the creeks -- the Big Fir Creek, Little Fir Creek, on 3 Hardie Summer, have trees on them. Sage-grouse don't go near 4 5 trees. Are you familiar with the SageCon mapping that 6 Ο. Mr. Obradovich indicated was reliable? 7 8 I saw the imagery that you put up. Α. 9 And that showed, didn't it, that sage-grouse likely Q. use Big Fir and Little Fir and Fence Creek on the Hardie Summer 10 11 allotment during the summer? 12 Which is why I would question the reliability of that Α. map. Which if you go to the footnote on that website for that 13 map, it says specifically that these are imagery taken from 14 15 satellites and are therefore not reliable, and that in order to use the SageCon map, you must be on the ground and you must do 16 onsite assessment to determine if this mapping is correct. 17 18 Did you do any onsite assessment of sage-grouse there? 0. I did onsite assessment of the channels and the 19 Α. No. 20 sagebrush habitat that the birds would use. And we know that 21 birds don't go, through the literature that's been proven, that 22 they don't go near trees. And that system is aspen-lined, Big 23 Fir Creek. 24 Ο. And Mr. Obradovich has testified the opposite and he 25 has 20 years of experience on the ground.

A. I don't think what's what he meant, but you will have
to debate that with him.
THE COURT: Speaking of which, how much longer do you
have for cross-examination?
MR. BECKER: Ten minutes, Your Honor.
THE COURT: All right.
MR. BECKER: Thank you.
THE COURT: I encourage you to be efficient and
effective.
MR. BECKER: I shall.
BY MR. BECKER:
Q. You did mention that the only PFC assessments on this
allotment are the ones that Ms. Davies I don't know if you
said this, but is it your understanding the only PFC assessments
on the Hardie Summer allotment are the 1999 and 2006
assessments?
A. I believe that's correct.
Q. And those were both those were all before the
Grandad fire in 2006?
A. Yes.
Q. And you'd also agree that the PFC evaluation doesn't
assess a condition the condition of fish habitat directly,
nor how riparian functions work for sage-grouse?
A. I think that's been established.
Q. In your declaration, you included a couple of

photographs of Dalton Meadows in Nevada. 1 2 First of all, where is that? It's in the Desatoya mountain range approximately 3 Α. 20 miles or so west of Austin. 4 Okay. And is it true that the photograph on the left 5 Q. shows graze -- shows conditions at the end of grazing season? 6 7 So the way this allotment is grazed is the livestock Α. either trail through it in the spring or they trail out of it in 8 9 the fall. But the wild horses are present 12 months out of the 10 11 year. And at the time that the 2010 photo was taken, the wild horse population was over 500 head over the amount that was 12 13 supposed to be on this mountain they have since gathered. I honestly couldn't tell you without going back to my 14 15 notes whether or not livestock had been through here. But let's just for the sake of argument say, yes, livestock had been 16 through there that year. 17 18 I guess why didn't you include the months and day that Ο. 19 these photos were taken? 20 Α. That was because I was in a remote location trying to 21 write this. But I will give them to you since you want them. 22 It's October 1 or October 10th, one of the two, for the 2010 23 photo, and it was July 27th for the 2016 photo. 24 Q. So it's fair to say, then, based on your statement 25 that livestock grazed the meadows every September to November

that there was grazing on the one -- on the left and the one on 1 2 the right reflects conditions pre-grazing? Yeah. I'm -- that wasn't the purpose of the photo. 3 Α. 4 The purpose of the photo was to show the extensive amount of 5 sedge cover that has come in in the bottom of the channel right there. 6 7 But isn't it deceptive to show a pre-grazed photograph Ο. and then make any conclusions about the effects of grazing? 8 9 No, not at all, because what you're seeing on the 2010 Α. photo is really severe overgrazing of a site and you're seeing 10 11 rapid repair of the site with appropriate grazing after the 12 meadow was fenced to keep the horses out. 13 Q. But you can't see the repair because there's the grass 14 on it. 15 Do you want me to mow it? Α. THE COURT: Let's not do that. Let's just answer the 16 question seriously and --17 18 THE WITNESS: Well --19 THE COURT: -- not sarcastically. 20 THE WITNESS: I'm trying to, but that's a --21 THE COURT: No, you can -- let's get questions and 22 answers. 23 THE WITNESS: How do I clear this? 24 THE COURT: You press -- in the upper right-hand 25 corner, there's an arrow. Press that arrow.

I	154
1	THE WITNESS: Upper right-hand corner.
2	THE COURT: Upper right-hand corner of the screen.
3	THE WITNESS: Oh. It's clear. Thank you.
4	All right. So not to be sarcastic, what I was trying
5	to demonstrate here wasn't an annual grazing effect. It was the
6	fact that this system has had was fenced and has had
7	controlled grazing applied to it for the last in this
8	case and it was actually five years.
9	And what you're seeing is improvement in the sagebrush
10	community in that channel. That's what I'm trying to show. If
11	it was continued to be grazed as it was in 2010, year after
12	year, so grazed that way in 2015, you would not see the
13	sagebrush community here.
14	BY MR. BECKER:
15	Q. Steens Mountain is located in the great basin;
16	correct?
17	A. Yes.
18	Q. And what would you how would you describe the
19	climate and habitat on Steens Mountain?
20	A. Where do you want me to describe it from?
21	Q. I guess would it is it correct that the ecosystem
22	could be classified as great basin xeric, mixed sagebrush?
23	A. Parts of it, yes. You can get above the sagebrush
24	line on Steens Mountain.
25	Q. But none of these allotments are above the sagebrush

1	133
1	line, the Hardie Summer and
2	A. That's correct. Well, that photo that Kauffman took
3	was above the sagebrush line, or at least it appeared to be, on
4	that intermittent channel where we don't know where the picture
5	was taken at.
6	Q. You cited an article by Joseph Smith called The
7	Effects of Rotational Grazing Management on Nesting Sage-Grouse;
8	right?
9	A. I did.
10	Q. And that study was done in the northern great plains
11	in central Montana; correct?
12	A. That's true.
13	Q. That is a wetter environment than the southeast Oregon
14	desert; isn't it?
15	A. I believe if you want to scroll up to where they
16	describe the environment, that might be the best way to answer
17	that question.
18	So study area, right there, so 975 millimeters to 1250
19	millimeters is about a ten-inch precip zone.
20	But is it a different place? Yes, it is a different
21	place, and the authors in here bring that to the point, that the
22	extrapolation of the data on this project needs to be carefully
23	considered.
24	But they also indicate that the nest success they were
25	seeing with sage-grouse mimicked the range-wide nest success for
-	

I	1	136	
1	the years they were doing	g the study. And range-wide means	
2	across the distribution of	of sage-grouse.	
3	Q. So the precipi	tation average was 359 millimeters?	
4	A. Where are you	seeing that? Oh, I'm sorry. I read the	
5	elevation. Okay. 359 m	illimeters. Does somebody want to	
6	convert that?		
7	Q. It's about 2.2	centimeters to an inch. Am I correct?	
8	A. 2.54 centimete	rs to an inch.	
9	Q. So that would l	pe roughly 18, roughly 11	
10	A. Roughly 11.		
11	Q. The math is wro	ong. Roughly 15. Okay.	
12	A. Okay. So that	would be similar to the Hardie Summer	
13	allotment.		
14	Q. So the conclus	ion that they that they state here is	
15	that because the study a:	rea is characterized by a different	
16	precipitation regime that	n most of the range of sage-grouse, the	
17	findings should be extra	polated with caution.	
18	A. Yes.		
19	Q. And they say the	nat other areas, such as the great	
20	basin, may not have the s	same results; correct?	
21	A. Due to the his	tory of grazing.	
22	Q. And so why is	it that you didn't include that	
23	qualification in your de	claration?	
24	A. I have no answ	er for that.	
25	Q. Okay. I've ac	tually been involved in a couple of	

other cases that you've testified in, so I think it's three that 1 you've been involved in. I'm wondering specifically --2 No. It's been two. 3 Α. THE COURT: All right. I'll call you as the next 4 5 witness, Mr. Becker. 6 By the way, you've also hit about your ten-minute mark 7 and really gone past it. 8 MR. BECKER: One more -- two more series of -- two 9 more quick questions in the same series. BY MR. BECKER: 10 11 Ο. Did you submit a trip report regarding grazing allotments on the Malheur National Forest in 2004? 12 So that would be the other case I was involved in. 13 Α. THE COURT: By the way, didn't you say a few minutes 14 15 ago, "What's a trip report?" THE WITNESS: Well, apparently that's what it was 16 called, but I honestly don't remember that. 17 18 THE COURT: Okay. BY MR. BECKER: 19 20 Ο. This was a case that was case No. 03-213. There's a 21 report of it at --22 THE COURT: Do you have the name of the case? 23 MR. BECKER: It's Oregon Natural Desert Association v. 24 US Forest Service. There's a report of it at 2004 Westlaw 25 1293909 at pages *6 to *7, and it describes a document entitled

	138	
1	Trip Report, Malheur National Forest, produced by Borman,	
2	Krueger, and Stringham of Oregon State University.	
3	BY MR. BECKER:	
4	Q. Would that be you?	
5	A. That would be me.	
6	Q. And it says in the report the author selectively	
7	criticized findings of plaintiff's expert and examined certain	
8	allotments using the proper functioning condition methodology.	
9	Isn't it true that this court found your testimony	
10	there to be unreliable?	
11	A. I didn't testify.	
12	Q. You just said that you	
13	A. This is	
14	Q submitted a declaration.	
15	A. So this was submitted this was a long time ago.	
16	Now you're making me call up the bugs here.	
17	So this was submitted as a trip report, apparently.	
18	Borman would have been the author on it. I would have been	
19	present when we were out in the field. And I never testified in	
20	this case.	
21	Q. So you didn't file a declaration? You didn't file	
22	this as a declaration then?	
23	A. Not me, no.	
24	Q. Okay. Does the Court conclude, though, that the	
25	proper functioning and condition methodology is unreliable	

because it's considered highly subjective? 1 2 I have no idea. Where would you -- maybe they did. Α. Ι 3 don't know. The last sentence, there are numerous sources -- the 4 Ο. 5 judge says that -- he questions the weight it should be afforded and then says that there are numerous sources which question 6 7 usefulness of proper functioning condition methodology because it is considered highly subjective. 8 9 MR. ODELL: Your Honor, may I object? THE COURT: Basis? 10 11 MR. ODELL: This document speaks for itself. It's a legal opinion, and I think asking Dr. Stringham to testify as to 12 what it means is not relevant. I think we can argue about what 13 this Court meant. 14 15 THE COURT: Overruled. 16 MR. ODELL: Thank you. THE COURT: It's taking more time to hear the 17 objection than -- let's move on to your last question. 18 19 MR. BECKER: I have no further questions. Thank you, 20 Your Honor. 21 THE COURT: Very good. 22 All right. Mr. Odell, you may redirect. And as I 23 said to Ms. Brooks, please be efficient and effective. MR. ODELL: I will. I believe I have just two 24 25 questions in this same grain.

	140
1	REDIRECT EXAMINATION
2	BY MR. ODELL:
3	Q. The first one, Dr. Stringham is
4	MR. ODELL: Can you pull up No. 9?
5	BY MR. ODELL:
6	Q. While he's doing that, to be efficient, let's ask you
7	about you were shown several photographs from the BLM that were
8	taken in their field inspection of Big Fir Creek; is that
9	correct?
10	A. Yes.
11	Q. Okay. And several of those showed lower gradient
12	reaches or areas of the stream where there was not as much woody
13	vegetation present along the riparian area; is that correct?
14	A. It appears that way.
15	Q. Yes. And I just wanted to ask, based on that
16	evaluation of the extent of the walk you took along the stream,
17	what percentage of the stream would you say was characterized by
18	that type of reach as opposed to the woody materials that
19	apparently reflect the majority of the area of the stream?
20	A. So the walk that I took along the stream, you're
21	asking me what percentage would be those lower gradient areas?
22	Q. Right.
23	A. Somewhere around 2 to 5 percent.
24	Q. 2 to 5 percent. Okay.
25	Did you also have occasion in evaluating the condition

of Big Fir and Little Fir Creek to look at the aerial photos 1 2 that I went over with Ms. Davies earlier? So what are you asking? 3 Α. I'm asking if those photos that I went over with 4 Ο. 5 Ms. Davies earlier, the aerial photos over time, would also be something that you could rely upon in determining that the 6 7 majority of this area is dominated by the woody component and not these lower gradient open areas? 8 9 Time-change analysis using aerial imagery is a Α. Yes. well-accepted scientific method for documenting the expansion of 10 11 woody plants. So, yes, you could do that. 12 And I'm now pulling up the first declaration of Q. 13 Dr. Kauffman, and I am now on page 8, which is docket 9 in the 14 record. 15 I just wondered, could you see what dates he took the various photos to show the distinctions in which he's relying in 16 Barnhardie meadow --17 18 THE COURT: It's in the record. 1990, 2013, 1989, 2013. 19 20 MR. ODELL: And I'm talking talk about the month in 21 particular. I just wanted to point that out. 22 THE COURT: Yeah. I see. I see it in there. 23 MR. ODELL: That's fine. That's all I have, 24 Your Honor. 25 THE COURT: Okay. Anything further, Mr. Becker,

within the scope of the redirect? 1 2 MR. BECKER: Just one question, Your Honor. 3 RECROSS-EXAMINATION 4 BY MS. BROOKS: 5 I'm displaying document No. 40, the second declaration 6 Q. 7 of Jamie McCormack. 8 Is it correct that there are about 3.1 miles of Big 9 Fir Creek in the Hardie Summer allotment? Well, there's 1.8 on BLM, but yes. 10 Α. 11 But about three miles. So you walked something less Ο. 12 than -- something between 10 and 15 percent of the creek? I walked the same amount as Dr. Kauffman walked. 13 Α. You walked --14 Ο. And, yes, that would be correct. And then I looked at 15 Α. topographic --16 MR. BECKER: That's all I have. 17 18 THE WITNESS: Okay. 19 MR. BECKER: Thanks. 20 THE COURT: All right. Thank you, Dr. Stringham. You 21 may step down. 22 I assume the government has no further witness. Am I 23 right? 24 MR. ODELL: You are correct, Your Honor. 25 THE COURT: Any rebuttal from the plaintiffs?

MR. BECKER: No, Your Honor.

1

2 THE COURT: All right. So let's talk about what's 3 going to happen next.

I understand that there'll be supplemental briefs from both sides tomorrow, July 3rd; responses July 10th, as expanded a little bit as I've discussed on the record; the TRO has been extended until July 17th at 5:00 p.m.

And I must tell you both, I still -- I mean I'm
keeping an open mind. I haven't made a decision. I'm waiting
to see your supplemental briefs and responses.

But I'm thinking that -- and I'm going to do this in both directions. If the motion is granted in whole or in part, then that would create some pressures on the Hammonds, pressures on Harney County -- I've read their amicus brief -- and I don't want that to last any longer than need be.

16 If, however, I were to deny the motion for preliminary 17 injunction on the grounds that the defendants argue, namely that 18 there's no current irreparable harm and you're not really 19 fighting very much on likelihood of success, I would be very 20 concerned about not letting another season go past before we get 21 the merits resolved.

And so I've looked at the three claims. It looks to me like they are basically various iterations of the same claim, namely that either the secretary's decision to renew or the BLM's decision to reissue a permit violated the Federal Land Policy and Management Act, the National Environmental Policy Act, and the Administrative Procedure Act, with just various focuses, foci, for claim 1, 2, and 3. But it's essentially the same claim, essentially an administrative claim, I think on the record.

6 So what I think we should do, whichever way I go, 7 whether it be -- whether it be to grant the preliminary 8 injunction in whole or in part or to deny preliminary 9 injunction, we need to move rapidly and efficiently to a final 10 decision on the merits.

So what I think makes sense to me, and I'll let both sides be heard on this, I think we should have a deadline for the filing of the administrative record of approximately 60 days from today, September 3rd, 2019; plaintiff's opening brief, 30 days thereafter, or October 3rd, 2019.

16 Mary, I'll give these to you later once we pin them 17 down.

Defendants' response brief, 21 days thereafter, which would be October 24th; plaintiffs' reply brief 14 days thereafter, which would be November 7th.

21 So in other words, 60 days to file the administrative 22 record, 30 days for plaintiff to file an opening brief, three 23 weeks for defendants to file a response brief, two weeks for 24 plaintiff to reply.

25

I'll give myself about two weeks to review all the

1	briefing, and then we'll hold an oral argument on Monday,		
2	November 25th, start at 10:00 a.m. and give you as much time as		
3	you want, but for that one day. And then that gives me 30 days		
4	to get an opinion out before the end of the year before we have		
5	to deal with next season issues.		
6	So is that a schedule the both sides can live with?		
7	Mr. Odell?		
8	MR. ODELL: Your Honor, I think the first date		
9	certainly is, and I've been working with interior department and		
10	Bureau of Land Management to get them working on the		
11	administrative record. So I certainly think that date should		
12	work. I would like to confirm that with them.		
13	My only real concern is that the ordinary process for		
14	resolving these claims on administrative record that I'm		
15	familiar with in this court is to have cross-motions for summary		
16	judgment.		
17	THE COURT: Okay.		
18	MR. ODELL: And that so what I guess I would		
19	propose because I also agree with you that to get to the		
20	merits sooner rather than later so we don't have to worry and be		
21	in the situation next year, obviously, and you have to answer		
22	any potential impacts from grazing in 2020 in your PI ruling,		
23	I'm thinking I might be able to get the administrative record		
24	filed earlier than September 3rd, which would then hopefully buy		
25	an additional, say, three weeks, by which we could also have a		
20 21 22 23 24	merits sooner rather than later so we don't have to worry and b in the situation next year, obviously, and you have to answer any potential impacts from grazing in 2020 in your PI ruling, I'm thinking I might be able to get the administrative record filed earlier than September 3rd, which would then hopefully bu		

reply brief, which is, again, the normal course that we follow 1 in this court. 2 3 THE COURT: Or the other option would be the administrative record is filed; 30 days thereafter, each side 4 5 files opening motions for summary judgment, maybe 30 days thereafter each side files responsive briefs, period, done with 6 7 briefing; approximately two something weeks after that we'll 8 have a hearing. 9 So I take it that's something that defendants can live with. 10 11 MR. ODELL: I can live with that. The only thing I 12 would say, Your Honor, with respect, is that sometimes does 13 result in the ships passing in the night problem. So we've usually done the staggered approach where the plaintiffs will 14 file their opening summary judgment motion, then we file a 15 cross-motion, then they file a reply and we file a reply. 16 Ι think that's usually a little more helpful to the court because 17 then we're actually responding to each other's arguments. 18 But I can live with that if you --19 20 THE COURT: So what you're suggesting is plaintiffs' 21 opening brief in support of summary judgment followed by 22 defendants' responsive brief and cross-motion for summary 23 judgment --24 MR. ODELL: Right. 25 THE COURT: -- followed by plaintiffs' reply brief,

followed by defendants' reply brief. 1 2 MR. ODELL: Correct. And then if I could 3 submit -- sorry. THE COURT: Mr. Becker, can you live with that? Or 4 5 Ms. Brooks? Or both of you? 6 MR. BECKER: Your Honor, I think -- I think 7 the -- without our calendars in front of us, it's a little difficult only because I think Monday, November 25th, is during 8 9 the week of Thanksgiving. THE COURT: Right. 10 11 MR. BECKER: And I -- I believe -- and I'm personally planning to be with my partner in a different part of the 12 13 country. But I'm wondering if -- you know, I guess 14 15 conceptually --THE COURT: Well, why don't we do this. Why don't I 16 get -- let you and Mr. Odell confer about these issues. If 17 Mr. Odell is right and he can lodge the administrative record 18 sooner than 60 days, everything can start sooner. And then you 19 20 can all let me know what's the deadline for the lodging of the 21 administrative record, then how much time does plaintiffs need to file an opening brief in support of a motion for summary 22 23 judgment. Defendant will then file its response and 24 cross-motion. Tell me what deadline you want for that. Then 25 plaintiff replies. Tell me what deadline you want for that.

I	148		
1	Defendant replies. Tell me what deadline you want for that.		
2	Then give me at least two weeks, and then thereafter		
3	we'll talk about, you know, a date for a hearing after I have at		
4	least two weeks from the last brief. And as long as that		
5	hearing is no later than sometime in November and if you want		
6	to make it earlier, that's fine with me then I can get you a		
7	decision 30 days thereafter. We'll have a decision by December.		
8	If you want to bump that even earlier, you can now assume that		
9	all I really need is about two weeks after the final reply brief		
10	from the defendants and then assume approximately 30 days from		
11	oral argument to get the final decision.		
12	MR. BECKER: Your Honor, just one question as we		
13	confer.		
14	The grazing is scheduled to resume April 4th		
15	of excuse me April 1st of 2020. So we I'm wondering if		
16	we would have flexibility to try to get a December hearing date		
17	after the holidays. I mean after the Thanksgiving holiday well		
18	in advance of the		
19	THE COURT: And then you want me to use the December		
20	holidays for writing the opinion?		
21	MR. BECKER: Well, no. No. Suggesting suggesting		
22	that an opinion by the end of January would still be plenty of		
23	time for the you know, for		
24	THE COURT: We have a lot of trials starting in		
25	January, and for reasons that probably won't surprise anybody,		

most lawyers didn't want to have trials in December. So I'd just as soon get this done by the end of the year. And I think with Mr. Odell's offer to try to get the administrative record filed sooner -- and then you can frankly even condense your briefing.

MR. BECKER: And that might work out very well. 6 7 THE COURT: So will both sides consult with each 8 other? And perhaps can you let me know by tomorrow by email or 9 something if you've reached an agreement. Will that work? 10 MR. ODELL: I don't believe -- I'm trying to be very 11 candid, Your Honor, due to what else is on my plate and I also 12 have that supplemental brief I need to file by the end of the 13 day tomorrow. So I don't know if I can do that by tomorrow. THE COURT: How about by next Monday or so? 14 15 MR. BECKER: I'm going -- I also have the brief due

16 tomorrow and then I'm out of town on the 4th and 5th. Could we 17 try by the end of the day Tuesday?

18 THE COURT: Sure. Fine. Just let me know Tuesday 19 what schedule you all can agree upon.

MR. ODELL: Thank you, Your Honor.

20

21

25

MR. BECKER: Thank you, Your Honor.

MS. BROOKS: And, Your Honor, there was just one thing I wanted to clarify as well about your understanding of how these types of briefing typically proceeds.

Normally the plaintiff's brief is not only -- our

second brief is not only a reply brief, but it's also a response 1 2 brief so --3 THE COURT: Correct. MS. BROOKS: So normally page limits are commensurate 4 5 with that. THE COURT: I'm of the opinion that most people file 6 7 briefs that are way too long. 8 MR. BECKER: Your Honor, Ms. Brooks, if I may, she's 9 from Boise, Idaho, where they have -- where they have what you 10 might consider more sensible limits of 25 and 15 pages. So I 11 think we're -- I think I agree with you. We're generous in this district. 12 13 THE COURT: And feel free to build into your stipulation on deadlines what you both would agree upon on page 14 15 limits, and I'll let you know whether I can live with it. And as long as it's not really excessive, I'll live with it. 16 But build that into your deadlines so each side knows what to work 17 with. 18 Thank you, Your Honor. 19 MR. BECKER: 20 THE COURT: All right. And anything further that we 21 should talk about now before -- we'll just wait to see what you 22 file on the merits on the 3rd and the 10th, and your scheduling, 23 which would be due on Tuesday, the 9th. 24 Anything else anybody wants to talk about this 25 evening?

1	MR. BECKER: Not from plaintiffs, Your Honor.		
2	MR. ODELL: Just one thing from federal defendants,		
3	Your Honor.		
4	You had mentioned concern with respect to		
5	Mr. Obradovich's testimony at the end of the last hearing.		
6	I just wanted to say on behalf of the Justice		
7	Department, the United States Attorneys Office, we take that		
8	very seriously. And in that regard, we intend to, and if we		
9	need to seek leave of court, to file a corrected and/or slightly		
10	amended declaration to		
11	THE COURT: Well, I think what I get that and I		
12	understand that, and I think the time to do that would be		
13	tomorrow, the 3rd, so that Mr. Becker can include that in his		
14	response		
15	MR. ODELL: That's what I intend to do.		
16	THE COURT: on the 10th. And right now I will lift		
17	page limits from you all.		
18	But don't go crazy over this. I don't think, you		
19	know, 30 or 40 pages is at all helpful given how much has		
20	already been briefed. So do what you need to do, but don't go		
21	crazy over it.		
22	MR. BECKER: And if I may just clarify, Your Honor,		
23	our understanding of what the supplemental briefing tomorrow and		
24	next Wednesday was, was that it would be that it would be		
25	referencing these newly filed exhibits.		

	152		
1	THE COURT: Newly filed exhibits, plus, if Mr. Odell		
2	wants to clarify that what Mr. Obradovich really was doing was		
3	just intending to quote from, what was it, a 2015 or 2016		
4	report, I'll let him clarify that, and then you tell me a week		
5	later whether it makes any difference at all.		
6	MR. ODELL: And I also just want to confirm for the		
7	record that I will intend to get Mr. Becker the Schmelzer report		
8	tomorrow that Dr. Stringham referenced.		
9	Thank you. That's it, Your Honor.		
10	THE COURT: All right. And can I take it from the		
11	discussion that you raised about the proposed stipulation to		
12	avoid a preliminary injunction at the beginning of the hearing		
13	last week, if you want to keep discussing it, you go right		
14	ahead. Just let me know if you work something out.		
15	MR. ODELL: We will be most delighted to do that,		
16	Your Honor.		
17	THE COURT: All right. Very good. Thank you.		
18			
19	(The proceedings concluded at 5:59 p.m.)		
20			
21			
22			
23			
24			
25			

1	CERTIFICATE		
2			
3	I certify, by signing below, that the foregoing is a		
4	true and correct transcript of the record, taken by stenographic		
5	means, of the proceedings in the above-titled cause. A		
6	transcript without an original signature, conformed signature,		
7	or digitally signed signature is not certified.		
8			
9	DATED this 8th day of July, 2019.		
10			
11			
12	<mark>// Ryan White</mark> RYAN WHITE		
13	Registered Merit Reporter Certified Realtime Reporter		
14	Expires 9/30/2019 Washington CCR No. 3220		
15	Expires 10/25/2019 Oregon CSR No. 10-0419		
16	Expires 12/31/2020		
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•	1989 [1] - 141:18	24th [1] - 144:19
	199 [1] - 11:20	25 [4] - 12:18, 78:5, 105:6, 150:10
15 [1] - 26:5	1990 [2] - 82:17, 141:18	25-inch [1] - 67:16
16 [1] - 26:5	1996 [1] - 65:7	25-year [1] - 12:17
19 [1] - 115:25	1998 [1] - 65:16	25th [2] - 145:2, 147:8
80s [1] - 102:6		
88 [1] - 28:23	1999 [10] - 17:18, 19:25, 21:4, 38:15,	27 [1] - 31:2
90s [3] - 73:8, 92:18, 102:12	49:14, 49:15, 49:16, 49:22, 55:17,	27th [1] - 132:23
503 [5] - 70.0, 02.10, 102.12	131:15	2863 [1] - 2:8
•	19th [1] - 113:23	29-2 [1] - 53:19
0	1st [1] - 148:15	2:08 [1] - 3:1
)3-213 [1] - 137:20	=	2:19-cv-00750-SI [1] - 1:7
	2	2e [1] - 33:8
1		2nd [1] - 2:16
	2 [12] - 1:8, 3:1, 20:23, 48:15, 55:19,	
I [6] - 22:8, 89:18, 92:7, 95:14, 132:22,	80:12, 89:18, 116:11, 122:9, 140:23, 140:24, 144:3	3
144:3 I ,249 [1] - 28:3	2-11 [1] - 32:3	_
		3 _[3] - 25:16, 59:10, 144:3
I.8 [1] - 142:10	2.2 [1] - 136:7	3.1 [1] - 142:8
10 [4] - 6:8, 59:14, 67:14, 142:12	2.54 [1] - 136:8	30 [14] - 76:19, 77:5, 86:13, 97:1,
10-0419 [1] - 153:15	20 [13] - 77:4, 82:17, 84:21, 86:3, 86:8,	102:11, 127:6, 144:15, 144:22, 145:3,
1 0-inch [5] - 67:8, 67:11, 67:14, 70:9,	102:10, 107:4, 121:6, 121:8, 127:5,	146:4, 146:5, 148:7, 148:10, 151:19
110:18	127:15, 130:25, 132:4	30-year [2] - 67:21, 67:22
10-inch-or-less [1] - 69:23	20-some [1] - 68:6	301 [1] - 1:24
10-year [1] - 101:18	200 [2] - 68:16, 71:10	303 [1] - 34:2
	200-pounds-per-acre [1] - 70:16	
10/25/2019 [1] - 153:15		303(d [5] - 34:6, 34:8, 35:6, 35:15, 60:22
100 [1] - 92:7	2000 [2] - 26:5, 65:9	31 [1] - 22:12
1000 [2] - 1:24, 2:12	2001 [4] - 28:13, 28:17, 28:20, 70:24	3220 [1] - 153:14
10:00 [1] - 145:2	2002 [1] - 34:18	326-8184 [1] - 1:25
10th [5] - 110:1, 132:22, 143:5, 150:22,	2003 [1] - 4:17	336-9077 [1] - 2:9
151:16	2004 [3] - 4:18, 137:12, 137:24	35 [1] - 105:6
 1 [4] - 99:18, 100:17, 136:9, 136:10	2005 [4] - 24:8, 25:12, 29:2, 34:18	359 [2] - 136:3, 136:5
1100 [1] - 73:23	2006 [23] - 16:1, 16:3, 16:18, 38:14,	36 [1] - 124:19
	49:15, 49:23, 50:1, 50:8, 50:23, 51:8,	
12 [4] - 82:9, 82:12, 95:11, 132:10		374 [1] - 29:10
l 2-inch [1] - 72:24	51:17, 53:1, 55:18, 63:24, 95:3, 95:17,	38 [1] - 30:22
1 2/31/2020 [1] - 153:16	99:8, 102:17, 116:4, 121:17, 131:15,	387 [1] - 17:25
1200 [1] - 28:3	131:19	388-9160 [1] - 2:5
1250 [1] - 135:18	2007 [12] - 31:14, 47:13, 52:16, 52:18,	396 [1] - 16:13
 293909 [1] - 137:25	52:19, 53:7, 53:8, 53:16, 54:5, 55:8,	3rd [8] - 1:24, 2:12, 143:5, 144:14,
13 [3] - 28:23, 100:14, 100:17	66:12, 102:17	144:15, 145:24, 150:22, 151:13
I3(e [1] - 99:19	2008 [2] - 31:21, 31:22	144.10, 140.24, 100.22, 101.10
•	2010 [6] - 31:14, 47:13, 132:11, 132:22,	4
13th [1] - 47:8	133:9, 134:11	4
14 [6] - 21:22, 42:4, 67:16, 80:16, 81:8,		4 [5] - 22:9, 36:22, 80:11, 113:1, 124:18
144:19	2012 [4] - 47:13, 47:21, 47:23, 47:24	4.3 [1] - 50:17
14,000 [1] - 66:15	2013 [9] - 25:10, 25:14, 26:1, 29:11,	40 [6] - 78:6, 97:1, 105:7, 142:6, 151:19
l 4-inch [2] - 72:24, 72:25	30:5, 30:21, 73:8, 141:18, 141:19	
15 [6] - 42:5, 42:6, 77:13, 136:11,	2014 [5] - 70:13, 75:8, 75:17, 108:4,	40-day [1] - 120:15
142:12, 150:10	108:8	400 [1] - 50:16
	2015 [3] - 14:5, 134:12, 152:3	403 [1] - 17:11
 500 [1] - 73:23	2016 [7] - 26:1, 26:6, 29:10, 30:20,	404 [1] - 19:19
15th [1] - 37:7	30:21, 132:23, 152:3	41-8 [1] - 15:7
16 [1] - 95:21		4110 [1] - 2:4
168 [1] - 2:4	2017 [1] - 34:20 2018 (10) - 4:10, 24:20, 43:5, 43:6, 47:0	42 [4] - 11:20, 15:10, 30:22, 66:13
17 [1] - 95:22	2018 [13] - 4:19, 34:20, 43:5, 43:6, 47:9,	42-1 [3] - 31:2, 32:9, 33:23
174 [2] - 32:13, 33:23	47:15, 50:4, 53:1, 53:3, 54:6, 54:8,	
175 [1] - 32:12	115:23	42-3 [3] - 15:12, 15:15, 15:16
I7th [1] - 143:7	2019 [23] - 1:8, 3:1, 21:13, 38:12, 73:6,	42-4 [1] - 18:1
18 [2] - 112:23, 136:9	74:13, 74:22, 76:3, 77:1, 83:13, 95:23,	42-6 [3] - 16:14, 17:12, 17:13
	96:3, 97:6, 101:1, 102:1, 104:19,	42-7 [2] - 19:21, 20:24
19-cv-750 [1] - 3:7	105:18, 115:21, 115:24, 120:24,	42-8 [1] - 15:11
190 [1] - 74:5	144:14, 144:15, 153:9	429 [2] - 28:15, 28:17
1950 [1] - 2:16		45 [1] - 92:20
	2020 [2] - 145:22, 148:15	
1982 [3] - 86:25, 90:20, 124:12	208 [1] - 2:9	4:44 [1] - 106:6
1982 [3] - 86:25, 90:20, 124:12 1983 [3] - 83:25, 85:14, 88:2		
	21 [3] - 53:20, 66:4, 144:18 231-6826 [1] - 2:17	4:53 [1] - 106:6 4th [2] - 148:14, 149:16

E	9th [1] - 150:23	141:9
5	501[1] - 100.20	affect [1] - 89:23
5 [3] - 80:10, 140:23, 140:24	Α	affected [1] - 38:11
50 [14] - 73:25, 74:1, 74:4, 76:19, 86:13,		affecting [1] - 59:5
86:18, 86:19, 86:20, 102:11, 124:8,	a.m [1] - 145:2	affirmed [2] - 4:2, 64:12
127:5	ability [2] - 71:18	afforded [1] - 139:5
500 [1] - 132:12	able [16] - 9:25, 10:24, 11:19, 38:13,	afternoon [4] - 3:12, 4:11, 64:22, 106:11
503 [4] - 1:25, 2:5, 2:13, 2:17	38:17, 46:12, 49:5, 75:2, 77:21, 79:5,	Ag [1] - 113:9
531 [1] - 70:18	93:2, 99:4, 107:22, 109:20, 109:21,	
5800 [1] - 72:23	145:23	age [5] - 20:20, 85:6, 85:10, 91:17
59 [4] - 82:9, 82:11, 93:22, 95:1	above-titled [1] - 153:5	agencies [1] - 112:16
590 [1] - 61:9	absent [1] - 76:1	aggrade [1] - 119:24
5:00 [2] - 103:21, 143:7	abundance [1] - 31:22	aggressive [1] - 77:8
5:59 [1] - 152:19	abusive [5] - 68:2, 75:4, 83:5, 96:15,	ago [7] - 40:21, 68:6, 85:14, 107:6,
5th [2] - 108:22, 149:16	119:21	120:21, 137:15, 138:15
	abusively [1] - 73:14	agree [17] - 38:20, 67:1, 75:10, 76:24,
6	academic [2] - 106:1, 106:3	85:1, 95:25, 116:18, 122:1, 126:4,
	academics [2] - 106:2, 106:3	126:5, 127:19, 127:21, 131:21, 145:19,
6 [4] - 16:13, 29:8, 95:11, 137:25	accept [2] - 61:14, 84:19	149:19, 150:11, 150:14
6.5 [1] - 112:22	acceptable [2] - 48:22, 50:13	agreed [2] - 84:25, 118:18
60 [3] - 144:13, 144:21, 147:19	accepted [3] - 13:19, 84:9, 141:10	agreement [1] - 149:9
600 [1] - 2:12	access [6] - 47:1, 78:8, 107:21, 115:17,	Agricultural [3] - 113:3, 113:6, 113:7
601 [1] - 2:16	122:23, 124:6	agriculture [2] - 65:3, 113:11
61 [2] - 99:18, 100:17	accessible [1] - 129:3	Agriculture [2] - 112:23, 113:2
63-11 [1] - 51:7	accompany [1] - 114:9	ahead [1] - 152:14
63-14 [1] - 25:16	according [2] - 80:10, 82:16	air [1] - 68:21
64-1 [1] - 95:14	accordingly [1] - 46:20	al [2] - 3:7, 108:8
64-11 [1] - 35:2	accounted [2] - 126:1, 126:2	allegation [1] - 36:17
64-13 [2] - 78:14, 81:8	accurate [2] - 84:18, 106:4	alleged [1] - 75:14
64-14 [3] - 22:10, 25:17, 25:18	achieving [1] - 49:3	allotment [98] - 7:1, 7:6, 11:5, 11:10,
64-15 [1] - 30:12	acre [1] - 68:16	21:14, 21:16, 29:18, 34:5, 35:5, 35:24,
64-18 [2] - 87:2, 124:19	acres [3] - 66:14, 104:25, 105:1	36:8, 39:15, 45:11, 45:14, 45:17,
64-19 [1] - 121:20	Act [4] - 34:2, 144:1, 144:2	45:24, 45:25, 46:22, 51:10, 51:19,
64-4 [1] - 37:21	act [1] - 25:6	52:20, 53:25, 58:7, 58:21, 60:17, 61:5,
675 [1] - 70:15	acting [1] - 10:25	61:9, 67:14, 67:15, 69:2, 70:1, 70:10,
69 [1] - 70:18	acting[1] - 10.23	72:11, 72:13, 73:1, 73:7, 73:16, 73:22,
	active [6] - 21:12, 29:6, 31:16, 34:12,	73:24, 74:14, 74:22, 84:21, 84:22,
7	34:14, 95:17	86:14, 86:19, 86:21, 87:8, 88:14,
	activities [1] - 59:21	89:12, 90:4, 90:6, 90:7, 92:12, 92:25,
7 [2] - 78:18, 137:25	activities [1] - 39.21 activity [2] - 96:13, 98:9	93:4, 95:18, 95:23, 96:2, 97:10, 98:21,
7,800 [1] - 120:6	actual [1] - 45:19	98:22, 99:3, 99:11, 101:1, 102:4,
7.8 [1] - 105:1	add [1] - 119:23	102:13, 104:19, 104:25, 105:1, 105:5,
70 [5] - 84:24, 87:18, 92:3, 126:11, 127:6		105:16, 105:17, 107:13, 111:7, 111:8,
70-percent [1] - 87:23	added [1] - 34:21	113:18, 113:20, 113:22, 114:18,
727-1024 [1] - 2:13	addition [6] - 57:21, 73:21, 80:2, 97:14,	117:24, 120:5, 124:8, 125:20, 126:6,
7th [1] - 144:20	118:15, 119:25	126:20, 126:24, 127:1, 128:4, 128:23,
2	additional [4] - 59:19, 118:15, 121:22, 145:25	129:24, 130:2, 130:11, 131:13, 131:15,
8		132:7, 136:13, 142:9
8 [5] - 67:14, 70:9, 105:1, 110:18, 141:13	- address [4] - 70:5, 109:12, 121:5, 121:12	allotment's [1] - 72:22
8,000 [2] - 120:2, 120:8		allotment-wide [2] - 124:8, 126:6
80 [2] - 88:21, 88:23	adequate [2] - 12:10, 78:5	allotments [31] - 5:14, 5:16, 5:19, 14:12,
81 [4] - 87:12, 89:5, 89:9, 126:2	adequately [1] - 83:22	25:14, 31:17, 33:21, 38:12, 42:8,
83701 [1] - 2:8	Administrative [1] - 144:2	42:12, 42:15, 42:18, 43:2, 47:9, 47:18,
8th [1] - 153:9	administrative [10] - 144:4, 144:13,	49:10, 53:4, 56:24, 69:3, 77:2, 127:15,
	144:21, 145:11, 145:14, 145:23, 146:4,	127:18, 127:20, 127:24, 128:22,
9	147:18, 147:21, 149:3	128:24, 129:6, 134:25, 137:12, 138:8
	admissibility [1] - 119:7	allow [3] - 12:12, 57:4, 73:5
9 _[5] - 27:11, 95:1, 140:4, 141:13	advance [1] - 148:18	allowed [3] - 11:11, 26:25, 61:9
9/30/2019 [1] - 153:14	advanced [1] - 41:10	allowing [1] - 27:2
90 [3] - 84:24, 87:23, 92:3	adverse [4] - 10:13, 39:13, 39:22,	alluded [1] - 85:11
97204 [3] - 1:24, 2:12, 2:17	105:15	alludes [1] - 120:17
97214 [1] - 2:5	aerial [15] - 21:19, 27:10, 29:22, 38:15,	almost [3] - 18:16, 24:10, 62:4
975 [1] - 135:18	40:19, 44:21, 51:23, 54:20, 56:7,	altered [1] - 13:10
98 [1] - 70:15	62:20, 79:17, 102:18, 141:1, 141:5,	amended [1] - 151:10

amicus [1] - 143-14 amount [10] - 67:20, 88:20, 89:8, 104:22, 114:3, 117:12, 126:7, 132:12, 133:4, 142:13 amounts [1] - 27:5 analysis [1] - 141:9 Anderson [1] - 65:4 angular [1] - 9:20 Animal [1] - 108:9 animals [3] - 74:20, 98:25, 111:2 annual [4] - 69:12, 69:13, 71:17, 134:5 answer [6] - 68:25, 84:24, 133:16, 135:16, 136:24, 145:21 answers [1] - 133:22 Antelope [1] - 82:15 anthropogenic [1] - 75:21 anticipate [1] - 75:24 anyway [2] - 8:4, 47:16 apologies [1] - 22:5 apologize [1] - 103:13 apparent [1] - 18:10 appear [2] - 51:16, 98:18 appearance [2] - 91:21, 91:22 APPEARANCES [1] - 2:1 appeared [1] - 135:3 apples [1] - 88:14 Applied [1] - 108:9 applied [3] - 41:11, 41:22, 134:7 appreciate [3] - 64:2, 103:24, 106:5 approach [1] - 146:14 approaching [1] - 92:2 appropriate [3] - 71:11, 111:6, 133:11 approximation [1] - 65:22 April [3] - 47:8, 148:14, 148:15 area [63] - 6:13, 6:16, 6:21, 6:22, 7:2, 7:19, 8:9, 9:15, 10:12, 24:10, 27:8, 27:17, 27:22, 27:24, 30:6, 30:7, 30:25, 32:1, 34:3, 34:13, 35:23, 36:14, 37:9, 37:13, 39:24, 40:7, 43:20, 46:17, 48:23, 51:14, 65:23, 66:11, 69:8, 69:10, 77:22, 77:24, 84:23, 87:16, 87:20, 91:8, 91:11, 92:2, 94:7, 96:9, 98:6, 99:8, 104:12, 114:19, 117:20, 121:18, 125:6, 126:3, 126:14, 128:14, 128:15, 135:18, 136:15, 140:13, 140:19, 141:7 areas [35] - 19:15, 21:9, 23:9, 23:10, 24:8, 25:10, 28:16, 30:14, 33:7, 33:12, 33:20, 35:21, 40:1, 46:10, 67:9, 70:11, 73:13, 81:3, 91:10, 91:12, 91:23, 98:1, 98:8, 98:17, 102:8, 111:10, 114:17, 121:13, 123:16, 128:6, 129:19, 136:19, 140:12, 140:21, 141:8 argue [2] - 139:13, 143:17 argument [3] - 132:16, 145:1, 148:11 arguments [1] - 146:18 arisen [1] - 98:12 armored [1] - 80:24 Arnold [1] - 77:16 arrow [4] - 24:5, 26:19, 133:25 article [2] - 108:24, 135:6 articles [3] - 41:15, 41:20, 41:24 ascribed [1] - 49:5

aspen [27] - 20:20, 20:21, 21:9, 24:21, 24:23, 24:25, 25:3, 27:24, 30:18, 85:6, 91:18, 94:24, 97:10, 99:2, 100:10, 101:10, 117:11, 117:16, 117:18, 117:21, 122:11, 122:14, 129:10, 129:11, 130:22 aspen-lined [1] - 130:22 assertions [2] - 84:16, 95:22 assess [8] - 50:12, 50:18, 54:1, 56:4, 56:25, 57:2, 79:19, 131:22 assessed [5] - 49:10, 49:11, 49:13, 50:1, 50:10 assessing [1] - 73:10 assessment [51] - 14:4, 14:24, 15:3, 15:21, 17:6, 17:14, 17:17, 18:8, 19:23, 20:1, 20:9, 32:2, 43:6, 43:7, 47:5, 47:23, 50:5, 50:7, 50:21, 51:1, 52:17, 52:19, 52:22, 52:25, 53:17, 55:21, 56:6, 56:9, 56:11, 56:15, 56:25, 57:11, 57:14, 58:1, 59:3, 59:6, 59:13, 63:23, 66:18. 73:5. 74:12. 77:19. 79:25. 84:25, 92:6, 93:1, 95:4, 95:6, 130:17, 130:18, 130:19 Assessment [1] - 11:23 assessments [48] - 5:6, 5:7, 12:3, 13:18, 14:5, 14:12, 14:17, 17:22, 21:11, 38:19, 39:11, 40:4, 42:12, 42:15, 42:17, 42:21, 42:22, 42:24, 42:25, 43:2, 49:23, 49:25, 50:4, 50:23, 50:25, 55:16, 55:17, 56:12, 56:19, 57:2, 57:21, 58:10, 58:12, 58:15, 59:19, 61:24, 62:1, 62:11, 62:15, 62:25, 63:20, 63:21, 63:22, 131:12, 131:14, 131:16 Assistant [1] - 3:13 assistant [1] - 3:16 associated [4] - 10:3, 20:1, 79:10, 119:20 Association [1] - 137:23 assume [4] - 106:20, 142:22, 148:8, 148:10 assuming [2] - 86:13, 120:1 assumption [3] - 59:4, 59:6, 120:12 assumptions [1] - 106:19 attach [1] - 107:23 attached [4] - 56:2, 56:3, 107:19, 107:23 attachment [2] - 16:13, 55:19 attaining [3] - 59:22, 59:23, 60:5 attention [3] - 6:2, 99:17, 121:20 Attorney [1] - 3:13 attorney [1] - 3:16 ATTORNEY'S [1] - 2:10 Attorneys [1] - 151:7 attribute [2] - 102:2, 102:3 attributes [5] - 12:20, 12:22, 57:5, 89:21, 91:1 August [2] - 16:18, 16:24 AUM [1] - 105:10 Austin [1] - 132:4 authenticated [1] - 95:6 author [2] - 138:6, 138:18 author's [1] - 108:8 authority [1] - 36:6

authorization [1] - 96:3 authorized [17] - 11:4, 21:13, 26:24, 26:25, 33:21, 35:5, 35:22, 73:6, 74:13, 74:21, 76:3, 76:25, 83:13, 92:4, 95:23, 104:18, 105:18 authorizing [1] - 33:5 authors [2] - 87:10, 135:21 availability [1] - 77:20 available [4] - 11:12, 26:8, 85:3, 111:9 Avenue [3] - 11:24, 2:12, 2:16 average [7] - 67:20, 67:21, 67:22, 73:22, 80:9, 136:3 avoid [2] - 61:12, 152:12 aware [6] - 101:3, 121:17, 121:19, 123:8, 127:14, 127:25

В

B-type [5] - 19:9, 19:12, 80:8, 80:20, 103.3B3 [2] - 80:15, 81:4 **B3-channel** [1] - 80:22 **B4** [2] - 80:15, 81:4 BA [2] - 41:9, 41:17 background [1] - 120:11 backwards [1] - 27:18 bank [3] - 98:6, 123:13, 123:20 Banks [2] - 37:8, 38:1 banks [2] - 80:23, 91:14 bar [1] - 18:12 bare [2] - 62:1, 62:7 Barnhardie [6] - 91:15, 106:13, 106:24, 122:19, 123:22, 141:17 bars [1] - 81:1 base [1] - 25:11 **based** [17] - 8:6, 11:12, 13:19, 20:5, 39:1, 44:14, 71:5, 76:14, 79:20, 82:18, 84:8, 96:3, 102:3, 105:5, 105:12, 132:24, 140:15 bases [3] - 11:16, 62:22, 118:24 basic [1] - 23:22 Basin [1] - 107:20 basin [8] - 46:12, 48:2, 48:3, 66:8, 70:24, 134:15, 134:22, 136:20 basis [9] - 35:9, 38:3, 39:10, 40:23, 76:9, 118:5, 118:6, 125:22, 139:10 basket [1] - 116:25 bearing [3] - 35:4, 49:9, 49:18 beaver [1] - 10:15 beaver-filled [1] - 10:15 became [2] - 4:18, 4:20 Becker [9] - 3:9, 51:9, 118:9, 118:19, 137:5, 141:25, 147:4, 151:13, 152:7 BECKER [36] - 2:3, 2:3, 3:9, 106:10, 108:20, 109:5, 110:5, 112:14, 119:1, 119:10, 131:5, 131:7, 131:10, 131:11, 134:14, 137:8, 137:10, 137:19, 137:23, 138:3. 139:19. 142:2. 142:17. 142:19. 143:1. 147:6. 147:11. 148:12. 148:21. 149:6, 149:15, 149:21, 150:8, 150:19, 151:1, 151:22 become [4] - 9:16, 69:23, 73:3, 83:7 becoming [1] - 29:15

bed [5] - 40:12, 72:4, 81:17, 98:11, 111:6 bedrock [1] - 81:12 Beef [1] - 113:2 BEFORE [1] - 1:19 began [2] - 65:14, 68:5 begin [2] - 98:23, 120:13 beginning [1] - 152:12 begins [1] - 37:1 behalf [2] - 112:15, 151:6 behave [1] - 88:11 Behavior [1] - 124:12 behind [1] - 14:15 below [6] - 7:14, 34:11, 43:14, 48:23, 67:8, 153:3 BERNHARDT [1] - 1:9 Bernhardt [1] - 3:7 berries [1] - 77:9 berry [1] - 77:12 best [6] - 13:8, 31:25, 32:1, 46:18, 86:24, 135:16 better [5] - 20:16, 38:25, 54:15, 55:12 between [20] - 14:10, 25:25, 30:21, 33:16, 34:16, 38:1, 40:14, 49:22, 53:1, 54:5, 73:23, 76:18, 76:20, 78:5, 81:4, 83:6, 83:23, 84:10, 88:15, 142:12 beyond [1] - 118:16 Big [72] - 5:20, 14:25, 21:11, 38:5, 38:8, 38:9, 45:13, 45:16, 45:23, 46:3, 49:7, 49:8, 49:11, 49:21, 50:2, 50:3, 50:11, 51:1, 52:12, 57:14, 60:21, 61:24, 62:13, 62:15, 62:20, 63:23, 80:5, 80:6, 82:20, 82:24, 83:10, 83:12, 89:21, 90:10, 90:14, 91:3, 91:23, 92:2, 92:15, 94:14, 95:3, 96:2, 98:6, 100:7, 100:13, 100:19, 106:15, 106:19, 107:2, 107:10, 114:1, 114:15, 115:1, 115:11, 115:15, 115:18, 116:9, 116:12, 121:16, 121:22, 122:1, 122:5, 122:23, 123:23, 124:6, 130:3, 130:10, 130:22, 140:8, 141:1, 142:8 big [8] - 50:19, 67:15, 80:24, 111:2, 120:16, 122:21, 123:16, 123:22 bigger [2] - 21:6, 26:1 biggest [2] - 25:11, 28:14 bind [1] - 116:22 binding [1] - 116:22 BIOLOGICAL [1] - 1:5 biological [6] - 57:7, 59:24, 60:6, 60:9, 60:13, 60:15 biologist [7] - 4:18, 4:19, 4:22, 37:8, 42:4, 77:23, 104:17 biologists [1] - 42:24 **biology** [1] - 41:15 biomass [2] - 73:23, 73:25 birds [4] - 77:9, 130:20, 130:21 bit [18] - 8:18, 11:18, 23:5, 24:9, 32:25, 45:10, 47:23, 48:12, 48:18, 48:19, 57:15, 93:25, 96:25, 97:10, 100:24, 118:22, 123:18, 143:6 black [3] - 22:19, 48:14, 125:2 Blitzen [13] - 30:25, 31:9, 31:10, 31:21, 31:24, 32:2, 32:12, 32:19, 32:24,

33:16, 46:5, 46:14, 48:4 BLM [36] - 6:1. 13:21. 33:20. 34:12. 34:15, 34:17, 35:14, 35:16, 35:25, 36:6, 49:4, 58:5, 58:19, 58:23, 61:8, 67:6, 68:20, 69:6, 75:5, 75:7, 75:17, 76:19, 90:9, 92:4, 102:17, 114:12, 115:18, 115:21, 124:4, 124:8, 125:21, 127:14, 127:17, 128:20, 140:7, 142:10 BLM's [2] - 33:5, 143:25 BLM-managed [1] - 35:16 blocked [1] - 85:18 blue [7] - 28:3, 28:15, 28:16, 44:10, 45:1, 52:8, 52:11 bluegrass [1] - 125:4 bog [1] - 10:15 Boise [2] - 2:8, 150:9 bolts [1] - 89:2 Boone [4] - 114:3, 121:4, 121:10, 124:2 border [1] - 127:10 borders [1] - 127:8 Borman [2] - 138:1, 138:18 bottom [10] - 13:1, 19:17, 20:14, 20:19, 21:8, 32:3, 32:6, 40:9, 119:24, 133:5 bottoms [2] - 79:21, 125:4 boulder [3] - 19:17, 80:14, 97:21 boulders [2] - 81:12, 100:9 Boulevard [1] - 2:4 boundary [3] - 6:25, 30:9, 34:17 bow [1] - 74:11 Box [1] - 2:8 box [1] - 28:5 boy [1] - 53:18 Brad [1] - 3:14 brad.grenham@sol.doi.gov [1] - 2:16 BRADLEY [1] - 2:15 Braun [5] - 72:18, 78:1, 105:7, 111:17, 114:22 Braun's [1] - 104:13 break [2] - 104:2 breaks [1] - 31:8 Bridge [16] - 33:16, 33:17, 34:6, 45:16, 45:23, 46:3, 49:8, 49:12, 49:17, 49:18, 49:21, 50:11, 50:19, 50:22, 57:25 bridge [1] - 69:5 brief [22] - 4:13, 118:25, 143:14, 144:14, 144:18, 144:19, 144:22, 144:23, 146:1, 146:21, 146:22, 146:25, 147:1, 147:22, 148:4, 148:9, 149:12, 149:15, 149:25, 150:1, 150:2 briefed [1] - 151:20 briefing [5] - 145:1, 146:7, 149:5, 149:24, 151:23 briefly [11] - 4:23, 13:7, 15:20, 19:3, 23:13, 37:22, 39:16, 62:18, 65:12, 68:7, 94:2 briefs [5] - 110:1, 143:4, 143:10, 146:6, 150:7 bring [6] - 36:22, 55:24, 90:6, 105:12, 119:24, 135:21 broad [1] - 54:25 broader [1] - 55:5 brood [1] - 77:24 Brooks [6] - 3:10, 62:11, 63:14, 139:23,

147:5, 150:8 BROOKS [18] - 2:7, 3:10, 41:2, 41:5, 48:20, 51:9, 51:12, 51:21, 52:1, 61:14, 61:16, 63:16, 63:19, 64:1, 110:7, 142:5, 149:22, 150:4 brought [2] - 89:24, 90:12 browse [5] - 18:21, 18:22, 40:5, 40:6, 94:11 brush [1] - 83:4 BS [2] - 41:18, 41:19 bugs [1] - 138:16 build [2] - 150:13, 150:17 bullets [1] - 100:5 **bump** [1] - 148:8 bunch [12] - 67:7, 68:3, 69:20, 70:18, 71:22, 73:11, 73:14, 73:16, 73:18, 85:3, 86:7, 111:8 Bureau [3] - 1:11, 123:6, 145:10 BUREAU [1] - 1:11 burn [2] - 17:2, 51:2 burned [3] - 17:1, 113:16, 121:18 burning [1] - 69:5 Burns [5] - 1:10, 4:17, 4:22, 41:23, 42:3 but.. [1] - 26:22 buy [1] - 145:24 **BY** [45] - 4:10, 6:10, 15:19, 16:5, 17:4, 17:15, 18:3, 19:1, 20:3, 20:22, 22:1, 22:14, 23:12, 24:2, 24:14, 25:20, 26:13, 28:18, 33:19, 35:17, 37:19, 41:5, 48:20, 51:12, 52:1, 61:22, 63:19, 64:21, 75:19, 78:24, 82:10, 93:21, 104:9, 106:10, 110:7, 112:14, 119:10, 131:11, 134:14, 137:10, 137:19, 138:3, 140:2, 140:5, 142:5

С

C-type [1] - 85:16 cabin [9] - 27:15, 27:17, 27:21, 27:23, 90:10, 90:13, 93:13, 93:19 Cade [1] - 59:11 calculated [1] - 73:24 calculation [1] - 74:2 calendars [1] - 147:7 Camp [1] - 124:14 Canal [1] - 33:17 canals [1] - 32:25 candid [1] - 149:11 cannot [2] - 68:20, 117:18 canon [1] - 84:9 canopy [3] - 23:5, 56:5, 123:12 capabilities [1] - 25:3 capability [1] - 13:12 capacity [3] - 4:24, 11:1, 73:24 caption [1] - 106:23 capture [2] - 7:15 career [3] - 41:12, 65:10, 119:18 careful [1] - 70:10 carefully [2] - 22:20, 135:22 carried [1] - 14:6 carrying [1] - 73:24 case [18] - 3:7, 5:12, 9:11, 61:13, 69:25, 112:8, 112:17, 112:19, 116:17, 122:2,

125:25, 128:25, 134:8, 137:13, 137:20, 137:22, 138:20 cases [4] - 112:2, 112:4, 112:15, 137:1 catastrophic [3] - 68:19, 68:20 catch [1] - 111:1 categories [1] - 8:8 category [2] - 79:15, 80:6 Catherine [1] - 85:16 Catlow [2] - 70:24, 107:20 Cattle [1] - 124:12 cattle [15] - 61:9, 74:1, 74:3, 85:12, 85:22, 87:17, 89:24, 90:3, 91:2, 91:7, 97:8, 97:12, 98:13, 98:14, 98:15 caution [1] - 136:17 caved [1] - 91:14 caved-in [1] - 91:14 CCR [1] - 153:14 ceased [3] - 25:24, 26:4, 29:19 CENTER [1] - 1:5 centimeters [2] - 136:7, 136:8 central [1] - 135:11 certain [3] - 47:14, 66:24, 138:7 certainly [11] - 7:5, 32:21, 57:19, 67:7, 68:2, 73:8, 102:14, 102:25, 115:15, 145:9, 145:11 certified [2] - 65:7, 153:7 Certified [1] - 153:13 certify [1] - 153:3 cetera [4] - 57:10, 80:23, 101:6, 111:11 chair [1] - 65:2 chance [3] - 9:23, 11:17, 101:2 change [5] - 25:11, 38:25, 54:1, 120:23, 141.9 changed [2] - 70:19, 129:16 changes [3] - 5:3, 5:4, 55:22 changing [1] - 39:7 channel [69] - 5:7, 7:4, 7:9, 7:13, 7:18, 7:25, 8:19, 9:4, 10:9, 10:11, 10:21, 13:9, 14:21, 19:5, 19:8, 19:9, 19:16, 20:15, 20:19, 21:7, 21:8, 30:11, 79:4, 79:13, 79:18, 79:21, 79:22, 79:25, 80:8, 80:11, 80:12, 80:15, 80:20, 81:16, 81:18, 82:23, 83:1, 85:4, 85:7, 85:17, 89:15, 89:20, 91:13, 96:5, 98:7, 98:10, 98:11, 98:12, 100:9, 100:13, 101:5, 101:11, 114:13, 116:23, 117:1, 117:4, 117:20, 119:11, 119:24, 122:4, 122:5, 122:13, 123:22, 133:5, 134:10, 135.4channels [10] - 8:8, 10:21, 65:17, 82:5, 99:6, 103:3, 106:17, 106:19, 119:19, 130:19 characteristic [1] - 19:8 characteristics [2] - 5:7, 12:5 characterization [3] - 47:6, 84:20, 94:16 characterize [7] - 8:6, 10:8, 59:20, 74:15, 83:21, 101:23, 105:4 characterized [3] - 100:18, 136:15, 140:17 chart [3] - 80:7, 81:7, 103:6 cheatgrass [45] - 66:22, 67:2, 67:9, 68:1, 68:8, 68:13, 68:15, 68:17, 68:23, 69:11, 69:12, 69:18, 70:2, 70:6, 70:8,

70:11, 70:14, 70:22, 71:4, 71:7, 71:13, 71:15, 71:21, 71:24, 72:2, 72:5, 72:13, 72:19. 73:2. 73:3. 74:14. 74:19. 108:2. 108:12. 110:8. 110:10. 110:22. 111:2. 111:5, 111:6, 111:9, 111:14, 111:19 chemical [4] - 59:24, 60:9, 60:13, 60:16 chewing [1] - 18:22 chicks [2] - 78:6, 129:24 chose [1] - 115:19 circled [1] - 94:18 cite [2] - 86:24, 112:25 cited [5] - 11:16, 13:24, 39:17, 86:25, 135.6claim [4] - 143:23, 144:3, 144:4 claims [2] - 143:22, 145:14 clarification [1] - 74:9 clarified [1] - 116:7 clarify [14] - 19:11, 21:23, 35:12, 35:14, 37:20, 61:25, 75:20, 99:24, 100:3, 112:7, 149:23, 151:22, 152:2, 152:4 classes [5] - 20:20, 85:6, 85:10, 91:17, 91:18 classification [13] - 19:12, 19:14, 19:15, 45:19, 78:21, 79:1, 79:4, 80:18, 81:6, 81:10, 81:13, 82:20, 101:5 classifications [1] - 81:19 classified [1] - 134:22 classify [2] - 80:3, 81:18 Clean [1] - 34:2 clear [12] - 9:3, 20:25, 24:6, 27:14, 40:13, 51:20, 77:24, 90:24, 94:25, 106:24, 133:23, 134:3 clearly [1] - 12:19 CLERK [2] - 4:5, 64:15 climate [1] - 134:19 close [9] - 13:15, 15:25, 16:9, 17:20, 29:13, 55:2, 82:2, 105:12, 120:8 close-up [1] - 55:2 closed [1] - 46:12 closely [1] - 30:2 closer [5] - 8:11, 8:12, 13:5, 34:23 closing [1] - 103:21 clue [1] - 14:23 co [1] - 51:3 co-counsel [1] - 51:3 cobble [9] - 19:17, 80:20, 80:21, 80:22, 81:12, 97:17, 97:21, 103:3 cobble/gravel [1] - 101:11 cobbles [1] - 100:9 cold [2] - 73:2, 111:13 collect [4] - 36:2, 36:9, 81:15, 81:17 collected [5] - 30:24, 31:13, 33:25, 55:7, 58:5 collecting [1] - 81:13 colonizers [1] - 46:9 combination [1] - 19:7 comfortable [1] - 99:9 coming [3] - 10:18, 41:7, 123:20 commensurate [1] - 150:4 comment [1] - 130:2 commenting [1] - 36:20 comments [1] - 75:23 commissioned [1] - 113:1

commit [1] - 109:23 common [2] - 16:10, 16:12 communities [2] - 67:7, 73:10 community [9] - 13:16, 67:13, 73:12, 76:18, 117:14, 117:22, 120:13, 134:10, 134:13 compare [2] - 38:14, 38:15 compared [1] - 128:14 compete [2] - 69:21, 111:8 competition [1] - 77:8 complete [1] - 37:11 completed [5] - 3:19, 41:10, 47:8, 50:4, 54.3 completely [1] - 67:16 complex [2] - 10:14, 10:19 component [3] - 68:17, 102:19, 141:7 components [2] - 12:6, 14:22 comprehensive [1] - 55:19 concentrated [2] - 123:10, 123:13 conceptually [1] - 147:15 concern [5] - 33:8, 33:16, 98:24, 145:13, 151:4 concerned [6] - 98:20, 99:16, 101:14, 129:8, 129:9, 143:20 concerns [7] - 32:23, 33:1, 33:4, 34:2, 71:13, 97:7, 105:19 conclude [3] - 92:13, 92:16, 138:24 concluded [1] - 152:19 conclusion [4] - 39:16, 74:12, 86:12, 136:14 conclusions [6] - 55:5, 55:6, 55:7, 83:11, 87:11, 133:8 condense [1] - 149:4 Condition [1] - 11:23 condition [28] - 5:5, 12:8, 12:9, 13:3, 27:3, 33:15, 48:24, 49:6, 50:12, 57:22, 58:7, 59:20, 62:2, 62:7, 62:11, 63:3, 66:6, 84:3, 99:6, 99:7, 101:12, 121:6, 131:22, 138:8, 138:25, 139:7, 140:25 conditions [11] - 5:13, 26:16, 33:12, 43:17, 52:23, 54:13, 68:14, 74:21, 102:7, 132:6, 133:2 conducted [3] - 55:17, 58:19, 63:5 cone [1] - 91:20 confer [2] - 147:17, 148:13 confident [1] - 63:12 confined [1] - 82:6 confirm [4] - 37:10, 39:16, 145:12, 152:6 confluence [2] - 8:3, 8:4 conformed [1] - 153:6 congregating [1] - 40:9 conjunction [1] - 43:18 connection [3] - 19:22, 95:3, 95:5 conservation [1] - 45:7 Conservation [2] - 13:22, 78:22 consider [7] - 8:19, 8:21, 84:2, 84:3, 84:4, 119:7, 150:10 considerable [1] - 31:23 considered [4] - 57:22, 135:23, 139:1, 139.8 considering [1] - 55:16 consistent [2] - 72:7, 90:17 constitutes [1] - 11:6

```
constrained [2] - 81:25, 83:2
consult [1] - 149:7
consume [1] - 71:7
consumed [3] - 88:2, 88:21, 89:5
contain [1] - 45:17
context [1] - 46:11
continue [6] - 28:25, 61:13, 65:17,
 66:16, 67:23, 71:13
continued [2] - 72:1, 134:11
continuing [5] - 3:5, 8:14, 29:2, 29:3,
 108:22
continuous [2] - 24:10, 30:14
contract [1] - 4:17
contradict [1] - 128:8
control [2] - 70:6, 71:25
controlled [2] - 101:7, 134:7
conveniently [1] - 90:22
conversation [1] - 37:25
convert [1] - 136:6
cool [4] - 96:11, 97:9, 98:25, 99:4
coordinator [2] - 4:20, 4:21
copy [4] - 108:14, 109:6, 109:7, 109:20
core [1] - 46:8
corner [4] - 24:6, 133:25, 134:1, 134:2
Correct [4] - 40:17, 45:15, 46:7, 63:25
correct [53] - 15:8, 15:9, 19:14, 22:11,
 28:6, 29:19, 37:10, 41:17, 42:18,
 42:19, 44:5, 44:6, 48:25, 50:9, 50:11,
 52:20, 58:3, 58:8, 60:6, 88:24, 100:20,
 100:21, 105:9, 110:8, 110:9, 112:9,
 113:23, 113:24, 114:16, 116:10, 120:2,
 121:14, 124:9, 124:15, 124:25, 126:3,
 129:23, 130:17, 131:17, 134:16,
 134:21, 135:2, 135:11, 136:7, 136:20,
 140:9, 140:13, 142:8, 142:15, 142:24,
 147:2, 150:3, 153:4
corrected [1] - 151:9
correctly [2] - 72:3, 76:5
corridor [1] - 87:17
Council [1] - 113:2
counsel [4] - 3:14, 51:3, 105:25, 118:7
count [2] - 42:5, 81:5
country [1] - 147:13
counts [1] - 80:2
County [1] - 143:14
couple [6] - 17:1, 18:5, 104:1, 104:11,
 131:25, 136:25
couple-minute [1] - 104:1
course [5] - 23:23, 49:5, 54:14, 119:18,
 146:1
COURT [109] - 1:1, 1:20, 3:5, 3:11, 3:17,
 3:19, 15:7, 15:11, 15:13, 15:15, 15:17,
 16:1, 16:15, 16:17, 16:21, 16:23, 17:3,
 17:12, 18:2, 19:24, 20:2, 22:10, 22:12,
 22:24, 23:1, 24:5, 25:17, 33:13, 35:12,
 37:12, 41:1, 48:18, 51:20, 61:10,
 61:18, 63:14, 64:2, 64:5, 75:5, 75:10,
 75:16, 81:20, 81:24, 82:1, 82:4, 82:7,
 93:10, 93:15, 103:9, 103:15, 103:22,
 103:25, 104:1, 104:3, 104:6, 105:24,
 106:7, 109:3, 109:7, 109:10, 109:18,
 109:24, 112:11, 118:5, 118:25, 119:6,
 131:3, 131:6, 131:8, 133:16, 133:19,
```

133:21, 133:24, 134:2, 137:4, 137:14, 137:18, 137:22, 139:10, 139:15, 139:17, 139:21, 141:18, 141:22, 141:25. 142:20. 142:25. 143:2. 145:17. 146:3, 146:20, 146:25, 147:4, 147:10, 147:16, 148:19, 148:24, 149:7, 149:14, 149:18, 150:3, 150:6, 150:13, 150:20, 151:11, 151:16, 152:1, 152:10, 152:17 court [7] - 61:8, 111:21, 138:9, 145:15, 146:2, 146:17, 151:9 **Court** [18] - 1:23, 9:25, 15:21, 61:25, 64:23, 66:20, 67:24, 83:21, 88:17, 94:3, 100:24, 101:3, 108:14, 111:18, 115:22, 118:9, 138:24, 139:14 Court's [1] - 107:16 Courthouse [1] - 1:23 cover [15] - 17:19, 24:12, 27:25, 30:10, 30:13, 55:11, 56:19, 68:15, 69:7, 70:3, 78:5, 78:6, 99:9, 105:8, 133:5 covered [2] - 10:2, 56:9 cow [8] - 87:25, 94:11, 97:14, 105:1, 105:10, 123:4, 123:5 cows [15] - 18:22, 87:19, 87:21, 98:18, 99:15, 102:9, 102:20, 102:21, 111:18, 123:18, 123:19, 123:21, 125:14, 126:12, 126:15 crazy [2] - 151:18, 151:21 cream [2] - 85:12, 91:20 create [3] - 57:5, 116:25, 143:13 created [1] - 71:20 creek [26] - 20:9, 21:10, 23:14, 40:12, 43:24, 45:3, 81:3, 81:23, 82:14, 83:8, 93:13, 96:12, 97:5, 97:12, 99:4, 100:10, 101:12, 102:20, 102:21, 103:1, 125:15, 127:10, 127:11, 129:16, 129:17, 142:12 **Creek** [133] - 5:14, 5:20, 5:21, 6:3, 6:5, 6:14, 8:1, 8:2, 8:5, 9:5, 9:7, 10:11, 10:13, 10:14, 10:20, 14:25, 17:6, 17:14, 19:22, 21:2, 27:12, 27:15, 31:11, 33:16, 33:17, 33:18, 34:6, 35:13, 35:14, 35:15, 35:21, 38:6, 38:8, 38:9, 42:8, 42:18, 43:6, 43:11, 43:24, 43:25, 44:1, 44:4, 45:13, 45:14, 45:16, 45:23, 46:3, 49:7, 49:8, 49:9, 49:12, 50:15, 50:19, 51:1, 57:14, 57:25, 60:21, 60:22, 61:4, 61:9, 61:24, 63:23, 67:14, 68:14, 69:2, 69:5, 70:1, 70:9, 71:11, 74:19, 80:5, 80:6, 83:12, 85:16, 90:10, 90:14, 91:3, 91:24, 92:2, 92:16, 94:14, 95:3, 96:2, 98:6, 100:7, 100:13, 100:20, 106:15, 106:19, 107:1, 107:2, 107:7, 107:8, 107:10, 113:19, 115:2, 115:11, 115:18, 116:9, 116:12, 121:1, 121:16, 121:23, 122:1, 122:5, 122:23, 123:23, 123:24, 124:14, 129:2, 129:3, 130:3, 130:10, 130:23, 140:8, 141:1, 142:9 Creeks [2] - 62:14, 62:20 creeks [12] - 14:6, 51:13, 52:2, 52:3, 52:10, 65:23, 86:21, 93:3, 96:1, 117:15, 129:20, 130:3 criteria [1] - 31:22 critically [1] - 83:22

criticized [1] - 138:7 cross [12] - 40:11, 40:16, 41:1, 80:1, 98:1, 103:16, 106:7, 131:4, 145:15, 146:16, 146:22, 147:24 **CROSS** [2] - 41:4, 106:9 cross-examination [3] - 41:1, 106:7, 131:4 CROSS-EXAMINATION [2] - 41:4, 106:9 cross-examine [1] - 103:16 cross-motion [3] - 146:16, 146:22, 147:24 cross-motions [1] - 145:15 cross-sectional [1] - 80:1 **crossing** [12] - 40:10, 40:15, 81:1, 98:9, 98:13, 98:14, 98:17, 123:4, 123:9, 123:11, 123:17, 123:25 crossings [3] - 98:5, 123:5 crown [1] - 31:24 CRR [1] - 1:23 cryic [3] - 73:2, 73:3, 111:12 Cryic [1] - 111:12 CSR [1] - 153:15 CSR/CCR [1] - 1:23 Cucamonga [1] - 33:18 current [6] - 33:4, 64:23, 74:5, 77:3, 84:3, 143:18 Current [1] - 33:10 curve [1] - 82:2 curvy [1] - 81:23 cuts [1] - 98:11 cycle [1] - 72:2

D

D-a-v-i-e-s [1] - 4:7 Dalton [1] - 132:1 damage [8] - 27:8, 91:9, 95:24, 96:1, 96:18, 97:6, 97:19, 98:4 damaged [4] - 27:5, 92:8, 92:14, 106:17 dark [1] - 125:2 data [22] - 11:12, 30:23, 31:14, 33:25, 34:9, 36:2, 36:9, 39:10, 39:20, 42:10, 47:12, 47:17, 54:19, 55:2, 55:5, 56:8, 57:7, 58:6, 62:22, 66:14, 81:13, 135:22 date [7] - 47:14, 65:17, 107:3, 145:8, 145:11, 148:3, 148:16 dated [1] - 14:5 DATED [1] - 153:9 dates [2] - 47:14, 141:15 davebeckerlaw@gmail.com [1] - 2:4 DAVID [3] - 1:9, 2:3, 2:3 David [3] - 3:9, 37:8, 38:1 Davies [14] - 3:23, 4:7, 4:11, 6:11, 16:17, 22:16, 41:7, 61:4, 64:2, 95:4, 121:21, 131:13, 141:2, 141:5 DAVIES [1] - 4:1 days [15] - 74:3, 74:5, 109:4, 144:13, 144:15, 144:18, 144:19, 144:21, 144:22, 145:3, 146:4, 146:5, 147:19, 148:7, 148:10 **DC** [1] - 113:12 deadline [5] - 144:12, 147:20, 147:24,

147:25, 148:1 deadlines [2] - 150:14, 150:17 deal [1] - 145:5 debate [1] - 131:2 decades [1] - 77:1 December [4] - 148:7, 148:16, 148:19, 149:1 deceptive [1] - 133:7 decide [1] - 87:23 decision [7] - 143:9, 143:24, 143:25, 144:10, 148:7, 148:11 decisions [1] - 56:16 declarants [3] - 108:23, 109:16 declaration [36] - 6:5, 6:8, 11:17, 47:7, 55:20, 56:3, 82:12, 83:14, 95:21, 99:18, 100:7, 100:16, 104:13, 106:18, 107:5, 111:23, 113:1, 115:9, 115:12, 115:17, 116:6, 118:13, 118:16, 118:21, 121:5, 121:12, 122:20, 131:25, 136:23, 138:14, 138:21, 138:22, 141:12, 142:6, 151:10 declarations [5] - 53:20, 66:21, 109:17, 112:2, 118:17 decreased [1] - 104:15 dedicated [1] - 41:12 deep [4] - 12:13, 68:3, 69:20, 120:16 deep-rooted [3] - 12:13, 68:3, 69:20 defendant [4] - 3:11, 3:20, 147:23, 148:1 Defendants [2] - 1:13, 2:10 defendants [9] - 3:14, 64:8, 108:17, 108:21, 143:17, 144:23, 146:9, 148:10, 151:2 defendants' [4] - 3:20, 144:18, 146:22, 147:1 defense [1] - 45:4 definitely [5] - 9:11, 30:15, 46:17, 46:19, 49:1 degradation [3] - 27:5, 92:9, 98:10 degraded [2] - 67:7, 82:25 degrees [1] - 41:10 delay [1] - 22:5 delete [1] - 24:4 deleterious [2] - 10:9, 92:1 deliberately [1] - 75:7 delighted [1] - 152:15 demonstrate [1] - 134:5 density [3] - 73:11, 73:18, 124:6 deny [4] - 54:16, 55:12, 143:16, 144:8 departing [1] - 79:12 **DEPARTMENT** [1] - 2:14 Department [9] - 9:3, 30:24, 34:1, 37:9, 47:4, 112:22, 112:23, 113:2, 151:7 department [3] - 65:2, 65:3, 145:9 depict [1] - 22:16 depth [1] - 57:9 Desatoya [1] - 132:3 describe [20] - 13:7, 15:20, 17:9, 18:4, 26:14, 27:12, 32:14, 37:22, 39:17, 62:18, 65:12, 68:7, 78:17, 78:25, 82:22, 89:14, 94:2, 134:18, 134:20, 135:16 described [2] - 38:2, 42:9 describes [2] - 124:14, 137:25

describing [2] - 63:3, 78:19 description [1] - 82:16 descriptions [1] - 63:2 desert [2] - 25:4, 135:14 Desert [1] - 137:23 design [1] - 87:6 desire [1] - 98:20 detail [1] - 109:19 detailed [3] - 43:12, 43:13, 55:2 detect [1] - 55:22 determination [4] - 56:17, 59:4, 80:6, 128:1 determine [4] - 7:24, 38:22, 79:18, 130:17 determined [1] - 79:20 determining [1] - 141:6 developed [2] - 71:24, 88:13 development [2] - 25:7, 125:17 developments [7] - 90:13, 90:21, 92:25, 93:7, 93:19, 125:8, 125:19 deviated [1] - 55:15 device [1] - 82:1 diagram [1] - 79:9 Diamond [1] - 33:18 difference [7] - 25:25, 26:3, 29:17, 30:21, 88:15, 90:4, 152:5 differences [1] - 14:10 different [25] - 5:5, 5:8, 8:7, 12:14, 62:18, 63:11, 67:16, 73:19, 74:20, 83:10, 83:17, 83:18, 83:20, 83:23, 84:5, 86:12, 89:8, 101:24, 124:13, 135:20, 136:15, 147:12 differently [1] - 88:11 difficult [4] - 20:14, 50:18, 50:20, 147:8 digging [1] - 72:20 digital [1] - 39:6 digitally [1] - 153:7 diluting [1] - 9:9 DIRECT [2] - 4:9, 64:20 direct [12] - 14:20, 43:10, 43:23, 48:8, 59:1, 75:22, 100:13, 103:11, 104:4, 105:22, 106:1, 108:7 directions [1] - 143:12 directly [2] - 87:19, 131:22 dirt [1] - 122:17 disagree [3] - 75:11, 86:11, 101:23 discovery [3] - 108:21, 109:11, 109:14 discuss [2] - 111:16 discussed [4] - 39:12, 88:20, 90:19, 143:6 discussing [3] - 67:25, 118:8, 152:13 discussion [4] - 58:11, 58:13, 58:16, 152:11 discussions [1] - 47:14 displayed [1] - 11:22 displaying [1] - 142:6 disproportionate [1] - 126:7 dissertation [2] - 65:14, 65:15 dissipate [2] - 12:11 distance [2] - 123:18, 123:19 distinct [1] - 87:7 distinction [3] - 40:14, 88:18, 102:22 distinctions [2] - 78:12, 141:16

distinguish [2] - 83:23, 84:10 distributed [2] - 90:14, 99:3 distribution [1] - 136:2 DISTRICT [3] - 1:1, 1:2, 1:20 district [7] - 4:17, 4:19, 4:20, 4:23, 5:15, 42:3, 150:12 **District** [4] - 1:10, 1:11, 1:23, 3:13 disturbance [1] - 103:5 disturbed [1] - 111:10 diversity [1] - 8:25 **DIVERSITY** [1] - 1:6 DIVISION [1] - 1:3 Docket [1] - 17:12 docket [20] - 11:20, 15:7, 16:14, 18:1, 19:21, 22:10, 25:16, 30:12, 30:22, 31:2, 32:9, 33:23, 51:7, 81:8, 82:9, 93:22, 99:18, 100:17, 121:20, 141:13 document [17] - 31:1, 31:8, 31:24, 37:21, 37:22, 43:17, 53:18, 78:14, 82:11, 87:2, 87:15, 95:1, 95:14, 103:6, 137:25, 139:11, 142:6 Document [1] - 124:19 documented [7] - 37:25, 56:20, 60:10, 68:18, 77:10, 102:14, 117:4 documenting [1] - 141:10 documents [2] - 108:21, 109:16 dominance [2] - 68:12, 71:24 dominant [6] - 68:15, 69:23, 70:3, 73:4, 83:7, 117:10 dominated [3] - 30:15, 141:7 done [39] - 4:24, 13:18, 13:21, 14:6, 14:7, 14:12, 14:24, 16:21, 16:23, 16:24, 17:6, 17:16, 17:18, 17:22, 21:12, 23:14, 42:12, 42:15, 42:21, 42:24, 43:2, 43:20, 50:21, 56:13, 61:24, 62:1, 62:11, 66:11, 72:3, 80:1, 96:24, 110:21, 113:16, 117:12, 135:10, 146:6, 146:14, 149:2 Donna [1] - 65:4 dot [3] - 28:16, 44:13, 45:1 double [1] - 103:10 doubly [1] - 9:8 doubt [1] - 121:1 down [40] - 8:3, 8:4, 10:13, 10:20, 24:11, 27:23, 28:15, 29:10, 33:1, 33:13, 37:17, 40:9, 40:12, 40:15, 44:14, 46:2, 51:11, 69:15, 71:16, 81:2, 81:11, 85:13, 88:3, 89:2, 89:25, 91:7, 91:11, 91:13, 93:14, 96:5, 96:12, 97:8, 100:19, 111:2, 114:8, 116:24, 123:23, 142:21, 144:17 downcutting [1] - 79:13 downslope [2] - 10:10, 77:9 downstream [17] - 24:19, 27:16, 27:19, 34:16, 45:23, 45:25, 46:1, 60:1, 60:11, 60:14, 60:20, 60:21, 60:25, 61:2, 61:3 **Dr** [46] - 6:4, 6:8, 43:24, 44:3, 56:2, 56:3, 57:23, 60:25, 64:7, 64:17, 64:22, 72:18, 78:1, 82:12, 83:14, 83:25, 84:16, 85:11, 91:14, 93:23, 95:21, 97:7, 101:25, 102:5, 103:16, 104:10, 104:13, 105:7, 106:11, 109:1, 114:9, 114:22, 116:11, 118:2, 118:9, 118:12,

119:1, 120:17, 122:20, 139:12, 140:3, 141:13, 142:13, 142:20, 152:8 draft [2] - 45:6, 47:8 Drain [1] - 33:18 drainage [2] - 7:1, 51:2 drainages [2] - 17:2, 51:15 drains [1] - 107:8 draw [6] - 13:4, 22:24, 23:7, 30:9, 83:11, 99:17 drawing [2] - 28:16, 40:14 dried [1] - 128:5 dried-up [1] - 128:5 drift [1] - 128:5 drink [2] - 90:16, 98:19 driven [1] - 122:18 drop [2] - 89:17, 111:4 dry [3] - 9:20, 98:23, 120:25 Dry [7] - 6:5, 43:11, 43:25, 44:3, 107:1, 107:7, 107:8 due [6] - 106:2, 110:1, 136:21, 149:11, 149:15, 150:23 duly [2] - 4:2, 64:12 dumped [3] - 87:19, 90:11, 126:12 during [19] - 10:23, 12:22, 21:12, 21:15, 21:24, 26:23, 29:18, 31:16, 38:12, 39:12, 69:14, 69:15, 72:14, 92:12, 94:15, 101:19, 128:4, 130:11, 147:8 dynamics [1] - 66:12

Е

E/C [2] - 89:19, 89:20 E/C-type [1] - 89:20 early [4] - 69:17, 73:8, 92:18, 102:6 Earth [2] - 26:7, 28:2 easier [1] - 54:16 eat [10] - 74:1, 76:17, 77:9, 85:4, 85:12, 102:6, 102:10, 110:8, 110:20, 129:11 eaten [1] - 86:2 eating [1] - 129:19 ecological [7] - 66:12, 67:17, 69:9, 73:21, 75:25, 83:18, 84:2 ecologically [1] - 75:21 ecology [5] - 41:25, 66:11, 71:15, 113:14, 113:17 economic [1] - 75:6 ecosystem [9] - 66:7, 66:13, 68:9, 68:13, 104:12, 105:17, 106:21, 106:22, 134:21 ecosystems[1] - 69:21 edge [1] - 18:11 edges [1] - 96:12 edition [1] - 14:7 educational [1] - 64:25 effect [6] - 24:25, 25:2, 39:14, 40:2, 104:14. 134:5 effective [6] - 57:19, 70:4, 70:21, 71:23, 131:9, 139:23 effectively [2] - 90:2, 93:3 effects [11] - 10:13, 14:18, 14:20, 59:1, 60:8, 60:13, 60:16, 69:9, 83:12, 92:1, 133:8 Effects [1] - 135:7

efficient [3] - 131:8, 139:23, 140:6 efficiently [1] - 144:9 effort [1] - 34:18 eggs [3] - 37:4, 37:6 eight [1] - 85:9 either [17] - 12:10, 29:5, 29:15, 29:16, 31:7, 54:5, 69:1, 69:3, 80:14, 80:15, 87:25, 105:15, 112:11, 129:22, 132:8, 143:24 elaborate [1] - 11:17 elapse [1] - 49:22 elements [1] - 20:8 elevation [8] - 72:22, 72:23, 89:17, 120:1, 120:9, 120:14, 136:5 elevations [3] - 78:8, 119:17, 129:25 ELMO [1] - 41:6 Elmore [1] - 117:4 elsewhere [2] - 59:22, 126:16 email [1] - 149:8 emerged [2] - 37:6 employee [1] - 4:18 encourage [1] - 131:8 encourages [1] - 97:21 end [17] - 13:15, 15:24, 23:14, 24:18, 24:21, 34:16, 72:25, 98:21, 98:22, 105:22, 132:6, 145:4, 148:22, 149:2, 149:12, 149:17, 151:5 endowed [1] - 65:5 energy [2] - 12:11, 12:12 engaged [2] - 34:13, 65:20 ensure [1] - 54:3 entail [1] - 65:12 entailed [1] - 65:13 entails [1] - 12:1 enter [2] - 90:3, 90:9 entered [1] - 98:7 entire [3] - 30:2, 117:20, 127:10 entirely [2] - 35:23, 118:22 entities [1] - 113:10 entitled [1] - 137:25 entity [1] - 113:8 entrenched [1] - 19:16 entrenchment [1] - 81:16 entrenchments [1] - 101:6 environment [2] - 135:13, 135:16 Environmental [2] - 34:1, 144:1 environmental [2] - 4:20, 4:21 ephemeral [1] - 121:2 erratic [2] - 124:21, 125:17 erratically [1] - 90:21 error [2] - 44:23, 45:3 especially [2] - 26:16, 46:15 essentially [3] - 13:16, 144:3, 144:4 establish [2] - 12:13, 53:24 established [4] - 18:13, 54:9, 118:17, 131:24 estimate [1] - 28:8 estimated [1] - 103:11 estimates [1] - 106:1 estimation [1] - 28:2 et [6] - 3:7, 57:10, 80:23, 101:6, 108:8, 111:10 Eureka [1] - 110:18

evaluate [3] - 19:3, 65:11, 84:11 evaluated [5] - 6:18, 62:19, 65:23, 69:6, 85:17 evaluating [5] - 5:3, 14:17, 68:13, 79:15, 140:25 evaluation [9] - 16:1, 38:11, 39:1, 39:3, 43:13, 63:4, 102:3, 131:21, 140:16 evaluations [1] - 39:11 evening [1] - 150:25 event [5] - 12:17, 12:23, 75:13, 76:1 events [1] - 10:23 eventually [4] - 9:4, 9:7, 9:16, 10:9 evidence [6] - 45:5, 92:11, 93:25, 94:21, 95:7, 96:5 exact [2] - 81:5, 89:4 exactly [3] - 36:9, 118:23, 127:7 **EXAMINATION** [8] - 4:9, 41:4, 61:21, 63:18, 64:20, 106:9, 140:1, 142:4 examination [6] - 41:1, 43:10, 103:11, 106:1, 106:7, 131:4 examine [2] - 103:16, 108:25 examined [3] - 4:2, 64:12, 138:7 examining [1] - 66:6 example [2] - 21:2, 82:14 examples [2] - 14:14, 59:19 exceeded [1] - 31:23 except [1] - 111:10 excess [2] - 74:5, 95:10 excessive [2] - 40:5, 150:16 exclosures [7] - 71:3, 85:15, 85:18, 85:19, 85:20, 85:21 excluded [1] - 46:23 exclusion [1] - 106:16 excuse [4] - 5:17, 79:3, 96:4, 148:15 exercise [3] - 79:16, 106:1, 106:3 Exhibit [8] - 21:22, 22:12, 27:11, 36:22, 59:10, 92:20, 124:19 exhibit [3] - 26:12, 53:20, 95:15 exhibits [3] - 118:8, 151:25, 152:1 exist [1] - 96:19 expand [2] - 27:9, 71:14 expanded [2] - 14:14, 143:5 expanding [7] - 24:13, 26:2, 26:25, 29:14, 29:15, 29:16, 98:15 expansion [7] - 29:3, 68:1, 69:22, 77:4, 77:5, 102:18, 141:10 expect [6] - 65:1, 73:20, 79:22, 88:11, 96:17, 126:21 expected [3] - 4:14, 84:22, 98:7 experience [11] - 8:7, 13:19, 13:20, 13:24, 16:11, 27:7, 41:22, 42:23, 66:8, 128:10, 130:25 experienced [1] - 88:23 experiencing [1] - 97:6 Experiment [1] - 113:9 expert [6] - 66:20, 104:18, 107:21, 113:14, 113:15, 138:7 expertise [2] - 8:7, 36:15 experts [3] - 5:24, 56:22, 74:24 **Expires** [3] - 153:14, 153:15, 153:16 explain [7] - 9:25, 11:19, 28:25, 75:25, 76:15, 96:7, 100:24 explained [2] - 85:2, 124:13

explanation [1] - 14:15 extended [1] - 143:7 extension [1] - 110:3 extensive [6] - 66:14, 91:9, 97:9, 99:2, 116:25, 133:4 extensively [1] - 6:18 extent [8] - 34:23, 36:23, 43:22, 107:24, 123:3, 123:18, 123:19, 140:16 extracted [1] - 79:8 extrapolated [1] - 136:17 extrapolation [1] - 135:22 extremely [2] - 80:24, 120:25 F facilitated [2] - 67:8, 68:4 facilitates [2] - 69:22, 72:1 fact [7] - 26:15, 39:25, 40:4, 97:16, 116:14, 121:2, 134:6 factors [7] - 39:17, 62:22, 79:14, 87:5, 89:10, 90:25, 102:2 facts [1] - 5:12 fair [7] - 63:4, 71:6, 98:2, 101:22, 118:1, 118:11, 132:24 fairly [5] - 40:15, 82:5, 82:25, 101:24, 118.15 fall [11] - 12:25, 25:4, 25:6, 31:11, 37:15, 69:14, 69:15, 80:13, 108:12, 110:13, 132.9fallen [1] - 21:9 falls [3] - 19:15, 79:15, 80:7 familiar [21] - 5:11, 5:12, 7:2, 11:5, 11:21, 14:24, 17:5, 30:23, 31:1, 33:24, 42:7, 42:9, 42:11, 43:1, 52:16, 61:4, 61:6, 67:24, 87:3, 130:6, 145:15 far [6] - 7:1, 7:21, 46:13, 54:13, 114:11, 129:6 fast [1] - 103:21 February [2] - 69:17 feces [2] - 110:23, 111:15 federal [6] - 108:17, 108:21, 112:16, 113:8, 113:10, 151:2 Federal [1] - 143:25 feet [12] - 28:3, 28:15, 28:17, 29:10, 50:16, 72:23, 94:10, 96:11, 97:23, 97:24, 120:2, 120:7 felt [2] - 16:4, 80:6 Fence [1] - 130:10 fence [1] - 114:8 fenced [2] - 133:12, 134:6 few [7] - 30:14, 30:16, 55:16, 92:14, 103:8, 109:4, 137:14 field [10] - 5:22, 7:3, 62:24, 79:22, 79:24, 81:14, 115:22, 121:21, 138:19, 140:8 fight [2] - 68:20, 68:21 fighting [1] - 143:19 figure [2] - 88:7, 116:11 file [18] - 59:15, 109:3, 109:25, 138:21, 144:21, 144:22, 144:23, 146:15, 146:16, 147:22, 147:23, 149:12, 150:6, 150:22, 151:9 filed [7] - 112:2, 112:4, 145:24, 146:4, 149:4, 151:25, 152:1

files [4] - 5:15, 115:17, 146:5, 146:6 filing [1] - 144:13 filled [4] - 10:15, 24:9, 26:15, 26:21 filling [4] - 24:9, 24:12, 25:10, 25:12 filter [2] - 10:25, 12:12 filtered [1] - 10:19 filtering [1] - 10:17 final [5] - 17:9, 32:3, 144:9, 148:9, 148:11 finally [1] - 33:24 findings [4] - 75:7, 75:17, 136:17, 138:7 fine [9] - 68:17, 70:8, 76:18, 116:22, 117:7, 122:19, 141:23, 148:6, 149:18 fine-fuel [2] - 68:17, 76:18 finish [1] - 103:18 finished [1] - 37:5 Fir [89] - 5:20, 14:25, 17:6, 17:14, 19:22, 21:2, 21:4, 21:11, 21:12, 27:12, 27:15, 29:23, 38:5, 38:6, 38:8, 38:9, 45:13, 49:7, 49:12, 49:17, 50:2, 50:3, 51:1, 52:12, 52:13, 57:14, 60:21, 60:22, 61:24, 62:14, 62:15, 62:20, 63:23, 80:5, 80:6, 82:20, 82:24, 83:10, 83:12, 89:21, 90:10, 90:14, 91:3, 91:23, 92:2, 92:15, 94:14, 95:3, 96:2, 98:6, 100:7, 100:13. 100:19. 106:15. 106:19. 107:2. 107:10, 114:1, 114:15, 115:1, 115:11, 115:15, 115:18, 116:9, 116:12, 121:16, 121:22, 122:1, 122:5, 122:23, 123:24, 124:6, 130:3, 130:10, 130:23, 140:8, 141:1, 142:9 fire [28] - 17:1, 50:25, 51:1, 51:5, 51:24, 52:13, 68:10, 68:14, 68:17, 68:18, 68:22, 70:7, 71:10, 74:22, 74:24, 75:3, 75:7, 75:12, 76:2, 76:8, 76:11, 77:5, 77:7, 113:14, 113:16, 121:17, 131:19 fires [5] - 16:18, 16:19, 17:2, 51:8, 51:17 first [24] - 4:2, 13:18, 14:7, 15:4, 15:5, 22:17, 26:11, 29:4, 34:18, 39:20, 64:12, 66:21, 69:2, 80:21, 83:7, 89:23, 106:12, 107:15, 113:19, 125:1, 132:2, 140:3, 141:12, 145:8 Fish [10] - 9:3, 30:24, 35:13, 35:14, 35:15, 37:9, 45:14, 47:5, 49:8, 49:9 fish [49] - 4:18, 4:19, 4:22, 5:8, 5:13, 8:20, 8:21, 8:24, 9:1, 9:6, 9:11, 9:14, 9:16, 9:19, 10:5, 11:9, 14:18, 21:10, 25:3, 25:5, 25:8, 26:17, 31:11, 35:4, 35:21, 37:6, 37:8, 37:16, 39:23, 41:15, 42:3, 44:4, 44:18, 45:6, 45:20, 56:4, 56:6, 56:10, 56:12, 56:21, 56:23, 56:25, 57:6, 57:8, 57:12, 59:18, 131:22 fish-bearing [1] - 35:4 five [23] - 5:16, 53:5, 53:9, 54:1, 85:8, 85:9, 90:5, 90:7, 90:13, 93:7, 93:17, 93:18, 94:10, 96:19, 99:12, 101:16, 101:18, 104:5, 105:24, 120:21, 125:11, 134.8five-minute [2] - 104:5, 105:24 flat [5] - 82:23, 91:10, 91:11, 91:12, 96.10 flexibility [1] - 148:16 flipping [2] - 57:15, 125:25

flood [3] - 12:13, 12:17 flow [5] - 8:1, 8:16, 9:4, 12:17, 12:22 flowing [3] - 7:11, 8:5, 8:15 flows [4] - 8:1, 45:16, 46:13, 121:1 FLPMA [1] - 67:6 fly [1] - 77:9 foci [1] - 144:3 focused [1] - 121:15 focuses [1] - 144:3 follow [2] - 81:10, 146:1 followed [3] - 146:21, 146:25, 147:1 following [7] - 23:3, 28:9, 40:11, 51:6, 51:8, 65:15, 118:22 follows [2] - 4:3, 64:13 food [1] - 97:13 footnote [1] - 130:13 FOR [2] - 1:2, 1:5 forage [6] - 87:12, 89:5, 89:8, 97:11, 126:2, 128:5 forbs [6] - 116:20, 117:7, 128:5, 129:13, 129:19, 130:1 foregoing [1] - 153:3 foreground [4] - 20:13, 95:11, 117:16, 122:3 foremost [1] - 39:20 forest [1] - 117:21 Forest [6] - 13:21, 112:17, 124:15, 137:12, 137:24, 138:1 Forested [1] - 124:12 forested [1] - 87:9 forgot [1] - 68:25 form [4] - 12:25, 14:21, 20:19, 63:10 formal [2] - 42:17, 58:4 formation [1] - 67:5 formed [1] - 25:6 forms [3] - 67:1, 77:20, 78:7 forward [1] - 11:11 foundation [1] - 118:6 four [12] - 5:16, 37:5, 47:9, 53:5, 71:3, 93:17, 93:18, 99:14, 104:23, 125:11, 125:13, 128:24 fraction [1] - 126:3 frame [2] - 29:5, 118:17 frankly [1] - 149:4 Frazier [1] - 43:24 free [1] - 150:13 freeway [1] - 13:11 Friday [7] - 61:8, 82:13, 84:16, 86:23, 94:16, 116:4, 121:9 Friday's [1] - 116:2 front [3] - 78:14, 87:1, 147:7 fuel [2] - 68:17, 76:18 fuels [2] - 70:8, 108:12 full [2] - 4:5, 50:5 fun [1] - 112:13 function [3] - 12:3, 57:2, 57:3 functional [1] - 12:7 functioning [13] - 5:5, 12:8, 12:9, 12:20, 12:21, 13:2, 13:3, 62:2, 62:7, 62:11, 138:8, 138:25, 139:7 Functioning [1] - 11:22 functions [3] - 12:14, 57:4, 131:23 funded [1] - 113:10

funneled [2] - 89:25, 113:13 fur [1] - 111:4 future [2] - 106:4, 108:23

G

gallery [1] - 117:21 gap [1] - 129:5 gaps [2] - 23:4 gate [2] - 87:19, 88:10 gathered [1] - 132:13 general [13] - 6:17, 36:21, 36:24, 54:23, 66:19, 66:25, 68:9, 76:21, 76:24, 94:20, 99:25, 100:2, 105:3 generalized [1] - 74:23 generally [4] - 26:10, 61:1, 78:17, 78:25 generous [1] - 150:11 genetic [1] - 8:25 genetics [1] - 9:8 geology [1] - 84:4 geomorphology [3] - 12:4, 79:20, 84:4 germinate [1] - 71:19 germinates [1] - 69:13 get-go [1] - 90:1 given [8] - 18:8, 62:1, 67:20, 71:10, 79:6, 103:2, 126:17, 151:19 goal [4] - 48:22, 48:25, 49:1 Google [2] - 26:7, 28:1 government [3] - 64:5, 113:11, 142:22 gradient [6] - 19:16, 80:10, 100:8, 140:11, 140:21, 141:8 grading [2] - 89:18 grain [1] - 139:25 Grandad [9] - 7:20, 7:21, 43:11, 43:13, 44:15, 44:18, 50:25, 121:17, 131:19 grant [2] - 113:9, 144:7 granted [1] - 143:12 grants [1] - 112:22 grass [9] - 67:7, 70:18, 73:11, 76:17, 86:7, 102:9, 130:1, 133:13 grasses [18] - 68:3, 69:10, 69:16, 69:20, 69:21, 71:22, 73:14, 73:16, 73:18, 77:8, 77:15, 77:20, 85:3, 88:3, 111:8, 129:13, 130:1 gravel [15] - 9:19, 18:12, 19:17, 25:7, 37:4, 37:7, 57:10, 80:14, 80:20, 80:25, 81:1, 81:12, 97:21, 103:3 gravels [1] - 100:9 gray [1] - 22:19 graze [8] - 70:10, 74:3, 94:7, 128:4, 128:13, 128:15, 128:16, 132:6 grazed [20] - 40:1, 70:14, 73:14, 85:7, 85:20, 85:21, 85:22, 88:3, 88:23, 92:13, 92:16, 99:8, 126:3, 132:7, 132:25, 133:7, 134:11, 134:12 Grazing [2] - 124:12, 135:7 grazing [107] - 5:2, 9:15, 10:4, 11:4, 11:10, 14:18, 14:19, 14:20, 14:23, 21:12, 25:14, 25:15, 25:23, 26:4, 26:24, 27:1, 27:6, 29:6, 29:18, 29:19, 31:16, 32:20, 32:21, 33:2, 33:3, 33:4, 33:5, 33:10, 33:21, 35:5, 35:22, 38:12, 48:1, 48:4, 48:7, 48:10, 57:11, 57:12,

59:2, 59:4, 65:5, 65:11, 66:7, 66:24, 67:1, 67:4, 67:25, 68:2, 68:4, 68:6, 72:1, 72:2, 73:6, 73:7, 74:12, 74:21, 74:24, 75:3, 75:4, 75:6, 75:11, 76:3, 76:7, 76:14, 76:22, 76:25, 77:3, 77:18, 80:19, 80:23, 83:5, 83:12, 83:19, 83:24, 84:6, 85:17, 86:18, 90:1, 92:4, 95:17, 95:22, 96:3, 99:9, 101:1, 101:20, 102:1, 102:8, 104:18, 105:17, 108:12, 119:22, 124:14, 126:7, 127:24, 127:25, 132:6, 133:1, 133:2, 133:8, 133:11, 134:5, 134:7, 136:21, 137:11, 145:22, 148:14 great [16] - 10:17, 17:19, 18:16, 19:18, 26:21, 29:4, 32:17, 38:13, 56:4, 66:8, 66:17, 92:23, 134:15, 134:22, 135:10, 136:19 greatly [2] - 68:22, 71:13 green [4] - 18:11, 24:15, 110:21, 128:13 **GRENHAM** [1] - 2:15 Grenham [1] - 3:15 ground [12] - 17:19, 38:5, 38:15, 38:17, 38:18, 40:18, 41:13, 68:21, 80:4, 128:10, 130:16, 130:25 grounds [2] - 109:13, 143:17 group [1] - 20:16 Grouse [1] - 135:7 grouse [20] - 72:19, 77:20, 77:23, 78:6, 104:16, 104:17, 121:14, 127:22, 128:2, 129:11, 129:14, 129:18, 130:4, 130:9, 130:18, 131:23, 135:25, 136:2, 136:16 grow [6] - 37:14, 69:19, 94:23, 111:5, 111:9, 120:16 growing [8] - 71:22, 71:23, 73:16, 73:17, 94:22, 116:24, 117:7, 120:15 grows [3] - 69:19, 71:16, 111:14 growth [1] - 95:10 guarantee [1] - 83:6 **GUARDIANS** [1] - 1:6 guess [10] - 10:7, 53:19, 75:20, 112:6, 118:7, 132:18, 134:21, 145:18, 147:14 guide [1] - 48:13 guys [1] - 45:4

Н

habitat [38] - 5:13, 8:20, 8:21, 9:14, 9:16, 9:19, 11:9, 11:10, 14:18, 21:10, 25:5, 25:8, 26:17, 39:14, 44:4, 47:15, 48:7, 56:4, 56:6, 56:10, 56:12, 56:21, 56:23, 57:1, 57:6, 57:18, 58:7, 58:14, 59:18, 72:19, 105:4, 121:13, 127:22, 128:2, 130:20, 131:22, 134:19 habitats [1] - 47:6 half [2] - 99:14, 114:6 Hammond [7] - 31:17, 33:21, 61:8, 77:2, 127:15, 128:22, 128:24 Hammonds [1] - 143:13 hand [5] - 24:5, 81:11, 133:24, 134:1, 134:2 handle [1] - 86:17 hang [2] - 87:23, 97:23 hanging [3] - 91:8, 96:9, 98:16 hard [8] - 15:14, 20:10, 53:18, 54:12,

93:5, 102:8, 103:20, 124:6 Hardie [91] - 5:13, 6:25, 7:6, 11:5, 11:10, 19:9, 21:13, 31:11, 31:17, 34:5, 35:5, 39:15, 42:8, 42:18, 43:5, 45:10, 45:14, 45:17, 45:23, 45:25, 46:22, 51:10, 51:19, 52:19, 53:17, 58:2, 58:7, 58:20, 67:15, 69:2, 69:4, 72:10, 72:22, 73:1, 73:7, 73:10, 73:15, 73:22, 74:13, 74:19, 74:22, 76:3, 76:8, 76:11, 76:19, 77:19, 84:21, 86:4, 87:8, 88:13, 89:12, 90:3, 90:5, 90:7, 92:24, 95:23, 96:2, 104:19, 105:4, 105:16, 105:17, 107:2, 107:10, 111:7, 113:18, 113:22, 114:18, 114:23, 117:24, 120:5, 120:6, 121:7, 123:22, 125:20, 126:20, 126:23, 127:1, 128:3, 128:22, 129:1, 129:2, 129:6, 129:23, 129:24, 130:1, 130:4, 130:10, 131:15, 135:1, 136:12, 142:9 harm [4] - 11:14, 77:20, 128:1, 143:18 Harney [1] - 143:14 Hart [3] - 82:14, 106:13, 106:21 hatched [1] - 37:12 hatchery [1] - 44:18 Hawthorne [1] - 2:4 head [3] - 74:6, 98:11, 132:12 headwater [5] - 46:22, 57:22, 58:20, 63:3, 119:4 headwaters [5] - 7:4, 34:8, 46:21, 47:6, 61:3 health [10] - 26:17, 42:25, 43:1, 43:6, 43:7, 52:17, 52:19, 53:17, 58:10, 58:12 healthy [1] - 68:9 hear [1] - 139:17 heard [2] - 74:23, 144:12 hearing [8] - 3:6, 115:19, 146:8, 148:3, 148:5, 148:16, 151:5, 152:12 Hearing [1] - 1:17 heavily [2] - 91:21, 92:13 heavy [2] - 93:24, 97:17 hectare [2] - 70:15, 70:16 height [7] - 86:3, 86:5, 88:4, 128:16, 128:18, 128:21, 129:7 help [4] - 54:21, 56:15, 56:16, 57:11 helpful [3] - 82:2, 146:17, 151:19 helping [1] - 63:10 helps [3] - 12:25, 14:22, 63:12 hens [1] - 129:24 Herbaceous [2] - 99:21, 100:11 herbaceous [14] - 85:23, 86:2, 100:1, 116:7, 116:14, 118:3, 119:12, 119:14, 120:17, 122:1, 122:6, 122:12, 122:16, 123:2 hides [2] - 110:25, 111:1 hiding [1] - 73:15 high [27] - 12:16, 12:22, 15:24, 17:18, 20:9, 25:4, 52:7, 52:8, 62:21, 73:17, 91:20, 94:1, 94:4, 94:5, 94:6, 94:11, 94:12, 94:18, 94:21, 100:8, 101:21, 103:4, 104:14, 104:19, 105:2, 117:6, 126:13 high-line [1] - 94:1 high-lining [8] - 91:20, 94:4, 94:5, 94:6, 94:12, 94:18, 94:21, 101:21

higher [5] - 10:23, 78:8, 120:6, 120:14, 129:25 highlight [1] - 101:9 highlighted [5] - 48:16, 53:22, 59:16, 99:22, 100:23 highly [3] - 13:10, 139:1, 139:8 hike [1] - 87:24 hillside [1] - 24:22 himself [1] - 83:25 historic [6] - 27:23, 33:2, 33:3, 42:21, 48:7, 48:9 historical [4] - 67:4, 102:12, 119:21, 120:20 history [2] - 86:18, 136:21 hit [3] - 74:4, 86:20, 137:6 hold [8] - 41:9, 65:4, 82:22, 83:8, 117:7, 120:18, 122:21, 145:1 holding [2] - 119:15, 122:15 holds [1] - 117:5 holiday [1] - 148:17 holidays [2] - 148:17, 148:20 home [1] - 19:6 honestly [5] - 14:1, 53:12, 116:3, 132:14, 137:17 Honor [50] - 3:10, 3:12, 3:22, 15:12, 15:16, 17:13, 18:1, 19:21, 22:5, 22:13, 25:18, 40:24, 61:19, 64:6, 75:18, 103:13, 103:19, 104:8, 105:23, 106:5, 108:20, 109:12, 109:23, 110:5, 110:6, 118:4, 119:1, 119:9, 131:5, 139:9, 139:20, 141:24, 142:2, 142:24, 143:1, 145:8, 146:12, 147:6, 148:12, 149:11, 149:20, 149:21, 149:22, 150:8, 150:19, 151:1, 151:3, 151:22, 152:9, 152:16 HONORABLE [1] - 1:19 hoof [2] - 80:23, 96:13 hopefully [1] - 145:24 horse [1] - 132:12 horses [2] - 132:10, 133:12 hot [2] - 99:1, 128:4 hotter [1] - 98:23 humans [1] - 87:21 hundred [3] - 16:25, 18:13, 122:17 hundreds [1] - 5:1 hurt [2] - 102:20, 102:21 hydric [1] - 8:11 hydrologic [1] - 25:6 hydrology [1] - 12:5 I ice [2] - 85:12, 91:20 ice-cream-cone [1] - 91:20 Idaho [2] - 2:8, 150:9 idea [4] - 7:22, 54:23, 128:20, 139:2 ideal [1] - 20:4 ideally [1] - 55:3 identified [5] - 9:13, 33:15, 35:2, 45:4, 48:1 identify [2] - 52:3, 123:5 imagery [6] - 79:17, 79:18, 102:18, 130:8, 130:14, 141:9

imagine [1] - 50:20

impact [10] - 10:11, 39:23, 78:9, 80:23. 81:1. 97:18. 101:13. 102:1. 103:2. 105:15 impacted [1] - 123:17 impacting [2] - 80:19, 123:20 impacts [15] - 5:2, 10:8, 10:10, 11:3, 11:9, 38:11, 38:18, 57:12, 65:11, 83:24, 85:17, 100:25, 118:10, 126:25, 145:22 impairments [1] - 59:25 implication [1] - 97:16 implications [2] - 66:7, 68:9 important [22] - 25:8, 32:20, 34:24, 46:15, 46:17, 83:22, 84:10, 99:11, 99:21, 100:2, 100:12, 100:24, 101:8, 101:10, 116:8, 116:15, 119:12, 119:15, 122:2, 122:8, 122:17, 123:2 impression [1] - 105:3 impressive [3] - 16:8, 73:19, 107:19 improved [1] - 33:11 improvement [3] - 27:2, 33:21, 134:9 IN [1] - 1:1 inaccurate [1] - 118:7 inappropriately [1] - 85:7 INC [1] - 2:6 incentive [2] - 75:6, 75:11 inch [8] - 86:3, 86:5, 88:3, 88:4, 128:16, 135:19, 136:7, 136:8 inches [2] - 67:19, 95:11 incident [1] - 75:21 include [8] - 58:18, 110:2, 115:8, 115:13, 115:16, 132:18, 136:22, 151:13 included [1] - 131:25 includes [2] - 48:3, 124:8 inconsistent [2] - 62:13, 63:7 incorporate [1] - 73:6 increase [10] - 66:22, 66:23, 67:2, 67:9, 68:4, 75:11, 76:11, 77:3, 83:9, 98:21 increased [4] - 70:17, 76:2, 77:4, 77:5 increases [6] - 60:24, 60:25, 74:24, 75:3, 75:6, 76:22 increasing [1] - 40:22 incredible [1] - 18:15 incremental [1] - 55:22 indicate [8] - 33:7, 45:8, 99:6, 99:8, 100:9, 125:5, 127:2, 135:24 indicated [3] - 71:2, 93:25, 130:7 indicates [4] - 16:4, 45:2, 48:23, 91:5 indicating [2] - 99:25, 101:19 indicating) [1] - 86:9 indication [8] - 8:11, 9:18, 18:22, 34:8, 40:18, 51:23, 91:20, 94:17 indications [3] - 91:4, 91:6, 91:16 indicative [1] - 40:1 indicator [4] - 5:6, 14:15, 56:23, 117:13 individuals [1] - 5:23 infer [2] - 54:13, 54:16 inference [1] - 54:25 inferred [1] - 53:10 influence [1] - 39:17 inform [2] - 56:16 informal [1] - 53:4

information [6] - 14:17, 37:16, 54:15, 55:13. 56:15. 81:15 informed [1] - 124:5 injunction [6] - 3:6, 61:12, 143:17, 144:8, 144:9, 152:12 Injunction [1] - 1:17 inline [1] - 38:19 inner [2] - 68:3, 73:16 insects [1] - 78:7 inside [1] - 71:2 inspection [2] - 121:21, 140:8 instituting [1] - 53:9 instructive [1] - 38:22 intend [3] - 151:8, 151:15, 152:7 intended [1] - 55:21 intending [1] - 152:3 interacting [1] - 24:24 intercepting [1] - 8:18 interest [1] - 41:11 interesting [1] - 55:24 interior [1] - 145:9 Interior [2] - 1:10, 112:22 **INTERIOR** [1] - 2:14 interject [2] - 31:15, 96:16 intermittent [12] - 50:19, 57:22, 58:1, 58:2, 106:25, 107:1, 107:12, 117:23, 121:2, 121:6, 121:13, 135:4 internet [1] - 107:22 interpret [1] - 39:8 interpretation [1] - 99:25 invaded [1] - 69:10 invasion [1] - 74:14 invasive [2] - 66:23, 69:12 investigation [2] - 7:3, 9:24 invited [1] - 50:14 involved [8] - 35:21, 42:14, 43:5, 112:8, 112:17, 136:25, 137:2, 137:13 involving [1] - 75:21 irreparable [2] - 11:14, 143:18 irreparably [2] - 27:5, 92:8 isolated [1] - 123:24 issue [7] - 5:12, 31:4, 33:16, 35:7, 95:25, 107:9, 128:24 issues [4] - 14:23, 119:7, 145:5, 147:17 iterations [1] - 143:23 itself [6] - 10:14, 34:13, 63:2, 71:24, 91:1, 139:11

J

Jamie [3] - 97:15, 121:22, 142:7 January [2] - 148:22, 148:25 JEFFERY [1] - 1:10 jewel [1] - 31:25 job [3] - 10:17, 42:20, 66:10 Joseph [1] - 135:6 jotted [1] - 100:19 Journal [1] - 108:9 JUDGE [1] - 1:20 Judge [1] - 1:20 Judge [3] - 11:18, 76:1, 139:5 judge's [1] - 50:24 judgment [8] - 70:5, 71:9, 145:16, 146:5,

146:15, 146:21, 146:23, 147:23 July [9] - 1:8, 3:1, 37:7, 110:1, 132:23, 143:5, 143:7, 153:9 jumped [1] - 29:12 June [4] - 16:21, 16:23, 108:22, 113:23 juniper [5] - 76:23, 77:4, 77:5, 99:2, 120:11 Justice [1] - 151:6 juveniles [1] - 37:13 K	lands [* Landsc landsc langua langua langua large [* large [* large [* large [* large [*] large [*]
Kauffman [37] - 6:4, 6:8, 43:24, 44:3,	38:7,
56:2, 56:3, 57:23, 59:10, 60:25, 82:12,	77:1,
83:25, 84:16, 84:20, 85:11, 85:15,	99:20
86:1, 91:14, 93:23, 94:16, 97:7,	134:7
101:25, 102:5, 106:12, 114:3, 114:9,	151:5
118:2, 118:9, 118:12, 119:1, 120:17,	lasts [1]
121:4, 121:10, 122:20, 124:3, 135:2,	late [3]
141:13, 142:13	latter [1
Kauffman's [4] - 83:14, 95:21, 107:19,	LAW [1]
116:11	lawyer
keep m - 70:6 133:12 152:13	lay [1] -
keep [3] - 70:6, 133:12, 152:13	layer [2]
keeping [2] - 77:6, 143:9	lazy [1]
keeps [1] - 101:12	lead [5]
Keith [3] - 3:16, 22:9, 24:1 key [5] - 44:10, 44:14, 44:19, 53:24, 79:14	104:1 leader
Kiger [1] - 33:18	leading
kill [1] - 77:14	leads [1
kilogram [2] - 70:18, 70:19	leakag
kilograms [2] - 70:15	leap [1]
kind [12] - 18:15, 29:12, 40:2, 51:14,	least [8]
54:11, 76:25, 77:16, 82:3, 91:17, 95:8,	92:17
102:23	leave [2
kinds [5] - 8:7, 13:17, 67:25, 84:10, 84:12	leaving led [2] -
knickpoint [1] - 98:10	left [11]
knowledge [5] - 13:25, 14:9, 108:19,	81:11
125:23, 125:24	132:5
knowledgeable [3] - 127:19, 127:21,	left-hai
127:23	legacy
knows [1] - 150:17	legal [2]
Krueger [7] - 84:1, 85:15, 86:25, 90:20,	length
124:11, 128:12, 138:2	127:1
Krumbo [2] - 33:17	length less [3]
L	letting level [1]
lah (1) - 66.15	

 $\lab{1} = 66:15 \\ lack{1} = 97:4 \\ lacks{1} = 55:22 \\ Lake{1} = 45:13, 49:7, 49:8, 50:15 \\ Lakes{1} = 48:3 \\ Lambing{6} = 5:21, 6:3, 6:14, 43:25, 44:4 \\ Land{1} = 1:11, 123:6, 143:25, 145:10 \\ land{1} = 30:8, 30:9, 33:8, 35:14, 35:16, 35:24, 35:25, 36:2, 36:3, 36:10, 50:12, 79:5, 113:9, 114:23 \\ LAND{1} = 1:11 \\ landform{8} = 12:5, 12:10, 79:7, 81:25, 82:6, 82:23, 83:2, 84:4 \\ landforms{1} = 82:24 \\ \end{tabular}$

11 - 50.15 cape [1] - 124:12 ape [1] - 114:21 apes [1] - 113:16 1] - 95:9 ge [2] - 48:16, 90:23 1] - 29:1 3] - 21:6, 21:8, 65:20 [2] - 6:23. 54:22 - 4:6, 5:19, 15:23, 25:19, 26:6, 26:9, 28:19, 29:8, 29:12, 33:8, 50:7, 52:25, 57:23, 63:23, 64:16, 78:2, 84:16, 86:23, 96:21, 97:1, , 99:23, 112:23, 113:5, 127:13, , 139:4, 139:18, 143:15, 148:4, , 152:13 1 - 91:22 - 69:17, 85:20, 102:12 1] - 104:16] - 2:3 s [1] - 149:1 111:2 2] - 71:19, 71:20 - 87:21 - 10:9, 67:25, 92:13, 92:16, 5 [1] - 95:9 g [2] - 74:13, 87:6 1] - 94:5 e [1] - 8:13 - 28:14 8] - 47:18, 48:23, 66:24, 70:4, , 135:3, 148:2, 148:4 2] - 16:15, 151:9 g [1] - 98:19 20:8, 102:13 - 3:19, 27:17, 27:19, 27:21, , 85:24, 87:20, 88:1, 94:19, , 133:1 nd [1] - 81:11 [1] - 67:4 2] - 3:16, 139:12 [6] - 89:16, 95:12, 99:14, 123:15, 1, 127:16 **y** [1] - 118:15 - 89:17, 101:16, 142:11 [1] - 143:20 [1] - 31:12 lick [1] - 72:3 lied [1] - 41:11 lift [1] - 151:16 light [1] - 74:18 likelihood [15] - 9:5, 10:8, 10:12, 36:20, 36:25, 39:13, 74:12, 74:15, 76:11, 91:25, 92:6, 97:5, 105:15, 105:20, 143:19 likely [20] - 9:14, 10:19, 11:9, 11:13, 12:18, 27:4, 36:23, 37:11, 72:25, 73:6, 76:2, 78:7, 83:12, 89:19, 91:2, 93:2, 97:19, 129:18, 129:19, 130:9 limbs [1] - 94:8 limit [1] - 110:4 limited [4] - 54:18, 58:24, 60:22, 116:17

limits [4] - 150:4, 150:10, 150:15, 151:17 Lindsay [3] - 3:23, 4:7, 121:21 LINDSAY [1] - 4:1 line [19] - 16:4, 18:11, 18:12, 22:22, 23:3, 23:14, 28:3, 28:4, 28:16, 44:10, 81:11, 94:1, 94:11, 114:8, 125:2, 134:24, 135:1, 135:3 linearly [1] - 91:13 lined [3] - 83:3, 83:4, 130:22 lines [1] - 108:13 lining [8] - 91:20, 94:4, 94:5, 94:6, 94:12, 94:18, 94:21, 101:21 list [3] - 32:19, 34:9, 48:4 listed [10] - 34:1, 34:6, 34:7, 35:5, 35:13, 35:14, 35:15, 35:21 listened [1] - 78:1 listing [1] - 34:9 lists [1] - 32:18 literature [4] - 68:19, 77:10, 84:9, 130.21 litigants [1] - 69:8 litigation [2] - 14:6, 36:19 Litter [1] - 62:15 litter [4] - 71:16, 71:17, 71:20, 72:4 live [11] - 7:6, 9:12, 11:19, 66:21, 145:6, 146:9, 146:11, 146:19, 147:4, 150:15, 150:16 livestock [74] - 11:4, 14:18, 14:19, 21:12, 21:24, 32:20, 32:21, 36:18, 40:7, 40:8, 40:9, 40:11, 46:23, 47:1, 59:2, 65:11, 66:7, 67:1, 71:6, 74:24, 75:3, 75:6, 75:11, 76:17, 80:18, 80:23, 81:1, 83:24, 85:4, 85:20, 85:25, 86:1, 87:12, 88:5, 88:8, 89:6, 90:6, 90:15, 91:22, 93:2, 94:6, 96:9, 96:15, 97:22, 98:1, 98:9, 98:20, 99:12, 100:25, 101:8, 101:13, 101:17, 102:6, 103:2, 104:22, 104:24, 106:16, 110:8, 110:11, 110:22, 123:9, 123:11, 123:17, 123:25, 126:19, 126:23, 126:25, 128:3, 128:13, 129:4, 132:7, 132:15, 132:16, 132:25 LLC [1] - 2:3 load [1] - 76:18 loaf [4] - 91:10, 91:12, 94:6, 123:21 loafed [1] - 90:2 loafing [1] - 91:8 located [5] - 90:11, 90:14, 90:22, 93:1, 134:15 location [5] - 70:13, 72:18, 118:1, 125:5, 132:20 locations [4] - 38:7, 38:21, 123:24, 125:12 lodge [1] - 147:18 lodging [1] - 147:20 long-term [4] - 54:12, 70:23, 71:3, 96:15 longitudinal [1] - 80:1 look [35] - 13:11, 15:2, 22:20, 29:24, 32:11, 42:20, 42:21, 47:10, 47:22, 51:22, 54:21, 54:22, 55:2, 56:7, 56:18, 56:23, 59:14, 63:1, 79:14, 79:17, 82:24, 91:7, 91:12, 98:8, 98:14, 106:23, 114:2, 114:21, 116:11, 120:22,

121:16, 124:18, 126:10, 141:1 looked [15] - 43:19, 58:2, 62:21, 63:8, 69:5, 81:3, 85:15, 91:15, 91:17, 91:19, 102:18, 103:6, 116:3, 142:15, 143:22 looking [36] - 5:2, 8:10, 14:22, 15:15, 17:12, 20:23, 23:17, 29:16, 30:1, 30:6, 32:6, 37:20, 37:22, 38:16, 39:7, 47:20, 51:23, 52:6, 54:20, 55:10, 56:5, 56:18, 58:25, 59:2, 59:13, 73:9, 81:8, 81:11, 82:18, 83:13, 84:7, 88:7, 91:6, 102:16, 116:20, 123:15 looks [6] - 12:6, 18:13, 22:22, 82:19, 89:15, 143:22 Loop [1] - 120:5 lose [2] - 120:11, 120:13 lost [1] - 24:11 low [12] - 31:7, 32:7, 52:8, 72:25, 76:11, 80:24, 82:5, 103:4 Lower [2] - 33:16, 33:17 lower [8] - 32:24, 33:18, 94:8, 122:22, 123:1, 140:11, 140:21, 141:8 lowering [1] - 98:11 lowest [1] - 72:22 luxury [1] - 54:17

Μ

magic [1] - 93:9 magnitude [1] - 31:23 main [1] - 8:25 maintaining [1] - 71:24 major [1] - 118:18 majority [2] - 140:19, 141:7 Malheur [5] - 32:24, 48:3, 124:15, 137:12, 138:1 manage [3] - 50:18, 88:8, 126:19 managed [3] - 35:14, 35:16, 126:20 management [20] - 5:2, 26:25, 27:2, 31:10, 33:9, 34:14, 34:16, 36:6, 41:12, 41:23, 48:22, 60:6, 65:5, 65:8, 70:5, 88:6, 126:23, 126:25, 127:24, 127:25 Management [6] - 1:11, 65:8, 123:7, 135:7, 144:1, 145:10 **MANAGEMENT** [1] - 1:12 Manager [1] - 1:10 managers [1] - 79:5 managing [6] - 46:20, 57:11, 127:15, 127:18, 129:9, 129:13 manipulated [1] - 32:25 manner [1] - 70:10 manual [5] - 11:22, 14:10, 55:20, 56:11, 59:13 map [21] - 44:7, 44:17, 44:19, 44:25, 45:2, 51:4, 51:5, 51:6, 51:16, 52:12, 80:10, 92:21, 92:24, 124:18, 125:3, 126:9, 127:2, 127:9, 130:13, 130:14, 130.16 mapped [1] - 73:1 mapping [3] - 44:23, 130:6, 130:17 maps [1] - 79:17 March [1] - 69:18 marching [1] - 25:24 marine [1] - 41:9

mark [1] - 137:6 marking [1] - 51:20 Mary [1] - 144:16 masses [1] - 116:22 massive [1] - 27:5 material [2] - 18:19, 81:18 materials [5] - 80:3, 107:22, 108:22, 111:18, 140:18 math [1] - 136:11 Matt [2] - 78:2, 127:18 matter [3] - 75:25, 77:14, 77:15 Matthew [1] - 127:12 mature [2] - 85:5 max [1] - 99:14 maximum [1] - 104:22 McCormack [2] - 121:22, 142:7 McCullough [1] - 56:2 Meadow [2] - 122:20, 123:23 meadow [7] - 78:7, 88:3, 91:15, 119:20, 120:15, 133:12, 141:17 Meadows [1] - 132:1 meadows [7] - 87:17, 106:13, 119:4, 119:20, 128:16, 129:25, 132:25 mean [15] - 10:2, 19:12, 59:23, 60:2, 60:5, 60:7, 62:6, 67:12, 69:13, 75:20, 96:21, 119:11, 125:18, 143:8, 148:17 meaning [2] - 8:24, 90:4 meaningful [1] - 29:17 means [15] - 12:9, 12:19, 13:7, 45:20, 68:8, 68:20, 72:20, 94:3, 100:3, 100:4, 119:22, 125:17, 136:1, 139:13, 153:5 meant [2] - 131:1, 139:14 measure [4] - 34:24, 39:5, 56:21, 59:12 measured [7] - 28:1, 28:4, 31:13, 31:20, 34:15, 34:25, 88:22 measurement [1] - 115:6 measurements [2] - 102:15, 115:1 measuring [2] - 31:13, 89:7 mechanism [1] - 77:6 meeting [4] - 34:11, 34:17, 34:19, 35:1 melt [3] - 7:16, 8:16, 8:17 memorize [1] - 53:12 mention [2] - 62:20, 131:12 mentioned [3] - 46:4, 71:11, 151:4 Merit [1] - 153:13 merits [4] - 143:21, 144:10, 145:20, 150:22 message [1] - 19:6 met [1] - 127:13 meters [1] - 85:9 method [4] - 55:11, 56:4, 71:23, 141:10 methodology [8] - 11:21, 13:22, 14:13, 79:4, 79:11, 138:8, 138:25, 139:7 methods [1] - 39:6 MICHAEL [1] - 1:19 middle [2] - 13:2, 22:23 might [14] - 10:9, 14:23, 36:23, 39:8, 40:11, 48:18, 61:17, 91:10, 91:12, 98:21, 135:16, 145:23, 149:6, 150:10 mile [6] - 7:23, 114:6, 120:4, 124:1, 124:2 miles [11] - 5:1, 50:17, 114:2, 114:5, 117:13, 121:6, 121:8, 132:4, 142:8,

142.11 Miller [2] - 77:10, 77:11 millimeters [4] - 135:18, 135:19, 136:3, 136:5 million [2] - 66:14, 112:22 mimicked [1] - 135:25 mind [3] - 54:24, 75:2, 143:9 mineral [1] - 71:20 minimal [1] - 98:18 minimum [7] - 48:22, 48:25, 49:1, 49:2, 49:5, 62:2, 62:7 minor [1] - 111:10 minute [4] - 104:1, 104:5, 105:24, 137:6 minutes [3] - 103:19, 131:5, 137:14 mixed [1] - 134:22 Mnemonic [1] - 82:1 modeled [1] - 66:12 moderate [4] - 52:8, 103:4 moderately [4] - 12:16, 19:16, 82:2 modifiers [1] - 25:7 moisture [1] - 69:22 moment [2] - 85:14, 107:6 Monday [3] - 145:1, 147:8, 149:14 money [1] - 113:12 monitor [1] - 55:10 monitored [2] - 5:1, 53:10 monitoring [19] - 5:5, 5:6, 5:8, 34:12, 52:23, 53:1, 53:4, 53:21, 54:12, 54:14, 55:8, 55:11, 55:19, 55:21, 56:13, 58:4, 58:20, 115:4, 117:13 Montana [1] - 135:11 month [1] - 141:20 months [4] - 74:7, 128:4, 132:10, 132:18 morphology [3] - 14:21, 79:6 mortality [8] - 51:5, 51:6, 51:7, 51:17, 52:3, 52:5, 52:7, 52:10 most [13] - 10:3, 14:19, 24:16, 30:5, 30:15, 59:1, 62:13, 101:8, 120:25, 136:16, 149:1, 150:6, 152:15 mostly [1] - 8:25 motion [7] - 143:12, 143:16, 146:15, 146:16, 146:22, 147:22, 147:24 motions [2] - 145:15, 146:5 Mountain [13] - 33:11, 65:16, 65:18, 65:23, 68:5, 82:14, 106:13, 106:21, 120:5, 134:15, 134:19, 134:24 mountain [5] - 67:15, 73:10, 114:20, 132:3, 132:13 mountainous [1] - 88:8 Mountains [1] - 119:18 mouth [2] - 34:7, 34:8 move [10] - 20:17, 28:13, 37:17, 61:2, 109:1, 120:14, 129:23, 129:24, 139:18, 144.9movement [1] - 37:16 moving [10] - 8:24, 25:9, 29:3, 32:15, 37:2, 40:14, 45:9, 60:19, 78:7, 79:7 mow [1] - 133:15 MR [128] - 3:9, 3:12, 3:18, 3:22, 4:10, 6:7, 6:10, 15:8, 15:9, 15:10, 15:12, 15:14, 15:16, 15:18, 15:19, 16:5, 16:16, 17:4, 17:13, 17:15, 17:24, 18:3, 18:24, 19:1, 19:19, 20:3, 20:17, 20:22,

21:21, 22:1, 22:8, 22:11, 22:13, 22:14, 23:12, 24:1, 24:2, 24:14, 25:18, 25:20, 26:11, 26:13, 28:10, 28:18, 33:19, 35:17. 37:19. 40:24. 61:19. 61:22. 63:13, 64:6, 64:21, 75:18, 75:19, 78:18, 78:24, 82:8, 82:10, 93:21, 103:13, 103:18, 103:23, 104:7, 104:9, 105:22, 106:5, 106:10, 108:20, 109:5, 109:8, 109:12, 109:22, 110:5, 110:6, 112:14, 118:4, 118:6, 119:1, 119:9, 119:10, 131:5, 131:7, 131:10, 131:11, 134:14, 137:8, 137:10, 137:19, 137:23, 138:3, 139:9, 139:11, 139:16, 139:19, 139:24, 140:2, 140:4, 140:5, 141:20, 141:23, 142:2, 142:17, 142:19, 142:24, 143:1, 145:8, 145:18, 146:11, 146:24, 147:2, 147:6, 147:11, 148:12, 148:21, 149:6, 149:10, 149:15, 149:20, 149:21, 150:8, 150:19, 151:1, 151:2, 151:15, 151:22, 152:6, 152:15 **MS** [17] - 3:10, 41:2, 41:5, 48:20, 51:9, 51:12, 51:21, 52:1, 61:14, 61:16, 63:16, 63:19, 64:1, 110:7, 142:5, 149:22, 150:4 Mud [29] - 5:14, 8:1, 8:2, 8:5, 9:5, 9:7, 10:11, 10:13, 10:14, 10:20, 31:11, 42:8, 42:18, 43:6, 60:21, 61:4, 61:9, 67:14, 68:14, 69:1, 69:5, 70:1, 70:9, 71:11, 74:19, 113:19, 121:1, 129:2, 129.3multiple [10] - 5:6, 9:10, 20:20, 66:11, 85:6, 85:10, 85:18, 85:19, 91:17, 117:13 multiscale [1] - 63:4 mushroom [2] - 94:12, 94:13 mushroom-shaped [1] - 94:13 must [3] - 130:16, 143:8

Ν

name [7] - 4:5, 64:15, 64:17, 78:2, 108:2, 108:8, 137:22 namely [2] - 143:17, 143:24 names [1] - 93:6 narrow [3] - 40:16, 87:16, 126:10 National [6] - 13:21, 82:15, 124:15, 137:12, 138:1, 144:1 native [4] - 9:1, 9:9, 72:5, 73:19 natural [3] - 10:21, 13:16, 113:11 Natural [2] - 78:22, 137:23 nature [1] - 21:20 near [5] - 8:4, 94:18, 106:19, 130:4, 130:22 nearly [1] - 29:4 necessarily [4] - 60:7, 67:2, 88:22, 126.8 need [21] - 56:12, 61:12, 67:23, 68:11, 78:6, 81:15, 101:14, 110:3, 116:22, 120:17, 120:24, 123:5, 129:8, 129:9, 143:15, 144:9, 147:21, 148:9, 149:12, 151:9, 151:20 needed [3] - 5:3, 52:23, 59:20 needs [3] - 53:21, 117:6, 135:22 negative [1] - 78:9

nest [2] - 135:24, 135:25 Nesting [1] - 135:7 Nevada [13] - 65:4, 65:20, 65:21, 66:13, 70:13, 71:5, 72:8, 108:2, 110:15, 110:18, 113:8, 113:9, 132:1 never [2] - 108:24, 138:19 newly [3] - 37:12, 151:25, 152:1 newly-hatched [1] - 37:12 next [24] - 3:21, 13:11, 18:24, 20:16, 20:17, 23:11, 24:1, 26:21, 30:17, 33:6, 49:23, 64:5, 87:17, 91:13, 100:11, 103:19, 109:4, 126:1, 137:4, 143:3, 145:5, 145:21, 149:14, 151:24 nibbled [1] - 73:15 nice [1] - 96:10 Nieman [1] - 96:24 night [1] - 146:13 non [2] - 12:15, 94:9 non-vegetative [1] - 94:9 none [7] - 12:19, 57:21, 74:16, 74:17, 91:23, 98:17, 134:25 nonfunctional [2] - 12:7, 12:19 nonfunctioning [1] - 13:1 nongrowing [1] - 69:14 normal [1] - 146:1 normally [3] - 69:20, 149:25, 150:4 north [2] - 110:17, 127:5 northeast [1] - 85:16 northeastern [1] - 124:17 northern [3] - 24:24, 93:7, 135:10 note [3] - 25:21, 32:20, 99:11 notes [5] - 47:11, 62:25, 63:2, 121:21, 132.15 **nothing** [4] - 70:19, 92:19, 118:14, 118:20 notice [2] - 7:8, 40:7 noticed [3] - 7:13, 14:4, 115:8 November [5] - 132:25, 144:20, 145:2, 147:8. 148:5 number [9] - 7:12, 53:18, 59:15, 74:6, 77:6, 87:12, 104:24, 119:19, 121:8 numbers [1] - 89:4 numerous [2] - 139:4, 139:6 nutrient [1] - 59:25 nuts [1] - 89:2

0

 $\begin{array}{l} \textbf{object} [3] - 118:4, 118:19, 139:9\\ \textbf{objection} [3] - 118:24, 119:6, 139:18\\ \textbf{objections} [1] - 118:18\\ \textbf{objective} [1] - 39:1\\ \textbf{Obradovich} [6] - 78:3, 127:12, 129:17, 130:7, 130:24, 152:2\\ \textbf{Obradovich's} [1] - 151:5\\ \textbf{observation} [2] - 102:14, 102:15\\ \textbf{observations} [4] - 62:23, 62:24, 62:25, 100:18\\ \textbf{observe} [1] - 94:14\\ \textbf{observed} [11] - 9:21, 9:25, 38:10, 43:18, 89:22, 92:15, 100:6, 101:15, 105:13, 126:23, 126:25\\ \textbf{obvious} [1] - 23:9\\ \end{array}$

obviously [4] - 62:21, 74:20, 101:22, 145:21 occasion [4] - 6:3, 65:10, 80:5, 140:25 occasions [1] - 5:23 occur [8] - 12:18, 27:4, 36:23, 53:1, 57:5, 89:12, 97:19, 106:15 occurred [11] - 9:15, 49:23, 50:25, 53:4, 67:4, 73:7, 77:1, 90:1, 94:1, 96:17 occurring [11] - 10:4, 29:18, 36:25, 47:15, 60:16, 68:23, 73:11, 76:1, 101:19, 105:20, 120:21 October [4] - 132:22, 144:15, 144:19 ocular [1] - 79:25 **ODELL** [94] - 2:11, 3:12, 3:18, 3:22, 4:10, 6:7, 6:10, 15:8, 15:10, 15:12, 15:14, 15:16, 15:18, 15:19, 16:5, 16:16, 17:4, 17:13, 17:15, 17:24, 18:3, 18:24, 19:1, 19:19, 20:3, 20:17, 20:22, 21:21, 22:1, 22:8, 22:11, 22:13, 22:14, 23:12, 24:1, 24:2, 24:14, 25:18, 25:20, 26:11, 26:13, 28:10, 28:18, 33:19, 35:17, 37:19, 40:24, 61:19, 61:22, 63:13, 64:6, 64:21, 75:18, 75:19, 78:18, 78:24, 82:8, 82:10, 93:21, 103:13, 103:18, 103:23, 104:7, 104:9, 105:22, 106:5, 109:8, 109:12, 109:22, 110:6, 118:4, 118:6, 119:9, 139:9, 139:11, 139:16, 139:24, 140:2, 140:4, 140:5, 141:20, 141:23, 142:24, 145:8, 145:18, 146:11, 146:24, 147:2, 149:10, 149:20, 151:2, 151:15, 152:6, 152:15 Odell [12] - 3:13, 44:8, 48:14, 57:14, 109:7, 119:2, 119:3, 139:22, 145:7, 147:17, 147:18, 152:1 Odell's [1] - 149:3 ODF&W [7] - 6:23, 8:22, 9:3, 31:6, 31:13, 38:1, 45:6 **ODF&W's** [3] - 8:23, 63:2 **OF** [6] - 1:2, 1:11, 1:16, 2:3, 2:14, 2:15 offer [1] - 149:3 office [2] - 3:15, 79:16 OFFICE [3] - 2:3, 2:10, 2:15 Office [2] - 2:8, 151:7 offsite [6] - 88:12, 88:13, 124:20, 124:23, 125:1, 125:8 oftentimes [2] - 54:23, 61:2 old [1] - 101:16 older [2] - 101:18 on-the-ground [1] - 128:10 once [8] - 12:18, 79:19, 79:24, 96:23, 96:25, 98:22, 102:9, 144:16 one [73] - 3:19, 7:5, 12:21, 14:11, 18:20, 19:6, 22:17, 22:19, 23:8, 24:1, 26:20, 28:21, 29:8, 33:1, 38:3, 38:8, 41:17, 46:18, 48:13, 49:15, 50:25, 51:4, 54:21, 55:1, 55:18, 58:3, 58:4, 59:1, 59:9, 60:12, 63:16, 70:4, 72:3, 75:7, 75:17, 76:21, 77:6, 82:17, 85:14, 86:3, 86:4, 87:9, 88:10, 93:16, 93:18, 95:11, 97:15, 98:5, 99:13, 104:22, 105:9,

108:4, 108:6, 109:8, 112:19, 113:5,

113:8, 113:22, 118:13, 120:10, 125:10,

128:16, 129:22, 132:22, 133:1, 137:8,

140:3, 142:2, 145:3, 148:12, 149:22, 151:2 one-inch [1] - 128:16 ones [5] - 22:7, 29:1, 57:23, 115:19, 131.13 onsite [3] - 130:17, 130:18, 130:19 open [11] - 23:8, 23:10, 27:22, 27:24, 28:16, 30:6, 30:14, 30:16, 141:8, 143:9 opening [7] - 123:12, 144:14, 144:22, 146:5, 146:15, 146:21, 147:22 opinion [27] - 11:8, 11:16, 36:21, 36:22, 36:24, 39:12, 39:16, 39:18, 39:21, 40:23, 63:11, 63:12, 74:15, 74:25, 76:9, 91:25, 95:25, 97:4, 100:25, 104:18, 104:20, 105:14, 139:12, 145:4, 148:20, 148:22, 150:6 opinions [3] - 66:19, 102:4, 105:14 opportunity [5] - 73:3, 90:15, 103:16, 103:20, 109:25 opposed [3] - 39:2, 40:15, 140:18 opposite [1] - 130:24 option [1] - 146:3 oral [2] - 145:1, 148:11 oranges [1] - 88:14 order [6] - 80:2, 81:18, 84:5, 111:4, 119:23, 130:15 orders [1] - 31:23 ordinary [1] - 145:13 OREGON [1] - 1:2 Oregon [28] - 1:9, 1:24, 2:5, 2:12, 2:17, 3:14, 9:3, 30:23, 31:25, 37:9, 47:4, 65:6, 65:20, 66:13, 85:16, 113:2, 113:4, 113:6, 113:7, 115:13, 115:15, 115:16, 124:17, 135:13, 137:23, 138:2, 153:15 Oregon's [1] - 124:15 original [2] - 107:5, 153:6 originally [1] - 124:23 out-compete [2] - 69:21, 111:8 outcomes [1] - 14:11 outset [1] - 90:1 outside [5] - 36:6, 36:14, 71:4, 78:8, 99·1 overall [3] - 59:20, 84:22, 105:14 overflow [1] - 122:4 overgrazed [1] - 73:13 overgrazing [1] - 133:10 overruled [2] - 119:6, 139:15 overtop [2] - 77:13, 117:21 overtopped [2] - 94:24, 117:11 overview [4] - 4:13, 6:17, 11:25, 29:25 overwinters [1] - 69:14 own [6] - 10:16, 56:22, 62:24, 71:19, 107:16, 115:20

Ρ

p.m [3] - 3:1, 143:7, 152:19 page [47] - 6:8, 11:20, 15:4, 15:5, 15:23, 16:13, 17:9, 17:11, 17:25, 18:24, 19:19, 20:17, 20:23, 25:16, 25:19, 26:11, 28:6, 29:8, 30:17, 30:22, 31:2, 32:4, 32:12, 33:6, 33:23, 48:15, 53:20, 59:14, 59:15, 78:18, 80:16, 81:8, 82:9,

82:12, 95:1, 95:14, 99:18, 100:15, 110:3, 118:21, 118:22, 124:18, 126:1, 141:13, 150:4, 150:14, 151:17 pages [6] - 28:9, 32:15, 100:17, 137:25, 150:10, 151:19 palatable [1] - 110:10 paper [25] - 56:1, 56:22, 59:11, 83:25, 85:13, 85:14, 86:1, 86:24, 87:3, 87:6, 87:11, 87:14, 88:16, 89:14, 90:19, 108:11, 109:20, 111:16, 124:11, 124:14, 124:22, 125:16, 127:4, 127:8, 127:10 papers [4] - 14:2, 59:8, 107:18, 107:19 paragraph [2] - 100:14, 113:1 paragraphs [1] - 95:21 part [17] - 10:3, 24:16, 30:5, 30:15, 35:6, 42:20, 42:23, 46:5, 63:22, 65:23, 73:9, 94:9, 101:8, 104:16, 143:12, 144:8, 147:12 particular [53] - 5:18, 5:24, 6:18, 6:19, 7:4, 7:10, 7:19, 8:19, 9:15, 10:9, 14:4, 14:8, 14:10, 16:10, 17:5, 17:17, 19:2, 20:9, 33:7, 33:25, 34:13, 36:25, 38:7, 53:3, 64:25, 66:25, 67:19, 75:15, 77:11, 77:12, 79:15, 80:17, 81:3, 82:19, 84:17, 87:5, 87:6, 87:16, 88:24, 89:15, 89:22, 89:25, 92:2, 94:7, 95:15, 96:2, 99:19, 102:3, 115:18, 122:7, 126:13, 126:16, 141:21 particularly [6] - 4:14, 5:11, 8:9, 38:22, 78:5.95:11 partner [1] - 147:12 parts [2] - 57:18, 134:23 passage [1] - 67:6 passed [1] - 32:16 passing [1] - 146:13 past [11] - 10:6, 42:20, 42:21, 77:4, 92:12, 92:14, 92:17, 94:1, 96:18, 137:7, 143:20 pasture [17] - 70:19, 88:12, 88:20, 89:25, 90:10, 90:12, 90:14, 90:15, 93:6, 93:7, 93:13, 93:19, 99:13, 104:22, 124:14, 126:16, 126:19 pastures [9] - 70:14, 85:22, 85:23, 90:5, 90:8, 93:20, 99:12, 99:13, 104:23 patch [1] - 111:2 Paul [1] - 96:24 pebble [2] - 80:2, 81:5 peer [2] - 41:14, 41:20 peer-reviewed [2] - 41:14, 41:20 **PENDLETON** [1] - 1:3 people [2] - 124:5, 150:6 per [8] - 68:16, 70:15, 70:18, 70:19, 105:1, 105:10 perceive [1] - 61:11 percent [41] - 16:25, 18:13, 73:25, 74:1, 74:4, 76:19, 78:6, 80:10, 80:12, 84:21, 84:24, 86:3, 86:8, 86:13, 86:18, 86:19, 86:20, 87:12, 87:18, 88:21, 88:23, 89:5, 89:9, 89:18, 92:3, 102:11, 105:8, 122:17, 124:8, 126:2, 126:11, 127:5, 127:6, 140:23, 140:24, 142:12 percentage [2] - 140:17, 140:21

perennial [7] - 10:10, 18:12, 34:23, 34:25, 68:3, 69:16, 107:13 perhaps [3] - 90:20, 100:19, 149:8 period [9] - 21:15, 27:6, 69:14, 91:9, 101:19, 104:24, 106:18, 120:15, 146:6 periods [1] - 91:5 permanent [1] - 4:18 permission [1] - 103:19 permit [3] - 124:8, 128:18, 143:25 permitted [4] - 21:15, 21:24, 25:15, 102:12 persistence [3] - 46:15, 46:18, 48:1 personal [3] - 62:24, 125:22, 125:24 personally [2] - 25:25, 147:11 perspective [1] - 66:25 PFC [60] - 12:3, 14:4, 14:12, 15:21, 15:24, 17:5, 17:13, 19:23, 20:8, 21:11, 38:19, 40:4, 42:12, 42:14, 42:17, 48:11, 48:13, 48:23, 48:25, 49:10, 49:13, 49:23, 49:25, 50:1, 50:4, 50:5, 50:7, 50:21, 50:23, 53:7, 55:15, 55:20, 55:21, 56:1, 56:11, 56:13, 56:15, 56:18, 56:25, 57:2, 57:4, 57:13, 57:21, 58:14, 59:13, 59:23, 60:5, 60:10, 61:23, 62:14, 62:25, 63:21, 63:22, 63:23, 95:3, 102:17, 131:12, 131:14, 131:21 PhD [3] - 64:11, 65:6, 65:14 phonetic [1] - 96:24 photo [31] - 8:9, 18:4, 22:7, 23:11, 28:14, 28:19, 29:12, 44:22, 53:9, 53:24, 54:9, 79:8, 94:17, 106:23, 116:20, 117:8, 117:17, 118:10, 118:14, 118:23, 119:16, 122:3, 122:9, 123:1, 132:11, 132:23, 133:3, 133:4, 133:10, 135:2 photograph [9] - 95:14, 107:4, 107:5, 117:19, 119:2, 121:25, 122:22, 132:5, 133:7 photographed [2] - 57:23, 118:3 photographic [1] - 54:12 photographs [18] - 17:21, 17:23, 38:19, 39:11, 54:20, 63:1, 95:2, 106:13, 115:8, 115:10, 115:13, 115:19, 115:21, 116:3, 121:16, 121:22, 132:1, 140:7 photos [39] - 18:5, 19:22, 20:4, 20:6. 21:1. 21:19. 22:6. 22:15. 26:15. 26:21. 27:10, 27:13, 29:22, 38:14, 38:16, 38:21, 39:2, 40:4, 40:19, 51:23, 53:25, 54:15, 54:23, 56:7, 62:20, 69:6, 83:6, 83:13, 91:14, 99:8, 102:16, 102:17, 118:12, 123:6, 132:19, 141:1, 141:4, 141:5, 141:16 physical [2] - 12:3, 57:3 **PI** [3] - 21:21, 27:11, 145:22 picture [8] - 19:2, 29:4, 82:16, 82:25, 94:21, 95:16, 123:17, 135:4 pictures [6] - 20:11, 20:16, 29:5, 82:15, 95:8, 123:4 pies [1] - 97:14 pin [1] - 144:16 pink [2] - 52:5, 52:11 pinnacle [1] - 49:2

place [7] - 40:16, 57:4, 83:5, 83:20, 97:12, 135:20, 135:21 places [4] - 7:13, 25:4, 90:16, 99:4 plain [1] - 12:13 plains [1] - 135:10 plaintiff [5] - 3:8, 103:16, 144:22, 144:24, 147:25 Plaintiff [2] - 1:7, 2:3 plaintiff's [3] - 138:7, 144:14, 149:25 plaintiffs [11] - 5:25, 36:19, 66:20. 108:17, 108:20, 108:25, 109:15, 142:25, 146:14, 147:21, 151:1 plaintiffs' [5] - 74:23, 118:7, 144:19, 146:20, 146:25 plan [6] - 45:6, 47:8, 47:10, 47:11, 63:2, 103:15 planning [3] - 4:21, 106:3, 147:12 plant [7] - 71:15, 71:17, 73:23, 77:12, 85:12, 86:7, 86:8 plants [9] - 26:25, 72:5, 73:19, 74:1, 77:11, 85:6, 91:18, 119:25, 141:11 plate [1] - 149:11 play [2] - 87:5, 122:6 plenty [3] - 93:19, 111:7, 148:22 **plots** [3] - 70:23, 71:1, 71:2 plunge [1] - 25:8 plus [1] - 152:1 point [17] - 10:15, 26:20, 31:4, 34:11, 34:18, 54:2, 56:8, 57:18, 66:15, 68:15, 72:20, 89:13, 98:12, 107:11, 107:14, 135:21, 141:21 pointed [6] - 24:8, 26:15, 26:19, 55:13, 56:22. 62:12 points [5] - 39:10, 53:9, 53:24, 54:9, 56.3 pokey [1] - 97:24 policy [2] - 8:23 Policy [2] - 144:1 pool [3] - 25:7, 25:8, 98:16 pooled [3] - 7:11, 7:18, 8:1 pools [1] - 57:9 **poop** [2] - 77:12, 111:18 poor [1] - 111:17 population [18] - 30:23, 30:25, 31:4, 31:12, 31:21, 32:2, 32:19, 39:20, 39:23, 46:5, 46:8, 46:9, 46:10, 46:14, 46:15, 47:22, 58:16, 132:12 populations [7] - 39:23, 39:25, 40:3, 46:18, 47:5, 47:12, 48:6 portends [1] - 68:8 portion [3] - 53:22, 59:16, 88:24 portions [1] - 46:24 Portland [5] - 1:9, 1:24, 2:5, 2:12, 2:17 position [2] - 64:24, 86:25 positive [1] - 24:25 possibility [1] - 80:18 possibly [1] - 16:9 post [2] - 51:5, 68:14 Post [1] - 2:8 post-fire [2] - 51:5, 68:14 potential [31] - 11:3, 13:6, 13:12, 13:15, 13:16, 14:17, 15:25, 17:20, 36:18, 36:20, 38:11, 39:13, 48:4, 62:5, 68:19,

68:22, 71:10, 73:21, 74:21, 79:6, 79:12, 83:18, 83:24, 84:2, 93:24, 100:25, 102:1, 103:1, 106:25, 107:8, 145:22 potentials [2] - 13:10, 67:17 pounds [4] - 68:16, 70:18, 70:19, 73:23 practices [5] - 33:2, 33:3, 33:4, 33:10, 77:3 pre [2] - 133:2, 133:7 pre-grazed [1] - 133:7 pre-grazing [1] - 133:2 precip [9] - 67:8, 67:11, 67:14, 67:16, 67:18, 69:24, 72:25, 110:18, 135:19 precipitation [6] - 8:17, 8:18, 10:23, 67:20, 136:3, 136:16 precise [1] - 61:10 predict [1] - 79:21 predominantly [3] - 19:9, 80:8, 117:8 prefer [1] - 76:17 preferentially [1] - 128:13 Preliminary [1] - 1:17 preliminary [6] - 3:6, 61:12, 143:16, 144:7, 144:8, 152:12 preparation [1] - 59:21 prepared [1] - 42:17 preparing [3] - 42:14, 43:5, 109:17 prescribe [1] - 84:5 prescribed [5] - 86:19, 86:21, 99:10, 104:21, 104:25 prescription [2] - 71:11, 99:9 presence [12] - 44:12, 44:20, 45:3, 45:7, 45:10, 45:12, 45:22, 68:8, 68:12, 70:5, 70:8, 73:11 present [19] - 12:20, 44:7, 44:24, 71:25. 72:6, 72:19, 91:19, 91:23, 97:2, 99:15, 101:15, 101:17, 111:8, 120:12, 122:8, 125:18, 132:10, 138:19, 140:13 press [3] - 23:1, 133:24, 133:25 pressure [1] - 93:3 pressures [2] - 143:13 pretty [12] - 16:8, 24:22, 29:11, 30:1, 30:13, 42:7, 42:11, 43:1, 52:16, 56:8, 106:24 previous [1] - 103:10 previously [2] - 44:8, 57:14 primarily [6] - 5:2, 62:19, 67:8, 77:23, 116:21, 119:20 primary [4] - 40:22, 102:2, 119:25, 122:5 print [1] - 51:4 pristine [1] - 47:6 private [10] - 6:25, 30:8, 30:9, 35:24, 36:2, 36:3, 36:10, 50:12, 50:15, 114:23 problem [4] - 88:6, 107:18, 117:18, 146:13 Procedure [1] - 144:2 proceeding [1] - 108:18 **PROCEEDINGS**[1] - 1:16 proceedings [2] - 152:19, 153:5 proceeds [1] - 149:24 process [1] - 145:13 processes [3] - 57:5, 59:24, 60:6 produce [1] - 73:22 produced [4] - 78:22, 89:8, 108:25,

138.1 producing [1] - 109:13 production [10] - 68:23, 70:15, 70:18, 70:22, 71:3, 71:14, 73:18, 85:3, 86:17, 89:7 professional [4] - 4:13, 64:24, 65:7, 124:5 professorship [1] - 65:5 proffered [1] - 62:12 profile [1] - 80:1 Project [1] - 3:6 project [2] - 83:24, 135:22 PROJECT [2] - 1:5, 2:6 projection [1] - 84:25 projects [3] - 65:21, 66:11, 66:14 prolonged [2] - 104:15, 104:20 promote [1] - 72:5 promoting [1] - 98:9 proof [2] - 39:6 Proper [1] - 11:22 proper [11] - 5:5, 12:8, 12:9, 13:2, 62:2. 62:7, 62:10, 71:9, 138:8, 138:25, 139:7 proposal [2] - 61:7, 61:11 propose [1] - 145:19 proposed [3] - 61:11, 74:6, 152:11 proposing [1] - 76:20 proposition [3] - 66:25, 76:21, 76:24 propositions [2] - 66:19, 74:23 propounded [1] - 66:20 protect [1] - 129:14 protocols [1] - 5:9 proven [1] - 130:21 provide [7] - 4:23, 6:17, 11:25, 14:17, 55:20, 103:20, 118:10 provided [4] - 61:8, 69:6, 109:10, 115:18 provides [2] - 46:9, 59:22 providing [2] - 4:12, 64:23 publications [1] - 107:24 published [3] - 41:14, 70:12, 107:25 pugging [5] - 91:9, 96:14, 96:17, 96:23, 96:25 **pull** [10] - 6:8, 17:24, 51:3, 53:14, 57:13, 78:13, 82:8, 92:20, 125:15, 140:4 pulled [1] - 44:8 pulling [1] - 141:12 purports [1] - 121:25 purpose [3] - 113:13, 133:3, 133:4 purposes [4] - 12:1, 84:19, 106:4, 113:11 put [14] - 12:22, 44:21, 46:11, 70:23, 74:11, 86:7, 87:21, 89:19, 92:7, 100:6, 120:24, 126:18, 130:8 puts [3] - 71:15, 71:16, 71:18 putting [2] - 9:12, 125:14

Q

 $\begin{array}{l} \mbox{qualification [1] - 136:23} \\ \mbox{qualifications [2] - 4:13, 64:25} \\ \mbox{qualitative [1] - 39:2} \\ \mbox{qualities [2] - 60:8, 60:9} \\ \mbox{Quality [1] - 34:1} \\ \mbox{quality [4] - 20:4, 56:21, 58:15, 59:18} \end{array}$

quantifiable [1] - 39:6 quantitative [5] - 5:6, 55:2, 55:19, 58:6, 115:1 quantitatively [1] - 39:5 quarter [2] - 7:23, 120:4 questioning [1] - 62:12 questions [12] - 40:25, 61:17, 61:23, 63:13, 64:1, 84:12, 104:11, 133:21, 137:9, 139:5, 139:19, 139:25 quick [5] - 26:12, 29:24, 104:2, 104:7, 137:9 quickly [10] - 11:15, 22:8, 25:19, 35:11, 43:9, 95:2, 95:7, 96:14, 103:8, 104:10 quite [10] - 8:18, 23:5, 24:9, 32:25, 47:23, 71:25, 73:18, 77:8, 96:24, 97:10 quote [1] - 152:3

R

rain [2] - 7:16, 73:22 rainbow [2] - 6:24, 44:16 raise [1] - 119:8 raised [1] - 152:11 Ramsey [10] - 3:16, 6:7, 17:8, 17:24, 19:20, 21:21, 28:10, 78:13, 82:8, 99:22 RAMSEY [1] - 15:9 ran [1] - 74:2 Ranches [1] - 61:8 range [11] - 65:8, 70:16, 80:12, 92:3, 96:22, 101:18, 128:9, 132:3, 135:25, 136:1, 136:16 Range [1] - 65:8 range-wide [2] - 135:25, 136:1 rangeland [13] - 42:25, 43:1, 43:6, 43:7, 52:17, 52:19, 53:16, 58:10, 58:12, 65:3, 65:5, 65:6, 69:21 rangelands [2] - 68:24, 77:16 rapid [1] - 133:11 rapidly [1] - 144:9 rate [11] - 12:3, 74:5, 86:4, 86:13, 86:14, 86:18, 86:20, 104:20, 124:7, 124:9, 126.6 rated [4] - 15:24, 17:18, 31:6, 62:4 rates [1] - 104:14 rather [1] - 145:20 rating [8] - 12:6, 13:5, 16:7, 16:8, 16:11, 18:8, 20:9, 48:23 ratings [2] - 12:7, 61:25 ratios [2] - 81:16, 81:17 reach [4] - 94:11, 116:12, 120:9, 140:18 reached [1] - 149:9 reaches [2] - 80:9, 140:12 read [13] - 44:11, 48:16, 53:9, 53:18, 53:21, 54:2, 59:16, 93:5, 93:6, 99:20, 109:14, 136:4, 143:14 real [7] - 26:3, 26:12, 29:17, 32:23, 83:11, 89:2, 145:13 really [41] - 7:1, 10:16, 10:17, 14:22, 18:16, 18:19, 19:8, 20:14, 24:23, 25:19, 26:20, 26:21, 27:24, 29:24, 32:22, 37:15, 38:13, 40:6, 40:8, 41:12, 43:9, 50:13, 55:18, 55:24, 56:3, 73:18, 84:10, 86:21, 87:18, 89:14, 97:1,

98:25, 99:15, 102:7, 111:16, 133:10, 137:7, 143:18, 148:9, 150:16, 152:2 Realtime [1] - 153:13 rearing [1] - 77:25 reason [6] - 85:1, 97:11, 117:7, 123:11, 125:14, 126:15 reasons [5] - 9:13, 40:22, 87:15, 97:4, 148:25 rebar [1] - 18:15 rebuttal [2] - 109:3, 142:25 receive [1] - 16:10 received [3] - 16:7, 65:6, 112:21 recent [5] - 62:13, 70:7, 72:7, 92:17, 108.2recently [6] - 6:13, 21:2, 38:6, 72:11, 80:5, 100:20 recess [2] - 104:5, 105:24 Recess [1] - 106:6 recharge [1] - 12:13 reciprocal [1] - 109:15 recognize [5] - 22:6, 22:7, 22:15, 32:10, 78.15 recollection [2] - 47:20, 84:17 recommend [2] - 53:8, 56:5 recommendations [3] - 5:4, 88:9 reconnaissance [1] - 40:7 record [34] - 4:5, 20:24, 30:12, 35:2, 37:20, 37:21, 37:25, 53:17, 64:16, 75:16, 78:14, 81:7, 82:11, 84:18, 87:2, 94:25, 99:19, 120:24, 124:19, 141:14, 141:18, 143:6, 144:5, 144:13, 144:22, 145:11, 145:14, 145:23, 146:4, 147:18, 147:21, 149:3, 152:7, 153:4 recover [1] - 33:15 recovering [3] - 33:3, 48:7, 48:9 recovery [2] - 106:15, 106:24 **RECROSS** [2] - 63:18, 142:4 RECROSS-EXAMINATION [2] - 63:18, 142:4 recruitment [2] - 101:17, 101:19 redband [34] - 9:16, 30:25, 31:25, 36:18, 37:1, 39:14, 39:23, 40:2, 41:21, 44:12, 44:17, 44:20, 45:3, 45:8, 45:10, 45:12, 45:17, 45:22, 46:4, 46:6, 46:15, 46:18, 46:23, 47:5, 48:1, 49:9, 49:18, 57:16, 57:17, 57:18, 58:6, 58:11, 58:14 redband-trout-bearing [2] - 49:9, 49:18 redds [1] - 36:18 redirect [3] - 61:18, 139:22, 142:1 REDIRECT [2] - 61:21, 140:1 reduce [4] - 70:11, 76:7, 76:18, 93:3 reduced [5] - 68:22, 70:13, 70:14, 73:25, 74:2 reducing [4] - 70:7, 70:8, 70:21 reduction [1] - 108:12 reference [6] - 11:22, 14:5, 14:8, 14:10, 14:14, 100:13 referenced [5] - 71:5, 72:8, 85:13, 124:11. 152:8 references [1] - 47:22 referencing [2] - 72:18, 151:25 referred [4] - 6:5, 6:14, 43:25, 44:3 referring [12] - 18:18, 66:23, 75:23,

106:25, 107:1, 108:5, 111:7, 115:11, 115:12, 119:2, 119:3, 130:2 refine [1] - 79:24 refines [1] - 81:13 reflect [3] - 84:18, 104:19, 140:19 reflects [1] - 133:2 **Refuge** [1] - 82:15 refuge [5] - 32:24, 32:25, 33:11, 34:10, 34:16 regard [4] - 66:9, 77:21, 95:6, 151:8 regarding [2] - 58:6, 137:11 regards [1] - 111:15 regime [1] - 136:16 region [1] - 37:16 **Registered** [1] - 153:13 rehab [1] - 113:16 reissue [1] - 143:25 relate [6] - 14:11, 18:8, 21:1, 67:19, 74:22, 102:23 related [2] - 89:10, 116:8 relates [3] - 4:14, 12:4, 64:25 relation [2] - 37:2, 62:3 relevant [3] - 129:7, 129:14, 139:13 reliability [1] - 130:12 reliable [3] - 55:7, 130:7, 130:15 relied [3] - 47:17, 62:23, 109:17 rely [2] - 108:24, 141:6 relying [2] - 102:5, 141:16 remain [1] - 37:13 remainder [1] - 11:4 remained [1] - 70:20 remeasuring [1] - 71:1 remember [7] - 50:17, 59:9, 81:20, 89:4, 116:2, 116:5, 137:17 remind [2] - 49:25, 81:21 remote [1] - 132:20 remove [1] - 68:2 removed [1] - 85:23 renew [1] - 143:24 **Reno** [2] - 65:4, 113:8 repair [3] - 106:17, 133:11, 133:13 repaired [1] - 83:5 repeat [2] - 60:12, 76:4 repeated [2] - 87:11, 87:13 replies [2] - 147:25, 148:1 reply [9] - 144:19, 144:24, 146:1, 146:16, 146:25, 147:1, 148:9, 150:1 Report [1] - 138:1 report [13] - 47:22, 47:24, 47:25, 48:2, 112:5, 137:11, 137:15, 137:21, 137:24, 138:6, 138:17, 152:4, 152:7 **REPORTER** [3] - 33:13, 104:1, 104:6 Reporter [3] - 1:23, 153:13, 153:13 reports [1] - 112:4 representation [1] - 30:2 represented [1] - 86:24 reproduction [1] - 72:2 request [3] - 108:22, 109:14, 109:15 require [1] - 117:9 requires [1] - 100:10 research [13] - 65:16, 65:17, 65:19, 66:11, 70:12, 70:23, 96:24, 102:6, 102:7, 107:16, 107:20, 110:21, 113:12

Research [3] - 113:3, 113:6, 113:7 reservoir [17] - 6:23, 6:24, 7:20, 7:22, 8:12, 8:22, 9:6, 43:11, 43:13, 43:14, 44:16, 44:18, 44:22, 44:24, 107:8 reservoirs [8] - 7:12, 7:14, 8:17, 10:4, 10:5, 10:6 resilience [1] - 103:4 resilient [1] - 103:1 resolution [2] - 62:22, 92:23 resolved [1] - 143:21 resolving [1] - 145:14 Resource [2] - 13:21, 78:22 resource [2] - 59:19, 113:12 resources [2] - 11:14, 65:6 respect [20] - 5:12, 6:19, 26:16, 28:8, 30:24, 31:4, 61:23, 66:19, 67:18, 74:19, 80:18, 91:1, 101:25, 106:2, 108:21, 109:2, 109:16, 146:12, 151:4 respond [1] - 84:15 responded [1] - 50:24 responding [1] - 146:18 response [10] - 80:22, 83:18, 109:4, 110:3, 118:25, 144:18, 144:23, 147:23, 150:1, 151:14 responses [5] - 103:5, 110:1, 143:5, 143:10 responsive [2] - 146:6, 146:22 rest [5] - 30:8, 71:11, 85:8, 88:9, 96:19 rested [3] - 47:9, 47:18, 53:5 restoration [1] - 113:17 restore [1] - 107:1 restrictions [1] - 67:6 result [10] - 8:16, 12:16, 15:2, 67:2, 76:3, 89:12, 92:3, 94:1, 95:23, 146:13 results [8] - 13:17, 14:11, 14:16, 15:20, 17:9, 17:16, 72:7, 136:20 resume [1] - 148:14 resumed [1] - 77:19 resumé [1] - 107:23 retake [1] - 53:25 return [1] - 43:9 review [6] - 16:6, 101:2, 107:17, 108:15, 108:18, 144:25 reviewed [13] - 5:15, 11:13, 41:14, 41:20, 42:10, 42:13, 43:3, 52:21, 53:11, 58:10, 102:4, 105:13 reviewing [1] - 42:24 revisit [1] - 70:25 RHA [4] - 53:8, 55:8, 55:13 Richard [1] - 77:11 rid [2] - 72:4 ridges [1] - 77:7 right-hand [4] - 24:5, 133:24, 134:1, 134.2 riparian [72] - 5:7, 5:13, 8:11, 10:3, 10:15, 11:9, 18:18, 26:16, 27:2, 27:8, 33:12, 33:15, 39:14, 40:1, 48:7, 48:22, 49:3, 50:12, 52:22, 53:10, 53:24, 54:4, 54:8, 54:13, 55:8, 55:10, 55:23, 59:3, 59:11, 59:20, 65:11, 65:14, 65:15, 65:19, 65:21, 66:10, 72:17, 84:23, 87:13, 87:16, 87:20, 88:1, 88:8, 88:11, 88:21, 89:7, 89:9, 89:25, 90:11, 91:8,

92:1, 96:10, 96:25, 98:21, 105:16, 121:13, 125:5, 126:1, 126:7, 126:10, 126:11, 126:12, 126:14, 126:17, 126:21, 128:6, 128:14, 128:15, 129:19, 129:25, 131:23, 140:13 rising [1] - 37:3 risk [13] - 12:8, 12:20, 12:22, 13:2, 74:22, 74:24, 75:3, 76:2, 76:7, 76:11, 76:22, 77:3, 77:19 risks [1] - 31:7 river [2] - 60:14, 87:16 RMR [1] - 1:23 road [3] - 27:22, 27:23, 87:19 Road [1] - 120:5 roadways [1] - 111:10 Roath [4] - 86:25, 90:19, 124:11, 128:12 robust [4] - 31:21, 39:25, 40:5 rock [5] - 9:20, 19:7, 21:8, 80:24, 122:13 rocks [1] - 97:24 rocky [5] - 9:20, 19:5, 20:19, 77:7, 97:17 role [2] - 4:22, 122:7 Room [1] - 1:24 root [1] - 116:21 rooted [3] - 12:13, 68:3, 69:20 rooting [2] - 18:15, 25:2 roots [6] - 69:15, 69:18, 85:13, 116:25, 117:3, 122:14 ROSE [1] - 1:10 Rosgen [9] - 19:12, 19:14, 78:20, 78:25, 79:3, 82:19, 83:19, 103:3 rotate [1] - 90:7 rotated [1] - 99:12 Rotational [1] - 135:7 roughly [4] - 121:6, 136:9, 136:10 Roughly [1] - 136:11 round [1] - 53:20 row [3] - 32:3, 32:6 ruling [1] - 145:22 run [2] - 35:15, 35:25 running [4] - 13:11, 79:19, 80:11, 81:5 rushes [5] - 116:21, 117:6, 117:8, 117:9, 120.16Ryan [3] - 1:23, 103:25, 153:12 **RYAN** [1] - 153:12 S S-t-r-i-n-g-h-a-m [1] - 64:18 Sage [1] - 135:7 sage [20] - 72:19, 77:20, 77:23, 78:6, 104:16, 104:17, 121:14, 127:22, 128:2, 129:11, 129:14, 129:18, 130:4, 130:9, 130:18, 131:23, 135:25, 136:2, 136:16

Sage-Grouse [1] - 135:7 sage-grouse [20] - 72:19, 77:20, 77:23, 78:6, 104:16, 104:17, 121:14, 127:22, 128:2, 129:11, 129:14, 129:18, 130:4, 130:9, 130:18, 131:23, 135:25, 136:2, 136:16

sagebrush [32] - 41:24, 66:7, 66:10, 66:13, 67:13, 67:15, 68:9, 70:9, 71:21, 73:9, 73:10, 73:15, 77:11, 78:5, 78:8, 83:7, 104:11, 105:4, 105:6, 105:8,

105:17, 110:17, 114:20, 120:13, 130:20, 134:9, 134:13, 134:22, 134:23, 134:25. 135:3 SageCon [2] - 130:6, 130:16 sake [1] - 132:16 salt [2] - 125:14, 126:16 salting [1] - 125:12 sand [1] - 81:12 sarcastic [1] - 134:4 sarcastically [1] - 133:19 satellites [1] - 130:15 saw [12] - 7:17, 40:10, 85:5, 87:11, 91:4, 92:19, 97:15, 98:5, 98:17, 102:16, 130.8 scale [7] - 12:25, 54:22, 54:25, 55:5, 62:21, 92:7, 92:23 scales [3] - 62:19, 63:8, 63:11 scar [1] - 69:5 schedule [3] - 53:22, 145:6, 149:19 scheduled [1] - 148:14 scheduling [2] - 106:4, 150:22 scheme [1] - 81:10 Schmelzer [3] - 108:8, 108:24, 152:7 scholarly [3] - 41:14, 41:20, 41:24 Schwarzenegger [1] - 77:16 science [3] - 14:14, 41:9, 111:17 Science [1] - 108:9 sciences [1] - 65:3 scientific [3] - 14:2, 70:7, 141:10 scientist [1] - 128:9 scope [2] - 63:15, 142:1 screen [5] - 6:11, 22:24, 78:14, 87:1, 134.2 scroll [6] - 22:8, 28:10, 51:11, 93:13, 126:9, 135:15 **SE** [1] - 2:4 season [10] - 8:14, 11:5, 37:18, 38:12, 98:22, 104:15, 104:20, 132:6, 143:20, 145:5 second [16] - 6:8, 10:21, 34:22, 53:19, 53:20, 54:2, 79:3, 82:12, 95:21, 111:22, 112:1, 112:8, 118:13, 142:6, 150:1 secondly [2] - 87:9, 118:20 Secretary [1] - 1:9 secretary's [1] - 143:24 section [7] - 34:2, 35:6, 114:12, 122:1, 122:7, 122:23, 122:24 sectional [1] - 80:1 sections [1] - 34:25 sedge [2] - 83:3, 133:5 sedge/rush [1] - 117:14 sedges [9] - 99:21, 100:12, 116:7. 116:21, 117:6, 117:8, 120:16, 122:21 sediment [9] - 10:16, 10:17, 10:18, 10:22, 12:12, 59:25, 117:6, 119:23, 122.18 sediment-driven [1] - 122:18 sedimentation [1] - 115:6 sediments [3] - 116:22, 117:7, 122:19 see [123] - 6:11, 7:3, 7:5, 7:25, 9:18, 15:14, 15:23, 15:24, 18:4, 18:7, 18:9,

18:10, 18:20, 18:21, 19:3, 19:5, 20:10,

20:12, 20:13, 20:15, 20:18, 22:21, 23:4, 23:8, 24:5, 24:8, 24:22, 25:25, 26:21, 28:15, 29:3, 29:10, 29:20, 29:25. 30:9. 30:13. 30:21. 31:6. 38:13. 38:18, 38:25, 40:5, 40:6, 40:7, 40:8, 40:9, 40:10, 40:18, 41:9, 44:9, 44:22, 49:4, 49:22, 51:13, 51:14, 51:23, 52:2, 52:9, 52:10, 52:12, 52:13, 54:22, 56:8, 56:19, 57:13, 58:19, 59:2, 61:16, 62:13, 72:13, 72:19, 73:13, 81:12, 82:25, 83:7, 83:8, 83:20, 85:24, 88:4, 91:7, 91:19, 92:11, 92:21, 93:6, 94:20, 94:22, 95:7, 95:9, 96:4, 96:5, 97:14, 97:15, 98:14, 101:5, 101:21, 103:22, 103:23, 107:24, 112:7, 117:17, 117:18, 120:10, 120:22, 122:11, 122:13, 122:14, 122:17, 122:18, 123:9, 124:6, 125:10, 126:21, 133:13, 134:12, 141:15, 141:22, 143:10, 150:21 seed [4] - 71:18, 72:4, 111:4, 111:6 seedlings [1] - 71:21 seeds [1] - 110:22 seeing [20] - 24:15, 38:14, 38:20, 39:2, 39:8, 39:9, 96:12, 96:13, 98:10, 98:11, 117:16, 120:11, 123:23, 123:24, 133:9, 133:10, 134:9, 135:25, 136:4 seek [1] - 151:9 seem [2] - 45:2, 129:13 selectively [1] - 138:6 self [1] - 10:16 semiarid [1] - 66:8 send [1] - 110:12 senesces [1] - 130:1 sense [4] - 88:25, 98:10, 99:25, 144:11 sensible [1] - 150:10 sensitivity [1] - 55:22 sent [2] - 109:6, 119:3 sentence [5] - 33:8, 99:20, 99:23, 100:8, 139:4 separately [2] - 56:13, 56:14 September [3] - 132:25, 144:14, 145:24 series [5] - 22:6, 27:13, 28:14, 137:8, 137:9 seriously [2] - 133:17, 151:8 serve [2] - 46:8, 55:18 served [2] - 108:20, 109:14 Service [5] - 13:21, 13:22, 78:22, 112:18, 137:24 set [4] - 75:7, 75:12, 85:18, 85:19 settlement [3] - 61:7, 61:11, 67:5 seven [3] - 37:5, 49:22, 70:25 several [7] - 5:19, 38:7, 42:10, 77:1, 84:15, 140:7, 140:11 severe [7] - 92:1, 92:9, 94:12, 96:23, 96:25, 105:15, 133:10 severely [2] - 105:15, 106:17 shade [13] - 5:8, 20:10, 20:15, 56:4, 56:5, 56:8, 56:20, 94:23, 97:9, 97:13, 99:1, 117:12 shall [1] - 131:10 shape [3] - 21:8, 77:14, 86:22 shaped [2] - 94:12, 94:13 share [1] - 9:22

ships [1] - 146:13 short [3] - 80:9, 99:15, 104:24 **shot** [1] - 30:4 show [21] - 12:25, 18:5, 26:15, 27:13, 29:1, 40:4, 40:19, 48:17, 51:16, 81:9, 92:24, 94:16, 106:14, 106:16, 115:21, 119:21, 128:12, 133:4, 133:7, 134:10, 141:16 showed [8] - 48:14, 57:14, 91:15, 91:20, 116:2, 118:10, 130:9, 140:11 showing [4] - 51:7, 106:24, 119:19, 122:7 shown [3] - 80:13, 102:6, 140:7 **shows** [10] - 16:8, 45:7, 70:10, 81:10, 89:1, 120:19, 123:17, 125:3, 132:6 shrinks [1] - 27:8 **shrub** [5] - 76:18, 77:13, 77:14, 77:15 shrubs [5] - 18:18, 68:4, 73:17, 77:8 side [8] - 7:21, 81:11, 122:4, 127:4, 127:5, 146:4, 146:6, 150:17 sides [5] - 87:18, 143:5, 144:12, 145:6, 149:7 sign [1] - 52:13 signature [3] - 153:6, 153:7 signed [1] - 153:7 significance [2] - 26:14, 80:17 significant [6] - 16:6, 30:21, 63:10, 88:13, 96:7, 106:17 signified [1] - 28:5 signify [1] - 44:14 signing [1] - 153:3 signs [1] - 119:21 similar [11] - 21:7, 21:13, 28:8, 29:11, 38:21, 70:13, 72:17, 106:20, 106:21, 108:13, 136:12 SIMON [1] - 1:19 sine [1] - 82:1 sinuosity [5] - 81:17, 81:20, 81:23, 82:6, 101.6sinuous [2] - 83:1, 125:2 sit [1] - 77:11 site [10] - 6:18, 6:19, 43:13, 43:20, 62:23, 80:4, 84:3, 110:17, 133:10, 133:11 site-specific [1] - 62:23 sites [2] - 5:18, 71:25 situation [4] - 75:15, 87:7, 90:18, 145:21 six [5] - 65:25, 70:25, 71:3, 74:7, 112:25 size [2] - 98:15, 98:18 skinny [1] - 94:24 slightly [2] - 61:6, 151:9 slim [3] - 73:4, 74:16, 74:17 slope [1] - 87:24 slopes [3] - 87:18, 126:11, 127:3 sloughing [1] - 123:13 slow [2] - 33:13, 33:15 slumping [1] - 98:6 small [6] - 30:2, 83:3, 85:21, 87:17, 118:2, 126:3 Smith [1] - 135:6 smothers [2] - 71:21, 71:22 **SMU** [1] - 31:10 snake [1] - 81:23

snaky [1] - 83:1 snow [3] - 7:16, 8:16, 8:17 Society [1] - 65:8 soft [1] - 96:10 **soil** [10] - 69:15, 69:19, 71:20, 91:9, 94:10, 96:14, 111:12, 111:13 **soils** [4] - 12:4, 73:1, 73:3, 96:25 **SOLICITOR** [1] - 2:15 solicitor's [1] - 3:15 someplace [1] - 87:22 sometime [1] - 148:5 sometimes [3] - 13:9, 93:12, 146:12 somewhere [10] - 13:2, 73:23, 76:20, 78:5, 81:4, 103:5, 111:5, 114:6, 120:1, 140.23soon [2] - 109:8, 149:2 sooner [4] - 145:20, 147:19, 149:4 sorry [21] - 15:8, 15:14, 18:17, 27:18, 28:16, 28:21, 32:5, 33:14, 36:14, 38:9, 41:19, 43:25, 50:20, 53:8, 59:14, 60:4, 60:12, 67:23, 87:24, 136:4, 147:3 sort [6] - 13:3, 18:11, 25:12, 54:25, 119:11 sorting [1] - 25:7 sounds [1] - 84:8 source [3] - 7:17, 46:9, 119:23 sources [3] - 11:18, 139:4, 139:6 south [2] - 110:17, 127:4 southeast [3] - 66:13, 70:24, 135:13 space [1] - 111:9 spaces [2] - 68:3, 73:17 spanned [1] - 66:2 spawn [1] - 37:2 spawning [4] - 37:1, 37:4, 37:5, 57:10 speaking [2] - 26:10, 131:3 speaks [1] - 139:11 special [1] - 3:15 specialists [1] - 6:1 species [28] - 8:11, 9:1, 9:17, 17:20, 31:7, 31:10, 66:23, 69:12, 73:19, 83:7, 99:21, 100:1, 100:10, 100:11, 116:7, 116:14, 117:10, 118:3, 118:11, 119:12, 119:15, 122:2, 122:6, 122:8, 122:12, 122:16, 123:2, 129:8 specific [8] - 21:5, 43:14, 58:13, 62:23, 81:18, 87:5, 89:10, 127:16 specifically [10] - 34:5, 42:22, 55:20, 57:17, 68:11, 84:1, 90:9, 100:6, 130:14, 137:2 specify [3] - 32:22, 57:7, 67:11 spelling [2] - 4:6, 64:16 spent [1] - 5:1 sponge [1] - 10:16 sporadically [1] - 90:21 spot [5] - 7:10, 26:20, 32:7, 34:21, 34:22 spots [1] - 30:16 spread [6] - 13:23, 67:2, 76:22, 93:20, 110:22, 111:3 spring [5] - 7:5, 7:16, 37:1, 110:20, 132:8 springs [1] - 7:7 stability [10] - 99:22, 100:2, 100:11, 100:12, 101:11, 116:8, 116:17, 118:3,

119:13, 122:2 stabilized [1] - 123:3 stabilizer [1] - 18:16 stabilizing [1] - 123:2 stable [4] - 18:19, 19:8, 20:19, 29:16 staff [2] - 54:18, 78:23 staggered [1] - 146:14 stand [7] - 3:23, 20:21, 62:3, 64:7, 87:13, 107:21, 114:20 standard [5] - 34:11, 35:1, 88:16. 128:18, 128:22 standards [3] - 34:17, 34:19, 49:3 standpoint [1] - 101:9 stands [2] - 97:10, 99:2 start [8] - 4:12, 64:23, 66:18, 79:16, 87:22, 120:9, 145:2, 147:19 started [4] - 4:17, 43:10, 47:11, 65:16 starting [3] - 34:15, 37:2, 148:24 starts [3] - 68:18, 69:18, 69:19 state [6] - 4:5, 52:22, 56:11, 59:25, 64:15, 136:14 State [3] - 65:7, 113:4, 138:2 statement [9] - 4:23, 75:3, 99:17, 100:8, 100:11, 104:14, 105:9, 116:6, 132:24 STATES [4] - 1:1, 1:20, 2:10, 2:14 States [5] - 1:23, 3:13, 3:16, 67:5, 151:7 Station [4] - 113:3, 113:6, 113:7, 113:9 status [1] - 58:16 stay [5] - 37:4, 37:14, 91:3, 91:5, 96:11 stayed [1] - 90:2 Steens [13] - 33:11, 65:16, 65:17, 65:23, 68:5, 70:24, 106:21, 119:18, 120:5, 120:10, 134:15, 134:19, 134:24 steep [2] - 87:18, 127:2 stenographic [1] - 153:4 step [1] - 142:21 STEPHEN [1] - 2:11 Stephen [1] - 3:12 sterile [1] - 9:11 steve.odell@usdoj.gov [1] - 2:11 stick [1] - 88:10 sticking [1] - 97:24 still [16] - 18:10, 25:15, 26:1, 29:3, 33:3, 48:7, 48:9, 56:10, 61:13, 86:8, 95:17, 96:19, 97:2, 105:8, 143:8, 148:22 stipulation [3] - 61:12, 150:14, 152:11 stock [3] - 8:24, 9:9, 9:10 stocked [3] - 6:23, 44:16, 44:18 stocking [4] - 9:6, 74:5, 104:14, 104:20 stocks [1] - 8:22 stood [1] - 69:4 stop [1] - 67:10 stopped [2] - 72:16, 72:17 stopping [1] - 68:22 stream [65] - 12:3, 12:11, 13:11, 16:10, 19:12, 20:20, 22:21, 23:23, 24:7, 24:23, 24:24, 25:1, 25:5, 26:17, 30:3, 30:10, 34:6, 35:6, 40:11, 40:15, 40:16, 43:19, 49:6, 49:19, 50:16, 50:19, 56:5, 56:9, 56:19, 56:20, 56:21, 57:2, 57:3, 58:1, 78:12, 78:20, 78:25, 79:4, 79:15, 80:19, 82:19, 82:20, 83:23, 84:10, 89:11, 89:15, 89:16, 89:18, 89:19,

91:1, 93:3, 97:17, 101:6, 102:23, 114:15, 115:6, 116:23, 116:24, 122:3, 140:12, 140:16, 140:17, 140:19, 140:20 streambank [8] - 18:19, 24:16, 99:22, 100:2, 100:12, 116:17, 119:13, 122:2 streambanks [4] - 116:8, 116:15, 122:15, 123:2 streams [33] - 5:1, 8:25, 10:10, 34:2, 35:4, 42:8, 46:5, 46:21, 46:22, 46:23, 46:24, 47:2, 49:9, 49:11, 49:13, 49:16, 50:1, 50:8, 53:25, 54:18, 57:22, 58:2, 58:20, 58:23, 62:19, 63:3, 106:25, 107:1, 107:13, 113:25, 117:23, 121:7, 121:13 stretches [1] - 80:12 strictly [1] - 80:25 strike [1] - 109:1 Stringham [12] - 64:7, 64:17, 64:22, 103:16, 104:10, 106:11, 109:1, 138:2, 139:12, 140:3, 142:20, 152:8 STRINGHAM [1] - 64:11 stronghold [1] - 46:19 structure [1] - 103:2 stubble [7] - 86:3, 86:5, 88:4, 128:16, 128:18, 128:21, 129:7 studies [3] - 54:3, 108:2, 112:25 study [16] - 71:5, 72:8, 87:6, 88:2, 88:6, 90:20, 108:1, 108:3, 108:4, 109:2, 110:12, 128:12, 135:10, 135:18, 136:1, 136:15 stuff [1] - 43:10 subject [1] - 75:1 subjective [2] - 139:1, 139:8 subjects [1] - 129:16 submit [4] - 45:4, 108:17, 137:11, 147:3 submitted [9] - 107:16, 108:14, 111:17, 111:18, 115:12, 118:8, 138:14, 138:15, 138:17 submitting [2] - 107:18, 118:17 subparagraph [1] - 99:19 subparagraphs [1] - 100:16 subscribe [1] - 13:22 subsequent [2] - 22:7, 59:21 substantial [5] - 14:9, 95:24, 96:1, 96:18, 97:6 substrate [4] - 80:3, 80:14, 100:9, 101:12 substrates [3] - 79:10, 103:3 success [3] - 135:24, 135:25, 143:19 succinct [2] - 11:25, 64:24 suffice [2] - 5:10, 66:17 suggesting [4] - 100:1, 146:20, 148:21 suitable [1] - 9:19 Suite [3] - 2:4, 2:12, 2:16 summary [7] - 64:24, 145:15, 146:5, 146:15, 146:21, 146:22, 147:22 Summer [87] - 5:13, 6:25, 7:6, 11:5, 11:10, 19:10, 21:13, 31:11, 31:17, 34:5, 35:5, 39:15, 42:8, 42:18, 43:6, 45:10, 45:14, 45:17, 45:23, 45:25, 46:22, 51:10, 51:19, 52:20, 53:17, 58:2, 58:7, 58:20, 67:15, 69:2, 69:4,

72:11, 72:22, 73:1, 73:7, 73:10, 73:16, 73:22, 74:13, 74:19, 74:22, 76:3, 76:8, 76:12. 76:19. 77:19. 84:21. 86:4. 87:8. 88:13. 89:12. 90:3. 90:5. 90:7. 92:24. 95:23, 96:2, 104:19, 105:4, 105:16, 107:2, 107:10, 111:7, 113:18, 113:22, 114:18, 114:24, 117:24, 120:5, 120:6, 121:7, 125:20, 126:20, 126:24, 127:1, 128:4, 129:1, 129:2, 129:6, 129:24, 130:1, 130:4, 130:10, 131:15, 135:1, 136:12, 142:9 summer [2] - 128:4, 130:11 summer/fall [1] - 85:20 sunlight [2] - 117:9 supplement [2] - 78:15, 78:21 Supplemental [1] - 27:11 supplemental [7] - 21:21, 110:1, 118:21, 143:4, 143:10, 149:12, 151:23 supplementation [1] - 118:15 support [3] - 100:25, 146:21, 147:22 suppose [1] - 75:14 supposed [2] - 46:8, 132:13 suppress [1] - 77:7 suppression [1] - 77:5 surprise [4] - 126:22, 128:21, 129:4, 148:25 surprised [1] - 126:13 surrogate [4] - 55:18, 56:21, 58:25, 59:12 surrounding [2] - 82:23, 102:8 surveying [1] - 81:16 surveys [1] - 5:8 survival [1] - 104:15 suspected [2] - 45:17, 45:19 sustainable [1] - 48:24 SW [3] - 1:24, 2:12, 2:16 swimming [1] - 98:16 sworn [2] - 4:2, 64:12 sync [1] - 63:11 system [65] - 8:16, 9:20, 10:18, 10:25, 12:9, 12:16, 12:19, 13:6, 13:8, 13:12, 13:13, 16:4, 16:9, 19:13, 20:21, 32:22, 40:20, 56:20, 56:24, 60:14, 72:2, 79:6, 79:7, 79:12, 80:9, 80:21, 80:22, 80:25, 81:2, 82:19, 82:25, 83:3, 83:9, 83:10, 83:19, 84:5, 84:6, 85:4, 85:10, 85:18, 87:9, 88:8, 96:15, 97:18, 97:21, 97:25, 102:23, 103:1, 103:2, 116:24, 117:3, 117:6, 117:10, 117:18, 119:14, 119:23, 120:19, 120:22, 122:19, 122:20, 122:21, 130:22, 134:6 systems [16] - 33:2, 47:21, 65:11, 65:19, 78:8, 78:12, 79:11, 83:17, 83:23, 84:11, 93:4, 105:16, 117:5, 117:14, 119:21, 120:15 т table [5] - 3:14, 32:3, 81:9, 89:1, 126:1

take-home [1] - 19:6 TALASI [1] - 2:7 Talasi [1] - 3:10 talks [4] - 32:18, 58:14, 59:10, 59:11 tall [4] - 85:9, 86:7, 86:8, 94:24

Tamzen [2] - 64:7, 64:17 TAMZEN [1] - 64:11 tbrooks@westernwatersheds.org [1] -2.7 team [1] - 42:23 technical [5] - 11:22, 14:5, 14:13, 78:15, 78:21 technique [3] - 78:21, 78:23, 79:1 technology [1] - 93:10 temperature [14] - 33:25, 34:3, 34:9. 34:10, 34:15, 34:24, 35:6, 37:3, 58:19, 58:24, 59:12, 60:22, 73:2, 115:4 temperatures [5] - 37:3, 59:5, 60:24, 61:1, 98:23 ten [3] - 131:5, 135:19, 137:6 ten-inch [1] - 135:19 ten-minute [1] - 137:6 tend [4] - 60:25, 82:5, 94:24, 97:23 tends [2] - 66:22, 66:23 term [5] - 54:12, 67:24, 70:23, 71:3, 96:15 test [1] - 12:15 testified [23] - 4:3, 43:23, 44:3, 60:25, 64:13, 74:18, 95:4, 96:19, 97:5, 97:17, 108:1, 108:6, 110:8, 111:21, 111:23, 113:19, 116:14, 124:7, 128:3, 129:18, 130:24, 137:1, 138:19 testify [4] - 41:8, 65:1, 138:11, 139:12 testifying [1] - 107:6 testimony [26] - 4:15, 6:5, 11:19, 39:12, 43:23, 48:8, 66:21, 76:10, 78:1, 84:16, 84:17, 85:2, 85:11, 86:23, 93:23, 94:15, 101:24, 108:24, 109:1, 112:15, 116:3, 121:5, 121:9, 129:22, 138:9, 151:5 textual [1] - 28:5 Thanksgiving [2] - 147:9, 148:17 THE [150] - 1:1, 1:2, 1:19, 2:14, 2:15, 3:5, 3:11, 3:17, 3:19, 4:5, 4:7, 15:7, 15:11, 15:13, 15:15, 15:17, 16:1, 16:3, 16:15, 16:17, 16:19, 16:21, 16:22, 16:23, 16:24, 17:3, 17:12, 18:2, 19:24, 19:25, 20:2, 20:18, 21:23, 22:10, 22:12, 22:24, 22:25, 23:1, 23:2, 24:5, 24:7, 25:17, 28:12, 33:13, 33:14, 35:12, 35:13, 37:12, 37:14, 41:1, 48:18, 51:20, 51:22, 61:10, 61:15, 61:18, 63:14, 64:2, 64:4, 64:5, 64:15, 64:17, 75:5, 75:9, 75:10, 75:13, 75:16, 78:20, 81:20, 81:22, 81:24, 81:25, 82:1, 82:3, 82:4, 82:5, 82:7, 93:10, 93:12, 93:15, 93:16, 103:9, 103:15, 103:22, 103:25, 104:1, 104:3, 104:6, 105:24, 106:7, 109:3, 109:7, 109:10, 109:18, 109:24, 112:11, 112:13, 118:5, 118:25, 119:6, 131:3, 131:6, 131:8, 133:16, 133:18, 133:19, 133:20, 133:21, 133:23, 133:24, 134:1, 134:2, 134:3, 137:4, 137:14, 137:16, 137:18, 137:22, 139:10, 139:15, 139:17, 139:21, 141:18, 141:22, 141:25, 142:18, 142:20, 142:25, 143:2, 145:17, 146:3, 146:20, 146:25, 147:4, 147:10, 147:16,

148:19, 148:24, 149:7, 149:14, 149:18, 150:3, 150:6, 150:13, 150:20, 151:11, 151:16, 152:1, 152:10, 152:17 themselves [1] - 99:5 there'll [1] - 143:4 thereafter [7] - 144:15, 144:18, 144:20, 146:4, 146:6, 148:2, 148:7 therefore [3] - 56:9, 110:22, 130:15 thermal [1] - 59:25 thermometer [4] - 12:24, 13:1, 13:4, 62:3 they've [1] - 24:9 thick [2] - 24:22, 44:10 thinking [3] - 39:7, 143:11, 145:23 third [5] - 24:24, 104:13, 114:6, 124:1, 124:2 thirds [1] - 13:3 thorough [2] - 9:24, 14:15 thoughts [1] - 76:23 threat [4] - 32:20, 32:21, 48:1, 48:5 threats [2] - 32:19, 32:22 three [17] - 12:7, 38:9, 53:9, 53:25, 55:17, 88:4, 93:16, 93:18, 99:14, 103:19, 125:10, 137:1, 142:11, 143:22, 144:22, 145:25 three-inch [1] - 88:4 threshold [1] - 71:10 throughout [1] - 27:6 tightly [1] - 85:23 time-change [1] - 141:9 timelines [1] - 83:6 title [1] - 108:10 titled [2] - 124:12, 153:5 today [12] - 4:15, 18:10, 38:20, 40:20, 65:1, 66:16, 103:17, 103:18, 103:21, 116:3, 116:4, 144:14 together [6] - 83:8, 117:5, 119:15, 120:18, 122:15, 122:21 tomorrow [14] - 103:17, 109:21, 109:22, 109:24, 110:1, 110:2, 143:5, 149:8, 149:13, 149:16, 151:13, 151:23, 152:8 took [7] - 17:23, 20:1, 94:17, 135:2, 140:16, 140:20, 141:15 tool [3] - 54:21, 55:21, 70:5 tools [1] - 72:3 top [12] - 13:4, 13:5, 20:14, 28:5, 44:11, 44:15, 62:4, 82:16, 82:25, 94:18, 94:19, 119:22 topics [2] - 4:14, 65:1 topographic [3] - 79:17, 127:9, 142:16 topography [1] - 80:10 total [1] - 104:25 totally [3] - 83:17, 83:18 touch [1] - 23:3 touched [1] - 24:19 touching [1] - 71:19 toward [2] - 32:15, 98:22 towards [1] - 24:18 town [1] - 149:16 trail [4] - 61:9, 96:11, 132:8 trailing [7] - 40:8, 40:14, 81:2, 91:13, 96:5, 96:13, 123:10 trails [2] - 40:10

trajectory [1] - 26:4 trampling [7] - 36:18, 95:24, 96:1, 96:18, 97:6, 97:18, 98:4 **TRANSCRIPT** [1] - 1:16 transcript [2] - 153:4, 153:6 transects [1] - 66:15 transmitted [3] - 60:1, 60:10, 60:14 tree [3] - 21:5, 77:13, 77:16 trees [15] - 20:13, 21:5, 25:4, 25:6, 77:6, 77:7. 99:2. 101:16. 101:17. 120:11. 130:4, 130:5, 130:22 tremendous [1] - 25:2 trend [8] - 38:22, 54:13, 54:16, 54:21, 54:22, 54:24, 55:3 trends [2] - 53:10, 58:16 trials [2] - 148:24, 149:1 tributary [1] - 118:2 trip [6] - 43:18, 112:4, 112:5, 137:11, 137:15, 138:17 Trip [1] - 138:1 **TRO** [1] - 143:6 trout [35] - 6:24, 9:16, 30:25, 31:25, 36:18, 37:1, 39:14, 39:23, 40:2, 41:21, 44:12, 44:16, 44:17, 44:20, 45:3, 45:8, 45:10, 45:12, 45:18, 45:22, 46:4, 46:6, 46:16, 46:18, 46:23, 48:1, 49:9, 49:18, 57:16, 57:17, 57:18, 58:6, 58:11, 58:14 trucks [1] - 126:18 true [17] - 45:12, 53:3, 54:8, 54:11, 58:5, 61:7, 95:19, 112:21, 112:24, 112:25, 124:2, 124:10, 125:25, 132:5, 135:12, 138:9, 153:4 truth [2] - 38:15, 38:18 try [6] - 9:10, 41:6, 53:14, 148:16, 149:3, 149:17 trying [17] - 38:22, 39:8, 59:9, 83:23, 84:11, 88:7, 89:4, 101:9, 106:14, 106:16, 125:15, 129:14, 132:20, 133:20, 134:4, 134:10, 149:10 Tuesday [3] - 149:17, 149:18, 150:23 turn [13] - 6:2, 11:20, 19:19, 21:19, 48:11, 48:15, 78:11, 78:18, 85:25, 86:2, 93:22, 95:13, 103:8 turning [6] - 5:11, 11:3, 19:21, 72:10, 95:2, 98:15 twice [1] - 38:9 two [30] - 13:3, 14:22, 25:21, 25:23, 31:23, 49:15, 49:16, 49:20, 65:20, 82:15, 86:3, 86:5, 88:3, 93:16, 93:18, 98:5, 104:23, 112:15, 125:10, 132:22, 137:3, 137:8, 139:24, 144:23, 144:25, 146:7, 148:2, 148:4, 148:9 two-inch [3] - 86:3, 86:5, 88:3 two-thirds [1] - 13:3 type [38] - 13:9, 19:9, 19:12, 66:16, 68:4, 68:6, 68:15, 68:23, 69:7, 70:3, 70:9, 73:25, 76:1, 79:4, 79:7, 79:18, 79:21, 79:22, 79:23, 80:8, 80:13, 80:20, 82:19, 85:16, 89:11, 89:20, 91:6, 91:15, 96:13, 101:6, 102:13, 103:3, 114:20, 117:14, 119:14, 119:19, 126:21, 140:18 types [5] - 5:5, 14:16, 66:24, 117:13,

149:24	V	watershed [1] - 119:22
typically [5] - 56:12, 69:13, 69:16, 94:8,	valley [5] - 79:18, 79:20, 79:23, 101:6,	Watersheds [1] - 3:6
149:24	101:7	WATERSHEDS [2] - 1:5, 2:6
U	value [1] - 121:12	Wayne [1] - 117:4 ways [1] - 9:10
	values [1] - 58:25	ways[1] - 5.10 weave [1] - 117:1
ultimate [2] - 12:15	variety [1] - 5:8	website [1] - 130:13
un-BLM-managed [1] - 35:14	various [7] - 39:10, 39:17, 73:19, 79:11,	Wednesday [1] - 151:24
un-grazed [1] - 70:14	141:16, 143:23, 144:2	week [8] - 16:25, 57:23, 109:4, 110:2,
unaffected [2] - 59:24, 60:6	Vavra [2] - 84:1, 85:15	127:13, 147:9, 152:4, 152:13
under [9] - 14:7, 19:12, 19:15, 33:8,	vegetation [41] - 5:7, 8:10, 10:3, 10:15,	weeks [17] - 5:19, 17:1, 37:5, 38:7,
34:2, 61:7, 70:6, 73:17, 102:7 underneath [10] - 30:10, 73:14, 77:15,	10:24, 12:10, 12:13, 14:21, 18:10,	99:14, 104:23, 144:23, 144:25, 145:25,
82:17, 94:7, 97:11, 117:1, 117:3,	18:12, 22:22, 23:4, 23:5, 24:16, 40:5,	146:7, 148:2, 148:4, 148:9
117:22	51:5, 51:6, 51:7, 51:16, 52:3, 52:5, 54:4, 55:23, 59:1, 59:3, 59:11, 66:15,	weight [2] - 119:7, 139:5
understood [3] - 61:15, 76:10, 119:4	69:7, 69:10, 79:8, 85:24, 86:3, 88:23,	welcome [3] - 3:5, 3:17, 22:24
unfortunately [2] - 20:10, 54:17	101:10, 101:14, 120:17, 124:9, 128:13,	well-accepted [2] - 84:9, 141:10
ungrazed [1] - 70:19	140:13	well-documented [2] - 56:20, 77:10
unique [1] - 87:7	vegetative [2] - 12:5, 94:9	west [3] - 13:23, 66:8, 132:4
unit [2] - 31:10, 31:12	verified [5] - 44:12, 44:20, 45:13, 45:20,	WESTERN [2] - 1:5, 2:6
UNITED [4] - 1:1, 1:20, 2:10, 2:14	45:23	Western [2] - 3:6, 67:5
United [5] - 1:23, 3:13, 3:15, 67:5, 151:7	version [1] - 59:15	Westlaw [1] - 137:24
universities [1] - 113:10	versus [3] - 3:7, 39:7, 117:8	wet [2] - 120:24, 120:25
University [3] - 65:4, 65:7, 138:2	veterinary [1] - 65:3	wetland [2] - 10:14, 10:19 wetter [1] - 135:13
university [2] - 113:8, 113:13	view [4] - 9:4, 74:25, 82:22, 122:9	whatsoever [1] - 35:25
unlawfully [1] - 75:12	views [2] - 101:25, 102:22	what [1] - 86:7
unless [1] - 50:13	vigorous [2] - 20:21, 40:5	whereabouts [1] - 110:16
unlike [1] - 82:24	violated [1] - 143:25	whichever [1] - 144:6
unlikely [2] - 39:22, 91:2	visit [18] - 5:24, 6:3, 43:11, 43:12, 43:20,	White [2] - 1:23, 153:12
unloaded [1] - 126:17	72:12, 72:14, 91:4, 105:5, 113:18,	white [2] - 22:19, 48:14
unraveling [1] - 12:22 unreliable [2] - 138:10, 138:25	113:19, 113:23, 113:25, 114:17, 114:23, 115:22, 117:23	WHITE [1] - 153:12
unusual [1] - 75:13	visited [12] - 5:16, 5:19, 5:20, 6:13, 21:3,	whole [8] - 24:22, 48:3, 65:15, 88:21,
up [64] - 6:8, 6:24, 6:25, 7:5, 7:11, 7:18,	38:5, 42:9, 69:3, 91:23, 114:15, 118:2,	100:15, 120:23, 143:12, 144:8
8:1, 10:5, 10:11, 12:6, 13:3, 17:24,	125:19	wide [5] - 5:8, 124:8, 126:6, 135:25,
24:10, 31:9, 34:22, 36:22, 39:7, 40:11,	visiting [1] - 7:8	136:1
40:14, 41:7, 44:8, 44:10, 44:21, 48:17,	visits [2] - 38:10, 62:13	widely [5] - 13:18, 13:20, 13:24, 14:1
51:3, 53:14, 53:18, 55:2, 55:25, 56:8,	visually [1] - 28:2	widening [1] - 79:13
57:13, 69:18, 72:4, 72:23, 73:14, 77:6,	volume [1] - 107:18	width/depth [1] - 81:17
78:13, 79:9, 81:2, 82:9, 85:18, 85:19,	vs [1] - 1:8	wild [2] - 132:10, 132:11
87:18, 89:23, 91:13, 92:20, 94:10,		WILDEARTH [1] - 1:6
96:5, 96:11, 98:12, 100:5, 105:7,	W	wildlife [2] - 56:12, 59:18
119:19, 119:24, 120:14, 123:23, 126:9,	wait [2] - 104:4, 150:21	Wildlife [3] - 9:3, 30:24, 37:9 Wildlife's [1] - 47:5
126:11, 128:5, 130:8, 135:15, 138:16,	waiting [1] - 143:9	willow [12] - 20:13, 30:13, 91:18, 94:6,
140:4, 141:12 upland [3] - 8:10, 10:24, 66:10	walk [6] - 105:7, 105:8, 114:9, 126:15,	94:8, 94:9, 94:13, 95:8, 99:9, 102:13,
uplands [6] - 72:16, 72:17, 98:23, 128:5,	140:16, 140:20	117:21, 118:11
128:14, 129:15	walked [16] - 6:21, 6:24, 7:2, 43:19,	willows [44] - 18:14, 18:15, 18:23, 20:12,
upper [9] - 24:5, 24:18, 24:21, 34:23,	72:16, 114:4, 114:11, 114:12, 117:21,	20:15, 24:12, 24:16, 27:4, 27:8, 30:15,
119:17, 121:25, 133:24, 134:1, 134:2	119:17, 124:1, 124:3, 142:11, 142:13,	30:18, 55:11, 56:19, 83:4, 83:9, 85:5,
upslope [1] - 126:15	142:14	85:9, 85:10, 85:11, 85:25, 86:2, 88:5,
upstream [9] - 7:21, 24:18, 24:19, 27:16,	wallowing [1] - 98:16	88:24, 91:19, 91:21, 93:24, 94:2, 94:7,
27:18, 27:19, 60:9, 60:24, 123:19	wants [4] - 83:1, 83:3, 150:24, 152:2	94:21, 94:22, 94:23, 95:10, 100:10,
US [2] - 112:17, 137:24	warm [3] - 61:1, 61:2, 69:18	101:10, 102:7, 116:23, 116:24, 118:14,
useful [2] - 14:17, 63:1	Washington [2] - 113:12, 153:14 Water [1] - 34:2	118:20, 119:5, 122:9, 122:14, 129:9,
usefulness [1] - 139:7	water [1] - 34.2 water [44] - 7:7, 7:9, 7:10, 7:13, 7:15,	129:11 wins (1) - 77:17
utilization [27] - 54:3, 74:4, 76:19,	7:17, 7:25, 8:4, 8:8, 8:24, 9:12, 32:25,	wins [1] - 77:17 winter [2] - 69:12, 69:13
84:22, 84:23, 86:4, 86:6, 86:13, 86:14,	33:24, 34:3, 34:23, 35:6, 37:3, 46:13,	winter [2] - 09:12, 09:13 wish [1] - 29:22
86:18, 86:20, 88:15, 88:16, 88:19,	49:21, 58:15, 59:18, 60:24, 88:12,	wish[1] - 29.22 withstand [1] - 12:16
88:20, 88:22, 88:23, 89:1, 89:6, 92:3, 92:12, 102:11, 124:7, 124:9, 126:6	88:13, 90:13, 90:20, 92:25, 93:7,	witness [7] - 3:21, 64:5, 103:10, 107:21,
92:12, 102:11, 124:7, 124:9, 126:6, 126:13	93:18, 93:19, 99:3, 117:2, 124:20,	137:5, 142:22
utilize [3] - 54:21, 77:21, 93:2	124:24, 125:8, 125:16, 125:17, 125:18,	WITNESS [36] - 4:7, 16:3, 16:19, 16:22,
utilized [4] - 77:24, 79:5, 87:12, 126:2	125:19, 126:16, 129:4	16:24, 19:25, 20:18, 21:23, 22:25,

23:2, 24:7, 28:12, 33:14, 35:13, 37:14, 51:22, 61:15, 64:4, 64:17, 75:9, 75:13, 78:20, 81:22, 81:25, 82:3, 82:5, 93:12, 93:16, 112:13, 133:18, 133:20, 133:23, 134:1, 134:3, 137:16, 142:18 witnessed [1] - 68:5 witnesses [2] - 3:20, 66:20 WNTI [1] - 47:22 Wolman [2] - 80:2, 81:5 wondered [1] - 141:15 wondering [3] - 137:2, 147:14, 148:15 wood [6] - 12:10, 18:17, 19:7, 20:19, 21:6, 21:8 woodies [3] - 18:17, 40:6, 40:20 woody [17] - 12:10, 17:19, 18:9, 18:21, 26:25, 29:4, 85:6, 91:18, 100:10, 101:10, 101:14, 102:19, 122:8, 140:12, 140:18, 141:7, 141:11 word [1] - 113:15 words [3] - 10:11, 49:8, 144:21 works [4] - 36:7, 36:9, 71:15, 105:1 worry [1] - 145:20 **wow** [1] - 93:9 wrap [1] - 75:2 write [1] - 132:21 writing [2] - 15:13, 148:20 written [1] - 62:14 wrote [1] - 115:17 Wyoming [3] - 67:13, 70:9, 110:17

Х

xeric [1] - 134:22

Y

year [18] - 26:7, 26:9, 29:9, 29:16, 36:25, 67:20, 73:22, 92:3, 110:10, 115:25, 120:24, 132:11, 132:17, 134:11, 134:12, 145:4, 145:21, 149:2 year's [1] - 95:10 yearly [1] - 54:3 years [35] - 12:18, 25:22, 25:23, 26:24, 28:23, 29:18, 40:21, 42:4, 42:6, 47:9, 49:22, 53:5, 53:9, 54:1, 66:2, 68:6, 70:25, 71:12, 77:5, 77:13, 82:17, 85:8, 92:12, 96:19, 97:1, 99:7, 101:16, 107:4, 112:23, 120:21, 120:25, 127:15, 130:25, 134:8, 136:1 yellow [2] - 52:7, 52:11 yesterday [3] - 43:16, 43:22, 118:9 yourself [2] - 5:23, 101:2

Ζ

zero [2] - 92:10, 105:21 Zoellick [1] - 59:11 zone [24] - 67:8, 67:11, 67:14, 67:16, 67:18, 69:24, 87:13, 88:1, 88:11, 88:22, 89:7, 89:9, 90:1, 90:12, 96:10, 110:18, 126:1, 126:7, 126:10, 126:11, 126:12, 126:17, 126:21, 135:19 zones [2] - 89:8, 98:21 zoom [5] - 44:8, 48:18, 51:9, 51:10