

## Appendices

### APPENDIX A

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## APPENDIX B

### **Standard Management Requirements Common to All Action Alternatives**

Resource Protective Measures are incorporated into all action alternatives to protect and maintain a variety of natural resources. The measures utilized include BMPs to protect water quality; Riparian Conservation Strategy guidelines to protect sensitive riparian and aquatic habitats and species; retention of at least 1000 lbs/acre of residual dry matter to help maintain plant diversity, retain soil in place and reduce the potential for invasion of noxious non-native plant species; consultation with the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) and following the Programmatic Agreement approved by SHPO to protect heritage resources; and following the terms and conditions provided in Biological Opinions received from the FWS or NOAA Fisheries pursuant to Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act of 1973, to protect proposed or listed threatened or endangered species.

The grazing methodologies described in this environmental assessment are also considered to be resource protection measures. When applied in conjunction with LRMP Goals and Objectives, Management Practices, Standards and Guidelines, and Best Management Practices, these methodologies are effective in reducing the impact of grazing use on the coastal rangelands within the Monterey Ranger District. The following resource protection measures will be applied to all allotments under implementation of Alternative 1 or Alternative 3.

1. Livestock grazing will continue to be authorized under management systems designed to meet the 1988 Los Padres National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan [LRMP] Goals and Objectives (pages 4-6 to 4-7), Management Practices (pages 6A-4 to 6A-5), Standards and Guidelines (pages 4-7 to 4-19), Management Area Direction (pages 4-20 to 4-174), Range Management Best Management Practices for water quality (Appendix D).
2. Follow Riparian Conservation Strategy standards and guidelines developed under the interagency 1995 interim Pacific Anadromous Strategy (PacFish) that apply to grazing. (See Appendix C)
3. Remove livestock from individual pastures and/or National Forest System lands when moderate utilization has been reached, as defined in the LRMP final EIS (1988). This will be interpreted as an average of 1,000 lbs/acre of residual dry matter (RDM) carried over to the new forage year.
4. All rangeland management activities will be in compliance with the 2003 grazing strategy for the Los Padres National Forest, as covered under the Region 5 MOU for Grazing and the (national) Programmatic Agreement between the California Historic Preservation Officer, Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, and the USDA Forest Service.
5. The Forest will instruct the permittees on which non-native invasive plants to be aware of and report annually of any new infestations on their allotments.

6. Salt and/or other supplements will be located greater than 0.25 mile from: all perennial water sources including ponds; vernal pools; TEPCS species and habitat; livestock and wildlife water developments; concentrated and developed recreation areas; and other sensitive areas such as heritage resources, unless approved by the responsible Forest officer.
7. Follow all management requirements listed in Biological Opinions or Biological Assessments/Evaluations set forth in this environmental assessment (Cooper, Peckham 2001, Foster 2003, Kwasny 2003, NOAA Fisheries 2001, USFWS 2003).

a) To protect the Smith's blue butterfly:

Livestock shall be removed from individual pastures and/or National Forest System lands within ten days of when the following utilization standards have been reached within selected monitoring sites adjacent to suitable Smith's blue butterfly habitat.

- Utilization for range dominated by annual forage will not exceed 55-60%.
- Utilization for range dominated by perennial bunchgrass will not exceed 45 -50% on perennial bunchgrasses.

Monitoring sites will be within 250 feet of suitable seacliff buckwheat stands (or close as possible given topographic restrictions). First preference for selected sites will be the allotment 'key livestock use areas'<sup>4</sup> where monitoring for Forest standards and guidelines takes place; if no seacliff buckwheat stands exist within 250 feet of key livestock use areas, then the following order of preference will be used: Within 250 feet of Primary range<sup>5</sup>; within 250 feet of Secondary range<sup>6</sup>. Pastures without primary or secondary range within 250 of seacliff buckwheat stands will not be monitored for utilization as described above.

Where possible, if supplemental salt or minerals are provided the locations will be placed a minimum of 0.25 mile from seacliff buckwheat stands to guide livestock away from these areas.

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<sup>4</sup> Key livestock use area is a portion of the rangeland selected because of its location, grazing value or use. It serves as a monitoring and evaluation point for range condition, trend, or degree of grazing use.

<sup>5</sup> Primary range is defined as that part of the allotment which livestock naturally prefer to use. Typically it includes the forage-producing areas that are readily accessible and have available water. Forage value and palatability is high in comparison to the rest of the allotment's vegetation. Ordinarily primary range will be grazed to allowable use levels before livestock graze other parts of the allotment to any great extent.

<sup>6</sup> Secondary range is where forage value and palatability of vegetation is lower than primary areas and terrain is steeper making it a less desirable area to livestock. Ordinarily secondary range is used very little or not at all under existing management.

New water developments will be located a minimum of 0.25 mile from seacliff buckwheat stands to guide livestock away from these areas.

Existing water developments located more than 0.25 mile from seacliff buckwheat stands will be maintained in a usable state.

Permittees are required to maintain all improvements that are assigned by the permits that they hold. Maintenance shall be completed prior to cattle entering the allotment, or pasture if a multiple pasture system is in effect.

#### 8. Proper Functioning Condition Assessments

Proper Functioning Condition (PFC) assessments will be conducted every five years on anadromous streams.

If a “no” answer is given to any question in the proper functioning condition checklist, then a quantitative measurement of that riparian attribute will be made. If it is determined that the problem is being caused or contributed to by livestock, then management will be adjusted following adaptive management procedures.

An interdisciplinary team with relevant expertise will determine adjustments. Permittees will also be consulted regarding possible management adjustments. Adjustments will be designed to show rapid, substantial and measurable progress towards LRMP or EA standards and management objectives.

Adjustments will include but not limited to:

- a) reductions in season of use in the affected area, OR
- b) reductions in allowed utilization in the affected area, OR
- c) a combination of changes in season of use and utilization.

If after two years of altered management, resource conditions still do not meet standards and objectives, and if there is evidence that the problem continues to be related to grazing impacts, then management will be further adjusted as above. If resource condition continues to be unsatisfactory after 6 years of adjustments (or 3 adaptive management attempts, whichever occurs first), the suitability of the area for livestock grazing will be re-evaluated.

## APPENDIX C

### Forest Plan Consistency

The Monterey Ranger District (MRD) shares in implementing the Forest Plan and bases its actions upon the site-specific information gathered at the allotment level. Grazing activities and/or projects are planned and implemented by the MRD to carry out direction established in the Forest Plan.

All management activities undertaken on the Forest follow the Los Padres National Forest LRMP Standards and Guidelines. They provide FLRMP direction that facilitates a meaningful, quantitative integration of resource outputs that is consistent with multiple use, sustained yield principles (16 USC 528).

#### Introduction – Chapter 1

##### 1.4 Forest Plan Amendments, Revisions, and Appeal Rights (reproduced in part)

The Forest Supervisor may amend the Forest Plan. The Forest Supervisor will be responsible for determining the extent and need for changes based on budget, changed conditions, and mitigation measures. A minor amendment is considered to be a change that does not significantly change the overall direction or intent of the Plan as to be acceptable change without major public involvement and review.

If the change resulting from the amendment is determined not to be significant for the purposes of the planning process, the Forest Supervisor may implement the amendment following appropriate public notification and satisfactory completion of NEPA procedures.

#### Management Direction – Chapter 4 (reproduced in part)

##### 4.2 Desired Future Condition

- The Forest Plan emphasizes services and commodities furnished in response to local and regional needs. The Plan will also slightly increase grazing opportunities.

##### 4.2.6 Fish and Wildlife

- Competition for forage and the degree of riparian and aquatic impacts associated with grazing uses will become fully mitigated through application of Forest-wide standards and guidelines and the designation of areas where wildlife management or range management will predominate.

##### 4.2.7 Range Management

- Existing range allotment plans will be reviewed and revised; new plans will be developed for any additional allotments. Range management will include maintenance and replacement of existing structural improvements and development of additional improvements as additional range is created, primarily within existing allotments.

### 4.3.2 Forest-Wide Standards and Guidelines

#### 4.3.2.5 Watershed

- Best Management Practices will be implemented to meet water quality objectives and maintain and improve the quality of surface water on the Forest.
- 4.3.2.6 Vegetation
- Manage sensitive plant species to ensure their viability.
- Emphasize Sensitive and Special Emphasis plant species habitat protection and improvement in resource management.
- Prevent the destruction or adverse modification of habitat determined to be essential for Sensitive or Special Emphasis plant species.

#### 4.3.2.7 Riparian/Wetland Areas

- Ensure habitat conditions necessary for maintenance of viable populations of riparian Management Indicator Species.
- Perennial and intermittent streams will be protected by limiting management activities within the Streamside Management Zone. Activities are to be limited to the extent that protective vegetation conditions in the zone can be returned to predisturbance conditions within one year.

#### 4.3.2.10 Fish and Wildlife

- Existing water sources will be maintained in a usable state for wildlife needs. Minimize human/wildlife/livestock interactions which may be detrimental to wildlife populations.
- Perennial stream habitats will be managed to at least maintain fisheries habitat for viable populations of native fish species.
- Prevent the destruction or adverse modification of habitat determined to be critical for threatened or endangered species.

#### 4.3.2.11 Range

- The standard for grass and forb utilization is the moderate level. This takes into account the combined forage and cover needs for wildlife populations and domestic grazing use.
- Range development projects will be limited to existing range allotments, unless forage improvement projects are of sufficient size to make a viable operating unit along with associated natural rangelands.

#### 4.3.2.15 Cultural Resources

- Confidentiality of cultural resources sites locations will be maintained.

- All project impact areas will be inventoried prior to implementation to allow identification, protection, and mitigation of any significant cultural properties.

#### 4.4 Management Area Prescriptions

- Management Area 42 allows the maintenance of existing grazing opportunities on natural rangelands and the retention of the balance between grazing lands and the natural/untreated lands within the area. Such practices as fencing, water developments, and riding are used to obtain more uniform distribution and plant use, and to maintain plant vigor.
- Management Area 48 allows grazing capacity to be maintained if it is not in conflict with other resources. Such practices as fencing, water developments, and riding are used to obtain more uniform distribution and plant use, and to maintain plant vigor.
- Management Area 64 consists of designated Wilderness Areas. The area is managed to preserve wilderness values and to provide for activities authorized in the Wilderness Act of 1964 and other enabling legislation; grazing opportunities will be maintained in areas where such use existed prior to establishment of the wilderness.

#### Riparian Conservation Strategy standards and guidelines for grazing

A. Identify areas where grazing practices may have impacts on threatened and endangered and sensitive species. Develop and implement measures to avoid or reduce the adverse impacts of grazing.

1. Update all existing grazing permits, Allotment Management Plans and Annual Operating Instructions to incorporate current Management direction (i.e. existing Forest Plan Standards and Guides, Riparian Conservation Strategy when adopted, Forest Plan amendments when completed, allotment specific analysis as they are completed, and any other legal requirements as they change).
2. Use a classification system to help prioritize grazing management practices.
3. Use standard range management practices (i.e. changes in kind and class of livestock, seasons of use, length of season, animal months, animal numbers, fencing, relocation of watering and salting sites, and riding) to adjust the management of allotments. Use habitat needs and objectives to identify areas of needed habitat improvement within allotments.
4. Use opportunities to inform and educate permittees, the public and cooperators. Keep permittees current on riparian habitat requirements and any listed species as related to the use and management of the allotment.
5. Develop and implement achievable TEP species specific and monitoring plans for all grazing allotments which encompass habitat for T&E species. If monitoring indicates that adjusting practices have not been effective in meeting Riparian Management Objectives, the grazing activity should be eliminated in the areas of non-attainment.

B. All habitat exclusion measures implemented shall be monitored for effectiveness. When livestock are found within an enclosure, the Forest shall ensure that cattle are removed and take steps to prevent additional access from occurring.

1. Upon detection of adverse impact immediately verbally notify the FWS and the permittee of the problem at hand. Follow up on notification to the permittee within one working day after discovery. Written notification to the permittee shall be mailed using certified mail to ensure documentation of receipt of the notice by the permittee. The letter shall document the conversation including instructions and time frames required to correct problem(s).

2. The permittee shall be requested to take immediate action to remove livestock and take whatever actions needed to preclude further impacts upon the listed species. Correction of the problems are to be completed within 72 hours (FSH 2209.13). It is recognized that it may take several days to gather, herd and remove livestock from more remote sites, especially within Wilderness areas, and such cases may be allowed added time as agreed to by the Forest Officer administering the allotment.

3. If no action is taken by the permittee within three days (72 hours) of first verbal notice, the Forest will take action itself to remove the livestock from the affected area and ensure no further adverse effects occur. Follow up with a Show Cause letter to the permittee documenting the situation and request that they show cause why the permit should not be suspended or cancelled. If suspension is selected, suspend 25% or more of the permitted numbers for a minimum of two years (FSH 2209.13).

4. The Forest shall take appropriate administrative actions to ensure no further adverse effects occur to the listed species as a result of permitted grazing. This includes suspension or canceling the grazing permit, or other actions necessary to ensure protection of the listed species.

Additional Riparian Habitat Conservation Area (RHCA) Standard and Guidelines for Range Management are also found in PacFish and are as follows:

- Modify grazing practices that retard or prevent attainment of Riparian Management Objectives (RMOs) or are likely to adversely affect listed anadromous fish. Suspend grazing if adjusting practices are not effective in meeting Riparian Management Objectives and avoiding adverse effects on fish.
- Locate new livestock handling and/or management facilities outside of Riparian Habitat Conservation Areas (RHCAs). For existing livestock handling facilities inside the RHCAs, assure facilities do not prevent attainment of RMOs or adversely affect listed anadromous fish. Relocate or close facilities where these objectives cannot be met.
- Limit livestock trailing, bedding, watering, salting, loading and other handling efforts to those areas and times that will not retard or prevent attainment of RMOs or adversely affect listed anadromous fish.

Riparian Conservation Strategy Riparian Area Definitions:

1. 300 horizontal feet out from water's edge for all fish bearing perennial streams within anadromous fish (e.g. steelhead) watershed. Including those perennial, intermittent, and seasonal stream reaches which support steelhead at some time in a typical hydrological year as well as those reaches which may not presently sea-run steelhead, but have high potential for restoration of steelhead in the reasonable foreseeable future. (Note: for vegetation management, it is the 100-year floodplain, not the 300-foot zone).
2. 50 feet for perennial non-anadromous fish bearing streams as well for wetlands, ponds, and reservoirs (>1 acre in size) within anadromous watershed. Includes stream reaches which are perennial, seasonal, or intermittent and have potential to greatly influence downstream steelhead supporting reaches or those reaches which have high potential for restoration of steelhead in the reasonable foreseeable future.
3. 100 feet for smaller wetlands, ponds, reservoirs and ephemeral streams not defined above and are within anadromous watersheds. Riparian widths are to be extended to encompass 100-year floodplains, all riparian vegetation, and landslide prone areas.

## APPENDIX D

### Range Management Best Management Practices

The following are the BMPs for the control of nonpoint source pollution associated with livestock grazing activities on National Forest System lands. Each BMP is based on administrative directives that guide and direct Forest Service planning and permitting of livestock grazing activities on NFS lands.

#### **BMP 8.1 - Range Analysis and Planning.**

Objective - To safeguard water quality potentially affected by livestock grazing activities.

Explanation: An analysis of existing range condition and other resource values will be conducted by an Interdisciplinary Team to evaluate the potential grazing capability on an allotment. Based on this environmental assessment and the LRMP, the responsible Forest Officer in coordination with the permittee prepares a written Allotment Management Plan (AMP).

AMPs include measures to protect other resource values, such as water quality, and to coordinate livestock grazing with other resource uses. Structural and non-structural range improvements will be specified in the plan when needed to improve the range resources or protect other resource values, such as water quality. Monitoring practices and locations are outlined in the plan to determine the effectiveness of LRMP standards and guidelines and trend toward desired conditions.

Annual operating instructions are issued to the permittee each year to implement the AMP and to account for current allotment conditions and trends. The amount of livestock use is determined primarily by annual monitoring of compliance with LRMP standards and guidelines and other requirements developed through the environmental assessment. Allowable use is considered to be the use, which maintains range productivity, and soil and watershed stability.

Implementation: The District Ranger is responsible for the analysis of range allotments, determining the need for environmental evaluation and documentation and the preparation of AMPs.

Annual operating instructions will be prepared, or revised annually to allow for current allotment conditions and trends, and to incorporate direction in AMP. The permittee carries out the plans under the immediate direction and supervision of the District Ranger, or District Range Officer. Enforcement action will be taken where a permittee does not comply with grazing permit requirements and conditions, and has not received approval to deviate from permit provisions.

#### **BMP 8.2 – Grazing Permit System.**

Objective: Safeguard water quality potentially affected by livestock grazing activities.

Explanation: A grazing permit is used to authorize livestock grazing on NFS lands. The LRMP standards and guidelines, allotment management plans and annual operating instructions are part of the permit terms and conditions. Routine field checks include:

- 1) Range readiness evaluations to assure that the soil is not too wet and that sufficient forage growth has occurred.
- 2) Stock checks to assure that only permitted livestock enter the allotment, the allotment is occupied only within the permitted time period and use occurs only within the approved areas within the allotment.
- 3) Monitoring of standards and guideline attainment which includes measuring forage utilization, riparian vegetation impacts, and condition of streambanks.

If during the course of monitoring and periodic assessments a problem is found in meeting the standards and guidelines on a consistent basis, a range of actions are available to solve the problem. Actions might include adjusting livestock numbers and/or season of use, installing fences and water developments, etc.

When there is intentional noncompliance with terms and conditions of the permit, enforcement is necessary and will be applied as outlined in our Forest Service Handbooks. Enforcement actions will be commensurate with the severity of violation. Actions can vary from a letter of warning, permit suspension or permit cancellation.

Implementation: Allotments will be administered by the District Ranger assuring that permit provisions are carried out by the grazing permittee as required.

The Forest Supervisor or District Ranger will approve grazing permits and allotment management plans. The Forest Service will make field checks and measurements annually. The permit will be modified, cancelled or suspended in whole or in part as needed to ensure proper use of the range resource and protection of other resources, such as water quality.

### **BMP 8.3 – Range Improvements.**

Objective: Safeguard water quality potentially affected by livestock grazing activities.

Explanation: Rangeland improvements are generally designed to improve on the use of the range vegetation by livestock or provide protection to sensitive areas. They may consist of simply providing protection to sensitive areas. They may consist of simply providing rest through rotation grazing, or fencing, or lighter grazing use by changing the season of use, or by adjusting the kind, class, or number of permitted livestock.

Other measures may include stream channel stabilization efforts such as riprapping, gully plugging, and planting, or mechanical treatments such as pitting, chiseling, or furrowing. Reseeding and/or fertilization will be done alone, or in conjunction with any of these measures.

Water developments are often included in rangeland improvement projects. Improvement efforts will be designed to induce range resources to produce at or near optimum potential for sustained forage production for livestock and to provide protection to the other resources.

Implementation: The District Ranger will assure that the permittee is involved as a cooperator in rangeland improvements and as appropriate, completes the work under Forest Service direction. This work includes both construction and maintenance of improvements. Forest Service crews or contractors may also do implementation.

Range improvement needs will be recognized to the fullest extent possible in the range allotment planning process and will be scheduled for implementation in the allotment plan.

Results of watershed condition assessments developed by an IDT will be used in development of range improvement treatments and programs.

### **San Carpoforo Allotment – Effectiveness Monitoring**

To further evaluate the effectiveness of the BMPs in meeting water quality objectives, the Interdisciplinary Team developed site-specific objectives and monitoring plan for the Dutra and San Carpoforo streams on the San Carpoforo allotment. This plan will be implemented as part of our adaptive management approach if annual monitoring indicates streambank alteration attributable to livestock.

Defining site-specific management objectives, monitoring methods, and adaptive management will ensure that riparian grazing strategies balance riparian “needs” to safeguard streambank stability and in-stream flow processes.

Management Objectives for San Carpoforo Allotment:

- Streambank trampling by livestock will not exceed 10% of any reach on the allotment.
- Protect and enhance the habitat of fisheries and riparian dependent species.
- Maintain and restore riparian-wetland areas in proper functioning condition.
- Grazing does not degrade water quality.
- Range management is consistent with national and Forest management direction.
- Determine the role of range management in direction and rate of change in riparian and aquatic habitats over time.
- Monitor prescribed grazing for implementation and effectiveness in maintaining or restoring riparian habitats.

Monitoring Plan for San Carpoforo Allotment:

Annual monitoring will be conducted to evaluate the effects of management actions on achieving management objectives. For the San Carpoforo Allotment, we will use the Representative Reach Method for measuring Streambank Alteration (USDA, 1997).

Streambank condition is an important component of a stream and influences channel dynamics, aquatic habitat and aquatic populations. Physically altered streambanks are often a primary source of sediment in alluvial streams. The overriding concept behind measuring streambank alteration is to ensure streambank integrity and a healthy aquatic ecosystem.

### Acceptable Streambank Alteration for San Carpoforo Allotment

- Streambank trampling by livestock will not exceed 10% of any transect.

\*Acceptable levels of alteration were determined using guidelines developed by Bengueyfield and Svoboda (1998), where potential stable streambank (based on inherent stability for vegetation type) and sensitivity level (based on fisheries, recreation, wildlife) were the definitive factors.

### Sampling Procedure

Streambank alteration transects will be located on Dutra and San Carpoforo Creeks within ½ mile of primary range.

Measuring streambank alteration consists of walking the green line in a riparian area and determining the percentage of streambank altered by livestock during the current grazing season. Once the site is determined, a 100 ft transect is established. A 100' tape is stretched along the representative reach on each side of the stream. The observer walks along one side of the creek at a time, identifying the current years trampling, continually asking the questions: "Has this affected streambank integrity?" "Will this facilitate stream widening?" and "Is this preventing recovery?" If the answer to any of those questions is "Yes", then the length of that affected area is counted. The readings are then totaled and divided by 200 giving the % of streambank alteration.

Some indicators of streambank alteration are:

- Bare soil is exposed to flowing water as a result of hoof action.
- Streambanks collapsed.
- Dislodged stones or logs along the bank/water interface.
- Roots of bank stabilizing vegetation are exposed to air and water as a result of hoof shearing.
- Pioneering vegetation is being trampled.
- Sections of streambank have been "cut out" or "scalped" by trampling, making it easier for water to erode behind them.
- Tension cracks exist in conjunction with livestock tracks indicating bank has been weakened and is more easily eroded.
- There has been an increase in bankfull width due to trampling.

The measurement of streambank alteration will be during the latter part of the grazing season or immediately after cattle have left. At that time it is easy to recognize hoof tracks from the current years' use.

APPENDIX E

**Summary of animal unit months (AUMs) available for grazing at the Moderate Level, and AUMs proposed on Primary and Secondary Range.**

<b>Allotment Area/Unit</b>	<b>Gross Acres</b>	<b>Primary and Secondary Acres</b>	<b>AUMs Available (moderate level)</b>	<b>AUMs Proposed (% of total)</b>
<b>Gorda</b>				
<b>Mill Creek</b>	4,132	1,265	877	230 (26%)
<b>Prewitt</b>	5,152	2,904	2,819	450 (16%)
<b>Plaskett</b>	5,955	2,173	2,021	316 (16%)
<b>Pacific Valley</b>	305	254	789	343 (43%)
Total Gorda	15,544	6,596	6,506	1,339
<b>Alder Creek</b>	2,525	553	313	115 (37%)
<b>Salmon Creek</b>	124 FS 116 pvt	66 FS 67 pvt	40 FS 40 pvt	65 (81%)
Total	240	143	80	
<b>Kozy Kove</b>	398	284	170	160 (94%)
<b>San Carporo</b>	3,546	1,891	1,778	
<b>Sur Sur</b>	1,915	1,295	751	
<b>Sea Vista</b>	211	146	52	
Total	5,672	3,332	2,581	975 (38%)

APPENDIX F

**Summary of Current Management for Coastal Rangelands**

<b>Allotment/Unit</b>	<b>Permitted #s</b>	<b>AUMs</b>	<b>Season</b>	<b>Management</b>
<b>San Carpoforo</b>	118 yearling cattle	708	11/1 – 4/30	Season long herding system
<b>Salmon Creek</b>	4 mature cows and/or horses	65	yearlong	Deferred rotation
<b>Alder Creek</b>	5 horses/mules	72	yearlong	Season long
<b>Gorda Mill Creek Unit</b>	25 cow/calf pairs	181.5	4/1 – 8/15	Two pasture season long
<b>Gorda Prewitt Unit</b>	20 cow/calf pairs	171.6	4/1 – 10/15	Season long
<b>Gorda Plaskett Unit</b>	30 cow/calf pairs	257.4	4/1 – 10/15	Season long
<b>Gorda Pacific Valley Unit</b>	50 cow/calf pairs	429	4/1 – 10/15	Season long
<b>Twitchell</b>	20 cow/calf pairs	106	2/1 – 5/30	Season long
<b>Buckeye</b>	Vacant			
<b>Torre Canyon</b>	Vacant			

APPENDIX G

<b>Summary of Stream Access – By Steelhead and by Livestock</b>							
<b>ALLOTMENT NAME</b>	<b>Stream Names</b>	<b>Anadromous reach length on allotment</b>	<b>Anadromous length accessibly by cattle</b>	<b>Perennial Stream Meters On allotment</b>	<b>Perennial Stream Meters accessible by cattle</b>	<b>Potential For Direct Effects (redd disturbance) from cattle access to occupied perennials</b>	<b>Potential For Indirect Effects (cattle access to headwaters)</b>
<b>Gorda (all)</b>						-	-
<b>Mill</b>	Mill Creek	3430	very limited	5845	very limited	Yes – remote potential that cattle would access stream reach that supports steelhead	Yes – Sediment & fecal material into intermittent streams possible, yet low potential because of good cattle distribution throughout the allotment. Moderate utilization will maintain sufficient ground cover that buffers/filters overland flow.
<b>Prewitt</b>	Prewitt Creek	~3000	0	4600	Very limited	No – fenced	Y
<b>Plaskett</b>	Plaskett and Willow Creek	6700	0	11,800	Very limited	No - fenced	Y
<b>Pacific Valley (all)</b>		3000	0	3000	0	-	-
<b>Pacific Valley (north)</b>	Prewitt Creek	1000	0	1000	0	No - fenced	Y
<b>Pacific Valley (central)</b>	Prewitt Creek	1000	0	1000	0	No - fenced	Y
<b>Pacific Valley (south)</b>	Plaskett Creek	1000	0	1000	0	No - closed	N
<b>Alder Creek</b>	Alder Creek	118	0	6252	Very limited	No	Yes – Sediment and fecal material into intermittent streams possible, yet low potential due to the long distance between streams and primary grazing areas.
<b>Buckeye</b>	Redwood Gulch Creek	0	0	2000	Very limited	No	Yes – Sediment and fecal material into intermittent streams possible, yet very low potential due to rugged terrain between key grazing area and streams.
<b>Salmon</b>	Salmon Creek	0	0	0	0	No	Yes – Sediment and fecal material into intermittent streams possible, yet low potential due to steep terrain and inaccessibility. Note: majority of allotment is on private land inholdings.

Appendices

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<b>Kozy Kove</b>	Salmon Creek	0	0	0	0	No	No – very remote, limited to no access to tributaries.
<b>San Carpofofo (all)</b>		0	0	5500	5500	-	-
<b>Sea Vista</b>	Unnamed Face Drainages	0	0	0	0	0	No – steep face drainages only (draining Directly into the Pacific Ocean).
<b>Sur Sur</b>	Unnamed Face Drainages	0	0	0	0	No	No – steep face drainages only (draining directly into the Pacific Ocean).
<b>San Carpofofo</b>	San Carpofofo Creek Dutra Creek	0	0	5500	5500	No	Yes – Sediment and fecal material into intermittent and/or perennial streams possible. However, strong herding, season of use, and conservative stocking results in good distribution throughout the entire allotment.

*APPENDIX H*

**Allotment Maps**

1. Analysis Area Map of the Monterey Ranger District Allotments
2. Gorda Allotment – Mill Creek Unit
3. Gorda Allotment – Prewitt Unit
4. Gorda Allotment – Plaskett Creek Unit
5. Gorda Allotment – Pacific Valley Unit – North, Mid & South Pastures
6. Alder Creek Allotment
7. Buckeye Allotment
8. Salmon Creek Allotment – East & West Units
9. Kozy Kove Ranch
10. San Carpoforo Allotment – Sea Vista & Sur Sur Ranch
11. Torre Canyon Allotment
12. Twitchell Allotment