

Point Reyes National Seashore
General Management Plan Amendment
Draft Environmental Impact Statement Correspondence
Initial Public Scoping Comments
February 2018

All correspondence received during the initial public scoping comment period is presented in this machine-readable and text-searchable PDF. This file contains all of the correspondence that was entered into the National Park Service's [Planning, Environment, and Public Comment](#) (PEPC) website, including transcriptions of correspondence received via comment card, postal mail, or hand delivery. This document has been modified to exclude any personal identifying information of individuals such as street address, email address, or telephone numbers. To search for a desired name or content, open and use the Find tool in your PDF reader. If you have any questions or would like a copy of any correspondence in its original form, please contact Melanie Gunn at 415-464-5131.

1

Name: Gervais, Kathy

Correspondence: The Tule elk is a California native and they were almost brought to extinction. Their recovery is wonderful. If the Pt Reyes herd is getting too big then translocate some of it to another state or national park in California. Do not kill to cull.

We need to live with wildlife to make our ecosystem thrive.

I am also hoping bears start visiting the park from the north.

2

Name: Ruff, Carla

Correspondence: I support 20 year leases for ranchers in Point Reyes/Inverness.

3

Name: Holden, Chris

Correspondence: Please extend the leases. They support local restaurants and provide income to the federal government. This is the first time I posted comments. I wished I posted them when the oyster farm was up for comment before it closed.

4

Name: N/A, N/A

Correspondence: 1) Road through park, now a State HW, needs maintenance. I do not understand why this road is not a NPS road. Please maintain the road.

2) 20 Year leases without a limit mean ranches forever. Current lease holders, children, grand children. A lease limit might be in order. I see no notice of inspection, no notice of enforcement. What are the enforcement mechanisms?

3) I am opposed to beef cattle within park boundaries

4) I am in favor of Tule Elk.

5) No newsletter was received as of October 19, 2017, only the notice letter. No presentation of alternative plans, no NPS preferred plan presented. "NPS refubews concept range ..." Where do I find this material? Certainly not in the GMP amendment letter.

6) No resource strategy presented Please make such a presentation

5

Name: N/A, Tristan

Correspondence: I support continued ranching and dairying in the planning area.

The Planning Area should be used and seen as a laboratory for range management. The Park Service should consider, from an ecological

perspective, the cattle as one population and make decisions based on that understanding. The elk should be seen as the Park Service's herd. Decisions on culling should be reached based off a planning area-wide grazing plan that coordinates with operators in the interest of ecosystem health. A percentage of each ranch that elk inhabit could then be calculated for elk use and lease fees adjusted accordingly and grazing monitoring could account for that. The Park Service should maintain some level of control to manage and rest pastures as part of a planning area-wide grazing plan. The Park Service and operators should consider the ecological and economic implications of running all the cattle as one herd. Operators should be required, encouraged or incentivized to develop holistic management plans that focus on ecosystem health, pasture rotation, soil building and native biodiversity. Operators who willingly participate in experiments including grazing regimes, breed selection and using elk as part of holistic grazing practice should be publicly commended and potentially rewarded.

The public should be kept apprised of all management methods and decisions. Resources and scholarly articles should be made easily accessible regarding the role of grazing in Coastal Prairie and California Annual Grasslands. A webpage should be made and outreach should focus on educating the public about the financial realities of managing the land, the elk and the infrastructure without operators. Operators who would like to host school groups and educational tours should be publicly commended or potentially rewarded.

6

Name: B, Douglas

Correspondence: How can Point Reyes protect and manage the diverse and important natural and cultural resources in the planning area? Are there opportunities that could enhance future stewardship in the planning area?

Ranching and Tule Elk are both an inextricable part of what makes Point Reyes a unique, beautiful, environmentally and culturally important region. At the same time however, each has an impact on the park and on each other. The spread of Johne's Disease is one example of how the interaction of cattle and elk may be harmful to both. The NPS and Ranchers stand to benefit from collaboration and have a shared interest in ensuring adequate separation between domestic cattle and wild elk. I don't know what that solution looks like but it may include repair and/or improvement of fencing, vaccination of cattle and elk (if effective/feasible), testing of cattle prior to import to the park lands or other solution.

What types of visitor experiences, activities, and facilities should be available in the planning area?

I would advocate for an expanded partnership between farms and the national park service, to enhance the experience of visitors to the area and expand public knowledge of what ranching is, how it works, and what ranchers can do to be good stewards of the land. For instance, while kiosks and informational boards throughout the park already highlight the history of places like Pierce Point Ranch, maybe there are opportunities for interaction between the public and working ranches. I'd like to see opportunities for school children, visitors, volunteers, and others to learn about and appreciate what life is like on a working ranch. This may be achieved through tours, guided hikes, volunteer opportunities like those provided through WWOOF, etc.

What types of specific strategies can/should be considered for managing agricultural lease/permits?

There should be "good neighbor" policies (environmental, aesthetic, historical preservation, etc.) that both ranchers and NPS agree to. We must be explicit about our goals and define acceptable, measurable thresholds for environmental contaminants, water quality, soil impacts and sediment generation, etc. These performance standards and quantifiable thresholds should be defined for all parties. Leases/permits should also specify what qualifies as agricultural operations, and what are acceptable agricultural process (use of pesticides, location of feeding and watering locations, etc.)

7

Name: B, K

Correspondence: Dear NPS,

I strongly support the proposal to phase out all forms of ranching (dairy/beef) and agriculture in the Point Reyes National Sea Shore as shown on page 4 of the "Point Reyes National Seashore General Management Plan Amendment Newsletter_508 Compliant updated.pdf." Due to the history and nostalgia of ranching in the area, I wasn't solidified in my position until I read all twelve pages and got to page 10, Tule Elk Background. The fact that we're comparing numbers of elk of about 300 animals against 6,000 beef cattle and that we humans extirpated the populations of native Tule elk down to ten members belies an out-of-balance human/non-human ratio of fauna. I strongly believe we need to make more room for other living creatures and the habits they depend on. And, with the known impacts of meat consumption on climate change, our own habitat depends on us reducing our meat consumption as well.

Thank you for listening and please to everything in your power to reduce human impact on the earth and its other living creatures.

Sincerely,
KB

8

Name: Hoffman, Philip C

Correspondence: Dear Sirs,

Please keep the ranching leases at 5 years. The problems with the removal of the Drakes Bay Oyster Company from the Drakes Estero should be a lesson learned.

The mission for the park is to promote the natural resources of the Point Reyes peninsula over private business. Ranching, has shown to be at odds with the Tule Elk herd and other predators to cattle. Extending the leases to 20 years will only further entrench the ranching operations and their sense of entitlement.

A compromise could be, to remove ranching from the PORE peninsula entirely and have LONG TERM ranching exclusively on the EAST SIDE of Highway 1, in refurbished ranches. The ranching would extend from Olema to Wilkins ranch, at the north end of Bolinas bay. The grazing cattle herds would create fire breaks along Bolinas Ridge which are now disappearing for lack of grazing. The resulting dairy products could continue be sold commercially and also at the appropriate sites throughout the park.

The Tule elk herd, coyotes, sea otters, etc... could live unmolested on the PORE peninsula without having to compete with ranching. The public would have a rare view of something unique to California, if not the country, and the ranchers could pursue ranching in the appropriate areas.

9

Name: McConnell, Joseph A

Correspondence: My comment includes favoring the continuance of the current management plan with ongoing leases to dairy ranchers and with the attempted NPS effort to confine the Tule Elk herd to the Limantour Wilderness Area as much as possible- -in other words to prevent the Tule Elk from despoiling the feed of the dairy ranches. Respectfully submitted.

10

Name: Witt, Virginia

Correspondence: I am writing, as a local property owner and citizen, in support of the "initial proposal" to allow ranching to continue on Point Reyes. I believe strongly in both the historic value of the ranches to our community, in their importance as family anchors and as job creators, as well as contributors to the agricultural abundance of West Marin. The Point Reyes Seashore is a gem that I visit on a regular basis. The ranches can be and are an integral part of that experience. The issue of the rogue tule elk herd should be managed in partnership with the ranchers and a solution found that ideally preserves these beautiful animals.

It is a vast park. There is room for everyone - - hikers, birders, scientists, vacationers, families, and ranchers. Please preserve the right of the ranchers that was promised to them when the park was created - - to keep their historic foothold on Point Reyes.

Thanks for your consideration.

Virginia Witt

11

Name: Fives, Marianne

Correspondence: I am writing to voice my support of continued ranching at the Point Reyes National Seashore. The ranchers are our neighbors and good neighbors at that. I think this area is a beautiful as it is because of the farms. If you drive along the roads and see the rolling hills and fields dotted with cattle, sheep, and goats, it makes me happy to live in the county that I do where small, thriving farms are just a short drive from San Francisco. It gives this urban area unique access to a food source that most are not lucky enough to have.

12

Name: Diedrichs, Peggy A

Correspondence: Hello,

I STRONGLY SUPPORT the continuation of ranching on Pt. Reyes National Seashore. It would be a terrible tragedy if all the delicious products that are farmed there would disappear! Also, if all those wonderful families would lost their livelihood.

Thanks for your consideration,
Peggy Diedrichs

13

Name: Cummings, Kelsey G

Correspondence: Greetings Park Service!

I would like to voice my strong support of continued agricultural use of national park service land in Marin County (and elsewhere.) Well managed grazing and aquaculture is an acceptable use of our public lands and continued access should be granted unless there is clear, undeniable, and non-mitigatable, damage being caused by the ranching activities. In addition, if a particular ranching operation is problematic it should be dealt with specifically and not by wholesale removal of all ranching operations.

14

Name: Knox, Josh B

Correspondence: I value the balance of different management and uses in the park. For example, I support hunting, ranching, Rare plant protection.

I support the requirement to either Ban Dog's or keep them on leash.

The part should strive to minimize energy usage and waste in its operations.

15

Name: Powers, Bobbi

Correspondence: We have enjoyed spending time at Point Reyes two to five times a month since moving here in the late 1980s. While we lived in Fairfax until recently we often went out to Bear Valley for a picnic or to North Beach after we all got home on weekday afternoons if it was light out. We still go out there now even though we moved to Sonoma County. We love the open spaces, the beaches, the hiking trails and history aspects!

I understand some people think that the ranches should not be part of a national park. However I think that the cattle currently serve a very important role in the conservation of the open grasslands! I remember how destructive the Vision Fire was! I also recently evacuated my home for a few days due to the Nuns Fire. I've seen some of the blackened hills just east of Rohnert Park and just outside of Sonoma as well as many photographs and videos of the burned areas and grasslands. While driving around I have observed that some landowners have mowed their grasslands or plowed them under like along Adobe Rd. and Petaluma Hill Rd. - probably to help control fires. I think that out in Point Reyes the cattle grazing the pastures down really helps to control the height of the grasses which would aid in preventing the spread of a wildfire! If we were to eliminate the cattle being present on the ranch areas, yes, there would be more grass available for wildlife but they would not graze enough to have the same fire control as the cattle do now. Therefore I think it is essential that the ranches are permitted to exist and that they keep cattle under the upcoming new plan. Doing so could really help preserve the grasslands of Point Reyes!

16

Name: N/A, N/A

Correspondence: I favor maintaining current ranches in PRNS. They enhance the visitor experience and the general park environment as an integral part of the Seashore, its culture and its history.

17

Name: Lecy, Derek

Correspondence: I feel strongly in my support of the "No Ranching and Limited Management of Tule Elk" alternative. While I honor the history of

ranching in Point Reyes, as well as recognize the economic impact of removing the ranches such as loss of jobs, revenue, culture and tradition, I feel as though the ranches were established at a time when our understanding of conservation was much different than it is today. Ranches, cattle, and farming are ubiquitous in our country. On the contrary, our natural lands and spaces as well as the birds and animals that depend on them, are dwindling at an alarming rate. My hope would be that ranching would cease, but jobs could be created with the management of lands, visitors, research, and educational programs. The habitat in Point Reyes is extremely important for migratory and resident birds, mammals, reptiles, and amphibians. We have to act on behalf of these animals. The land they call home should be the top priority for conservation. I hope that conservation efforts such as what is being done on behalf of sagebrush habitat in the American West could serve as a model for returning the habitat of Point Reyes to its natural state, sans ranching and farming.

18

Name: N/A, N/A

Correspondence: I support local, healthy and sustainable produced food provided to the community by The Family Ranches in Point Reyes.

19

Name: Scott, Ronda

Correspondence: I have lived in West Marin and visited the Pt. Reyes Seashore countless times over the last almost 20 years. I spent several years as a volunteer at the park and have been a named PRNSA donor a couple of times. That area of our country means a whole lot to me. It's beautiful, accessible, and pristine. And it's an area that's lucky enough to have several farmers at the forefront of the responsible agriculture movement.

Families, not nameless corporations, work the land in the Pt. Reyes National Seashore in respectful, sustainable ways, providing the Bay Area with local meat, cheese, and other products. The farms are a part of the natural, bucolic landscape and they often provide some of the only contact Bay Area city folk get to have with their food sources. There is a tremendous value to those experiences.

These aren't laser-leveled fields with chemicals being dumped on them non-stop or feedlots where you see steer standing on heaps of their own dung. They are instead, well-run, ranches and dairies that exist harmoniously with their natural surroundings.

If there are negative environmental impacts of farming on the seashore, deal with the ranch or farm causing them directly instead of condemning entire generations to losing their livelihoods and land.

Pt. Reyes is a gorgeously diverse area that gives us recreation, solitude, and nourishment. There's no reason to end any one of these things.

20

Name: N/A, N/A

Correspondence: I have spent considerable time in the Seashore as an active Winter Wildlife Docent volunteer from the 2009-10 winter through the 2015-16 winter. I view PRNS as a national treasure that needs to be managed in a way that preserves the critical character of the land for current and future generations.

I do not object to dairy farming in PRNS, per se. Well run dairy operations, such as several between Abbott's Lagoon and McClures Ranch, should be models for dairy farms within the Seashore. These well-run dairy operations are consistent with the historic use of the land and represent an important historic element of the development of the Bay Area. Their class-leading operations demonstrate respect for and pride in the National Seashore.

But, when farms are not run to modern standards, I believe the Park Service needs to insist that ranchers bring their farms to standard or face cancellation of their leases. Ranches such as A Ranch are particularly egregious. During the winter season, at least, there is frequently cow manure spread across the road. The farm buildings, fences, feeding and milking pens are dilapidated and in serious need of demolition and reconstruction. Ranches such as these are at best an eyesore for visitors and certainly detract from the experience of visitors to the headlands area.

I believe we need more hiking trails in the study area. Visit the United Kingdom and you soon learn that there are hundreds of miles of public access trails across otherwise private farmlands. These trails provide a nice connection to the land for visitors willing to embark on day or extended hikes. Visitors are expected to respect private property, leave gates in the position found, etc. The Park Service needs to actively develop this model for PRNS.

21

Name: moffett, stanley a

Correspondence: Our daughter-in-law's parents are dairy ranchers in Point Reyes. We have visited many times over the last 10 years, staying with them and becoming familiar with their lifestyle, challenges and issues that they have to deal with in providing quality milk for consumers. We would like to see all ranchers in the Point Reyes National Seashore (beef, dairy, other) continue ranching and to receive renewable 20 year leases, which will help ranchers continue to provide quality products locally and beyond.

In addition, all roaming Tule elk on ranches need to be placed back in the Limantour wilderness and kept there. These 18,000 acres were set aside for them according to the 1998 Point Reyes National Seashore Tule Elk Management Plan and Environmental Assessment. Alternative A was chosen by the public to place Tule Elk in the Limantour Wilderness area, managed and kept off ranches. These Tule elk should live in a wilderness area where they are eating natural forage and not cattle's hay and being hazed/chased through livestock fencing by park staff.

22

Name: Nolfi, Mark

Correspondence: To Whom it May Concern,

My wife and I are native San Franciscans. We have supported all our adult lives the concept of eating locally, and when at all possible, organically. That is why we support the ranchers and farmers that utilize the Pt. Reyes seashore. It is an appropriate and responsible use of the land. These people have proven they are the best stewards of the land and have established a positive balance between the environment and feeding the populace in a healthful manner.

Sincerely, Mark and Janine Nolfi

23

Name: Rogat, Sheryl

Correspondence: I want to inform the National Park Service of MY support of the continuation of ranching in the Seashore and all of the Historical ranches in Pt Reyes. They do the best possible ranching and they need all of our support!!!

Sheryl Rogat

24

Name: Nielsen, Henrik I

Correspondence: Please consider continued ranching and management or no action based on following considerations from my Marin family and community. The ranching community is synonymous with life in Marin county. My family goes to the farmers markets twice during the week and only buy our local pastured and organic meats, cheese, milk, eggs and varieties of foods the ranching families provide. We visit the always open and welcoming ranchers frequently and in most cases know their families who not only have carried out this long tradition in Marin, but help carry and define the Marin lifestyle. Our out of town guests lists their biggest experience as the farmers market and visiting the farms, the landscape, or biking the cheese trail etc. If we do not continue the

ranching tradition the farmers market would cease to exist, and the entire region would suffer. We are a community within (and near) a beautiful National Park, caring for it by supporting it. We are not a Yellowstone National Park with bears, bison, wolves and antelopes, and do not want to be one. We do have a small elk herd that we are proud of, but primarily, we are a perfect example of the coexistence that is possible between our traditional small local threatened ranching and farming community, the close urban community and the nature and wildlife that our parks protect. This is as unique as the many of the artisan food products unique to this area that have become renowned and famous. Please allow this thriving community to continue and be an example of bringing parks and people close.

25

Name: Anderson, Monique

Correspondence: Please let the seashore ranchers continue ranching!

Where will our food come from if we shut them down? Local Agricultural is imperative to keeping Marin sustainable.

26

Name: Chase, Victoria R

Correspondence: I oppose any plans to expand farming and ranching in the Pt. Reyes National Seashore. This National Park is home to unique species of all kinds and maintaining it as a park for public use is it's highest purpose. Why introduce crops like artichokes or domestic animals which are NOT NATIVE when just a few years ago the beautiful white deer were slaughtered for the reason that they were NOT NATIVE. I've lived in Marin my entire life and value the open spaces and wild, natural areas where I can decompress, relax and realign with nature. Please do not allow this. Sincerely, Victoria Chase, RN

27

Name: Baffi, Lisa

Correspondence: This is reprehensible and goes the way of this horrific Republican Congress in Washington. Our public lands are NOT ranching land for the ranchers who graze without conscience on other public lands. Once this is allowed, the wildlife that graces this state and balances our ecosystem will gradually be choked out. This land is the land of the PEOPLE and the wildlife that live there, NOT the ranchers for the cows and other animals that are already destroying lands all over this country for their own profit. I vehemently oppose this move to use ANY of our public land and parks for farming/ranching and hold our state officials and public land officials, who clearly are lobbied by the ranching industry, responsible for its destruction if they let this go through. STOP THIS!!!

28

Name: bousquet, Jennifer

Correspondence: The public land inside Point Reyes National Seashore should not be converted to new land uses that jeopardize wildlife and public access.

29

Name: Zipp, James

Correspondence: This land was purchased from the farmers and ranchers years ago for the American public. They have never left. Now they want to expand? That is beyond my comprehension.

Please do not allow this.

Jim Zipp

30

Name: Bernard, Judy

Correspondence: My family and I have loved our visits to Point Reyes National Seashore. It is a spectacular site. It is always exciting to see the landscape and wildlife that inhabit the land. It is an experience that can not be replicated and it must be protected.

The idea that the land could be converted to artichoke farming is reprehensible given that it is currently home to so many different animals that would then be in jeopardy. Row crops will destroy the animals and their habitat and degrade water quality.

The public land inside Point Reyes National Seashore should remain public. It is a national treasure and should not be converted to new land uses.

I am opposed to the allowance of row crops and any new commercial animal farming. As well, I object to the removal of any Tule elk from their native land.

31

Name: kellogg, bonnie l

Correspondence: In 1962 Point Reyes National Seashore was created to "save and preserve for purposes of public recreation, benefit and inspiration, a portion of the diminishing seashore of the United States that remains undeveloped". The last General Management Plan was completed in 1980. Today, an amendment to the plan is in process which will forever define the land use and permanently alter the scenic beauty of your National Park.

The new GMP process will evaluate several new land use scenarios in the National Park. Every new land use scenario under consideration that includes continued ranching in the National Park will allow the families that currently hold lease/permits for cattle to convert public land to row crops such as artichokes. In addition, the National Park Service will allow the expansion of commercial livestock farming and allow lease holders to introduce and commercially farm sheep, goats, pigs, turkeys and chickens.

This is not a ranching vs non-ranching issue. This is a public land use issue. The land under consideration for artichokes is currently home to badgers, bobcats, coyotes, tule elk, burrowing owls, ground nesting birds, gophers, snakes, and insects. They are hunting and feeding grounds for hawks, falcons, barn owls, great horned owls, great blue herons, egrets, blue birds, warblers and hundreds of other animals.

The public land inside Point Reyes National Seashore should not be converted to new land uses that jeopardize wildlife and public access. Row crops will destroy animals and their habitat and degrade water quality. The public will have NO access to this land. The introduction of sheep and chickens will only create conflict with coyotes and bobcats and calls for predator control will be made. This new land use consideration should not be allowed.

In each of these new land use scenarios, native Tule elk will be slaughtered to control their population and in one scenario would be completely removed (possibly lethally) from any ranching areas to allow cattle sole access to the public land

32

Name: Siegfried, Andrew

Correspondence: Absolutely zero land should be converted into commercial farming whether that be for row farming or livestock. This is PUBLIC LAND and should not be used for private business. Equally importantly any use of public land for private land should not come at the expense of the natural habitat and animals which inhabit this park.

33

Name: Dwyer, Elise

Correspondence: I strongly object to allowing more farming, animal or vegetable, on the beautiful Point Reyes parkland. Doing so restricts citizen usage of the park, creates areas where the natural wildlife needs to be excluded and 'managed'. The farmlands in question are home to vast numbers of wildlife in the park, and are use as hunting grounds by innumerable raptors.

Farming is unsuitable for parklands. I would prefer that the existing farming operations be removed from the park- but, at the very least, do not entertain the idea of increasing the agricultural use of the park.

Doing so would be a disservice to all who use the park, and the wildlife that depends on your stewardship.

Please do not allow expansion of farming at Point Reyes!

34

Name: Vitlip , Richard P

Correspondence: I feel that allowing Point Reyes National Seashore land for commercial farming (other than the historic ranches) should be forbidden. Plantings of crops such as artichokes would restrict open land for wildlife life sustenance and enjoyment for the public. For the sake of all,wildlife and the public at large, please do not allow this use of our land.

35

Name: Warner, Jean A

Correspondence: NO to ARTICHOKEs! They will CHoke out habitat for many native plant and animal species!!! I n a place where you killed thousands of Fallow deer with the argument that they are non-native... where they helped clear the brush and fertilize the land. Artichokes!?! How awfully inappropriate can you be? NO ARTICHOKEs!!!

It is enough impact on our public lands - and an insult to everyone who argued to keep the Fallow deer - to allow cattle on it. But I understand the compromise in that case, though I think it should be phased out over time. But won't fight it. I will, however, protest this Artichoke business. Do not do this.

36

Name: N/A, N/A

Correspondence: I strongly oppose any commercial land use in Point Reyes National Park. This is not a ranching vs non-ranching issue. This is a public land use issue. The land under consideration is currently home to badgers, bobcats, coyotes, tule elk, burrowing owls, ground nesting birds, gophers, snakes, and insects. They are hunting and feeding grounds for hawks, falcons, barn owls, great horned owls, great blue herons, egrets, blue birds, warblers and hundreds of other animals. Farmland and Ranch land can be utilized in numerous other areas in California- -NOT IN THE NATIONAL PARK!

The public land inside Point Reyes National Seashore should not be converted to new land uses that jeopardize wildlife and public access. Row crops will destroy animals and their habitat and degrade water quality. The public will have NO access to this land. The introduction of sheep and chickens will only create conflict with coyotes and bobcats and calls for predator control will be made. This new land use consideration SHOULD NOT BE ALLOWED.

Please protect Point Reyes National Park and all the life that depends upon it. National Parks are essential to our ecosystem. This land can never be replaced. Once it is gone, it is gone forever. Do not let this happen.

Thank you.

37

Name: Quoyeser, Alison A

Correspondence: Point Reyes National Seashore was created to "save and preserve for purposes of public recreation, benefit and inspiration, a portion of the diminishing seashore of the United States that remains undeveloped". The last General Management Plan was completed in 1980. Today, an amendment to the plan is in process which will forever define the land use and permanently alter the scenic beauty of our National Park.

The land under consideration for row crops and expanded commercial livestock farming is currently home to badgers, bobcats, coyotes, tule elk, burrowing owls, ground nesting birds, gophers, snakes, and insects. More than 500 types of birds have been identified in the Point Reyes area, a particularly rich habitat for endemic as well as migratory species. This land provides hunting and feeding grounds for hawks, falcons, barn owls, great horned owls, great blue herons, egrets, blue birds, and warblers. This rich habitat should be protected rather than further developed.

The public land inside Point Reyes National Seashore should not be converted to new land uses that jeopardize wildlife. Row crops will destroy animals and their habitat and degrade water quality due to the use of fertilizers and pesticides. The introduction of sheep and chickens will only create conflict with coyotes and bobcats and calls for predator control will be made.

In the new land use scenarios, native Tule elk will be slaughtered to control their population and in one scenario would be completely removed from any ranching areas to allow cattle sole access to the public land. The majestic Tule elk should be protected in their native land.

Rather than being allowed to expand their land use practices, historic ranches on the Point Reyes peninsula should be encouraged and helped to use sustainable ranching practices such as rotational grazing, responsible waste/manure management, and the use of buffer strips and grassed waterways to support soil and water quality.

Please do all you can to protect the PRNS, a unique and magical place.

38

Name: Taber, William R

Correspondence: I am writing to strongly oppose any farming or any commercialization whatsoever of Point Reyes National Seashore and Park. I had the privilege of taking my family there from North Carolina several years ago. We thought Point Reyes was an unusually beautiful place. The Park service has done a splendid job of maintaining the clean, unspoiled, natural beauty of Point Reyes. My son is now applying to college to study ornithology, in part because of the strong impression the many beautiful birds he was able to see and photograph at Point Reyes had on him.

I am an airline pilot and USAF veteran. I travel all over the world. I am a hard core conservative. No one will ever confuse me with a "tree hugger". Point Reyes is one of the most beautiful parts of the world I've ever seen. It would be a sin to forever destroy or alter the pristine beauty of Point Reyes for something as unforgivably stupid as an artichoke farm or any other commercial farming venture.

Respectfully,
Rhett Taber

39

Name: Bushnell, Jonathan F

Correspondence: I oppose any change to the current use of land within Point Reyes National Seashore. The proposed changes would severely impact wildlife living in the Park at the present time. Wildlife constantly faces challenges to living space and I believe we should not impact space just to provide more area so man can make more money. Point Reyes National Seashore is a beautiful area and should be left as is.

40

Name: balme, jon

Correspondence: Pt Reyes needs to be preserved as a space for wild creatures great and small. Putting in row crops will ruin this unique landscape. There is no other land like Point Reyes; there is however other lands for crops. Where else can these wild animals find a home in coastal California. This one of a kind landscape needs to be preserved in perpetuity for the people of our Nation, not used for private profit. There are protected agricultural lands for farming nearby that don't have Elk or Badgers. These creatures and many more more will be negatively affected by allowing row crops and other intensive agriculture. If there are chickens and they are depredated by wild animals who gets eradicated? The ubiquitous chickens? No, the wild animals who belong in the park. Future generations deserve to enjoy this precious unique resource. There is no land like this land! it has no analogue and needs to be protected for the future. Please do not turn this National Seashore into another homogenized agricultural landscape, but preserve it forever as it deserves.

41

Name: Peterson, J S

Correspondence: Fifty years after paying the ranchers fair market value for their property and leasing the property back to them at subsidized values, it is time to stop this welfare ranching that conflicts with national park values.

Remove this commercial activity from the park.

42

Name: Jenkins, Sandra

Correspondence: As someone who visits Point Reyes National Seashore on a regular basis, I am strongly opposed to any proposal that converts existing park property to farming or additional ranch land. The loss of access to the land by the public is a concern, but it is secondary to my concern for the loss of habitat to hundreds of animal species including the famous Tule elk that bring visitors to the park. The land under consideration for artichokes is currently home to badgers, bobcats, coyotes, tule elk, burrowing owls, ground nesting birds, gophers, snakes, and insects. They are hunting and feeding grounds for hawks, falcons, barn owls, great horned owls, great blue herons, egrets, blue birds, warblers and hundreds of other animals. Once these precious public lands are gone, we will never get them back. Please preserve Point Reyes National Seashore, it's lands and animals for this and future generations to enjoy.

43

Name: Comisky, John

Correspondence: I strongly oppose any expansion of ranching inside Point Reyes National Seashore, or any introduction of farming. This area was set aside for public use and wildlife preservation, and no other use is acceptable.

I also strongly support the reduction of current ranching, and returning the land to its natural state. I believe that the current ranching is being subsidized for private use and profit, while restricting the public use/access it was meant for.

44

Name: Corbett, Kit

Correspondence: Please leave the tule elk at the park. They & the cattle can graze together! Don't kill these beautiful creatures!

45

Name: Hall, Caleigh L

Correspondence: I strongly object to allowing row crops or any new commercial animal farming at Point Reyes National Seashore, and to the removal of any Tule elk from their native land. This public land is a treasure for all to enjoy, and should not be sold to the highest bidder and commercialized.

46

Name: N/A, N/A

Correspondence: It is imperative that Point Reyes National Park remained undisturbed from row crop farming, decimation of natural habitat and Tule elk or any other commercial use. This land belongs to the PEOPLE, not politicians looking to further special interests at the cost of nature.

47

Name: Solo, Tina

Correspondence: The Point Reyes National Seashore is a beautiful public land. It is full of wildlife that would be decimated by planting artichokes and the expansion of farming to pigs and chickens.

I've seen burrowing owls, bobcats, grey foxes, badgers, tule elk, coyotes and countless birds. All of these animals depend on the habitat.

This is a public land for public use. It is not public land for a private farmer to develop on. If this land is turned into a farm then it is no longer accessible by the public.

Further development of this land would strain the already strained ecology. Farmers would demand the killing of the Tule elk and coyotes to "protect" their expanded operations.

The land would also no longer be accessible by the public. The beautiful seashore and wildlife would be culled and disappear. The land would be full of animal waste, structures for pigs and chickens.

The wild seashore would be full of row crops and burrowing animals like burrowing owls, foxes, badgers would be culled.

This is public land for public use and not land to be developed for the sole benefit of a small set of farmers. There is plenty of private land that can be used for farming. A National Park is not a place for private farm development.

As a voter and a frequent visiter to the park, please do not allow private development that would destroy the ecology of this amazing land.

I vehemently oppose the further development of public land for private use. Artichokes can be grown on private land and there are plenty of farms that do so.

This park should be kept for public use and the seashore and around it should not be further developed.

The Point Reyes National Seashore is public land and should stay public land for public use. The expansion of land use should not be allowed.

As far as ranching goes, the lease was supposed to expire years ago. The ranchers got paid for their land. The contract was fulfilled. The public taxpayers should not be subsidizing ranching on public land.

The ranches should be phased out and the land returned to its natural state like all other National Parks. No other National Park allows ranching on the park and neither should Point Reyes.

Point Reyes National Seashore is public land for public use. The subsidizing of private use on this land on the back of taxpayers needs to stop.

A National Park is no place for private for profit development. Point Reyes National Seashore is public land for public use.

Thanks,

Tina

48

Name: Lee, Miki

Correspondence: Stop commercial Farm in National Park.

Stop.....

49

Name: Rindi, C

Correspondence: I oppose the conversion of public land inside Point Reyes National Seashore to new land uses that will jeopardize wildlife and public access.

The public land under consideration for commercial farming and livestock use is currently home to badgers, bobcats, coyotes, Tule elk, burrowing owls, ground nesting birds, gophers, snakes, and insects. They are hunting and feeding grounds for hawks, falcons, barn owls, great horned owls, great blue herons, egrets, blue birds, warblers and hundreds of other animals. Row crops will destroy animals and their habitat and degrade water quality. Native Tule elk will be slaughtered or completely removed from any ranching areas to allow cattle sole access to the public land.

Additionally, Point Reyes National Seashore was created to "save and preserve for purposes of public recreation, benefit and inspiration, a portion of the diminishing seashore of the United States that remains undeveloped".

For these reasons, I and my family want to keep this land public and preserve the wildlife and ecosystem that currently exists there. Thank you for your consideration.

50

Name: Groo, Arthur L

Correspondence: Dear Ms. MacLeod,

Thank you for the invitation to comment on the GMP Amendment under consideration by the NPS.

There will surely be better informed comments, and there will certainly be more passionate comments, than mine. Perhaps the only real virtue of my perspective is that I'm neither an ardent rancher, nor a member of any local environmental or conservation group opposed to ranching - - that is to say, I'm just a concerned citizen, who knows the Pt Reyes Park, understands what a treasure it is, its unique history, and I benefit from its existence and use on a regular basis throughout the year. In this, I likely am pretty similar to the many thousands of citizens who live in the Bay Area and who come to Pt Reyes Park on occasion. So my perspective, numerically at least, is relevant.

After the recent litigation and many years of lobbying by the various concerned interests, it seems to me we - - our government and our community - - are in danger of over-finessing the issue at hand. Congress instructed the NPS to "preserve the recreation area, as far as possible, in its natural setting, and protect it from development and uses which would destroy the scenic beauty and natural character of the area." That's pretty plain language - - and a useful basis for evaluating the preliminary draft alternatives.

With this in mind, I have three specific comments:

1. Balance and focus of the amendments: there are six proposed draft alternatives: roughly speaking, three favor curbing ranching in Pt Reyes, and three favor enabling ranching or at least not impeding it. Noting the above instructions of Congress, it's surprising that amendments that appear to favor development and disturbing the natural character of the area are given equal weight to scenarios specifically upholding the instructions of Congress. As you narrow down the alternative amendments, I would suggest that the majority explicitly respect the instructions of Congress.

2. Ranching in the park: the suggestion in at least two of the draft alternative amendments to expand or evolve the private use of the land on NPS property cannot be supported by either the intent or actual instructions of Congress. Indeed, the only amendments that are clearly consistent with these instructions are the two that would either end ranching within a five-year period or reduce its overall footprint and ensure no more development.

3. Tule Elk: whatever the details of the various proposed amendments, protecting and promoting Tule Elk should be a priority. These majestic animals are iconic, and studies have documented that their presence benefits the unique grassland endemic to Pt Reyes. Moreover, if their herds (and associated predators and ecosystem) are allowed to flourish it is likely that the resulting tourist visits will benefit the local community to an extent that vastly outclasses whatever local benefits are derived from legacy ranching.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment on the draft amendments. Pt Reyes is a treasure - and one which we must humbly and wisely bequeath to future generations.

Sincere regards,

A. Lawrence Groo

51

Name: Haste, Robyn

Correspondence: I strongly oppose the conversion of public land inside Point Reyes National Seashore to new land uses because this change will seriously jeopardize wildlife and public access.

The public land under consideration for commercial farming and livestock use is currently home to badgers, bobcats, coyotes, Tule elk, burrowing owls, ground nesting birds, gophers, snakes, and insects. They are hunting and feeding grounds for hawks, falcons, barn owls, great horned owls, great blue herons, egrets, blue birds, warblers and hundreds of other animals. Row crops will destroy animals and their habitat and degrade water quality. Native Tule elk will be slaughtered or completely removed from any ranching areas to allow cattle sole access to the public land.

Additionally, Point Reyes National Seashore was created to "save and preserve for purposes of public recreation, benefit and inspiration, a portion of the diminishing seashore of the United States that remains undeveloped".

For these reasons, I and my family want to keep this land public and preserve the wildlife and ecosystem that currently exists there.

Thank you for your consideration.

52

Name: Lyman, V K

Correspondence: I love artichokes, but I will never eat them again if any of the wonderful Pt Reyes Parkland is converted to farming

53

Name: N/A, N/A

Correspondence: I would like to lodge a public comment objecting to continued ranching on NPS land. This is the public's land and the special use provisions provided in the past are no longer in keeping with the mission of the NPS. Point Reyes is a national treasure of wildlife and shoreline preservation. There are plenty of less important and significant places to ranch and farm. Destroying the wilderness which belongs to the American public for the preservation of lifestyle and profits of a handful of families who have already been bought out and currently operate under enormous government subsidy is a travesty.

54

Name: Schott, Pat

Correspondence: I voice my objection to converting this land to row crops. It was my understanding that row crops were not allowed on these lands and that is what the landowners were compensated for. If they want to convert to row crops then they should return the funds they received from the govt along with interest at the rate of the stock market has returned since they rec'd the funds.

55

Name: Valente, Brian

Correspondence: Leave commercial enterprises including artichoke farming OUT of pt reyes. I grew up in marin and love pt reyes for what it is. It is a rare place where we can go to enjoy nature

it's a shame this is even considered

respectfully

brian valente

56

Name: Rohan, B .

Correspondence: Extending commercial land use in the Park is not in the Park's best interests, nor in the interests of the Public and the animals that live there. Please DO NOT EXTEND farming or cattle raising beyond what is already there.

57

Name: Regal, Everet D

Correspondence: Destroying our national parks, wilderness areas and home for our native wildlife is 100% the WRONG this to do! We MUST protect and be stewards to these areas, to maintain balance and habitat for our natural areas. The beauty and life of our country, is supported by these

natural areas, where native fauna and flora flourish. Point Reyes is perhaps the only place in our entire country, where people have a good opportunity to observe a bobcat in the wild. It would be a massive disservice to the people of the U.S., to allow commercial agriculture and farming to move into this park. Once it's gone, it can never be replaced.

58

Name: Recktenwald, John

Correspondence: We are coming down from Alaska to visit PT Reyes with a local guide and spend a few days in this park to see a natural environment with elk, bobcats, coyotes, birds and more, I can't imagine we would be coming to see artichoke farms, sheep, chickens etc. Please help preserve the existing environment. There is so little of it left.

John Recktenwald

59

Name: Myerson, Laura B

Correspondence: It is essential that you protect the wildlife and ecosystem of the Pt. Reyes National Seashore from development as farm land and further livestock grazing. These precious resources are in your hands - - guard them responsibly!

60

Name: N/A, Mark

Correspondence: The proposed amendment to the General Management Plan is, in my opinion, unconscionable. As a frequent visitor to this remarkable National Park I understand the original compromise to allow, for a limited future, the continued commercial interests in the Park footprint. Any action to expand or extend these agreements is totally unprecedented for a National Park and should not be seriously considered. In fact, a long term plan to transition all commercial interests out of the Park is the course of action that should be the priority of the National Park Service as required by their charter and laws as the trustee of these public assets.

61

Name: Lehmborg, Judy

Correspondence: None of our national parks should be sold, farmed, drilled or be used for anything other than protecting the organisms that live there naturally. The amount of habitat for organisms other than humans is shrinking daily. We should at least be able to protect all of our national parks and monuments from any habitat destruction.

Sincerely,

Judy Lehmborg

62

Name: anderl, chris

Correspondence: I am against adding artichoke farming to the public lands on PRNS, and against any expansion of existing ranching or farming operations therein. I feel the existing dairy ranching should be scaled back or eliminated due to its toxic load of waste products into waterways. I live down-wind from this area a few miles and am adversely affected when manure is spread (stench so strong I cannot go outside without headache) and the attendant house flies associated are another noxious element of dairy ranching. They come in large numbers and are largely a result of all the cow feces that accumulate with dairy ranching.

Thanks

63

Name: N/A, Thomas

Correspondence: Please do not let artichoke farmers invade Point Reyes National Seashore. This park is too special not only to our state, but to our country as a whole. We must keep it preserved in its current natural state.

It would be a travesty to lose even a square inch of this historical park.

I hope to bring my children to Point Reyes, I hope it's still there.

64

Name: N/A, Laura

Correspondence: Hi, My family and I recently visited Point Reyes National Seashore (from our home in Orange County) for the first time. We loved loved loved it. I am very very concerned to hear about the new proposals for the park, which would increase agricultural activity (row farming), introduce farming of new animals (pigs, chickens, etc), and possibly removed some of the native Tule elk population. This seems alarmingly short sighted and counter to the park's mission.

I believe that if we are being honest, we know that powerful lobbying interests are at work here, and that no one is arguing as loudly for the regular person whose experience of going to the park will be damaged by these changes, or for the wildlife and environment who will likewise be damaged.

Please do not allow these changes to go forward. While you are at it perhaps even reconsider some of the sweet heart leasing deals that exist

for the current ranches today. If they are allowed to stay, the least they could do is pay fair market rates.

When we returned from our trip we told all our friends and neighbors about this glorious hidden gem that they should check out. I hope that if they are able to visit in the future that their experience will not be less than what ours was.

Please do not allow these proposals to become reality.

Sincerely,
A concerned park lover

65

Name: N/A, N/A

Correspondence: Thank you for reading my comment.

Point Reyes has been my home for more than 20 years, and I love this park. Free and easy access to miles of trails plus good, clean air and water make me feel so lucky. Many people are not so fortunate. Their access to public land has been curtailed by distance or inhospitable uses of public land or hunting or even violence (remember the takeover of the Malheur National Wildlife Refuge?). Our public lands are already under attack by the current administration, and our wild places will continue to suffer as our human population grows. We need functioning wild ecosystems more than ever- -and not just as places for people to relax. The land and water here is vital habitat for many living organisms. It's precious and irreplaceable. We should treat it as such.

I worry about how expanded agricultural uses on this land will affect the ability of this system to function as habitat for a variety of organisms, not just cows and people. And I don't understand how the possible expanded uses I've heard bandied about fit into the "historic" component of the park's mission. How would row crops or B&Bs or other grazing animals fit into this environment that already seems overburdened by tourists and cattle? How much water do the ranches use and where does that water come from? How much more water would row crops or B&Bs use? Why are so many of the ranches overrun by weeds? Can cattle ranching really be considered a "benefit" if the methane produced by cows and the fossil fuels burned by more tractors & farm machinery are exacerbating the effects of climate change? The NPS has a responsibility to keep the park functioning as habitat for ALL of us. How could you even consider getting rid of the Tule Elk just because some ranchers want complete control over our public land? We already subsidize the ranchers with low-cost leases. Are we supposed to accept that their need for profit or inability to live within the carrying capacity of the land supersedes our need for a functioning environment? I am not anti-farm or anti-ranch, and I resent being characterized as such by people within our small community who cannot differentiate between farming & ranching on public land versus farming & ranching on private land. But I am definitely pro-park and I'm not sure if cattle ranching should remain here.

I keep asking myself what this area will be like in the future. It's definitely changed in the short time I've been here, but what will it be like in 100 years if we don't focus more on caring for the environment rather than just mitigating some of the damage we cause. Can the land indefinitely support the number of cattle living on it now? If not, maybe we should consider weaning the ranches off public land. Will we be able to maintain the plant and animal diversity we have now? Will badgers, gophers, coyotes, hawks, mountain lions, oak trees, fritillaries, checkerblooms, mule's ears, and so many more creatures still have a home here in 100 years if we don't protect their habitat now? Are we being shortsighted by trying to avoid conflict now? No matter what the NPS decides, people are going to be angry. So, how will you protect the resource for the future?

Yes, the park needs better signs. We're getting lots of visitors who are not considerate campers (trash, cigarettes, piles of used toilet paper, dogs on unauthorized trails, people wandering off trails...).

66

Name: Budner, Maria

Correspondence: What? Really??? Artichoke farms? Removing the Tulle Elk? Please no!!!!

Pt Reyes is wonderful as is. The Tulle Elk are just one of the things that make the place so special.

And adding more commercial farming-no- we need all the publicly held available land to remain available to the public.

Thanks

Maria Budner

67

Name: Kenny, Leigh A

Correspondence: I support the continuation of ranching in Pt. Reyes National Seashore. The families who are ranching there have done so for generations and are an integral part of Marin County's rich agricultural tradition. The multi-generational ranching families within the Seashore produce roughly 20% of Marins agricultural products, supplying pastured and organic meats, cheese, milk, eggs, and other valued local foods throughout the Bay Area and Northern California to customers including chefs, restaurants, food service, independent retailers and groceries throughout the region. Local products dependent upon continued ranching in the park include Rossotti Ranch, Clover Sonoma, Straus Family Creamery, BN Ranch, Pt Reyes Cheese Company, Marin Sun Farms, and more.

The value of these producers to Marin County, the Bay Area, and beyond is enormous. For example, the Straus Family was involved in founding the Marin Agricultural Land Trust (MALT), protecting tens of thousands of acres surrounding Pt. Reyes National Seashore from large-scale development. Albert Straus has long been a pioneer in the organic dairy

industry, leading the way for others to follow with organic practices, alternative energy sources, and the like. Likewise, ranchers in Marin County are at the forefront of studying best practices to sequester carbon in soil. Permitting continued ranching at Pt. Reyes National Seashore provides local ranchers, who already have generations of knowledge, to hone and improve agricultural practices over time, again leading the way for sustainable, environmentally friendly practices. These producers are also vital to the Bay Area's local food economy- -and keeping food production as local as possible is a surefire way to reduce our carbon footprint.

To honor the region's rich agricultural tradition, the families who have worked for generations to feed us, and the companies and individuals who are pioneering best practices in organic production, land management, carbon sequestration, and alternative energy uses in agricultural production, we should permit the continuation of ranching in Pt. Reyes National Seashore.

68

Name: Cline, Thomas

Correspondence:

I support the continuation of ranching in Pt. Reyes National Seashore. The families who are ranching there have done so for generations and are an integral part of Marin County's rich agricultural tradition. The multi-generational ranching families within the Seashore produce roughly 20% of Marin's agricultural products, supplying pastured and organic meats, cheese, milk, eggs, and other valued local foods throughout the Bay Area and Northern California to customers including chefs, restaurants, food service, independent retailers and groceries throughout the region. Local products dependent upon continued ranching in the park include Rossotti Ranch, Clover Sonoma, Straus Family Creamery, BN Ranch, Pt Reyes Cheese Company, Marin Sun Farms, and more. The value of these producers to Marin County, the Bay Area, and beyond is enormous. For example, the Straus Family was involved in founding the Marin Agricultural Land Trust (MALT), protecting tens of thousands of acres surrounding Pt. Reyes National Seashore from large-scale development. Albert Straus has long been a pioneer in the organic dairy industry, leading the way for others to follow with organic practices, alternative energy sources, and the like. Likewise, ranchers in Marin County are at the forefront of studying best practices to sequester carbon in soil. Permitting continued ranching at Pt. Reyes National Seashore provides local ranchers, who already have generations of knowledge, to hone and improve agricultural practices over time, again leading the way for sustainable, environmentally friendly practices. These producers are also vital to the Bay Area's local food economy- -and keeping food production as local as possible is a surefire way to reduce our carbon footprint.

To honor the region's rich agricultural tradition, the families who have worked for generations to feed us, and the companies and individuals who are pioneering best practices in organic production, land management,

carbon sequestration, and alternative energy uses in agricultural production, we should permit the continuation of ranching in Pt. Reyes National Seashore.

69

Name: Michot, Aiko

Correspondence: I feel that its is critical that we stop any kind of development in the park that negatively impacts biodiversity. The number of places that wildlife can find refuge is diminishing with industry and special interest groups encroaching to profit off of natural lands. Point Reyes has an abundance of beauty, natural landscape and wilderness that offers us Californians refuge from the busy-ness of metropolitan living. Please protect these areas for both the animals and for our future generations of children. Thank you!

70

Name: Chihara, Carol J

Correspondence: The point Reyes Seashore should be looking to decrease the impact of private usage completely. It should not be lead down the slippery slope of some more of this a little of that until it is private property in all but name. Ranching should be phased out, farming should not be allowed with the exception of small organic truck farms. The natural flora and fauna should be protected as should their habitat. Farming, be it artichokes or something else only will degrade the land in the long run. PLEASE think about the future of the seashore and preserve it for future generations - do not look to short term bottom lines for just a few.
Thanks you.

71

Name: Rice, John

Correspondence: I object strongly to allowing crops, such as artichokes, to be grown on this treasured public land!!

The elk should not be disturbed

The foul cattle ranches should be eliminated as soon as feasible! No more domestic animals should be allowed

This proposal is OUTRAGEOUS!!

72

Name: Denefeld, Charles J

Correspondence: Please preserve the wilderness flora and protect the wildlife fauna of the GGNRA by keeping restrictions on dog walking in

place at all sites and trails. Also, please step-up enforcement so that the general public may enjoy a serene appreciation of the wilderness. Thank you!

73

Name: Vilett, John E

Correspondence: 1. Please no row crops.

2. Please protect Tule elk. No removal or slaughter.

3. Please no new farm animals.

4. Otherwise, existing ranching can stay.

74

Name: N/A, N/A

Correspondence: Expanding use of Point Reyes to more industrial activity will erode even more of the fragile ecosystem in the area. Access to our public lands are being used for personal profit with a sharply negative impact to our public spaces with no recompense to the displaced ecology. I refuse to continue to subsidize farmers and ranchers operating on severely below fair market value rents who do not share the land with Point Reyes visitors, interfering with their lawful activity of wildlife viewing or hiking. Past experience has clearly shown that oversight of the ranchers is weak due to a number of complications and providing them with a greater number of resources to molest unilaterally is offensive.

75

Name: esclamado, joan m

Correspondence: I object to the allowance of row crops. I object to the removal of Tule elk from their native land. The public has the right to maintain the protection of nature - its wildness and beauty.

76

Name: Katsaros, Jean

Correspondence: Although I live in Florida, I have had the privilege of visiting Pt Reyes. My husband and I marveled at the beauty, and at the foresight of those who designated this very special place a National Park. We enjoyed sightings of hawks, owls, badgers, bobcats, and the very special native Tule Elk. Although there are "grandfathered in" ranches dotting the landscape, the idea that at least some of this unique place is protected.

We strongly oppose the introduction of further farming in these lands, especially row crops and additional livestock. Fertilizers and animal

waste will surely present a grave danger to the soils, groundwater and native plant and animal species residing there.

We should be true stewards of our public lands; not exploiters looking to enrich only one species. Protect and preserve Pt Reyes, for the sake of our children, our grandchildren, and all the generations to come. Protect the plants and animals. Protect the water.

Thank you for your consideration of my comments. I assure you they come from the heart.

77

Name: Sommerauer, Theresa M

Correspondence:

I believe it is of utmost importance to preserve Point Reyes National Seashore as it is and not lease out the land to artichoke farmers. This park is a treasure that belongs to all the citizens of the United States.

78

Name: Triggs, Huck

Correspondence: Hello NPS. My name is Huck Triggs and I am 15 years old. I am a strong advocate for the preservation of wild and natural land. I was sadly informed that the NPS is proposing to allow habitat-destructive farming on pristine, beautiful Point Reyes soil. I would like to strongly urge against this update. If this devastating plan proceeds, so much magnificent and biodiverse habitat will be lost. Thousands and thousands of rare and important snakes will be killed by entrapment under bulldozed soils; deer, birds and other herbivores will lose so much grazing ground. And, most of all, the ecotourism, industry thriving in Point Reyes will dwindle and die out. Please, help local companies like Point Reyes Safaris, and save our treasured wildlife.

I go to Point Reyes every spring and summer to marvel the wildlife and beauty of the unique area. If it irreparably changes for the worst like this, I, and thousands of other people, will never view the national park the same. So please, choose on behalf of our earth and nature not to damage our beautiful soils. Thank you very much.

-Huck Triggs.

79

Name: Amoroso, Barbara K

Correspondence: Worked since I was 14, could never afford a vacation or take an extended vacation to see anything. Finally retired with health issues. All that tax money paid and now you price me out of visiting the parks I've always wanted to see. Breaks my heart.

Cut the benefits for gov workers first, I never had them and I don't understand why they have them!

80

Name: Hawken, Pamela Rose

Correspondence: PLEASE PROTECT THE PUBLIC LAND inside Point Reyes National Seashore! My understanding is that the land is under consideration for artichokes and I can say from personal experience that this beautiful area is home to bobcats, coyotes, tule elk, burrowing owls, badgers, ground nesting birds, and may other animals. This land is the hunting and feeding grounds for hawks, falcons, barn owls, great horned owls, great blue herons, egrets, blue birds, warblers and hundreds of other animals.

I am shocked and dismayed that the public land inside Point Reyes National Seashore might be converted to new land uses that jeopardize wildlife and public access. Row crops will destroy animals and their habitat and degrade water quality. The public will have NO access to this land? Really? The introduction of sheep and chickens will only create conflict with coyotes and bobcats and calls for predator control will be made. This new land use consideration should not be allowed.

The thought that native Tule elk might be slaughtered to control their population or completely removed (possibly lethally) from any ranching areas to allow cattle sole access to the public land, is unthinkable to me.

81

Name: Letts, Elsa

Correspondence: Our National Parks and spaces are Mother Nature gifts to all living things, creatures and monumental treasures to generations to come. Our citizens, government and policy makers have a fundamental duty to protect and preserve these areas at all cost and find alternative solutions that meet the needs of our citizens and industry in some other way. From a concerned citizen asking that you find another avenue or way out.

Regards Elsa Letts

82

Name: schorr, marilyn

Correspondence: I object to the allowance of row crops and oppose any new commercial animal farming. I also object to the removal of any Tule elk from their native land.

83

Name: Kalenik, Jessica

Correspondence: Please continue to allow existing family ranches to continue operations in their historic property boundaries. The ranches in Point Reyes have been operational for generations, what a horrible overreach of our government to take this away from them. Part of the pleasure of PRNS is taking a drive back through time. . . and the ranches are part of the experience. I understand that the elk need to graze, too. The elk were moved there a hundred years after the ranches were built, elk had been extinct from the area since the gold rush.

84

Name: McCoun, Paul

Correspondence: I recently visited Point Reyes National Seashore with my family. It was the first visit for my Two-Year-Old son, and the first visit in many years for myself. We were blown away by the beautiful natural scenery, which at times had an almost other worldly appeal. One really gets the sense there of travelling back in time to before California's beautiful, natural coastlines were developed for human Enterprise, and the unique ecosystem is intact in all its subtle, humble glory. One of the most special aspects was the abundant wildlife everywhere we looked. I will never forget sitting with my son, listening to the calls of countless birds, watching herds of deer prance through a misty field just yards away.

I sincerely hope any amendments to the park take this special, Jewel of a natural asset into consideration. I fear that allowing rowed farming will not only spoil the scenery, but it will significantly negatively impact the local wildlife and ecosystem, which is both fragile and irreplaceable. Please don't spoil this treasure on our local Seashore. Thank you.

85

Name: N/A, N/A

Correspondence: This state has an abundance of farm land and I don't think this nature preserve should be converted into more. While I appreciate local produce, there is plenty of other places to farm in the region that are not designated national parks. Thank you for your consideration

86

Name: Tien, Chingling

Correspondence: No Artichoke there

We have such a beautiful place.
please keep it natural and wild!
why does it need to plan Artichoke there?
do not lost green Park again!

87

Name: Sanders, Erika

Correspondence: I liked the way the information was presented at the meeting tonight. I learned so much about Point Reyes National Seashore and the current issue. I do not advocate for kicking people off their family land, but I do hope that the natural resources of the region will be a priority. We have so few areas that are wild. Also, I don't think the ranch areas should be designated as "historic." There were centuries of land use prior to ranching that deserve protection as a cultural resource as well. If the ranches are preserved, it should be because the people living there deserve their property rights, not because ranching is held above other types of land use. This is a difficult compromise to work out and I wish everyone involved much patience!

I am looking forward to hearing about the environmental impact statement when it becomes available to the public.

88

Name: N/A, Tracy J

Correspondence: To whom it may concern,
Please do not allow ranching and farming to take over Point Reyes. Natural open spaces are getting harder and harder to find. This is a beautiful area of land that should remain as a treasure for the public to enjoy and for the native animals to use as their habitat.

89

Name: Nawbary, Susan

Correspondence: Please do not roll backwards in time and destroy this prized and valuable jewel by planting artichoke farms and increasing agriculture. The Marin and Sonoma Land Trusts have permanently preserved farmland all over the North Bay.

Adding agriculture to a National Park is a disgraceful act that goes against generations of protection for our past and future. People love these lands and come here from all over the state and country to escape. It brings tourism dollars and places to go for families who can't afford a huge getaway but can at least enjoy this gem in our backyard.

Artichoke farms and sheep? That is not worth it. I would rather pay a parking or entrance fee than see this garbage fill the precious remaining wildland in Northern California. And you are going to hurt the local economies that survive on the tourism.

90

Name: Landrum, Michael F

Correspondence: Please save Point Reyes from development!

91

Name: Maehr, Erin N

Correspondence: Would you please keep your greedy hands off our parks and natural areas. We don't need farms here. Why do you want to pollute these beautiful areas with farms that will likely pollute pesticides. Many animals call these lands home and they need this space to live their lives. Stop thinking about how you can line your coffers and think once about the future of this beautiful country. agriculture is not needed in these lands. Hands off!

92

Name: N/A, N/A

Correspondence: I oppose any land use change in the Point Reyes National Seashore that would allow for any intensification of the current agricultural land use within this conservation area. Intensive livestock production and row crops are not compatible with the intent of this conservation area or the need to maintain quality habitat for the current variety of important wildlife species found in this National Park unit.

93

Name: Perry, Karen L

Correspondence: I am in favor of no more ranching on our public lands at Point Reyes National Seashore. It is not appropriate for our national parks to be used for ranching for private gain. It is my understanding that the ranchers want to continue to expand beyond their current use of the land for beef and dairy cattle to other animals, to grow row crops, and also want the Park Service to remove the wild elk on these park lands. The ranchers have been paid fair market value for these ranches while the Park Service has continued to renew their leases at less than fair market value. It's time to preserve our public lands for use by all, not special interests.

94

Name: Sparks/Torquemada, Wendy/Jeff

Correspondence:

Sparks/Torquemada

October 26, 2017

Dear Ms. MacLeod,

We have spent a lot of time reviewing the Point Reyes National Seashore General Management Plan and have some grave concerns regarding amending this plan.

1. We are vehemently opposed to any plan that would significantly impact or eliminate the Tule elk herd. The elk have been successfully reintroduced after being exterminated in the 19th century. This is their natural habitat and we would prefer the cattle and dairy ranches be removed in a respectful and timely manner from the Point Reyes National Seashore (PRNS) so the elk/ cattle conflict issues are no longer a problem.

2. We are totally opposed to any additional farming or ranching leases being granted in the Point Reyes National Seashore. We are in PRNS on a regular basis and our main concern is any additional encroachment from humans and domestic animals (cows, chickens, sheep, farm dogs, etc.) will significantly impact the native wildlife such as bobcats, coyotes and badgers. This is one of the few pristine places where these predators can safely exist and not contend with human influenced intrusion, which would significantly impact their survival.

3. PRNS took a strong stand to remove the oyster farm on this land, based on the need to protect the diminishing seashore and re-establish the natural habitat of the shoreline. Why not take a strong stand against further development of the land in PRNS? Allowing additional land to be leased for farming, cattle or dairy seems contrary to the vision of why PRNS was formed. It clearly states that PRNS was created to "save and preserve for purposes of public recreation, benefit, inspiration, a portion of the diminishing seashore of the United States that remains undeveloped."

4. The PRNS is a very special place that provides a rich ecosystem for the public to enjoy while observing an abundance of wildlife. We do not want to see more of the land scarred by human encroachment.

Sincerely,

Wendy Sparks
Jeff Torquemada

95

Name: Mapel, Kathleen C

Correspondence: Please know that I, as a concerned citizen and as a lover of our parks, strongly oppose the plan to sanction commercial artichoke farming Point Reyes National Seashore. Just as I am strongly opposed to tax-payer subsidized ranching in the park. (Boo to Diane Feinstein!) While I am all for protecting the agricultural heritage and ongoing agricultural nature of Marin and Sonoma counties, I believe that parks set aside for protection should be protected, not commercialized. Yes, I know that takes resources, but commercial operations within the park are not the way to do acquire those resources. Get creative and come up with

ways and means that don't destroy habitat and harm wildlife. We humans too need these places. Phil Burton understood that quality, healthy life for people was best served by protecting and providing access to wild parklands ... to nature. May our current leaders grasp that as well, and say no to commercialization of precious Point Reyes. Shame on those of you who don't. History will not be kind to you. I hope voters are not kind to you either in future elections.

96

Name: Borow, Stacey A

Correspondence: Please protect our wildlife and public access to our National Parks.

97

Name: Seybold, Monica S

Correspondence: Our ranchers & farmers are integral to our food supplies, our connection to the earth, our roots, our future. The families that have farmed & ranched these lands loved & protected them for generations. The beautiful parks are those still actively ranched. When the park systems consume a family ranch it becomes an empty shell of decay.

98

Name: Hawkridge, John

Correspondence: I support the "No Ranching and Limited Management of Tule Elk" alternative. The purpose of our National Parks is to not only preserve lands for the enjoyment of everyone, but also to afford habitat for wildlife. Not only do our Tule Elk deserve more room to grow and multiply, but so do the many other species, many of them rare or limited like the Tule Elk. As it stands now, our lands are partially used for commercial enterprises that detract from the use and enjoyment of others, including people, plants and wildlife. Streams carry animal wastes, fields are grazed barren and trampled, roads are increasingly degraded by farm machinery and trucking use. I make these statements as an active user of PRNS, as I visit at least once or twice every week and have witnessed such things first hand. Please leave our natural areas natural, return disturbed places to nature, foster and steward the health and growth of native plant and animal species. With continued population growth and increased climate disturbance due to deforestation and "development", we need this approach now more than ever.

99

Name: Cline, John D

Correspondence: I fully support continued ranching and dairy activities in the Pt. Reyes National Seashore. Allowing ranching to continue permits our home-grown ranchers to refine and improve their agricultural

practices, serving as the vanguard for sustainable, environmentally responsible methods.

100

Name: Stone, K

Correspondence: Please do not allow row crops and new commercial animal farming at Point Reyes National Seashore. I believe these changes will jeopardize wildlife and public access.

Also, I object to the removal of any Tule elk from their native land.

101

Name: Hutchings, Brinkley

Correspondence: Hello,

I'd like to state my objection to the allowance of row crops and any new commercial animal farming in Point Reyes National Seashore. Please do not remove any Tule elk from their native land. Please protect this beautiful seashore for many generations to come.

Thank you,
Brinkley

102

Name: Monson, Julie C

Correspondence: My husband and I attended the public meeting in Point Reyes, October 25th. We looked at the alternatives and approve Continued Ranching, as described on the brochure, with the possibility of removing all the Tule Elk- -Drakes Beach Herd and Limantour-Estero Herd. Managing the elk herds would have to include culling (killing) elk, so might as well kill them all. Elk are available for viewing at Tomales Point, though this area is so devastated by the elk I also favor culling this herd to improve the native plant and animal life.

The plan should also include measures to restore some of the erosion caused by dairy ranches, and assist dairy ranchers with measures to help with better land management.

It is also important to include measures to maintain, or improve visitor services, especially trail maintenance.

103

Name: Hage, David

Correspondence: In 1962 Point Reyes National Seashore was created to "save and preserve for purposes of public recreation, benefit and

inspiration, a portion of the diminishing seashore of the United States that remains undeveloped"

The decision to remove portions of the natural landscape for purposes of intensive artichoke farming is directly at odds with this original intention. I'm sure there are financial obligations and considerations that are influencing this decision, and I imagine they are likely extreme pressures. I am speaking here on behalf of those who have no voice, whose lives will be drastically altered, even obliterated, by this decision. How are the plants and animals being taken into account in the "bottom line"? What is their intrinsic value that is going unrecognized here? Will you please consider a more creative solution to the issues you face that take into account the health and well being of EVERYone involved?

Thank you

David Hage

CoFounder Weaving Earth

www.weavingearth.com

104

Name: Bollendorf, Jodi

Correspondence: Just this past July, my husband and I had the pleasure of visiting Point Reyes National Seashore. We went there to observe animals in the natural habitat and enjoy the beauty of the park. It was an incredible experience. Please do not allow the expansion of ranching or the addition of row crops to this National Park land. It will cause irreparable damage and danger to the wildlife in the park. Everything that can be done to preserve this land and the Tulle elk population should be done. We need to protect our natural resources, the land and life upon it, for future generations.

105

Name: Keahon, Christopher

Correspondence: I have personally witnessed and been disgusted by the use of Public National Parks being used as private hobby farms. These places should be allowed to remain in their most wild least trammled by the workings of livestock and agriculture. Public Lands such as Point Reyes should be restored to allow native flora and fauna to flourish. Please revoke all current and future grazing permits and allow wildlife to enjoy the sanctuary as it was meant to be.

106

Name: Kraus, Caroline

Correspondence: Please protect the wildlife and flora in the Point Reyes Seashore park by not expanding agriculture in any form, and by not in any way transitioning to agriculture public land that is now a haven for wildlife and available to the public. We know that the impacts of agriculture are devastating to the environment as well as wildlife and humans. Please spare us the nightmare of seeing what little natural space is left in the world diminish even more.

107

Name: Bocar, Deborah

Correspondence: Please keep the commercialization out of Pointe Reyes.

108

Name: McCoun, James

Correspondence: At one time, the tule elk roamed throughout much of California. Today, there are only a few small protected herds, some in rather desolate (i.e. San Luis Reservoir) areas. Please don't destroy any more of their shrinking habitat! As for the possibility of farming artichokes, Monterey County, specifically the Castroville area, produces enough artichokes to supply virtually the entire nation. Who needs more? Remember that these and virtually all row crops get multiple applications of pesticides and herbicides throughout the growing season. Many of these are harmful to native animals and birds, and in time also contaminate the groundwater supplies. Our National Parks were established to help preserve portions of the land and animal life in their natural state as much as possible for the benefit of successive generations. We should not destroy these parks for our successors by allowing them to convert to commercial farms or commercial operations (such as oil drilling or mining) in order to enhance the wealth of a few. I am absolutely against the commercialization (a better word would be "destruction") of Point Reyes and other such national treasures!

109

Name: Bedard, Kelsie C

Correspondence: I strongly oppose any commercial land use in Point Reyes National Park. This is not a ranching vs non-ranching issue. This is a public land use issue. The land under consideration is currently home to badgers, bobcats, coyotes, tule elk, burrowing owls, ground nesting birds, gophers, snakes, and insects. They are hunting and feeding grounds for hawks, falcons, barn owls, great horned owls, great blue herons, egrets, blue birds, warblers and hundreds of other animals. Farmland and Ranch land can be utilized in numerous other areas in Northern California- -NOT IN THE NATIONAL PARK!

The public land inside Point Reyes National Seashore should not be converted to new land uses that jeopardize wildlife and public access. Row crops will destroy animals and their habitat and degrade water quality. The public will have NO access to this land. The introduction of sheep and chickens will only create conflict with coyotes and bobcats and calls for predator control will be made. This new land use consideration SHOULD NOT BE ALLOWED.

Please protect Point Reyes National Seashore and all the life that depends upon it. Protected lands are essential to our ecosystem, and the mental, physical, and spiritual wellbeing of all people. This land can never be replaced. Once it is gone, it is gone forever. Do not let this happen. Thank you.

110

Name: Bouley, Kenneth

Correspondence: I strongly oppose the expansion of private agricultural operations in the park. I hope the park honors its charter and favors habitat and open space at all opportunities. Row crops and especially more livestock will certainly harm the environment there regarding public access and enjoyment and especially for the sake of the wild animals that already live there.

111

Name: Parsons, David R

Correspondence: I have visited Point Reyes National Seashore on two occasions to enjoy viewing the wildlife and natural beauty of these public lands. I would like to see the National Park Service moving in a direction to eventually phase out private enterprises at Point Reyes National Seashore and returning the entire park to native habitats for the benefit of native wildlife..

I am opposed to nay authorization of the growing of row crops or any new authorizations for new commercial animal farming. These activities will destroy or preclude the use of natural habitats by native wildlife. I am also opposed to the removal of any Tule elk from any habitats they choose to inhabit.

Thank you for considering my comments.

112

Name: Costanzo, John

Correspondence: I consider Point Reyes National Seashore to be one of this nation's natural treasures. You can imagine the dismay I felt when I learned that the National Park Service will allow the expansion of commercial livestock farming and allow leaseholders to introduce and commercially farm sheep, goats, pigs, turkeys and chickens.

The public land inside Point Reyes National Seashore should not be converted to new land uses that jeopardize wildlife and public access. Row crops will destroy animals and their habitat and degrade water quality. The introduction of sheep and chickens will only create conflict with coyotes and bobcats and calls for predator control will be made. This new land use consideration should not be allowed.

113

Name: N/A, N/A

Correspondence: "In 1962 Point Reyes National Seashore was created to "save and preserve for purposes of public recreation, benefit and inspiration, a portion of the diminishing seashore of the United States that remains undeveloped"

The decision to remove portions of the natural landscape for purposes of intensive artichoke farming is directly at odds with this original intention. I'm sure there are financial obligations and considerations that are influencing this decision, and I imagine they are likely extreme pressures. I am speaking here on behalf of those who have no voice, whose lives will be drastically altered, even obliterated, by this decision. How are the plants and animals being taken into account in the "bottom line"? What is their intrinsic value that is going unrecognized here?

Will you please consider a more creative solution to the issues you face that take into account the health and well being of EVERYone involved?

Thank you,
Lauren Hage

114

Name: Mendoza, Cody J

Correspondence: Please leave national park land as it is. With crops come invasive species and pesticides.

115

Name: Dods, Suzanne

Correspondence: It is a complete anathema to summarily boot out the Tomales Oyster Company (which was actually CLEANING the water) to then allow commercial ARTICHOKE growing?

This is completely out of line, unfair and DUMB.

It is however completely in line with Mr Zinke and Mr Pruitt trying to systematically DECIMATE our national parks.

What do the EIR reports say?

How many locals will be employed?

How many extra trucks and cars will be on the road and what will be the impact on the roads and the air?

How will this commercial farm use water? Will it be subject to conservation rules ? What happens in a drought? Will the farm be using water meant for civilian use?

This is a complete travesty and needs to stop.

I am SICK of defending our land from our government.

116

Name: Taylor, Glenn

Correspondence: I recently spent some time in Point Reyes. I was amazed at the natural beauty and wildlife in this National Seashore. Many of the proposed alternatives will destroy the landscape and the habitat for the wildlife. Being able to visit a park and see elk, bobcat, badger, owls and hawks rivals Yellowstone's wildlife viewing. As a National Seashore it would be a disservice to the American people to destroy this natural wonder for private industry. I hope that you will decide to manage the park in a way that maintains the habitat necessary for the wildlife that lives there, so they can continue to be enjoyed by the public!

117

Name: Bunce, Dick S

Correspondence: Planning for Visitor Experience Improvements is Key to the Amending Process of the General Management Plan for the Ranchlands at Point Reyes

This comment is submitted by Dick Bunce, Chair, Program and Trails Trust Committee and Member, on behalf of the Board of Directors of the Point Reyes National Seashore Association (PRNSA). As the partner to the Park Service at Point Reyes, PRNSA manages approximately \$2 million annually in supporting the Park Service's work and enhancing the experience of visitors. Interpretation, environmental education, trail construction, restoration, scientific research, management of historic structures and volunteer coordination are just some of the key areas in which PRNSA collaborates with the Park Service and enriches the visitor experience.

- Developing appropriate plans for the ranchlands requires that the process include a careful and comprehensive consideration of new and improved trails to enhance visitor experience opportunities on ranchlands, which comprise one third of the Park.

- The National Park Service's decision to include Alternatives that "would also identify additional compatible opportunities to improve the visitor experience in the planning area" is to be commended, and should be incorporated in the Amendment process and decision implementation as a component of every alternative, regardless of the outcome on the future of ranching

- The opportunity to address planning for the visitor experience in the ranchlands is timely and indeed overdue, since the Amendment process will invite broad, formal public input on management of these lands for the first time in 37 years [since the adoption of the last GMP].

- The PRNSA Board of Directors supports planning for new trails in the ranchlands so that the inherent values of the natural and cultural landscapes can be fully realized by visitors. More specifically, PRNSA supports the creation of a North-South trail that connects the northern pastoral lands, Tule elk reserve, and Tomales Bay State Park with the southern wilderness area of the Seashore and its existing campgrounds and trails.

- To ensure that access enhancements attract a diverse community of visitors, the PRNSA Board of Directors supports the creation of overnight accommodations in the planning area. These accommodations could include facilities for backpackers walking the North-South Trail, families, young

people participating in PRNSA's environmental education summer camps and school-year programs, campers and long-distance walkers who are not backpacking. These visitors could be accommodated through car-camping campgrounds, tent cabin campgrounds, hostels, home stays on ranch houses and backcountry style "huts" - along with a backcountry campground in the planning area.

- A comprehensive plan to enhance the visitor experience with the development of a trail to connect the northern and southern portions of the Park, at a minimum, and to provide new, appropriately scaled accommodations in the Park, will provide PRNSA with the opportunity for significant long-term private philanthropic fundraising to implement the adopted plans in collaboration with the Park Service.

- While detailed proposals for new visitor services can be introduced for consideration in the next phase of the Amendment process, PRNSA believes it's important to be clear about the scope of visitor services that should be considered.

- Point Reyes National Seashore is a unique biosphere and wilderness preserve on the Pacific Plate, but it has never had the benefit of a trails visioning and design plan worthy of this rich geologic, biologic and cultural resource. The existing 150 miles of trails are almost entirely the inherited transit routes from earlier layers of resource exploitation: Coast Miwoks, cattle ranchers, loggers and soldiers carved trails and roads to suit their needs at the time, which the Park Service adapted, for reasons of expediency and efficiency, to become the trail infrastructure of today. This legacy trail system has been conveniently and effectively adapted by the Park Service to secure a workable system that opens the wilderness to day hikers and overnight backpackers - - but without an intentional focus on the interpretive richness of this peninsular reserve. Understandably, the Park Service's trail planning has focused almost entirely on efforts to upgrade the existing network to wilderness environmental standards - - and simply maintain the status quo.

- In the past, there has not been an opportunity to connect the key features of the Park for walkers. Road travel is necessary to traverse the north-south axis of the Park, and overnight backpacking options are limited to the southern portion of the Park. One hostel provides the only opportunity for overnight stays for walkers not prepared to haul sleeping and cooking gear on the trail - - and that hostel is located close to existing backpacking campgrounds in the south.

- Key objectives for enhancing the visitor experience in the ranchlands at Point Reyes should include:

- o A North-South trail that connects the ends of the Park for walkers - a goal championed for decades by the California Coastal Trail project. As hiking access on ranchlands has never been prohibited, a new trail through the ranchlands can link the northern and southern portions of the Seashore. A preferred route would connect the Tomales Point Trail at Pierce Point Ranch to the Estero Trail, thus allowing trails for hikers to traverse and experience the entire expanse of the Park for the first time.

- o Trails designed to reach significant cultural landscapes:

- (a) working ranches where visitors see dairy and beef ranching operations. This could include interpretive sites and programs to learn ranching history and modern practices and/or a food and agricultural interpretive program capturing the legacy of the past and today's "Marin

Organic" vision. Depending on ranchers' opinions this could also include agro-tourism styled overnight accommodations;

(b) trail segments designed to reach sites showing how the Coastal Miwok re-shaped the land (research-based understandings distinct from the Muir-inspired notions of pre-contact "pristine wilderness")

(c) historic site of the town of Point Reyes (on today's F Ranch) with interpretive sites showing the connection between ranching, dairy and meat commerce with San Francisco via shipping at Schooner Bay and access to the old piers at Schooner Landing;

(d) Historic KPH Maritime Radio Receiving Station with its Art Deco-designed facility and interpretive sites explaining the importance of Morse Code and the receiving station history.

(e) the shore alongside Home Bay and on Home Ranch lands, interpreting the rich cultural history of the Pusuluma indigenous people, the history of the Shafter Home Ranch (once "possibly the largest butter dairy in the world"), rum-running at this site during Prohibition, followed by pea and artichoke farming by Japanese and Italian immigrants until the Japanese were interned and the Italians banned from the coast.

o The first inside-the-park car campground with links to the trail network, which might be accomplished through campsite development on vacated ranchlands like those of D Ranch overlooking Drake's Estero above Ken Patrick Visitor Center, F Ranch near historic Point Reyes and Schooner Landing, or adjacent to the Pierce Point Ranch site - just as Sky Camp, Wildcat Camp, Glen Camp and Coast Camp are former ranch building sites of Z Ranch, Wildcat Ranch, Glen Ranch and U Ranch, respectively.

o Overnight accommodations to accommodate different constituencies such as families, campers, youth participating in PRNSA's environmental education programs, backpackers and long-distance walkers who are not backpacking - - through the introduction of backcountry huts, tent cabins, hostels, or inns in the ranchlands area - - updating for Point Reyes the backcountry network of accommodations to be found in parks like Yosemite and throughout national parks in Europe, New Zealand, Canada and elsewhere. Such accommodations could be created through appropriate re-use of historic, unoccupied ranch buildings like those at Pierce Point Ranch, just as the existing Hostel International concessionaire's Point Reyes Hostel re-purposes a former Laguna Ranch building. California's Parks Forward initiative has championed adding accommodations like these to ensure that park users reflect the ethnic, age and income diversity of our state, which is essential to future public support for this park.

o A developed kayak-in campground (which could include walk-ins) on Home Bay, on Home Ranch lands, at a site earlier identified by the NPS for potential campsite use.

o Introduction of tent cabin campgrounds in the ranchlands would expand backpacking and overnight opportunities for PRNSA's youth environmental education programs, for both school-year programs and summer camp programs, each of which currently operate at maximum capacity year-round, constrained by existing campground and bunkhouse [Clem Miller Center] limitations. There are tremendous waiting lists for youth summer camps; and the maxed-out capacity for school-year programs results in turning down many, many school groups seeking the opportunity for deep connections with the natural and cultural offerings of Point Reyes lands. All NPS backcountry campsites are fully booked during the summer,

eliminating that alternative for youth overnights. A tent cabin campground for youth programs with either porta-potty or pit toilets should be located in the park's ranchlands to afford youth environmental education programs access to additional natural and cultural resources since the Clem Miller Environmental Education Center is located in the southern region with access to that trail complex and resources.

Potential sites for tent cabin campgrounds include

[1] the D Ranch area [abandoned, with access to the Estero marine wilderness, Drake's beach and its marine wildlife, and the Ken Patrick Visitor Center, with cultural history interpretive opportunities regarding native peoples, European contact, and ranching];

[2] the former oyster farm development on Schooner Bay/Drake's Estero [with both marine wilderness access and ranching history with the schooner shipping dock site immediately across the water];

[3] a site near F Ranch and the Bull Point Trailhead [at the site of the original town of Point Reyes, with additional cultural history interpretive opportunities from the RCA communications/radio towers and the Coast Guard facility and cemetery, and easy access via the Bull Point Trail to the Estero marine wilderness];

[4] Pierce Point Ranch site at the Tomales Point Trailhead [with ranching history interpretive opportunities and access to natural sites at McClure's Beach, Tomales Bay and Tule elk].

Both sites 2 and 3 could potentially use ranch roads through G Ranch to access Abbott's Lagoon and even Kehoe Beach, with all of their interpretive opportunities.

As an iconic national park located an hour from a regional urban complex of 6 million residents, Point Reyes National Seashore deserves a world class trail system, designed with the most current thinking in visitor access, resource protection and engineering - - and a plan to fund and implement it both short and long term. Experts and visionaries in trail design and visitor accommodations should be invited to advise in this process - - advances in trail construction and low-impact overnight facilities are evident elsewhere in California and in national parklands all over the globe, and now is the time to bring bold thinking and design to Point Reyes. Possible methods for advancing this effort include an invited design competition, a public planning charrette, and commissioned plans.

With a first-class vision and plan for enhancing the visitor experience in the ranchlands, the Board of Directors of the Point Reyes National Seashore Association, in partnership with the National Park Service, is confident it will be able to lead a one-of-a-kind capital investment effort, relying chiefly on private philanthropic investment, inspiring early completion of high-value projects, and thereby securing the long-term confidence of prospective donors and success for an ambitious program of enhancements to the visitor experience. Point Reyes National Seashore deserves no less.

118

Name: Martin, Martha J

Correspondence: Ideally ALL cattle should be removed from Point Reyes but realistically this is not possible due to the terms of the original

agreement for the establishment of the National Seashore. I think a good compromise would be to reduce grazing acreage by 7,500 AND reduce the number of cattle allowed to eliminate the necessity of thinning the tule elk herd. I am disturbed by the terms "operational flexibility" and diversification as related to "best management practice. Would this allow agricultural use such as artichoke farms or the raising of chicken and goats? If so EIR"s would be needed and rest assured the public when be involved in initiating massive lawsuits.

119

Name: Ciulla, Fabio

Correspondence: I would like to strongly express my disagreement with any further development of the PRNS that is not aimed to improve native wildlife. Allowing ranching is already a huge compromise that takes a big toll on the environment by impoverishing the soil and all the life associate to it. We should go toward the reduction of the anthropic impact in that area and not toward an increase of it. This is not just matter of beauty or public access, is a deep moral issue: we have been feeling entitled to suffocate or turn to our advantage every single other species in this planet with great inconsideration. We are at a time in history when we have the knowledge, sensitivity and technology to revert this trend. Let's make Point Reyes a model for it. Do not allow artichoke farming in the Park.

120

Name: Sivadas, Vishnu

Correspondence: Hi,

Please stop this non-sense. This will clearly destroy one of the best habitats of Tule Elk in United States.

Makes me wonder why NPS is taking such initiatives when their primary goal should be protection of National Parks and it's wildlife.

SO PLEASE, please stop this habitat destruction.

121

Name: Hartnett, Kendra

Correspondence: Dairy and beef cattle ranching are important historically uses of the GGNRA. It was the ranchers that helped create and preserve the area for the use of future generations. Their activities should share that future. The GGNRA is not a national park and it was created

with the vision that varied uses of the land would continue - ranching being one of those uses.

I support the Continued Ranching and Management of the Drakes Beach Tule Elk Herd proposal. 20 year leases will provide the ranchers with incentive to continue to make improvements and foster stewardship of the land.

In this time of climate change it is imperative we retain local access to agricultural activities. We also do not yet know how the changes will affect the wild flora and fauna - an environment they flourish in today may be inhospitable to that species in the near future. Agriculture and ranching can adapt. It would be foolish to cease ranching only to discover the tule elk can no longer survive in the area.

The tule elk do require continued management. The successful reintroduction is a wonderful thing, but left unchecked, with or without ranching activities the elk could have a significant negative impact on the area. Hopefully the excess population could be relocated to other areas of the park that no longer have large herbivores keeping the flora in balance due to the restrictions placed on ranching activities. Specifically the Tennessee valley area and potentially the headlands.

122

Name: loban, lee

Correspondence: We need parks more than artichokes, I'm for keeping the parks wild.

123

Name: bridges, paul t

Correspondence: I visit Pt. Reyes on a semi-regular basis. I would hate to see any part of it turned into Agricultural land.

124

Name: Cook, Mitzi Z

Correspondence: I understand and appreciate that the mission is to "save and preserve for purposes of public recreation, benefit and inspiration, a portion of the diminishing seashore of the United States that remains undeveloped".

This land should be UNdeveloped per the mission statement. The priority of the park needs to be the WILDLIFE and water quality and preservation. The priority should NOT be cattle or agriculture. PLEASE do not allow any increase in agricultural activities that could jeopardize the health of the wildlife populations or reduce public access to these lands. New sheep or chickens would create great conflict between the wildlife and create pressure for wildlife control that might otherwise be unnecessary.

Agricultural use (cattle ranching) should be DECREASED so that wildlife can be prioritized and public access to the park can be INCREASED.

Sincerely, Mitzi Cook, DVM

125

Name: Williamson, Joanne E

Correspondence: Please take into consideration the fires, in California this year, and allow the Ranchers to keep Cattle grazing, in Point Reyes to protect our land from uncontrollable wildfires.

126

Name: savage, Charles W

Correspondence:

There should be no ranching and limited management of Tule Elk. Currently there are 24 families who control 18,000 acres in the Pt Reyes National Seashore and 10,000 acres in the Golden Gate National Recreation Area preventing the tax paying public from access and enjoyment of National Parkland. These ranching operations and residential uses must be phased out and no agricultural uses should be permitted thereafter.

The National Park Service should not be in the business of managing ranching activities on National Park land. The tax paying public is the rightful owner of these lands and should not be excluded from access. The public does not derive any benefit from the continued ranching operations. One does not expect to see ranching operations in Yosemite National Park, Yellowstone National Park or mining operations in Grand Canyon NP although these operations once existed in these locations. The purpose of a National Park, National Recreation Area and National Seashore is to preserve those areas for public access and enjoyment and not for the benefit of commercial ranching operations.

Tule elk should be allowed to thrive in their native lands instead of being fenced in and deprived of water and forage. People visit Pt Reyes to view these magnificent animals and not the existing vast commercial ranching operations and their miles of barbed wire fences.

How can Point Reyes protect and manage the diverse and important natural and cultural resources in the planning area? By eliminating all commercial ranching operations, removing all the miles of barbed wire fencing that prevent the Tule Elk and the tax paying public from access to 28,000 acres.

What type of visitor experiences, activities and facilities should be available in the planning area? There should be full unimpeded access for the public to park lands and the seashore. The conversion of the Pierce Point ranch as a staging area for hiking, access to the seashore and as a historical interpretive center should serve as a model for eliminating

existing ranching operations. A few ranching families should not be allowed to bar the public from enjoying the public lands.

What types of specific strategies should be considered for managing agricultural lease/ permits? All existing leases and land use permits for commercial ranching operations must be eliminated. There is absolutely no benefit to taxpayers to continue fencing the public out of their parkland so that 24 families can continue to enrich themselves to the detriment of millions of future visitors.

What types of strategies should be considered for managing tule elk? Currently the NPS has a dismal record of managing these magnificent creatures. The fencing at Pierce Point as well as at all other ranch lands must be eliminated so that visitors to Point Reyes can observe the Elk in their historic environment. The public does not travel to Pt Reyes to watch cows behind fences or to observe the destruction of parkland by commercial ranching operations.

The first alternative is the only reasonable choice for preserving the Pt Reyes National Seashore and the Northern Golden Gate National Recreation Area.

127

Name: Linder, Linda s

Correspondence: Keep the ranching as it is. Give decent contracts so the ranches can operate and get loans for their business. Protection for cattle Elk interface. Nice job bringing in diseased Elk.

128

Name: Ervin, Lynn

Correspondence: I am opposed to ANYTHING that impacts the natural habitat of wildlife in Point Reyes. I support the continuation of the land supporting wildlife and not crops that will further deteriorate the ecosystems that support the land and wildlife.

129

Name: Craig, Becky

Correspondence: Leave Point Reyes National Seashore wild! Don't farm the land for crops or reduce the elk herd. Natural land is being reduce all the time, we need to maintain what is untouched. Plus it is the people's land therefore I am voicing to leave the land untouched and natural.

130

Name: Jones, Denis

Correspondence: I am an American citizen living in the UK; I formerly lived in the Bay Area. I visit the Bay Area annually and always go to Pt

Reyes. Since my first visit to Pt Reyes, in 1973, I have been there well more than 100 times.

My favored option is no cattle. I really object to cattle in a national park, because of all the negative impacts, such as soil erosion and the displacement of wildlife. I like wildlife, and don't go to a national park to see cows. There are plenty of cows to be seen elsewhere, but too few places where wildlife is left alone.

Often in these sorts of discussion the word 'tradition' is trotted out. I do not genuflect when I hear this word. What is traditional? Fiberglass veal huts? Antibiotics? Feed trucked in? What about Miwok traditions?

No cattle in national parks!

Thank you, Denis Jones

131

Name: Craig, Shawn R

Correspondence: Please do not alter Point Reyes. This landmark area is amazing and would be significantly diminished as a both a tourist destination and as a protected wilderness area by allowing more grazing, farming, or other destructive activities. Please help keep California beautiful and prevent these changes from taking effect.

132

Name: N/A, N/A

Correspondence: No artichoke or other similar farming in the apt. Reyes National Seashore! This is precious land for so many creatures!

133

Name: N/A, N/A

Correspondence: Point Reyes National Seashore should be kept wild. It's a treasure that should be passed to future generations. There are many other areas more suitable for agriculture.

134

Name: N/A, N/A

Correspondence: I am strongly opposed to allowing row crops at Point Reyes, as well as to any new commercial animal farming. I am also strongly opposed to the removal of any Tule elk from their native land. This land should remain as natural as possible. Ranching is a relatively

new use of the land and has no place on it now, since it is being preserved for the public, not for individual ranching families.

135

Name: rossi, carol l

Correspondence: Pt. Reyes "National Seashore" was designated that for a reason- to preserve the natural habitat for the many types of wildlife there. It is a national treasure to keep undeveloped for future generations. The grandfathering in of certain families/land should be winding down not being extended by changing the rules.

136

Name: Mansfield, Gary

Correspondence: A number of the alternatives have similar provisions, and I found it hard to remember which alternative had which provisions. In the interest of clarity, I suggest that the features of the six possible alternatives be presented in a chart or matrix - allowing the reviewer to easily and quickly compare features that are identical, similar, or different among the alternatives.

Also - I suggest numbering the alternatives - again in the interest of clarity.

137

Name: Tatum, Denise

Correspondence: It's imperative to keep National Parks wild and free from crop production or other manufacturing enterprises.

138

Name: STONE, Brahma

Correspondence: To the Point Reyes National Seashore and North District of GGNRA

RE: General Management Plan Amendment First Phase

This letter is my show of support for continued Ranching- as long as it's organic and is accompanied with a minimum 20 year lease option.

I also ask for the removal of Tule Elk in the Ranching areas to a more suitable area that can sustain the elk so they will not compete with the current ranching herds. The ranches are now mostly organic and the elk eat precious organic grass, as well as drink water intended for the organic cows along with creating aggressive behavior towards the cows. The elk also have proven to carry diseases that can infect a herd which

by Organic standards means the ill cows are mandatorily removed from the herd, loss which the ranches have to bear as well as the food and water the elk are consuming, not fare.

Why not move the herds to Limantour where there is no competition & more space?

Keeping organic farmers and ranches local allows a low impact on our planet as well well supports our local schools, business and ideally keeps long term community invested families here as well, thereby creating less transit pollution and supporting a sustainable local model, ideal compared to what is in the valley.

Additionally Ranchers can continue to bring fresh & healthy foods to our local communities which has continued to not only benefit our community health but in tandem help to invite more visitors to the Park, a win win. Why not compromise and let us be the examples of how we can make homes for all involved?

Thank you!

Brahna Stone

139

Name: STONE, Brahna

Correspondence: To the Point Reyes National Seashore and North District of GGNRA

RE: General Management Plan Amendment First Phase

This letter is my show of support for continued ranching of beef and dairy cattle with agriculture lease/permits with 20 year terms ideally organic and who use sustainable best management practices.

I also ask for removal of all Tule elk of the Drakes Beach herd and the Limantour -Estero Road herd permanently off the ranch lands to a more suitable area that can sustain the elk so they will not compete with the current ranching herds. The ranches are now mostly organic and the elk eat precious organic grass, as well as drink water intended for the organic cows along with creating aggressive behavior towards the cows. The elk also have proven to carry diseases that can infect a herd which by Organic standards means the ill cows are mandatorily removed from the herd, loss which the ranches have to bear as well as the food and water the elk are consuming, not fare.

Why not move the herds to Limantour where there is no competition & more space?

These elk can help with fire prevention in the 18,000 acres set aside for them in the Limantour wilderness area. Most ranchers at Point Reyes National Seashore are organic and all are using sustainable best management practices."

Keeping organic farmers and ranches local allows a low impact on our planet as well well supports our local schools, business and ideally keeps long term community invested families here as well, thereby creating less transit pollution and supporting a sustainable local model, ideal compared to what is in the valley.

Additionally, Ranchers can continue to bring fresh & healthy foods to our local communities which has continued to not only benefit our community health but in tandem help to invite more visitors to the Park, a win win. Why not compromise and let us be the examples of how we can make homes for all involved?

Thank you!
Brahna Stone

140

Name: Beebe, Jessica

Correspondence: I would like to voice my objection to the allowance of row crops in Point Reyes National Seashore, along with any new commercial animal farming. I would also like to express my objection to the removal of any Tule elk from their native land.

Ranching is important to the history and conservation of the park, but these new, expanded agricultural uses are not at all consistent with the preservation of this land that is so ecologically precious.

Thank you.

Jess Beebe

141

Name: Sachs, Greg

Correspondence: I've visited Point Reyes numerous times and recently took my wife for her first time about a month ago. As always the beauty of the coast is breathtaking and was one of our favorite parts of a two week trip in California. In contrast, the farms nearby are quite an eye sore and a good example of poor land stewardship. I believe this incredible area would be better served by allowing more space returned to its natural state to benefit the local fauna and flora. To help with the added cost of maintenance I suggest a small entrance fee as it is well worth it to see this amazingly special place.

142

Name: Van Wing, Sage

Correspondence: I believe agricultural activity is an important part of the park experience at PRNS. We have a responsibility to manage the land with the understanding that human beings are part of this ecosystem, and have been for some time. I believe we can and should find a way to balance the needs of human beings with the needs of the animals and plants occupying the ecosystems. And the ranch families in Point Reyes have a deep and abiding care for the land, and, in collaboration with the NPS, have been careful stewards of the beautiful land that I call home. I urge the park to approve this proposal: Continued Ranching and Management of the Drakes Beach Tule Elk Herd.

I believe that dairy operations have been an important part of the agricultural production of the seashore since the beginning, and I would like to see them stay- though I think it's possible they could be managed in a more sustainable way. I also appreciate the Tule Elk herds, and since we are the only park that has Tule elk within the park system, I believe an effort should be made to keep them, though I do not feel strongly about the herd at Drakes Beach particularly. You have a number

of strong, committed scientists and passionate ranchers and I believe you can work together to find a way to balance agricultural production, a small Tule elk population, and the ecological diversity of the land. All of that and the ability for locals and tourists to enjoy the beaches and trails!

THANK YOU FOR YOUR HARD WORK.

143

Name: Trauner, Bettina

Correspondence: What I learned is that the park is really special because of the animals living there and the beautiful nature. Although the park is not that crowded like other parks - so especially there the animals are less disturbed. So in my opinion the park should be used also in the future like it is now: A protected environment für animals and plants. The idea of row crops and new commercial animal farming should be scrapped. Especially no Tule elk should be removed from his land. In my opinion the country is so big - is it really necessary to use land of state parks for commercial purpose? We see it also in Germany that so many animals especially insects are gone because of using the land in monoculture and for commercial purpose. I hope, that we will stop this trend.

Best regards from Germany, Bettina

144

Name: Connolly, N/A

Correspondence: We lived in the north bay for over 30 years and spent a great amount of time enjoying Point Reyes National Seashore, which truly is a national treasure and should be protected at all costs. The success of the reintroduction of elk is so important for the conservation of native species and restoring the ecosystem. This shouldn't be jeopardized for a few ranchers who were paid handsomely for their property and continue to receive below market grazing leases. The area within the park for free ranging elk should be expanded and protected for current and future generations to enjoy. Dairy ranches are important to Marin county and there are many outside the public parkland. The National Park Service is required to protect, restore and preserve the national resources at Point Reyes National Seashore, protect water quality, endangered species habitats and should not remove or displace native tule elk. It's important that the elk take precedence over livestock. Thus, we are in favor of the 'No Ranching and Limited Management of the Tule Elk alternative.

145

Name: goldfield, joyce h

Correspondence: I strongly support continued ranching in the Pt. Reyes National Seashore. When the Seashore was founded, it was part of the agreement to allow ranching operations to continue in the Park. I also approve of including row crop raising in this agriculture category.

Decent, locally raised food is essential to maintaining a clean environment with a low pollution foot print. The public can continue to enjoy the beauty of the Park's forests, trails, beaches...while also enjoying seeing cows grazing, crops being planted and harvested. The elk should be allowed to remain, but their number kept to a viable herd for grazing behind the elk fence...not over running the rancher's lands. They should be given away to join other elk herds in this country. I know there is a genetic problem with the Park's herd, but hopefully some park will accept the excess.

146

Name: Saunders, Joanne Y

Correspondence: I support the continued operation of all ranching in the Point Reyes National Seashore. In order to preserve their way of life and prevent real estate development, ranchers arrived at an agreement with the federal government that resulted in Congressional designation of the National Seashore in 1962 with the guarantee that ranches would continue operating within a Pastoral Zone under leases and special use permits. Properties are leased within a Pastoral Zone to allow continuity of historic uses, but the uncertainty of those leases are now threatening the ranchers livelihood, their ability to make improvements to the ranches and their historic way of life.

In 1976, a wilderness area was established within the Seashore at the former Pierce Point Ranch for reintroduction of Tule elk. The ranch was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1985. The Seashore already has a historic context document for dairy and beef ranching on Point Reyes Peninsula (Livingston 1994). The context demonstrates agriculture as an important historical theme and also demonstrates the diversity of agriculture into the 1960s. The NPS states that they plan to list 17 additional ranches on the NRHP and incorporate them into a National Register Historic Landscape District.

Properties listed in the NRHP at the Seashore are:

Drakes Bay Historic and Archaeological District, listed October 16, 2012

Pierce Ranch, listed December 6, 1985

Point Reyes Lifeboat Rescue Station, listed November 7, 1985

Point Reyes Light Station, listed September 3, 1991

Ranches Historic Agricultural Landscape

It is easy to focus on the architectural/built-environment aspects of the ranches; however, it should be kept in mind that ranching in the Point Reyes area as well as West Marin has deep history going back to the Gold Rush.

The historic agricultural landscape within the park is a character-defining element of the Point Reyes Seashore. The best way to retain the important historic agricultural landscape characteristics is to have agriculture continue on the land. It should be remembered that agriculture was a viable industry on the land prior to designation as a National Seashore and that agriculture has not been a welfare industry, as some are trying to characterize it. Regulations on agriculture need

to take into account best practices for the environment, while also enabling agriculture to remain economically viable. MALT has been very helpful in this regard in working with ranchers in the park to develop practices that satisfy both needs.

"Wilderness" Areas Are An Idealized Myth

Beginning with prehistoric use by Native Americans, the area encompassed by the Point Reyes National Seashore has not been a "Wilderness." Native Americans typically manipulated their surroundings through use and direct action, such as fire, and were not simple bystanders to natural processes. With the advent of Europeans and other non-Native Americans in the area, the scope and nature of manipulation of the landscape increased. During the historic period, many different industrial activities likely took place at and near the Seashore that have shaped it to the present day. The most notable and most noted human activity has been dairy and beef ranching, but other industries including the fur trade of the 1780s to 1830s, fishing, shellfish raising and gathering, logging and lumbering, other agricultural activities, seafaring, community life, and tourism have all been active within the Point Reyes Seashore. Therefore, the notion of "Wilderness" as applied to the Point Reyes Seashore is inappropriate.

Traditional Cultural Properties

The Point Reyes Seashore ranches, in addition to being important cultural resources, should also be considered as Traditional Cultural Properties (TCPs). While TCPs are typically applied to Native American places of traditional uses, such as plant gathering or religious sites they need not be exclusively tied to Native American use.

Here is the definition of a TCP by the NPS: A Traditional Cultural Property (TCP) is a property that is eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) based on its associations with the cultural practices, traditions, beliefs, life ways, arts, crafts, or social institutions of a living community.

The NPS website document

<https://www.nps.gov/history/tribes/Documents/TCP.pdf> provides an explanation of a Traditional Cultural Property as "a rural community whose organization, buildings and structures, or patterns of land use reflect the cultural traditions valued by its long-term residents." The ranching community of West Marin is a living community with traditions that extend back more than 50 year. Ranching at the Point Reyes Seashore is closely tied with the entire ranching community of West Marin.

Criteria For Evaluation As A Traditional Cultural Property

For property to qualify as a Traditional Cultural Property, the property, with exceptions, needs to be 50 or more years old and qualify under the NRHP criteria for evaluation: The quality of significance in American history, architecture, archeology, engineering, and culture is present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, and:

A. That are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or

B. That are associated with the lives of significant persons in our past; or

C. That embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or

D. That have yielded or may be likely to yield, information important in history or prehistory.

The dairy and beef ranching community on Point Reyes has cultural continuity that extends back in time considerably more than 50 years, in some cases all the way to the Gold Rush. The continuity of dairy and beef ranching is a cultural tradition that can likely be documented as valued by its long-term residents. The ranches are certainly eligible under one or more of the Criteria for eligibility, as demonstrated by the NRHP listing of the Pierce Ranch and the planned listing of the 17 other ranches. Criterion A would be the primary criteria for all of the ranches and for the historic landscape. It is likely that many, if not all, have standing buildings or complexes of buildings that would qualify under Criterion C. The architecture does not have to be a masterpiece, but representative of its time and function with sufficient integrity to convey its important characteristics. It is also likely that many of the ranches may retain archaeological deposits that may provide important information to our understanding of ranching history of the area.

147

Name: B., D.

Correspondence: As mentioned in the Background section of the Plan Amendment;

Congress instructed the NPS to "preserve the recreation area, as far as possible, in its natural setting, and protect it from development and uses which would destroy the scenic beauty and natural character of the area" (Public Law 92-5589, 16 USC §4460bb)

It is absolutely clear that NPS has the responsibility to protect Point Reyes National Seashore to the fullest extent. The only viable options in the amendment are; No ranching and limited management of Thule Elk, or Continue current management (No action). Any other option violates the instructions of Congress since they would result in further development and destruction of the natural area.

NPS cannot allow the destruction of such a beautiful and fragile area for the financial gain of a few ranchers who have already significantly benefitted from the generous lease/permits throughout the years. NPS

cannot allow agriculture such as row crops that will bring with it fertilizers, pesticides and other chemicals that will kill fish and wildlife. NPS cannot allow commercial farming of other animals which will put additional pressure on the natural predators that call the park their home, such as bobcats, coyotes, hawks and owls.

There are very few places left in this country that have such a rich and diverse ecosystem. If the General Management Plan is to be amended, please amend to end ranching, otherwise continue the management with no action.

148

Name: Goodin, Charity

Correspondence: I want to insure the long and vibrant history of agricultural food production in Marin County will remain intact. The rights of neighboring family ranches that currently operate within the Point Reyes National Seashore are threatened as special interests work to phase out agriculture within the National Park.

Multi-generational ranching families produce roughly 20% of Marins agricultural products, supplying pastured and organic meats, cheese, milk, eggs, and other valued local foods to consumers throughout the Bay Area and Northern California.

These lands have had cattle since the gold rush.

Its a beautiful area that seems to be managed well by their guardians, the family farmers that have been there since the 1800's.

149

Name: Good, Johanna C

Correspondence: Thank you for the opportunity to comment.

Please consider continued ranching and removal of the Drakes Beach elk herd.

I have lived in Marin all my life, and my family relies on the agricultural products from these ranches. Whenever I travel to another part of the state, country or world, I am quickly reminded of the quality of our dairy and other agricultural products, they are far and above some of the best and healthiest in the world.

150

Name: Hagemeister, Susan

Correspondence: Please let the ranchers and farmers in West Marin continue their important work. They are an important part of our California history and culture and ecosystem. They provide wholesome agricultural products to Marin County and beyond! These agriculturalists are stewards of the land. The land does better with the animals than without as nature intended because they know how to holistically manage

the land as proven by folks such as Alan Savory. It would be a travesty to lose them. I'm in full support of being mindful and careful of our land but getting rid of the ranchers is not a solution. They are integral to our ecosystem but they also have to know how to manage their land holistically which is what these farmers and ranchers are doing.

Thank you for reading and taking my comments,

Susan Hagemeister

151

Name: Hamann, Alicia

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

152

Name: Rodriguez, Rose

Correspondence: Please allow the farms within the Point Reyes National Seashore to stay. They provide amazing quality food for those of us who prefer not to eat factory farmed food loaded with antibiotics from diseased animals. They do not detract from the beauty of the area, but add to it and to the experience of visiting.

Thank you for your consideration.

153

Name: Samp, Cecelia

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

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The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

154

Name: Miller, Kerby A

Correspondence:

Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

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The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

Kerby Miller

155

Name: Davenport, Susan

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

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The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

156

Name: Robinson, Joyce C

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

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goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

157

Name: Poulson, Judi

Correspondence: support free ranging tulle elk at Point Reyes

158

Name: Storm, Laurie A

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,
Laurie Storm

159

Name: N/A, N/A

Correspondence: We must protect vital lands and animals.

160

Name: N/A, N/A

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

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The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

161

Name: willroth, alana

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

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The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

Alana Willroth
White Bear Lake MN

162

Name: Reback, Mark

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

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I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

Mark Reback

163

Name: Strain, Darren P

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

In addition, I respectfully urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to

introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Thank you for your attention and consideration.

164

Name: Lenard, Clint

Correspondence: I'm so tired of our wildlife being killed for more public lands to be made available for ranchers!

Make these ranchers BUY THEIR OWN LAND!

I cannot go and force my neighbors out of their homes just because I want more room, why are these corrupt individuals allowed? Collusion, that's why. We are tired of it.

No more free public lands for cattle ranchers!

Let these Elk LIVE FREELY, without harm. I am going to be buying ad space to make others aware of this situation, exposing the collusion going on with our government entities and cattle ranchers.

165

Name: N/A, N/A

Correspondence: ALL GOVERNMENTS, POLITICIANS, BIG BUSINESS AND ALL PEOPLE NEED TO RESPECT ALL LIFE ON EARTH AND THE ENVIRONMENT. GOVERNMENTS, POLITICIANS & BIG BUSINESS ONLY CARE ABOUT WEALTH & POWER. VERY SHAMEFUL!!!!!!!!!!

166

Name: eades, nick

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

Nick Eades

167

Name: N/A, N/A

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Thank you,
A.J.

168

Name: Perahia, Eileen

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success

story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,
Eileen Perahia

169

Name: Heinle, Janet G
Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,
Janet Heinle

170

Name: Flather, Dylan

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial leaseholders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

Dylan

171

Name: Sherwood, Kate

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,
Kate Sherwood
Long Beach, NY

172

Name: Henker, Christiane
Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

173

Name: Albert, Anthony
Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep,

goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

174

Name: Slikas, Elizabeth

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

Beth Slikas

175

Name: Boyne, Jonathan

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

Jonathan Boyne

176

Name: N/A, Carol

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species. Wildlife comes first!

I also strongly urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore. Thank you.

Sincerely,

177

Name: McKenzie, Valerie

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

Valerie McKenzie

178

Name: Poole, Gina

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

179

Name: Moore, Rod

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

As a Californian and frequent visitor to the north coast, I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

Rod Moore

180

Name: Stern, Richard

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

Richard Stern

181

Name: Morel, Will

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

This land is for the people not for ranchers.

Thanks!

Will Morel

182

Name: N/A, N/A

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or

killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

183

Name: LaPorte, Michele D

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in SUPPORT of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I OBJECT to any fencing, removal, sterilization OR KILLING of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands should NOT dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and should NOT harm habitat for endangered species!!

I also urge you to REJECT any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize PROTECTING the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

Michele LaPorte

184

Name: Knoll, Carolyn

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

185

Name: Mendel, C.

Correspondence: I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely, C. Mendel

186

Name: OZEROFF, ELAINA

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

Elaina Ozerof

187

Name: Boyer, David J

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Thank you for considering my views.

Sincerely,

David J. Boyer

188

Name: Olmez, Justine L

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,
Justine Olmez

189

Name: N/A, N/A

Correspondence: i was disappointed to learn about plans to remove some tule elk from their native land. That is their land, so please do not allow row crops or new commercial animal farming. It's wise thta as part of this new planning the park considers a need for less cattle ranching operations, if and only they do not alter elk habitat and other native wildlife.

190

Name: Goor, Jared
Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

As a long time visitor to Point Reyes, I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

191
Name: Paoluzzi, Sara
Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

192

Name: Bowen, Mary E

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,
Mary Ellen Bowen

193

Name: N/A, N/A

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be

managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Thank you.

194

Name: BLOCH, NINI

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

Please support the threatened free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore. I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

195

Name: J., Yvonne

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success

story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

196

Name: N/A, N/A

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

Cole Adam

197

Name: Williams, Catherine

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Thank you.

198

Name: charney, danielle

Correspondence: Please stop slaughtering everything for fun for you people who can't do a thing right or care at all about nature or animals....

you are a disgrace and do not deserve a dime you are getting from the taxpayers- all you can think to do is kill everything

199

Name: Whipple, Lisa A

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,
Lisa Whipple

200

Name: N/A, N/A

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

201

Name: Porter, Sharon S

Correspondence: Leave the tule elk alone.

202

Name: Pelton, Bonnie

Correspondence: Please stop the slaughter

203

Name: Koehl, Lisa

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

Lisa Koehl

204

Name: N/A, N/A

Correspondence: I support the free-roaming Tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore. I also object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. I, along with many others, believe that Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

It is important to keep our priorities straight. Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

205

Name: N/A, N/A

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

206

Name: Smith, Christina

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,
C. Smith

207

Name: N/A, Erika

Correspondence: I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

208

Name: Feldmeier, Paula

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep,

goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

209

Name: enstrom, karen l

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

210

Name: MacLamroc, Alan

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be

managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

Alan MacLamroc

211

Name: donda, russ

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,
russ donda

212

Name: Tartaglia, Lauren

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and to the ecology of the region. Their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Animals share this land with us. Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality. We have to have this balance. The animals can't speak for themselves and they are the innocent ones in this!

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

Lauren Tartaglia

213

Name: Grover, Justin K

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

Justin Grover

214

Name: Barrett, Lisa

Correspondence: I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

215

Name: Fedele, Joy

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,
Joy Fedele

216

Name: Bajwa, Ravinder

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

217

Name: Law, Meya Z

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep,

goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

218

Name: Stover, W. Andrew

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

W. Andrew Stover

219

Name: lopes, maria m

Correspondence: A natureza e seus animais devem ser protegidos e não dizimados.

220

Name: Creswell, Tom

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success

story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values and the true inhabitants, the Tule elk, of Point Reyes National Seashore. When the lease holders start to pay the real cost of their livestock grazing they can have more of a voice.

Sincerely,

221

Name: Wontor, Debra

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

Debra Wontor

222

Name: Foley, Patricia H

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,
Patricia Foley

222

Name: Mullett, Laurie

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,
Laurie Mullett

223

Name: Thomas, Deborah A

Correspondence: I grew up not far from Point Reyes and enjoyed going there to explore over the years. I would hate to see anything happen to the Tule Elk that range in that area. I have family ties at the light house and love the area and seeing the Elk graze in the grasses. Please save the Elk for our generation and generation's to come.

Thank you,
Deborah A. Thomas

224

Name: Sikorski, Susanna

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

225

Name: Korner, Jeff

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

Jeff Korner

226

Name: Thonet, Kathi B

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Point Reyes is the national park that tule elk - a subspecies existing only in California - call home. The Park Service let half the park's original herd die during the state's 2012-2014 drought by keeping them fenced in without adequate water and forage; then the Service shot 26 elk during 2015 and 2016. I am both horrified and mortified that the NPS would actually let these animals die of thirst or starvation when they were fenced in and prevented from searching for food or water. This is what the federal government to our own Indigenous People less than 200 years ago.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

227

Name: Novak, Trina

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

I have visited and remember Point Reyes and encourage you to leave the nature and the beauty of the area as is, to be enjoyed by future generations.

Sincerely,

228

Name: Waller, Ben

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

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The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely, Ben Waller

229

Name: Lacy, Kristy

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

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I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

Kristy Lacy

230

Name: Millis, Robin L

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,
Robin L Millis

231

Name: Parkinson, William

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep,

goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

William Parkinson

232

Name: Rogers, Dennis O

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

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The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

Dennis Rogers

233

Name: Polk, Nora

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

234

Name: McCarthy, Debbie

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,
Debbie McCarthy

235

Name: Robey, Steve

Correspondence: Dear NPS,

As a neighbor and frequent visitor to the Pt Reyes nNtional Seashore, I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes

National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

236

Name: Manske, Amber

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

Amber Manske

237

Name: N/A, N/A

Correspondence: I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Thank you.

238

Name: LeValley, Lon

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

Lon LeValley

239

Name: CONIGLIO, MARK D

Correspondence: STOP KILLING THESE ANIMALS.

ENOUGH OF THE KILLING, TOTALLY NOT NEEDED AND A WAISTE OF OUR MONEY.

240

Name: Riti, Christopher

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

241

Name: Fighera, Linda

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be

managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

Linda Fighera

242

Name: Richman, Bruce

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands should not dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and should not harm habitat for endangered species. California has plenty of domestic cattle, but few native undulates in comparison. As part of reprioritization toward health and environment, government should encourage a shift in favor of native species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

Dr. Bruce Richman

243

Name: Gottejman, Brian

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

Brian L. Gottejman, Ph.D.

244

Name: Perry, Anthony

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,
Anthony

245

Name: Klein, Jeannie

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,
Jeannie Klein

246

Name: N/A, N/A

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I strongly support the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been a success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands should not be allowed to dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife and should definitely not harm habitat for endangered species. Native wildlife must be given priority in their right to safe habitat.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality. Again, native wildlife must be respected and given priority over commercial interests.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore. I urge you to fulfill your obligation to the American people and America's wild heritage.

247

Name: Bass, Camille

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,
Camille Bass

248

Name: N/A, N/A

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success

story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species. I am pretty tired of ranchers dictating the use of our public lands. There are so few of them and many more of us who want wildlife protected so I don't know why they still reign supreme in the west. I for one am vegan and never supporting any welfare ranching on our public lands

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

249

Name: gauci, louis

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

Louis

250

Name: Harris Jr, J M

Correspondence: Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I strongly object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

251

Name: Esson, Genevieve

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

Genevieve Esson

252

Name: Linsky, David

Correspondence: Dear National Park Service,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

David

253

Name: Zemba, Tim

Correspondence: Leave the Elk and all other wildlife alone, It is our land and we do not mind the animals using it. So stop trying to remove wildlife from where they are and want to go!

254

Name: Stiles, Sarah

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

SARAH STILES

255

Name: Hicks, Tom

Correspondence: I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

256

Name: Libbey, Thomas

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or

killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely, Thomas Libbey

257

Name: Duon, Dr. Nick

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

258

Name: N/A, N/A

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

Kristin Mott

259

Name: Tucker, N/A

Correspondence: I support free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore and object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Cattle-ranching operations must be removed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

Reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

It is the responsibility and duty of the Park Service's to protect the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

260

Name: Swanson, J

Correspondence: I am so tired of this. Leave these animals alone. For god sake leave them live their life without sickening human intervention on everything! Enough is enough!!!!!!

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

261

Name: Wolongevicz , Patricia

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

Patricia Wolongevicz

262

Name: Tadler, Keith T

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

Keith Tadler

263

Name: Pistolesi, Linda

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep,

goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

264

Name: Miller, Joan E

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing to urge you to support the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, over privately owned cattle. Private grazing should not be allowed on public lands, and all native wildlife should take priority over private profits. I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

Joan Miller

265

Name: Costello, Paige

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

Paige

266

Name: Dunn, Kelly

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

267

Name: Ringle, David

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or

killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,
Dave Ringle

268

Name: Shepherd, Carol

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

269

Name: King, Jean

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am a resident of the Bay Area and have visited Point Reyes many times.

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park unless it is for the betterment of the elk.

Tule elk, not cattle, are native to that area.

Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

Other non-native uses should not be

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

270

Name: Hartman, Jonathan

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

Don't destroy a wonderful place to feed cattle.

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

Dr. J. Hartman

271

Name: von Abele, Melitta

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

As a former resident of the San Francisco Bay Area, I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

Melitta von Abele

272

Name: N/A, N/A

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

When did it become essentially acceptable, to commit genocide in this Country? I cannot understand why we insist on changing the natural order of animals, that were obviously put here for a reason. As with our wild horses and burros, these animals manage a living on fairly inhospitable lands, and do a good job of surviving. We are constantly trying to change that which God clearly had a better plan.

I have the utmost respect for the NPS, and I'm honestly a bit shocked that this organization is the one proposing this forced evacuation and quite possibly the extermination of a species. I would have thought better of the NPS.

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or

killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

US Tax Payer and Concerned Citizen

273

Name: Mann-Hielscher, Galia

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

Galia

274

Name: Darden, Ruth

Correspondence:

Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,
Ruth Darden

275

Name: Giaccardo, Gina M

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

It is critical that the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore are protected. Fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park is destructive and wrong. Tule elk are important to the environment of Point Reyes, and their recovery is important to restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands should never dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Cattle ranching should not be prioritized on this land and must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife. Please do not allow private interests to harm habitat for endangered or any other species indigenous to US environments.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality. Additionally,

there is already plenty of privately-owned land available for commercial uses.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore. Thank you.

276

Name: Whitaker, Howard J

Correspondence:

Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

Howard J. Whitaker

277

Name: Harrison, Jeane

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be

managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

Jeane Harrison

278

Name: N/A, N/A

Correspondence: I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are native to Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

279

Name: Anderson, William

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

William Anderson

280

Name: Overton, Steve

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

Steve Overton

Leicester

UK

281

Name: Standard, Steven W

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or

killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

282

Name: Thompson, Marilyn A

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore. We absolutely must preserve our wild places for our children and grandchildren.

Sincerely,

283

Name: N/A, N/A

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,
Sarah M

284

Name: Rieckmann, David

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

David Rieckmann

285

Name: N/A, N/A

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

286

Name: Vota, Christopher F

Correspondence: The elk stay!

287

Name: Patrick, Laura

Correspondence: Dear Superintendant

I oppose the removal of the Tule Elk from the Point Reyes National Seashore. I do not believe that they should be shot, fenced in, sterilizing, or killing of these beautiful animals!!!

These beautiful animals were reintroduced at this location so that people could come and see these endangered animals at this location since they are not in any other location within the 50 United States, this was their home first.

So please do not let cattle, goats, commercial farming, cattle ranching, or row crops on public lands, these lands were created for the public to enjoy seeing wild life and other endangered species.

I am truly opposed to this operation and you should listen to us the people of the state of California who oppose these types of operation's against endangered species!!!

288

Name: Rutherford, Jay

Correspondence: Please protect Tule Elk in Point Reyes which is their native habitat. Cattle aren't native and is a business. Our National Park lands are for us to enjoy lands and species that are protected from the incursion of other species and man that are not native to the area. The Park service should live up to the promise of maintaining these natural environments and the species that live on them and not give in to special interest of cattle farmers. The public lands are for the public to enjoy and not there to support financial interests of an industry. Do the right thing for all of us to continue to enjoy Point Reyes National Seashore as was intended.

289

Name: N/A, N/A

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,
Tiberio-Clements family

290

Name: N/A, N/A

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

Carly Lake

291

Name: N/A, N/A

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

As I'm certain you're aware, our environment functions most efficiently when nature is allowed to evolve of its own volition, free from the interference of humankind. I support the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

Our natural world needs all the help it can get these days, and we can help it most by leaving it alone. The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Thank you for all you can do to further the health of our planet by making space for nature.

292

Name: Freewoman, Faith E

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape and ecosystem of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands (who pay little or nothing for the privilege) have no business whatsoever trying to dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

293

Name: Alper, Gregory B

Correspondence: Please protect the Elk in Point Reyes Park. Thank you.

294

Name: poland, barbara

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

Background

295

Name: Dabrowski, Izabella

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,
Izabella Dabrowski

296

Name: Sévilla , Caroline

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

Caroline Sévilla

297

Name: Harris, D. C

Correspondence: Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I vehemently object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

298

Name: Sobo, Naomi

Correspondence:

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

299

Name: Graver, Chuck

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep,

goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

300

Name: Wolff, Pat

Correspondence: I object to the removal of tule elk from their native land.

I also object to allowing row crops or new commercial animal farming in any National Park.

Any cattle ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and the best use would be to eliminate cattle. National Parks are for preserving and showcasing the wild and historical treasures of our country. There should be no new resource removal, such as logging, ranching, mining, or disneyfication of National Parks.

Therefore, cattle ranching is inappropriate for Point Reyes National Seashore. The Park Service must consider management alternatives that would remove all cattle ranching from the park, remove all dairy cattle operations, and at least reduce existing ranching operations.

301

Name: graham, susan r

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

302

Name: Beecken, Tim

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

303

Name: Nieland, Tom

Correspondence: Please don't remove native Tule elk from their historic home in Point Reyes Park. They deserve to stay on their home range!

304

Name: Salt, Debra A

Correspondence: Please allow Elk to roam free at Point Reyes

305

Name: Gravette, Kristina

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

Kristina Gravette

306

Name: Pardi, Marco M

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely, Marco Pardi

307

Name: Stains, Valerie

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

As a native Californian, I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service. The area is truly enchanting, and the beauty of its life forms must be protected for future generations.

First of all, these lands belong to all Americans - this is PUBLIC land. Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species. This use of our public land must be made with genuine respect for all the life forms that depend on nature for survival.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality. Such actions are not taken for the greater good, but for private, greedy objectives.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

308

Name: L, Carla

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

Carla Lai

I object to the removal of any tule elk from their native land, it shouldn't be allowed for row crops or new commercial animal farming and any cattle ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife.

Based on the Center's legal settlement with the Park Service, the agency must consider management alternatives that would remove all cattle ranching from the park, remove all dairy cattle operations, or reduce existing ranching operations.

308

Name: McDaniel, Larry

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

Larry McDaniel

309

Name: N/A, N/A

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Thank you

310

Name: Foot, Susie

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

311

Name: Jones, Eric

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely, Eric Jones

312

Name: N/A, N/A

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming Tule Elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule Elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate Elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Additionally, on a personal note... I am incredibly surprised and appalled that something like this is going on in California. Wrong! Just wrong! Please do the right thing and fix this horrible slaughter.

Sincerely,
Leah Berman

313

Name: Van Kampen, Art J

Correspondence: Please don't kill these beauties.

314

Name: Mortensen, Georgi

Correspondence:

Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

315

Name: Sherman-Jones, Cynthia

Correspondence: I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service. It is necessary for humans to share this land with the natural animals that depend on it for their lives, instead of being so greedy and taking over all of the land for their own interests and at the expense of other living creatures.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

316

Name: durrum, kathy

Correspondence:

Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore

317

Name: Gosselin, Sharon

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

Sharon Gosselin

City of San Rafael, CA resident

318

Name: Cooper, Sandra

Correspondence: I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

319

Name: Marshall, Rebecca

Correspondence: I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

320

Name: Korek, Brian

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I support the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore. Please represent the majority of the people who object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,
Brian Korek

321

Name: N/A, N/A

Correspondence: I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

322

Name: Genaux, Elisabeth

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

It is upsetting that commercial lease holders on our public lands are trying to dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations **MUST** be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

Many valuable native ecosystems of California are slowly being crowded out; "since the 1850s, at least twenty animal species and thirty-four plant species native to the state have gone extinct. ... Dwindling biodiversity is linked to contemporary land uses" (pp 7, Anderson 2005).

The major way we have reacted to this loss of diversity is by designating specific areas of land that humans are not allowed to develop or influence (Anderson 2005).

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan ought to prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

Elisabeth Genaux

323

Name: N/A, N/A

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

We are writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and we fully object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape and ecosystem health of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

We also absolutely urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality - parks were created to preserve Nature (the little that we have left, continuously under threat of industrialization and agricultural use).

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should absolutely prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

Lucille & Michael

324

Name: pagano, maria

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the

landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,
Maria E Pagano

325

Name: reeves, sheri

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

Sheri Reeves

326

Name: N/A, N/A

Correspondence: Is fun killing things?

327

Name: Baethge, Sarah

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

328

Name: Hopkins, Paul

Correspondence: I am writing about tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore. It appears as though National Park Land is being converted to agriculture. Park Lands are meant for the natural world. These tule elks have not been adequately protected from drought and now it appears as they are almost being eliminated. This is not in the spirit of our National Parks.

Please do all you can to protect these elk and keep National Park areas natural.

329

Name: Gursky, Ginny M

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or

killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

Ginny Gursky

330

Name: wertheim, ellen

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,
Ellen Wertheim

331

Name: Prybylski, John

Correspondence: SINCE WHEN DO PRIVATE CATTLE HAVE EXCLUSIVE RIGHTS TO PUBLIC LANDS..??!!!! THE ELK HAVE LIVED ON THESE LANDS FOR CENTURIES....NOW YOU WANT THEM REMOVED..???!!!!! "PUBLIC LANDS"...WHAT DOES THAT MEAN...??.....REMOVE NATIVE ANIMALS FOR PRIVATE HERDS TO MAKE PROFIT FOR INDIVIDUAL OWNERS..OR CORPORATE RANCHING...??!!!! STOP THE BULL SHIT...!! NATIVE ELK AND ALL NATIVE ANIMALS MUST HAVE FIRST PRIORITY..ALWAYS...!!!!IT'S OUR..THE U.S. PUBLIC LANDS...!!! NOT FOR-PROFIT CORPS./INDIVIDUALS!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!DO YOUR JOB AND PROTECT OUR,THE AMERICAN PEOPLE, PUBLIC LANDS...!!!! THANK YOU

332

Name: Fonshill, Don T

Correspondence: Please let these animals roam freely.

333

Name: Thompson, Cheryl

Correspondence: Do not kill the Tuel Elk

334

Name: Metzger, Luke

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I write in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been a success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

335

Name: Granlund, Fred

Correspondence: I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife and protect their habitat, rather than the reverse.

Further, I strongly object to any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore. The elk were here first - they should get first priority.

336

Name: Doering, David

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore. I strongly support the reintroduction of native species into our national park system.

I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Public lands are held in trust for the American public - all of us. That means that commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species. If the cattle-ranching operations cannot adjust their operation to the elk's presence then it is the cattle-ranching which must be curtailed or eliminated.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

337

Name: Keiser, Robert

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,
Robert Keiser

338

Name: Charles, Dorian

Correspondence: Animal lives matter!!!!

339

Name: Clay, Susan H

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

I have had the good fortune to visit the Point Reyes National Seashore. I want to see the native wildlife not cattle. I can see cattle anytime. Point Reyes should be managed for native species, not a nonnative species that is not adapted to unique ecosystems like Point Reyes.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

There is plenty of farmland available for grazing cattle. As a matter of fact, much of the reclaimed strip mine land here is Southeastern Ohio is excellent grazing land for cattle and sheep. To destroy a unique species, like the tule elk, to allow more cattle grazing is not appropriate land and environmental stewardship of the Point Reyes National Seashore. If the cattle ranchers want cheap grazing land for cattle, they should come to Southeastern Ohio. There are thousands of acres of reclaimed strip mine that would be cheap while not adversely impacting an important species such as the tule elk.

Sincerely,

Susan H. Clay
Environmental Scientist(Retired)

340

Name: Wilsey, Cara N

Correspondence: This is a letter regarding the Tule Elk; specifically a request to leave them in their native habitat and stop reducing their numbers by shooting them.

341

Name: O., Kim

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success

story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

Kim O.
San Luis Obispo, CA 93403

342

Name: Toogood, Ryan A

Correspondence: I am a Florida resident, but I visit national parks all over the country. The park system is probably my favorite thing about being alive.

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore. These animals are part of what makes the Park experience magical, and I believe they should be protected - not eliminated or reduced.

No introduction of livestock, please. No capitulation to rancher interests. Please just protect and preserve the tule elk herds.

This could be a HUGE PR win - trust me, a lot of people in this country will appreciate the government standing up for the elk.

343

Name: Maish, Sally

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,
Sally Maish

344

Name: Murawski, Heather

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

Heather Murawski

345

Name: N/A, Eileen

Correspondence: The Tule Elk must remain in their homeland of Point Reyes! We have removed too many natives from their lands. The elk can easily remain here and be of benefit to the land and the people!

346

Name: Roberts-Shepherd, Ruth E

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

Ruth E. Roberts-Shepherd

347

Name: Evans, Bronwen d

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep,

goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,
B.Evans

348
Name: N/A, N/A
Correspondence: ear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely, Jill Nelson

349
Name: Brenza, Tina
Correspondence: Please Support Free-ranging Tule Elk!

350
Name: N/A, N/A
Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the

landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

Brenda

351

Name: Allen, Teresa E

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

Background

352

Name: evans, Holly

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,
holly evans

353

Name: Schulze, Albert H

Correspondence:

Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

I have personally camped and hiked in this area and it is truly a unique part of California, that should remain as natural and untouched by man, as it can be. I have seen these elk on the hillsides and a red fox crossed my trail. It made me feel good to know that man and animal can share the land together. Please keep livestock business from destroying this beautiful place. Thank you, al

Sincerely,

354

Name: N/A, N/A

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I support the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park.

Because Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, I believe that NPS is served by continuing this legacy.

Commercial lease holders on our PUBLIC lands should never dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies.

Please reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Regards,
B. Stanberry

355

Name: Lampe, Frank

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

Frank Lampe
Lafayette, CO

356

Name: Berk, Wendy

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

I live in the San Francisco Bay area and very much appreciate observing Tule Elk. They should not be killed to make even more grazing land for cattle.

Sincerely,

Wendy Berk

357

Name: Gray, Paul

Correspondence: I oppose removal or slaughter of Elk herds at Point Reyes. You should be seeking ways of preserving these noble animals, not making their existence more difficult.

358

Name: Webb, Sally & Don

Correspondence:

Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

Sally and Donald Webb

359

Name: N/A, N/A

Correspondence: Save the parks

360

Name: N/A, N/A

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

361

Name: Beitel, Timothy W

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,
Timothy B.

362

Name: Yoho, Brad

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or

killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,
Brad Yoho

363

Name: Pfannenbecker, Susan L

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. I would rather the US not have the paltry fees paid by ranchers than to allow them to dictate what happens to native wild life on that land. It's not their land!

Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

364

Name: Simeone, Sam

Correspondence: I am writing in support of the free roaming Tule Elk Herds of Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removing, Killing, or sterilization of them.

I also want you to reject converting national park lands to row crops, livestock, or agricultural uses. The purpose of National Parks is to preserve them as close as possible to their original state before they were effected or changed by human activity.

Sam Simeone

365

Name: jeffreys, zachary s

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

Zachary Jeffreys

366

Name: Heinly, Bridgett

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

This comment serves to advise you that I support the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any type of fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery

has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

I do not believe that commercial lease holders on our public lands should have the ability to dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species, after all, these are public lands.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This activity would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Thank you for considering my comments.

367

Name: Tuscher, Ralph

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

368

Name: N/A, N/A

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

with hope,
Tanja Rieger

369

Name: N/A, N/A

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

D. Carr

370

Name: Solan, Danielle

Correspondence: Save our wildlife !!

371

Name: N/A, N/A

Correspondence: am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

Rachel M.

372

Name: Costa, Sandra

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

Sandra Costa

373

Name: Bentley, Donald C

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I have observed the tule elk herds at Point Reyes. They were the highlight of my visit, and one of my most memorable wildlife watching experiences in America. As such, they deserve maximum protection for the enjoyment of all Americans.

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Very truly yours,

Don Bentley

374

Name: Fishel, Michael S

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore. I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in this park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands have no right to dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. They are leasing the property and do not have the rights that ownership would provide. Cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore. These are our lands as Americans and do not belong to any single group.

Sincerely,

375

Name: Govreau, Kathy J

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

376

Name: Clifford, Ruth

Correspondence: Please avoid steps that would harm tule elk and other species and water quality in the Point Reyes National Seashore. I am a native Californian who has visited these magnificent creatures and awe-inspiring landscapes. My taxes have supported the preservation of such areas and the rebuilding of the elk population. Expansion of commercial uses of the protected national lands to the detriment of the creatures who live there to me represents theft and vandalism by my government.

377

Name: Youmans, Ona

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

378

Name: Waterd, Anje'

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

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Sincerely,

379

Name: clausen, karen s

Correspondence: We need to do all we can to preserve our parks.

380

Name: Fox, Kathryn N

Correspondence: I do not want ranching or farming on the public's public land! We are losing our land to more of the same entities. There will be no more land. I want wildlife, which includes the Tule Elk. I'm shocked that the National Park Service is supporting the changes. That's not what it was meant to do. Very rich people are once again doing this to make a profit at the expense of the common man. It is wrong and you know it. Keep our public lands wild!

381

Name: Bird, Oscar N

Correspondence: Please leave Pt. Reyes elk where they are. It is wrong to move them for a handful of cattlemen. Thank you

382

Name: Hughes, Lindsey

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success

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Sincerely,

Lindsey Hughes

383

Name: clemson, g

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

PUBLIC lands are to be for the public LONG-term good, not for the short-term benefit of a few commercial profit seekers, and those perpetuating antiquated Victorian Manifest Destiny ideas of man over and against nature. Help humans, by your decisions, learn to appreciate and successfully co-exist with our necessary and beautiful planet.

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

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Sincerely,

384

Name: N/A, Janet

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

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The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,
Janet M.

385

Name: mackillop, alan b

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

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goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

A MacKillop

385

Name: Wolcott, James L

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

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386

Name: N/A, N/A

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

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Sincerely,
J Tuley

The National Park Service is updating its park planning and may kill and/or remove elk from Point Reyes at the request of ranchers who enjoy private cattle grazing leases in the park. The Park Service allowed half the park's original elk herd to die during the 2012-2014 drought by fencing them in, and it shot 26 elk in 2015 and 2016. Now it has plans to run elk off of 18,000 acres to allow cattle sole access to these public lands.

The Park Service is also considering allowing conversion of grasslands and wildlife habitat at Point Reyes to artichoke farms and other row crops. The public would lose access to this land, and conversion would destroy wildlife habitat. Also on the table is allowing ranchers to raise sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens and pigs in the park, a disastrous plan that would lead to killing of the park's coyotes and bobcats.

1) I object to the removal of any tule elk from their native land, 2) they shouldn't allow row crops or new commercial animal farming, and 3) any cattle ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife.

387

Name: Benton, Annette

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

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Sincerely,
Annette Benton

388

Name: Margot, Lee

Correspondence: I DO NOT support the plan to remove and/or restrict Tule Elk from their natural place in the Point Reyes area. Commercial ranching needs to limit their herd size if both animal groups cannot share the space without over grazing. This is protected land, wild land, and is a precious resource. Wild creatures belong there!

Thank you for your attention to this matter!

Sincerely yours,

lee margot

389

Name: Kuzma, Laura

Correspondence:

Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

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The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

390

Name: K, Lee

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

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The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

This is public land, it does not belong to the lease holders and they should NOT dictate how it is used.

Sincerely,

Lee Bonini-Koch

391

Name: N/A, N/A

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

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Sincerely,

392

Name: allarde, lisa

Correspondence: ear Superintendent,

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Sincerely,
Lisa Allarde

393

Name: Ceaser, Rosemarie

Correspondence: I oppose any removal or killing of tule elk. I am also opposed to planting of row crops or new commercial animal farming. Cattle ranching operations, should be managed to accommodate, not only

elk, but other native species. The whole world must not revolve around cattle. They are the trespassers, not our native animals.

394

Name: Burch, Ilse

Correspondence: Please do not displace the Tule elk! We can find other places for cows, for pity's sake! You are just bound and determined to create more threatened and endangered animals, and you must STOP!

395

Name: Hinshaw , Tammera L

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

We don't have to take it all just so some can enjoy their meat. I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

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Sincerely,

396

Name: N/A, N/A

Correspondence: N P S

I support the continued use of Point Reyes land for the grazing and use by Tule Elk!

Thank you

397

Name: Rinegar, Margaret

Correspondence: I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

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398

Name: Cornez, Sandi B

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

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Sincerely,
Sandi Cornez

399

Name: Kirby, Liane

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

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Sincerely,

400

Name: Holm, Lisa M

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

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The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,
Lisa

401

Name: N/A, N/A

Correspondence: responding to elicit the hoped for change of national park service plans to cull in some way shape or form the tule elk at port reyes in marin county california. to many animals in this country around the world for that matter are in great peril in so many ways for their future existence. these magnificent animals should be left alone, their demise for private interests/gain is a non starter. thanks. bob.

402

Name: N/A, N/A

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

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Sincerely,
Heather Tachna

403

Name: PUBLEE, JEAN

Correspondence: I AM HORRIFIED THAT YOU WANT TO KILL ELK. I AM HORRIFIED THAT WILDLIFE IS BEING THREATENED IN THIS SITE. AN DYOU WANT TO BRING IN CATTLE AND OTHER DESTRUCTIVE SPECIES FOR MONEYGRUBBING PROFITEERS. WE DONT WANT THIS SITE MURDERED WITH THIS KIND OF PLAN. THE CENTER FOR BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY HAS PRESENTED INFORMATION TO YOU AND I FULL Y SUPPORT THEIR COMMENTS IN THIS MATTER.

404

Name: N/A, N/A

Correspondence: STOP BEING TRUMP STUPID!!

405

Name: Meltzer, Laura J

Correspondence: Point Reyes National Seashore is a National Seashore. That means it belongs to the public, not private interests. I strongly object to fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of Tile elk in the park for the sole benefit of entitled, private individuals, commercial lease holders on our public lands. If they don't like sharing the land with the existing natural inhabitants, the ranchers should graze their cattle somewhere else on private lands. I will not subsidize their profits at the cost of natural wildlife. Thank you.

406

Name: Molnar, Daniela

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

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Sincerely,

407

Name: DeVries, Nicole

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

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Sincerely,
Nicole DeVries

408

Name: Robinson, Pat

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

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Sincerely,
Pat Robinson

409

Name: Gaiser, Jörg
Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

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Sincerely,

Jörg Gaiser
Baiersbronn
Germany

410

Name: O'Donnell, DeDe
Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

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Sincerely,
DeDe O'Donnell

411

Name: N/A, N/A

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412

Name: N/A, N/A

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

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Please do not remove, harm or kill tule elk on Pt Reyes Nat Seashore. Thank you!

Sincerely,

413

Name: Mulder, Joni

Correspondence: Dear superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

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Sincerely,

Joni Mulder

414

Name: O'Donnell, Deanne

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

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Sincerely,

Deanne O'Donnell

415

Name: Rupp, u.Hugo H

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service. Tule elk suffered a large involuntary culling during the recent drought years, in part because cattle ranches have been hogging water resources to the exclusion of local wildlife. Instead of decimating the numbers of Tule Elk, a workable compromise should strive to reign in commercial ranching overreach.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject absolutely any conversion of national park lands to row crops which creates a depressed-looking disciplinary and artificial landscape incompatible with the aesthetics and ecology of 'wilderness.' Also, consider that the introduction of other commercially exploited animals such as sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens, or pigs, however in need of grand spaces such as Point Reyes, would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore. As it did when it opted against oyster farming in Drake's Estero.

Sincerely,

416

Name: Ouellette, Tracy

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I have visited the Point Reyes National Seashore and been awed by it's beauty and wildlife.

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

Tracy Ouellette, MD, Bow, WA 98232

417

Name: N/A, N/A

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,
Carol Souva

418

Name: Aguilar, Toni

Correspondence: I am opposed to removing, IN ANY WAY, the tule elk herd in Point Reyes. I am appalled that you would kill any animal by starvation and dehydration.

As stewards of the earth, you and wethepeople are responsible to ensure the integrity and safety of ecosystems. Killing, especially cruelly, is anathema to a steward's philosophy.

Livestock owners' money interests should not be a tail wagging the sanctity of wildlife dog. Capitalism is NOT your mandate.

Mankind has had a deleterious effect on the planet and her innocent and necessary ecosystems inhabitants. When will you step up to protect the animals, not ranchers?

419

Name: Lee, Sharon

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

Sharon Lee

420

Name: archambault, eric

Correspondence: Hi,

I also urge you, please, to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

I urge you, also, to prevent any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park to be applied. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes.

Thank you.

421

Name: N/A, N/A

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success

story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

Carolyn Stenseth

422

Name: ferrara, robert d

Correspondence: Don't do this!!!!

423

Name: Lowry, Erika R

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,
Erika Lowry

424

Name: Hanbury, Pat

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,
Pat Hanbury

425

Name: Hafer, Sarah

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep,

goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

Sarah Hafer

426

Name: limoge, diana -

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

427

Name: saunders, maurice

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,
maurice saunders

428

Name: Kionka, Christina

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

Christina Kionka

429

Name: SALMON, ELISA

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

Elisa Salmon

430

Name: Martin, Michael D

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

Michael Martin

431

Name: Harlow, Nancy

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

432

Name: Kennedy, Barbara

Correspondence: Disgusting that the Park Service has been destroying tule elk for the benefit of cattle ranchers - equally disgusting that the Park Service is contemplating allowing farming and/or raising of livestock - keep these public lands wild - nothing justifies destroying the wildlands for the purpose of farming and/or cattle raising. We don't need more cattle or domestic animals or farming - we need open, wild public spaces where wildlife can flourish. Stop this desecration of public lands.

433

Name: N/A, N/A

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing or removal of the elk from the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands should not dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,
A. Norris

434

Name: Bourassa, Veronica
Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

Veronica Bourassa

435

Name: Batavia, Cathie

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

The NPS should stand up to commercial lease holders on our public lands and not allow them to dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species. There is nowhere else for these animals to live and thrive, so please stand by them.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to grow crops or expand commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,
Cathie Batavia

436

Name: Yborra, Gail

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

Gail

437

Name: Costa, Sandra

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

Sandra C.

438

Name: Nickels, Stephen

Correspondence: Stop killing and displacing Elk to make room for cattle. Pointy Reyes should be for wild animals. If someone wants to raise cattle they should buy a ranch.

439

Name: Gora, Karene S

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

440

Name: Stewart, Nancy

Correspondence: I am writing in support of the free-roaming Tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

As native Californian, previous resident of Marin and Sonoma counties and lifelong outdoor enthusiast, seeing this native species in their natural habitat has been one of the great joys of enjoying thee Point Reyes National Seashore and an emotional anchor to the natural Northern California habitat for myself, my family and friends and many visitors to the area. The idea that my grandchildren would not have this experience is alarming and deeply disheartening.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any use of the land for farms or livestock and poultry ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for native species.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should **PRIORITIZE PROTECTING THE NATURAL VALUES** of Point Reyes National Seashore and maintain the true mission of the National Park Service.

441

Name: Denis, Laurie A

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,
Laurie Denis

442

Name: Harlib, Amy

Correspondence: I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

443

Name: Murphy, Jeanne

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

Our national seashore lands should not be used for agriculture or livestock. Please revoke all farming and livestock from these lands. Of course, also reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

Jeanne Murphy

Ecotourism business owner

444

Name: Henigman, Mali

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep,

goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

For at least the last 50 years, I and my friends have enjoyed the walks along the coastal trail at Point Reyes and one of the most inspiring points of interest are seeing the Tule elk herds with their young enjoying their habitat without fear of poaching. The elk are iconic California creatures and deserve to thrive as they always have. This government's penchant for wanting to kill animals just to kill them is a puzzle to me. I'd like to know what went wrong in the upbringing of those put in charge of the environment, especially when of the Republican ilk. I would feel sorry for you, but I fear my concern would be wasted.

Sincerely,

445

Name: N/A, N/A

Correspondence: There are plenty of public and private lands for hunters as it is please allow these beautiful and majestic animals have a home where they can't be harvest as if they were some kind of crop.

446

Name: Baldwin, Elaine

Correspondence: Please protect the tule elk at Point Reyes National Seashore. They almost went extinct, which was a tragedy. Then they made a comeback. Then many of them were allowed to die because of the drought in 2014-15. Now they are being considered for wholesale slaughter in favor of grazing cattle? The Park Service is supposed to protect wildlife, not commercial interests.

447

Name: Koessel, Karl

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be

managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Thank you for your consideration of my opinion.

Sincerely,

Karl Koessel

448

Name: White, Joseph H

Correspondence: Any private or commercial use of our public lands, particularly National Park lands, should not be at the expense of wildlife, wildlife habitat or public access.

449

Name: Gonzalez, William G

Correspondence: Thursday, November 2, 2017.

To: U.S. National Parks Services, U.S.N.P.S.

Subject: PROTECTION FOR POINT REYES NATURAL PARK AND HABITAT FOR THE TULE ELK:

Recently, it has been popping up, that a new management will take over Point Reyes Natural Park in California, for developing purposes. there are in fact, some important reasons to be considered and to stop such developments in Point Reyes Park, in California:

Point Reyes is the national park that tule elk - a subspecies existing only in California - call home. The Park Service let half the park's original herd die during the state's 2012-2014 drought by keeping them fenced in without adequate water and forage; then the Service shot 26 elk during 2015 and 2016.

Now the agency has plans to run the elk off 18,000 acres to allow cattle sole access to these public lands. I strongly oppose to such developments in Point Reyes Park in California that can put in danger the tule elk species from California. Thank you, for attending this important message.

Sincerely yours,

William G Gonzalez.

450

Name: Morrow, Brandon

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

Brandon S. Morrow

451

Name: Schade, Corey

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Respectfully,

Corey Schade

452

Name: Chittenden, Jerry L

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

453

Name: Borst, Gayle

Correspondence: I would like to express my support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. I visited Point Reyes years ago and loved it. Would like to return again, but I hope it won't be sullied by possible bad judgement regarding the tule elk.

454

Name: MacNamara, Julie L

Correspondence:

Dear Park Service,

I am writing to appeal the park to continue to allow the elk herds of Point Reyes

to continue free range life without fencing, killing or sterilization. They are an

important part of the ecosystem.

Thank you,

Julie MacNamara

455

Name: Gantz, Victoria C

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

I have visited many national parks because of the diversity of wildlife within them.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

Victoria C Gantz

456

Name: Woodward, Linda Q

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

Linda Woodward

457

Name: VanWinkle, Jean Marie

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

Jean Marie VanWinkle

458

Name: Briney, Michael R

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I write in support of free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and in opposition to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Since their reintroduction in 1978, tule elk have had an amazing recovery and have again become an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, the only national park that has tule elk. It is the duty of the NPS to protect the elk for that simple reason alone.

I personally hate the presence of commercial lease holders on our public lands, but they should never be allowed to influence wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species. If ranchers cannot abide by these rules, they should buy their own land, not defile the American public's land!

For the same reasons, I strongly request that you reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality. These are our lands, not the private property of farmers.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

459

Name: Allison, Connie

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success

story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

460

Name: Acebo, Ryan

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming Tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service. Seeing the elk is one of the reasons why I venture out to that area every so often.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

461

Name: Thornburn, Cathy M
Correspondence: .

Dear Superintendent,

I was shocked to learn of the deliberate, inhumane slow death that elk were subjected to by my government. I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Point Reyes is the only national park with tule elk. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species. I would like to see them removed from this area.

I object to the use of our public parks for private, for profit use, especially when such use causes the harm or killing of our wildlife.. I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality. Parks are not for exploitation by for profit enterprises, but areas that the public can be sure their wildlife and natural spaces are protected from harm.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

462

Name: Van Horn, John P

Correspondence: We are on the verge of massive extinctions all over the planet. the obvious solution to this problem is to mitigate our own our own behavior and our demands on the our environment. Our own future as a species depends on it: we must evolve or we will die off.

463

Name: Mueller, Marilyn P

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success

story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

464

Name: Elliott, Lynette

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing as an animal advocate in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Thank you for your consideration and action in this matter.

465

Name: sloan, shannon

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

Shannon Sloan

466

Name: Sweet, Connie

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I formerly lived in Southern California and was privileged to be able to visit Point Reyes and see the elk.

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,
Connie Sweet

467

Name: N/A, Diana

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species. If cannot work for the good of the whole, then GET OUT!

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore. Finally, I remind ALL NPS employees that YOU work for the United States American Taxpayers, NOT just cattle ranchers. These elk and this land BELONGS TO EVERY AMERICAN, NOT just YOU and NOT just cattle ranchers.

If you cannot respect the majority's demand of equality and input, then we shall be forced to invoke dereliction of duty investigations. WE, the majority of Americans, who employ ALL of YOU and pay your salary and benefits, demand you follow the rules and regulations as stated when you were hired. Cattle ranchers pay LESS TAXES than the average low to middle income earners, YET you take cattle ranchers illegal demands as rule of law. Maybe you are better off unemployed and left to survive on welfare or unemployment benefits. Perhaps then you will grow a sense of appreciation for your job and all of US who support YOUR wages.

Sincerely,

468

Name: Cacioppo, Judy L

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

469

Name: Fingeret, Brian

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,
Brian Fingeret

470

Name: Connelly, Liza M

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

Liza M. Connelly

471

Name: starnier, lynn

Correspondence: I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

I was under the impression that national parks were created to preserve the beauty of the natural environment and native species for the enjoyment and education of the PUBLIC. NOT for the PRIVATE PROFIT of commercial ranchers and farmers.

That's OBSCENE. As is purposely fencing in the Elk and letting them die from the drought.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

Or just skip the cattle-ranching operations. Why in the hell should they matter more than the public who want the park to be a park?

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore!

Lynn Starner

472

Name: Connor, Ann Marie

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore. I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park.

Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes; their recovery has been a significant success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands should NOT dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife-not the other way around. Cattle operations must not be permitted to harm habitat for endangered species.

In addition to taking the necessary measures to preserve tule elk, I urge you to REJECT any expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs and to REJECT conversion of national park lands to row crops. Expansion of commercial operations would only create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize PROTECTING the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Thank you.
Sincerely,

473

Name: Hendrix, Linda L

Correspondence: I am writing in support of the Tule Elk at Point Reyes in California. I am positive that everyone excepting ranchers would rather view majestic elk in their native habitat instead of cattle.

474

Name: Dobesh, Don

Correspondence: California is the leader in so many ways regarding environment and wildlife management. The Tule Elk should be an example of positive action- -not negative.

Thank you
Don Dobesh

475

Name: Mays, Teresa L

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

476

Name: Markushewski, Edward

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or

killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

Edward J Markushewski, MD

477

Name: Warden, Lisa

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

As a Californian and Bay Area resident, I care deeply about California's wildlife. I am writing in STRONG support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

478

Name: Potvin, Raymond

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

Raymond Potvin

479

Name: Lane, Laura

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

Laura Lane
Chandler AZ

480

Name: Sunderman, Tim

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

Tim Sunderman

481

Name: Davis, Melissa

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,
Melissa Davis

482

Name: N/A, N/A

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

483

Name: N/A, N/A

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or

killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,
Mrs. Alexandra Richards

484

Name: Sickel, Kimberly
Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,
Kimberly Sickel

485

Name: Kennedy, Linda

Correspondence: We have worked hard to restore habitation of wildlife such as wolves and tule elk into the natural landscape of America's national parks. We have found that doing so has been so beneficial in helping the Earth to restore itself following our indiscriminate use of the land over that past years. Allowing ranchers and other profit-seeking enterprises to dictate use of our public lands is wrong and would again compromise these precious areas. Please do the job we expect you to do as the National Park Service and safeguard our public lands. Thank you for listening.

486

Name: N/A, N/A

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

Dr. Alex Green

487

Name: Yedinak, Bonnie K

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success

story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

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The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,
Bonnie K Yedinak

488

Name: N/A, N/A

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

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The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

489

Name: N/A, N/A

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,
Steve Aydelott

490

Name: Delaney, Janet

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Thank you for considering my comments.

491

Name: Tetarenko, Pamela K

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

As an owner of American Public Lands, I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

As Americans, we own our Public Lands. Why are there Commercial lease holders at all? At the very least, these lease holders on our public lands should not dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any commercial operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and should not harm habitat for endangered species and/or wildlife, period.

As an owner of American Public Lands, I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality as well as endanger our health.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore. Thank you for listening to the input of a fellow Public Land owner.

Sincerely,

Pamela Tetarenko

492

Name: Jackson, Jan J

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent

Native tule elk were reintroduced to Point Reyes National Seashore in Marin County, Calif., in 1978. Since then their recovery has been an exciting success story. Point Reyes is the only national park with tule elk. Now we need your help.,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,
Jan Jackson

493

Name: N/A, N/A

Correspondence: I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

494

Name: Fues, Lisa J

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the

landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,
Lisa Fues

495

Name: Poulos, Peter S

Correspondence: I was greatly disappointed to learn that the Park Service let half the park's original Point Reyes Tule Elk herd die during the state's 2012-2014 drought by keeping them fenced in without adequate water and forage; then the Service shot 26 elk during 2015 and 2016. I don't understand how the Park Service can justify such cruelty.

In addition, commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,
Peter S. Poulos, PhD.

496

Name: Vaught, Kevin

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

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The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

Kevin Vaught

497

Name: Horton, Deanna l

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

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The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

Deanna Horton
Tucson, AZ

498

Name: Taudvin, Diane

Correspondence: Allow native elk free range in their habitat. Running cattle on public lands destroys the lands natural ecology and polluted the groundwater's. If ranchers wish to raise animals they should do it on private land only.

499

Name: Martenson, Julie

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

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I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

I am having a hard time understanding how this has ever become an option for consideration. It seems reckless, irresponsible and short-sighted.

Sincerely,

500

Name: Wendel, Tom D

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or

killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

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The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

501

Name: N/A, N/A

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

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The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

502

Name: kekule, diana

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

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I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,
Kekule Bastron Family and Friends

503

Name: Monroe, James R

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am a SF estuary area resident that frequents the Point Reyes National Seashore. In fact, I was there last weekend.

I believe that our national parks should not be compromised for agricultural capitalistic endeavors. I strongly opposed Senator Feinstein's advocacy for Drake's Bay Oyster Farm; though I enjoyed stopping and eating there.

I feel the same about the dairy cattle herds on the Point Reyes isthmus.

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Though some have been in existence for approximately 150 years, it is well past time to retire and fully remove these dairy farms.

I want to see Tule Elk; not cows!

Sincerely,

James R. Monroe

504

Name: rasmussen, m

Correspondence: RE: Free roaming tule elk herds, at Point Reyes Nat.Seashore,I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Protect the elk.

505

Name: Burke, Bonnie M

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

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The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

Bonnie M. Burke

506

Name: M, Diane

Correspondence: I'm a pro-choice, negative human population person. It's the human species that is the problem not anything else. So I'm all pro-life for all non-humanbeings.

Cattle, sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens and pigs are a dime a dozen.

Tule Elk are not. They are RARE and PRECIOUS and should be treated with deference.

Elk are natives whereas livestock is not. All killing should stop.

507

Name: Lee, Winston J

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. The tule elk are an important part of the local ecosystem of Point Reyes and any commercial enterprise in the area needs to make accommodations to prevent any harm to the elk or their habitat. The tule elk were nearly pushed to extinction and it would be terrible if they were endangered again.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. The expansion will put the local ecosystem and water in danger of agricultural pollution.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

Winston Lee

508

Name: Horton, Daniel G

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

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The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

Daniel Horton
Tucson, AZ

509

Name: legene, anne

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

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The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

Anne Legêne

510

Name: Wall, Pat

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

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The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

Pat Wall

511

Name: N/A, Jody

Correspondence:

Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

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The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

As a California citizen and supporter of the State Parks I implore you to save the tule elk and their habitat.

Sincerely,

512

Name: Kerchevall, Charlene

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

Please Explain To Me How Private Commercial Ranchers Are Permitted On National Park Lands ????? Wildlife Success, Such As The Tule Deer Is To Be Celebrated Along With Restoring Native Species and Ecosystems.

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

513

Name: Mills, Sherry L

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,
Sherry Mills

514

Name: Barnes, J

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on public lands should not dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and should not harm habitat for endangered species.

Please reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops. Please reject the expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs into the national parks as these would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

515

Name: PALLA, PAUL

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

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The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

STOP LETTING BLOOD THIRSTY, GREEDY PSYCHOPATHS DESTROY OUR COUNTRY!!

Sincerely,

516

Name: Sellon, Kim

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

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goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Thank you for reading my email.

Kim Sellon

517

Name: Putrich, Steve T

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

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The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

518

Name: ATLAS, DEBRA

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

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The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

Debra Atlas

519

Name: Mayville, LaDene L

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

LaDene Mayville

519

Name: Miller, Sheila

Correspondence: Leave the elk alone! They deserve to roam the land and live their lives freely. They add to the beauty of the National Parks!

520

Name: Hollyfield, Ann

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

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The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

In the larger picture, I would refer to the miner's canary, and suggest that the stress and loss of our natural world is the warning to us regarding our survival. Each of these protections is very important.

Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,

Ann Hollyfield

521

Name: N/A, N/A

Correspondence: Stop killing things.

522

Name: MacDonald, Janette

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

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The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

Janette MacDonald

523

Name: N/A, N/A

Correspondence: Why is the NPS going to allow the removal of Tule elk from their native land? Should the NPS be allowing row crops to be produced on acreage under NPS control? Finally shouldn't any new commercial animal farming especially any cattle ranching operations be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife? Three important questions that NPS should have to think about in regards for what the service stands.

Pamela Waterworth

Seabrook, MD

524

Name: Berliner, Ron

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

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goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,
Ron

525

Name: Hughes, Lisa A

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

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The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

Lisa A. Hughes, DrPH

526

Name: PETERSEN, GARRINE L

Correspondence: WHY DO WE HAVE TO PRESERVE WHAT IS SUPPOSED TO BE A NATIONAL PARK AND THE ANIMALS THAT LIVE THERE? IT SEEMS THAT ALL THE GOVERNMENT WANTS TO DO IS DRILL, MINE, KILL THE LOCAL WILDLIFE OR DESTROY NATURE AT IT'S FINEST. WE MUST PROTECT WHAT IS GOOD ABOUT THIS LAND BEFORE IT IS ALL GONE. WE HAVE BEEN TAKING, RAPING, AND OTHERWISE DESTROYING THE LAND AND IT'S NATURAL WILDLIFE EVER SINCE WE LANDED ON THESE SHORES.

527

Name: Wiggin, Deborah W

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

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The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,
Deborah Wiggin

528

Name: Gardner, Tina

Correspondence: Leave the tule elk alone! What is it with you people?
Commercial animal farming is destroying our land and water.

529

Name: Wolf, Karen

Correspondence: Please do NOT destroy Point Reyes Elk!!!!!!
The Wolf Family

530

Name: McCartney, Teresa

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success

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The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,
Teresa McCartney

531

Name: Henderson, Matthew B
Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am contacting you to let you know as an American I support the free roaming Tule Elk Herds @ Point Reyes National Seashore. I am also against any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of these Elk in the Park. These Tule Elk are native to this part of the country, and are an important part of the ecosystem of the Point Reyes landscape. Their recovery of the restoring this native species to its original home is what the National Park System is supposed to do. Not to bow down to Commercial Lease holders on OUR PUBLIC lands, they need to make the sacrifice to not harm our wildlife, not the other way around.

The Park Service is supposed manage our natural values and wildlife in our National Parks. Remember these National Parks were set aside for the American people to enjoy our countries natural beauty, not to allow commercial business run rampant over these lands.

Sincerely,
Matt Henderson

532

Name: Barker, Rebecca
Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

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The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

Rebecca Barker, CCS, CTR
California Concerned Citizen

533

Name: Hood, Mary H
Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

Public lands are for public use and for the wildlife that lives in that habitat, not for cattle grazing!!! Stop killing the native Tule Elk. Preserve this beautiful land, ecosystem, and wildlife for our children, grandchildren, and descendants to enjoy!!!

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

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The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

534

Name: Fischesser, Nina M

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

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The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

535

Name: N/A, N/A

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

Please keep the Point Reyes National Seashore intact without any fencing and the reintroduced native tule elk roam free. To maintain the local natural ecosystem is the primal job of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders should respect and not interfere with the tule elk and their habitat and should not set or force their profit motive agenda in the detriment of the wildlife and the environment.

Please let the national park lands stay away from the row crop and animal farms which are a source of major disturbance, pollution, and destruction for the wild habitat and its rightful residents.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should reflect the mission to keep the Point Reyes National Seashore from commercial interference and protect wildlife and the public land.

Sincerely,
Kit Ho

536

Name: korel, melek

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

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The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

537

Name: Engle, I.

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

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The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

I. Engle

538

Name: Frank, Sandy K

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

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The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,
Sandy Frank

539

Name: Beck, Dana L

Correspondence: Dear Superintendant,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success

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Dana Beck
Blackwell, OK. 75631

540

Name: Luczyszyn, John
Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

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The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,
John Luczyszyn

541

Name: campbell, donna w
Correspondence: The park service should protect ALL the lands AND inhabitants which is what its responsibility and funding was/is intended for...

542

Name: Osterman, Wanda -

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

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The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

Wanda Harris

543

Name: Duncan, Bonnie J

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

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The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

Bonnie J. Duncan
Morrisville, Vermont

544

Name: Farnsworth, Barbara

Correspondence: Point Reye's free-ranging Tule Elk deserve to remain. Public lands must be managed to accommodate these Elk, their predators and their native ecosystems. Please do not allow commercial leasing for livestock farming.

Thank you.

545

Name: Wade, Carolyn H

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

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The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

In protection of species,

Carolyn Wade

546

Name: Greene, J. A

Correspondence:

Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

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The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,
J. Greene

547

Name: Bruess, Laura

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

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The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,
Laura Bruess

548

Name: Andersen, Evette C
Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I feel so saddened that Tule Elk are not given priority over cattle ranchers and farmers. The national parks were established to provide wild lands for our citizens and wildlife. Renting that land defeats that purpose. The elk and other wildlife deserve to have that land free and unfettered. Please keep that land free for us all to enjoy.

Thank you for considering my comments,
Evette Andersen

549

Name: N/A, N/A
Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

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The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

Allison Whalen

549

Name: Pernot, Susan

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

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550

Name: Rose, Tonya

Correspondence:

Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

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goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

551

Name: villalobos, timothy c

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming Tule Elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule Elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

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I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

This is a National Park for the people and for the natural wildlife that inhabit the park. It should not be for the benefit of ANY rancher or farmer for use by their livestock. In fact, I believe that cattle should be banned from all National Parks in order to allow nature to keep up the natural order of creatures such as buffalo, deer, etc that naturally inhabit those parks.

Thus the Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values and wildlife of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

Timothy Villalobos

552

Name: Raphael, Joan L

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

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I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

This is public land, belonging to the public! We want to see these beautiful Elk have a chance to live and expand. I want to be able to take my grandchildren someday to see these gorgeous creatures!

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

553

Name: N/A, N/A

Correspondence: Native tule elk were reintroduced to Point Reyes National Seashore in Marin County, Calif., in 1978. Since then their recovery has been an exciting success story. Point Reyes is the only national park with tule elk. But there's trouble ahead for elk, and we need your help.

Using the sample letter and background info below, please submit a comment directly at the National Park Service's website - then let us know you took action. And please personalize your message. Your comment to the Park Service will have even more impact when you tell them why this issue matters to you.

Sample Letter

Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success

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The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

Melissa Haertel

554

Name: Lee, April

Correspondence: Please protect the Tule Elk at Point Reyes National Seashore. Park lands should help preserve the lands and wildlife, not enable humans to exploit and endanger them.

555

Name: romppanen, christa

Correspondence: I vehemently oppose the elimination of the native Tule Elk population from Point Reyes and letting cattle grazing take their grazing rights away. There are no endangered cattle and we need to preserve our native species and give them room to roam and live their lives without restriction imposed on them by the government under control of the cattle industry. Respectfully,

556

Name: Phillips, Jan

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

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The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,
Jan Phillips

557

Name: mitchell, michelle

Correspondence: I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

558

Name: Peterson, Mary

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing to object to putting cattle grazing ahead of tule elk in the elk's last remaining habitat. Specifically, I stand in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are a thrilling sight for visitors to Point Reyes like my husband and me, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for

restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and they should never be allowed to harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

Please do not fail in your responsibility to the integrity of the park as a natural environment, not a commercial agricultural asset. The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

559

Name: N/A, N/A

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

Jill Madsen

560

Name: Churilov, Vera
Correspondence: y

561
Name: Churilov, Vera
Correspondence: please preserve the elk

562
Name: Bonatti, Karen
Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely, Karen Bonatti

563
Name: Pisani, Maureen R
Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands should be prohibited from dictating wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife,

and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species. Tule elk are less environmentally harmful than cattle- or sheep-ranching, and should receive the primary benefit of the land instead of ranchers.

I also expect you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops, as they inevitably make use of hazardous pesticides and chemical fertilizers that degrade our public lands, or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs, as this would create conflicts with predators and likewise degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore and anywhere else that is overseen by the Park Service, and held in trust for Public, not commercial, benefit.

Sincerely,

564

Name: Keller, Robert

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,
Robert Keller

565

Name: Centala, Maxine

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I will be brief. I care very much about our wildlife and our parks. I object to the removal of any tule elk from their native land. Also, please do not allow row crops or new commercial animal farming. I believe that any cattle ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife.

Thank you for considering my opinion in support of tule elk.

Maxine Centala

566

Name: Cho, Deb

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore. I am opposing fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, not the other way around.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,
Deb Cho

567

Name: Watkins, Kathryn A

Correspondence: I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has

been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

The cattle ranchers need to make provisions to accommodate elk and other wildlife that do not harm them or jeopardize endangered species. The commercial lease holders on our public lands should not have a say as to the removal of wildlife.

I am also urging you not to use national park lands to expand livestock farming that includes introducing sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs and/or grow corps on national park lands. Wildlife habitat and water quality would be affected and degraded as well as creating conflicts with predators.

Protecting Point Reyes National Seashore needs to be a priority and the General Management Plan needs to reflect that.

568

Name: , Kathryn

Correspondence: Dear Secretary Zinke,

The national parks belong to the people, and we strenuously object to the diminishment of our access to the parks and to the decimation of the wildlife who live there.

I am writing to protest the treatment of and proposed plans for the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore. These are unique animals, and I object to their being fenced, removed, starved, killed and being driven off the public's lands in order to benefit private interests.

The Tule elk recovery program is an important part of the plan to restore native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species. Commercial lease holders on our public lands must not be allowed to dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies.

Likewise, private interests which lobby to convert our national park lands to row crops or expand commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs, should be prevented from destroying our wilderness.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

So many of this administration talk about this being a "Christian" nation. When God gave man dominion over the animals, He surely meant for us to steward His creation, and not to rape and destroy it for the

benefit of a few, for the greed that is overtaking the conduct of NPS policy.

Sincerely, Kathryn Holten & Wayne Clark

569

Name: Grundfest, Jill

Correspondence: I support the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I strongly object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are part of the wild landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands should take LAST place to the native wildlife. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

Please also reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

I strongly feel that the Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

570

Name: Fuchs, Wendy

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species. It is hard for me to understand why it is okay to just kill or relocate these beautiful creatures that are way they belong simply because commercial lease holders deem them a nuisance. The elk were there first!

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep,

goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

571

Name: Lewis, Jordan

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,
Jordan Lewis

572

Name: Schmidt, Kevin

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,
Kevin Schmidt

573

Name: Howard, Sarah

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,
Sarah Howard

574

Name: Burr, Sidney

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

How can you even consider any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of tule elk at Point Reyes. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape there, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

If any cattle-ranching operations has to be there, it should be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, while not harming habitat for endangered species.

Remember, National parks are intended to be just that - NATIONAL PARKS- and not for commercial introduction of sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs that create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

575

Name: N/A, N/A

Correspondence: I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,
Cynthia Binford

576

Name: Stanger, Janice

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I totally support the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I very strongly object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. I have visited Point Reyes dozens of times, and always enjoy spotting the elk. It is a highlight of any visit.

The cattle industry shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

My strong personal preference is to get rid of the cattle at Point Reyes - all of them. The dairy and beef cows all degrade the land, are not native to the area, and should not be in our park. They seriously limit hiking opportunities in many areas of the park, including near Chimney Rock.

In contrast, the elk belong on this land and enhance it, and enhance the excitement of hiking there.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and greatly degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should keep the nature in of Point Reyes National Seashore - not turn it into a big ranching operation.

577

Name: Klass, David

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

578

Name: Boyer, Jayne C

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality for wildlife and for people.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Wildlife is a precious natural resource that should be protected. All species are important to the quality of the planet. Human activities should be in harmony with nature - not to exploit the land for one species use (ie, our own). I feel that Thoreau said it best:

Every creature is better alive than dead, men and moose and pine trees, and he who understands it aright will rather preserve its life than destroy it.

~ Henry David Thoreau

Sincerely,

579

Name: CRANMER, PAT

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

WHY DO YOU THINK WE SHOULD JUST KILL EVERY LIVING CREATURE IN OUR COUNTRY?

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

580

Name: Rothera, Malcolm

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,
Malcolm Rothera

581

Name: Kane, Caroline

Correspondence: Please save the tule elk! Please do not kill them or remove them from their native land in California's Point Reyes National Seashore. We must do everything we can to save wildlife and save the planet!

582

Name: N/A, N/A

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,
Cynthia McNamara

583

Name: Henderson, Diana

Correspondence: Hello

It is unconscionable that livestock would be given preferential treatment over elk in a National Park. I support the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

National Parks are intended for all to enjoy, not just a select few. Catering to for-profit commercial interests is NOT putting our nation first.

Sincerely

Diana H

584

Name: Cordon, Pamela

Correspondence: Why isn't the Park Service helping to protect the Tule Elk. It sounds like the Park Service is trying to insure that the Tule Elk herd dies a slow cruel death from starvation. Who thought that was a good idea. Find a solution that protects the herd, please.

585

Name: Estok, Karen

Correspondence: I, as an American citizen, find it highly upsetting that our country's native animals are being purposely slaughtered by National Park Services, at the taxpayers expense, for the sole benefit of special interest group, Cattle Ranchers. Beyond upsetting, it's absolutely shameful that these ranchers are filling their pockets by using public lands for their own selfish purpose. Their cattle should graze on land that they own...not land the WE THE PEOPLE pay for with our hard earned tax money. The majority of this country wants to see this country's majestic wildlife thrive, not be slaughtered. Whether it be the tule elk, wild mustangs, gray wolves, grizzly bears or any of the numerous animals that call our pristine wildlands home, Americans have a say in what happens to them. We choose to save and protect them all!

You can tell much about a country by the way its' animals are treated. What a country chooses to save is what a country says about itself!

586

Name: Hadden, Katherine
Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely

587
Name: N/A, N/A
Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

588

Name: Francis, Susan

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

All the way from a suburb of Chicago Illinois, I am nonetheless writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,
Susan Francis

589

Name: Lovejoy, Carlen

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

590

Name: Brocious, Pamela

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

591

Name: Bohr, Ron W

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,
Ron Bohr

592

Name: N/A, N/A

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

The following represents my position in strong opposition to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of tule elk in the park.

Tule elk at Point Reyes National Seashore must remain free-roaming. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands must not dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and must not harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan must prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore. The quality of my life is enhanced with the protection of wild places and species.

Sincerely,
Deborah Filipelli, PhD

593

Name: N/A, N/A

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming Tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success

story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

594

Name: Bates, Gina E

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to REJECT any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore!!

Sincerely,

595

Name: Murray, Cristy

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,
Cristy Murray

596

Name: Nace, Janet

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

Janet Nace

597

Name: N/A, Chelsea

Correspondence: I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,
Chelsea

598

Name: N/A, N/A

Correspondence: Please protect the Tule Elk of Marin County, California. Do not erect fencing that would confine the elk, do not kill elk, and please remove any fencing that restricts the elk's movement or migration habits.

599

Name: Koschinski, Sven -

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be

managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,
Sven Koschinski

600

Name: Johnson, Patti

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

601

Name: N/A, N/A

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success

story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Thank you for your consideration.

602

Name: Ackerman, Jan

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

603

Name: Schuster, Kevin D

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes. As the only national park with tule elk, their continued presence is necessary to ensure the health of the environment at Point Reyes and is supported by the National Park Service mission

Commercial ranchers and lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. The mission of the National Park Service is to "preserve unimpaired the natural and cultural resources and values of the National Park System for the enjoyment, education, and inspiration of this and future generations." Cattle-ranching operations are obtrusive and destructive and should be managed to accommodate the natural environment of Point Reyes and not the other way around.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

604

Name: Compere, Julianne C

Correspondence: Putting cattle's needs before the NATIVE WILD LIFE puts us all in danger. Let them thrive in their Native home! This species is important in the circle of life! STOP KILLING THEM DUMMIES!!!

605

Name: Grigoriou, Vasileios

Correspondence: I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep,

goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

606

Name: Bircher, K.Kay

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species. They should not take precedence over the public access of this area.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality and again make public use of the area much more difficult if not impossible.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore and public access and use as a space for viewable wildlife.

Sincerely,

607

Name: Bucknell, Christian M

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be

managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

Christian Bucknell

Ps. Please respond in writing how you plan to address my concerns

608

Name: Themm, Melinda R

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

Melinda R. Themm

609

Name: Althiser, Kenneth
Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species. Grazing on public lands is not a right, but a privilege, and if we deem that grazing is not permissible in a given area do to impacts on native species, then so be it. I have seen extensive grazing permitted throughout the Mojave Desert, and yet, it takes so much acreage to support a few livestock, and at a loss to native species, it seems the grazing should be reconsidered, if not outright banned in given areas, such as the Tule Elk habitat.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality. We do not need to develop new farmlands on public lands at public expense, especially lands that have been set aside and preserved as National Parks or Monuments or other reserved lands. It is especially egregious when you are supporting the benefit of a few individuals versus the benefit of the citizenry at large.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

610
Name: Prostko, Linda
Correspondence:
Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be

managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

Linda Prostko

611

Name: N/A, N/A

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely, Bob

612

Name: Claggett, Suzanne

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the

landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

Suzanne Claggett

613

Name: N/A, N/A

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore!!!

Sincerely,

Judith Maron-Friend

P.S. We were formerly from the Bay area and loved to go to Point Reyes to hike and one of the most wonderful attractions for us were the Elk.

Please do not go forward with such a barbaric activity!!! Livestock takes

up enough of the planet, for goodness sake!! It is a major contributor to the climate crisis and now you want to displace these fine animals and add to the climate disaster at once!!! This is ludicrous!!

614

Name: Noguerol, Ramiro

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,
Ramiro Noguerol

615

Name: Ingram, Caroke

Correspondence: Wildlife belongs in our protected parks not domestic livestock. Don't let ranchers rule our public lands. We fought for these parks.

616

Name: Hampel, Susan

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success

story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

617

Name: Roemer, Megan

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

Megan Roemer

618

Name: Russell, Paul E

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I support free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore. I am against any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and not the other way around

I also ask that you reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Yours,
Paul Russell

619

Name: N/A, N/A

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,
G Rich

620

Name: N/A, N/A

Correspondence: I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

621

Name: Work, Steve

Correspondence: I just found out that Point Reyes National Seashore is considering reduction of Tules Elk to honor livestock obligations and to possibly convert part of this park to row planting which was never in the original park proposal. Frankly, I am disappointed that I have to write a letter to the National Park Service to oppose row crops. I am also disappointed to find that the National Park Service starved Tule Elk, and is now considering fencing in those elk again with a predictable outcome that surely does not favor wildlife.

The National Park Service has demonstrated in past years how little understanding they have for wildlife in their blatant round up of Yellowstone Bison for transfer to slaughter rather than providing those Bison to Indian tribes who welcome those Bison. Rather than slaughter of Tule Elk, there should be a viable option to transfer Tule Elk to other locations where we can expand their numbers.

There should be considered the option to buy out existing grazing permits to enable wildlife survival. I absolutely reject any use of park land for expanded livestock, especially pigs and sheep which will harm this park land for wildlife.

In summary, if this is to remain National Seashore then preservation is mandated with NO row crops, NO fencing of the elk, and no introduction of additional livestock. I have visited this National Seashore years ago, and it is a unique habitat that should be cherished and not damaged by

National Park policy. Thank you for your consideration and I will be following this issue.

622

Name: Hope, Phillip

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

623

Name: Rauch, Paul

Correspondence: Please do NOT kill or remove the elk from Point Reyes; they are not the problem! Cattle are already ubiquitous throughout the West, ruining millions of acres of public and private lands and the waters, while this is the only place in all of CA where these elk exist. Replacing these elk with more cattle is outrageously stupid. Please know I know Pt. Reyes well and go there whenever possible, and these elk uniquely improve the value and beauty immensely, while cattle would do quite the opposite.

624

Name: N/A, N/A

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the

landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

625

Name: N/A, Bianca

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

626

Name: Shea, Jackie

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

It truly disturbs me that the National Park Service fails to see the need to preserve natural habitat, and wildlife. This is a national park land, and as far as I am concerned, cattle ranching, and agriculture has no place there. To kill, remove, starve or sterilize elk is not in holding with the National Park's mission. And farming is not exactly your mission, either. Please look at your mission statement again, and remember the things that should be of the utmost importance here.

Sincerely

Jackie Shea

627

Name: Askins, Susanna

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

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The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Stop allowing private interests to destroy our wild lands. Enough already! Short-term greed goals are killing us all. Do you profit from this? If so, then how long do you think you will? What about your children? What about your children's children and so forth? There is no plan B for this planet. Stand tall and say NO to private interests!

Sincerely,

628

Name: Alter, Kathy

Correspondence: It is important to have ALL of the wilderness lands kept protected. The whole world needs to have these lands kept wild.

629

Name: Bochenek, sher

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

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The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

Sher Bochenek

630

Name: Fass, Arline

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

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The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

Arline Fass

631

Name: Baisden, Jacob

Correspondence: Please do not run off native elk from their home.

Replacing elk with cattle is just a disgrace. These wild lands belong to wild animals, and it is the national park service's job to be good stewards of wild lands. Running native animals off of their native lands is terrible land management. Do the right thing and leave the elk alone.

632

Name: Harabadji, Andrei

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success

story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

Andrei Harabadji

633

Name: Goden, Gay M

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

634

Name: obryan, richard

Correspondence: I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service. Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

Thank You,
Richard O'Bryan

635

Name: N/A, N/A

Correspondence: I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Thank you for your attention to this matter,

Gus Gil

636

Name: Preston, Lynne A

Correspondence: Please do NOT remove or kill tule elk from their native land in the Point Reyes National Seashore!

637

Name: Lao, I-Ching

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,
I-Ching Lao

638

Name: Husbands, Tess M

Correspondence: This elk species, native to California, is a strand in the web of all life and is biological diversity and bio means, LIFE. This elk species is smaller than their relatives and once, roamed free in California. Please, don't DECLARE WAR ON and hurt this very special species. Biological diversity, alone, holds down jobs and performs roles in the economy of all life on Earth, including mankind's very existence. Also, California requires elk to perform their ecological jobs and life-support for California's ecosystems. Mankind is only alive and well because of wild, natural ecosystems, and ecosystems are only alive and life-flowing and supportive because of ALL, BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY!

This beautiful native Californian belongs here unlike the invasive "HOVED LOCUST" that unnaturally devour Earth unto death while this elk belongs here, to support and assist California's ecosystems in remaining healthy and well and most importantly, assisting in providing all of mankind's required life lines for life itself. Here's what ecosystems and elk provide for all of humankind in California: oxygen releasing, the balancing of the gaseous composition of the atmosphere; the natural regulation and moderation of the climate; the vital climate cooling water cycle, the vital nitrogen cycle that passes between plants and animals and provides eighty per cent of the air mankind breathes, to name a mere handful of ecological "life-supporting services" provided ONLY BY ALL

WILD, NATIVE SPECIES, the literal bricks and mortar of mankind's only house, planet Earth.

Planet Earth is like the human body, alive and well because of all its living, life-pumping parts, just like this beautiful, California elk.

Please, don't declare war on this strand in the web of all life. Enlarge their habitat and ecosystem. And, remember, this is a helpless, defenseless animal that Earth, alone, selected for life in California. They paved paradise and turned Earth into another Mars.

In Defense of planet Earth, Tess Parsons Husbands

639

Name: paul, liza

Correspondence: be vegan make peace

www.SupremeMasterTV.com

640

Name: Glasscock, Rita L

Correspondence: ALL life is precious and we MUST PROTECT our beautiful wildlife from people who would KILL them into extinction !!!!

641

Name: Ewert, Gregg

Correspondence: We must protect tule elk habitat.

642

Name: Lambeau , Catherine

Correspondence: The Tule elk should run free and not be culled!!!!!!

643

Name: Talhami, Michelle

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be

managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,
Michelle

644

Name: Hanks, Laura

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely, Laura Hanks

645

Name: Bailey, Tina M

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success

story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

646

Name: Ocon, Jill

Correspondence: Dear NPS - I, along with many other Americans who value wildlife and wild places do not wish to see the Tule Elk removed from their native home or killed. We must protect the wildlife and their habitat. It is a sacred and civic duty we are called to. I look to you as an organization that will uphold these deeply rooted American values. I can't think of one person I know who does not appreciate the magnificence and beauty of the elk and other precious wildlife, as well as their wild homes. Please stand up and do what is right for yourselves, your children and grandchildren. They will thank you. You can choose to be heroes today.

Sincerely,
Jill

647

Name: N/A, Linda

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

648

Name: Lasley, Barbara

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and should not ever harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Thank you,
Barbara Lasley
Denver CO

649

Name: Martin, Nancy L

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be

managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Thank you!

Sincerely,
Nancy L Martin

650

Name: Goodwin, Bradford N
Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

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The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

Bradford Goodwin

651

Name: Zizza, Daniel J
Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

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The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

Daniel Zizza

652

Name: Abella, Olga

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

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The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,
Olga Abella

653

Name: Edgar, Pat

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

654

Name: Palmer , Mary E

Correspondence: Leave the Tule Elk alone.

655

Name: Anthony, Hal B

Correspondence: Cattle are a huge problem with global climate change. Their requirement for space that would otherwise mitigate climate is giant; their methane release is one of the worst GH gases; they destroy the environment, drainage, and human health through eating of their dead corpses.

Yet, the National Park Service's updated Park Plan says you may kill and/or remove elk from Point Reyes at the request of ranchers who enjoy private cattle grazing leases in the park to help cattle! The Park

Service allowed half the park's original elk herd to die during the 2012-2014 drought by fencing them in, and it shot 26 elk in 2015 and 2016. Now it has plans to run elk off of 18,000 acres to allow cattle sole access to these public lands.

The Park Service is also considering allowing conversion of grasslands and wildlife habitat at Point Reyes to artichoke farms and other row crops, which would cause the public to lose access to this land; and it's conversion would destroy wildlife habitat. Also on the table is allowing ranchers to raise sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens and pigs in the park, a disastrous plan that would lead to killing of the park's coyotes and bobcats, and to more disease for humans.

PLEASE: Do not remove any of the Tule elk from their native land; do not allow row crops or new commercial animal farming; and, stop using my tax money to support people raising animals for slaughter so humans can eat their unhealthy, dead carcasses.

If any cattle ranching operations whatsoever continue, they must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife.

656

Name: Eythrib, Myriam

Correspondence:

Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

657

Name: Conlon, Suzanne J
Correspondence: Keep the Elk! Remove the cattle!!

658
Name: N/A, N/A
Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,
Rhonda Bradley

659
Name: Bohm, Lydia W
Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep,

goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

Lydia Bohm

660

Name: Husbands, Robert

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

Robert Husbands

661

Name: N/A, N/A

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I STRONGLY object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species. I personally believe the park should ban any use of the (public's) lands that is not conducive to enriching the natural ecosystem and plants and native animals therein.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality. The world needs and is enhanced by more wild lands not less. Once a natural system is altered with, it's all but impossible to restore.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,
Nikki Nicola

662

Name: Walch, Robert J

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

Robert J. Walch

663

Name: kubosh, irene e

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,
Irene Kubosh

664

Name: Chait, Meredith

Correspondence:

Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service. After all, they were living on the land first.

Any cattle-ranching operations should be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

Meredith

665

Name: thomas, john r

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely, john thomas

666

Name: Christensen, Freya

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep,

goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,
Freya Christensen

667

Name: Darrigo, Kate

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

Kate Darrigo

668

Name: GRANT, JAMES

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

The tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore are a prime example of what Teddy

intended when he first designated Yellowstone park as a place that future generations

would be able to visit and see the majesty of our country.grazing

The National Parks were never intended to be a grazing area or area for farmers to raise

cash crops or animals and prevent the public from using the fullness of the park.

669

Name: Davis, Jo E

Correspondence: Please protect and preserve native and free ranging Tule Elk at the Point Reyes National Seashore. Do not kill or remove them. This is their native land. Thanks for considering this earnest and important request.

670

Name: Marten, Beth

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

Beth Marten

671

Name: Bousquet, Bob

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

672

Name: schultze, patti

Correspondence: I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

P. Schultze

673

Name: N/A, N/A

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore. That includes these magnificent creatures!

Sincerely,
Monica P.

674

Name: Sampson, N/A

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

L Sampson
Eugene, Oregon

675

Name: Lyall, Andrew

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,
Andrew Lyall

676

Name: N/A, N/A

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,
Isabel Martins

677

Name: Marlborough, Anne
Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial leaseholders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

Anne Marlborou

678

Name: Amico, Lorenza
Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success

story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

679

Name: LaPointe, Drena

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Thank you for your time and consideration!

680

Name: Zimmer, Catherine

Correspondence: Dear National Park Service,

I am writing in support of the Tule Elk that inhabit Pt. Reyes National Seashore. I have visited Pt. Reyes and loved its wildness, the landscape and its Wildlife. I was shocked and saddened to learn that NPS permitted a cruel death to half of the Elk herd by fencing them in without adequate access to water. That is just wrong.

Commercial enterprises are not the ones who should dictate the management or even the existence of native Wildlife on public lands. These enterprises often rent the land at below market pricing and then want to kill off anything that appears to interfere. We have seen this with Prairie Dogs, Coyote and Wolves. As a US citizen, taxpayer and small business owner, I strongly object.

Any cattle ranching must be managed to protect the Elk and no land should be given up to artichoke farming or other domestic livestock. Doing so creates conflict with native Wildlife and impairs water quality.

There is plenty of land already converted to agriculture, but very little is available for Wildlife. I ask you protect the Elk and the public's lands- -for the public, not private interests.

681

Name: Beck, Heidi A

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore. Moreover, I am asking you to refrain from any further fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are integral to the Point Reyes landscape, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

However, I was distressed to learn that commercial lease holders want cattle-ranching operations to be managed exclusively to accommodate livestock at the expense of elk and other native wildlife. Public lands are for ALL the public.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

I am asking you to ensure The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

682

Name: Booth, Richard T

Correspondence: Please protect the Point Reyes National Seashore and its free-ranging Tule elk herds. Don't kill or remove them! Don't displace them for commercial livestock or agriculture! Thank you.

683

Name: linder, patty

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Public lands such as Point Reyes National Seashore should be managed to restore native species and natural ecosystems, not to benefit commercial lease holders.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

684

Name: Foskett, MaryAnna

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely, MaryAnna Foskett

685

Name: N/A, N/A

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

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The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

Mari Dominguez

686

Name: Bergsma, Debi

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success

story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

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The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

Debi Bergsma

687

Name: Harland, Donald

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

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I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

688

Name: Pacheco, Roseanne

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

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The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

689

Name: Price, Marty A

Correspondence: WHAT UNCONSCIABLE CRUELTY LETTING THESE ELK DIE BY FENCING THEM IN DURING THE LAST DROUGHT. EVIL CERTAINLY HAS NO BOUNDARIES IT IS IN EVERY GOVERNMENT AGENCY OF EVERY COUNTRY IN THE WORLD. NOW YOU WANT TO KILL WHAT ELK ARE LEFT. PARK SERVICE MY ASS....YOU BUNCH ARE NOTHING MORE THAN KILLING SERVICES FOR SELF SERVING RANCHERS. SAME OLD...SAME OLD..DISGUSTING AND IMMORAL.

690

Name: Sanford, Kendall

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

Ken Sanford

691

Name: wentworth, katherine

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

Katherine Wentworth

692

Name: Van Alstyne, Allyn

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success

story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

693

Name: Dickler, Deneen

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I support free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an important success story for restoring native species and ecosystems in a way that is consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore. Our public resources should not be given away to corporations for their benefit. Public resources belong to the people.

Sincerely, Deneen Dickler

694

Name: Steinberg, Karl

Correspondence: Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

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The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

695

Name: N/A, N/A

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

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The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,
H. Guh

696

Name: Toney, Kevin D

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and they should be returned to even more of their historic range when possible.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

Kevin toney

697

Name: cobb, robert

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

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The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

698

Name: Anderssen, Saliane

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

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The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

Saliane Anderssen

699

Name: Mirsky, Seth

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

700
Name: Nordquist, Janine E
Correspondence: Please!!

701
Name: N/A, N/A
Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,
Andrew Kiefer

702
Name: Grossman, Stacy
Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

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The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

Stacy Grossman

703

Name: Benward, Patricia

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

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The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

Patricia Benward

704

Name: Gopinath, Gabrielle

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

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The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,
Gabrielle Gopinath

705

Name: COOK, CHRISTINE E

Correspondence: You need to STOP THE KILLING OF WILDLIFE. This not only upsets me, but many of my friends as well.

706

Name: Paxton, G.

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

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I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,
G. Paxton

707

Name: Knopp, Kristeene

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

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The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,
Kristeene Knopp

708

Name: Wallace, Melanie

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or

killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,
M. Wallace

709

Name: Rice, Larry B

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

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The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,
Larry B. Rice

710

Name: Allison, John D

Correspondence: Private interests, like ranchers and their cattle, shouldn't be given priority over native species in our National Parks. Rather ranchers should be managed within the confines of the Parks so as not to interfere with elk and other native species.

711

Name: N/A, N/A

Correspondence:

Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

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The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

Mark Hollinrake

712

Name: Serviss, Ronald M

Correspondence: I lived in The Bay Area for many years and often had the pleasure of visiting the Point Reyes National Seashore. We all know it is a uniquely beautiful place with many opportunities to see a variety of wildlife. I believe it is the political and moral responsibility of the National Park Service to maintain this special place for all visitors to enjoy. It is not your mandate to serve a few cattle ranchers at the expense of the rest of us. Anyone driving out to the Lighthouse knows there are already plenty of cattle ranches on Point Reyes and they also know the impact these cattle have on the landscape. Enough is enough.

If any change is necessary, I would encourage you to serve the public by limiting cattle grazing and increasing the opportunities for the Tule Elk.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment.

713

Name: sheggeby, stan

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

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The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

714

Name: Amaro, Gabriel

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I wanted to let you know that I strongly believe in letting the tule elk continue roaming freely at Point Reyes National Seashore. I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

We shouldn't let commercial lease holders on our public lands dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,
Gabriel Amaro

715

Name: Shaia, Gerald T

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

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The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

Gerald T. Shaia

716

Name: Smith, Adrian

Correspondence: Please protect the Tule Elk at Point Reyes, they need to stay!

717

Name: Blackshear, Sherry
Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality. These public lands belong to all Americans, not just ranchers. Ranching welfare needs to end! I will travel to see wild elk, not livestock!

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

718
Name: McMahon, Diane
Correspondence: No killing and no running off these indigenous elk.

719
Name: Barnes, Chelsea
Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

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The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

Chelsea

720

Name: mace, pat

Correspondence: National parks belong to the people. Not to commercial interests! Elk should be allowed to roam free WITHOUT INTERFERENCE OF ANY KIND. Specifically Point Reyes National Seashore as they were there before people!!!!

721

Name: Gordon, J B

Correspondence: This land and any wildlife that exists on it belongs to all Americans. Lets keep it that way.

Sincerely J B Gordon

722

Name: Walsh, Marce L

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

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The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

Mrs. Marce L. Walsh

723

Name: Douglas, L

Correspondence: This administration wants to destroy our national monuments, cut funding to our national park services, remove vulnerable wildlife from protected status, and denies climate change. WELCOME TO NAZISM IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. MAY GOD HELP US!

724

Name: Flood, Michael T

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

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The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

When I lived in Palo Alto, CA, we would occasionally spend the entire day at Point Reyes. It was gratifying to know that an actual National Park was so readily accessible to the San Francisco bay area, and allow city dwellers to access a National Park. Commercial development effectively closes off access to the public, and is inconsistent with the idea of a National Park.

Mike Flood

Sincerely,

725

Name: Stone, Lisa

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

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The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely, LEStone

726

Name: Estes, Carl

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

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The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

Carl Estes

727

Name: Hurme, Kristiina J

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

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The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,
Kristiina

728

Name: Hicklin, Mary

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape and environment of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. I disagree with using our public lands for

cattle-ranching and other farm animal production. The inevitable conflicts, usually settled in favor of the ranch animals, are destructive to native wildlife, and to habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

729

Name: Partlow, Elaine S

Correspondence: I am writing in support of National Parks in general, and the free roaming Tule elk herds in Point Reyes National Park, in particular. These endangered elk should not be removed, culled, sterilized or confined, but allowed to live freely in their native habitat. The Tule elk are found nowhere else in the world, and should be protected, not stressed. Cattle operations, if allowed at all, should be required to be structured so as not to interfere with wildlife or their habitat. I have managed a cattle ranch with grazing permits on public land, and I have seen firsthand how cows break down fences and congregate in meadows and wetlands, causing severe damage to fragile systems. I have hiked in Point Reyes and many other parks, and have had to dodge cow "pies" along trails, which really degrades the experience of enjoying the natural environment.

Similarly, allowing other livestock, such as sheep, turkeys, goats or pigs, or commercial row crops to take over even more of the Park land would be highly inappropriate and not in keeping with the National Park Service mission.

Please reject the proposals that would amend the Park policies in regard to Tule elk and commercial operations inside the Park.

Thank you.

730

Name: Iovino, Teresa

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming Tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success

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The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Thank you for your time.

731

Name: White, Michael P

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

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The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

Michael P. White

732

Name: Long, Laura L

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

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The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

733

Name: Bradley, Kathy

Correspondence: I support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

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The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

734

Name: Dail, Simone

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

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Sincerely,
Simone D.

735

Name: DeCarlo, Kandi

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species. Frankly, I support keeping all cattle-ranching off public lands!!!

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality. Let's keep our wild lands for what they were intended - a wild place for wildlife and people to visit. These areas were not intended for commercial reasons.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,
Kandi DeCarlo

736

Name: O'Keefe, Brian

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing to let you know that I adamantly oppose any reconfiguring or restriction of the Tule Elk's range on the Point Reyes National Seashore and especially as concessions given to private livestock owners. The Tule elk are an iconic sub-species that exist in only a few tiny habitats. Do not threaten them in this one.

Sincerely,

Brian O'Keefe

737

Name: N/A, N/A

Correspondence: No to tule elk killing.

738

Name: Amos, Fran

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

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I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

Fran Amos

739

Name: McMullen, Colleen

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

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The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

Colleen McMullen

740

Name: Sargent, Robert A

Correspondence: There is no moral, or scientific justification for killing the elk.

741

Name: Childs, Christie

Correspondence: I'm very concerned about the mismanagement of the Tule Elk at Point Reyes. And now I hear that they will be exterminated to make room for more livestock grazing? Ranchers already have enough low-cost/free access to public lands.

Let's leave public lands to the public! Letting a handful of private citizens profit off of and destroy public resources is a last century practice which must stop. If we continue with the old ways of allowing exploitation of public lands, soon there will be nothing left for the public but ticks and cow pies. Ranchers have taken enough from future generations already!

Please abandon plans which benefit individuals rather than the public as a whole.

742

Name: McDuffie, Holly

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

Holly McDuffie

743

Name: Webster, Amanda R

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

Amanda Webster

744

Name: N/A, N/A

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

745

Name: Price, Marilyn

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,
Marilyn Price

746

Name: Jostad, Kelly

Correspondence: Its not right to kill off native species. I don't eat beef so I don't agree with your methods nor your reasoning behind the Rule Elk killings.

747

Name: N/A, N/A

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I support free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore. I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are native to Point Reyes, and their recovery is consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan must prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

748

Name: Gifford, Andy

Correspondence: .Point Reyes National Seashore-General Management Plan Amendment 15 November 2017

To: Cynthia MacLeod-Point Reyes National Seashore

It has come to my attention that the National Park Service wants to change the reason why Point Reyes National Seashore was established. The end result being the elimination of ranching and dairy farming with the establishment of more wilderness.

Point Reyes National Seashore was established to provide open space and outdoor recreational opportunities for residents of the Bay Area. Congress established Point Reyes National Seashore as a recreational Area not a National Park. The reason was clear; Congress did not want the Seashore to be managed under the strict rules that govern a National Park. Wilderness is very restrictive and eliminates a number of uses that may be needed to maintain the Seashore in an open, usable and safe condition. Mechanical equipment use will be necessary for fire suppression, heavy brush removal, trail up keep, search and rescue operations, etc.

Cattle ranching and dairy operations were allowed to continue, with a lease back arrangement, which helped keep the county economy and labor force employed, and provided meat and milk for the central portion of California. The spin off from the ranching operations involves many other business activities. These business provide employment for a number of people in the local area. By eliminating the agricultural operations the NPS is not considering the loss of employment by a number of people in surrounding area who the haul, feed, equipment, livestock, whole milk, Clover milk pasteurizing and bottling operations, feed production, equipment repair and veterinary services and many other services. Flexibility in NPS management is required. To be effective NPS managers need farm/ ranch education in order to carry out ranch management plans and to communicate effectively with the different ranchers in order to carry out various ranch projects. In depth educational needs include degrees in soils, wildlife, range management, ranch management, fisheries and forestry not general biology. The NPS never did step up to the plate and appoint top seashore managers with this type of educational and experience background. The end result is a constant tug of war between Seashore Managers and seashore farmers, ranchers and fisheries business. When the National Seashore was originally purchased by Land and Conservation Act funds there were two species of non-native deer roaming the Seashore farm lands. These deer were obtained from a local zoo and were put on the seashore by ranchers for hunting purposes. The deer species were Fallow deer originally from Europe, and Axis deer originally from Asia.

The deer had multiplied into fairly substantial herds by the 1960's and competed for grazing on several ranches. The Park Service instituted a study where both species of deer were shot and autopsied to determine food usage, general health, parasite problems and diseases that may affect grazing cattle. Along with the non-native deer, Black-tail deer were also, collected for comparison purposes. The Axis and Fallow deer were found to be very healthy with very few parasites. The native Black tail deer who are browsers were full of parasites; tape worms, liver flukes, etc.

Those deer shot were given to a food kitchen in San Francisco in dressed carcass form. After the study, the NPS went out and shot all of the remaining exotic deer.

In the Mid 70's, Tule Elk were being discussed. It was determined by the NPS that Point Reyes would be a good place to locate the Tule Elk since they were supposedly native to Point Reyes in the early 1800's. The elk were to be placed on the Pierce Point Ranch. Fencing was placed across the point but elk soon forced their way through or swam around the fence in Tomales Bay.

Elk are many times more difficult to manage than deer. They are difficult to herd and keep in designated areas. To be confined in a certain area, elk will have to be constantly monitored and removed to keep the herd size in check. Disease and parasites will have to be continually looked for; in breeding will become a problem and have to be attended to. If the NPS thinks that removing the ranchers will solve their elk problem they are sadly mistaken. Wilderness is not an option.

In conclusion, I am against eliminating ranching and farming from Point Reyes National Seashore. I am also against changing the nature or designation of the Seashore so that it is no longer an open space for the San Francisco Bay area to recreate is wrong. Cutting out profitable business does not make sense in a day and age when we are trying to put the economy of the U.S. back in order. By not renewing the leases makes it harder for the ranches to operate and borrow money need for improvements in ranch operations.

The NPS lied when it closed down the Drakes Bay Oyster Farm. The NPS used material that had been continually determined to be false. This company did no wrong, they were very profitable. The Oysters actually cleaned the waters of the bay while growing. No entity public or private should be allowed to benefit from false information in a court of law. It appears that the NPS is attempting to get rid of the ranches and lessees under the same guise.

The government goal must be good resource management by well educated public servants. Communication between all parties will be better facilitated. If after approximately 60 years the National Park Service cannot seem to rise above the fray; then perhaps another Natural Resource Agency, with qualified ranch/resource management personnel should take over management.

Andrew R Gifford

Former National Park Ranger, Point Reyes National Seashore

749

Name: Franklin, John L

Correspondence: I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

750

Name: Murray, Susan

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

Thank you for taking the time to review this correspondence.

As a former resident of California, I am writing in support of protecting the free-roaming Tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore.

I visited Point Reyes with my ex-husband while I lived in California, and found it to be beautiful. One of the most appealing aspects of Point Reyes is Tule elk, which are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes. Their recovery story is consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

In my opinion, commercial lease-holders on our public lands should not be permitted to formulate policy for these lands.

Cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and should not harm habitat or conflict with the goal of protecting endangered species.

Please reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

s/Susan Murray

751

Name: Berg, Thomas

Correspondence: I am writing to register my strong support for maintaining the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park.

Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Thank you.

752

Name: Tucker, Brenda C

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep,

goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.
Thank you

753

Name: Marvet, michael j
Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely, Mike Marvet

754

Name: erhorn, walter
Correspondence: Point Reyes should not be turned into cattle ranches and produce farms for any reason at all. Point Reyes should remain as it is right now in perpetuity.

755

Name: Lyman, Teresa B
Correspondence:
Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service. Native tule elk were reintroduced to Point Reyes National Seashore in Marin County, Calif., in 1978. Since then their recovery has been an exciting success story. Point Reyes is the only national park with tule elk.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

756

Name: Cimino, Andrea

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

Point Reyes National Seashore is a special place that my family has enjoyed visiting and I am concerned about the welfare of the free-roaming tule elk that make this beautiful park their home.

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. I feel strongly that cattle-ranching and other livestock operations should not be allowed to operate on National Seashore land. If they are allowed to be there, they should at least be required to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,
Andrea Cimino

757

Name: kite, Richard

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

758

Name: Briggs, Susan

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am a lifelong resident of the north bay area and am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore. I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on public lands, which are owned by all of the people, shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any

cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore, and be faithful to the definition of a National Park as an area of land which is protected by the government because of its natural beauty, plants, or animals.

Sincerely,

Susan Briggs

759

Name: Hall, Ashleigh D

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

760

Name: N/A, N/A

Correspondence:

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or

killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

761

Name: Ruffolo, Marc

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

Marc Ruffolo

762

Name: Eckberg, Jennifer L

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,
Jenn Eckberg

763

Name: du Toit, Louise

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,
Louise du Toit

764

Name: Perlman, Janine

Correspondence: As a wildlife biologist who visits Point Reyes at every opportunity, I strongly support its free-roaming tule elk herds. And I strongly object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands must not dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and must not harm habitat for endangered species.

I further strongly object to any conversion of national park lands any kind of plant or animal agriculture. There would inevitably be conflicts with predators and degradation of wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan must prioritize protecting the wildlife and natural ecology of Point Reyes National Seashore.

765

Name: Guern, Jeannine P

Correspondence: I hate wasting my time on comments that should be obvious

766

Name: Wilson, Ellen E

Correspondence: Superintendent,

I fully support the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and adamantly oppose any harassment, fencing, removal, sterilization, or killing of elk in or the park, or when the elk migrate. Tule elk belong there, ranchers can get out of there once and for all.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands have absolutely no legitimate influence with regard to wildlife policy of any kind. If ranchers can't live with the elk, then drive out the ranchers! Simple.

Similarly, the feds needs to stop harassing and killing the wild bison of the Yellowstone area, who have lived and migrated in that area for thousands of years. Placating ranchers by abusing our treasured native wildlife MUST STOP NOW.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to farming or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore and all our national parks and wildlife.

Sincerely,

767

Name: Gottesman, Judith

Correspondence: Save the Pt Teyes Tule Elk!

768

Name: N/A, N/A

Correspondence: As a concerned citizen, I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

769

Name: Sheridan, Patricia

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success

story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,
Patricia Sheridan
McKinney, TX

770

Name: Antalan, Jac

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

Please accept this comment in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

771

Name: Lauter, Ken A

Correspondence:

PLEASE DON'T ERASE THE ELK.

772

Name: Greene, Anne F

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of protecting the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I strongly object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

773

Name: N/A, N/A

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

as one who respects all life on planet Earth, I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

774

Name: Jakusz, Darlene

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

775

Name: Hochberg, Charles

Correspondence: Dear Congressman Huffman,

Please do everything in your power to protect the Tule Elk on public lands. Not only are they an important member of our environment, but a delight to see, and show my grandkids when I get the chance. I would really appreciate it!

Charles Hochberg
Philo, California

776

Name: Hajar, Shirley A

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

As a former resident of Marin County, the beauty of Point Reyes and its wildlife was incredible to behold. I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

777

Name: Honigman, Wendy

Correspondence: I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

778

Name: Mercier, Lyssa

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,
Lyssa Mercier

779

Name: Bearden, Jim

Correspondence:

Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep,

goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

Jim Bearden

780

Name: Sharp, Peggy L

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I visit Point Reyes often and enjoy the native animals especially the Tule Elk.

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,
Peggy Sharp

781

Name: Milton, Jack

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

Jack Milton

782

Name: Jaeger, Nicola

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park like you have done in the past. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

783

Name: Atwood, April

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species. It is so wrong to replace native animals with introduced species of any sort, especially since farming is a for-profit enterprise. You must also reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore. National parks exist to protect the natural environment for the appreciation of everyone - not just those who stand to profit from their use. Americans value parks for their natural heritage, and any commercial farming activities would lessen our enjoyment of the park. I can't believe you would even consider this proposal!

Sincerely,
April Atwood

784

Name: N/A, N/A

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep,

goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

Richard Rothstein

785

Name: N/A, N/A

Correspondence: I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

786

Name: N/A, Andrew

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

AU

787

Name: Torelli, Thea

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

Cynthia Torelli

788

Name: Pirazzi, Tina

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

789

Name: Potter, Doris

Correspondence:

Dear Superintendent,

Elks have special meaning for me. I remember the night that I heard the haunting bugling of a male elk. Its wonderful sound filled the evening air and shortly thereafter the Milky Way appeared over the wild landscape.

Therefore I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

Doris Potter

790

Name: Dlugonski, Melba

Correspondence: What does it mean to call something a park? You have allowed much of this area to be compromised already. The camel's nose is in the tent; we know what happens next.

We have so little left of native wildlife in it's own habitat. Couldn't you say 'enough'? Humans have effectively eliminated almost everything that evolved before our population explosion. This is a bitty token to

those of us who pray that humans can, before it's too late, imagine ways to preserve the unimaginably rich non-human world.

Cattle also destroy native plants, introduce invasive species, pollute waterways, bring more human demands, roads, fuel, elimination of natural predators. The industry wants it all. Farming? Wasn't this land set aside as a park?

At least slow them down a little until those of us who give a damn die off.

791

Name: Doherty, Jeanne

Correspondence: Cattle should not be allowed on federal land when doing so forsakes the life of another animal! Let the Elk live free and unmolested!

792

Name: Bowles, Michele

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

Michele L. Bowles

793

Name: Zenker, Elisabeth

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,
As both born in San Francisco as 3rd generation there, where I later had & raised my own child - Point Reyes was a favorite spot we'd drive to. Where we'd LOVE seeing the Tule Elk, if we were lucky enough to see them!! So how can you POSSIBLY even THINK of removing, fencing or otherwise preventing these amazing creatures from being their amazing, free-roaming selves? Or worse, even CONSIDER having them sterilized or killed - - especially what other damages would be done in the process?

California is NOT Trump territory, or any other Corporate territory over-riding our amazing natural resources, as they are.

Why I urge you to maintain any current limits for commercial lease holders or cattle-ranching operations: they must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife to thrive. Essentially, to reject any conversion of OUR national park lands into wildlife removal or harm habitat for these amazing, endangered species - on OUR public lands.

794

Name: N/A, N/A

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,
Barbara Tillman

795

Name: Swanson, Rebecca

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

Please allow the Tule elk to flourish.

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,
Rebecca Swanson

796

Name: Lindsay, James

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing to object any removal, fencing, sterilization or killing of the free roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore. As a native species, the tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes. Commercial lease holders on "Our" public lands should not dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Cattle ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and should not harm habitat for endangered species.

You should also reject conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. Doing so would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendments made to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely, James Lindsay

797

Name: N, J

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

798

Name: N/A, N/A

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

799

Name: N/A, N/A

Correspondence: Since the National Park Service reintroduced native Tule Elk to Point Reyes National Seashore in 1978, and that reintroduction into their native habitat was so successful, why are you now allowing private ranchers and other commercial interests to make the decisions on how the land is best used? How much money did you spend on the reintroduction program over the years? What kind of management allows half the herd to die in 2012-2014, and killing 26 more elk in 2015-2016?

These are public lands that belong to all United States citizens to enjoy and cherish, not just those that are in the position to make money on the property. These ranchers don't need exclusive use of 18,000 acres to allow cattle sole access to these public lands; that is what public management means, accommodating elk, and other native wildlife with competing interests, with the goal being to protect the wildlife that belongs and is native to the area.

The lands also does not need conversion to artichoke farms and other row crops, and to allow ranchers to raise sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens and pigs in the park. This would be disastrous to the environment, and lead to killing coyotes and bobcats.

I object to the removal of any tule elk from their native lands and the introduction of row crops or new commercial animal farming.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore, and should consider alternatives that would remove all cattle ranching from the park, remove all dairy cattle operations, or reduce existing ranching operations.

800

Name: Egan, Bonnie S

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

801

Name: Madarasz, Ellen

Correspondence: The gov't has a responsibility to manage and support our public lands and the flora and fauna living on them.

802

Name: S, Alex

Correspondence: The continual slaughter and sterilization of the Point Reyes Elk is an abomination. The drought enclosure of these sub species was deadly enough . Cattle enclosures can be foreseen elsewhere. Please take heed

803

Name: Macan, Catherine A

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

Catherine Macan

804

Name: Dunn Lee, Judith D

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

805

Name: Erie, Libby D

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Private ranchers should not be allowed to profit from using public land at the expense of wildlife. Public land belongs to the public and the wildlife that lives on public land deserve to live there, not someone's livestock.

Sincerely,

Libby Erie

806

Name: andersen, glenn

Correspondence: Re Point Reys Tule Elk

The Park Service should be promoting biodiversity and should stand against corporate welfare for the few.

807

Name: N/A, N/A

Correspondence: I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs.

Thank you.

808

Name: Carney, Trish

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to grow crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,
Trish Carney

809

Name: Krause, Kathy

Correspondence: Public lands are public lands for all to enjoy including our native species. Ranchers should not be able to dictate what species are allowed live on public lands, these lands are not for their private use. Cattle are one of the most destructive grazers, they will graze the grass down to nothing if they are not moved to other grazing areas. Why should our native wildlife be driven off of the land or die a horrible death that has been their home so that ranchers can graze their cattle and destroy the land which takes years to come back from. There needs to be a balance so that both can co-exist on the same lands without removing or killing our wildlife, they are important to keeping healthy ecosystems, cattle are not.

810

Name: Acker, Kathleen L

Correspondence: As most grazers, the Tule Elk has a role in environmental and sustainable growth for all species living in the Point Reyes area. Commercial business should not have a role in deciding what happens in Park reserves. Let's be pro-life when it comes to the Elk, keep them grazing and free to live .

811

Name: malyon, ann

Correspondence: Public Lands - like Point Reyes - belong to the People, not farmers. There was a reason why these Lands were set aside, and it was not commercial destruction. I am totally against any slaughter of indigenous animals for the commercial gain of very small number of (rich) Americans.

812

Name: Morse, Susan B

Correspondence: It is alarming to think that the Tule Elk residing in Point Reyes, Ca. could be killed because their land is wanted to graze cattle on. This is most disturbing because the governmental agencies have allowed to die and suffer when they could have saved them from thirst and starvation in past years. These elk only reside in this specific geographical region of Ca.

and must be protected from government agencies whom want to reduce their population numbers and habitat. It is time to prioritize the survival of the Tule Elk and ban cattle grazing anywhere in this vicinity. I am sure most taxpayers in Ca. don't want their tax money to be used for cattle grazing.

813

Name: evenson, N/A

Correspondence: Regarding the new "management" plan for California's Point Reyes National Seashore, I am against the NPS's removal, sterilization, containment, or slaughter of Tule Elk. Point Reyes is the only place in America these elk call home & are an important part of the ecosystem. Many died during the drought because the NPS kept them fenced in without adequate food & water. Then the park shot & killed 26 more elk 2015-2016. This is animal cruelty. Now the park's plan is to run off or kill more Tule Elk so cattle can graze at Point Reyes. NPS is supposed to protect our wildlife, not be in alliance with farmers & ranchers. The same thing is happening to bison & wild mustangs and burros. It is ethically & morally wrong. Man's interference with wildlife wreaks nothing but havoc on the animals & environment. Please, leave the Tule Elk free to roam. Thank you.

814

Name: Zyla, Alison B

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I support the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore. I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk recovery has been an wonderful success story for restoring native species and ecosystems.

Cattle-ranching operations should be managed to support elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming. This would disrupt the balance of this delicate ecosystem and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

Sincerely,

Alison Zyla

815

Name: Pivaral, Omar

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

Omar Pivaral

816

Name: Becker, Elaine

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

As a Park lover and frequent eco-tourist, I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,
Elaine Becker

817

Name: N/A, N/A

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

818

Name: rudin, linda

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

819

Name: Bhattacharya, Paroma

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

Paroma Bhattacharya.

820

Name: SMITH, SHIRLEY G

Correspondence:

Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or

killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality. Also, any laws, ordinances, regulations, and/or policies that allow clear cutting of trees in national parks, wildernesses, monuments, or forests is/are contrary to the well-being of the wildlife in those areas and should be prohibited. Selective cutting is fine, but clear cutting ruins the land and provides no food or shelter for wildlife. Further, some of the California trees need the stumps or fallen wood of forests to grow from and feed on during their young stages. We must protect our lands, waters, and the air quality in national lands, including BLM lands, so as to protect the overall quality of the land, water, and air of our country.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely, Shirley G. Smith

821

Name: Richards, Kathy E

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't trump wildlife removal and exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality. The animals that are native to the land and have always lived there should come first.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

822

Name: Perry, Jim

Correspondence: Dear People,

Having just survived some horrible fires, and having put out those fires for years,
I am grateful to be here to write to you. Stop fencing the Tule Elk and stop killing them. The cows do not count. America has way too many and Americans can damn well go without their burgers. Eighteen thousand acres is what the Elk need
and your Department needs to stop messing with Mother Nature to appease those poor
souls who have aligned their existence with cattle. We can save the Earth without the cows and without you killing any more. Let Point Reyes stay wild, you will still get a check. "Endangered Species" is where I learned of this. Thank you.

Jim Perry

823

Name: Anway, M S

Correspondence: Please retain and even extend public land available for the rare Tule Elk: this includes adequate forage, access to water, and shelter, and protection from so-called "wildlife managers" who "cull" animals with very little public oversight. I am well aware that in certain cases with deer management for example, are subject to culling to save the herd during/after a hard winter; grew up in upstate NY and am familiar with management of game. I think the NPS would want to *preserve* and not *Kill the remaining individuals, thereby preserving their DNA for future stock of this rare and magnificent animal.

Thank you for listening,

Sincerely,

M Susan Anway

824

Name: Miller, Brad

Correspondence: I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,
Brad Miller

825

Name: Kissel, Natalie A

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing to tell you that I strongly support free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore. I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands cannot be allowed to dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

Natalie A Kissel

826

Name: Pierce , Tanya L

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

Tanya Pierce

827

Name: Cunningham, Ann Marie

Correspondence: As a science journalist and producer of a science festival that promotes citizen science and conservation, I beg you to allow free-ranging Tule elk to remain in their home.

828

Name: Jirak, Lori L

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore.

Having lived in Northern California for most of my life, I'm very familiar with the Pt. Reyes area. Now I live in western Washington where elk herds roam freely among the farms and ranches in the Snoqualmie Valley.

Why can't the Pt. Reyes ranchers learn to co-exist with the elk? Is it because California lacks the water for both elk and cattle? True, Washington seems to have enough water for both.

Why on earth should a bunch of common, unnecessary cattle take precedence over the needs of iconic, native tule elk? If there is too little water, then the cattle must go.

Recovery of the tule elk has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Why should commercial lease holders on our public lands dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies?

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

Let's not dilute the the Park Service's mission. The amendment to the General Management Plan must prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

829
Name: Schumack, Arla
Correspondence: Leave the elk alone

830
Name: Cline, Shawn L
Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep,

goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

Shawn Cline

831

Name: Bogle, Edra C

Correspondence: Please do not endanger even further the tule elk in the western United States. We have no idea what unusual characteristics these animals may someday be revealed to have. Other such animals have been allowed to go extinct, and then the residents of the areas realized (when it is too late) just how valuable they were, even if only for the unique appearance of them which added to tourism.

Though I am not a religious fanatic, I cannot help but feel that these animals, like so many others that have been allowed to go extinct, were created by God for some use. We humans can find other things to eat than the cattle which may replace them. But we will never be able to replace this unique species.

832

Name: N/A, N/A

Correspondence: Leave Mother Earth's children ALONE !!!
Without wildlife our planet dies...
do you want that on your conscious ?
What would you tell your grandchildren
why you would do such a horrible thing !

833

Name: N/A, N/A

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be

managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Thank you for your consideration.

834

Name: krause, doug

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

835

Name: Arndt, Diane

Correspondence: I am asking that you to leave the elk alone at Pt. Reyes. I have been there and seen these majestic animals. They should not be run off to make room for cattle. I have seen the veal crates in this area as well and it is just sickening. This is home to the elk and was never meant to house baby calves who were stolen from their mothers. Please consider the issue from a moral standpoint and leave the elk to live on their land.

836

Name: May, Holli

Correspondence: Please stop! Have a heart and some humanity.

837

Name: Behrens, Joanna

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

838

Name: Telese, Nancy

Correspondence: Dear Park Service,

Please do not destroy the tule elk or their habitat at Point Reyes. The elk belong at this park and should be protected at all costs. They were killed in the past for appeasement of the ranchers, located in and near the park. The cattle ranchers should not be allowed to raise cattle in the park area and should have a large buffer area in which to protect the elk and wildlife of the park. Food crops should not be allowed at all. The park is a special place and should be kept as natural as possible with the elk that inhabit it, calling it home for them. Outside influences should not be considered. The original make up of the park and it's inhabitants should be adhered to at all costs. Man should not alter or change what God had given us. This park and the elk need to be protected. Do not kill any elk or move them for any reason. This is

wrong. The ranchers should not be given their way to destroy the natural diversity of the wildlife and environment of the area.

839

Name: DeLucia, Gennaro F

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

Gennaro F. DeLucia

840

Name: brazis, chris

Correspondence: Please leave our Elk alone. Do not kill them. Ever since I can remember we have seen these beautiful creatures roam our land. LET THEM LIVE!!!!

841

Name: Brown, Scott

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. On public land, native wildlife must take priority over domestic animal grazing for private profit. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and

ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service. We don't have enough Tule elk, and we have more than enough cattle.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

842

Name: Montapert, anthony

Correspondence: I support the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park.

843

Name: Stephens, Margaret

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing regarding the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore.

Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I oppose any conversion of national park lands to row crop farming or expansion of commercial livestock farming since these activities will create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

844

Name: Kohl, David

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

David Kohl

845

Name: KASTEL, DIANE M

Correspondence:

STOP THE SLAUGHTER OF POINT REYES TULE ELK!

THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE IS WORKING ON A NEW MANAGEMENT PLAN FOR CALIFORNIA'S POINT REYES NATIONAL SEASHORE THAT WOULD REMOVE, OR, EVEN KILL ALL OF THE IMPERILED ELK!

POINT REYES IS THE NATIONAL PARK THAT TULE ELK- -A SUBSPECIES EXISTING ONLY IN CALIFORNIA, THAT THEY CALL HOME! THE PARK SERVICE ALLOWED HALF OF THE PARK'S ORIGINAL HERD DIE DURING THE STATE'S 2012-2014 DROUGHT BY KEEPING THEM FENCED IN WITHOUT ADEQUATE WATER AND FORAGE! THEN, THE PARK SERVICE SHOT 26 ELK DURING 2015-2016!

NOW, THE AGENCY HAS PLANS TO RUN THE ELK OFF 18,000 ACRES OF LAND IN ORDER TO ALLOW CATTLE SOLE ACCESS TO THESE PUBLIC LANDS! MY FAMILY AND I ARE TELLING THE PARK SERVICE THAT WE STRONGLY OPPOSE ANY KILLING OF TULE ELK,

OR, ANY REMOVAL OF THEM FROM THEIR NATIVE LANDS! WE ADAMANTLY SUPPORT FREE-RANGING TULE ELK AT POINT REYES!

NATIVE TULE ELK WERE REINTRODUCED TO POINT REYES NATIONAL SEASHORE IN MARIN, COUNTY, CA, IN 1978! Since then, their recovery has been an exciting success story! POINT REYES IS THE ONLY NATIONAL PARK WITH TULE ELK! BUT, THESE SPECIAL ANIMALS ARE ABOUT TO BE RUN OFF TO FEND FOR THEMSELVES AT WHATEVER PUBLIC LANDS THAT THEY MIGHT BE ALLOWED, OR, WORSE, SLAUGHTERED!

THIS ISSUE MATTERS GREATLY TO ME AND MY FAMILY BECAUSE WE LOVE NATURE, AND WATCHING WILDLIFE! THESE CREATURES ARE USED TO AND COMFORTABLE ON THEIR HOME LANDS WITHOUT BEING DISTURBED OR REMOVED! THE LACK OF THESE ELK BEING PRESENT WILL UPSET THE BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY, MEANING THAT THE WHOLE ECOSYSTEM OF PREDATORS WILL BE UPSET, DISTURBED, AND COMPLETELY UNDONE! WE TOTALLY OBJECT TO THE REMOVAL OF ANY TULE ELK FROM THEIR NATIVE LAND, WHICH IS OUR PUBLIC LAND!

WE ARE WRITING IN SUPPORT OF FREE-ROAMING TULE ELK HERDS AT POINT REYES NATIONAL SEASHORE, AND, WE VEHEMENTLY OBJECT TO ANY FENCING, REMOVAL STERILIZATION OR MASSACRE OF THE ELK IN THIS PARK! TULE ELK ARE AN IMPORTANT PART OF THE LANDSCAPE OF POINT REYES, AND, THEIR RECOVERY HAS BEEN AN ADMIRABLE CONSERVATION SUCCESS STORY FOR RESTORING NATIVE SPECIES AND ECOSYSTEMS, CONSISTENT WITH THE MISSION OF OUR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE! YOU SHOULD BE FORCED TO ABIDE BY AND ADMINISTER YOUR STATED MISSION!

COMMERCIAL LEASE HOLDERS ON OUR PUBLIC LANDS SHOULD NOT DICTATE WILDLIFE REMOVAL OR EXCLUSION POLICIES! THE PRIORITY SHOULD NOT BE RANCHED CATTLE AND SHEEP! ONCE AGAIN, THE WILDERNESS IS BEING MOVED TO A BACK SEAT OF CONCERN! ANY CATTLE-RANCHING OPERATIONS MUST BE MANAGED TO ACCOMMODATE ELK, AND OTHER WILDLIFE, WHO WERE ON THESE LANDS FIRST! YOUR PARK SERVICE IS OPENLY COW-TOWING AND ANSWERING TO THE REQUESTS OF RANCHERS WHO ENJOY PRIVATE, AND, CHEAP, CATTLE GRAZING LEASES IN OUR PARK!

OUR PARK SERVICE IS ALSO CONSIDERING ALLOWING CONVERSION OF GRASSLANDS, AND WILDLIFE HABITAT AT POINT REYES TO ARTICHOKE FARMS, AND, OTHER ROW CROPS! OUR FAMILY, AND THE REST OF THE PUBLIC, WOULD LOSE ACCESS TO THIS PUBLIC LAND, AND CONVERSION WOULD DESTROY WILDLIFE HABITAT! THE ALLOWING OF RANCHERS TO RAISE LIVESTOCK IN THE PARK, A DISASTROUS PLAN THAT WOULD LEAD TO THE KILLING OF THE PARK'S COYOTES AND BOBCATS!

YOUR GOAL SHOULD NOT BE TO HARM THE HABITAT FOR ENDANGERED SPECIES! YOU ARE BEING INFLUENCED AND BADGERED BY THE RANCHERS WHO HAVE YOUR FIRST CONSIDERATION, JUST LIKE THOUSANDS OF BISON HAVE BEEN KILLED IN YELLOWSTONE TO PROVIDE GRAZING LAND FOR CATTLE AND SHEEP!

WE IMPORE YOU TO REJECT ANY CONVERSION OF NATIONAL PARK LANDS TO ROW CROPS, OR, EXPANSION OF COMMERCIAL LIVESTOCK FARMING TO INTRODUCE SHEEP GOATS, TURKEYS, CHICKENS, OR, PIGS! OBVIOUSLY THIS NEW CREATION WOULD DEFINITELY CREATE CONFLICTS WITH PREDATORS, AND, DEGRADE WILDLIFE HABITAT, AND, WATER QUALITY!

THE PARK SERVICE'S AMENDMENT TO THE GENERAL MANAGEMENT PLAN STATES THAT IT MUST PRIORITIZE PROTECTING THE NATURAL VALUES OF POINT REYES NATIONAL

SEASHORE! BASED ON THE CENTER FOR BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY'S LEGAL SETTLEMENT WITH OUR PARK SERVICE, THE AGENCY MUST CONSIDER MANAGEMENT ALTERNATIVES THAT WOULD REMOVE ALL CATTLE RANCHING FROM THE PARK, REMOVE ALL DAIRY CATTLE OPERATIONS, AND, REDUCE EXISTING RANGING OPERATIONS!

846

Name: Insprucker, Lou A

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

Lou Anne Insprucker

847

Name: Redman, Sandi

Correspondence: I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

848

Name: Witkowski, Lee

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

Lee Witkowski
Lemont, Illinois

849

Name: Vail, Cameron

Correspondence: Leave the Tule Elk of Point Reyes in peace. There is no reason that cattle can't graze alongside the elk. These are public lands and are not just for cattle grazers.

850

Name: Slote, Karen

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

Karen Slote

851

Name: N/A, N/A

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely, Nick

852

Name: Mills, Christina

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species. The Organic Act states that the NPS will conserve wildlife, not remove or kill it in favor of commercial grazing or agriculture efforts!

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

853

Name: Rosasco, Gregory J

Correspondence: Point Reyes National Seashore:

National Park Service - 1) I object to the removal of any tule elk from their native land, 2) please do not allow row crops or new commercial animal farming, and 3) assure that any cattle ranching operations accommodate elk and other native wildlife.

Thank you for considering my request.

Greg Rosasco

854

Name: N/A, N/A

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

Patricia Austin-Puccio

855

Name: DiCarlo, Sara G

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

Sara DiCarlo

856

Name: Montgomery, Alan

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

We have gone kill crazy in managing the wildlife population in National Parks to favor Ranchers and Cattlemen. Government policy allowed Americans to KILL without reason, save to starve native americans into submission to white supremacy, and now that same government is proposing to curtail the tule elk herds roaming the Point Reyes National Seashore> To what end so future generation can go to ZOO's to see what was once American wildlife. I have ask my senators and House representative to intercede on behalf of the elk so future generations can experience our wilderness areas as GOD had intended us to - filled with native wildlife. There is no need for this destructive approach to wildlife management especially by those chosen to manage our wild life sanctuaries and forests.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

857

Name: Stay, Chris

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success

story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,
Chris Stay

858

Name: Lowell, David R

Correspondence: To Whom it May Concern,,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

David & Marjorie Lowell

859

Name: Skirbunt-Kozabo, William S

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

William Skirbunt-Kozabo

860

Name: Schacht, Timothy A

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of tule elk in the Point Reyes National Seashore. These elk are an important part of the landscape of the park, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Wildlife should be prioritized on National Park lands. Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

861

Name: Koger, Patti C

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

Patti C Koger

Cardiff by the Sea, CA

862

Name: Brister, Bob

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I was surprised to read that Point Reyes National Seashore is considering removing or killing elk to make room for cattle grazing. Tule elk are native to Point Reyes National Seashore. Cattle are not. The public does not go to national seashores to see cattle. Please keep cattle out of the national seashore.

863

Name: Fusilier, Gilda

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

Gilda Fusilier

864

Name: Watt, Celeste

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

Celeste Watt

865

Name: McKeehen, Kathleen

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

Although I'm a Washington resident, I've spent months living in Northern and Central California, and continue to visit these areas yearly. Point Reyes is a place of particular beauty- -and I've always been heartened to see the elk herds; I'm surprised and dismayed to hear of the measures officially taken to reduce the herds. My understanding is that these lands exist for public enjoyment, and for the benefit of the ecosystems they support, not as opportunities for commercial gain by private enterprises. In this unfortunate era of business-takes-all that seems to be enveloping our country, I would hope that the National Park Service, at least, would resist this trend.

Thus I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

Kathleen McKeehen

866

Name: Spong, Timothy A

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming Tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success

story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial-lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. Such an action would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

867

Name: Mooney, Linda E

Correspondence: I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

868

Name: nitzberg, B S

Correspondence: Stop the Slaughter of Point Reyes Tule Elk!!!!

869

Name: Suess, Gillian

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

Gillian K Suess

870

Name: O'Reilly, Patricia I

Correspondence: I am adamantly opposed to killing or harming the Tule Elk in any way. They are native to the area and deserve to live out the lives there in peace. The cattle are NOT native; let them and their greedy owners leave! They have already received more privilege than they should have and the fees they pay are not worth the life of one single elk, let alone all of them.

Shooting, starving, or allowing them to dies of thirst is a cruel and immoral practice, let alone to have it happen in a PARK? Where they are supposed to be safe and protected? SHAME! Tell the cattlemen NO. We prefer the elk.

871

Name: Austring, Dee

Correspondence: I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has

been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

872

Name: N/A, N/A

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

E. Neal

873

Name: haynes, mary elise

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

874

Name: Cook, Gary L

Correspondence: I am opposed to the proposed slaughter of the Tule Elk. The preservation of wildlife species is an important role of the Point Reyes National Seashore. Any other commercial uses must be subordinated to the natural species on this land, and the access of the public.

875

Name: Anderson, Lance

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep,

goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,
Lance Anderson

875

Name: Benes, Michelle

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

876

Name: Wilbur, Lynn

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be

managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

877

Name: Reiger, Christopher

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of maintaining tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any additional, fencing, removal, sterilization, or killing of elk in the park unless carried out for the overall benefit of the elk population. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,
Christopher Orev Reiger

878

Name: Pusateri, Lorna

Correspondence: I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has

been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Ranchers on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

I have visited Point Reyes National Seashore many times, and knowing that I might see the tule elk herd was part of my reason for visiting this area. I do not want to see cattle or other livestock on public lands there.

Sincerely,

879

Name: Abel, Sandra J

Correspondence: Our national parks and monuments are a legacy from one of our greatest Presidents, Theodore Roosevelt. I wish Teddy was here today. He would kick Trump's ass into the trash heap of history, and get recycled as Cannon Fodder. This so called president needs to be impeached. There is no excuse for the damage he's causing. Both for the American Public and the American way of life.

880

Name: N/A, N/A

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

881

Name: N/A, N/A

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

Mrs. Connie Curnow

882

Name: Minton, Mark A

Correspondence: Please keep wild elk viable and strong. We need more elk, not more cattle. Cattle ranchers already enjoy huge public subsidies; please do not give them more at the expense of wild elk. Thank you.

883

Name: Woodson, Thomas D

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success

story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

884

Name: Rucker, Rebecca K

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,
Rebecca

885

Name: Elliott, Benton H

Correspondence: I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Thank you for considering my comment.

886

Name: Wills, Debra

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

Debra Wills

887

Name: shifrin, steven

Correspondence: Please keep cattle out of Point Reyes, and leave the Tule Elk.

Thank you.

888

Name: Kent, Diane

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

889

Name: Corry, Leigh

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore. These lands belong to the public, not farmers trying to make a buck off ruining what belongs to all americans.

Sincerely,

890

Name: N/A, N/A

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

Shirley Swan

891

Name: Gress, Laurel

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species. The cattle ranchers already have far more land than they deserve, anyway.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

892

Name: Mann, Paul

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

Let these cattle ranchers buy their own land, they have enough money. They've been using our land FREE of charge long enough. Now they want us to eliminate NATURAL wildlife from said area so they could expand. Please say NO to this

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,
Paul Mann

893

Name: Patterson, Martina

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,
Martina Patterson

894

Name: Matthews, Sam

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,
Mr Matthews

895

Name: Juric , Eileen E

Correspondence: Please protect these beautiful creatures! Thanks!

896

Name: Perkins, Michele

Correspondence: As a former resident of Marin County and as a voting citizen of California, I object to the killing and/or dispersal of the Point Reyes elk. Let them live and stay free range where they are. Cows belong on private property. Is Tevis and his cronies paying my Park Service under the counter? Perhaps my congressman will be interested. Not enough this Texas oil billionaire got to stay in the middle of a National Park?

897

Name: Takaro, Mark C

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent Joss,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

Mark Takaro

898

Name: Hays, Laurel N

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

Laurel N Hays

899

Name: Brown, Donna

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species. Rather they should share with inhabitants already there, instead of sterilizing the public land and or destroying it. Do their leases cover the cost of the government removing unwanted wild life for them, and the damage done to the environment?

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality. It would also deny access by the public, and these are public lands. To me, this creates a mentality that the land no longer is part of the public lands, but considered private by the ones cultivating on public land.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

900

Name: N/A, N/A

Correspondence:

Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of allowing the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore to remain there, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park.

Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been a wonderful success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,

901

Name: DE NICOLA, FRANCO

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

FD

902

Name: Gallion, Derek A

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep,

goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

Derek Gallion

903

Name: Williamson, John

Correspondence: I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Past culling activities have been inhumane and would incur massive public protest if brought to the citizens attention. Please avoid further killing of the elk.

Dr John Williamson NMD MBBS

904

Name: N/A, N/A

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

905

Name: Weinhold, Richard C

Correspondence: Keep the grasslands and wildlife habitat as they are and permit the Tule elk to graze in numbers that the land can support. Do not permit any of the land to be converted to agricultural use.

906

Name: Ludwicki, Lawrence

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

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The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

Lawrence Ludwicki

907

Name: Chambers , Patricia A

Correspondence: As a Native Californian and very familiar with this area I vehemently oppose these proposed actions. These are beautiful animals that give so many a thrill just to see them and this administration is trying to destroy wildlife all over the country. As a US Army aveteran I did not put my life on the line for this type of action against wildlife. It's ruining this country and the division it is causing is incredible discourse among so many that we will fight hard to stop any actions like what is being proposed. Shame on you. You are destroying our free lands. I am appalled beyond belief and thoroughly disgusted.

908

Name: Goldman, Mark

Correspondence: Tule elk must be allowed to remain on their native range. They will become extinct if more of their habitat is taken away. More than half the herd has already been lost by a terrible decision to fence them off during drought years 2012-2014. The NPS must be a diligent steward of our wildlife and the land they live on.

909

Name: Robinson, Ken H

Correspondence: Please support the free-ranging presence of the Tule Elk in Point Reyes! They are amazing animals and offer Pt Reyes a pristine sense of the wild.

I took classes to this area because of the beauty and natural feeling there. Please preserve what is so precious!

Thank you!

910

Name: Sivek, Marcia R

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

Marcia R. Sivek

911

Name: Kilpatrick, Wilma

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

Wilma Kilpatrick

912

Name: Brosius, Robert

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Thanks,

Robert Brosius, Jr.

913

Name: Speer, Greg

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or

killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

Greg Speer

914

Name: Pitman, Tom J

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

915

Name: Weigle, Karen

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

916

Name: szumal, r.a.

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

R.A. Szumal

917

Name: N/A, Carlye

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

Carlye

918

Name: Robertson, Katherine

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep,

goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

919

Name: N/A, N/A

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

Resident of San Diego, CA

920

Name: Ranstrom, Patricia

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am in complete support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore. These icons MUST NOT BE harassed and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Why would you even consider destroying a recover success???

These are OUR PARK LANDS, OUR PUBLIC FUNDED PROPERTY and it is not up for grabs, defiantly not for the latest grasping of commercial real estate greedy developers for their PERSONAL profit
Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.
There should be NO CATTLE RANCHING. STOP THE WELFARE RANCHING using MY taxes to subsidize wealthy grifters.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

921

Name: Isaacson, Chris

Correspondence: I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

922

Name: Higson, Howard

Correspondence: Please do all that is possible to protect the tule elk at Point Reyes National Seashore.

923

Name: Polonka, Jack

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

924

Name: Thompson, Thomas

Correspondence: Keep the cattle off nat'l seashore property. They don't even pay market rates for grazing. Let them graze on private property and pay market rates. Sincerely, Thomas Thompson

925

Name: Rochkind, Iris

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

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The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

Iris Rochkind

926

Name: Turner, Phyllis

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

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The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,
Phyllis Turner

927

Name: McGrath, John J

Correspondence: PLEASE SUPPORT FREE-RANGING TULE ELK AT POINT REYES.

928

Name: Durrani, Nadeem

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I love to see these elk at your park when i visit every 3 months, and then i tell people about my experience and get them to go as well. If you get rid of the elk i would be devastated and depressed that you took away a public service from the environmentally responsible people of the bay area who would rather see nature in its free roaming environments rather than locked away at zoos.

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success

story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

929

Name: Cochran, John

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

930

Name: Hearle, Ph.D., Kevin J

Correspondence: Please halt the plan to kill tule elk at Pt. Reyes National Park. They are a rare species (exactly the sort of charismatic

megafauna which can be used to help build public support for national parks and species preservation), and it is past time to expand their range within the park rather than cull.

931

Name: Popp, Kristine H

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

Having worked in one of our National Parks for over 20 years, I know the difficulties in managing the wildlife as well as the visitors.

It is unfortunate that the native Tule Elk are being killed by various means, and that Point Reyes is actually considering turning over some of the Public Land to cattle ranchers, and others. Appalling, really, unless there is some way the Tule Elk can also continue to use our land and thrive there.

I do hope a solution can be found to this seemingly simple problem.

Thank you for all you do to help protect our Public Lands and the wildlife that live there.

Sincerely, Kristine Hutchinson Popp

932

Name: N/A, N/A

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

Mattie Gonzalez

933

Name: Matelski, Lauren

Correspondence: I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

I live nearby this wonderful area and visit it a few times a year. I look forward to seeing the elk and the natural landscapes, not ranches, cattle, and crops.

934

Name: Gage, Kyle

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

Kyle Gage

935

Name: N/A, N/A

Correspondence: Hello,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

regards

936

Name: Watson , Virginia S

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing to support free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be

managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

937

Name: Whitacre, Julie L

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands should never dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species. In fact, why are there any cattle in the park at all? Cattle do not belong, elk do.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,
Julie Whitacre

938

Name: Neuhauser , Su

Correspondence: Save the Rule Elk at Point Reyes. How could you have let half that herd die already. We don't need more cattle. We NEED our wildlife!!

939

Name: N/A, N/A

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service. We need biodiversity and these magnificent creatures belong to the Point Reyes National Seashore. They should receive all the protection they deserve instead of being. They have nowhere else to go and should not be facing extinction again.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Thank you for your consideration

940

Name: Jacobs, Kathryn

Correspondence: I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

Native tule elk were reintroduced to Point Reyes National Seashore in Marin County, Calif., in 1978. Since then their recovery has been an

exciting success story. Point Reyes is the only national park with tule elk. The Park Service allowed half the park's original elk herd to die during the 2012-2014 drought by fencing them in, and it shot 26 elk in 2015 and 2016.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Thank you.

941

Name: Coyle, Gregory

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

Gregory Coyle

942

Name: Hooson, Clare J

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

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I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

943

Name: Ringgaard, Line

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

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The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,
Line Ringgaard

944

Name: Wreford, Julie

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the

landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

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The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

Julie Wreford.

945

Name: Asumen, H.

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

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The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

H. Asumen

946

Name: Gottesman, Elaine

Correspondence: We need to protect our wildlife from human encroachment.

Pt. Reyes is a wonderful place.

947

Name: Brandes, Susan J

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

As someone who has seen the Tule elk at Point Reyes and appreciate what magnificent animals they are, I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species. Why should commercial interests have precedence over native wildlife? How far are we willing to go? Will Tule elk, by losing their habitat, be consigned to same fate as so many other "inconvenient" creatures?

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

948

Name: martin, ken

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be

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I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

Ken Martin

949

Name: Hoy, Tim

Correspondence: I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been a success story for restoring native species and ecosystems.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

950

Name: Mosier, Akila

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be

managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

951

Name: nethu, tera

Correspondence: please stop the murder of these elks and other wild life...NO TROPHY HUNTING OR KILLING OF THESE PRECIOUS ELKS- -PREYS ARE CREATED FOR PREDATORS- -MAN HAVE KNOWLEDGE TO PLANT CROPS- -BECOME VEGAN EVERY ONE AND ALL ANIMAL WILL LIVE HAPPY LIVES AND NOT MURDERED FOR THEIR FUR/FUN/MEAT...WHAT IF MANKIND WAS MURDERED FOR THEIR MEAT??...SO PLEASE LET THESE ANIMALS LIVE HAPPILY.

952

Name: Eckler, John R

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

953

Name: G., Tamara

Correspondence: Please don't kill or relocate the elk from their native lands.

954

Name: Martin, Paul

Correspondence: I have had the good fortune to visit Point Reyes to see the Tule Elk. I am totally opposed to their removal to facilitate cattle ranching. Furthermore no other farming activities should be permitted. These lands belong to all Americans.

955

Name: Johnson, Jenifer

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

Jenifer Johnson

956

Name: sCOTT, TRAVIS

Correspondence: We do not need ANY MORE CATTLE anywhere in the united states and expecially noT ON PUBLIC land !!! Cattle cause more damage than any other animal and we do not want or need any more of them. I say cancel ALL permits to graze them on public lands !!~!~!!!!

957

Name: Arnold, Charles

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

Charles Arnold

958

Name: Lenz, Andrew N

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service. Cows are not!

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be

managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality. It is also not in character for how Americans imagine national parks to serve nature and not ranchers.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

959

Name: Koppenberg, Tara

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,
Tara Koppenberg

960

Name: N/A, N/A

Correspondence:

Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or

killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely
Carolyn Hinds

961

Name: Gardiner, Trish

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Wildlife removal or exclusion policies on public lands for the benefit of commercial enterprises should not be allowed. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce domestic animals. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

962

Name: Aprile, Kathy K

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,
Kathy K. Aprile

963

Name: Corby, Kathleen

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

Kathleen Corby

964

Name: Salamah, Maryam A

Correspondence:

Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

Maryam Ali Salamah

965

Name: Henrich, Dr. Alexander

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep,

goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

966

Name: Dollar, Ellen

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely, Ellen Dollar

967

Name: Kraus, Melody J

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be

managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

Melody J. Kraus

968

Name: Struble, Dan

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

Dan Struble

969

Name: Lafaver, Barbara

Correspondence: I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing,

removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

970

Name: Rakaczky, Rachel E

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

The planet is teetering on the brink of being unable to sustain life under it's current conditions. People are moving AWAY from beef and dairy toward more sustainable, humane, and less destructive choices. The bottom line is WE DON'T NEED ANY MORE CATTLE OR SPECIAL TREATMENT FOR RANCHERS because they are becoming obsolete. Do not jeopardize all life for the benefit of a handful of outdated profiteers.

Sincerely,

971

Name: peniche, lori

Correspondence:

I am a huge fan of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are a critical part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, and a tribute to the National Park Service.

Protecting habitat for endangered species should come before protecting commercial lease holders on our public lands. These commercial interests must not dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. These elk herds are part of our natural heritage and any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

972

Name: Robinson, Janet

Correspondence: I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The National Parks are places where people can go to see nature not cattle or other farm animals. Public lands belong to all Americans and

the majority of Americans do not want their public land degraded by cattle or any other domestic animals.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Thank you for considering my comments.

973

Name: Baier, Mary A

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely, Mary Ann Baier

974

Name: Bradley, Christie

Correspondence: I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

975

Name: Narbutovskih, Anna

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Please consider the gradual removal of cattle and other livestock operations from our national park and restoring a true natural ecosystem inhabited by native wildlife. This would add resilience to the landscape and be a buffer against climate change.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

976

Name: Vyhnal, Kristin

Correspondence: As a former Californian who still visits friends and family in the state, I am writing to voice my support for the wild tule elk and to urge you to limit any agricultural expansion in the park.

Commercial agribusiness should be limited in scope and should not dictate wildlife removal or exclusion. New commercial enterprise should not be allowed, and historical leases should not be broadened to allow introduction of additional animals or row crops, which would degrade natural landscapes, wildlife habitat, and water quality, and potentially

increase conflict with native predatory wildlife to the detriment of both the domestic animals and their predators.

Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service. The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

977

Name: Fendya, Jennifer

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore. I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes. Their recovery has been a success in restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on public lands should not dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

Also, I urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

Jennifer Fendya, Ph.D.

Psychologist

978

Name: Eding, Megan

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing to voice my support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore. I strongly object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an

important part of the landscape of Point Reyes and I am shocked that the NPS is ok with not only passively letting them die, but outright killing of them. To me, this goes against what the NPS stands for.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,
Megan Eding

979

Name: Wang, Helen

Correspondence:

Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,
Helen Wang

980

Name: Magee, John

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

J.Ramsay Magee

981

Name: Mazzola, Lisa

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,
Lisa Mazzola

982

Name: N/A, Kevin

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the balanced and sustainable ecosystem of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and the ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species. Furthermore, as we saw with the Bundy family's authoritarian approach to the use of America's public lands, beliefs that spilled out from historic Mormon doctrines and an alarming fringe interpretation of the Constitution, we open the park to the same type of action.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

As a physicist, a natural philosopher, I believe changes would be extremely deleterious to Point Reyes National Seashore, removing the elk is not a pragmatic action.

983

Name: Budde, Jessica L

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,
Jessica Budde

984

Name: Garrison, Anita S

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,
Anita Garrison

985

Name: Breda, Bo

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I support the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore and object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

Please reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

986

Name: Wood, Barbara A

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,
Barbara A. Wood

987

Name: Whitaker, Penny

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

988

Name: Sprague, Karen L

Correspondence: To whom it may concern,

Please do not disturb the Tule Elk herd that call Point Reyes National Seashore home. A national park should be a wild place for people to enjoy and are the last places that native wildlife has to live. Cattle farming and other agriculture does not belong in our parks.

Respectfully,

Karen Sprague

989

Name: N/A, N/A

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent:

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success

story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Thank you very much for your serious consideration.

Sincerely,
Rachel Meltzer

990

Name: west, carrie

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely, carrie west

991

Name: N/A, N/A

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

992

Name: Lachance, Marcey

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

Marcey Lachance

993

Name: Otos, Gina M

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,
Gina M. Otos

994

Name: Park, Kristen

Correspondence: I have heard about the appalling way the forest service has treated the Tule Elk at Point Reyes:

-Let half the park's original herd die during the state's 2012-2014 drought by keeping them fenced in without adequate water and forage
-Shot 26 elk during 2015 and 2016

It's inhumane. Animals do not belong to us. Please support the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore. I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park!

Thank you,
Kristen Park

995

Name: Herman, MariLynn

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,
MariLynn Herman

996

Name: Freese, Lisanne

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I support free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore. I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk recovery is an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operation must accommodate elk and other native wildlife and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species. Cows are bad for the environment, we don't need to cater to ranchers and let cows graze on PUBLIC land!

Please reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs, which would create conflict with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural environment of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

997

Name: N/A, N/A

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

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The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

KB

998

Name: freeman, myrna s

Correspondence:

why do you think it is necessary to kill elk?

do not do it.

999

Name: N/A, N/A

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success

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The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,
Sammy Low

1000

Name: Hamer, Suzanne

Correspondence: Please protect the Elk at Point Reyes. They are part of the ecosystem and should be allowed to roam as their nature demands. These iconic animals deserve protections over people raising cattle for profit. Thanks for your time, Suzanne Hamer

1001

Name: Edwards, Eric

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

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The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

1002

Name: Gerard, Diane

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

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I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

1003

Name: Ward, William R

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

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The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely, William R. Ward

1004

Name: Lenihan, C

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore. I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands should NOT dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. All cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and should NOT harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would degrade wildlife habitat and water quality and create conflicts with predators.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,
C Lenihan

1005

Name: Marrah, Diane L

Correspondence: Please help the tule elk survive and thrive. They have a long history and are part of Point Reyes park.

1006

Name: Wald, Aloysius

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

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The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

1007

Name: Haddad, Nadia

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

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The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

1008

Name: Misura, Kira

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

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The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

1009

Name: disch, steve

Correspondence: Please support free roaming tule elk herds.

1010

Name: Shown, Sherrie

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

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The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

1011

Name: Voorhies, Elizabeth L

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

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The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

Elizabeth Voorhies, MD

1012

Name: Knox, Elena

Correspondence: I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

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The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Thank you.

1013

Name: Benjamin, Glen

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

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The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

1014

Name: Gibson, Jody

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the

landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

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The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,
Mrs. Jody Gibson

1015

Name: Tracy, Dona

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I have visited Point Reyes National Seashore and can not believe the elk there are in jeopardy. It was the highlight of my visit.

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

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The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

Dona Tracy

1016

Name: N/A, N/A

Correspondence: I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

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The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,
Michael Rotcher

1017

Name: Tryggeseth, Jackie

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

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The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,
Jackie Tryggeseth

1018

Name: Quilenderino, Yvonne M

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

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The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

1019

Name: N/A, N/A

Correspondence:

Dear Superintendent,

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The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely
Max Stein

1020

Name: B., C.

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

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The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,
Christine B.

1021

Name: Paige, Kimberly

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success

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The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,
Kimberly Paige
Kensington, CA

1022

Name: Costain, Norma

Correspondence: Dear superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

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The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,
Norma Costain and Geoffrey Kontje

1023

Name: Wedell, Indira S

Correspondence:

Dear Superintendent,

I am a Sausalito native, and greatly value our national parks, where I have spent most of my free time since early childhood.

They are my place of worship.

Point Reyes has the most varied ecosystem in the United States.

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

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The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

Indira Wedell

1024

Name: Rendigs, Richard and Kim

Correspondence:

Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

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The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely

Richard and Kim Rendigs

1025

Name: Winslow, Colette

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

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The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

Colette Winslow

1026

Name: Downing, Roz

Correspondence: Dear Sir:

I support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for

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The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,
Roz Downing

1027

Name: N/A, N/A

Correspondence: I object to the removal of any tule elk from their native land. You should not allow row crops or new commercial animal farming, and any cattle ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

1028

Name: Kite, Carol

Correspondence: It's definitely important this be left as is.

1029

Name: giblin, susan

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

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The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

Susan Giblin

1030

Name: Holder, Raymond J

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

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The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

Raymond J. Holder Jr.

1031

Name: Thomas, Cheryl

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

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Sincerely,
Cheryl Thomas

P.S. the biggest reason I go to this park is to see the elk - Not the cattle

1032
Name: Schneider, Edward R
Correspondence:

Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely, Edward R Schneider

1033

Name: wilson, winn c

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

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The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

winn wilson

1034

Name: Lurtz, Jamie

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

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The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,
Jamie Lurtz

1035

Name: Wilson, Melissa

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

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The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,
Melissa Wilson

1036

Name: Bonnie MacRaith, N/A

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I support the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore. I have seen these herds and it is wonderful to see them at Point Reyes! Here in Humboldt County we are very proud of our elk and take trips at least once a year to their home grounds near the Redwood National Forest to see them. They are such unique and beautiful animals!

These Tule Elk are a success story for restoring native species and ecosystems consistent with the work of the National Park Service.

I encourage and ask you to reject any conversion of the national park lands to row crops or the expansion of commercial livestock farming. This would create conflicts and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

Let Nature have a chance!
Bonnie MacRaith

Thank You!

1037

Name: Mallett, Martha
Correspondence:
Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

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The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely Martha Mallett

1038

Name: SCOTT, JAMIE S
Correspondence:

Dear Superintendent and government staffers,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming Tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success

story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

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The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

1039

Name: Suyenobu, Winona

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

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The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,
Winona Suyenobu

1040

Name: Schloessinger, Fred

Correspondence: I have visited the parks in Point Reyes and ask you to leave the elks where they are, in their natural habitat. Lee\t our children also see them... thank you, Fred

1041

Name: Fine, Cindy

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

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The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,
Cindy Fine

1042

Name: Knight, Julia

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

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The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,
Julia L Knight

1043

Name: Pence, Elizabeth L

Correspondence:

Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

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The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

Elizabeth L. and Sarah Pence

1044

Name: Cobb, Sandra

Correspondence:

Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

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The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

1045

Name: N/A, N/A

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

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The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

Royal Oak, Michigan Resident

1046

Name: Wushensky, Sharon S

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

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The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,
Sharon Wushensky

1047

Name: N/A, N/A

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

Although what follows is boilerplate, be assured that I have taken the time to cut and paste this message because I believe in and support what it says.

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

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The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

1048

Name: Lish, Alan

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

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The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

Alan Lish

1049

Name: Rist, Joanne

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

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The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,
Joanne Rist

1050

Name: rist, mark

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

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The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,
Mark Rist

1051

Name: Pack, Barbara A

Correspondence: Humans need to realize that once the diversity of species is gone, so are we. A stop must be made to eradicate animals and natural habitats just because SOME humans think that the earth was put here just for them.

We all need to start thinking as the Native Americans do and respect all that God has placed on this planet.

Mother Earth is tired. Look at the storms and drought. We need to stop abusing what God has given, and share what has been placed in our oversight and respect it.

Animals are part of US, we are all one in this cycle of life, and lest we forget, we too will cease to exist.

1052

Name: Collins, Carol L

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

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Sincerely,
Carol L Collins

1053

Name: Rist, Joanne

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

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The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,
Joanne Rist

1054
Name: N/A, N/A
Correspondence:

Dear Superintendent,

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The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely, From some one that cares.

1055
Name: Marrs, Cynthia
Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or

killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

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The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely, Cynthia Marrs

1056

Name: Barry, Raymond

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Nation Parks are supposed to be sustainably managed for future generations to enjoy. Agriculture use is hardly sustaining the natural flora and fauna.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

1057

Name: Sawyer, Caryl M

Correspondence: Leave the tule elk alone. Is someone bribing you to destroy them? Only logical reason for you to want their destruction. Find some integrity.

1058

Name: Charlesworth, Doug

Correspondence: I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

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The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,
Doug

1059

Name: Schlinger, Debbie

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

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The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,
Debbie Schlinger

1060

Name: Thayer, Jeff

Correspondence: Dear Sir or Madam:

I am concerned about the health of herds of Tule elk in Point Reyes National Seashore. I am strongly opposed to any attempts to fence, remove, sterilize, or killing elk in the park. That land belongs to the people, not the commercial lease holders, who get to use the land at our expense, and with our permission. Their demands should not dictate how the park service responds to wildlife issues. Those issues should be decided by their own merits, without consideration to commercial lease holders on public lands.

1061

Name: N/A, N/A

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

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The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely, Oakey L Pruett

1062

Name: Burpo, Leslie

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I object to killing the elk of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore.

I would support fencing and sterilization of the elk in the park if absolutely no other solution can be found.

I don't believe that commercial lease holders on our public lands should dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs, degrading wildlife habitat and water quality.

Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

As you know, Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery is part of the plan to restore native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

Leslie Burpo

1063

Name: SALMON, TORY V

Correspondence: I'm fed up with this administration's efforts to destroy wildlife and their habitats. Trump and his lackey, Zinke is a scourge on our parks and wildlife. We, the responsible public, must find a way to rid this country of the ignorant pukes who are responsible for trying to decimate these elk.

1064

Name: N/A, N/A

Correspondence: You people are a fucking cancer upon the planet, nothing more. Anyone watching the planet from above would easily see this. I genuinely, with all f my heart, hope everyone who supports such decisions

has a brain aneurysm in their sleep tonight and cease to exist. For the betterment of not only America, but the entire planet. Dirty, paid for prostitutes to industry. Go die.

1065

Name: Ratcliff, Philip J

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

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The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

1066

Name: Rosa, Matt

Correspondence:

Dear Superintendent,

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The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,
Matt Rosa

1067

Name: O'Clair Ph.D., Charles E

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

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Sincerely,

Charles E O'Clair Ph.D.

1068

Name: N/A, N/A

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

Reem H.

1069

Name: Katsouros, Tracey S

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

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The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

1070

Name: N/A, N/A

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

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The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

1071

Name: Dominguez, Billy J

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

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The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Above all, wildlife should have priority over farming!!!

Sincerely,
Billy Dominguez

1072

Name: Reeves, Timothy

Correspondence: I support having protection for the Elk at Point Reyes. I do not support the right of cattle to exclude the Elk. Private ranchers have no business getting private leases in National Parks in the first place. When our outstanding Republican President, Teddy Roosevelt, established the National Park System, he did it to protect OUR PUBLIC LANDS and NATIVE ANIMALS and PLANTS. I don't think he intended to protect our national heritage only when it did not cost any business of any kind from making more money. Please support the Elk in this matter and not allow them to be added to the rapidly growing list of extinct species. They have no other place to live. Cattle have almost every spot in the entire western United States where I was born and have lived for 45 years. Cattle already graze all our national forests, BLM lands, most if not all National Monuments, and probably far more land in National Parks than I know. We should be able to keep cattle off at least a little land.

Thank you for your consideration,

Dr. Timothy Reeves, Ph.D.
Systematic Botany

Life-long wildlife photographer

1073

Name: Fiedor, Jillian

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

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The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Thanks for your time.

Sincerely,

Jillian Fiedor

1074

Name: DiGiuseppu,Carolynn

Correspondence: To me, tule walk are the ambassadors of Pt. Reyes. Please consider respecting them, as such, Carolynn

1075

Name: Skillett, Ardis A

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Why is it that the very agency that is supposed to protect the elk are the ones that want to kill them?

Sincerely

1076

Name: Guimond, Alain

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the

landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

Alain Guimond

1077

Name: N/A, N/A

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

1078

Name: Geraci, Judith B

Correspondence: I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

To propose such measures in order to allow cattle-only grazing on PUBLIC lands is totally unacceptable. You are the mandated guardians of our national parks. Please fulfill that mission and do not put the Point Reyes National Seashore Tule Elk herd in danger.

Thank you for your consideration of what is a widely held position by America's citizens.

1079

Name: Richmond, Kara T

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. The elk were there first and should have priority in this area. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore. Thank you for your serious consideration of this matter.

Sincerely,

Kara Richmond

1080

Name: Garton, Katie

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing because I believe that the Point Reyes National Seashore should be managed for recreation and nature. I feel that commercial leases in this area should be phased out over time.

I support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,
Katie

1081

Name: Anderson, Tracy

Correspondence: Please save the tile elk, we need all animal species.

1082

Name: Morin, Carla

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be

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The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely

1083

Name: Vayda, Karen

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment.
Karen Vayda

1084

Name: Enright, Elizabeth

Correspondence:

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success

story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

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The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

1085

Name: HULSEY, TAMARA

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

Tamara

1086

Name: N/A, N/A

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

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The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

Rena

1087

Name: Love, Sarah J

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I support the existence of free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

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The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

1088

Name: Saunders, Raymond G

Correspondence:

Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

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The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

Raymond Saunders

1089

Name: Ferguson, Brian

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

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goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

Brian Ferguson

1090

Name: Stark, Lee

Correspondence: I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

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The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

1091

Name: Rome, Jonathan L

Correspondence: Please protect the Family ranches and agricultural food production along the Point Reyes National Seashore. These ranching families produce close to 20% of Marin's agriculture. It would be so sad to have them removed in favor of special interest groups.

Please help preserve something we have grown to love and depend on. Please save the Ranching families of Point Reyes.

1092

Name: Leach, Yvonne

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

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The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

Yvonne Leach

1093

Name: N/A, N/A

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

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The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

Mary Browne

1094

Name: Jordan, Joseph T

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

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The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,
Joseph Jordan

1095

Name: Keating, Edie

Correspondence: It is amazing to have such creatures as Tule Elk at Point Reyes, so close to the urban bay area. Yet this is their ancestral home, and so it should remain. Protecting the Tule Elk, and in sufficient numbers to preserve their genetic diversity, should be a top priority for the park service. Domestic animals or crops should never take priority over protecting this inspiring wild species.

It should not take a court order to choose land use that protects the Tule Elk. The public interest, administered by the NPS, should have a clear choice to protect our wild heritage.

Among the options you review, please include the option of reducing or eliminating cattle within Point Reyes.

Sincerely,

Edie Keating

1096

Name: N/A, N/A

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,
Sandra Zelasko

1097

Name: carpenter, steven

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

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The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

Steven Carpenter

1098

Name: Short , John

Correspondence: I can't believe the NPS is considering removing Tule elk and letting livestock graze instead. Also, considering allowing farming there is a very bad thing. This sounds like the NPS is getting political pressure from higher up. I'm retired from the NPS and this goes against what the service has always stood for.

1099

Name: Graham, Danielle

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I 100% believe that tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore should be able to roam free, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been a huge success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Respectfully.

Danielle Graham

1100

Name: Campbell, Dawn R

Correspondence: Removing any Tule Elk is unacceptable a native species in the habitat it is accustomed to. The Park Service, as the agency must

consider management alternatives that would remove all cattle ranching from the park, remove all dairy cattle operations, or reduce existing ranching operations.

1101

Name: Mayne, Pamela G

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

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The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

Pamela Mayne

1102

Name: Saidenberg, Jocelyn

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

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The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

Jocelyn Saidenberg

1103

Name: Minkus, Carol

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

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The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

Carol Minkus

1104

Name: Coyle, Nora E

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success

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The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

1105

Name: Holder, Joseph

Correspondence: We have seen Tule elk both in the southern Central Valley at their small refuge, and at Point Reyes National Park. As a native species to California they were decimated by previous private and public actions. I am appalled and angered that the NPS has already engaged in actions to drastically reduce the number of Tule elk in Point Reyes National Park. It is a national park, as such it is supposed to exist as a protected area for current and future generations of Americans to enjoy.

No policies should be enacted that adversely impacts the natural flora or fauna. That would include phasing out all commercial uses of the natural resources. To protect all wildlife interests over any commercial interests in the interim. In our national parks no wildlife should be excluded from our land so cattle can graze.

There should be no conversion of our national parks into farming areas or withdrawal from our free access. Such conversion is contrary to the very purpose of the national park system.

Protect and enhance Point Reyes as a sanctuary for the Tule Elk. They have already been reduced to dangerous levels.

1106

Name: Cunningham, Deb

Correspondence: It's appalling to me that you would run these threatened elk off if their habitat just to open it to grazing. Imfor keeping public lands public and minimizing commercial use.

1107

Name: de la Rosa, Marco

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing to support the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I OBJECT to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes. Their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and eco-systems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service / NPS.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands should NOT dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to ACCOMODATE elk and other native wildlife, and should NOT harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to REJECT any conversion of National Park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and DEGRADE wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should PRIORITIZE protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

1108

Name: Buhowsky, Joe

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

Sincerely

1109

Name: Bensinger, Judy

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

Background

The National Park Service is updating its park planning and may kill and/or remove elk from Point Reyes at the request of ranchers who enjoy private cattle grazing leases in the park. The Park Service allowed half the park's original elk herd to die during the 2012-2014 drought by fencing them in, and it shot 26 elk in 2015 and 2016. Now it has plans to run elk off of 18,000 acres to allow cattle sole access to these public lands.

The Park Service is also considering allowing conversion of grasslands and wildlife habitat at Point Reyes to artichoke farms and other row crops. The public would lose access to this land, and conversion would destroy wildlife habitat. Also on the table is allowing ranchers to raise sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens and pigs in the park, a disastrous plan that would lead to killing of the park's coyotes and bobcats.

Tell Park Service officials that 1) you object to the removal of any tule elk from their native land, 2) they shouldn't allow row crops or new commercial animal farming, and 3) any cattle ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife.

You can also comment on what levels of cattle ranching are appropriate for Point Reyes National Seashore. Based on the Center's legal settlement with the Park Service, the agency must consider management alternatives that would remove all cattle ranching from the park, remove all dairy cattle operations, or reduce existing ranching operations.

1110

Name: Donnelly, Stephen M

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

1111

Name: Miller, Susan

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

1112

Name: Eisner, Sara

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

1113

Name: Elliott , Tracy M

Correspondence:

Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

I have ridden through this estate on several bike tours down the California coast and it is always a pleasure to see wildlife free and roaming wild. As habitats are shrinking, we need to protect them and their inhabitants...

Sincerely,

Tracy Elliott

1114

Name: Lehman, M

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

1115

Name: Rhea, Tina

Correspondence: I support the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an great success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Wildlife in our national parks should be a priority, especially rare wildlife such as tule elk, found only at Point Reyes. Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or

exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

National parks are not farmlands. I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore, not conversion to agricultural uses.

Thank you.

1116

Name: griffith, darren

Correspondence: Stop the killing of mother earth. Stop being ruled by greed. Think of the future generations. Stop the war and terrorism on the national parks and it's flora n fauna

1117

Name: Adkins, Barbara A

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,
Barbara Adkins

1118

Name: Face, Valerie D

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. The Park Service already allowed half of the park's original elk herd to die during the 2012-2014 drought by fencing them in, and it shot 26 elk in 2015 and 2016. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes. Their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, and is consistent with the mission of the National Park Service. The tule elk deserve much better treatment than they have gotten, and it is time for us to face that fact and do the right thing.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands should not dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies! These lands belong to the public, after all. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species. It would actually be better to end cattle ranching and dairy operations in this area altogether and let the native species thrive - - as they were meant to do.

Please also reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. The public would lose access to this land, and conversion would destroy wildlife habitat. The presence of livestock would create conflicts with predators, leading to the killing of the park's coyotes and bobcats. Those predators belong on this land and the livestock does not! The presence of the farms would degrade wildlife habitat and water quality in general.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore. I have been very fortunate and have enjoyed many beautiful hikes and camping trips in this area. I want future generations (of humans and of the area's wildlife) to be able to see and experience this natural gem. It should not be sacrificed in order to satisfy the greed of a few individuals and companies.

Very truly yours,
Valerie D. Face

1119

Name: Partin, Nancy

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success

story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Respectfully,
Nancy Partin

1120

Name: Shaffer, Brooke

Correspondence: This is an absolute travesty please do not let this happen to our beloved elk

1121

Name: Morgan, Dan

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

Cattle ranchers do not deserve a virtual free ride in our national lands. Rather than land destroying cattle, I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations should be denied access, or if not they must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

1122

Name: Townsend, Carlos A

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

Carlos A. Townsend

1123

Name: Suarez, Melissa A

Correspondence: I object to the removal of any tule elk from their native land, row crops or new commercial animal farming should not be allowed and any cattle ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife.

You must consider management alternatives that would remove all cattle ranching from Point Reyes National Seashore, remove all dairy cattle operations, or reduce existing ranching operations.

1124

Name: Pasichnyk, Richard

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

1125

Name: Evans, Martin

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,
Martin Evans

1126

Name: Scott, Cheryl

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,
Cheryl Scott

1127

Name: Watson, Thomas C

Correspondence: WHY are you determined to cater to ranchers? here is no reason to favor private business over the environment. Right now Cliven Bundy is standing trial, for exercising his 'divine right' to use land not his, for free - screw the feds. We owe these ranchers nothing. Let 'em BUY the land

1128

Name: Genasci, Elaine

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be

managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,
Elaine Genasci

1129

Name: Wiant, Jean

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

1130

Name: hensgen, eric m

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing to support the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success

story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore and subordinating it to agricultural interests.

Sincerely,

Eric Hensgen

1131

Name: Jenkins, Amy

Correspondence: As a young person, my father, a native Californian son, made certain I saw all of the beauty of the state and national parks in California. The first time I saw and heard Tule elk was as awe inspiring as the first time I went to Sequoia or Yosemite.

While I appreciate that Point Reyes has many challenges as a seashore park, and California has challenges for drought conditions, sacrificing the elk shouldn't be on the table. Focus instead on big businesses, such as Nestle, that are infringing on the beauty and sanctity of our national parks.

Even in Missouri, we pay attention to what you choose to do. Our parks are our heritage for generations to come.

1132

Name: Wheeler, Maureen

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be

managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

Maureen Wheeler

1133

Name: roche, maureen

Correspondence:

Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

Maureen Roche

1134

Name: Asteinza, Maria

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,
Maria Asteinza

1135
Name: SALTER , Steve
Correspondence:

Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Thanks

Steve

1136

Name: Parker, Dixie

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

1137

Name: CUNINGHAM, LYNDA M

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep,

goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

L M Cunningham

1138

Name: Falsetto, Rita

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

Greetings!

Our National Park system is the most amazing organization! How can Zinke destroy it all, along with trump! Have they no shame!

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

Rita Falsetto

1139

Name: N/A, N/A

Correspondence: Hello,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Thank you.

1140

Name: Norden, Michael

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely, Michael Norden

1141

Name: Harder, Kate

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

1142

Name: N/A, N/A

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to fencing or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands should not dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and should not harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

1143

Name: Patten, Robin

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

1144

Name: Council, Nina

Correspondence: I now live in Oregon, but had lived in the S.F. Bay area for 37 years, so I know the Point Reyes area very well. It is an area with rolling hills, good weather, and space for the elk to live, and there is no reason for them to not continue living in that beautiful environment just as they are. Those precious elk deserve our protection, no hunting allowed. We humans must preserve our wildlife, and maintain the balances in nature.

1145

Name: levin, julie

Correspondence: I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park.

The Tule elk are important to Point Reyes, and their recovery has helped to restore native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

Please reject any conversion of national park lands for crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats,

turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

1146

Name: Hawelu-Hills, Rev. Phoenix

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park.

Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service!!

There should be no privilege for cattle-ranching!!! And obviously it shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore!! This is our heritage!

Sincerely,
Rev. Phoenix Hawelu-Hills

1147

Name: Kowalchick, Kathlene

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,
Kathlene Kowalchick

1148

Name: N/A, N/A

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,
Janet Hayes

1149

Name: Rafter, Sara CA

Correspondence: Please support this unique elk herd for our children's children.

1150

Name: Elder, Melissa

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

Melissa Elder

1151

Name: Ohlendorf, Carol

Correspondence: I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

1152

Name: Anderson, Ileene

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

It is always a treat for me to visit Point Reyes National Seashore. I am deeply concerned about the proposal to limit the Tule elk because I support free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore. I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are now an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes. Their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands should NOT dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. All cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I'm also concerned about the possibility of other agricultural practices expanding in the park. So I urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create unnecessary conflicts with predators, degrade wildlife habitat and harm water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

1153

Name: Chen, Jamie

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be

managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely, Jamie

1154

Name: Saxty, Jillian A

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

My sister and her family live near Pt Reyes and we visit very frequently.

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

1155

Name: Huddlestone, Laura

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the

landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

1156

Name: Kramer-Dodd, Gay D

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

A year ago I visited Point Reyes for the first time and was wowed by the diverse habitat that it encompasses. Unfortunately, my husband I and didn't have time to explore much of the park, but do look forward to visiting again.

I particularly value our nationally protected parks for the wildlife and the gorgeous habitats the parks encompass. Because of that, the mission of protecting both wildlife and habitat are crucially important. As I understand it, our National Parks are supposed to place a priority on those needs, not the needs of industries, including ranching. So I fully support the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

1157

Name: CEPELA, FRED

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,
Fred Cepela

1158

Name: Malven, Tania J

Correspondence: Leave the tule elk alone, more than enough damage has been done!!!!!! !! !,

1159

Name: Townsend, Cheryl

Correspondence: I am writing to express my strong opposition to the killing, removing, sterilization or fencing of any Tule Elk in the Point Reyes National Seashore. This national park is the only place where Tule Elk can be seen by the public.

Years ago my husband and I visited Point Reyes and in the distance we could see the elk. They are magnificent creatures and this native

species deserves to be free roaming and protected. The fact that they are to be removed to accommodate cattle ranching operations is a contradiction to the Park Service's mission. Point Reyes is the public's land and should not be used as grasslands for cattle. Nor should this land be used for farming, which would destroy the natural wildlife habitat. Our national parks should be for the enjoyment and benefit to the public and for the native flora and fauna.

1160

Name: King, Tina M

Correspondence: Please support free roaming TuleElk.

Thanks

1161

Name: Pankers, Mark

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

1162

Name: Moy, Kristine

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success

story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,
Kristine Moy

1163

Name: Sharp, June

Correspondence:

Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely
June Sharp, Bakersfield, CA

1164

Name: Rossin, Linda

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been one of the more exciting success stories for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

It is important that commercial lease holders on our public lands don't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies for their own benefit. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

These are the people's parks, and that's the way they should be kept.

Sincerely,

1165

Name: Smiley, Peggy L

Correspondence: Please do NOT drive off or kill these elk. athese elk have just as much right to graze on public lands as do the (invading species) ranchers cattle.

1166

Name: Pavcovich, Michelle

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely, Michelle Pavcovich

1167

Name: Levitt, Lacey

Correspondence:

As an American, I oppose the fencing removal, or killing of free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands should not dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and should not harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

1168

Name: Rose , Chris

Correspondence: Please leave the Tule Elk alone. Their recovery is a victory for conservation, so please don't kill Tule Elk in Point Reyes. The Tule Elk must be defended!

1169

Name: Vest, Martha R

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or

killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

1170

Name: Moore, Benita A

Correspondence: I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Thank you.

1171

Name: Columbia, James

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,
James Columbia

1172

Name: N/A, N/A

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

1173

Name: SEBASTIAN, ROBERTA

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

1174

Name: Albert, Cheryl

Correspondence: 11.2.17

Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Best,
Cheryl Albert

1175

Name: N/A, N/A

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

1176

Name: Street, Sara

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species. I would further add, why are the lease holders allowed to graze on National Park Service lands? This is not the

way that public lands should be managed for future generations. Please restore native herbivores.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

1177

Name: N/A, N/A

Correspondence: I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

1178

Name: Cancilla Herschel, Angela

Correspondence: Stop being lobbied (bribed) and controlled by ranchers!

Tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be

managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

1179

Name: N/A, N/A

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

1180

Name: PASQUA, JOHN

Correspondence: support free- ranging tule elk at point reyes. this is the only park with this great nature that needs to be protected.

1181

Name: Cisna, Todd B

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

Todd B. Cisna

1182

Name: young, marie

Correspondence: Wildlife native to our country should be preserved for future generations

1183

Name: Gottfried, Susan

Correspondence: I support the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

1184

Name: Benzamin, Michele M

Correspondence: Please keep our National Parks for the natural wildlife, especially these Elks from being taken away from their natural habitat. Thinking short term will be our downfall and lead to more upsets in the natural balance of this environment, in which grazing cattle would in the long run upset that order. The Cattle industry is one of the major contributors to pollution, the degradation of land for any other use in the future, and a major contributor to our current state of Global warming.
I feel strongly about this.

1185

Name: N/A, N/A

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

Michelle Nelson

1186

Name: Moench, Malin

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am not a California resident, but I have spent a lot of time at Point Reyes when I travel to the West to visit my family and enjoy California's inspiring coastal scenery. One of the main attractions of the park is its herd of free-roaming tule elk. I object to removing elk from the park to accommodate cattle grazing. Elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success

story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

1187

Name: Carson, Karen

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

1188

Name: Thrush, Catherine J

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or

killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,
Catherine Thrush

1189

Name: N/A, N/A

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,
Larry Mahlis

1190

Name: Sanders, Darla

Correspondence:

Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

Darla Sanders

1191

Name: N/A, N/A

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

S Peirce

1192

Name: Naidich, Sandra

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,
Sandra Naidich

1193

Name: Wetherell, Sally

Correspondence: Please leave the Tule Elk alone, they deserve a place to live just as much as we do. Mankind needs to stop killing and managing animals as we see fit, without real care for their best interest. We share this world with our fellow Earthlings and need to live and let live.

1194

Name: Glanville, Toby

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

1195

Name: Pellegrino, Maddox

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

Maddox Pellegrino

1196

Name: Green, Jamie

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,
Jamie Green

1197

Name: rosen, mayo

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,
mayo rosen

1198

Name: N/A, N/A

Correspondence:

Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

1199

Name: N/A, N/A

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,
Rose

1200

Name: Toriello, Frank

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I deeply object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk have become an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service. I remember well my excitement on seeing the elk for the first time.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species. Cattle ranching operations should not have priority over the public's enjoyment of these magnificent creatures. There are so few other places where seeing elk is possible. There are already many cattle available for viewing on the drive to the Point Reyes Lighthouse should anyone so desire and no need to eliminate the elk for the benefit of a greedy few.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality, as well as robbing citizens of the experience of these majestic wild lands and creatures that live therein.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore for the benefit of all.

1201

Name: Endress, Daphne

Correspondence:

Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

Daphne Endress

1202

Name: Ausman, Candi

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

Candi Ausman

1203

Name: Lowery, Emily A

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,
Emily Lowery

1204

Name: jay, bonnie

Correspondence: STOP BEING VICIOUS EVIL SOB MORONS. LEAVE THE ELK ALONE. FEED THEM, KEEP THEM HAPPY AND KEEP

THE FUCKING COMMERCIAL ENTITIES OFF THE NATURAL LAND OF THE EARTH.

Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be

managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

1205

Name: Shimpi, Nikhil

Correspondence:

Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

Nikhil Shimpi

1206

Name: Rusch, Vincent J

Correspondence: I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

1207

Name: N/A, N/A

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,
I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

Dawn M. Albanese

1208

Name: Stone, Stephen A

Correspondence: This letter is exactly how i feel.. we must protect all life... its is our responsibility and Humans.

Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

Steve Stone

1209

Name: N/A, N/A

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,
ML

1210

Name: Vlasopolos, Anca

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,
Anca Vlasopolos

1211

Name: Oakley, Evan

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

As a two-time tourist and visitor to Point Reyes National Seashore who plans to return as often as possible, I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and

their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Thanks you for reading!

1212

Name: Politzer, Andrew

Correspondence: No animal deserves to lose its habitat because of human greed.

1213

Name: Budde, Sharon

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

1214

Name: N/A, N/A

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,
Carla C. Waldron

1215

Name: N/A, N/A

Correspondence: the continued removal of wildlife from OUR LAND NOT the ranchers land!!!! is causing severe stress to animals and the land. Because YOU continue to massacre wildlife WILDFIRES are rampant . There's no balance As a result there are population die offs,disease and damage to the land It is NOT meant for livestock such as cattle to ruin and pollute LEAVE OUR WILDLIFE ALONE !! STAY OFF the land Your greed and deceit is immoral and sickening already

1216

Name: Murphy, Linda G

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore; I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the ecosystem in Point Reyes. Their recovery has been an exciting success story for the important effort to restore native species and ecosystems, which is consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and should not be permitted to harm habitat for endangered species.

I urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or to the expansion of commercial livestock farming, such as the introduction of sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the native flora and fauna of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

1217
Name: Veeder, Harold
Correspondence: Do the right thing !!!

1218
Name: N/A, N/A
Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

1219

Name: N/A, N/A

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

Greg Onsel

1220

Name: Ash, Sidney

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

As an American citizen who has conducted geological research in several National Parks over the past 60 years I was disappointed to learn of the way the tule elk herds are being abused in Point Reyes National Seashore. I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes

National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

I feel very strongly that commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

Also I strongly urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

Sidney Ash

1221

Name: Weaver, Jan S

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

1222

Name: Boyd, Jeannie A

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

Jeannie Boyd

1223

Name: Meredith, Lauren V

Correspondence: Public lands should represent the interests of the public - not just a single subset. I believe that wild animals deserve life even more than businesses deserve profit. Share the natural resources or rob others of their birth-right.

1224

Name: Belfer, Morgan

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,
Morgan Belfer

1225

Name: Lupenko, Andy

Correspondence:

Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,
Andy Lupenko

1226

Name: Harper, Randy A

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

Randy A. Harper

1227

Name: Kelley, Ron D

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

Ron Kelley

1228

Name: Jergens, Jovy

Correspondence: Please protect the elk!

1229

Name: Johanson, Erica

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

1230

Name: Catt, Shannon

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

1231

Name: Perkins, Sandra

Correspondence: Please let the elk stay in their ancestral lands unharmed.

1232

Name: Condit, Terry J

Correspondence: Preserve these magnificent beasts!

1233

Name: Francis, Karen l

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

Karen Francis

1234

Name: Brech, Patricia A

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands should never dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,
Patricia Brech

1235

Name: Barthelson, Roger A

Correspondence: I am upset to learn that tule elk in Point Reyes National Seashore Park are being managed to accommodate cattle grazing or other economic activities in the park. This is wrong. I've been to Point Reyes many times and it is an incredibly unique place in the park system. It should not be compromised so that people can make money off the park. At the same time, killing the elk or letting them die under restricting conditions goes against fundamental wildlife management rules and goals.

I am not against agriculture, but a lot of agriculture in the West is difficult and often marginal in value. Trying to squeeze too much out of wild and generally arid lands is pointless and is often just a way of trying to keep operations going that have only existed a little over 100

years. The elk and Native Americans have been around much longer. If you want to raise cattle, do it someplace that is green 12 months a year, which is true of much of the U.S.

1236

Name: Vaca, Jennifer

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Thank you for your consideration.

Jennifer Vaca

FL

1237

Name: Hendry, Dawn

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

Please do everything you can to protect this valuable species. I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be

managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

1238

Name: Formoso, Jennifer A

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are a native species in our state and in a dire situation. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species. The cattle-ranching operations come second to the wildlife living in the park.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality. What on earth would be your reason to do this? Our park is beautiful as it is without turning it into a farm.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore. Do not allow the cattle or other domesticated animals to damage the restoration of the Tule elk or endanger other wildlife.

Sincerely,

1239

Name: Grundberg, Meagen E

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

Meagen Grundberg

1240

Name: N/A, N/A

Correspondence: Please do not kill or remove the Tule elk herd from their native grounds at Point Reyes in California.

1241

Name: Dowling, Holly A

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to grow crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

1242

Name: Schmierer, Kyle

Correspondence: I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

1243

Name: Dysart, Tonya

Correspondence: Please do not cull, sterilize, or harm the elk herds at point Reyes. They are a critical part of the environment. Allow them to roam in their native area. Thank you.

Sincerely,

A very concerned citizen in CA.

1244

Name: Kurtnick, Mary F

Correspondence: To Whom It May Concern,

You may not realize this, but wild animals are just as important to our ecosystem as you and I, and farming and livestock. I believe that the wild animals have given us enough of their territory. Now it is time for us to respect the wild, and leave them alone.

Sincerely,
Mary Kurtnick

1245

Name: Perkins, Marie T

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

Marie T Perkins

1246

Name: N/A, N/A

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore. I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands should not dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops. I also urge you to reject the expansion of commercial livestock farming. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Thank you.

1247

Name: Miles, Robert F

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

1247

Name: Zerzan, Paula A

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or

killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

Paula Zerzan

1248

Name: N/A, N/A

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,
Jennifer Sellers

1249

Name: Kieffer, Ramsay

Correspondence: I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

1250

Name: N/A, N/A

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

Sami Taylor
Los Angeles, CA

1251

Name: Randall, MaryRose

Correspondence: Tule elk herds, which are native to Point Reyes National Seashore, should remain free-roaming in the park. Fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park will lead to the demise of this sub-species of elk. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands should not dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Cattle are not native to Point Reyes National Seashore. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and should not harm habitat for endangered species.

Please reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Thank you for keeping our wildlands wild.

1252

Name: Thomasson, Catherine

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I have visited Point Reyes National Seashore. It is a truly unique location and ecosystem from the rest of California geologically. It is currently supporting Tule elk a unique species critical to the ecosystem. I appreciate the efforts that have gone into restoring this native species and preserving the ecosystem that supports it.

Farmers and ranchers have a role in our ecosystem too. I eat food as do we all. However, there is more than enough ranchland and farmland on private property to provide us with our food. Cattle grazing is extremely damaging to native ecosystems due to trampling of stream beds. Many times they are allowed to overgraze. This unique ecosystem is not needed to support cattle. I personally have stopped eating all beef and limited my dairy intake because of the extreme impact this species has on climate change- -producing prodigious amounts of methane and using an amazing amount of water.

Tule elk should not be cordoned off or removed from this native habitat. Further elk killing at this time is highly objectionable. I object to any cattle grazing on this site and feel that all cattle grazing on national lands needs further evaluation as we need to prepare and adapt to more drought due to climate change.

Having worked on the very complex issues in the Klamath Basin, i must say that it is easier to not allow the initiation of human crop production on national land rather than stop it once it has been allowed. many private croplands went fallow during the major drought. Intact ecosystems such as the Point Reyes National Seashore are much more likely to be stable and survive and protect the coast for other uses including tourism without introduction of altered use. Thus you must not allow any of the national park land to grow row crops or any expansion of commercial livestock.

Point Reyes National Seashore is a national treasure. Unique in birding, plants and animals it should be preserved intact for tourism and ecosystem preservation.

1253

Name: Colony, Pamela C

Correspondence: The Tule elk in Point Reyes National Park need to be protected, not decimated. We need to try to help the preservation of all species if, as in this case, it is possible.

1254

Name: Crandall, Carol

Correspondence: I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service. Please leave our ELk to live as nature intended. I believe national lands should not be subject to modifications dictated by agricultural ranching mining or any interest other than the public, the flora and the fauna. Please respect the Tule ELk and their native habitat!

1255

Name: Santos, Joshua

Correspondence: Dear Superintendant,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success

story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

With Trump in office, we are already facing intense cuts to the protection of the planet and it's beauty. Please preserve these beautiful and majestic animals for the sake of them and the planet.

Thank you,
Joshua Santos

1256

Name: Bunin, Jane

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

Dr. Jane Bunin

1257

Name: N/A, N/A

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,
Eric Dallin

1258

Name: Krulik, Richard

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,
RichardKrulik

1259

Name: Species, Scott

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality. Do Not permit livestock under any circumstances. None, zero, this includes cattle.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

1260

Name: Capshaw, Anita

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

1261

Name: Weisz, Russell

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

1262

Name: Mattison, Priscilla

Correspondence: I support protecting the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park.

Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be

managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

1263

Name: N/A, N/A

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

Heath Hancock

1264

Name: N/A, N/A

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success

story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

-CK

1265

Name: Shomer, Forest

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

1266

Name: Novack, Aaron

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,
Aaron Novack

1267

Name: Weamer, DK

Correspondence: National Parks were establish for one reason to maintain natural spaces and the wild life that exist in those natural wild spaces. The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan must prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore first and foremost. Commercial lease holders on our public lands should not be able to dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and should not harm endangered species or its habitat. Also any discussion of row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to include sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality and must not be allowed.

Do not allow greed to cause future generation to lose access to the beauty that is/was once the natural shoreline of the American Norhtwest. We should all learn from Native American and learn to live in balance and harmony with nature or we all will soon have nothing to live with. dkw

1268

Name: N/A, N/A

Correspondence:

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

1269

Name: Richardson, Leslie

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

Leslie

1270

Name: N/A, N/A

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

1271

Name: Dunn, Christy

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species. If the cattle ranchers cannot comply with this then it is THEY who should be removed from the public lands.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality. This kind of commercial livestock farming is NOT the purpose of public lands.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

1272

Name: Houghton, Natalie

Correspondence: Regarding Point Reyes National Seashore, I support maintaining free-roaming herds of tule elk. They should not be treated like livestock, i.e. they should not be fenced in or removed, and especially not killed.

Any cattle should be subordinate to the elk's rights to live as nature intended; no other livestock, nor any commercial farming, should be permitted. It is vital that habitat for wildlife, and especially endangered species, be monitored and maintained in its natural state. Please do everything possible to keep Point Reyes as close as possible to its historical natural state.

1273

Name: N/A, N/A

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

Point Reyes is a beautiful area - wild, but accessible for people like me that aren't avid distance hikers. The tule elk are an important part of "wild". They should not be removed to benefit cattle or agriculture. That would destroy the area.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

1274

Name: Thomas, Eleanor

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am disgusted to hear that the National Park Service is planning on removing free roaming tule elk herds from Point Reyes National Seashore, to allow sole access to herds of cattle. This is so so wrong.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

There should be no fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Farmers and ranchers who wish to farm animals should do so on their own land. To allow farmers to grow row crops or expand commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

This is not what the park land is for. We the People pay our taxes for these lands and they are not to be used as a subsidy for farming. They should be for the wildlife who make the lands their home.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

1275

Name: Fuller, George A

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely, George Fuller

1276

Name: Bernstein, Laura

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,
Laura Bernstein

1277

Name: N/A, N/A

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success

story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,
V.

1278

Name: Mueller, Karsten

Correspondence: I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely, Karsten Mueller

1279

Name: N/A, N/A

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely
Kristin Kalamatas

1280

Name: Allen, Karon G

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

Karon

1281

Name: Slauson, Ceil M

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

Please know that I, along with other members of the public, support the continued presence of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and we object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and are an important feature of our public tourism.

Cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species. Introduction of commercial livestock farming in our national park lands would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality (a spoiler).

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

Ceil Slauson, RN,BSN

1282

Name: Bell, Belinda

Correspondence: Please protect these beautiful animals

1283

Name: Jarvis, Jerri

Correspondence: It is imperative that Point Reyes National Seashore's native tule elk in Marin, CA. They are a species native only to Point Reyes; and they should NOT be killed, fenced off, starved for any ranchers whatsoever; who have proven to destroy vital land, and contaminate water.

Ranchers do not need this land, and the native tule elk is a vital attraction to Point Reyes. Leave Point Reyes and it's native species as it is; which makes this area so special to visit.

1284

Name: N/A, N/A

Correspondence: California's tule elk need greater protection by the Park Service, definitely not removal from their accustomed habitat. Please discontinue plans that might lead to their extinction.

1285

Name: Smith, Diana E

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

Diana E. Smith

1286

Name: Allen, III, Harry D

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Our National Parks are for all people (& critters), not just for a select few.

Sincerely, Harry D. Allem, III

1287

Name: Roberson, Tamela

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,
Tamela Roberson

1288

Name: Petrillo, Diane

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success

story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

Diane M. Petrillo

1289

Name: Trapp, Gene R

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

We are writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

Gene R. Trapp

Jo Ellen Ryan

1290

Name: N/A, N/A

Correspondence: Dear Park Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

Brit Rosso

1291

Name: Dincau, Barbara

Correspondence: Point Reyes is the national park that tule elk - a subspecies existing only in California - call home. The Park Service let half the park's original herd die during the state's 2012-2014 drought by keeping them fenced in without adequate water and forage; then the Service shot 26 elk during 2015 and 2016. This was heartless, cruel, and unnecessary.

PLEASE DO NOT run the elk off 18,000 acres to allow cattle sole access to these public lands. I do not want to see tule elk killed or removed from their native land. The cattle can graze somewhere else. We must protect the tule elk and their natural habitat.

1292

Name: Harper, Barbara A

Correspondence:

Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or

killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

After all, who in the world wants to go to a National Park of any kind to see cattle or row crops? The public wants to see the natural wildlife in their natural settings. This is what seeing our public lands is all about!

Sincerely,

1293

Name: N/A, N/A

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

Jim Yarbrough

1294

Name: Brooks, Nancy H

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. I recently had a breathtaking encounter with these elk on a memorable visit to Point Reyes. These elegant herds of elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes. I am dismayed and outraged to think that the National Park Service is considering commercialization of our public lands, which can only lead to undermining the habitat of wildlife such as the elk.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

1295

Name: N/A, N/A

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

Joe Ginsburg

1296

Name: schumacher, amy

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

1297

Name: Vizel, Mikhail

Correspondence: As a physician I want to convey to you that humans have responsibility for keep our planet safe. And not be the reason of its destruction.

1298

Name: Littlewood, Ann

Correspondence: Everywhere on Planet Earth, agriculture and wildlife are in conflict. Wildlife almost always loses. Please find a way to make Pt. Reyes an exception and leave tule elk to live the way they have for millennia. By no means should you expand agriculture on the national park! Instead, find ways to reduce cattle and other impacts while respecting the needs of local communities. Buy-out, compensation, and income from recreation are options to be considered.

1299

Name: Cheek-Payan, Jennifer

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

1300

Name: MccCurdy, Dan

Correspondence:

Dear Superintendent,

I support this message from the Center for Biological Diversity:
I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

1301

Name: Annoni, Pat

Correspondence: I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

PLEASE reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

1302

Name: Curia, Peter

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success

story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely, Peter Curia

P.S. Copied Comments

1303

Name: Brenner, Jared

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

1304

Name: N/A, N/A

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

Someone who cares

1305

Name: LaRue, Erik R

Correspondence: I am writing to you today to voice my opposition to the proposed slaughter of elk near Point Reyes Park. Frankly, I am appalled that anyone would even consider this as a viable option for managing wildlife. This type of thinking is common for the blood thirsty and cold-hearted people who populate the current administration, but I expect much better from the proud men and women who protect and steward our Parks. Do not let yourselves be corrupted and led astray by the casual violence and human-centredness of Trump and his supporters. Put our public lands and wilderness areas and the creatures that live in them on a high shelf, out of reach of those who care little for them beyond what they can exploit for their own benefit. Let us listen closely to that still small voice which calls us to a higher place. Thank you.

1306

Name: Coontz, Sharron

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I'm writing because I'm strongly opposed to the fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of the free roaming tule elk herds in Point Reyes National Seashore. The tule elk's recovery has been a success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

Please prioritize the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore when crafting the Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan.

Thank you.

1307

Name: Gonzalez, Yazmin

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,
Yazmin Gonzalez

1308

Name: Michaels, Brenda P

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

Brenda Michaels

President - Conscious Talk Radio

1309

Name: Clayton, Ronald M

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

Commercial lease holders on our public lands should not dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate native wildlife, and should not harm habitat for endangered species.

I support the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park.

Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

I also urge you to REJECT any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore - not destroying it.

Sincerely,

1310

Name: Eiseley, Jane

Correspondence: Seeing the elk is a big part of my visits to Pt Reyes. They tell me that there is an ecosystem there that supports them and of which they are a part. The ranches not so much, other than their historical interest. If the Park Service were to attack the elk it would make me feel that I can't trust NPS to take care of the public lands and instead of a thrill at seeing the elk, I would feel sadness and probably stop visiting Pt Reyes.

1311

Name: Cuff, Kermit F

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,
As a frequent visitor and runner in Point Reyes, I'm writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

1312

Name: N/A, N/A

Correspondence: Stop the slaughter of the Point Reyes tule elk! Cattle don't belong here. The elk do!

1313

Name: Sawyer, Michael

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,
Michael Sawyer

1314

Name: Pearson, Caryl

Correspondence: I don't understand you. Why don't you just open it up to development, for God's sake... it's a travesty, turning a national park into a farm and ranch, instead of leaving it to the wildlife. Isn't it enough that let so many elk die a few years back, and then shot 26 more last year? WHAT is WRONG with you??!!

1315

Name: Stewart, Christine

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore. Thank you for your time- Christine Stewart, DVM

1316

Name: Ballentine, Wanda

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

1317

Name: Dugmore, Wendy

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

Wendy Dugmore

1318

Name: Villani, Seb

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,
Seb Villani

1319

Name: Dykema, Cornelius A
Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service. I personally visit Point Reyes National Seashore at least once a year and take great pleasure in seeing and photographing the Tule Elks.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

C. A. Dykema

1320

Name: Wilde, Jackie M
Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep,

goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,
J. Wilde

1321

Name: Jameson, Greg A

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

Greg Jameson

1322

Name: N/A, N/A

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,
Rob Gonzalez

1323

Name: Flora, Travis L

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I've been enjoying Point Reyes National Seashore for over 20 years, since I first joined the "Wilderness Adventurers Club" at my high school. One of the highlights of the club was our backpacking trip to Point Reyes. I've since taken friends and significant others to experience the park. And I plan to take my young sons as soon as they can manage the requirements of backpacking.

One of the most beautiful aspects of the park is the natural and native wildlife. So, I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,
Travis Flora

1324

Name: Parker, Deborah

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing to express my support for continued protection of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore.

Point Reyes is one of my favorite places in America; I have visited there many times, both before and since my residence in California.

I strongly object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't be allowed to dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and should not be permitted to risk harm to habitat for endangered or threatened species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to crops, and to reject expansion of commercial livestock farming, including rejecting the introduction of sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. Crop and/or livestock farming would create conflicts with the region's natural predators, while degrading both wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore, a treasure that belongs to us all.

Thank you for your consideration.
Sincerely,

1325

Name: Nunes, Nelson S

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

Nelson Nunes

1326

Name: Adamski, Robert E

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

As a wildlife veterinarian and voter, I am writing to strongly yet respectfully request that you enact policies, regulations and procedures which support the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore. I object based on scientific principle to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Decisions on these policies should be based on sound ecological and scientific facts not short-term and partisan economic gain. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality. Our national parks are unique and precious national treasures. They deserve robust protection as such.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore to protect wildlife and their ecosystems.

Respectfully,

Robert Adamski

1327

Name: Stahl, Charlotte

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,
Charlotte

1328

Name: Evanston, Luci E

Correspondence: Please do not massacre or starve any more Tule Elk. It's cruel and unnecessary and inhumane.

Thank you

Luci Evanston

1329

Name: Grenard, Mark Hayduke E

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success

story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely, Mark Hayduke Grenard

1330

Name: Anderson, Walt

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent:

I have visited the Pt. Reyes National Seashore and consider it a jewel of the national park system. Therefore, I am alarmed at some proposed actions that would degrade the wild and recreational value of the Seashore. Specifically, I oppose letting cattle ranches dictate any land uses; please defend the Tule Elk and remove cattle.

Second, do not allow any row crops or inclusion of domestic animals on national seashore lands; these are simply not compatible with the purposes of NPS nor are they in the public interest.

I would like you to concentrate on removing non-native plants and animals and restoring the ecosystems of the lands at Pt. Reyes.

Thank you.

1331

Name: G, C

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

1332

Name: CLARK, BRETT T

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

Brett T. Clark

1333

Name: Nitz, Jennifer

Correspondence: Superintendent,

I support the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been a success for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands must not dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and must not harm habitat for endangered species.

I urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan must prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

1334

Name: Schlippert, Glenn H

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,
Glenn Schlippert

1335

Name: Moissant, Helena

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore. I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

The Moissant Family

1336

Name: ADKINS, BONNIE D

Correspondence: KILLING TULE ELK IN CA IS NOT MANAGEMENT, BUT GROSS MISMANAGEMENT OF THESE ENDANGERED ELK!!!

1337

Name: Singer, Barbara

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be

managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

1338

Name: Perkins, Michelle L

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

Michelle Perkins

1339

Name: Questar, V

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the

landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

1340

Name: Giletto, Liz

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service. And they are the only elk of its kind found in this one area in California.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

1341

Name: N/A, N/A

Correspondence: Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

Reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

1342

Name: N/A, N/A

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

1343

Name: Sayre, Peter M

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or

killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,
Peter M. Sayre

1344

Name: Andem, Margaret

Correspondence: I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

1345

Name: Rosenstraus, Maurice J

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

1346

Name: N/A, N/A

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

1347

Name: Wales, Ann E

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

1348

Name: Forbes, Lucien E

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

Lucien Edward Forbes
CEO

1349

Name: Dorman, Diane J

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent

I was shocked to learn of the killing off of Tule elk in Point Reyes National Park. I have had the privilege of backpacking there two years in a row. Seeing the tule elk both times was a highlight. They are a rare treasure that belongs there. Please don't eliminate them. Diane J Dorman

1350

Name: N/A, stephanie

Correspondence: please save the elk and keep them safe

1351

Name: gliva, dave

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,
Dave Gliva

1352

Name: Webster, Ty F

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

Ty Webster

1353

Name: Hughes, Kevin

Correspondence: Hi,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

Kevin Hughes

1354

Name: Rogers, Stephanie D

Correspondence: I have visited Point Reyes and seen the Tule Elk. Point Reyes is their home, and it must be a preserved habitat for them. In the 1970s when our government listened to the people, and we all worked hard to restore habitats and reintroduce species to their native homes, we were proud of our environmental successes. The Tule Elk herds of Point Reyes were one of those success stories. The National Park Service was front and center in this effort, and shared the story with pride. It is devastating to me that this effort has not only been forgotten, but now the National Park Service is part of the killing campaign being waged against the Tule Elk.

When the Tule Elk was reintroduced to Point Reyes, it was a commitment made by US citizens to protect the Tule Elk and their habitat, that commitment should stand. The Tule Elk and Point Reyes should not be shared, divided, or taken over by private interests of any kind. No farming, grazing, or any invasion of any kind should be permitted on these public lands. Every care and precaution to protect the Tule Elk and their habitat should be taken.

Visitors like me come to Point Reyes for the incredible views and a hopeful glimpse of the Tule Elk herds. We share with our children the struggle to save endangered wildlife and beautiful natural landscapes. It gives me pride that I live in a place that has these values, and I am appalled that they seem to be slipping away. I grieve for the animals that have perished at the hands of their keepers, and it is with great shame that I explain to my daughter how selfishness and greed may bring harm and devastation to the Tule Elk herds and their Point Reyes home. Please, do not waste decades of effort, and do not betray people like me who grew up believing we could respect our environment and all creatures living it.

1355

Name: N/A, N/A

Correspondence: I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

1356

Name: Nunemaker, Connie L

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the environment of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been a success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't be allowed to dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species. Public lands should not be managed for the benefit of individual ranchers at the cost of native wildlife.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely, Connie Nunemaker

1357

Name: Bandoni, Paula

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,
Paula Bandoni

1358

Name: N/A, N/A

Correspondence: Dear Superintendant,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

Debbie W

1359

Name: Kane, Judith

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,
Judith Kane

1360

Name: N/A, N/A

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

Katarzyna Niemiec

1361

Name: Saretsky, Richard D

Correspondence: .I urge the park service to continue to allow free roaming tule elk within Point Reyes National Seashore. I oppose any constraints on the population such as fencing, removal or sterilization. I am particularly opposed to killing to reduce their numbers.

I find it disturbing that the park service would want to remove a native species from the Point Reyes ecosystem. It would seem to be counter to the mission of protecting and preserving wildiife within the park boundaries.

It is particularly galling that commercial lease holders who using our public lands, at very favorable lease rates, would tell the park service how to manage the public's wildlife! Who is in charge there?

Cattle ranching operations within the seashore MUST be managed so as to benefit and protect the elk and other native wildlife without harm to endangered species or their habitat. Complying might require a reduction in the size and scope of the ranching operations. This is, after all, a public park whose mission is to protect the wildlife.

Protecting the park environment also means no conversion of public park lands to crops or increasing livestock grazing, including sheep, goats, etc. These animals are certain to have conflicts with predators as well as degrading habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore. Point Reyes National Seashore MUST not become primarily a ranching and farming operation, with public use and enjoyment as an afterthought

1362

Name: Smith, Diane

Correspondence:

Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

1363

Name: Martinez, Lorraine

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Thank you,

Dr Lorraine Martinez

1364

Name: Spiegelman, Robin

Correspondence: I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has

been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

1365

Name: Rodack, Soretta

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of keeping the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore. I strongly oppose any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are a vital part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an important part of restoring native species and ecosystems, in keeping with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands should not be able to dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. These are still public lands. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and protect habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

1366

Name: Ostrander, Jr., William P

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming Tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to grow crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

1367

Name: Fischer, Vicki

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

1368

Name: Bornholtz, Gavin M

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,
Gavin Bornholtz

1369

Name: Richter, Leslie

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

As a frequent visitor to the Point Reyes National Seashore, I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore. I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

In recent years I have observed large areas of habitat devastation at Point Reyes from cattle feed lots. I've seen piles of manure along bluffs leading to sensitive wetlands - when the rain starts, so does the runoff. Areas where I frequently would see native bobcats and coyotes are now overrun with cattle. I can't imagine the damage if the area were further opened to other types of farming or ranching.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

1370

Name: Wojno, Sharon

Correspondence: It is most essential that America save its parks from corporations. The world will judge our behavior to the earth in the years to come. If we do not save her our grandchildren will hold us responsible and blame us for its destruction. And we will spiritually pay for what we allowed to come.

1371

Name: Douglas, Dianne

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

1372

Name: Linn, Alan

Correspondence: "The greatness and moral progress of a nation is judged by the way the people treat their animals." Gandhi

Dear Superintendent...

I am writing in support of the free-roaming Tule Elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule Elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Please consider supporting the future of a healthy PRNS teeming with its natural wildlife, for our children and their children.

Do you want them to see cows and pigs roaming the Park, or would you rather they see the Tule Elk, as well as the other indigenous creatures living in the Park and surrounding areas today?

Always remember... Corporations are not people, and they have no compassion for anything except their own profit margins.

Sincerely,
Alan L Linn

1373

Name: Walker, Molly S

Correspondence: Please do not remove the elk or any other native animals that belong in the Park. Nature is a wonderful custodian of it's land and the expletive. Control cattle farming as it disturbs the natural plac. This is wild country and it should remain to regulate itself. Leave the area as is and let nature take care of itself. We need more wilderness not less. The only way we are going to save nature for the mistakes that we have made is create more natural places, recycle and let nature heal.

Thank you for checking nsidering my opinion.

1374

Name: Cancell, June C

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore and in objection to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Point Reyes is the national park that tule elk - a subspecies existing only in California - call home. They are a critical part of the ecosystem and hence, landscape, of Point Reyes. Their recovery has been an exciting success story for the restoration of native species and ecosystems, which is consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

It is crucial that commercial lease holders on our public lands do not dictate policies of wildlife removal or exclusion. It is also crucial that cattle-ranching operations be managed for the purpose of accommodating elk and other native wildlife - not for the purpose of destroying the habitat of endangered species.

In addition to managing the ecosystem appropriately, I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. Doing so would create conflicts with predators, and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

It is crucial that the Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

1375

Name: Moody, Cathe

Correspondence: I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

1376

Name: Prokop, Mary h

Correspondence: stop the slaughter of elk for hunters' sake. Please revise your reg's to protect existing wildlife from indiscriminate hunters.

1377

Name: Nadel, Barbara S

Correspondence: Let Tule Elk remain on their land. It is theirs, not just ours. Cattle ranching needs to take the elk into account.

1378

Name: Bornman, Megan

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent

I am confirming my support of wildlife roaming freely on national park lands, specifically the Tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape at Point Reyes and I object to this land being fenced; the removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park.

Please reject any conversion of national park lands for commercial livestock farming which would create conflict with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

Commercial lease holders should not dictate policies on wildlife management. Instead they must manage their ranching operations to accommodate elk and other native wildlife.

I respectfully urge you to reject any conversion of the national park lands and protect the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore

1379

Name: Jennings, Scott

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

Scott Jennings

1380

Name: Lindgren, Jean

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I very strongly support the free-roaming Tule Elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I adamantly object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park! Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been a major success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands should not be allowed to dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and must not harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This will create conflicts with predators and severely degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan must prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore including the Tule Elk!

Sincerely,

1381

Name: Martini, Denise A

Correspondence: The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore. That means the Park Service should consider management alternatives that would remove all cattle ranching from the National Seashore, remove all dairy cattle operations, or reduce existing ranching operations.

I object to the removal of any tule elk from their native land.

In addition, no row crops or new commercial animal farming should be permitted, and any cattle ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife.

Keeping natural areas wild, not managing them for ranchers, is the whole point of protected areas--including protections for the elk that are part of the native ecosystem.

[Facebook](#) [Twitter](#) [YouTube](#) [Instagram](#) [Medium](#)

1382

Name: Bennett, David

Correspondence: You need to do a better job protecting the wildlife and worry less about the livestock industry!

1383

Name: Scribner, Denee S

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep,

goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

1384

Name: Jenkins, Jacqueline A

Correspondence:

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

1385

Name: Monroe, Dana -

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore. There should be no fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been a great success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, which used to consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

1386

Name: Ross, Kate

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

Kate Ross

1387

Name: Beer, Julie

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

Julie Beer
Palo Alto, CA

1388

Name: Cooper, Sylvia

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

1389

Name: Ratliff, Rosalind C

Correspondence: I am definitely against the conversion of national park lands to row crops and commercial farming. The Point Reyes park lands should remain a place for wildlife and natural habitat. Introducing farm

animals and row crops would put at risk the healthy habitat for wildlife. Destroying the Tule elk is a shock especially after they were introduced there in 1978. It is their home. This is the first I've heard of their deliberate and cruel starvation. Leave the land to the animals that truly belong there.

1390

Name: N/A, Laura

Correspondence: I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,
Laura

1391

Name: Andrade, Becky

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

Becky Andrade

1392

Name: Murphy, Joanie

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I support the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would degrade wildlife habitat and water quality and create conflicts with predators.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

Joanie Murphy

1392

Name: Preu, Christopher B

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

Christopher B. Preu

1393

Name: Singh, Julie

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

1394

Name: Nelson, Karin U

Correspondence: I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Thank you

K. Nelson

1395

Name: N/A, N/A

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,
G Rowe

1396

Name: Timmins, M J

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

1397

Name: Masino, Richie S

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,
Richie Masino

1398

Name: Savoie, Suzie

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,
Suzie Savoie

1399

Name: Priebe, Matthew

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

As a resident of Northern California and a regular visitor to Point Reyes, I need to comment on the plans for destroying the most important part of the Seashore.

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species. All cattle should be removed from the park immediately, as they cause nothing positive for the natural features of the park.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

Matthew Priebe

1400

Name: Yates, Paula I

Correspondence:

Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,
Paula Yates

1401

Name: N/A, N/A

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

1402

Name: File, Peggy j

Correspondence: Please save elk at point Reyes.

1403

Name: Bodestab, Steven R

Correspondence:

Dear Superintendent,

Please do not lose sight of the primary mission of the National Park Service.

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

1404

Name: MacLeod, Dianna C

Correspondence: I support free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore and object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

1405

Name: N/A, N/A

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

Eva Pettersson

1406

Name: Emerick, Craig E

Correspondence: Please do not remove or kill the native tule elk from Point Reyes, California. The Park Service should be protecting native species rather than allowing commercial interests to intervene. This subspecies exists only in California and should be allowed and encouraged to remain there.

The Park Service let half the park's original herd die during the state's 2012-2014 drought by keeping them fenced in without adequate water and forage; then the Service shot 26 elk during 2015 and 2016. This is a tragedy and should be reason enough to protect the remaining herd and the 18,000 acres of public lands they inhabit.

1407

Name: Baxter, Lou

Correspondence: Both as a biologist, and as a family member concerned about future biodiversity, I am writing to support the existence of free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore.

Consequently I object to any removal or killing of tule elk in the park. Nor do I agree with the fencing or sterilization of these elk, who form an important component of the natural ecosystem of Point Reyes. The 2012-2014 drought meant the parks service has already halved the original elk population through fencing (despite the cruelty inherent in this type of action).

Point Reyes is public land and the interests of the majority of Americans should be placed first, especially since the mission of the parks service is supposed to be protecting natural habitats and wildlife. Expansion of commercial leases should NOT occur and private individuals (seeking greater profits) should not dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Indeed any management of cattle-ranching operations must not only accommodate elk and other native wildlife but also should not

negatively impact on such habitat for endangered species in any significant way.

Moreover I respectfully request that you reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops, or to the expansion of commercial livestock farming involving the introduction of sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs to the area. Such farming would necessarily degrade wildlife habitat and water quality, and would also cause predator-prey conflicts that would again create more negative impacts for wildlife (as farmers responded to the conflicts). Furthermore increasing farming would reduce the available access by Americans to their own public lands.

Indeed the Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore and, given the Center for Biological Diversity's legal settlement with the Park Service, the agency must consider management alternatives that would either remove cattle ranching and dairy operations or, at the least, reduce them.

Sincerely,

1408

Name: Mills, L P

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep,

goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality. This is park land, preserved for all Americans and their children and grandchildren.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore. I do request that you withhold my personally identifiable information from public review.

Sincerely,

1409

Name: N/A, N/A

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,
Cigy Cyriac

1410

Name: Baynard, Mary

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,
Mary

1411

Name: Blackburn, Paul R

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

1412

Name: N/A, N/A

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

Its really difficult to understand why the tule elk were brought back to the Pt. Reyes National Seashore back in the 70s yet now the NPS wants to ignore their recovery and eliminate them so that ranchers and other

agricultural industries can take over. I am 100% against turning this beautiful park over to industries that will commercialize it and make it off limits to the public. I would love to visit the Park and be able to see the free-roaming tule elk herds so I vehemently oppose any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. The tule elk are a native species and belong there and their re-introduction has been a huge success. Now the NPS wants to just turn their back on these animals because special interest groups want to take over the Park for their own profits. The NPS is supposed to be protecting our parks and the animals who live there, not kill off the animals to keep special interest groups happy.

Our public lands belong to the public, yet time and time again, our voices are ignored in favor of commercial lease holders who I dont believe should be able to dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Its time that the livestock industry learn how to co-exist with whatever native wildlife lives on the landscape and shouldnt be asking the US govt to interfere on their behalf. The last thing this park needs is to be taken over by cattle and other livestock.

Allowing the park to be converted to to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs is a really bad idea. This park is a wilderness that needs to remain wild and unpolluted so any conversion to livestock farming would ruin it forever.

I believe that the Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should be whats in the best interests of the American people who own this public space. I think most of us want you to prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore and the tule elk. Please dont kill off the tule elk. They are a treasure and deserve to be protected.

1413

Name: Downes, Lina M

Correspondence: Point Reyes tule elk need to be protected not removed from their natural habitat!And cattle ranchers there need to accommodate the tule elk and other species native to Point Reyes; they should not be allowed to do any harm. The idea of growing row crops or raising other farm animals in the Point Reyes park area is a recipe for disaster- this would ruin native plants, destroy habitat and native wildlife!Please be humane and responsible - please protect the native wildlife of Point Reyes and especially the tule elk!

Thank you

Lina Downes

1414

Name: N/A, N/A

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,
Lauren Bas

1415
Name: Mastrototaro, Domenico
Correspondence: Stop killing animals!

1416
Name: Halligan, EVERETT
Correspondence:

The Park Service let half the park's original herd die during the state's 2012-2014 drought by keeping them fenced in without adequate water and forage; then the Service shot 26 elk during 2015 and 2016.

Now the agency has plans to run the elk off 18,000 acres to allow cattle sole access to these public lands.

We don't want to see tule elk killed or removed from their native land.

1417
Name: Carroll , Linda
Correspondence: I write in support of the tule elk herds of Point Reyes National Park and to oppose any measures that would interfere with their habits and lives. This is a national park and private, profit-making

activities such as farming and herding are usurpations of lands that belong to all Americans. Such activities should not be conducted there to begin with and certainly should not take precedence over the healthy functioning of the local species that the park lands are the natural habitat of. Please fulfill your solemn responsibility to the American people by letting the elk occupy this land undisturbed- -they have been there for thousands of years. It is we who are intruding on them.

1418

Name: Alpert, Buzz

Correspondence: Invading the Point Reyes Natural Seashore habitat and destroying the Elk that are from there is a crime of nature. To introduce other species that have not lived there will upset the ecosystem and cause an unbalance among the flora and fauna. There is no shortage of meat in America and 'stealing' that land and turning it over to the cattle ranchers is something most citizens would say no to. We have enough cattle and we don't have enough Elk in that herd. If the National Park Service is not responsible for the well being of the native creatures in any habitat then the Park Service needs to hit the 'delete' button and take a hike to somewhere. The National Park Service is not Mother Nature, but just one of her helpers and you have no right to play God and decide who lives and who dies. Leave it alone. We restored the Elk and now you want to kill them? No wonder most Americans are losing faith in their government. Pathetic, wasteful of taxpayers' money and lives of the Elk and not within the wants and desires of the country's citizenry.

1419

Name: Panarisi, Kathleen R

Correspondence: Please let these beautiful creatures live so they can enjoy the lands they inhabit. By allowing the wildlife to continue in this space will bring joy to all the visitors who will get to watch first hand them frolicking. The photographers will share the magic that happens when wildlife and vistas are expertly recorded for all to witness.

1420

Name: Wilson, Megan

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

Megan Wilson

1421

Name: Stedman, Donald C

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I insist that you reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

Donald C. Stedman Jr.

1422

Name: Conklin, Julia

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

1423

Name: N/A, N/A

Correspondence: I hike Pt. Reyes and the trail to the tip past the Elk. They are spectacular!

Protect the Elk, remove the polluting cattle instead. It's a National Seashore!

1424

Name: Aaron, Kris

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

Kris Aaron

1425

Name: Flake, Beth

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

Please support free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore. They are wild animals that belong on this land and should not be fenced in, removed, sterilized or killed to allow more cows in the park. Many visitors to Point Reyes are thrilled to see Tule elk in this beautiful landscape, it would be such a disappointment to replace the elk with cattle. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

1426

Name: Pfeffer, Jo

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming Tule Elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule Elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be

managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,
Jo Pfeffer
St. Louis, MO

1427

Name: Mendes, Ruth M
Correspondence:
Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,
Ruth Mendes

1428

Name: Philleo, David
Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

1429

Name: Kabir, Rose

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

Rose Kabir

1430

Name: Tyler, Steve

Correspondence: In any way and for nearly any reason, especially for cattle grazing, to cull the tule elk population is horribly wrong and misguided. I have the feeling someone is being paid off, highly illegal.

1431

Name: Goddard, M

Correspondence: I object to the NPS plan of removal or killing of any tule elk from their native land in Point Reyes at the request of ranchers who enjoy private cattle grazing leases in the park. The cattle industry has been allowed too much power and sway over the operation of public lands for far too long, always in their favor and always with ecologically disastrous outcomes as a result. From what I understand, the Park Service allowed half the park's original elk herd to die during the 2012-2014 drought by fencing them in, and it shot 26 elk in 2015 and 2016. This new plan to run elk off of 18,000 acres to allow cattle sole access to these public lands is completely unnecessary and not the way public lands should be utilized. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

I also object to the plan of allowing row crops or new commercial animal farming on national park lands. The public would lose access to this land, and conversion would destroy wildlife habitat and water quality. Allowing ranchers to raise sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens and pigs in the park would create conflicts with predators and lead to killing of the park's coyotes and bobcats, which is an atrocious and harmful way to manage natural ecosystems.

Thank you for taking the time to consider my comments.

1432

Name: Fink, Patti

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

Patti Fink

1433

Name: N/A, N/A

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Lauren

1434

Name: Schahinger, Dianne

Correspondence: The beautiful Tule Elk must be protected and allowed to roam free.

1435

Name: Faich, Ron

Correspondence: I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

1436

Name: Schaefer, Nathan M

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,
Nathan Schaefer

1437

Name: Tirelli, Cristina

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,
Cristina Tirelli

1438

Name: Fioramanti, Jeri L

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerel

1439

Name: Bailey, Lynne M

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

I am so outraged that you would allow cattle in our public parks at the expense of the indigenous wildlife! In my opinion our beautiful public parks should never be degraded by using them for commercial enterprises. Let them buy their own land.

And absolutely do not cave-in to commercial lease holders on our public lands dictating wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

1440

Name: S, Steve

Correspondence: Sir/Madam

I strongly object to plans to shoot Tule Elk from parts of Point Reyes. Appreciate that some parts of the area have tenant farmers but they must accommodate the wildlife, not kill it to maximise their business. If they arent happy, then its these farmers that should go

1441

Name: Mouzourakis, Katherine

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

Katherine Mouzourakis

1442

Name: O'Brien, Brian T

Correspondence: Leave nature alone. Let animals wander where they will. It was their land first. We are the Intruders.

1443

Name: Ball, Nancy

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

Nancy Ball, DVM

1444

Name: Marcakis, Diane M

Correspondence: Please allow the tule elk to thrive and live peacefully on the Point Reyes National Park! Why can't you leave buffalo horses wolves & all other animals living on public lands alone! As a taxpayer & citizen of this great country I demand that you leave these animals alone! They belong to me& not special interest groups like cattle owners and the Bundys! How dare they!

1445

Name: N/A, Lindsjö

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

Johan Lindsjö

1446

Name: Hurt, Luc

Correspondence: Dear Miss, Dear Sir,

Tule elk shouldn't be killed or removed to make place for livestock. A national Park is for wildlife, not for farmers.

Yours faithfully

Luc Hurt

1447

Name: pelleg, josh

Correspondence: save them

1448

Name: olson , Jeanie

Correspondence: I think the farmers should take their cattle elsewhere the oaken than there for years and years cattle no sides at the cattle ruin the lion made it down to nothing to get rid of the cattle and keep the elk God-bless

1449

Name: Newman, Ricki

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,
Ricki Newman

1450

Name: Davison, David M

Correspondence: Dear Sir/Madam,

I consider myself a citizen of the world and a lover of wildlife and therefore felt compelled to highlight my support for the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore.

I object to any fencing, removal, sterilisation or killing of elk in the park.

I understand that tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes and their recovery has been a success story for restoring US native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial leaseholders on US public lands should not dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife - not the other way round - and should not harm habitat for endangered species.

I urge you to reject any conversion of US national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. Such use of the lands would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritise protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Yours faithfully,

1451

Name: Wingle, Dennis G

Correspondence: I am emailing you to express my opposition to your plan to either relocate or kill Tule Elk at the Point Reyes National Seashore in California. These elk were successfully reintroduced in 1978 and are now part of the biological diversity at Point Reyes National Seashore.. They should not be killed to allow cattle grazing in this unit of the National Park System. This is the only national park unit in the entire United States where this subspecies of Elk is found. It goes against the concept and purpose of national parks to either remove or kill animals which either are native or have been reintroduced. I further believe that it is wrong to allow cattle ranching to take place in Point Reyes National Seashore or in other national park unit for that matter. I ask that you reconsider your plan to either relocate or kill Tule Elk in Point Reyes National Seashore. This subspecies or Elk should be allowed

to live in Point Reyes National Seashore in peace. Thank you for your consideration of my views.

1452

Name: N/A, N/A

Correspondence: As a animal lover I am stunned we are not protecting our wildlife more I stead of attacking them by terminating them or by removing them from their native lands. They are lovely to see in their habitats, native lands and to learn more from our nature. All wildlife depend on humans to thrive and be here for many generations to come and enjoy the outdoors with their native species around. It would be very senseless to remove elk or kill them when they're just like us trying to thrive in this changing and evolutionary world. Please reconsider your proposal and leave elk alone for our children and grandchildren plus future generations to enjoy with their families and friends.

Thank you!

N.H

1453

Name: novo, emilia

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely, Emilia Novo

1454

Name: N/A, N/A

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

People who visit Point Reyes National Seashore love to watch the elk, especially when they suddenly appear out of the fog.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

1455

Name: Freedland, Nancy

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep,

goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,
Nancy Freedland

1456

Name: N/A, N/A

Correspondence: I am in favor of keeping and protecting the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore. I am vehemently against any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

1457

Name: Roberts, Martyn

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

Martyn Roberts

1458

Name: Grafakou, Kalliopi

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

Kalliopi Grafakou

1459

Name: Iannuzzi, Linda P

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success

story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely, Linda Iannuzzi

1460

Name: Graham, Guy

Correspondence: Tule Elk are a Vital to point reyes, We have a heavy duty to keep the Elk in its own habitat. To evrn think of hutng them just for the cattle industry is Insane. and sick. you are here to fight for these species not hurt them for the name of money/

1461

Name: N/A, N/A

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. All cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

Also the Park Service must consider management alternatives that would remove all cattle ranching from the park, remove all dairy cattle operations, or reduce existing ranching operations.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

1462

Name: Valès, Audrey

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

Audrey Valès

Nature is what left of beauty, don't ruin it please.

1463

Name: N/A, Sue

Correspondence: Why are you destroying the Tule Elk? They are wonderful. I am thinking that the only way to respond to this is not buy California beef or ranch products - I should maybe share this idea with others. I am really beginning to seriously hate ranchers.

1464

Name: Daley, Susan L

Correspondence: Please take proper care of these rare elk. These animals are a unique variety of elk native to this area. We must do whatever we can to protect our wildlife. If you dont want to care for them then have

them removed someplace where they will be cared for properly. I am outraged that many of these animals were left to starve and die of thirst in an enclosed area during a drought. There is no excuse for this. Please do not shoot these animals. We need our animal diversity in order to protect and preserve nature for the future. Please take your responsibility seriously. You are working on behalf of the American people. We want these animals protected. We do not want America's natural environment and its wildlife destroyed forever. Please do what is right and care of these elk properly. I hope that you care enough to do this and further action will not be needed. I will be very upset if anything should happen to this herd of rare elk. We disrespect the creator, God, when we wantonly destroy His creation. I am counting on you do do the right thing here. Please do not disappoint me. Thank you for your attention to this matter. Sincerely yours. Sue

1465

Name: AUB, KATHY

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

1466

Name: Murphy, Michelle S

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the

landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,
Michelle S Murphy

1467

Name: Daly, Kathleen S

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,
Kathleen S Daly

1468

Name: Anacker, Celeste
Correspondence:
Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,
Celeste Margaret Anacker

1469
Name: Starseed, Lozz
Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

1470

Name: diaz, jovita p

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

1471

Name: Mohan, Kathryn

Correspondence: I have recently heard of the plan to kill Tule elk at PT Reyes to make room for cattle. I urge you to reconsider. Ranchers already dictate land policy for the bulk of the western US. I just can't believe that the decision makers for Pt Reyes are going to roll over and let them have their way here too! Please grow a spine and stand up for the elk.

1472

Name: N/A, N/A

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,
Peter Altman

1473

Name: Williams, Weldon R
Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,
Weldon Williams

1474

Name: Howard, Kristen
Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

Kristen Howard

1475

Name: Frank, Robert D

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely, Robert D. Frank

1476

Name: Thompson, Thomas

Correspondence: It is unforgiveable that the commercial keeping of cattle should take precedence over the lives of native animals. If people want to keep cattle and make money from so doing, then it is their responsibility to provide pasture and food at their own expence, not expect to graze their animals and thus feed them for free at the cost of the native wildlife.

Admittedly America is a young country and like all young things mistakes are made. However surely by now we know af all the animals that have become extinct due to the stupidity of humans. I would have thought that even with the greed of so many cattle ranchers, there might be a few with the decency and common sense to ensure that these animals are preserved for out grandchildren to enjoy.

I do understand that because of the "wild west" mentality that still exists among so many Americans, they cannot be happy unless they are killing either defenceless animals or children in schools or people at concerts. One day perhaps things will change in America.

1477

Name: Batty, Vernon

Correspondence: I am writing in support of the free-roaming Tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are a unique and important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been a success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands should NOT dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality. It would ruin the beauty of the National Seashore.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

1478

Name: Pinque, Meryl

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

Meryl Pinque

1479

Name: Glatte, Katherine

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

We have to find a way to allow nature to have its space. We have already played God by reintroducing the elk, and now we want to kill them off?

FOR RANCHING? Something in the way ranching and Big Ag is run has to change. You have some power in this decision. It can't all be about profit.

Sincerely,

Katherine

1480

Name: Williams, Marilyn H

Correspondence: The Tule Elk are gorgeous animals. Please let them alone - free in the wild.

1481

Name: N/A, N/A

Correspondence: I am against any further efforts to kill tule elk in Point Reyes. I am also against any introduction or expansion of row crops or commercial farming and am opposed to giving ranchers preference on grazing their cattle. The wildlife must be protected.

1482

Name: N/A, N/A

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Thank you, Kathleen Obre

1483

Name: N/A, N/A

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

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The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,
Andrea Rohr

1484

Name: Genaze, Matthew

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

Non-human species are not on the planet to serve human interests. They are critical partners in helping maintain balance within the delicate

ecosystems that humans rely on for vital resources, health and prosperity. As such, they deserve our respect and the same legal protections that humans afford themselves.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

1485

Name: Thornburg, Merrie B

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,
Merrie Thornburg

1486

Name: N/A, N/A

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be

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I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,
Charles Cohen

1487

Name: Mullineaux, Andrew J
Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

Andrew Mullineaux

1488

Name: Bishop, Cori
Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or

killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

Cori Bishop

1489

Name: Payne, Grace L

Correspondence:

Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

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The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

Grace Payne

1490

Name: Zuleta, Laura

Correspondence:

Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

Laura Zuleta.

1491

Name: Loosbrock, Sarah

Correspondence: The tule elk have more right to this land than grazing cattle.

1492

Name: N/A, N/A

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

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The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,
Anna Rincon

1493

Name: taylor, zelma s

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I have visited Point Reyes and find it to be a unique eco system, as well as stunningly beautiful.

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

1494

Name: N/A, N/A

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the

landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

1495

Name: Apáthy, Katalin

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

Katalin Apáthy

1496

Name: N/A, N/A

Correspondence: This has to stop! There are, as you know, many reasons why.

1497

Name: Joncus, Andrew H

Correspondence:

Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

1498

Name: Vernon, Margaret M

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep,

goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,
Margaret Vernon

1499

Name: Mascucchini, Jacqueline

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial leaseholders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

Jacqueline Mascucchini

1500

Name: West, Alex

Correspondence: RE: Point Reyes National Seashore in Marin County, Calif

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object deeply to the proposed adoption of private livestock and agriculture within the federal park which wholly fails and abandons the preservation mission of the NPS.

Any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park is a tragedy. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes,

and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't be allowed in the parks, particularly. Any cattle-ranching operations must be disallowed. The park should be retained as a refuge to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality, and increase methane and water table pollution.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore, not cater to current disastrous GOP anti-environmental legislation.

Sincerely,
A West

1501

Name: Cohen, Judy A

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

1502

Name: Spink, Barbara c

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely, Barbara Spink

1503

Name: N/A, N/A

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

1504

Name: N/A, N/A

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,
Melissa McDonald

1505

Name: N/A, N/A

Correspondence: I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

1506

Name: Cherry, Allison B

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent:

I oppose any fencing, removal, sterilization and killing of the tule elk herds of the Point Reyes National Seashore. The mission of the National Park Service is to preserve and protect the ecosystems and native species of designated American parks. That the federal government allows any commercial leasing in the parks is an outrage; it's a stupid folly that only destroys the nation's environment. Obese Americans don't need any more cholesterol-clogging beef ranches. Any other livestock farming in Point Reyes or any other national park would be horrific.

If the National Park Service were to fail in its environmental mission, America would be put on the fast track to America the Ugly and Unhealthy.

Please protect our lands and our wildlife in the OUR national parks. Preserve and support the tule elk herds st Point Reyes Nstional Seashore.

Regards,
Allison Cherry
Dallas, GA

1507

Name: Tyner, Robin D

Correspondence: Please support the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore. I adamantly object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are NATIVE to the park, and are NOT over-populated. There is no justifiable reason to remove or exterminate any of them, and doing so would be counter to the mission, regulations and intent of the National Park Service! They are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems - consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands have NO right to dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies! These are public lands, preserved for their beauty and wildlife and inherent value as in-tact ecosystems. As most cattle-ranching operations are detrimental to natural wild ecosystems, any cattle-ranching operations that are permitted MUST be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and should NOT harm habitat for endangered species! Allowing unnatural activities that benefit a single stakeholder to damage/harm ecosystems/wildlife on public

lands (to the detriment of the broader public who owns these lands) is unconscionable, and at least out of step with federal guidelines - if even legal.

As a public "owner" of these lands, I call on you to REJECT any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and seriously degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

1508

Name: Loftin, Nancy

Correspondence: The slaughter of innocent animals is NEVER acceptable
....IF ALL OF THE ANIMALS WERE ALLOWED TO LIVE WITHOUT HUMAN INTERFERENCE
THERE WOULD NEVER BE A NEED FOR THE KILLING OF WILDLIFE FOR THE GREED OF
RANCHERS OR ANY ONE ELSE!

1509

Name: Tyner, Jasper

Correspondence: I adamantly object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of free-roaming tule elk at Pt Reyes National Seashore! Tule elk are NATIVE to the park, and an important part of the natural ecosystem. In fact, their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems - consistent with the mission of the National Park Service. Removing them, or restraining their movements, would be entirely inconsistent with the mission of the NPS as stewards of my public lands!

Commercial lease holders on our public lands have NO right to dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies! These are public lands, preserved for their beauty and wildlife and inherent value as in-tact ecosystems. Any cattle-ranching operations that are permitted MUST be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and should NOT harm habitat for endangered species! Allowing unnatural activities that benefit a single stakeholder to damage/harm ecosystems/wildlife on public lands is unconscionable, and counter to the preservation of this special place - if even legal.

As a public "owner" of these lands, I call on you to REJECT any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and seriously degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan must prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

1510

Name: N/A, N/A

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

1511

Name: O'Sullivan, Kathleen A

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

Kathleen A. O'Sullivan

1512

Name: Tumolo, Christopher

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

Christopher Tumolo

1513

Name: N/A, N/A

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

Laura Farrell, PhD

1514

Name: Jasper, Alan

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

Alan Jasper

1515

Name: Rodefer, Terrell E

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely, Terrell Rodefer

1516

Name: Jones, Peter T

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I support of free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore. I object to fencing, removal, sterilization, or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes. Their recovery has been a success story for restoring native species.

Commercial lease holders on public lands cannot dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Ranching must be managed to accommodate native wildlife and shouldn't harm habitat. Wildlife habitat takes precedence.

Please reject conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming. Commercialization creates conflicts with predators and degrades wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

1517

Name: Lowry, Kristen

Correspondence: We have to protect the special places

1518

Name: CERVERA, ISABEL

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

Isabel

1519

Name: Leone, Jo-Ann

Correspondence: Please stop the eradication of the tule elk from Point Reyes. Park Service is for protection of our natural resources and

maintaining ecological balance in our national parks, not for cattle maintenance.

1520

Name: Hanson, Mary

Correspondence: The chance of viewing of the majestic tule Elk is one of the main reasons why I visit Point Reyes. I swear, if you start killing these magnificent - - and historically and ecologically important - - animals, I will NOT be visiting Point Reyes again... and all of my ecotourism dollars will go to a place that takes conservation seriously.

1521

Name: H, Rick

Correspondence: There should be no tule elk killing at Point Reyes National Seashore or elsewhere. They are a native species whose presence benefits the land and ecology. Their herds should be allowed to roam freely, live and multiply. If they exceed the land's carrying capacity the surplus should be taken to other natural areas to be reintroduced.

1522

Name: Neill, Theresa

Correspondence: Point Reyes is beautiful, and it is not meant to be a feedlot. Leave it for the Tule elk; California has plenty of cows.

Sincerely,
T Neill

1523

Name: N/A, N/A

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

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I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep,

goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

scott jung

1524

Name: Lowry, Kristen

Correspondence: If we don't give wildlife the wild places to grow & breed, soon there won't be any wildlife left on this planet

1525

Name: broll, carol

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,
Carol Broll

1526

Name: N/A, Natali

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

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The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

1527

Name: Schneider , Gregory J

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

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The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

Greg Schneider

Antioch, CA

1528

Name: Baudouin, Jacqueline

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

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The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

1529

Name: West, Paul R

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

Paul West

1530

Name: MARTENS, CHRYS

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely, Chrys Martens.

1531

Name: Odonnell, Dawn

Correspondence:

Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be

managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

1532

Name: Hayes-Tripp, Suzy & W

Correspondence: California's Point Reyes Tule Elk need to remain free-ranging. As a native Californian, I travel Hwy 1 (& that particular area) frequently. Domestic cattle free range all along Hwy 1 & they are NOT an indigenous species!

The ONLY species which population numbers have become unmanageable is our own. Will we make ALL OTHER endemic/indigenous species of "America the Beautiful" as extinct as the CALIFORNIA GRIZZLY BEAR which so proudly flies on my/our State flag? "We" can not grow on like this!

1533

Name: lewis, cynthia l

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming Tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore. I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape and ecosystem of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species. Native species come first.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

1534

Name: Levin, Adam

Correspondence: The natural heritage and beauty of the Californian landscape should not be stripped of it's native fauna or see said fauna and flora mitigated for industry's sake. As a native Californian seeing tule elks inhabiting the state's grasslands and forests was an amazing site, unfortunately the older I got the fewer I saw. Now I live out of state but still hold out hope that the Park Service will not cave to industry pressure and look to cull species in order to appease the few while denying the many.

1535

Name: N/A, N/A

Correspondence: Destroying public lands for short term private gains enriches the few while impoverishing the many. Once destroyed, habitats cannot be rebuilt. The species we destroy in our greed might have held the key to our own survival. Assaulting nature is assaulting the future of mankind.

1536

Name: Fukuman, Audrey

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am a monthly supporter to the National Parks. The parks were a big part of my childhood and I still try to visit destinations every year. This year my husband took me to Point Reyes where we saw the free roaming elk. It's a highlight of a trip to see wild animals thriving on these protected lands.

I recently received a newsletter that the NP has slaughtered some elk in 2015-2016, and even fenced off the elk to let some die without adequate water during our droughts.

Now I hear you are decreasing their habitat so that commercial cattle can graze.

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,
Audrey Fukuman

1537

Name: Thompson-Deahl, Claudia

Correspondence: I have visited Point Reyes National Seashore and recognize that it is the only national park with tule elk. I am writing you to voice my objection to fencing this park and strongly oppose the removal, sterilizing, or killing of any elk in this park. Elk should not be removed from their native land. In addition, I oppose any row crops or additional animal farming. Any cattle ranching must be managed to accommodate the tule elk.

Conversions of our national parks to agriculture destroys wildlife habitat and negatively affects water quality. I visit our national parks to view wildlife, not cattle.

1538

Name: Warhol, Tom

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,
Tom Warhol

1539

Name: Berman, Mark A

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

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The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

Mark Berman

1540

Name: mastri, francis

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be

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I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

1541

Name: Smith, Eric

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I have kayaked across Tomales Bay and arrived on the peninsula to encounter tule elk first hand. I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,
Eric Smith

1542

Name: Wood, Peter

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

Peter Wood

1543

Name: N/A, N/A

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

1544

Name: Johnston, Ana

Correspondence: I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

1545

Name: Clark, Ken

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

Ken Clark

1546

Name: N/A, N/A

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,
Linda Nicoletto

1547

Name: Parker, Shirley L

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep,

goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

1548

Name: McHenry, Sue

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

I understand that the dairy herds at Point Reyes are also a part of Northern California culture, but they should not cause the exclusion or especially demise of these magnificent elk. If the land is being overgrazed, then the carrying capacity should be re-evaluated for the cattle. Water, forage and cover areas must be made available to the Tule Elk.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

1549

Name: Olenjack, Michael

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,
Michael Olenjack

1550

Name: Sloan, Cheryl

Correspondence: Keep crops and livestock out of Point Reyes National Seashore. Humans don't have to make a profit and a mess out of every inch of the planet . Given the chance that is just what they will do. Protect wildlife first.

1551

Name: Kinsel, Linda G

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park to clear the way for commercial livestock. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

In my opinion, part of the purpose of the National Seashore is to preserve the habitat for native species. If there is a problem between introduced native species and introduced ones (like cattle), it should be the interlopers who go.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm

habitat for endangered species. And, if they can't coexist, then no further leases should be issued.

In a similar vein, I urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. I currently live near Rocky Mountain National Park, and although I myself am a farmer, it sets my teeth on edge when I consider the possibility of converting a beautiful meadow in the park into a farm. And the same should be said for other public lands. Farming in a national park would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore. Ditto for our other wildlands.

Sincerely,

Linda Kinsel

1552

Name: Bohn, Lauren

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

Please reject the removal and killing of any tule elk from their native land and instead support their free-roam at Point Reyes National Seashore. I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. The recovery of tule elk at Point Keyes has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

The Park Service must not allow commercial leaseholders to dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Thank you,

Lauren Bohn

1553

Name: Choi, Sandra

Correspondence: In my opinion, lands set aside as National Parks, Monuments, or other descriptions should be protected and preserved and managed for the indefinite long term benefit of preserving those lands, flora, fauna, minerals, etc from exploitation. That is, these natural national assets should be protected and preserved. If it should be shown that these lands would benefit from private commercial uses for a limited time, those uses' Rights should not by any means offer any diminution of the protected land, flora, fauna, or mineral assets. The commercial users should have whatever benefit they can gain without diminishing our National protected resources. This is my thinking on the subject.

1554

Name: Brunick, Cathy A

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,
I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore. I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Commercial operations should not be the priority on public lands. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

1555

Name: Newman, Sally

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent
I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Services amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore

Sincerely,
Sally Newman

1556

Name: N/A, N/A

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,
Catherine Whiteside

1557

Name: Thomson, Cynthia

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

Cynthia Thomson

1558

Name: Petrick, C

Correspondence:

Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely, C Petrick

1559

Name: gilleberg, karen E
Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

Karen

1560
Name: Prust, Lauren
Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,
Lauren Prust

1561

Name: Infante, Linda A

Correspondence: Public lands should be for our wildlife. I oppose the removal or killing of these elk. I also oppose having cattle men use public lands for their livestock. If a cattleman does not have his own land to graze his cattle he should not be in business.No wildlife should be killed for human needs.Time to stop this unecessary slaughter of our wildlife. I do not want my taxes being used for this.

1562

Name: S, Sumera

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

Sumera

1563

Name: Fier, Debbie

Correspondence: I am an avid hiker and nature lover and spend half of my time in and around Pt Reyes.

I LOVE seeing the tule elk, and feel they are an important part of the habitat there.

Please please please, do not take them off of their native land. There are huge open spaces, and I believe that the cows there have more than enough grazing land. They do NOT need to remove elk and take their land. Please keep Pt Reyes wild and not domesticated.
thank you!

1564

Name: N/A, N/A

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

Joanne Beeman

1565

Name: Jackman, Jean L

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I totally support the free-roaming elk herds at Point Reyes. I've been thrilled to see them numerous times. Please do not kill them off. I consider them a success story. I thought that we were going to phase out running cattle. I object to commercial interests dictating wildlife removal.

I'm shocked to hear of ideas to put in row crops, livestock farming. I have seen bobcats. I love it as a wild place. Please keep it wild and protect the naturalness. That is what I value most.

I have hiked, backpacked in the area. I have taken grandchildren there. I consider it to be of great value as a natural place, so close and accessible to a large population. Protect it please.

1566

Name: Dunn, Dr Kristi

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

Wildlife belongs to the public, not just the select few who want use of public lands for their own benefit. Sacrifice of wildlife continues to occur over and over at the behest of both ranchers and hunters. They are not the only stakeholder groups whose opinions should matter as the two groups do not even make up 1/3 of the US population. It is time public lands are managed for the benefit of all, not just a select few.

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

1567

Name: Turner, Kathleen m

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,
Kathy Turner

1568

Name: shulman, robert s

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

1569

Name: Materi, Sandra

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or

killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

Sandra Materi

1570

Name: Frisella, Michele

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

As a former NPS seasonal Ranger, I AM WRITING IN SUPPORT OF THE FREE-ROAMING TULE ELK HERDS AT POINT REYES NATIONAL SEASHORE. I OBJECT TO ANY FENCING, REMOVAL, STERILIZATION OR KILLING OF ELK IN THE PARK.

Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

Michele Frisella

1571

Name: Nagarajan, Sugandhakumar

Correspondence: Please keep the Tule Elk at Point Reyes "free range."

I am objecting to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs.

All animals should be "free range."

Thank you.

1572

Name: storer, tim

Correspondence: I am writing to ask you not to remove or fence in the tule Elk herd at Point Reyes National Park. As a rancher, we do not need to remove iconic wildlife from any of their established land in favor of running more cows. Cattle do overgraze and are a major factor in climate change, and we have so little land left for wild animals. Please leave the elk as they are.

Sincerely, Tim Storer

1573

Name: Wadsworth, Andrew

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

Andrew Wadsworth

1574

Name: Gorsetman, Mark S

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,

1575

Name: N/A, N/A

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or

killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Thank you for your time and consideration

1576

Name: Economos, Eugenia

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

1577

Name: COOK, CHARLOTTE

Correspondence: These animals were here long before humans, cows, and sheep.

This is THEIR LAND. Why do you think it is OK to come in and make these animals beneath you, where you have the say whether they live or die? GOD created animals before he created humans. Think about that.

1578

Name: Masover, Steve

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am a frequent visitor to the Point Reyes National Seashore, and support the free-roaming tule elk herds there.

I wish to register my objection to fencing, removal, sterilization, or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are a signature part of the ecosystem and landscape of Point Reyes. It has been inspiring to witness their restoration as a native species and an integral part of the Point Reyes ecosystem. This kind of protection and restoration is wholly aligned to the mission of the National Park Service.

It is wrong for commercial entities that lease hold our public lands to disproportionately influence - - let alone dictate - - wildlife policies, including removal and exclusion policies. Cattle-ranching operations at Point Reyes National Seashore must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and to rigorously avoid harm to habitat for endangered species.

I also urge that you reject conversion of any national park lands to row crops, and that you reject expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens, or pigs. Any of these conversions would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural qualities of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

Steve Masover
Berkeley, California

1579

Name: N/A, N/A

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the

landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore. A far better plan would be to remove the dairy cattle and expand territory for the Tule Elk.

Sincerely,
Jo Ann Comstock

P.S. Your State/Territory dropdown box does not provide a complete list of states. Oregon? Pennsylvania? Washington? Surely your web designer is not THAT incompetent!

1580

Name: Goldstein, Chip B
Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

Dr. Chip B. Goldstein
Half Moon Bay, CA

1581

Name: Harrell, Andrea

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,
Andrea Harrell

1582

Name: Schwarz, Robin J

Correspondence: This world has become trigger happy. Anything that moves, anything that's wild, anything you can hang on your wall has become fair game. But it is far from fair. It's brutal and inhumane and deadly. How are we to fix the mindset of those who's minds are set on killing animals? Wordsworth said it best...

"Getting and spending we lay waste our powers,
little do we see in nature what is ours,
we have given our hearts away a sordid boon."

1583

Name: Anderlik, Bob

Correspondence: Let the Tule elk herds run free at Point Reyes National Seashore.

1584

Name: Ashton, Dana

Correspondence: Please do not resort to killing or antagonizing wildlife. Plants, animals and entire ecosystems around the planet are facing grave dangers and it is up to us to act with our highest levels of compassion. Our fellow creatures are honorable and merit our reverence. Please support the free-ranging elk at Point Reyes.

1585

Name: casey, lynn

Correspondence: Every living thing is here for a reason. Nature takes care of nature. The Elk belong to be seen and admired. Killing is senseless when for stupid reasons.

1586

Name: Gunter, Karlene

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,
Dr. Karlene Gunter

1587

Name: Chase Jr, Theodore

Correspondence: I am informed that the Park Service is considering 1) decreasing the population of Tule Elk in Point Reyes National Seashore, 2) converting park land to row crops and/or expansion of farming to include sheep, goats, pigs, chickens or turkeys. I write to oppose any

and all of these actions. The elk should not be killed, sterilized or removed. They are compatible with cattle ranching, and are a unique feature of the park.

It is remarkable that, more than fifty years after the establishment of Point Reyes National Seashore, there is still commercial cattle ranching there, but at least it is the least intrusive non-recreational use of park lands, and historic use of the land by non-Native Americans. But it must be managed to accommodate use of the land by elk and other wildlife, such as Burrowing Owls if they are still there.

As for introduction of row crops, what is a park for if it can be converted to cropland? A major beauty of Point Reyes National Seashore is the great expanses of pasture growing native grasses and forbs; land use should not be changed.

You may wonder why someone writes from New Jersey about Point Reyes National Seashore. I have spent many happy hours there, primarily during my doctoral study in 1960-66, but also every time I have returned to California since then. I participated in the Point Reyes Christmas Count 1960-65 and 1985, and was its compiler in 1964 and 1965. I hiked from the McClures Beach parking lot to Tomales Point to count the Brandt's Cormorants flying around the point at dawn, and count Black Oystercatchers along the ocean front. Most recently, in 2014, I was pleased to find the cypress grove at the Mendoza Ranch still attracting vagrant birds such as a Black-throated Blue Warbler. For me, Point Reyes is the most beautiful national park. Don't mess it up.

1588

Name: N/A, N/A

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species. I can't imagine anyone going to a national park to see cattle.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

1589

Name: Rosa-Re, Samantha

Correspondence: Do not shoot elk nor any other animals and leave the lands alone.

1590

Name: Wallace, Norma J

Correspondence: I am a 4th generation Californian. I remember when there were no elk. I remember when they were brought back. I saw them last year and was thrilled. So our tax dollars were spent to accomplish all this.

Now you want to erase those gains and remove, kill more? How inane. Who is deciding this????? Leave them alone!!!!!!

1591

Name: McLaughlin, Julia

Correspondence: So, it seems to me the Republicans want to get rid of all the animals, wild and domestic, in the country because they don't produce money for the greedy bastards.

1592

Name: Ciucci, C

Correspondence: Allow free-ranging tule elk in Pt Reyes National Park. Dairy and meat herds are not the proper priority there.

1593

Name: M., Ann

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

It makes no difference that I live in another state. All Americans still have a say as it pertains to all public lands. The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

1594

Name: Duran, Janet

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

Janet Duran

1595

Name: remien, suzanne

Correspondence: NPS:

I support the Tule Elk at the Point Reyes seashore as one of the most vital biodiversity species in the Bay Area. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

When I have family and friends visit the Bay Area, this is one of the first places I take them. Why build up such a beautiful herd over many years only to fence them in and sterilize them? If populations are too large consider transferring the larger males to Pacheco reservoir or up to the Smith River corridor.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

Thank you for your consideration.

Suzanne Remien

1596

Name: N/A, N/A

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

Ken Lesem

1597

Name: Stober, Paula J

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or

killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

I support the National Park Service and belong to two organizations that advocate for you.

Sincerely,

1598

Name: llug, marie

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

I am very concerned about this plan. It is deplorable that the people who are in charge of the future of our children do not care at all. You can maybe say that this plan is a little drop but if you are adding them

soon we won't have anymore preserved wildlife which means the destruction of own species. I urge you to wake up and protect our elk.

Sincerely,

Marie Brooks

1599

Name: Klaasen, Pat H

Correspondence: I heartily object to your management plans for tule elk in Point Reyes National Seashore. You let half of them die during the drought by fencing them in, you killed another couple dozen by shooting, and now you're planning on more killing and/or removal so cattle can graze on elk lands. NO, NO, NO!! This area is under National Park "protection". Protect our wildlife, don't pander to the cattle industry! Please! Has this era of Trumpism addled your brains so that you think commercialism and public lands exploitation trumps our need for wildlands and wildlife on them?

1600

Name: Petro, Mike

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

Mike Petro

1601

Name: Hein, Claudia

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,
Claudia Hein

1602

Name: Fox, Charles

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I strongly object to the proposed action to kill native Tule elk to provide space for private cattle on public land. Native wildlife belong in this habitat, cows do not. It is inappropriate to expect taxpayers to subsidize the destruction of their own wildlife.

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

1603

Name: Zapata, Natasha

Correspondence: The elk belong to this earth. They have a right to be there. Leave them in peace. Too many cows end up in the garbage from our grocery stores anyway. The ranchers should use their own land, not ours and the elks. They don't need to more land, they need to raise less cows.

1604

Name: N/A, N/A

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,
Rachel

1605

Name: Coughlin, Patrick

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,
Patrick Coughlin

1606

Name: Hansen, Julie E

Correspondence: Pls reverse you're decision to remove the Tule elk from their home range to allow only cattle to graze there. This is a short sighted and cruel plan... With climate change and wildfires already pushing local wildlife to the brink; we should be doing things to support and help wildlife to survive and persist..... not hurrying them over the brink of extinction. I ask you to PLEASE reverse your decision and allow the Tule elk to cont, to inhabit their ancestral home. Thank you.

1607

Name: Avery, Judy

Correspondence: I have been to Point Reyes to observe the sea lions. It is a beautiful wild area and a treasure in the very populated state of California. The elk heard needs to be preserved. Wild places are important.

1608

Name: N/A, N/A

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the

landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,
Emily van Alyne

1609

Name: Chambers , Mary L

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,
Mary Chambers

1610

Name: Reynolds-Davis-D'Spain, Rebecca S

Correspondence: Biological diversity is paramount in the health of an ecosystem. Converting natural grazing and browsing habitat to pasture is insane. Don't do it.

1611

Name: Nicho, Lisah

Correspondence: I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,
L. Nicholson

1612

Name: Pappano, Rachael

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

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I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep,

goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

1613

Name: Barron, Anthony

Correspondence: Save the damn Tule elk already and protect out public lands!

1614

Name: Haskell, Elisabeth J

Correspondence: As a patriotic American citizen and hunter, I strongly believe that OUR public lands should give precedence to habitat for native wildlife over privately-owned livestock and other commercially-motivated uses. PERIOD!

1615

Name: Puca, Robert

Correspondence: I object to the removal of any tule elk from their native land, 2) they shouldn't allow row crops or new commercial animal farming, and 3) any cattle ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife.

1616

Name: Massett, Brian

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep,

goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

Brian Massett

1617

Name: Morgan, Nancy

Correspondence: Save the elk! Point Reyes is made more beautiful by them. They are the natural occupants there.

1618

Name: Manel, Joanne

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

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The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

1619

Name: Schneeberger, Susan F

Correspondence: Please save these beautiful elk. Thank you.
Dr. Susan Schneeberger

1620

Name: Corio , Kathryn S

Correspondence: Objectons to removal of elk and grazing of cattle in Pt.Reyes:

Grazing of cattle will lead to irreparable damage to sensitive ecosystems.

Removal of elk will also disrupt plant animal relationships leading to possible cascade effects that may cause loss of other species.

National parks were established for the enjoyment of all Americans through the generations and this disruption of the biotic relationships will degrade the beauty of the park for future generations.

Removal of elk and introduction of cattle is bad for the park and bad for the country.

1621

Name: Evans, Kyle

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

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I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

1621

Name: Jackman, Alan

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I understand that there is a plan to contain or even kill the PRNS tule elk herd. Further I understand that there are plans to introduce other forms of agriculture including row crops and domesticated animals other than cattle. This is antithetical to the nature of a national park and will likely lead to the removal of native predatory species that belong in our parks. Please reject all plans that will degrade the natural qualities of PRNS.

Sincerely
Alan Jackman

1622

Name: N/A, N/A

Correspondence: Support free-ranging tulle elk in Point Reyes! Thank you for your time and service!

1623

Name: Rooney, Peg

Correspondence: Keep tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore free-roaming. No fences, removal, or killing; no to putting ranchers, farmers, and cattle first.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

Reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

Protect the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore for ALL, not just select groups.

1624

Name: Mayer, David

Correspondence: I want our public lands to be for the wildlife that live there, not for yet more cattle. I expect that the Park Service will protect the environments that you oversee, not allow them to be raped and pillaged by corporate or agricultural interests. That they remain as pristine as possible is in the best interests of future generations.

1625

Name: N/A, N/A

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

1626

Name: Blaylock, Lynn

Correspondence: Please let the elk population at Point Reyes National Seashore continue to live as they are, free-roaming. They are wonderful to see and I love seeing them there, free and roaming where they will. Please don't change this in any way.

Thank you for listening,
Lynn Blaylock

1627

Name: Rhea, Preston

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be

managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

Preston

1628

Name: Claggett, Bonnie D

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I hope to visit Point Reyes National Seashore at some future date and want to be able to see free-roaming tule elk herds; therefore, I am writing to state that I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park.

Any cattle-ranching operations should be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

Conversion of national park lands to grow crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs shouldn't be allowed to happen as it would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

Bonnie Claggett

1629

Name: HARDIES, LAURIE A

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success

story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

1630

Name: Breidenbach, Rebecca

Correspondence:

Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

Rebecca Breidenbach

1631

Name: Sample, Stephen

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be kept off of government lands everywhere and here especially in order to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

Stephen Sample

1632

Name: Carson, Carol

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

Carol Carson, CA State Certified Naturalist

1633

Name: Kane, Kat

Correspondence: Deear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

1634

Name: Stavis, Alex M

Correspondence: 11-3-17

Dear Good People:

I implore you to support Free-ranging Tule Elk at Point Reyes.

Thank you for supporting Free-ranging Tule Elk at Point Reyes.

Respectfully yours,

Alex Stavis

1635

Name: Cannes, Seychelle

Correspondence: 1) I object to the removal of any tule elk from their native land, 2) they shouldn't allow row crops or new commercial animal farming, and 3) any cattle ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife.

1636

Name: Coelho, Shirley J
Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

1637

Name: Walters, Jan
Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

Jan Walters

1638

Name: Loe, Steve

Correspondence: My wife and I visited last year for the first time. It was wonderful to see elk. as a biologist with the US Forest Service I have worked many years to manage wildlife in conjunction with grazing.

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any elk proof fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park to benefit domestic animal grazing. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

1639

Name: Young, Cynthia L

Correspondence: I object to the killing of tule elk in the Point Reyes park! They have more right to be there than cows!

1640

Name: Cunningham, Debra

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be

managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Thank you for your consideration of my comments.

Sincerely,
Debra Cunningham

1641

Name: Duffy, Sharon A

Correspondence: These are our public lands, the American peoples. We do not choose to have our public lands handed over to private interests.

1642

Name: Armistead, M.D., Susan C

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

1643

Name: N/A, Lisa

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

Do not take away the only habitat Tule Elk have left. Americans are eating less meat so we certainly don't need to drive a species to extinction for the sake of a few steaks & hamburgers!

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

1644

Name: N/A, N/A

Correspondence: Please, Do Your Jobs and protect Our wildlife! The indigenous things living on Our Public lands MUST be protected! The Tule elk were already brought to the brink of extinction. We as a Nation were fortunate, enough, that the species survived. Now the money grubbers are again trying to take over their and our rights. LEAVE OUR WILDLIFE ALONE! STOP ENDANGERING INDIGENOUS WILDLIFE for PERSONAL PROFIT! Leases to private parties must provide first and foremost for the INDIGENOUS population; then and only then, "excess" grazing may be leased! PUBLIC before PRIVATE on PUBLIC LANDS!!!

Sincerely,

Sarah-jean Jacobs

1645

Name: Grace, George

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success

story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

1646

Name: Heathcoat, Elaine

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

1647

Name: N/A, N/A

Correspondence: Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Thank you,
Michelle Skinner

1648

Name: Farmer, Betsy

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

1649

Name: Jackson, Dewey

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

1650

Name: Jackson, Russell

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

1651

Name: N/A, N/A

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

Julene Freitas

1652

Name: Rennacker, Ann

Correspondence: It is unacceptable to kill the native rule elk and allow cattle to graze on their habitat. I strongly object to this proposal, and urge the protection of native species on their historic land. We formed a park bureau to protect native species, not to kill them.

1653

Name: DURBIN, KIRA

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success

story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

thank you, Kira

1654

Name: Burgess, Kathryn H

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I object to the removal of any tule elk from their native land, the iconic Point Reyes National Seashore. I am a Ph.D. biologist and am appalled to learn that you are thinking of further degrading this unique and finite habitat.

You should not allow row crops or new commercial animal farming. I saw elk and other large mammal species during my visit and was thrilled, but this can only be possible with no further degradation of this small area.

Any cattle ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife. The accommodations made for the cattle seemed very unusual to me, but I believe could be possible with care for fencing and renewal of native vegetation.

I came to California four years ago to visit the Point Reyes National Seashore. I brought my family and we stayed in the area. With four children, it was an expensive but thrilling trip. Very bluntly, without the elk, there would be no visit from most Americans. The opportunity for people to see such beautiful creatures so regularly, easily and safely makes the elk herd extremely special. What you suggest is a give-away to the few. What you suggest is a permanent loss of habitat and diversity- - and awe for many visitors.

Sincerely,

Kathryn H. Burgess, Ph.D.

1655

Name: Hart, Catherine

Correspondence: I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization, or killing of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore. The recovery of the tule elk has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders most definitely should NOT be dictating wildlife removal policies. Their cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other wildlife, not the other way around. They should NOT be allowed to harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

1656

Name: K., Miriam

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore. Please, 'Stop' the holocaust of wildlife and Tule elk of Point Reyes National Seashore!

Sincerely,
Miriam K.

1657

Name: Mangus, Tracey

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,
Tracey Mangus

1658

Name: Dodge, Joshua

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I strongly object to any amendment to the general management plan at Point Reyes National Park that places commercial grazing above protecting tule elk and other native species at Point Reyes National Seashore. Lease holders on public lands are well aware of existing wildlife when they enter into contract - if they are at odds with the National Park Services' obligation to conserve habitat and wildlife, then they should lease or purchase private lands rather than abusing public assets. Elk and other wild animals should not be sterilized, culled, or fenced off from water and forage on public lands to make room for cattle. Enough of the park has already been handed over to cattle ranchers, and enough public money has been spent killing elk and other animals so that they can personally profit.

For similar reasons I am also against further expansion of livestock operations and the introductions of crops at Point Reyes or other NPS lands. These operations will only further tax California's dwindling water resources, and likewise create conflict between domestic and wild animals, including the inevitable death of cougars, bobcats, and coyotes that will be drawn to prey on livestock.

Thank You,

Joshua M. Dodge

1659

Name: Lawrence, Amanda

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,
Amanda Lawrence

1660

Name: Correa, Manuel

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

Manuel Correa

1661

Name: Murphy, Dacia

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

Dacia Murphy

1662

Name: Kerrigan , Erin

Correspondence: I am writing in support of the Point Reyes Tule Elk herd. Private cattle should never take precedence over wildlife on public land. The elk are a tourist draw along with being a necessary part of the ecosystem. Their presence benefits us all.

1663

Name: Schultz, William

Correspondence:

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

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The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

best regards, Wm Schultz

1664

Name: Salazar, Alicia

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

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The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

Alicia Salazar

1665

Name: N/A, N/A

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

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I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore. This Seashore has given me and hundreds of thousands of others, many hours and years of great pleasure and joy. There is little enuf of both left on this quickly eroding planet thanx to human actions.

Sincerely,

S. Goldmacher

1666

Name: Lopes, Paul

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

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The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

Paul Lopes

1667

Name: MATHIS, REBECCA A

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

Stop catering to farmers and their cattle. If you can't be good caretakers of our public lands then leave. Leave this elk alone and let the park remain what it was meant to be.

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

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The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

Rebecca Mathis (CA native)

1668

Name: Uhler, C J

Correspondence: Please support Free-ranging Tule Elk at Point Reyes. The protection of wild places is needed, for this planet won't be able to filter the human waste any longer.

"Man is the most insane species. He worships an invisible God and slaughters a visible nature without realizing that this Nature he slaughters is the invisible God he worships." Hubert Raevs

1669

Name: Hirschman, Judith

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

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The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely, Judith Hirschman

1670

Name: Dennison, Joni K

Correspondence: Please leave the elk alone at Pt. Reyes. They are a success story, and should remain an iconic element in this National Park that has struggled to rebuild it's native populations since the '70's. Our National Park resources should not be up for manipulation by private/commercial interests. Our country's treasures are not for sale.

They were bought and paid for by the our citizens and need to always remain available for all of us to enjoy as they were intended.

1671

Name: McNeill, Willis E

Correspondence: Please leave the Tule Elk in Point Reyes. There is sufficient other land for raising cattle.

1672

Name: Wood, Hailey

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

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The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,
Hailey Wood

1673

Name: Grachek, Catherine

Correspondence: The tule elk are an important part of the California landscape and this country. Point Reyes is the only place they can call home, and half of them were already killed off after being fenced in during the droughts a few years ago. It is up to us to protect the elk that remain.

Privatizing these lands is un-American. The people of the country want to see these animals grazing, and they deserve to see them for years to come. Any plans to give the land to ranchers or farmers goes against what the national parks stand for. DO NOT PRIVATIZE WHAT IS RIGHTFULLY OURS!

These 18,000 acres belong to the elk and the American people - not greedy landowners looking to capitalize off this beautiful shoreline.

The elk should not be removed from Point Reyes, these lands should not be converted into croplands, and ranchers should not be able to move in. It is so sad to see how the government is slowly taking over all of our beautiful lands and we cannot let this continue with Point Reyes.

The agency must consider management alternatives that do not include removal, relocation, or death to the tule elk. The Park Service is here to protect the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore, don't forget this! Please save and protect the elk!

Sincerely,

1674

Name: N/A, N/A

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I have witnessed first hand the beauty of these elk in their native habitat along the shore. I see plenty of dairy farms here in Wisconsin. This is a national seashore not a farm.

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

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The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

1675

Name: Towers, Rochelle

Correspondence: These deer bring me and my family great joy and we hike to see them all through the year. Leave them on this land where they have

made a great comeback and bring joy to thousands of people a year. The elk stay!

1676

Name: Sawtelle, Sarah

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

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The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,
Sarah Sawtelle

1677

Name: Dunn, John E

Correspondence: Our Park Service lands are not supposed to be a convenient feed lot for some cattle owner. To kill, diminish or remove the Tule Elk in favor of cattle grazing would be a travesty.

1678

Name: Henley, Cheryl P

Correspondence: Tule Elk must be protected at Pointe Reyes National Seashore.

No agriculture or animal raising should ever be allowed in a wild land!

1679

Name: Edwards, Donna L

Correspondence: Leave the Elk alone!

1680

Name: Scena, Marian R

Correspondence: It is important to preserve these special animals.

1681

Name: Dugan, Meg

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

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The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,
Meg dugan

1682

Name: N/A, N/A

Correspondence:

Dear Superintendent,

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The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely, Karen Thomas

1683

Name: Stoeckel, Michelle

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

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The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,
Michelle Stoeckel

1684

Name: Van Damme, Deborah

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success

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The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,
Deborah Van Damme

1685

Name: Goetz, N/A

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

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The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,
Lisa Goetz

1686

Name: Wittern, Dennis

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

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The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

Dennis Wittern

1687

Name: Miller, Arthur D

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I have visited Point Reyes National Seashore many times in my lifetime, often while I was a resident of California. I love the beauty, plants and animals, and wild feel of the place.

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

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The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

Arthur D. Miller, PhD

1688

Name: Doane, Anne

Correspondence:

Dear Superintendent,

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The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

Anne Doane

1689

Name: West, April A

Correspondence:

Dear Superintendent,

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The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

GET RID OF THE CATTLE NOT THE ELK.

Sincerely,

1690

Name: N/A, N/A

Correspondence: I am writing to you about the free roaming rule elk at Pint Reyes National Seashore. Please do not remove Tule elk from the park lands. The whole purpose of the Parks are for preservation for the sake of the wildlife and for the preservation for future generations. The parks are NOT for the sole use of private interests.

Never should the welfare of the natural land and the wildlife on it be sacrificed for private interests and gain. These are public lands for the sole purpose of preserving what is left of America's wild lands.

Save and protect these tule elk on this park. It is their native land and one of the few places they have left to live.

Do not allow row crops or any new commercial farming.

The land and wildlife, like the elk, come first and foremost. Any cattle ranching operations, if any, come last.

Don't forget the purpose and job of the National Parks. it is to preserve and protect natural lands, NOT hand it over to private interests for their profit.

Sincerely,

Jill Peason

1691

Name: N/A, N/A

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success

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Sincerely,
Vanessa

1692

Name: Meyerhoff, Sandra

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

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The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

Sandra Meyerhoff

1693

Name: N/A, N/A

Correspondence: I would love to have gorgeous views and beach access, but I cannot go out to Point Reyes and build a cabin to live in on park lands, nor can anyone else.

The cattle ranchers have tried before to expand grazing rights on TAXPAYER SUPPORTED park land. They must feel encouraged by the current federal administration to use public land to expand their herds, and ruin the land, as all large herds of cattle will. These cattle owners have private land and do not get to increase herds through grazing in parks, removing animals like elk (or in other areas, wild horses.). Point Reyes of all parks, should not cave to influence or bribery.

1694

Name: Diaz, Herman

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

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The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,
Herman Diaz

1695

Name: Diaz, Jose

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

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Sincerely,
Jose Diaz

1696

Name: cobb, robert

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

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1697

Name: woudstra, gerrit w

Correspondence: ear Superintendent,

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The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,
gerrit woudstra

1698

Name: Barton, Jennifer

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

As a former resident of California and frequent tourist there, I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore. I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

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The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

Jennifer Barton

1699

Name: basye, mae

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The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore, NOT the values of commercial agriculture.

Sincerely,

1700

Name: mcvarish, caitlin

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

Caitlin

1701

Name: Child, Lora L

Correspondence: I don't approve of the killing of elk. It is unnecessary and counterproductive. Leave our wilderness areas and animals alone as much as possible.

1702

Name: Bianco, Sally A

Correspondence: Keep the tule elk. I'm a botanist who has done rare plant studies near the lighthouse and other areas within PRNS and know that the elk are important to vegetation and ecosystem health. Commercial lease holders, cattle ranchers and others who profit from use of public lands should have no voice in policy decisions. They benefit from public lands yet they are not trained to evaluate the benefit to everyone else.

The park is for the natural inhabitants of the area and any other groups or individuals who prosper do so only if the park itself is unharmed. The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

1703

Name: Murray, Craig

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

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The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

Craig Murray

1704

Name: watters, whitney

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

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I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

1705

Name: Bailey, Shayna

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

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I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

1706

Name: N/A, N/A

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,
Andrew

1707

Name: Quick, Holly Floyd

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore. I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

Please also reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore. It's the right thing to do! Thank you.

1708

Name: Holtzman, Jed

Correspondence: I understand the National Park Service is updating the General Management Plan for the park, and is considering killing and/or removing elk from Point Reyes National Seashore. As an American citizen and an eight-year wildlife monitoring volunteer in PRNS, I am strongly against this misguided action. I read at the time about half of the park's original elk herd dying during the 2012-2014 drought because of their very limited (fenced-in) habitat patch, and I recently learned NPS then shot 26 elk from 2015-2016. As a visitor of the park and the Tomales Point region who has marveled at the September rutting season displays as a true marvel and lifetime nature experience, this is already a tragedy.

Now I learn that NPS has plans to run the elk off 18,000 acres of PRNS to allow cattle sole access to these public lands, and that the management plan is also considering conversion of park grasslands and wildlife habitat in the park to artichoke farms and other row crops. I am firmly against both interventions. I understand PRNS is a mixed-use area, and it is a model for many visitors of how agricultural landscapes and natural landscapes can coexist. These interventions take PRNS from mixed-use parkland to some sort of deed-restricted development area. Not only would the public lose access to this land, it would destroy wildlife habitat, harm endangered species, and degrade water quality. This is not the mission of NPS. These lands belong to the public, not private interests looking to remove natural capital and convert it to private profit.

Also apparently on the table is expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, pigs, turkeys and chickens to the existing cattle herds. This would undoubtedly lead to conflicts with native predators and future killing of the park's coyotes and bobcats. Are you trying to convert the peninsula into boutique farmland and divest yourselves of the parcel entirely? I must admit, I am mystified and flabbergasted to hear of these proposed changes to PRNS management. It sounds like you have developed about the same dedication to your agency's mission that the Environmental Protection Agency has recently acquired.

I hope very much that you will drop these inane and insane plans to further convert incredibly scarce and ecologically significant public lands into private business use.

1709

Name: Provance, D

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

Please support the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore. I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,
D. Provance

1710

Name: Stutzman , Cara

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

Please hear me out.... as an enthusiastic visitor of the Point Reyes NP, I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

H. Cara Stutzman

1711

Name: N/A, N/A

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

1712

Name: Richert , Barbara

Correspondence: How many different ways will we find to kill our wild creatures? When \$ involved, they usually loose.

1713

Name: Asher, John H

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

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I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

John Hart Asher

1714

Name: Kanegawa, Debbie

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

Debbie Kanegawa

1715

Name: N/A, N/A

Correspondence: I STRONGLY feel that the National Park Service mission of protection of native wild species must remain the standard by which ALL management is directed.

National Park-managed lands are the last places where natural conditions can be restored.

The Tule Elk can be regarded as critically endangered for several reasons, and the extensive habitat loss remains the primary threat. NPS cannot to my eyes legally continue to prioritize for-profit private livestock grazing to interfere with the habitat and survival of the Tule Elk.

All efforts must be made to increase the herd and increase genetic variability, and present grazing agreements reduced in every possible legal manner.

Leases must be retired, the land must be reabsorbed for recovery of natural ecosystems.

While NPS alone cannot assure the survival of the Tule Elk, this area is almost the only remaining public lands upon which to retain the species. It must be reiterated that North America's native species evolved long, long before the first wave of humans appeared perhaps 13,000 years back. Their predators were the now regionally extinct brown bear (*Ursus arctos*), the mountain lion (*Felis concolor*), and the Grayt wolf (*Canis lupus*), with some additional predation by coyote (*Canis latrans*) and perhaps the Golden eagle (*Aquila chrysaetos*) on the very young. Such conditions amenable to natural management by coevolved native species should be the goal of NPS , and never the enabling of the now-ubiquitous private takeover of public lands for private profits.

Thank you for adhering more closely to NPS mandates, as well as for the dedication of your staff and rangers!

1716

Name: Black, Jessica D

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with

predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality. Please save our wild areas and wildlife for future generations!

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,
Jessica Black

1717

Name: Canright, Rebecca

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am a college student writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,
Rebecca Canright

1718

Name: Weiss, Lenore

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

Lenore Weiss

1719

Name: N/A, N/A

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

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I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

Kyle Locke

1720

Name: Zwigard, Lynn

Correspondence: I support the free-roaming elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore and I strongly oppose any fencing, sterilization, removal or killing of the elk.

I am also extremely opposed to converting national parklands to row crops or any commercial livestock farming. Farming should exist solely on farms.

National parks should be for native wildlife only, which includes elk. Thank you.

Sincerely,

Mrs. Lynn Zwigard

1721

Name: Hansen, Amy

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

Hello there! I am a mother who cares deeply about protecting wildlife, writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,
Amy Hansen

1722

Name: Proteau, Mary

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore. I strongly object to any fencing or the removal,

sterilization or killing of elk in the park. During the 2012-2014 drought, the Park Service allowed half the park's original elk herd to die (a slow, painful death) by fencing them in, and it shot and killed 26 elk in 2015 and 2016. Tule elk are an iconic part of the Point Reyes -and indeed the larger, western landscape. Their recovery, despite recent slaughters, has been an exciting success in the continuing story of restoring native species and ecosystems that is consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on public lands should not dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and should not be permitted to encroach upon or harm habitat crucial to the survival of endangered species.

I also urge the Park Service to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops, or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This invasion of habitat vital to indigenous species would serve to create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

As stated on the National Park Service's web site: "Since 1916, the National Park Service has been entrusted with the care of our national parks. With the help of volunteers and partners, we safeguard these special places..." The agency's current plans to run the elk off 18,000 acres to allow cattle sole access to these public lands is in clear violation of its stated mission.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan can do no less than prioritize its mandate to preserve and protect the natural resources, species and values of Point Reyes National Seashore..

Sincerely,
Mary Proteau

1723

Name: Barron, Tiobe C

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

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I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

Tiobe C. Barron

1724

Name: N/A, N/A

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

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I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

Mark Dante

1725

Name: porter, candace

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success

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I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

Candace Porter

1726

Name: N/A, N/A

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

Greetings. As a small farmer, I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Thank you for your time!

Sincerely,
Lois Wilder

1727

Name: Aabye, Shari

Correspondence: I support free-roaming of tule elk herds at point reyes nat seashore I object to fencing, removal, sterlizing and killing in the park

1728

Name: N/A, N.

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

N.

1729

Name: Te, Renee

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore.

Any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park is non acceptable. The landscape of Point Reyes would not be the same without the tule elk roaming on the lands. Since their reintroduction; their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service. Something to take pride in!

Therefore; it's rather odd and may I say disastrous to then allow

commercial lease holders on public lands to dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

We are living in a world where species and natural habitats are being destroyed for the economic/material gain of greedy homo sapiens. I therefor urge you to also reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would in turn create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

- So protect the wild and the natural and don't give in to greed and commercial cattle holders and farming practices that pose a trait in exploiting and destroying the beauty of free roaming wildlife.

Sincerely,

1730

Name: Greene, m

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,
Mary Greene

1731

Name: Gessert, Ann
Correspondence:

In each of the new ranching alternatives, the term diversification is used. As I understand it, diversification would allow lease holders the ability to convert land into row crops. It also would allow lease holders to add new domestic animals into Point Reyes National Seashore. If this is the case, the park service needs to define diversification for the public so everyone knows this.

I oppose any alternative that would allow row crops or new domestic wildlife into our National Park. I am concerned about the long term effects row crops or new domestic wildlife will have on the native creatures and plants that are already living on the land where these possible additions will take place. When you have row crops, the only place for the small (and large) creatures to live is on the edges- -- - there is so much disturbance of soil and forage and foliage that these creatures cannot thrive along with the row crops, for example.

The goal should be to have acreage that is left alone for the native plants and animals to live and grow.

The only things I would support would be the re-introduction of plants and animals that once lived here and over time have been eliminated or forced out b/c of ranching, people, or the misuse of the land. When referring to diversification, this is what I think of.....but it's clear that this isn't what would happen with the adoption of these new ranching alternative plans.

1732

Name: Gaylor, Jason A
Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

Jason Gaylor

1733

Name: Werda, Steve

Correspondence: Don't KILL our nations wildlife with your ignorance!

1734

Name: Smith, Catherine

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am not sure why I am even having to write this email. Why is the park service now favoring livestock over wildlife? .

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

Catherine Smith

1735

Name: Lynn-Bequette , Shawn M

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

Shawn Lynn-Bequette

1736

Name: Dehler, Patricia A

Correspondence: Shame on any agency that allows commercial lease holders on our public lands to try and dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

Patricia Dehler

1737

Name: N/A, N/A

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

1738

Name: Senour, Jon C

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

Jon Senour

1739

Name: Cloud, Michael

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,
Michael Cloud

1740

Name: murrow, stacey

Correspondence: Please stop killing the wildlife present on PUBLIC LAND.

1741

Name: N/A, N/A

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

Please resist the pressure to give our land to cow farmers and oil and gas barons. This is our land, parks are to be preserved, not plundered.

Stop the killing/removal Free-ranging Tule Elk at Point Reyes.

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success

story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

JB, Los Angeles

1742

Name: Allen, Cynthia

Correspondence: Please do not kill or move the elk. They are where they belong and have been for generations. We are all connected in the circle of life.

1743

Name: Harris, Elizabeth A

Correspondence: To Whom It May Concern,

I urge you to support & protect free-roaming tule elk
In their native environment.

Your attention to this matter is greatly appreciated!

1744

Name: Riley, Nancy

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore. Further, I strongly object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also strongly urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Your thoughtful consideration and positive pro-wildlife action is greatly appreciated.

Sincerely,

1745

Name: N/A, N/A

Correspondence: I object the removal of tule elks.

1746

Name: N/A, Chesley

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

Chesley H.

1747

Name: Cunningham, Jennifer L

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

Jennifer L Cunningham

1748

Name: N/A, N/A

Correspondence:

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore. I object to fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been a success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service. People like me drive for miles just to see these elk, hear them in the fall and follow their movements in other seasons. They should be protected for their own well being as well as for the pleasure of the American public. You know, the people this park belongs to.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Cattle-ranching operations should be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality. After all the crap we went through with allowing dogs to remain allowed in Golden Gate National parklands, how can you possibly think allowing crops or more ranch animals is ok?

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore. Please keep in mind this park belongs to the people and you work for and are paid by us.

1749

Name: covie, christine a

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

1750

Name: Halligan, Sue

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success

story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

1751

Name: White , Brittany

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,
Brittany White

1752

Name: Williams, Aimee

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

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The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely, Aimee Williams

1753

Name: carpenter, colin

Correspondence: To whom it may concern,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,
Colin Carpenter

1754

Name: Schwartz, Ari Z

Correspondence: I don't want farming and ranching in a national park.

1755

Name: Steijn, Alice

Correspondence: These public lands belong to our wild animals, not for privately owned!

1756

Name: Simpson, Eric

Correspondence: ear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

Eric Simpson

1757

Name: Lambert, C L

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success

story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

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The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

C. Lambert

1758

Name: Cone, Rhea

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

Rhea Cone

1759

Name: Mccarthy, Paul

Correspondence: There are too many cattle and not enough wildlife - save the elk!

1760

Name: Payne, Wyatt

Correspondence: Dear superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

Wyatt paybe

1761

Name: Miller, Susan

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

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The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,
Susan Miller

1762

Name: N/A, N/A

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

Peter Garber

1763

Name: heitz, marcia

Correspondence: We were just at Point Reyes and hiked to see the Tule Elk. I strongly oppose limiting their range in favor of cattle ranching AND I'M A FARMER WHO OWNS CATTLE! Public lands are not just for the benefit of someone leasing the land. These are a unique herd and they are the only remaining population of this species. As a citizen and tax payer I feel like our rights are as important as the cattle rancher who leases

MY ground to graze his cattle....and I want MY ELK GRAZING RIGHT ALONG
SIDE OF HIS CATTLE.

1764

Name: Jackson, C. J.

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,
C. J. Jackson

1765

Name: nysten, eric

Correspondence: Regarding the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

1766

Name: N/A, N/A

Correspondence: As someone who used to live in Point Reyes I was always awed by these magnificent animals when I walked the seashore cliffs of West Marin. They are a very special and unique part of this environment. Please do all that you can to protect them!

1767

Name: Broda, Patricia E

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

1768

Name: Nottingham, Holly

Correspondence: I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

Holly Nottingham

1769

Name: Krikorian, Linnell

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

In conclusion, I object to

1. the removal of any tule elk from their native land
2. allowing row crops or new commercial animal farming
3. Unmanaged cattle ranching operations. These operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife.

Sincerely,

Linnell Krikorian

1770

Name: Stewart, Sarah

Correspondence: My family and I are writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and we are opposed to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. We love seeing the Tule elk when we go to Point Reyes every Christmas and often for a second family gathering a year. Also, Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

We strongly believe, in CA and MT and all states, that Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to

accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

We also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore. We feel strongly about this issue and appreciate your careful attention to our comments.

1771

Name: Stewart, Mary A

Correspondence: My family and I are writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and we are opposed to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. We love seeing the Tule elk when we go to Point Reyes every Christmas and often for a second family gathering a year. Also, Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

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We also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore. We feel strongly about this issue and appreciate your careful attention to our comments.

1772

Name: Stewart, Chris

Correspondence: My family and I are writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and we are opposed to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. We love seeing the Tule elk when we go to Point Reyes every Christmas and often for a second family gathering a year. Also, Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

We strongly believe, in CA and MT and all states, that Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

We also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore. We feel strongly about this issue and appreciate your careful attention to our comments.

1773

Name: Driskell, Shelley A

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

1774

Name: Gashlin, Patricia

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,
Patricia Gashlin

1775

Name: N/A, N/A

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

Maria Arteaga

1776

Name: Watchempino, L.

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park grasslands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore before determining what levels of cattle ranching are appropriate for Point Reyes National Seashore. I urge you to consider a broad range of management alternatives from the removal of all cattle ranching from the park, the removal of all dairy cattle operations, or the reduction of existing ranching operations.

Thank you,

1777

Name: Jasmer, Shelby A

Correspondence: I do not want the Tule Elk removed from Point Reyes. I have a trip planned there June 2018. I am coming to enjoy the nature including the elk NOT CATTLE. Please keep our public lands a safe place for wildlife and a beautiful place for the public.

1778

Name: Kimball, James G

Correspondence: I support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an

exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

James G Kimball

1779

Name: Wechsler, Shoshana

Correspondence:

I am a Bay Area native and a lover of the Point Reyes National Seashore. I am appalled by recent control methods used on the park's tule elk herds, and strongly oppose the future removal of any elk from their native habitat. Their proposed replacement with row crops or new commercial animal farming is completely undesirable. Any cattle ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife.

In fact, I hope you will consider management alternatives that would actually remove all cattle ranching from the park, remove all dairy cattle operations, or reduce existing ranching operations. All of these impinge on native wildlife that should be protected- -and not brutally eliminated- -by the Point Reyes National Seashore.

1780

Name: Frohnmayer, Jonathan

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

Jon Frohnmayer

1781

Name: Sheppard, Sheila A

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,
Sheila Sheppard

1782

Name: Pawlyk, Michael

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

Michael Pawlyk

1783

Name: Katich, Candia

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,
Candia Katich

1784

Name: Tuttle, Diane M

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

Diane M Tuttle

1785

Name: Smith, Eric

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

Eric Smith

1786

Name: Lanskey, Marcus

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

Wild elk herds should have a permanent place in the Point Reyes National Seashore as they have for hundreds of years. I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

1787

Name: Kempton, Schuyler N

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,
Schuyler Kempton

1788

Name: Frighetti, Paula

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,
Paula Frighetti

1789

Name: N/A, N/A

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,
John T

1790

Name: N/A, N/A

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

On a personal level, I firmly believe that the rights of native wild animals should always take precedence and that we as humans should do

everything in our power to see that they are protected and defended against all efforts to destroy them!

1791

Name: Wilson, Jim

Correspondence: The National Park "Service" ? Are there no limits to treachery, GREED, and CAPITALIST FASCISM ? Your job is to protect and maintain the natural balance. That does not include killing the Elk in Pt. Reyes. This is mis-management at the very least. Quit manipulating these animals and there habitat. They belong there, we do not.

1792

Name: Sellers, Margaret L

Correspondence: Thule Elk are endangered and should remain on the land they are on without being fenced in and deprived of water and food. We need to maintain a diversity of species who belong in the environment and stop turning all open spaces into grazing land for cattle.

1793

Name: N/A, N/A

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

Bucko

1794

Name: Treffinger, Katherine A

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I grew up in Marin and Point Reyes is a treasure. Part of what makes it a treasure are the Tule Elk. I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,
Katherine Treffinger

1795

Name: Moore, Marilian

Correspondence: All factory farming, ranching and monoculture style habitat destruction needs to end and local ecosystems need to be restored and protected.

1796

Name: N/A, N/A

Correspondence: I support tule elk and not non wildlife activities. Elk and animals must take precedence over the needs of people. No moving, killing, confining or fencing animals.

1797

Name: Geluso, John A

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or

killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

John A Geluso

1798

Name: Steiner, A.L.

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I'm writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I OBJECT TO ANY fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are a critical and integral part of the Point Reyes ecosystem, and their recovery has been an incredible success story for restoring native species, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands absolutely cannot dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies because their short-term interests and frameworks are ecocidal, suicidal and just plain deadly in the long-run - - not only these naturally-formed ecosystems at-large, but also to their very own economic survival. Any cattle-ranching operations MUST BE managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and should not destroy and annihilate habitats, nor species. There must be balance instilled within these commercial frameworks.

I also urge you to REJECT ANY conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This will create deep conflicts with predators, degrading wildlife habitat, water quality and human's ability to survive within these deep and destructive imbalances.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan MUST PRIORITIZE protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore, for the sake of human, animal and ecosystemic survival.

Sincerely,

1799

Name: Gallagher, Margaret

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

Margaret Gallagher

1800

Name: Lanzetta, Dante J

Correspondence: Please stop killing elk in Pt. Reyes.

1801

Name: Keyes, Alice R

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species. Public lands belong to all Americans, and more importantly, to our future generations. These lands should be preserved in as wild and pristine a state as possible, with top priority given to maintaining habitat for native wild species.

Therefore, I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality. Such conversions and expansions would benefit only the short sighted and greedy financial goals of commercial operations at the expense of our grandchildren's posterity.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,
Alice Keyes

1802

Name: Osinga, David K

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

As a local resident in Marin Co CA, and frequent visitor of Point Reyes National Seashore, I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

In fact Point Reyes is a National Treasure, and incomparable to any other coastal preserves adjacent to a major metropolitan city in the US, protected by its longstanding inholding, and by virtue of CA citizens involvement by MALT.

The longstanding lease agreements were designed to preserve the unique features of this relatively undisturbed coastal region, and represents the highest and best use of these public lands! Longterm leaseholders of these public lands shouldn't be able to convert them to industrial agricultural production for personal profit, or dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats,

turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

David Osinga

1803

Name: Lange, Marlana

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent:

Free roaming elk at Point Reyes have been a huge success. Why spoil a good thing?

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Thank you.

1804

Name: kramer, jeffrey s

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

Jeffrey Kramer

1805

Name: Stephenson, Neil

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

F the cattle ranchers...

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

Neil Stephenson

Background

The National Park Service is updating its park planning and may kill and/or remove elk from Point Reyes at the request of ranchers who enjoy private cattle grazing leases in the park. The Park Service allowed half the park's original elk herd to die during the 2012-2014 drought by fencing them in, and it shot 26 elk in 2015 and 2016. Now it has plans to run elk off of 18,000 acres to allow cattle sole access to these public lands.

The Park Service is also considering allowing conversion of grasslands and wildlife habitat at Point Reyes to artichoke farms and other row crops. The public would lose access to this land, and conversion would

destroy wildlife habitat. Also on the table is allowing ranchers to raise sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens and pigs in the park, a disastrous plan that would lead to killing of the park's coyotes and bobcats.

Tell Park Service officials that 1) you object to the removal of any tule elk from their native land, 2) they shouldn't allow row crops or new commercial animal farming, and 3) any cattle ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife.

You can also comment on what levels of cattle ranching are appropriate for Point Reyes National Seashore. Based on the Center's legal settlement with the Park Service, the agency must consider management alternatives that would remove all cattle ranching from the park, remove all dairy cattle operations, or reduce existing ranching operations.

1806

Name: Stigliano-Stormo , Monica

Correspondence: Please let the tule elk roam free in Point Reyes National Park. They belong there, and should not be fenced in, poisoned, killed, or restricted in any way. A lease for cattle certainly shouldn't in any way be more important than a native species in a national park. The survival and health of tule elk should be your priority in this matter. Cattle are not native, and it is not the mission of the national park service to conserve them. In an increasingly competitive world for habitat, tule elk in this case should be our top priority.

1807

Name: Lynch-Knight, Victoria

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on OUR public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species. We, the taxpayers, own these lands!

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore. These lands are belong to us, the citizens of California.

Sincerely,

Victoria Lynch-Knight

1808

Name: Grill, Thomas

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,
Thomas Grill

1809

Name: Howard, Paul T

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

We are writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

We also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs(there's already enough problem with feral pigs in California). This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality. And, it's pretty antithetical to the whole idea of a National Park that should be there to showcase a wildland and it's wildlife.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely, Paul Howard and Stacy Drake, Corvallis, Oregon.

1810

Name: Best, Wayne A

Correspondence: Let the elk graze freely! Can't push native animals out to raise cattle for human consumption.

1811

Name: Donaghy , Melanie

Correspondence: I 100% support ongoing agriculture in Point Reyes. I am opposed to restrictions on it, removing the grandfathered farmers. We need and benefit from having these farms. I am still irritated that you forced our the Drakes Bay oyster farm, ruining our legacy of farming is a disgrace. After the oyster debacle it was stated the farms were safe. But here we are again debating. Enough. Give the farmers long term leases, on what Was farm land, and be done.

1812

Name: Zomer, Isabelle N

Correspondence: I support Free-ranging Tule Elk at Point Reyes.

This is so important.

Please consider this very serious.

Thank you, I count on you to do the right thing.

1813

Name: N/A, N/A

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the Point

Reyes ecosystem, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

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The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

A concerned citizen

1814

Name: Ranta-Curran, Karin

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

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I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

Karin Ranta-Curran

1815

Name: Shea, Naima

Correspondence: I am devastated to hear you are considering removing the rule elk and replacing them with cattle and possible crops. I am almost speechless wild animals are a thousand times more valuable than cattle. Is this something you are considering just for the money? Please try to do all you can to keep Pt. Reyes wild and free....especially of profit making schemes that have nothing to do with preserving our native land and wild animals species.

1816

Name: Diernbach, Diane R

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

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I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

1817

Name: Beaudry, Jessica

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

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The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

Jessica Beaudry

1818

Name: Oltman, Meagan

Correspondence:

Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

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The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

Meagan Oltman

1819

Name: Burns, Susan E

Correspondence: Please support free ranging Yule Elk at Point Reyes.

1820

Name: Crowden, Michael A

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

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The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,
Michael Crowden

1821

Name: L, Holly

Correspondence: Please let the elk live where they are already established. It is not right to drive them off or kill them in order to let cattle graze on PUBLIC lands. Do the right thing.

1822

Name: Ascot, Karin

Correspondence: Please do not harm or kill tule elk in Point Reyes, and do not remove them either. They are an essential part of the Ecosystem.

1823

Name: N/A, Carolyn

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or

killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

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The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

Carolyn in Littleton, Colorado

1824

Name: Birnbaum, Jacqueline C

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

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The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

1825

Name: Austin, Carl

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming Tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

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The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,
Carl

1826

Name: Lezenby, Kathryn J

Correspondence: I strongly oppose plans to kill elk in Point Reyes National Park or convert any more land there to agriculture. I visited Point Reyes two years ago with a friend just to see the wildlife. My friend had told me about the dramatic scene he'd witnessed of elk rutting in a previous visit. I didn't get to see that, but was excited to see two herds of elk on cliffs overlooking the sea, as well as elephant seals, a coyote, and many different types of birds. There are few places outside our parks where these animals can be seen in the wild.

Human activity is driving native wildlife extinct. Our National Parks play an essential role in preserving these animals and their habitats. National Parks should treat this as a top priority. On private lands, ranchers routinely exterminate predators as well as grazing wildlife: agriculture destroys habitat. Parks should be off limits to both.

Our National Parks were set aside to preserve our country's natural heritage, they are last refuges for wildlife, and they are places that are meant to be enjoyed by all Americans including future generations. Ranching and agriculture in the parks pose threats to all three of these essential roles. Please keep them as places where animals can live in nature on their own terms and Americans can enjoy seeing them do so.

1827

Name: Andrews, Becky

Correspondence: In support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

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Please reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

1828

Name: Merrill, Halle E

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

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The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely, Halle Merrill

1829

Name: N/A, Diane

Correspondence: Tule elk belong at Point Reyes. I oppose moving or fencing them out. Keep the elk safe and protected in the area they are in now. No removal for cattle.

1830

Name: N/A, N/A

Correspondence:

Dear Superintendent,

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The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

Ms. Susan Castelli-Hill

1831

Name: 1Denton, 1Jill V

Correspondence: 1I recently learned that NPS is considering killing or removing surviving tule elk from Pt. Reyes so local ranchers can graze cattle there. I strongly object to our park lands being used for commercial animal ranching where elk and other native wildlife should be able to live.

1832

Name: Dixon, Joyce H

Correspondence: I don't want to see tule elk killed as they were during the 2012-2014 season, or removed from their native land.

1833

Name: Derrough , Patricia

Correspondence: Keep elk

1834

Name: Hudson, Marilyn

Correspondence: Use your heads for a change and care about these endangered animals. Cows are not endangered for God's sake!

1835

Name: Reinecke, Lynn

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

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The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

Lynn Reinecke

1836

Name: Barr, Sara

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent:

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

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The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,
Sara Barr

1837
Name: Salgado, Joshua
Correspondence: Isn't it obvious

1838
Name: Frey, Brenda k
Correspondence: Tule elk just leave them alone they deserve to live without humans wanting to kill them.

Thank you for taking the time to read this letter.

Sincerely,
Brenda

1839
Name: Lowe, Kimberly M
Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success

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The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,
Kimberly M. Lowe

1840

Name: Brennan, Brien B

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore.

I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered or threatened species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality, and unless done impeccably, it would undermine soil health as well.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural beings of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

1841

Name: N/A, N/A

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent:

I'm writing in regard to the tule elk on public land. They are native to the land, and we should be doing what we can to let them live free without hindrance. Public land is to provide for the preservation of wildlife spaces so they never disappear for future generations. These lands should not be disrupted for corporate use.

1842

Name: Hood, Carolina V

Correspondence: Comments re Point Reyes Elk population.

I object the ill-advised proposal to remove any tule elk from their native land. Point Reyes and the elk are viewed by most people as a natural treasure that should be cared for and respected.

Row crops or new commercial animal farming should not be allowed. The idea of these greedy proposals is preposterous!

If minimal cattle ranching operations are allowed, they must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife.

This is the Point Reyes National Seashore (in case you have forgotten), not a cattle ranch, or vegetable farmland, or pig farming country. I understand that according to a legal settlement with the Park Service, management alternatives should be considered that would completely eliminate all future cattle ranching from the park and all dairy cattle operations. As for existing cattle operations, every effort should be made to minimize them until they vanish, always giving preference to the elk.

I am glad to have this opportunity to submit my comments.

Carolina V. Hood

1843

Name: Packer, Patti

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

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The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

1844

Name: siegrist, toni M

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

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The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

Toni Siegrist

1845

Name: Fogarty, William

Correspondence: The current grazers need to continue their operations as was promised in the original regulations. Grazing by commercial cattle and sheep operations helps to maintain the beauty and ecology of this local resource, without their management and dedication to the local ecology and economy of this region the natural history of this area could be and probably will be overrun by additional invasive species through benign neglect of this wonderful area. As documented by the Nature

Conservancy and other conservation organizations managed grazing controlled by individuals with a love of the land can and will be essential to the natural history and beauty of this region. Do not throw out the people who have been here for generations, they are the life blood and soul of this region and need to be dealt with and accommodated with due respect for their love of the land.

Sincerely

William (Bill) Fogarty

1846

Name: N/A, N/A

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore. I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

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The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Thank you.

1847

Name: Jekabsons , Kathleen A

Correspondence:

Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

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Sincerely,

Kathleen Jekabsons

1848

Name: Teevan, John

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

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Thank you for considering my comments.

Sincerely,

1849

Name: Ward, Ken

Correspondence:

Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

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The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

1850

Name: Bley, Donna J

Correspondence: Please do not deplete the tule elk population at Point Reyes National Seashore. I have gone to see the elk and taken visitors many times since 1974 when I came to Santa Rosa, California from Indiana. It is a wonderful experience to be able to walk on unfenced land where these animals are also living and walking around. It is an unparalleled experience.

If you enlarge cattle grazing and begin introducing other herds of animals for farmers, we will never again have Point Reyes as a wild land, a natural landscape. There are many places to farm. There are not many places that can remain truly "wild."

Thank you,

1851

Name: Danning, Christine

Correspondence: Please rethink this whole cattle business in park lands instead of the Tule Elk. We need our wildlife! We need to dial back big business, big business greed and anything else that eliminates what was on the land first.

Don't be a follower, be a leader, show some backbone, don't let the ranchers dictate what can me on our range lands.

We don't need cattle at the exclusion of everything else.

1852

Name: Ipek, Sabri

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

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Sincerely,

1853

Name: R, V

Correspondence: Tule elk are California natives, and more importantly, help to maintain the health of the ecosystems in which they live through their natural grazing patterns. Cattle ranching and large scale agriculture, on the other hand, are leading causes of habitat destruction and environmental degradation. Please do not support the displacement of these elk fi favor of unsustainable cattle racking, row cropping, or any other unsustainable land management practices- Leaving the elk where they are is better for them, for the ecosystem, and for us.

1854

Name: Moran, Emily

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore. These are magnificent animals, unique to California, that have already lost most of their historic range. Tule elk recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service. I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

Should the elk herds in fact become too large for the available habitat, I support relocating them to other protected and/or restored areas.

Sincerely,

1855

Name: Henderson, Michael

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in strong support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

1856

Name: Howard, Erin

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,
Erin Howard

1857

Name: Gregory, Anne

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely, Anne Gregory

1858

Name: Moger, Roxanne

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore. I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service. My family have especially delighted in watching these majestic animals on our visits hiking and camping in the park.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands have been continued as a historical artifact of original land claims and are appropriately time boxed. In time these must be abandoned but in the meantime they must comply with the purposes of the park to preserve habitat and wildlife above all other interests.

Historical commercial operation shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species. The ranchers are well aware of these national priorities.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality. Historical ranching is time bound. Leases assume operations will not be expanded or altered. The park service should take over ranches owners find unprofitable in the current climate.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely, Roxanne Moger

1859

Name: Berry, Christopher

Correspondence:

Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or

killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

In addition, as a vegetarian I strongly oppose my public lands being used for animal agriculture.

Sincerely,

Christopher Berry

1860

Name: Horn, Susan E

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

I support the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to commercial lease holders dictating wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service is cause for celebration. Cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate native wildlife, not destroy it and the habitat needed for endangered species.

Please reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

Sincerely,

1861

Name: Poteet, Elizabeth A

Correspondence: I am writing to condone the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore. I oppose all fencing, removal, sterilization or killing measures when it comes to the elk. Please protect the tule elk because they are a significant part of the Point Reyes ecosystem. Their successful recovery has revived the area and done justice to the mission of the National Park Service. Do not give in to the unethical demands of commercial lease holders. Tule elk on public land should not be the recipients of wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Commercial operations must accommodate the tule elk and other wildlife without doing any harm to the native ecosystems.

Do not expand row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs on national park lands. Doing so would deeply disrupt and unbalance the area - conflicts with predators would arise, the wildlife habitat would decline, and water quality would decrease.

Please do the right thing and make protection of the Point Reyes National Seashore a priority. The Park Service would do well to encourage the elk in their native habitat rather than destroy them.

Sincerely,
Elizabeth Poteet

1862

Name: Baker, Frank A

Correspondence: The Tule elk herd belongs in Point Reyes! They should be allowed to graze along with the livestock. The farmers have done fine with them in the past and that should continue. We need to preserve our parks!

1863

Name: Barbieri, Jessica

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm

habitat for endangered species. Any cattle ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,
Jessica Barbieri

1864

Name: Jacques, Karen

Correspondence: I pay taxes and I care deeply about our national parks. Do not kill, fence, remove or do anything else to harm tule elk at Point Reyes. I go to that park and one of the major reasons I go is because the elk are there and the joy and wonder of seeing these animals. Our government has a horrible history of killing wildlife and destroying habitat and the plan to kill or otherwise harm the elk is just one more example of the lack of regard for wildlife and functioning ecosystems. Also do not allow grazing or other farming activities at Point Reyes. It is a national park. Agriculture of any kind does not belong there. The presence of livestock will become an excuse for killing wildlife and destroying the park. I'm sick of people who raise animals for slaughter demanding that the government harm and kill wildlife and I'm sick of the government listening to them (a special interest group) and putting their financial interests about the interests of the hundreds of thousands of us who want our public lands and our wildlife preserved.

1865

Name: Bassil, Veronica

Correspondence: I am a firm advocate for the preservation of wildlife and wildlands. I have lived in countries that did not protect their natural beauty or wildlife, and the result was very sad and mournful. Healthy habitat, beautiful spaces, and wildlife, which are part and parcel of any true natural environment, cannot be replaced once gone, or replaced only with great cost and effort.

Let's do the simple and correct thing: preserve what we still have. This means protecting the native elk herd and the environment as a whole at Point Reyes. This is an incredibly beautiful spot and I have visited it many times. Please don't destroy the beauty and turn Point Reyes National Seashore into just one more sad and mournful place, where ghosts of the beauty that was is all that remains. Instead, take action. Keep the herd!!!

1866

Name: stevens, mark

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

Mark Stevens

1867

Name: Brietzke , Adrienne H

Correspondence: The elk are an INDIGENOUS SPECIES. Cattle are not. As a taxpayer and therefore part owner of these public lands, I'm sick to death of the nps and other agencies SUPPORTING WELFARE RANCHERS TO THE DETRIMENT OF VARIOUS WILD ANIMALS, along with native flora and fauna. LET THEM BUY THEIR GRAZING RIGHTS ELSEWHERE, JUST AS OTHER RANCHERS WHO AREN'T NEXT TO PUBLIC LANDS HAVE TO DO. Your agency holds these public lands in TRUST for US taxpayers. You are therefore REQUIRED to MANAGE LANDS FOR THE BEST BENEFIT FOR THE BENEFICIARIES - that would be US - we the people - not just a few ranchers. STOP ALLOWING RANCHERS' CONSTANT ENCROACHMENT ON OUR PUBLIC LANDS. The cattle not only destroy nature by your allowing them to overrun the natural habitat for the indigenous animals, but their grazing and fencing create untold damage. KEEP OUR WILD LANDS WILD!

1868

Name: N/A, N/A

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I OBJECT to ANY fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands should NEVER DICTATE wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species. if they do, I want them off OUR land immediately!

I also STRONGLY urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should PRIORITIZE PROTECTING the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore. Leave the elk alone! NO row crops or commercial livestock farming on public land!

Sincerely,
Lynn Pass

1869

Name: Scruggs, TJ

Correspondence: I want free-ranging Tule Elk in Pt. Reyes National Seashore because I hope to some day visit this beautiful place. I don't want to go and see agriculture or ranching in my national parks. Wildlife must take priority. The farmers and ranchers have gotten a free ride for far too long. Time to turn it back to a park for our wild animals.

1870

Name: Hansen, Linda D

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Cows? instead of elk? C'mon, this is a national park; it's supposed to have native species. No commercial livestock in our parks.

Sincerely,

1871

Name: takemoto, joy h

Correspondence: Please preserve the tule elk at Pt. Reyes, California. They are a needed species, just as important as cattle.

Thank you.

1872

Name: Senseman , Ariel

Correspondence: My family and friends have enjoyed Point Reyes for many years. Public lands should stay public. And an ecologically diverse area like Point Reyes should be preserved. The Tule Elk are a majestic and beautiful attribute to Point Reyes, contributing to the unique biological diversity of the area. Granting private leases to raise crops, or farm animals should not be allowed. It is not in the public interest to trade an ecological haven for another place to graze cattle. I strongly urge you to reject all leases to graze cattle, raise farm animals or grow crops. Allow the generations of Americans to continue to visit the astounding beauty of Point Reyes. Preserve the Tule Elk of Point Reyes.

1873

Name: N/A, N/A

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be

managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

Rayline Dean

1874

Name: Wright, Gregory D

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

Gregory Wright

1875

Name: Pesko, Pat B

Correspondence: I very much support the elk herds of Point Reyes National Seashore. They need to be free roaming without restrictions of fencing, sterilization or slaughter.

Cattle ranching operations must be managed to provide for native wildlife and should not impact habitat for endangered native species.

Also, please do NOT convert segments of this public land to expand commercial livestock farming as this is not the purpose for these designated public lands and would very much impact water quality, degrade habitat, and create conflicts with predators.

Please make it a priority to PROTECT the land and the existing wildlife of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Thank you.

Pat Pesko

1876

Name: Larivey Jr, Daniel L

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

Dan Larivey

1877

Name: N/A, N/A

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Thank you.

1878

Name: lorenzetti, elisa f

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

1879

Name: Brown, Tracy

Correspondence: I am writing in support of the free ranging tule elk at Point Reyes National Seashore. I visit the park every chance I get. It is like a pilgrimage for me to see one of the last bits of coastal California left in its natural state. While I have never seen them, I am thrilled to know there are elk - the original inhabitants before humans - still there. It sickens me to learn that those elk may soon be removed, killed or sterilized in order for cattle to have more range. This is a national park. Let's break that down: national means it belongs to all Americans; park means it is for the preservation of nature. It does not mean cattle ranches, sheep farms, or row crops. We Americans want to see wild elk not domesticated cattle when we visit our national parks.

Sincerely,
Tracy Brown

1880

Name: Eurs II, Albert R

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

Albert R. Eurs II
Cypress, CA

1881

Name: Staengl, Galen

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

Galen Staengl

1882

Name: Hunt, Myphon

Correspondence: Dear Sirs:

Please do not remove or kill tule elk.

Please do not allow row crops or commercial animal farming. This will allow wildlife. We need a little wilderness!

Cattle ranching should not be allowed, or at least needs to accommodate wildlife.

Thank you,
Myphon Hunt

1883

Name: Magidson , Cynde

Correspondence: Please keep the elk.

1884

Name: west, mr.g.

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,
mr.g. west

1885

Name: Fedorov, Kristina

Correspondence: The elk must remain at the top of the list to claim their natural habitat, the cattle come second, only if they don't compete with or disturb the elk!

1886

Name: Vest, Martha R

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

1887

Name: Delgado, Barbara

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore. I strongly object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands should not be allowed to dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore. The wildlife is native - the businesses are the ones who shouldn't be there, much less try to remove the native wildlife.

1888

Name: Raite, Sarah L

Correspondence: I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be

managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,
Sarah L. Raite

1889
Name: Solomon, Richard
Correspondence:
Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore. More specifically, I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. As Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife. These operations shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore. As a resident of the SF Bay Area who enjoys the Point Reyes National Seashore on excursions a few times a year I ask that you not approve any actions which will alter the balance of life for the animals living there.

Sincerely,

1890
Name: Marshall, Leonard
Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,
Mr. Marshall

1891

Name: Frank, Robert D

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely, Robert D. Frank

1892

Name: N/A, N/A

Correspondence: This is absurd- to eliminate native species for agriculture success. When are we going to start seeing the protection of native species instead of their horrific removal? It is time that the ag-gag businesses of the world be controlled. Expanding territory for livestock reduces ecosystem health and also human health. This venture affects everyone and everything. Absolutely intolerable! The solution is to reduce meat consumption as a whole and rebuild what has been lost to nature. That is a rewilding of place, a cessation of pesticides, and a dead stop to more animals sent to slaughter each year. Leave these elk be, as they were meant to roam and graze the land in which they have come. To remove them would also be to remove the soul of the landscape.

1893

Name: Steel, Carly

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

1894

Name: Smith, Janell

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the

landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely
Janell Smith

1895

Name: Vineski, Patricia

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

1896

Name: N/A, N/A

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

1897

Name: N/A, Lily

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

1898

Name: Garlena, Sharon

Correspondence: I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

1899

Name: Fawcett, Susan

Correspondence: To whom it may concern,

I think it is disgraceful that cattle are allowed to range in the national seashore. Priority should be given to wildlife, not ranchers, and crops and livestock should be phased out at once.

1900

Name: Eder, John D

Correspondence: Do not kill the deer. Wild life is special, let them live.

1901

Name: Harrison, Marie C

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success

story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

Marie Harrison

1902

Name: Templeton, Kent B

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

1903

Name: McKee, Wendy

Correspondence: Cattle should never take precedence over native ruminants. We must value our wildlife, and either better control where cattle feed or eat less beef. But elk and deer populations must not be allowed to decrease just to benefit cattle ranchers.

1904

Name: Epperson, Annie

Correspondence: Dear Superintendant,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

Annie Epperson

1905

Name: Storrs, Andrea

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep,

goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

Sincerely,

Andrea Storrs

1906

Name: DeGangi, Athena E

Correspondence: I am writing about the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore. I think that any fencing or removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park is a horrific violation of our trust and responsibility to preserve our natural heritage for future generations. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting event. The restoration of our nation's native species, their habitat and natural ecosystems is a critical mission that is consistent with the values by which the National Park Service was founded.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife policies! Any cattle-ranching operations must peacefully co-exist with the elk and their habitat.

I also urge you to reject any further introduction of domestic animals such as sheep or pigs, turkeys or chickens, unless it is guaranteed that they won't create conflicts and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

1907

Name: Taylor, Gigi D

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I write to ask that all actions that threaten the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore be stopped.

I strongly object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

1908

Name: Tarallo, Mary M

Correspondence: I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

1909

Name: Dashe, Julia J

Correspondence:

Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,
Julia Dashe

1910

Name: Lytle, Denise

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,
Denise Lytle

1911

Name: Lang , Judith S

Correspondence:

Dear Superintendent,

My husband and I spent our 15th anniversary at Pt Reyes. It's a beautiful place, and should not be given over to cattle.

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep,

goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,
Judith Lang

1912

Name: Kitzmiller, C.

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

1913

Name: sicard, kevin g

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be

managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Kevin Gershom Sicard

1914

Name: Longever, Jordan

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

Jordan Longever

1915

Name: clark , stephanie m

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or

killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

stephanie clark

1916

Name: Young, Daniel

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing a personal letter to express my strong support for protecting the free-roaming elk at Point Reyes National Seashore.

I lived at the Pt. Reyes research station doing shark research for three months. During this time, I walked the fields and saw the elk in their natural habitat almost every day. They belong there, and to restrict them through fencing, removal, or killing is tragic. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been a great success story for restoring native species and ecosystems.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands mustn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

Pt Reyes is a beautiful park, and must be protected from the encroachments of commerce. The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

D Young, Canadian Biologist

1917

Name: Vanheuveln, Heather

Correspondence:

Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

Heather vanheuveln

1918

Name: Russell, Dorothy

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,
Dorothy Russell

1919

Name: Forschner, Jillian
Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

Jillian Forschner

1920

Name: Lybarger , Lisa
Correspondence: No removal of elk for cattle! Ridiculous.

1921

Name: Smuts, Barbara
Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

As a former CA resident and frequent visitor to Point Reyes, I support continuing protection of free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any endangerment or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes,

and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

I feel strongly that commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Therefore, cattle-ranching operations should be managed to allow elk and other native wildlife to flourish and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

1922

Name: Williams, Judy

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

1923

Name: N/A, N/A

Correspondence: Please continue leasing land to ranchers. Point Reyes is a spectacular place just as it is today. I routinely purchase products generated by these ranches and would like to continue to do so.

1924

Name: EYMARD, Myriam

Correspondence: Cher surintendant,

J'écris à l'appui des troupeaux d'élans tule en liberté à Point Reyes National Seashore, et je m'oppose à toute clôture, enlèvement, stérilisation ou mise à mort de wapitis dans le parc. Tule elk sont une partie importante du paysage de Point Reyes, et leur rétablissement a été une histoire de succès passionnante pour la restauration des espèces et des écosystèmes indigènes, en accord avec la mission du National Park Service.

Les détenteurs de baux commerciaux sur nos terres publiques ne devraient pas dicter des politiques d'enlèvement ou d'exclusion de la faune. Toute exploitation d'élevage de bétail doit être gérée de façon à accueillir les wapitis et d'autres espèces sauvages indigènes et ne devrait pas nuire à l'habitat des espèces en voie de disparition.

Je vous exhorte également à rejeter toute conversion des terres du parc national en cultures en rangs ou l'expansion de l'élevage commercial pour introduire des moutons, des chèvres, des dindes, des poulets ou des cochons. Cela créerait des conflits avec les prédateurs et dégraderait l'habitat faunique et la qualité de l'eau.

La modification apportée par le Service des parcs au plan de gestion général devrait accorder la priorité à la protection des valeurs naturelles de la côte nationale de Point Reyes.

Cordialement,

1925

Name: Schneider , Jennifer

Correspondence: I support biodiversity. Save the Tule Elk. Do not allow outside interests dictate the loss of habitat or creatures that are naturally present.

1926

Name: N/A, N/A

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I vehemently object to any fencing, removal,

sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species. This is public land, marked as land that is to be preserved for the public and for future generations, not sold off to the highest bidder with the most cattle!

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,
Wendy Vonhof

1927

Name: Larsen, Susan A

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I strongly object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore. Please maintain our parks for the wildlife and for the public's enjoyment, not for commercial purposes.

Sincerely,

Susan A Larsen

1928

Name: Allen, Carol

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore. I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes as well as an important part of our national ecosystem. The recovery of the elk has been a success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

The profits of commercial lease holders on our public lands should not be allowed to influence wildlife policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to coexist with elk and other native wildlife. Their for-profit activities should not harm habitat for endangered species. The public lands exist for the benefit of all citizenry, not those who are leasing the land from the citizens of the United States.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

As a world traveler, I have witnessed and experienced firsthand the coexistence of wildlife and mankind. The world is full of natural marvels which we humans must respect and from which we must learn in order to avoid destruction of our planet.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

1929

Name: Roper, Renee

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be

managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

Renee Roper

1930

Name: Morgan, Alecia l

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

PLEASE stop putting private and corporate profits ABOVE people and wildlife.

1931

Name: Thompson, Lawrence H

Correspondence: The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore. When I visit this area (near where I live), I want to see wild animals, not cattle. Therefore, I support free-roaming tule elk

herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I strongly protest any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been a wonderful for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't control wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species. I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock. Such changes would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

1932

Name: Masser, Joel

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

The tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore are important to me. I often visit Point Reyes and enjoy seeing the elk in their habitat.

I strongly object to any plans to harm to the elk, including fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park.

Private economic activity on our public lands must be severely limited. Ranching and farming at Point Reyes have a long history but should be reduced, not increased. Ultimately, private business that does not support the preservation mission of the park or low-impact tourism should be phased out.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,
Joel Masser

1933

Name: Richards, Deborah

Correspondence: Dear National Park Service Representatives,

The Park Service should not allow row crops or new commercial animal farming. Any cattle ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife. Ranching operations are damaging and disruptive to the natural environment which is what our national parks are about, after all. Please limit ranching activities to a minimum and protect our parks as you have been appointed to do. Thank You!

1934

Name: David, Carla

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service. I must also say that the elk are NATIVE and belong here, not the cattle!

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

Carla David

1935

Name: Phillips, Janice

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

1936

Name: Way, Karen

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

Please don't destroy the elks recovery, and the reversion of the landscape to a natural condition.

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

Karen Way

1937

Name: Sample, Joan

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

Although I live in Colorado, I have relatives near Point Reyes and visit often. I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

1938

Name: Rhodes , Janet L

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

Janet Rhodes

1939

Name: N/A, N/A

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or

killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

Robin Wohlgemuth

1940

Name: Ognjanovic, Michelle B

Correspondence: Re: Point Reyes Tule Elk

I urge you NOT to run the elk off 18,000 acres in order to allow cattle sole access to these public lands. That would be devastating.

I don't want to see tule elk killed or removed from their native land.

1941

Name: Osborn, Julie

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

Julie

1942

Name: Huntington, Nancy

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

Nancy Huntington

1943

Name: N/A, N/A

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore. I have visited and found it a peaceful and lovely place, and would be sad to learn that access is further restricted.

Sincerely,

Megan Kearns

1944

Name: Jachlewski, Trisha A

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

Trisha Jachlewski

1945

Name: Toler, Pamela D

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any private cattle ranching should be done on the owners private property NOT public lands!!

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,
Pamela D Toler

1946
Name: Wilder, Laura
Correspondence:
Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

1947

Name: N/A, N/A

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

1948

Name: Waterworth, Laura

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

Background

The National Park Service is updating its park planning and may kill and/or remove elk from Point Reyes at the request of ranchers who enjoy private cattle grazing leases in the park. The Park Service allowed half the park's original elk herd to die during the 2012-2014 drought by fencing them in, and it shot 26 elk in 2015 and 2016. Now it has plans to run elk off of 18,000 acres to allow cattle sole access to these public lands.

The Park Service is also considering allowing conversion of grasslands and wildlife habitat at Point Reyes to artichoke farms and other row crops. The public would lose access to this land, and conversion would destroy wildlife habitat. Also on the table is allowing ranchers to raise sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens and pigs in the park, a disastrous plan that would lead to killing of the park's coyotes and bobcats.

Tell Park Service officials that 1) you object to the removal of any tule elk from their native land, 2) they shouldn't allow row crops or new commercial animal farming, and 3) any cattle ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife.

You can also comment on what levels of cattle ranching are appropriate for Point Reyes National Seashore. Based on the Center's legal settlement with the Park Service, the agency must consider management alternatives that would remove all cattle ranching from the park, remove all dairy cattle operations, or reduce existing ranching operations.

1949

Name: Bachman, James

Correspondence: I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore. Our children and grandchildren will thank you.

1950

Name: Zucker, Marguery Lee

Correspondence: My family and I- -including 5 adult voters- - have read that the National Park Service is working on a new management plan for California's Point Reyes National Seashore that could remove or even kill imperiled elk.

Point Reyes is the national park that tule elk - a subspecies existing only in California - call home. The Park Service let half the park's original herd die during the state's 2012-2014 drought by keeping them fenced in without adequate water and forage; then the Service shot 26 elk during 2015 and 2016.

Now the agency plans to run elk off 18,000 acres to allow cattle sole access to these public lands. Tule elk recovery has been a real success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

We urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality. The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

This is an important issue to us. Please respect public rights to Public Land.

1951

Name: Sherk, Larry W

Correspondence: Please protect the Tule Elk at Point Reyes. We cannot play around with the Species Mass Extinction we have been in for over a decade. We need vastly greater habitat with corridors than what we have.

1952

Name: Kavendek, Mary E

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,
Mary E. Kavendek, MA

1953

Name: Laspisa, Cecilia

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming Tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. National Parks are for every citizen to enjoy nature and they should not be usurped by private enterprises such as cattle ranching!

Native Tule elk were reintroduced to Point Reyes National Seashore in Marin County, Calif., in 1978 and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service. Point Reyes is the only national park with Tule elk and they are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,
Cecilia Laspisa

1954

Name: Jones, Kyle

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,
Kyle Jones

1955

Name: Wood, Geoffrey

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

Geoffrey Wood

1956

Name: Riggle, Alexandra

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

Alexandra Riggle

1957

Name: Morningstar, Samuel

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the

landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

Samuel Morningstar

1958

Name: M., J.

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am shocked to learn a national park would even consider removal of indigenous animals in order to benefit cattle ranchers. The same for farmers wanting to raise crops in a National Park!!! What kink of a park is this, if it is to house cattle and crops?

Please drop this wrongheaded plan. Please leave the elk alone, and keep cattle and agricultural operations out of our Point Reyes National Seashore.

I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

1959

Name: Olsen, K

Correspondence: I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

K. Olsen

1960

Name: N/A, N/A

Correspondence: Please work with the ranchers to keep them a part of this Landscape. I support an option for new ranching leases and removal Of the elk from the ranching areas. The regional Ag economy is fragile enough; don't take away the ranching options. Please value the working landscapes of Pt Reyes.

1961

Name: Stork, Maryann

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be

managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

Maryann Stork

1962

Name: Grech, Rhyan N

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,
Rhyan Grech

1963

Name: Emmott, Tom S

Correspondence: Save the elk and their natural habitat!

1964

Name: N/A, N/A

Correspondence: Protect the elk!

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

1965

Name: Jamison, Vanessa

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,
Vanessa Jamison

1966

Name: Rudolph, JoEllen and J

Correspondence: Please do not approve of any action that would harm, decrease or remove the Tule Elk from Point Reyes. This native population is in recovery and any action to remove them, kill animals etc would be harmful and should NEVER be allowed.

The renting of Federal or state lands does not give the renter permission to destroy existing wildlife for the convenience nor monetary profit to the renter. Renter should not be allowed to destroy the habitat of native plants or wildlife on leased lands. If there is a concern, the renter should break the lease rather than destroy or move any wildlife that he/company knew was there when the land was leased. Predators and wildlife is an issue that can safely be handled in non hunting ways. See Wild Life Federation, Defenders of Wildlife and Nature Conservancy programs. Competition with grass lands of cattle vs native wildlife is again not a valid reason to remove wildlife.

1967

Name: Favero, Vanessa

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

Vanessa Favero

1968

Name: Norman, Kay

Correspondence: I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been a success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

1969

Name: Lang, Betty C

Correspondence: One of my fondest memories is of watching the native herds protect their harem during the rut. Please don't take that away from those who have not seen that to satisfy the cattle industry. Our public lands have enough cattle on them. Leave the natural inhabitants alone to do their thing!

1970

Name: BOSTIC, MARTY

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

1971

Name: Gullett, Orva M

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

Orva M Gullett

1972

Name: Wulfsohn, Aubrey

Correspondence: Please donotdeny thr rlk to remain itheir home

1973

Name: Lambertino, Lorenzo T

Correspondence: Hello!

I'm writing to let you know that I'm upset about the proposal to run the endemic Tule Elk from their native habitat in Point Reyes. I vehemently object to the removal of any tule elk from their native land. You shouldn't allow row crops or new commercial animal farming, and any cattle ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife.

This is a topic of serious concern to me, thank you in advance for making the right choice.

- -

Lorenzo

1974

Name: Ariani, Kade

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

Kade Ariani

1975

Name: Skirvin, Laurence

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the

landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

Laurence Skirvin

1976

Name: garvey, lydia

Correspondence: The National Park Service is working on a new management plan for California's Point Reyes National Seashore that could remove or even kill imperiled elk.

Point Reyes is the national park that tule elk - a subspecies existing only in California - call home. The Park Service let half the park's original herd die during the state's 2012-2014 drought by keeping them fenced in without adequate water and forage; then the Service shot 26 elk during 2015 and 2016.

Now the agency has plans to run the elk off 18,000 acres to allow cattle sole access to these public lands. Nix plans kill tule elk or removed from their native land!

Our Public lands are for Wildlife- Not Cows! Do your job- Protect Our Public lands, waters, wildlife, health & future! You work For citizens-Not cows!

Your attention to this most urgent matter would be much appreciated by all present & future generations of all species.

Thank you

Lydia Garvey Public Health Nurse

1977

Name: N/A, Helgaleena

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Elk are HIGH PRIORITY, not privately owned livestock.

Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore. Elk are each worth 100 cows or pigs.

Sincerely,

1978

Name: N/A, N/A

Correspondence: To whom it may concern:

I am writing to comment on the debates concerning ranching in the Point Reyes National Seashore.

To be honest, I am fairly shocked and saddened that there is even a discussion about this. The old families of Marin have such deep ties and such old wealth that even something as obvious as a national seashore is being twisted to their whims. The old ranching families have marketed themselves out as a poor and targeted class, one that is disappearing and is earnestly in need of our assistance. To the contrary, these old families are incredibly well connected and wealthy. They manipulate public monies from Measure A (not to mention State and USDA money) to fill their pockets, selling conservation easements to MALT. They campaign through the Marin IJ with their deep ties to the paper. And now they want to use our parks and seashores for their private benefit. I am simply appalled that this conversation has even come this far.

Furthermore, to pretend that ranching is good for the environment is so outlandish and ludicrous that it is offensive. The UN discusses cattle ranching as destroying nature in so many ways. Simply looking at pictures of the mud and runoff that these ranches produce is enough to make any environmentalist spin.

Obviously, I am strongly opposed to private citizens using public lands for their private benefit. Thousands of acres of West Marin are free and available for the ranching family to graze cattle. The land of the Point Reyes - National Seashore belongs to the people, not to the old, connected families.

Thank you for your time and consideration.

1979

Name: Nelson, Thomas W

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

Thomas Nelson

1980

Name: Reynolds, Ronda

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

Ronda Reynolds

1981

Name: Elton, Wallace

Correspondence: In units of the National Park System, protection of park resources, including wildlife and habitat, should be the top priority over commercial grazing or agricultural activities.

Therefore, I oppose killing or other removal of tule elk from any part of Point Reyes National Seashore. These elk are native to the park and should be allowed to move freely as an important part of the local ecosystem that I and other taxpayers have helped restore. Any allowed ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

In addition, I believe any conversion of park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, or other domestic animals is inappropriate within the park and should be rejected in order to avoid damage to wildlife habitat and water quality.

I also wish to remind you that in developing/amending the management plan, you must consider management alternatives that would remove or reduce current cattle ranching from the park.

I look forward to visiting Point Reyes again in the future, and when I do I want to see native wildlife and natural ecosystems, not farm animals or crops. Please adopt an amendment to the General Management Plan that puts protecting the natural values first.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment/

1982

Name: Corris, Joshua D

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

Joshua D Corris

1983

Name: Parreira, lisa C

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

I am an Early childhood teacher and try to teach children about the sustainability of native animals and plants. I feel that the Tule elk can be used to teach this to many.

As educators and as humans, we need to care about protecting animals and ecosystems for future generations.

Please do what is right for the future by doing the right thing now.

Thank you!

Lisa Parreira
ECE Master Teacher/Quality Counts

1984

Name: Lyons-Yerion, Claudia D

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

Claudia Lyons-Yerion

1985

Name: Terrill, Lynn A

Correspondence: Even though I live in Texas, I love our nation parks and the wildlife that lives there. I am very concerned that the Point Reyes national Seashore is getting rid of the Elk who have only that safe

habitat. Then they are going to allow domestic cattle to graze in the park. This is just wrong. Domestic Cattle should not be allowed to graze in national parks, especially if it is using habitat needed for wild animals. The Tule Elk belong at Point Reyes. Some cattleman's domestic cattle should be on the cattleman's own land. Thank you for your consideration.

1986

Name: Steele, Jeanne

Correspondence: I CANNOT BELIEVE my eyes reading about what you have done and have planned for the elk and natural habitat at Pt Reyes! I am outraged. Have you lost your minds?? WHO are you working for?

I fiercely object to the removal of any tule elk from their native land, 2) row crops or new commercial animal farming shouldn't be allowed , and 3) any cattle ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

1987

Name: Urton, S.

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be

managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

It appears that the Park Service has lost its moral and ethical compass when dealing with wildlife.

Sincerely,

1988

Name: Cypher, Sarah

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

As an avid hiker and nature-lover who was fortunate enough to see them in their native habitat, I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

California's natural spaces are part of the state's treasured heritage. Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,
Sarah Cypher

1989

Name: McClure, Kathleen R

Correspondence: I do not want to have these creatures removed from their habitat.

1990

Name: N/A, N/A

Correspondence:

Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Thank you

1991

Name: Riddle, Carolyn

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep,

goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,
Carolyn Riddle

1992

Name: Shaw, Barbara A

Correspondence: I am aghast at plans to run elk off of 18,000 acres at Point Reyes National Seashore to allow cattle sole access to these public lands. The recovery of tule elk has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service, despite the less than supportive efforts of the Park Service by allowing half the original elk herd to die during the 2012-2014 drought by fencing them in, and shooting 26 elk in 2015-16.

I object to the removal of any tule elk from their native land and allowing row crops or new commercial animal farming. I prefer that there are no additional cattle ranching operations but they at least must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife. To do otherwise would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

1993

Name: Smith, Barry

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality. The end result would be an ecological disaster.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

Barry Smith

1994

Name: N/A, N/A

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing because I object to the notion of removing the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, especially if doing so is only to benefit private ranchers/dairy farms, etc. They should purchase their own land for their own businesses. I also object to any fencing, removal, or killing of elk in the park. However, I absolutely DO support sterilization/birth control if preventing population growth will guarantee those already there will be protected. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

I strongly believe that commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also strongly urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens, or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality. Those kinds of commercial businesses absolutely do not meet anyone's view of what public lands should be,

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

Amy Bergmann

1995

Name: Bossert, Elizabeth A

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Your mission should be to not interfere with nature. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,
Elizabeth Bossert

1996

Name: butler, sam

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

1997

Name: Mackey, Robin

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I'm writing to ask that you protect the tule elk on their native land and not allow any commercial entities to degrade the lands that these elk call home. The introduction or expansion of row crops and new commercial animal farming has no place in the National Parks. These parks should be maintained in their natural and pristine states for the generations to come. The restoration of native species, such as the Tule elk, which is an important part of the ecosystem, is in alignment with the mission of the National Park Service. For this reason, no commercial livestock farming should be allowed on National Park Service land.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should make it a priority to protect the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore, so please do what you can to protect this native species, the Tule Elk.

Sincerely,
Robin Mackey

1998

Name: N/A, N/A

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

1999

Name: Ventrice, Monica

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

Please protect the tule elk herds in Point Reyes National Seashore from killing, sterilizing, removing or fencing off. The national parks should be conserved, not sold to farmers and ranchers who alter the lands in unnatural ways. If any cattle rancher is allowed to farm in Point Reyes, they should be required to coexist with the elk. The tule elk are a success story and worth our continued protection.

Sincerely,
Monica Ventrice

2000

Name: Peters, Barbara J

Correspondence:

Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely, Barbara J. Peters

2001

Name: N/A, N/A

Correspondence:

Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the

landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,
Mary Isham

2002

Name: Arnold, JoEllen

Correspondence:

Tule Elk once ranged over much of California but are now confined to a few small areas, including Point Reyes National Seashore where I've been fortunate to view and photograph them. It is already distressing to me (and to the elk) that they are allowed so little room to roam and thrive.

Do not allow the killing, sterilizing, removal or further curtailing of the territory of these beautiful native ungulates.

Do not allow the expansion of ranching and farming within the park lands; planting row crops, raising livestock other than the cattle already permitted would jeopardize the well-being of native predators and other species who need safe, undisturbed lands to call their homes.

I visit Point Reyes National Seashore to see its magnificent wildlife and want to see the land maintained to keep wildlife thriving.

Thank you.

JoEllen Arnold
Sacramento, California

2003

Name: N/A, N/A

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Thank you.

2004

Name: Birch, Suzanne C

Correspondence: I don't understand why these issues are necessary-just let them be!

2005

Name: Goldman, Ron

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,
Ron Goldman

2006

Name: O'Connor, Gloria

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service. In the past, people have made the mistake of eradicating various species without considering the detrimental effect of this to the ecosystem.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species. Choosing an easy solution of removal isn't right. When will that end?

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality. There are enough of these commercial livestock already and it isn't necessary to expand further.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

Gloria O'Connor

2007

Name: N/A, N/A

Correspondence: It would be a travesty to kill or get rid of the free-roaming tule elk or other wildlife. The elk have already been diminished by the actions taken to fence them in during the drought. This is their only home.

Plans for Point Reyes should include the free movement of the elk along with actions to help continue their recovery. It is essential that

habitat for endangered species be preserved, not turned into farmland with crops in a row or to use this land for livestock. Other lands would be more appropriate for these uses.

It is the National Park Service's duty to preserve the natural habitat so that wildlife can thrive and people can visit Point Reyes to enjoy the parkland and the wildlife that call it home. It would be desirable to remove or, at least, reduce any cattle ranching or dairy farms, too. If they remain, they need to be constrained so as not to damage the habitat or threaten the wildlife living there.

Thank you.

2008

Name: Mayfield, James R

Correspondence: There used to be hundreds of thousands of these animals. We don't need any more cattle. Protect the Elk, relocate them if need be.

2009

Name: N/A, N/A

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

As a concerned USA citizen (who lives just one state over from southern California), I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

2010

Name: Rauf, Sabrina

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,
S. Rauf

2011

Name: N/A, N/A

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,
David Sherman

2012

Name: IOSUPOVICI, MIRIAM L

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep,

goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

2013

Name: N/A, N/A

Correspondence: I am outraged hearing of the inhuman plans for the native elk in California. Let the animals live in peace as nature intended!

2014

Name: FIORE, MELODY F

Correspondence: I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

2015

Name: Awan , Aashir

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success

story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

Dr Aashir Awan

2016

Name: Hewitt, Anne-Marie

Correspondence: I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore. I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

2017

Name: Bean, F

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

F Bean

2018

Name: Steelman, Dawn

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

Dawn Steelman

2019

Name: Goldsmith, Ken

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

2020

Name: N/A, N/A

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I write to support free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore. Please do not allow any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery is consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Please do not allow commercial lease holders on our public lands to dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Thank you for your attention.

Mary Troland

2021

Name: Heath, Linda A

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization, or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens, or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore for the wildlife, the ecosystem, and the American people.

Sincerely,

2022

Name: N/A, N/A

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be

managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

2023

Name: N/A, N/A

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,
Robin Carey

2024

Name: Rule, Juliann

Correspondence: I am writing to support free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I am against any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an

exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't be able to dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

2025

Name: Wolfberg, Amy

Correspondence: I strongly oppose removing/killing Tule Elk from their native land/habitat in Point Reyes National Seashore. This is their home! Why kill them to benefit agriculture and ranching? Don't farmers and ranchers have enough land already? With millions of cattle and merely several thousand Tule Elk in California, surely we can allow the elk to remain in their habitat, particularly if it is protected national park land.

Frankly, I'm disappointed the National Park Service would even have this proposal on their radar.

2026

Name: Jones, Nina L

Correspondence: I am writing in support of free roaming Tule Elk at Point Reyes. Commercial lease holders on our public lands should not dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. The park services amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore, including all flora and fauna native to the area.

Thank you.

2027

Name: day, john g

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

My wife and I have enjoyed visits to Pt. Reyes National Seashore for over two decades. On our last visit last Dec. we were impressed by the Tule Elk restoration but distressed when we learned of the significant die off and killing of these elk.

While we fully understand the reasons for extension of historic dairy farm tenure on Pt. Reyes, we strongly believe that these commercial lease holders on public lands shouldn't influence wildlife removal or exclusion. Any cattle operations must be managed to accommodate tule elk and other native wildlife and must not harm or disturb habitat for threatened or endangered species.

We also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens, or pigs which would degrade wildlife habitat and water quality and well as create conflict with predators.

While the inability to find cost effective relocation alternatives to the existing farms is a reality, the Park Service's amendment to the General management Plan must prioritize protecting the natural values which make Pt. Reyes National Seashore such a unique area.

Sincerely,

John and Judith Day

2028

Name: Blaker, Shawna R

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,
Shawna R Blaker

2029

Name: N/A, N/A

Correspondence: Dear Sir or Madam:

I strongly support the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore which is a fine example of the National Park Service (NPS) mission of providing wilderness habitats for Americans to enjoy. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems.

Therefore, I oppose any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. If there is an issue of overpopulation then I strongly recommend relocation of the surplus to additional wilderness sites or introduction of more robust predators such as wolves.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Cattle-ranching operations must accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species. Living with wildlife should be incorporated into the ranching business plan and there are many techniques that have been developed through NPS, NGO and other conservation agencies or organizations that effectively minimize destructive interaction with wildlife.

You should ABSOLUTELY reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality as well as undermine the original and appropriate goal of preserving these wild lands. Animal husbandry operations of various kinds should instead seek already-available commercial lands for expansion.

First and foremost, the Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

2030

Name: DANEHY, HILARY

Correspondence: Wildlife deserve a place in our parks - Point Reyes is the national park that tule elk should always call home.

It is shameful that the Park Service let half the park's original herd die during the state's 2012-2014 drought by keeping them fenced in without adequate water and forage; then the Service shot 26 elk during 2015 and 2016.

We must protect our wildlife now!

2031

Name: Tuman, Susan B

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service. This is their land.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality. National park lands should remain just that: park lands, not agricultural or cattle farms.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore!

Sincerely,

2032

Name: Colley, Leslie

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,
Leslie Colley

2033

Name: Russell , Colleen

Correspondence: Leave the Tule Elk free to roam. No killing, sterilization, fencing them in. Ranchers can fence in their cattle.

2034

Name: Sperlin, Marvin

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service,

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore for the enjoyment of the people and our descendants.

2035

Name: N/A, N/A

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,
Jen-Mai Wong

2036

Name: N/A, N/A

Correspondence:

Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

Brian Yanke

2037

Name: Christiansen, Diane

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

The tule elk in Point Reyes National Park should be allowed to roam free! After a successful reintroduction of this species to the area, there is no reason to get rid of them because of cattle.

2038

Name: Heiden, Jessica

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I support the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park.

Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,
Jessica Heiden

2039

Name: R, Jennifer

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

2040

Name: raftery, rita

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

2041

Name: Waters, Marc E

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success

story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

I object to the removal of any tule elk from their native land. We shouldn't allow row crops or new commercial animal farming, and any cattle ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,
Marc Waters

2042

Name: Michael, Edward L

Correspondence: I urge the USPS to adopt the "No Ranching" alternative for future management of the Point Reyes National Seashore and the north district of Golden Gate National Recreation Area.

The Seashore and the Recreation Area should be natural. I am generally supportive of natural (non -industrial/non-agricultural) landscapes in the small fraction of the American landscape devoted to national parks (and of the US Forest Service's policy of retiring agricultural leases at the earliest opportunity). "Natural" is simply a defining characteristic of the American concept of a national park and is what separates them from designated national monuments, national forests and other forms of semi-protected federal landscapes.

The Seashore and the Recreation Area should be open to public use. Another defining characteristic of a US national park is that it is generally open to use by the public, unfettered by restrictions of that use to protect private interests that must pertain if private business is allowed on this land. Major portions of this public land should not be set aside (fenced off) and maintained for private benefit.

The Seashore and the Recreation Area should be managed for the benefit of native species. Parks should not be managed for the benefit of domesticated plants and animals, especially in an era and in a region where native species are being pressured - even extinguished - - at an alarming rate. This Park is home to many imperiled native species. The

Thule Elk resurgence is an establish success story, one that agricultural interests would like to limit in order to expand their bovine herds and their income. (Owners and managers, have, in fact, a documented willingness to sacrifice elk rather than reduce their domesticated animal herds in times of drought.) Restoration of Coho salmon steelhead trout has begun, but is threatened by surface and groundwater impacts from livestock, as well as by physical deterioration in waterways and riparian areas from livestock. Agricultural interests would trade grasslands for row crops, further eroding conditions for native flora and fauna.

The Seashore and the Recreation Area should be managed to minimize the effects of climate change and drought. Bovines and row cropping hardly meet that need. It is established that both exacerbate drought and warming.

Ranchers/dairymen currently occupying sites on the Seashore and recreation area have no legitimate claim for extension of leases that cost the taxpayer money, ecological services, and recreational opportunities.

2043

Name: M., C.

Correspondence:

Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,
C.M.

2044

Name: Kaufman, Andrea D

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

Andrea Kaufman

2045

Name: Daniel, Kian

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

Kian Daniel

2046

Name: Maddalena , B

Correspondence: Please don't kill the tule elk nor remove them from their land. Animals are God's children too and deserve life respect safety and love. Animals protect their mates and their offspring . S

2047

Name: Brunner, Robbe A

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,
Robbe Brunner

2048

Name: Ballinger, Katharine S

Correspondence: As a volunteer with Point Reyes National Seashore and a frequent visitor to the park (an avid hiker and birder), I am very concerned about the alternatives presented for the Point Reyes National

Seashore General Management Plan Amendment. I understand the historical significance of the partnership between conservationists and ranchers in the establishment of the park, but I also believe that there is room for evolution and improvement of management practices. As it stands, I am concerned that the Park Service is prioritizing the needs of ranchers and livestock over those of native species and ecosystems, and over the wishes of the rest of the public who enjoy the Seashore.

The return of the tule elk in California and in Point Reyes in particular is an exciting conservation success story, and one that we should be careful not to undo. It is a privilege for ranchers to continue to operate in the Seashore (and not a right), and if they are to continue to operate, it is incumbent upon them to manage their cattle to deal with the reality that they are operating in a National Park alongside wild animals and with the risks that entails.

I support the free-roaming elk herds in the Point Reyes National Seashore and strongly oppose any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. I also urge you to reject any conversion of park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming. Commercial leaseholders on public land should not dictate wildlife policy.

I strongly support the "No Ranching and Limited Management of Tule Elk" alternative proposed in order to allow the continued expansion of the free-ranging elk herd and phasing out of ranching on the seashore. Returning the tule elk to the Seashore was the first step. Now let's continue to restore the Seashore for all to enjoy.

2049

Name: N/A, N/A

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

Saskia Santos

2050

Name: Baclija, Martin

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

Martin Baclija

2051

Name: Puglia, Mary L

Correspondence: The Tule elk ls found only in California. There are other ways to control population than slaughter. Hunters do not need a Tule elk head as a trophy.

2052

Name: Miller, Kyle

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

Kyle Miller

2053

Name: N/A, N/A

Correspondence: The proposal to allow farmers to utilize, and more importantly, destroy the natural habitat of the Point Reyes National Park is devastating to say the least. There are few places in this country remaining that preserve the beauty and indigenous species that populate America. This proposal would lead to the destruction and impact the wildlife of foxes, coyotes, elk, bobcats, badgers, and so many bird species. The land scape will change, food webs will be ripped asunder, and calls to "contain" intrusive species will grow loud.

This is a terrible idea. The fact that there are cow farms and "grandfathered" agreements with little to no reimbursement or tax implications is a big enough injustice. Expanding this is not the right decision.

I hope you consider the impact to the wildlife and Point Reyes as a world destination for so many people and remove any such farming proposal.

2054

Name: Carbia, Vanessa

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be

managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Thank you.

2055

Name: Buscemi, Donna M

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service. I am personally alarmed at the way the cattle industry has taken over our public lands and concerned at the way the federal government agencies gives preferential treatment to cattle, which are a non native species of North America. We need to protect and preserve our Native Species of which the Tule Elk are.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species. Our Wild horses and Burros also get all the blame for range degradation when in fact we all know it is the cattle.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore and the Native Tule Elk..

Sincerely,

2056

Name: Rowland, Frank

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I STRONGLY object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk, and their recovery, has been a success. There is no reason to discontinue this effort. Whatever commercial cattle-ranching operations allowed must accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,
Frank Rowland

2057

Name: N/A, Wendy

Correspondence:

Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,
Wendy

2058

Name: N/A, N/A

Correspondence: I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

D LaFarge

For the people, not corporations.

2059

Name: Cruz, Lynne

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I'm writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also strongly urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

2060

Name: Nelson, Brad W

Correspondence: Tule elk are native, cows are not native. Side with nature- -let the elk be, relocate the cattle.

2061

Name: McCarty, Matthew

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

2062

Name: Bline, Abigail

Correspondence: I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of tule elk at Point Reyes National Seashore. Tule elk are an endangered species which should be protected by policies of the National Park Service.

The interests of commercial lease holders on our public lands should come secondarily to the interests of the general public, which benefit from

preserving intact ecosystems. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. Wildlife habitat and water quality should not be degraded on public lands for the sake of private, commercial interests.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

2063

Name: Salinas, Andrea A

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore. The national parks are maintained by the tax dollars of all residents of the US for the benefit of everyone, not just special interests. I live in the bay area, as the majority of visitors to Point Reyes do. I can't even bring my dogs on a hike to Point Reyes, and I fully understand the potential cost to the natural vegetation of some of our only preserved natural bay area habitat; so how as the national park service can you destroy the Tule Elk for the benefit of ranchers when you have been charged with protecting our national patrimony?

Sincerely,
Andrea Salinas

2064

Name: Ferguson, S. K

Correspondence: Protect the elk in their Point Reyes home.
No CATTLE!

2065

Name: Altenbach , Marilyn

Correspondence: I come to Tiburon every year and appreciate California's protection of wildlife.

Please, do not kill the tule elk!! The public is turning against the killing of wildlife!

2066

Name: N/A, N/A

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,
J. A. Turco

2067

Name: Green, Rax

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success

story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

Rax Green

2068

Name: Nelson, Lucille J

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely. Lucille,

2069

Name: Holmes, Tara

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,
Tara Holmes

2070

Name: N/A, N/A

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

Vince

2071

Name: Neil, Linda

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality. National parks should be free of these infringements!

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

2072

Name: St John, Clayton

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep,

goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

Clayton St. John

2073

Name: Polesky, Trey J

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

Trey Polesky

2074

Name: N/A, N/A

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

Helen

2075

Name: N/A, N/A

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I lead a bird walk each year to Point Reyes National Seashore. Besides the wild birds, which everyone enjoys, we are always excited to see the wild tule elk. Hearing about the plans to control them, I decided to write and express my support for the free-roaming tule elk herds there.

Though I understand the frustration that the ranchers have, there must be a better way to handle the situation than the fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

I agree with the other comments provided by the Center for Biological Diversity as well: Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

Gordon Beebe
Santa Rosa, CA

2076

Name: Stotz, Gail G

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I strongly support the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore. I deeply object to fencing or killing of elk or other native animals in any national park. I have enjoyed spotting the tule elk on my visits to Point Reyes, and the recovery of their natural population has been an encouraging bit of news to me in these uncertain times for our planet.

Commercial interests are winning out far too often at the expense of natural and precious wildlife. Our public lands must be protected for all to enjoy, now and for many generations to come. Private lease holders must not be allowed to subvert native ecosystems for commercial purposes on public lands.

I have faith that the Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan will prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Please don't let the elk (and me) down!

2077

Name: Amarillas, Cristina L

Correspondence: I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

2078

Name: N/A, N/A

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,
Erica Thompson

2079

Name: Hammer, N/A

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I can remember the first time I saw the herd of tule elk at Tomales Point. It was so exciting to be there. I'd read the story of how the animals had been re-introduced to the land. And now, it is distressing to hear about the proposed plans for removal.

I support the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep,

goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

2080

Name: Voltz, F and E

Correspondence: The Tule elk at Point Reyes National Seashore deserve more than to be starved, killed or moved off of their historical grazing lands. . .all regrettable steps taken by the National Park Service.

We don't need more cattle grazing or row crops on public lands where the amount of potable water is already scarce.

As a parallel, how would the human residents of Marin county appreciate being forcibly removed to Solano county? Not so much and the Tule elk likely have the same attitude.

ANY cattle operations need to be considered for appropriate co-existence with the Tule elk and other wildlife species dependent upon the existing habitat.

2081

Name: Vinton, Joanne M

Correspondence: I first visited Point Reyes in late 1970s. It seemed so beautiful and wild. Then I moved away and didn't visit Point Reyes again until a few years ago. It seemed so different, degraded and used up.

I'm a vegetarian, so I don't have any interest in maintaining ranching operations at Point Reyes. Personally, I don't understand why those ranches would have historical significance.

So, it's probably no surprise that I would favor the "No Ranching and Limited Management of Tule Elk" alternative.

Although Johne's disease is mentioned only briefly on page 10 of the newsletter, I imagine this will cause conflict between cattle and elk. From what I read about the disease, I'm guessing that the land has been degraded by ranching.

Re-introduction of Tule Elk has been a success. To consider wiping them out again for the sake of ranches is outrageous. The natural history of the area is more important to me than ranching history.

2082

Name: Traver, Willoe

Correspondence: National parks should be places for wildlife to be able to roam free! It is a place that is set aside to protect the creatures that share this beautiful planet that we live on.

This is a priveledge and a responsibility to care for all living beings on this earth, including animals and humans.

2083

Name: Grassia, Frank S

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

As a Californian, I believe it falls to California to be the example for the rest of the country for ecological and environmental responsibility. The cattle industry is devastating for both concerns, and we should be reducing its presence - not encouraging it. Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations we do allow must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

F. Sebastian Grassia

2084

Name: Lemoine, Kathryn

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or

killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species. This land was meant for wildlife, not domestic animals.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

2085

Name: Loperfито, Tamara

Correspondence: Too many wild animals are losing as development encroaches. We must adapt to live with them not against them.

2086

Name: Maurer, Lance

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial leaseholders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,
Lance Maurer

2087

Name: Beauchamp, Catherine
Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

Catherine Beauchamp

2088

Name: Spencer, Martha
Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,
Martha Spencer

2089

Name: Moss, Paul

Correspondence: I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Thank you for your consideration.

2090

Name: Kartman, Sue A

Correspondence:

Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,
Sue A Kartman

2091

Name: Jairett, Angela A

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

2092

Name: hadjsalem, jamila

Correspondence: National Park Service,

I strongly SUPPORT free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore and I am strongly OPPOSED to any removal, fencing, sterilization, or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk were successfully

reintroduced to Point Reyes in 1978, and I am against any plans that diminish their number or stress the elk population. They are a native species and help balance the ecosystem there. They are desperately needed- -as are all native species- -especially in this time of climate change. We need to help stabilize regions, not de-stabilize them. Cattle ranchers who want to use Reyes Point should work in conjunction with the elk population that is there, not push to have them relocated or killed. As our National Park Service, we, the public, rely on you to make sure that specific interests do not harm the greater good of our lands; cattle ranchers should be strictly monitored and regulated to ensure that they do not harm any wildlife or native species, as the cost of such acts would fall on us, the public, in the form of loss of wild land and loss of native species.

I am also very strongly OPPOSED to Point Reyes being converted to crop land (ie. for artichokes and other row crops) and opening it up for further ranching, for animals such as sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens and pigs. Turning Point Reyes into land for row crops would drastically harm the local wildlife and negatively effect the water quality in the area. Allowing an expansion of the types and areas of ranching would most certainly lead to conflicts with major predators, such as coyotes and bobcats. That would, in turn, lead to killing of the predators and a more unbalanced ecosystem, something that can be altogether avoided by keeping Point Reyes the natural, wild, wonderful place that it is.

Thank you,
Jamila HadjSalem
Stafford, Connecticut
USA

2093

Name: N/A, N/A

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

Sherri West

2094

Name: Teasley, Regi

Correspondence: Dispense with plans to kill or harm the Tule elk on Point Reyes reserve. This native sub-species should be preserved, not "managed" into further decline.

2095

Name: Hesselink, Joanne D

Correspondence:

Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

Joanne Hesselink

2096

Name: N/A, N/A

Correspondence: Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success

story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

2097

Name: N/A, N/A

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

Ronald Merlino

2098

Name: McAlister, Kevin W

Correspondence:

Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,
Kevin W. McAlister

2099

Name: Dugan, Pamela

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

2100

Name: Robbins, Linda

Correspondence:

Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I STRONGLY object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service. And that FACT that some of these elk were forcibly STARVED and shot to death during the 2012-2014 drought is not only disgusting and disturbing, it is morally bankrupt.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies - these are lands that belong to all of the citizens of America - tax-paying, compassionate citizens. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

2101

Name: Duran, Patricia

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep,

goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

Patricia Duran

2102

Name: Diamantis, Michelle

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

The Park Service is about preserving the NATIONAL PARKS and the WILDLIFE. The NATIONAL parks are for the PEOPLE, not farmers, ranchers or other commercial/business-related entities.

Thank you,

M. L. Diamantis

2103

Name: Sorrells, James L

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or

killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

James Sorrells

2104

Name: Michele, Lara

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

Lara Michele

2105

Name: Neumann, Nancy L

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely

2106

Name: Read, Sherri

Correspondence: No more ranchers destroying habitat for their gain. We in fact Do own these lands. I live in a Elk area and we let them roam. Protect your yard with a fence. No more free destructive ranching practices in All or Any public lands.

2107

Name: Hooper, John C

Correspondence: I am a frequent recreational user of the Point Reyes National Seashore (hiking, beach-combing, kayaking)

In general, I support continued ranching at the PRNS but not its expansion or intensification, nor conversion to untested ranching activities, such as row-crops, the introduction of new animals (chickens, sheep etc).

The new plan should incorporate proven sustainable agricultural practices which minimize conflicts with the natural and wildlife values the park was created to protect.

The new plan needs to incorporate and regularly update scientific data related to water quality, endangered species and the like, particularly as these values are influenced by the presence of cattle.

Outmoding ranching practices that the NPS currently tolerates, and which must be prohibited under a new plan, include killing wildlife, allowing cows to enter and damage creeks and ponds, giving preference to domestic livestock over natural resources and wildlife, maximizing number of cattle despite drought and unknowns of climate change, overgrazing and trampling pasture lands by confined dairy herds, silage mowing during nesting season; allowing ranchers to spread manure slurry onto grasslands that spreads diseases to wildlife and permits cattle manure to pollute fresh and marine waters, and the failure by NPS to regularly monitor number of cattle and conditions on leased lands.

Thank you for this opportunity. Please keep me on your mailing lists.

2108

Name: Spotts, Richard

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent:

I have visited Point Reyes National Seashore (PRNS) and I greatly care about its proper management and protection. I believe that the National Park Service (NPS) has been excessively influenced and intimidated by private ranchers who feel entitled to graze their livestock on these PRNS public lands. Too often, NPS officials at PRNS and higher up the chain of command have caved in to this rancher pressure and allowed narrow self interest to supersede the broader national interest. This NPS pattern of cowardice and capitulation must end.

I strongly support continuation of the current free-roaming tule elk herds at PRNS. These herds should only be limited by available forage so as not to degrade natural systems and processes. These herds must not be reduced to appease ranchers or make more forage available for private livestock.

As such, unless needed for bona fide ecological reasons, I vigorously oppose any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of tule elk in PRNS. Tule elk are an essential part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been a positive success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the NPS mission.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands should not dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Indeed, I wish that all livestock would be removed from PRNS. However, if cattle-ranching operations are required

by law, then they must be managed to accommodate tule elk and other native wildlife, and should not harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of PRNS lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create serious conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

In summary, this NPS amendment to the General Management Plan should put the national interest first and foremost, and thereby prioritize protecting tule elk and the other natural values of PRNS.

Thank you very much for considering my comments.

Sincerely,

Richard Spotts
Saint George UT USA

2109

Name: Nowak, Joseph E

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

Joseph Nowak

2110

Name: N/A, N/A

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore. I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands should not dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and should not harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

2111

Name: Andregg, S.

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore. Thank you for taking the time to read my comment.

Sincerely,
S. Andregg

2112

Name: Schwarz, Kurt R

Correspondence: I support the continued presence of free-roaming Tule elk at Point Reyes National Seashore. The Tule elk are native to the area, having winked out in the 1850s, with reintroduction in 1978 (Watt, 2015). Their reestablishment is a great success story. I find it puzzling you would consider suppressing the herd to benefit ranching, or row crops. Either would result in less wildlife habitat, which is what draws people such as myself to Point Reyes. Compatible on-going ranching and agriculture is fine, but those interests should not be permitted to dictate range management, or expansion of the footprint of ranching and agriculture. Expansion would also lead to more conflict between ranchers and farmers with natural predators.

See Laura A. Watts, The Continuously Managed Wild: Tule Elk at Point Reyes National Seashore, Journal of International Wildlife Law & Policy, 18:289-308, 2015, [https://web.sonoma.edu/gep/ensp/docs/Faculty Papers/Watt 2015 - tule elk at PRNS.pdf](https://web.sonoma.edu/gep/ensp/docs/FacultyPapers/Watt%202015-tule%20elk%20at%20PRNS.pdf)

2113

Name: Barrett, Reginald H

Correspondence: I strongly support the "No Ranching and Limited Management of Tule Elk" option. I visit the PRNS regularly and do not come to see cows, I come to see elk. The sooner all agricultural activity is eliminated and the elk population maximized the better.

2114

Name: Mackrow, Paula

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be

managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species. Private for profit operations on this special land should be considered only if there are benefits to the public at as a whole. I oppose the new status of handouts and welfare ranching on public lands. Climate changes must be considered in the needs and protection of the wildlife of our public lands.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

Despite the change in administration, a temporary situation, the Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore per its mandate.

2115

Name: Misek, Jolie

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

Jolie Misek

2116

Name: N/A, N/A

Correspondence: One of the reasons given for keeping or even expanding the ranches on the Seashore is the stewardship of the ranchers. Where's

the evidence? True, there is little development on the land, but good stewardship requires more than just an absence of buildings. Some fields have been so overtaken by thistle and other invasive weeds that I'm not surprised that the ranchers have to buy hay. Other fields appear to have been grazed to dirt. No wonder the elk go after the hay; there's not a lot left for them to eat. A poorly managed field doesn't leave a lot for any other species, plant or animal. How can this be defined as good stewardship?

Some people say that cattle have played a part in this ecosystem for so long that the system can no longer function without them. This theory is apparently based on the idea that cattle limit the spread of some weeds and the reality that the government does not adequately fund the NPS. This theory only makes sense to me if cows are kept within the carrying capacity of the land. Based on the ranchers' complaints about the elk, a native species that should remain here, and the appearance of some of the ranches, cows have exceeded their carrying capacity.

Summers are already getting longer and hotter and drier. Seeing huge dust clouds blow across fields eaten bare or covered only with nonnative grasses & weeds breaks my heart. Remember The Dust Bowl? The farmers and ranchers and government back then assumed that the loss of a native ecosystem wouldn't be a big deal. But they were wrong. We shouldn't keep making the same mistake. The farmers suffered the most, but the public had to pay for the reparations. Should we still have to pay to keep repairing the damage done by poor management of this land? If ranchers want to keep leasing public land, then they should pay a fair amount, relative to current real estate prices. I'd also really like ranchers to acknowledge that they are leasing land from us and show some gratitude instead of bullying those who question their continued presence on our public land. If I were renting them a house and they trashed the place, I'd find new tenants.

The NPS also has a responsibility to preserve the biodiversity of this park now and for the future. If the current ranching model will not do this, then the NPS must change the model. I think the ranches have exceeded the carrying capacity of the land and should be restricted. I also think that the ranchers who remain have an obligation to be better stewards than they have been. I'd like to see their plans for controlling weeds, protecting soil, and preserving biodiversity. I'd like them to care for this land as if they alone were responsible for handing down an intact ecosystem to their great great great great grandchildren. That's stewardship.

2117

Name: Waters, Michelle

Correspondence: My family has been visiting Point Reyes National Seashore for close to 30 years. It is an incredible place to go for hiking,

wildlife watching and immersing oneself in nature, and we particularly enjoy seeing and photographing the tule elk.

We are opposed to all efforts by the National Park Service to restrict movement of the elk by fencing them in. We understand that half the tule elk population died during the drought because they were fenced in and couldn't access water, and that the NPS has also shot elk. This is unacceptable, as is NPS's proposal to close 18,000 acres to the elk herd so cattle will have the only access. These are public lands that we pay to protect and maintain with our tax dollars, and it is unconscionable to give this handout to cattle ranchers and dairy farmers.

We are also completely opposed to the NPS allowing conversions of wildlife habitat at Point Reyes for any agricultural uses, including row crops and new animal farming. Again, this land belongs to the public and should not essentially be stolen from us to benefit private industry. Any conversion like this will destroy wildlife habitat, and we know that if you allow ranchers to raise more domestic animals in the park that wildlife such as bobcats, mountain lions and coyotes will pay the price with their lives. This is completely unacceptable and outrageous that NPS is even considering this proposal.

According to NPS legal settlement with the Center for Biological Diversity, your agency is required to consider management alternatives to remove all cattle ranching and dairy farming from the park. These uses are incompatible with a wilderness area as they destroy wildlife habitat and cause water pollution. At the very least, all ranching of farmed animals in Point Reyes to be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, so they may survive and thrive, but the most environmentally sound outcome would be to completely end all animal agriculture within Point Reyes National Seashore.

2118

Name: Rhine, Heather

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep,

goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,
Heather Rhine

2119

Name: rangel, louise

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely, Louise rangel

2120

Name: Griffith, Eric

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be

managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

Eric Griffith

2121

Name: CuvIELlo, Pat

Correspondence:

Many times I have visited Point Reyes National Seashore. It's a great place for hiking and wildlife watching, and seeing the tule elk are always one of hte highlights of my visits.

I'm opposed to all efforts by the National Park Service to restrict movement of the elk by fencing them in. I understand that half the tule elk population died during the drought because they were fenced in and couldn't access water, and that the NPS has also shot elk. This is unacceptable, as is NPS's proposal to close 18,000 acres to the elk herd so cattle will have the only access. These are public lands that we pay to protect and maintain with our tax dollars, and it is unconscionable to give this handout to cattle ranchers and dairy farmers.

I'm also completely opposed to the NPS allowing conversions of wildlife habitat at Point Reyes for any agricultural uses, including row crops and new animal farming. Again, this land belongs to the public and should not essentially be stolen from us to benefit private industry. Any conversion like this will destroy wildlife habitat, and I know that if you allow ranchers to raise more domestic animals in the park that wildlife such as bobcats, mountain lions and coyotes will pay the price with their lives. This is completely unacceptable and outrageous that NPS is even considering this proposal.

According to NPS legal settlement with the Center for Biological Diversity, your agency is required to consider management alternatives to remove all cattle ranching and dairy farming from the park. These uses are incompatible with a wilderness area as they destroy wildlife habitat and cause water pollution. At the very least, all ranching of farmed animals in Point Reyes to be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, so they may survive and thrive, but the most environmentally sound outcome would be to completely end all animal agriculture within Point Reyes National Seashore.

2122

Name: Rodriguez-Zimmerer, Diana R
Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

I was born and raised in Santa Clara Valley, CA and just moved to Utah 2 months ago for reasons of employment. I still defend wildlife and feel very strongly the cattle ranchers bully everyone, leaving the lands they graze decimated. They are ruining the natural ecosystems and causing the native wildlife to be displaced.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely, Diana Rodriguez-Zimmerer

2123

Name: Hazelhofer, Galen
Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,
Ms. Galen Hazelhofer

2124

Name: Gutelius, Danielle

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,
Danielle Gutelius

2125

Name: N/A, N/A

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success

story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,
DAP

2126

Name: N/A, N/A

Correspondence: I support free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

2127

Name: N/A, N/A

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming Tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization, or killing of elk in the park. I recently had the pleasure of visiting the Tule Elk Reserve for the first time, and I was deeply moved by the herds of elk that looked so natural and impressive in the park. After my visit, I was inspired to research more about them, and their recovery has been an incredible success story for the NPS. Any future plans that jeopardize that recovery should be taken incredibly seriously.

It is my opinion that commercial lease holders should not be able to dictate wildlife removal on public lands. Any continuing cattle-ranching operations should be managed to accommodate the elk and other wildlife, not the other way around.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

Kate Lockary

2128

Name: Bayer, Judith E

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

2129

Name: Fitzgerald, Gerry

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

Gerry Fitzgerald

2130

Name: Clark, Audrey A

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep,

goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

2131

Name: Newberry, Roxie E

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent and National Park Service,

I have just learned about the possible removal and/or killing of the tule elk who live in Point Reyes National Seashore. I am thrilled and thankful that the re-introduction of the tule elk in Point Reyes has been successful, and I am writing in full support of the free-roaming tule elk herds. I oppose any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of tule elk in the park. As these are public lands, I sincerely hope the National Park Service will hold the rights of the public, private citizens like myself, to enjoy these spaces that we pay for with our taxes. Commercial lease holders, such as ranchers and farming businesses, should not be allowed to dictate tule elk or other wildlife removal for the profit of their businesses. Any leasing by cattle ranchers or farmers must be managed extremely carefully so that native wildlife and their habitat in the park will be protected.

I also oppose any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. Again, this would make these lands unavailable to the general public and would threaten the life and well-being of the park's coyotes, bobcats and other predators, and would degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

Please prioritize the protection of Point Reyes National Seashore habitat and its wild inhabitants regarding this amendment to the General Management Plan. Every acre of wilderness is precious, and threatened at this time because of humans. Please uphold the mandate of the National Park Service and protect this beautiful park.

Thank you for your time and consideration of my views.

Sincerely,

2132

Name: Kutilek, Michael

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am a Conservationist Biologist with experience in studying re-introduced tule elk in the Diablo Range east of San Jose, CA. Those re-

introductions and subsequent studies were established to expand the range and population size of this iconic native sub-species.

With that in mind, it is essential that we support maintenance of free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore to achieve the conservation goals for this species. Therefore, I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. The elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with native species and degrade their habitat.

In conclusion, the Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting, rather than degrading, the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

Michael Kutilek, Ph.D
Emeritus Professor
San Jose State University

2133

Name: Gladfelter, Barbara

Correspondence: I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

2134

Name: Johannsen, Mary

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,
Mary Johannsen

2135

Name: Patterson, Carol J

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

2136

Name: N/A, N/A

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent I'm contacting you to express my wishes that the Tule Elk at Point Reyes National Seashore remain free roaming and not be removed or sterilized. Commercial interest should always be secondary or better yet not even be considered if there is the least bit of conflict with the natural landscape, plants or animals. Free range cattle comprise a meager 3% of the nations beef market and that simply is not enough of a necessity warranting these people having their cows on our land, interfering with our Tule Elk. Row crops are even more laughable. I live in row crop country and if Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, South Dakota, Southern Minnesota aren't enough room to grow row crops then we're in a heap of trouble and the little dab that they can grow at Point Reyes isn't going to matter other than someone capitalizing from the taxpayers national treasures.

Thank You, Bob

2137

Name: Quinn, Patricia A

Correspondence: I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

2138

Name: Stires, Robert

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

Robert Stires

2139

Name: Redi, Tami

Correspondence: What is wrong with the National Park Service?

I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of tule elk in the park..or anywhere else for that matter.

I support free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore.

You are a park - protect your inhabitants!

2140

Name: Patterson, Thomas C
Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

YOU SHOULD BE WORKING TO REDUCE AND EVENTUALLY ELIMINATE CATTLE RANCHING AND ALL OTHER AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES IN THE NATIONAL SEASHORE. IT IS NATIONAL PARK LAND AFTER ALL AND IT BELONGS TO ALL OF US. DO NOT EXPAND ANY OF THESE OPERATIONS. MANAGE THE PARK TO HELP THE WILDLIFE!

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

2141
Name: Weisenbah, Ed
Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

Ed Weisenbach

2142

Name: Levitt, Lyndell

Correspondence: I am an American citizen, presently living in Canada, writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore. I believe it is incumbent on the National Park Service to support a healthy population of tule elk in this area. I strongly object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. I strongly feel the previous acts of fencing and starving the Tule elk by the Park Service are unconscionable. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the purported mission of the National Park Service.

By definition, the National Park Service should be involved in preserving our keynote national wildlife, rather than being influenced by and working in concert with commercial livestock interests. Commercial lease holders on our public lands should have no influence on wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and should not harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality, further endangering the recovery efforts for the Tule elk.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

2143

Name: Rappaport, Alex

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success

story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

Alex Rappaport

2144

Name: Rappaport, Alex

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

Alex Rappaport

2145

Name: Artman, Cara A

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,
Cara Artman

2146

Name: N/A, N/A

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

2147

Name: Baxter, Anne

Correspondence: My own comments follow, FYI:

I am an often user of the Point Reyes National Seashore (hiking, kayaking) . I live in Inverness and have been a supporter of the National Seashore for the 25 years that I have lived here

I support continued ranching at the PRNS but not its expansion or intensification, nor conversion to untested ranching activities, such as row-crops, the introduction of new animals (chickens, sheep etc).

The new plan must incorporate proven sustainable agricultural practices which minimize conflicts with the natural and wildlife values the park was created to protect.

The new plan needs to incorporate and regularly update scientific data related to water quality, endangered species and the like, particularly as these values are influenced by the presence of cattle.

Outmoding ranching practices that the NPS currently tolerates, and which must be prohibited under a new plan, include killing wildlife, allowing cows to enter and damage creeks and ponds, giving preference to domestic livestock over natural resources and wildlife, maximizing number of cattle despite drought and unknowns of climate change, overgrazing and trampling pasture lands by confined dairy herds, silage mowing during nesting season; allowing ranchers to spread manure slurry onto grasslands that spreads diseases to wildlife and permits cattle manure to pollute fresh and marine waters, and the failure by NPS to regularly monitor number of cattle and conditions on leased lands.

Thank you for this opportunity. Please keep me on your mailing lists.

2148

Name: Wyatt, Lisa

Correspondence: Please SUPPORT the tule elk 1000%. Dont make promises you MIGHT break later. These animals deserve habitat that is not undercut later by greed.

2149

Name: Hoffman, Jeff

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I support the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object in the strongest terms to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are a natural, indigenous, and important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands are privileged to hold those leases and shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would do great harm to the land and create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

2150

Name: HutchinsonMuri, Donna

Correspondence: I cannot imagine the Northern California Coast, the Oregon and Washington Coasts and the entire Northwestern Pacific Rim regions without the Elk. They are as much of the landscape as the ocean, the hills, the fog, the rays of sun, the colorful grasses, they are in fact a part of the entire picture. What is happening to our society, to our world when some people want to change the natural scene, the natural migration of species that were on this planet long before humans? It has always disturbed me that humans act with some notion of authority over other life forms, when they can't find peace and empathy with each other. I could easily reflect on scientific and ecological arguments for and against almost anything relating to biology, ecology and the environmental state of our planet. I could offer authentic facts, calculations and theories to prove without any doubt that the evolution of mankind has disrupted the fate of our planet, sometimes for the better, but more often not. I can only HOPE and continue expressing my opinion that money, agendas, politics, power and man's need for total control will be lessened by the strength of nature's way, which is and always has been the ultimate path for survival.

2151

Name: Benucci, Joe

Correspondence: Dear Pt. Reyes Superintendent,

I am writing as a private citizen, military veteran, and as a father in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore. The amendment proposed that would consider fencing, removing, sterilizing or killing of elk in the park is NOT in the interest of the American public, but in the interest of a small group of lease holders that do not represent a vast percentage of the people you have sworn to serve. The Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story that I have seen with my own eyes. I hope to someday soon get to show my toddler son the majestic beauty of these wild Elk, and how the work that has taken place to restore native species and ecosystems has been a success! This work is consistent with YOUR mission!

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

As a father, a veteran, and a conservationist, I explore you to keep Pt. Reyes wild. Please reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality. You are proposing the exact opposite of what Chile is doing, after nearly a century of failed policies that prioritized the interests of sheep rancher, over the ecological preservation of the Patagonian pampas. Please don't re-learn what has already been learned...domestic farming and the preservation of wild spaces are incompatible.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Respectfully,
Joe Benucci

Father/Veteran/Private Citizen/Conservationist/Someone who still believe in the use of science and data driven decision making

2152

Name: Absolonova, Karolina A

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on the public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be

managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

Dr. Karolina Absolonova
Prague
Czech Republic

2153

Name: Dawn, Delta

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent and NPS employees,

I am writing as a concerned citizen of the US in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park (or outside the park, but realize you have no jurisdiction there). Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Far too often in our brief history have we wiped out or directly contributed to the significant loss of species from their native habitats. This happens in our country and all over the world and shows little to no evidence of slowing down. We must be the voices of those who cannot speak and protectors of the land.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The NPS should be the forefront for education of protecting wild and federally managed lands, resources, and wildlife and should dictate where livestock farms are infringing on these natural lands. Livestock is not native to our lands, but these elk are. Don't they deserve the protection over invasive species? We must do better for ourselves, our children, and for generations to come. Let us be the bringers of positive change, and

protect the earth. We can start with these elk, the red wolves in the east, and so many other species who need our constant vigilance to survive and prosper.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,
Delta Dawn

2154

Name: Bonner, Tracey

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

Tracey Bonner

P.S.

OUR Wildlife is under attack. They do not kill for the thrill of it or because they deem another animal unnecessary. Why should people be allowed to get away with these atrocities. The time for inaction has passed. Before we lose another species due to clearing lands for ranchers, oil, gas, or coal, to name just a few simply, to make a profit, we need to TAKE ACTION NOW to save our planet and ourselves at the same time!

2155

Name: Dennison, Carolyn A

Correspondence:

Dear Superintendent,

We humans are stewards of the Earth and as such we must protect all life on it.

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

Carolyn Dennison

2156

Name: Chylewski, Emilly

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep,

goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

Emilly Chylewski

2157

Name: N/A, N/A

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

Asphodel Denning

2158

Name: Gardner, Kristen

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore. Thank you for taking the time to read my comment.

Sincerely,

Kristen Gardner

2159

Name: Gregston, Debra F

Correspondence: Stop killing these beautiful animals! They have as much right to live as we do.

2160

Name: Agrusa, Ana Maria

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

2161

Name: N/A, N/A

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,
Kristin Konstanty

2162

Name: N/A, N/A

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

Robin Jenkins

2163

Name: Hollahan, Gloria T

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,
Gloria Hollahan

2164

Name: Agnew, Erika

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be

managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

2165

Name: Coulehan, Jack

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

Jack Coulehan

2166

Name: N/A, N/A

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

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The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Thank you

2167

Name: N/A, N/A

Correspondence: Superintendent,

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Sincerely,

2168

Name: N/A, N/A

Correspondence:

Dear Superintendent,

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The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,
Stephanie E.

2169

Name: bocca, emy

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

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The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

2170

Name: Brand, Dennis

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

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The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

Dennis Brand

2171

Name: Serylo, Shannen

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

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The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,
Shannen Serylo

2172

Name: Lopez, Jose R

Correspondence: The National Park Service bending to the will of cattle barons, really? I guess you've all lost your minds and forgot your mission statement oh yeah I forgot you probably don't even know what it is. This doesn't surprise me considering who's in the White House!

2173

Name: Dutra, Renee C

Correspondence: It would be tragic to lose the beauty and majesty of seeing the native elk. Not to mention any environmental impact that may incur by disturbing the natural order of things.

2174

Name: murcko, john

Correspondence: please prioritize wildlife over commercial interests in our public spaces and park lands . The wildlife need these spaces unmolested in which to thrive and we need the wildlife there for inspiration.

2175

Name: N/A, N/A

Correspondence:

Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

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The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,
Suzanne Guest

2176

Name: Teplin, Lynne

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

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The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,
Lynne Teplin

2177

Name: Clark, Jeff D

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

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The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

Jeffrey Clark

2178

Name: Flocco-McMaster, Kathy

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

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The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

2179

Name: Elliott, Coya

Correspondence: Please consider letting the multi generation ranchers keep their land leases. I would love for our meat, dairy and vegetables to continue to be raised and grown locally in Marin County. Visiting the farmer's market every week and buying directly from the ranchers and farmers is a true treasure in today's mass produced and long distance shipped food culture. Thank you!

2180

Name: Ramos, J

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species. I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

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Sincerely,

2181

Name: N/A, N/A

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

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The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

***Please leave the Tule Elk and the National Park lands alone!

Sincerely,

2182

Name: Yang, Sylvia

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success

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The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

Sylvia Yang

2183

Name: N/A, N/A

Correspondence: Please allow the tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore to roam freely and not be culled. In an age when wildlife is dying out and Point Reyes is the only successful habitat for this species, it is imperative they be allowed to flourish.

Public lands management should never be subordinate to private interests and environmental conservation should never be overridden by commercial interests. These are public lands intended for public use. Their environmental integrity needs to be preserved at all costs.

2184

Name: Meyer, Moranda

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

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2185

Name: Bradford, Leslie

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

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The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,
Leslie Bradford

2186

Name: Miller, Pamela Z

Correspondence:

Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

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Sincerely,

Pamela Miller

2187

Name: King, Fiona G

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

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The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

Fiona King

2188

Name: Spates, Georgeanne

Correspondence: Since when do we, the American public, support domestic animals in this case cattle, over and above native wildlife? The tule elk are indigenous to California and should be preserved in healthy populations. Our native wildlife are struggling enough with climate change's droughts, floods, wildfires, etc.; they do not need more pressure from farm lobbyists. There are other lands that can be used by domestic cattle. Wildlife such as the tule elk has evolved to be in the habitats that they are presently in.

Let's support the tule elks continued existence.

Thanks for your consideration of my comments.

2189

Name: Brooks, Darlene

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

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The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,
Darlene Brooks

2190

Name: Paquette, Danielle P

Correspondence: Please allow these animals to roam free in their natural habitat. Cattle ranchers must become more responsible by providing their own barriers that separate the cattle from the elk. They must work with conservationists on this issue which has been an ongoing one with the bison as well. It has been scientifically proven that the chance of cattle becoming infected with brucellosis from either of these animals is extremely low. I do not know the exact figures but they probably account

for less than a 1% chance of ever contracting brucellosis. This is so problematic considering the fact that taxpayers are footing the bill for these operations. Most people are oblivious to this and most if they knew would be furious to find out that they have been fully fooled and forced to be financial pawns in these crude and callous federal culling operations. This is not the democratic way.

2191

Name: Youngelson, Noah

Correspondence: ear Superintendent,

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Sincerely,

Noah Youngelson

2192

Name: Mookini, Kathyrn T

Correspondence: Stop killing the animals ! There beautiful and we need them to balance nature

2193

Name: Kazak, Ilene M

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the

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Sincerely,

2194

Name: Kazak, Ilene M

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

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Sincerely,
Ilene M. Kazak

2195

Name: N/A, N/A

Correspondence:

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Sincerely,

2196

Name: Park, Robert J

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

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The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

Robert Park

2197

Name: Rosenthal, Andrew

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

What will your grandchildren think about your short sighted and selfish actions. I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

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The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely
Andrew Rosenthal

2198

Name: Badger, Shawnee P

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

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The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,
Shawnee Badger

2199

Name: Pastrick, Kim A

Correspondence: I have visited Point Reyes 3 times over the last 20 years and have told numerous people how beautiful it is. I am always awestruck by the wildlife that inhabit the land and believe they should be protected. This is a national park, not commercial land. I am so tired and disgusted by our continued destruction of our wildlife's habitats. They deserve to live as much as we do.

I am opposed to row crops, any new commercial animal farming, and any removal of Tule elk from their native land. We must save and preserve Point Reyes National Seashore for the public and for the wildlife.

Stop the greed and do what is right for our country and our planet.

Sincerely,

Kim Pastrick

2200

Name: Pastrick, Kim A

Correspondence: Do not allow row cropping, new animal farming, nor the removal of Tule elk from their native habitat. This is a national park and belongs to the public and to the beautiful animals that inhabit the land.

I live in Ohio and have visited this beautiful national seashore three times. I am in awe of the land and the animals. I have told many people about this special place. Please do not threaten this land with harmful actions. We need to stop destroying what is left of our natural land and habitats.

Kim Pastrick

2201

Name: Lefferts, Edward T

Correspondence: Minimum Viable Population ensures adaptive radiation. In a Mass Extinction (this the Sixth Extinction) each individual of each species is a Most Valuable Player. If it is a process is it a problem?

If it is a process is it easier to participate? adaptive radiation p.95
Handbook of Bird Biology 3rd ed., Lovette & Fitzpatrick.

2202

Name: N/A, N/A

Correspondence: Elks and wildlife add beauty and attraction to Pt Reyes National Seashore. Please don't kill them, instead, investigate on spay and neuter techniques for population control.

2203

Name: Care, Shari

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I write with regards to the National Park Service's updating of its park planning and possibility that exists that it may kill and/or remove elk from Point Reyes at the request of ranchers who enjoy private cattle grazing leases in the park.

I wish to make it clear that I am very much in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore.

These elk are a sub-species that exists only in California. America, and especially California, has an international obligation, therefore, to look after these elk and make sure that their population is viable and thriving.

They were reintroduced to the area in 1978 and their conservation since then can be considered a success story. This is great.

I am therefore, dismayed at any possibility of them being fenced in, sterilised, shot or killed in any way or otherwise removed from the park.

Tule elk are a vital part of the ecosystem at Point Reyes.

I am absolutely SHOCKED that the Park is even considering compromising this population of elk at the behest of private corporate interests. It is unbelievable that farmers can just graze their cattle on land that is meant to be for the public and for wildlife.

If people want to farm cattle, they should get their own land and do it there. They have no business putting their privately owned livestock onto wilderness areas and especially no business in asking or expecting, the local, rare, internationally important wildlife to be killed or reduced in number just to satisfy their bottom lines.

I also request that you to reject any conversion of national park lands to crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens, pigs or any other farming animal onto a wilderness area where they have no business to be.

Farms are for livestock. Wilderness areas and national parks are for wild animals.

I have never heard such nonsense that farmers can just let their animals wander about loose in the wild. Crazy idea.

Will you please see sense and keep the national park for national animals.

Thank you.

2204

Name: Bannister, Julie M

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the inatural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

2205

Name: Petelle, Dany M

Correspondence: Hello,

Please do not kill the Elk. Please search your heart and find a different alternative then just going to a mass slaughter of innocent animals that are just living their lives. We are so lucky and to share this earth amongst our fellow creatures with all their beauty and awe.. At this rate there will not be any. They have every right to be on this earth as we do. It is their only life. They have families and feel happy and sad and care enjoy just like we do. Let's help change this world. If we all contribute and thrive to be kinder, we can make a difference.

Thank you for taking the time to read this,

Sincerely,

Dany Petelle

2206

Name: Sherry , Marybeth

Correspondence: Let the elk and wild life live in peace. If need sterilize to keep herd down.

2207

Name: Bumbesti, Lea

Correspondence: Please do not kill the Tule Elk. They are allowed to live on the land too. One of my favorite things about driving out to point Reyes is being able to see the wild life that lives there. That includes seeing the elk. Don't slaughter the local wildlife just because ranchers want more land. Preserve the local wildlife please. Thank you for your time.

2208

Name: Williams, Terrie C

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

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Sincerely,

2209

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2210

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2211

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The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

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The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

2215

Name: N/A, N/A

Correspondence: Please do not kill any elks! If "management" is necessary then use non-lethal options only!

2216

Name: Hansen, Corrie

Correspondence: Hello,

Please, please do not allow the billion dollar beef industry to take more lives and land. Please do not allow the slaughter of the Point Reyes Elk. Please fight for biodiversity, all we will be left with is cows, pigs, and chickens at this rate. Please do not allow the slaughter of Point Reyes Elk.

Thank you and very sincerely,

Corrie Hansen

2217

Name: Russell, James A

Correspondence: As a recent visitor to a ranch in the park, I observed the care and respect the ranch owners had for the park and the ranch animals within the park. I understand their anxiety over the coming leases and feel they are good as stewards of the land, and as such, should have the stability of a 20 year lease. I feel that the elk would fare better in the wilderness.

2218

Name: Mathison, Barbara J

Correspondence: Do not kill or cage these incredible animals. Set up designated feeding and drinking areas that are safe and away from population. That is the least we can do since humans have taken away their home lands.

Thankyou

2219

Name: Poznak, Nancy S

Correspondence: Please do not "manage" - killl- any wild animals to make way for ranching or any other unnecessary reason. We should be working towards greatly reducing ranching. It's senseless cruelty. Animal agriculture contributes over half of all environmental destruction and we don't really need to eat animals. Every major health & nutrition organization supports the superior health benefits of plant-sourced nutrition.

2220

Name: Hansen, John

Correspondence: This is a terrible idea. Please leave the elk (and all other animals) alone. Meat and dairy are dying industries that no one will respect or desire in a few years time. Animals are here with us, not for us. Have some respect. As a tax-paying Californian, I urge you not to go through with this.

2221

Name: schinner, seraphina a

Correspondence: Please do not "manage" the elk. This is incredibly unsustainable in the long run, as ranching on a large scale is completely unsustainable in terms of not only water usage, but land usage as well.

2222

Name: N/A, Tristan

Correspondence: I oppose the option to eliminate ranching in the park. I support the continuation of sustainable agricultural within the park.

Ranching is part of the rich history of West Marin. The land management practices we see in the park are far better than other parts of the country. There is always room for improvement. An up to date EIS would be helpful to move forward in the planning process.

As someone who hikes in the park nearly every day, I adore the cattle as much as the wildlife.

Eliminating ranching in the park would negatively impact the local food shed, job market and school enrollment. This is a small community with a housing crisis and limited job opportunities. If the ranchers had to leave the park, they would likely have to leave the community.

The park is already overrun with tourists. There is no need to expand the trail system or increase recreation opportunities until the park can manage the illegal parking at popular trail heads and the heaps of toilet paper and garbage that line the forest on busy trails.

Please withhold my personally identifiable information from public view.

Tristan

2223

Name: Halpin, Atalie T

Correspondence: Dear National Parks People,

Please continue to protect our native wildlife, specifically the wild elk at Point Reyes. As a native of the Sonoma coast area myself, I care deeply for the preservation of these animals for future generations. Elk of Northern California are a key part of our ecosystem and should not be eliminated for the greedy desires of cattle farmers. Protecting wild animals and spaces is the civic duty of the national parks. Please do not give in to the desires of ranchers who care only about their own abilities to make money off of grass fed beef.

Sincerely,
Atalie Tate

2224

Name: N/A, Dani

Correspondence: Hello NPS,

I am simply writing to ask kindly to please protect the animals who depend on you.

I have heard of the beef industry trying to get more grazing land but we shouldn't give into their demands.

There is nothing sustainable about raising cows for human consumption. It is depleting our resources and now other species we share the world with.

I was born and raised in California; it is a beautiful state with other animals who call it their home too. The Point Reyes elk need their home and need your protection more than ever.

Please. Don't kill them. They are beautiful animals that deserve the right to life like all of us.

We might not even realize how valuable other life is on this planet until it's too late.

Sincerely,
Dani

2225

Name: Campbell , Shannon

Correspondence: The slaughtering of native animals for the "protection" of grazing agricultural animals is by no means a solution to this

problem. This practice is the opposite of sustainable as native animals control grazing land the way it is supposed to be managed. Cattle under the supervision of ranchers should rather be enclosed in fences if they are competing with native animals. I am completely ashamed and dissapointed in the organization and government that would allow such an idiotic practice to be allowed.

2226

Name: N/A, N/A

Correspondence: Please let the land return to it's normal state with minimal management.

And please do not manage the Tule Elk by killing them.

Thank you for listening.

2227

Name: Hazelhofer, Galen

Correspondence: Point Reyes National Seashore and the fate of the Tule elk and ranching - Please do not manage - kill- any natural wild animals to make way for any unnatural ranching animals that ruin the environment due to their grazing habits and digestion systems (seeds are destroyed in their systems) they don't redistribute natural plant seed like the wildlife do (seeds pass through their systems and are replanted) - or for any other unnecessary reason.

Cattle also tend to pull up the natural plants instead of biting them off so they cause destruction to the natural habitat that the natural wildlife don't do! The natural environment will be trampled and ruined by cattle grazing! Keep them OFF of the Point Reyes Nations Seashore!

And ranching is senseless cruelty. In a world where a plant-based diet is gaining popularity due to the health aspects for one, and the fact that animal agriculture contributes to over half of all environmental destruction and contributes 51% to climate change, we we should not be eating animals. People are realizing that there is no humane animal agriculture or humane slaughter and are choosing to forgo animal-based meals. Every major health & nutrition organization supports the superior health benefits of plant-sourced nutrition.

It's time to protect ALL wildlife and their environments and stop the human encroachment into their rightful habitat.

Thank you.

2228

Name: Harker, Jana

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

2229

Name: N/A, N/A

Correspondence: I am writing to request the NPS protect the Tule Elk. We need to protect our natural resources for our future generations. Unfortunately the human population is expanding at a rate the infringes on wildlife but it is my opinion that the best choice is to protect wildlife and stand up for the voiceless.

Thank you.

Patricia

2230

Name: Baum, Oliver

Correspondence: My daughter and I visited the park this year in August. We spent 3 days there and it was amazing. We visited a lot of parks on this trip but we never saw so many animals. So many birds (I can't remember all the names), owls, bobcats, elks, The park is so special because of the animals living there and is not that crowded like other parks - so the animals are less disturbed. The idea of row crops and new commercial animal farming should be scrapped. The country is so big, it is not necessary to use land of state parks for commercial purpose. In Germany where we live animals especially insects are gone because of using the land in monoculture and for commercial purpose.

Best regards from Germany

Oliver

2231

Name: N/A, N/A

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

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The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

2232

Name: N/A, N/A

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

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I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely, Kelly Lund.

2233

Name: Konova, Elena K

Correspondence: I am politely asking you to protect the rights of the Point Reyes elk as this would be not only unethical, but also might endanger other local animal populations as we know that all of them are connected in many aspects. Thank you very much for listening.

2234

Name: Hearn , Amber R

Correspondence: Don't have anymore land removed for agriculture protect the wildlife

2235

Name: Ensign, Dianne

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I'm a lifelong environmentalist dedicated to protecting the earth, and I strongly support the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore. I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

Wildlife play an irreplaceable role in sustaining the ecosystem, and there is an essential need for non-lethal co-existence with wildlife. The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

2236

Name: Nicholas, Jonathan

Correspondence: Do not "manage" the Tule elk. They have more of a right to be there than livestock.

Thank you.

2237

Name: Emm, Lin F

Correspondence: Re: Point Reyes National Seashore, the Tule elk and ranching

Please do not kill any natural wild animals to accommodate ranching animals, which ruin the environment due to their grazing habits and digestive systems. Seeds are destroyed by cattle ingestion, thus they do not redistribute natural plant seed as indigenous animals do. Seeds pass through the Tule elks and other wildlifess systems to be replanted, just as nature intended. Cattle also tend to pull up the natural plants instead of biting them off, so they cause destruction to the natural habitat. Simply put, the natural environment will be trampled and ruined by cattle grazing. The Point Reyes Nations Seashore is a national treasure that needs to be preserved. We want our children and grandchildren to enjoy the natural scenery-including its precious animal life.

On a global level, animal agriculture contributes to over half of all environmental destruction and contributes 51% to climate change. It simply is not sustainable. Please allow the ranchers leases to expire and return the land to its original purpose-to delight Marin residents and visitors alike. It's time to protect ALL wildlife and their environments and stop the human encroachment into their rightful habitat.

Thank you,

Lin Ferrell Emm

2238

Name: Ewing, Roger

Correspondence: Killing wild elk to accommodate cattle ranchers is a true travesty. Let the cattle ranchers purchase hay to feed their soon to be slaughtered beef cattle. Show some mercy. Please!

2239

Name: Obacz, Sara

Correspondence: I fully object with the use of elk in the meat industry. Stop taking wild animals out of the wild!

2240

Name: Domich, Hailey E

Correspondence: Please protect the Point Reyes Elk. We the public are against the killing of the Point Reyes Elk. If any animal should be removed from the Point Reyes National Seashore it should be the non-native and extremely invasive cattle. The national park service was created to preserve and protect wildlife, not to preserve and protect the interests of the beef industry.

2241

Name: Hampton, Lisa

Correspondence: I grew up eating meat bc I didn't know any better. I have now come to realize after choosing not to eat meat the past 14 years that animals deserve to live. Treat them with kindness. They serve a purpose in this world so let nature take its natural course and leave them be

2242

Name: Hayes, James A

Correspondence: Park lands do not belong to ranchers. These lands belong to the American people to enjoy wildlife and unspoiled wilderness. Protect the tule elk!

2243

Name: pappas, taylor

Correspondence: Please do not kill these beautiful animals for supposedly interfering with the cattle grazing areas. This is their natural habitat and like all animals, they have a purpose in their ecosystem. It is also not fair to push them out of their habitat due to human activities. Many animals already face enough suffering at the hands of humans, I urge you not to do continue this trend with this beautiful species.
Thank you

2244

Name: Makuch, Nick

Correspondence: The meat industry is the leading cause of global warming and should be considered when making this decision. Please don't allow these elk to be killed just so cattle can graze on the land. Animals have just as much of a right to be here as we do.

Warm Regards,

Nick

2245

Name: Petzak, Jamaka N

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing as a proud second-generation Californian in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are a beautiful and important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the stated and traditional mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders and other special interest groups on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. These are OUR lands, not those of private special interest groups such as ranchers. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore. This is consistent with the views and values of the vast majority of the public whose lands these are and should remain in perpetuity.

2246

Name: Greene, Marisa T

Correspondence: I am against the killing of the Point Reyes elk. If any animal should be removed from the Point Reyes National Seashore, it is the non-native invasive cattle. The National Park Service was created to preserve and protect wildlife, not to cater to the interests of the beef industry. Preserving and protecting wildlife and the environment does not go hand in hand with meat (especially beef) production. The amount of water that is wasted and polluted, and the amount of land and air that is polluted by the beef industry is sickening. I encourage you to look up the scary statistics regarding pollution and water usage in the beef industry. Please stand with the public in their wishes to protect wildlife.

2247

Name: Foley , Patricia

Correspondence:

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

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The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,
Patricia Foley

2248

Name: Moulton, Chandelle M

Correspondence: To whom it may concern,

Please refrain from culling the indigenous animals for the already wavering agriculture industry. Can't we learn from our past mistakes and move on? Culling has been happening around the world for ages and forced many animals into extinction. God gave us these creatures for companionship and beauty and explicitly says we should not treat them unjust or cruelly.

Live and let live, what would your 5 year old self think?

We are all born compassionate we learn to be cruel.

2249

Name: N/A, N/A

Correspondence: I support the continuation of sustainable agriculture in the Seashore and GGNRA.

2250

Name: Sadowskas, Bruce E

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

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The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

Bruce E. Sadowskas

2251

Name: Aptekar, Judy

Correspondence: The combination of open space and sustainable agriculture is what makes Point Reyes such a unique and special place. This combination is working beautifully and should not be changed.

2252

Name: Sadowskas, Bonnie

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

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The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

Bonnie M. Sadowskas

2253

Name: Thom, Michael P

Correspondence: I support "no change" in Ranching and management of the Tule Elk. I.e I support the NPS initial proposal.

2254

Name: Sauve, Jim

Correspondence: To whom it may concern;

I support the continuation of sustainable agriculture in the Seashore and GGNRA.

Sincerely,
Jim Sauve

2255

Name: Graves, Caryn R

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

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The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,
Caryn Graves

2256

Name: Lansing, Jim C

Correspondence: I understand there are six alternatives being considered for the General Management Plan Amendment for the Point Reyes National Seashore and the north district of the Golden Gate National Recreation Area.

I strongly support Continuing the Current Management (No Action) as it seems to be working fine. I visit both the Point Reyes National Seashore and north district of the Golden Gate National Recreation Area regularly. In regards to the National Seashore, I understand that ranchers may object to the presence of Tule Elk but I have not seen so many of them while there to even consider that they are currently a problem. Of course there needs to be a balance, but the current balance seems to be working. Why fix something that doesn't need fixing?

As to the north district of the GG National Recreation Area, I find that the current relatively small-size agriculture stewards of the land are doing a good job, not only in preserving the land for future generations as open space and providing habitat for endangered species but also in giving the Bay Area much valued organic food products in the bargain.

2257

Name: Naidu, Soumya

Correspondence: I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

Soumya Naidu

2258

Name: Ilardi, Robert & Virginia

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

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The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,B

2259

Name: N/A, N/A

Correspondence: I strongly support sustainable agriculture in the Point Reyes National Seashore. The historic cattle ranches are very much part of the Marin economy and are a scenic asset. There are plenty of existing trails for hikers and many of them are little used. (I went on a six-mile hike last week and did not meet a soul.)

Please support the ranchers by extending their leases at least 20 years.

2260

Name: Noble, Janet L

Correspondence: I support the vision of MALT - - and agree that ranching operations should be allowed to continue.

Thank you,

Janet Noble

2261

Name: N/A, N/A

Correspondence: I think it is absurd that there is even a question of whether or not ranchers should be allowed to continue in their livelihood on land that they gave to the parks with the understanding that they would be ranching their land indefinitely. I would like to see continued Ranching of both Beef and Dairy Ranches with 20 year renewable lease/permits forever. I would also like to see removal of ALL Tule ELK off All Ranches with Tule Elk being placed back in Limantour/Phillip Burton Wilderness Area. Again, I can't believe that there is any question about what the right thing to do is.

2262

Name: N/A, N/A

Correspondence: As a resident and property owner in Marin County for almost 50 years, my family has long been committed to the treasure of this land. I wish to convey my strong support for the ranches and ranchers of West Marin, and believe it is vital they should not only exist and be protected forever, but that the ranchers also deserve the respect of long term leases. It is because of these historic ranches that we have the beautiful open spaces of West Marin. The ranchers have been stewards of the land for over a hundred years, and I give them my full support and gratitude. We need them!: to teach future generations respect for open space and agriculture; to provide sustainable local agriculture for all of us to enjoy; to provide jobs for dedicated ranch workers.... I could go on and on...

As for the tule elk... I could be ambivalent... if they were moved elsewhere, it would be fine with me... It is the protection of the ranches and the ranchers that I care about.

Please vote to support West Marin ranches and ranchers in every possible way, with long-term (at the least 20 year) leases.

Thank you.

2263

Name: Bullock, Jennifer

Correspondence: I would like to see "all" ranchers in the Point Reyes National Seashore (beef, dairy, other) continue ranching and to receive 20 year leases. This will help ranchers continue to provide quality products locally and far.

All roaming Tule elk on ranches need to be placed back in the Limantour wilderness and kept there. These elk should also have sufficient forage and water in their wilderness habitat. This will help with fire prevention.

2264

Name: A., susan

Correspondence: As a Marin County resident, I support NPS to CONTINUE CURRENT MANAGEMENT. On many occasions I have observed the Tule Elk herd thriving around Point Reyes area, and local deer herds coexisting with sustainable agriculture. I see how Marin Agricultural Land Trust works with local farms and herders to support sustainable practices. Please continue . Keep up the good work.

2265

Name: N/A, N/A

Correspondence: Greetings!

The NPS should provide Continued Ranching of both Beef and Dairy Ranches with 20 year renewable lease/permits. The NPS should remove all Tule Elk off All Ranches and Place Tule Elk back in Limantour/Phillip Burton Wilderness Area set aside for them according to the 1998 Point Reyes National Seashore Tule Elk Management Plan and Environmental Assessment. Alternative A was chosen by the public to place Tule Elk in the Limantour Wilderness area, managed and kept off ranches. These Tule elk should live in a wilderness area where they are eating natural forage and not cattle's hay and being hazed/chased through livestock fencing by park staff.

West Marin is a critical, ground breaking historical are for agriculture which should be allowed to live and exist side by side with the natural entities that predate them.

Thank You.

2266

Name: N/A, Amanda

Correspondence: Please do not give in to the industry. Let's remember it's our job to protect those that are unable to protect themselves.

2267

Name: Darley, Mark C

Correspondence: It is essential that historic and sustainable reaching continue in Point Reyes National Seashore.

The continuation of sustainable agriculture on Point Reyes National Seashore (Seashore) and Golden Gate National Recreation Area (GGNRA) directly affects our community's ability to permanently protect Marin's

agricultural land for agricultural use. I unequivocally support the continuation of sustainable farming and ranching in these areas. Together, they represent nearly a fifth of Marin County's agricultural acreage and production. If these agricultural operations disappear, we face losing the critical mass necessary to sustain suppliers, processors and other services crucial to the future of agriculture countywide in Marin.

If you kick out the ranchers from Point Reyes National Seashore we will lose most of not all of our dairy and much of our beef ranching in our county. Our meat and dairy will then be unsustainably trucked in from other parts of California with significant environmental consequences, and there will be significant loss of work in our agricultural communities.

The Point Reyes landscape has been managed by Native American people long before the Western farmers arrived. The Pomo and Ohlone peoples burned and cleared forest regularly to create the meadows the current farmers Ranch. Moving cattle off the land will result in loss of bird life and huge fire risk to our community as non native shrubs take over. Practically speaking we need cattle to graze the land and we need the dairy and beef locally produced.

Keep ranching in Point Reyes National Seashore.

2268

Name: Scott, Paul B

Correspondence: Dear National Park Service Representative.

I want to encourage the Park Service to make a concerted effort to continue supporting the tradition of sustainable, organic ranching on the Point Reyes National Seashore. I am a veteran educator, with nearly 20 years experience in Bay Area classrooms and I have brought many class trips out to the Seashore specifically to experience the amazing synergy between environmental activism, family farming, and ecological beauty that is characteristic of the Seashore and nearly unique in California. I am a longtime member of the Marin Agricultural Land Trust and have enormous respect for all that the organization has done to support environmental stewardship and sustainable agriculture in the area. Please help protect the long term viability of ranching on the Seashore. Sincerely,
Paul Scott

2269

Name: Pinto, Jean P

Correspondence: I'm for no ranching and limited management of Tule Elk

2270

Name: Seymour, Susan C

Correspondence: My husband and I strongly support the current amount of ranching/farming in Pt. Reyes National Seashore. We do not want to see it curtailed in any way. Please keep ranching alive and well.

2271

Name: KAYNER, KATHY D

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

When I visit Point Reyes National Seashore, I look forward to seeing native wildlife and plants to photograph. Limiting the Tule Elk or removing them so non native livestock and crops can take hold is just wrong for a National Park.

Sincerely,

Kathy Kayner

2272

Name: Oda , John

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

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The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely, John and Jazzmyne Oda

2273

Name: Moore, Tad

Correspondence: Both private ranching and the long term viability of the existing elk herd are very important to the success of the Point Reyes area. I strongly urge you to support both ranching and wildlife.
Tad Moore

2274

Name: Christensen, Joan

Correspondence: I am strongly opposed to running off, fencing, sterilization or killing Thule Elk in 18,000 acres of Point Reyes National Seashore in order to allow cattle into this area. Point Reyes is a national park and these elk are found only in this area. They were at one time endangered and have now recovered They belong there, cattle do not. I am opposed to cattle operations on public lands, but if it is allowed, it should not be to the exclusion of native species. National Parks' primary purpose is preservation. The cattle industry should not be taking precedence over that mission. Cattle operations must not harm native species or their habitat.

Further I am opposed to planting row crops or introducing other domesticated livestock, as they change and damage the habitat and change the predator-prey equation. It would likely lead commercial to kill off predators like coyotes and bobcats if they threatened their livestock. These operations would remove these areas from public access as well.

2275

Name: Brown, Beverly L

Correspondence: I strongly support continuation of ranching and farming in the Point Reyes National Park area. If it were not for the ranchers, the would not have been created. They contribute much to the economy of Marin County as well as improving the quality of life for all of us by the food that is produced there.

It would be a great loss if these ranchers and farmers were forced off their land. I sincerely hope that there can be a way that preserves ranching and farming in this historic area.

Sincerely,
Beverly Brown

2276

Name: Evans, Susan

Correspondence:

As resident of West Marin for 35 years, I have come to understand that one of the main factors that makes this a unique area is the existence of ranching in the Pt Reyes National Seashore and GGNRA. The partnership between farming and the park lands is essential to the continued existence of Pt Reyes. In fact, the park would not exist if not for the support of these same family farmers, who have been an integral part of the history and environment of Marin county for over 100 years, or longer.

These farmers are real stewards of the land, and increasingly strive to maintain their farms in a way that benefits the habitat, of wild animals, birds and native plants, as well as cultivated species. Forcing these farms to abandon their work would not benefit anyone, especially the people who flock to our parklands. Local residents overwhelming support the continuation of farming here, and the critics are people who either do not live here and/or do not understand ranching practices, and do not perceive the unique advantage that the parks and farms partnership provide us all.

The issue of the Drakes Beach tule elk is really just a red herring. The farms have actually promoted their increase as the natural predators have decreased. In fact, the size of the herd and continued population growth is the real problem for the elk, not the farms per se.

I urge the Park Service to do the right thing and continue this unique partnership with the ranches. And in fact, to extend the lease period to at least ten years so that ranchers can plan ahead and do even more sustainable practices, like carbon sequestration, increasing native habitat and providing food and employment for many of us. We are truly fortunate that we can consume locally grown and produced plant and animal products, as well as exporting them to other parts of the USA and abroad.

Thank you for considering the remarks of a local resident who has spent many hours enjoying the Pt Reyes National Seashore, and hopes to do so for many years to come.

2277

Name: Lerer, Sarah Cameron C

Correspondence: Ranching is not only historically part of the Point Reyes Peninsula, its continuation there was explicitly provided for in the protection of these lands as part of the National Seashore, hence the creation, acknowledgement, and continuation of a "Pastoral Zone" within the Seashore's boundaries.

Rather than repeating the benefits that continuing ranching in the Seashore, I will just say that I agree completely with the analysis of the Marin Agricultural Land Trust as to both the economic benefits and the ecological benefits of ranching in the Seashore, as it laid them out

in its newsletter and on its website at www.malt.org/news/ranching-in-the-seashore.

On a more personal note, I have visited the Seashore regularly for the 3 decades I have lived surrounded by it. One of the sorriest changes I have seen is the loss of the views from the top of Mount Wittenberg as the formerly grazed grasslands were taken over by high brush.

I would hate to see all the open grasslands thus turn into masses of coyote brush with only narrow trails to walk rather than meadows to wander in.

Please allow ranching to continue, and not only to continue, but to be recognized formally, again, as a key component of the Seashore, and as the *raison d'etre* of the Pastoral Zone.

2278

Name: Frame, Lynne H

Correspondence: As a property owner in nearby Inverness, and a concerned citizen of Marin County and California, I write to strongly support the NPS "initial proposal" to allow continued ranching and to manage the Tule elk herd as an amendment to the General Plan for Point Reyes National Seashore.

My position arises out of numerous concerns and interests, including:

- preserving the economic and environmental benefits of a robust agricultural infrastructure and local food supply in West Marin. A reduction in already minimal ranching activities threatens the economic viability of ranching and farming both on the Pt Reyes peninsula and in greater West Marin.
- preservation of the native flora, which have been shown to benefit from long-established grazing practices
- encouraging cooperation and support of park policies from the surrounding community by upholding the spirit and intent of the park's founders, who agreed that ranching is an integral aspect of the Pt. Reyes heritage and committed to allowing its successful continuation

Put simply, the ranches of Pt. Reyes are integral to the economic vitality of the surrounding community, to the environmental health of the park lands, and to the heritage preservation mission of the National Park Service. In the national context, the PRNS makes a crucial contribution to the experience of visitors and citizens afar by demonstrating that conservation-oriented human activity and preservation of our natural resources can and do go hand in hand- -as they have for centuries on the Pt Reyes peninsula.

Respectfully submitted,
Lynne Frame

2279

Name: N/A, Julien

Correspondence: Please , let these animals be safe from harm. Let them live, that is why they were born and no industry or (wo)man should interfere with life. Profit and cruelty are what poisons our minds, our lives and our very own world... This needs to stop. Respect and love are infinitely more essential and vital. Thank you.

2280

Name: Ness, Inge

Correspondence: These elk have made a remarkable recovery and now you want to get rid of them again because that's exactly what it sounds like they have every right to live here just as we do and we have no right to decide what lives and dies

2281

Name: Geier, Eric

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

Eric Geier

2282

Name: N/A, N/A

Correspondence: Please do not manage the elk!

2283

Name: lutz, ashley

Correspondence: let them live!

2284

Name: Christoff, Stephanie

Correspondence: Please protect elk in the National Parks. All animals deserve to live and thrive in their natural environment with protection against human hunting.

2285

Name: Schinner, Miyoko

Correspondence: I plead with the park services to consider the impact of ranching on the environment for years to come and adopt the first alternative, which would be to cease all ranching activities on public land and allow the Tule elk to live.

Contrary to agricultural interests and the romantic notion of the rotational grazing movement in Marin (Marin Carbon Project, etc.), there is virtually no science to back this up. A recent international study of environmental organizations lead by Oxford University found that, in reviewing hundreds of studies, that there is no benefit whatsoever to climate change mitigation through grazing; in fact, it was found to be more harmful than helpful. See

http://www.fcrn.org.uk/sites/default/files/project-files/fcrn_gnc_report.pdf.

In the United States alone, due to activities of the USDA's Wildlife Services and Park Services, we have already obliterated over 60% of all wildlife in order to allow for ranching across vast tracts of public land. The longterm impacts of this invasive species (cattle, not indigenous or necessary) are not understood, but all indicators show that the over 100 million cows in this country occupying almost half of the country are severely impacting climate change. When we remove other "nuisance" species, such as deer, elk, coyotes, wolves, birds, etc. in order to maintain forage for cows, we upset the natural balance and cannot anticipate the longterm impacts on the whole of the environment.

We don't need cows for food, and certainly free range beef does nothing to reduce global food security when it accounts for less than 1% of all protein intakes. It is a "solution" for the elite only. As forward-thinking Marinites, we need to start taking responsibility for our lands and thinking of how we can not only preserve them for generations to come but how they might be an actual solution to the impending global food crisis.

It's easy to get caught up in the notion of supporting agricultural interests that have been around since the 1800's. The coal industry has also been around for as long, but we see now that that is not sustainable. Continuing a practice that supports a handful of families at

the cost of the environment is not a choice that an enlightened county should be making. Environmentalists here often cite the fact that the white deer and Tule elk are not indigenous to this land - - but are cows? Why do we favor one species over another? It all leads back to economic interests, not environmental ones.

We must begin to take a global approach to the activities of a few, and consider the impacts it has.

Miyoko Schinner

2286

Name: Chong, Alexia J

Correspondence: Hello, im leaving a comment inhopes that The National Park does not allow the Beef industry to hunt the Elk. Native to the land, the animals shouldnt be hunted and killed by a mass meat industry. The hunting of the Elk would throw off the balance and greatly diminish the food for carnivores who feed on the Elk naturally. Please dont allow the Elks to be hunted and killed. Thank you.

2287

Name: Baltz, Ruhee

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

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The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

These creatures have a right to be here - it is their home. Even though I live in England, I have visited the U.S and a big draw is to see the wildlife and also to know that wildlife is valued. People of the world

want to see wildlife and we want to see them in their natural habitat and to be protected for future generations!

2288

Name: Allen, Kathleen

Correspondence: I hope that the NPS will honor the original intention to maintain and keep all agricultural activities alive and well within the Point Reyes National Seashore. To do otherwise it is a slap in the face for everything that so many have worked so hard for since the 1970s. Please keep ranching alive in the PRNS. As a resident of the area for 22 years it was one of the best parts of the park, it set it apart from parks and it worked well. Otherwise, the NPS comes off looking like bullies kicking families and ranchers off of farms they worked for generations. Agriculture is critical to the stability of the area. Without it your just another tourist trap.

2289

Name: Pearson, Caryl

Correspondence: To "eliminate" the elk would be a CRIME.

2290

Name: Lewis, Sammarye M

Correspondence: The Tule Elk have always been this land and it is theirs to live and survive on. They are an iconic image of Pt. Reyes and a huge tourist attraction. Cattle ranchers have taken over more and more of their grazing habitat, and have fenced the elk off from food and water. This is disgraceful, and many elk have died from deliberate human impact.

You are National PARK Service, not national dairy ranchers service. Our national parks belong to the citizens and taxpayers, not to dairy ranchers who are land grabbing for a dying industry. We, the people, want our Tule Elk to remain on their native land and not be displaced or destroyed for the benefit of the dairy industry. Neither corporate dollars nor small business dollars should have a voice in your decision - this is the People speaking and we want our Tule Elk in this habitat, undisturbed and herds intact.

2291

Name: Rose, Andrea

Correspondence: Dear NPS,

I am not a resident of California at the moment, but my non-profit is in the process of getting registered there.

I have been to the Point Reyes Seashore and fell in love with the area. I cannot imagine that ranching interests are receiving priority over

future generations that will not have a retreat to enjoy. Ranching causes soil erosion, water pollution and the methane that the cattle produce undeniably is contributing to climate change.

The elk that live there, as well as the other native wildlife also need to be preserved for future generations. I, for one, do not want my children and grandchildren to grow up in a concrete and artificial world devoid of any natural and untouched areas to explore. These magnificent areas help to bring us back to our roots of being human.

Thank you for taking the time to read my comments.
Andrea Rose

2292

Name: Dyett, Michael V

Correspondence: Dear Ms. MacLeod,

I am writing in support of a balanced approach to management and so favor the Continued Ranching and Management of the Tule Elk Herd or as an alternative, some reduction in ranching intensity, with performance standards to ensure habitat protection and sustainable agriculture. MALT is a thoughtful organization and I support their position and input, as a practicing urban and regional planner with 40 years experience and as a Marin County resident.

Your consideration of my comments is appreciated.

Cordially,

Michael V. Dyett FAICP
Founder
www.dyettandbhatia.com

2293

Name: Sanders, Moya N

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

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I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,
Moya Sanders, citizen

2294

Name: Storm , Bonnie A

Correspondence: There are so few places remaining in California that have the biodiversity of Pt. Reyes. Please do not destroy this valuable, and treasured, area for any reason. Thank you.

2295

Name: Wood, Mary Arden

Correspondence:

Please allow the ranching on the Point Reyes Peninsula to continue-this has been the historical non-invasive use of the point and, not only does it sustain local families and their heritage, but it is a means of keeping the open space in use and yet still able to be enjoyed by all.To pretend that we can create wilderness by eliminating the ranches is not a real possibility-a fantasy. I do believe that there should be strict management of the elk herds so that the cattle have adequate feed and the herds do not become overpopulated and unhealthy.

2296

Name: Fox-Davis, Janis

Correspondence: 94547 As a 30 year resident of the Bay Area, my family and I have spent many magical weeks in the company of the wildlife of the Point Reyes Golden Gate National Seashore. It is here, we have taught our children to appreciate and coexist with the natural world. To hear you are considering destroying the Tule Elk or ANY of the natural inhabitants of this unique, priceless environment makes me angry and heartbroken! When will government agencies we assign with protecting our parks remember that they serve the interests of the public, NOT the ranching industries?! We do not support providing grazelands for cattle over the rights of our children to inherit the same diverse natural environment we have loved. We do not OWN the Earth!! It is a gift from God. Since white

men landed on the Eastern shores, they have used weapons and money to destroy the indigenous populations of America. Now this war of the last 400 years has reached the last vestiges of the Western shores. As a voting citizen, a California , a nurse, and a grandmother, I say ENOUGH and NO to this plan. I know the beloved ancestors and the generations to come, and even God above if you dare to believe, will bring an end to the travail now visiting the natural world. May our blood and tears wash this scourge of greed and death from our lands ..amen. God save our majestic elk, the true kings of Point Reyes, as they move in the mists seeking only to live in the place made for them. Janis Fox-Davis

2297

Name: ronan, james d

Correspondence: Having spent years living in CA and enjoying this NP I am strongly opposed to NPS managing the elk herd by culling it for the explicit benefit of grazing cattle on park lands. Please reconsider this and do not implement.

2298

Name: Baldwin, John

Correspondence: I have grown up and lived in Marin for 68 years and I know that if it weren't for the ranchers there would be no Pt. Reyes National Seashore. I support continued ranching in Pt. Reyes National Seashore and so should the Park Service. Some of these ranchers have been here for generations. They have been good stewards of the land. Support the ranchers. Thank you. John Baldwin

2299

Name: N/A, N/A

Correspondence: I support a GMP that allows for ongoing sustainable agriculture in the Seashore and GGNRA.

2300

Name: Middlesworth , Linda J

Correspondence: Removing and killing the wildlife like deer, coyotes, etc. is inherently wrong! I have almost 4,000 members and we want the park service to stop the killing now!

2301

Name: Fischer, Amy

Correspondence: The public land inside Point Reyes National Seashore should not be converted to new land uses that jeopardize wildlife and public access. Row crops will destroy animals and their habitat and degrade water quality. The public will have NO access to this land. The

introduction of sheep and chickens will only create conflict with coyotes and bobcats and calls for predator control will be made. This new land use consideration should not be allowed.

2302

Name: Blackburn, Jo-Ann

Correspondence:

Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

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The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

Jo-Ann Blackburn

Formerly Tule Elk Docent

2303

Name: N/A, N/A

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

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The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

Zoe Quinn

2304

Name: Barnes, Christopher

Correspondence: Having studied the options provided in the General Management Plan for the Point Reyes ranches we support Alternative 5.

The Ranches should continue to farm as they have done in the past. The Tule Elk herd should be removed from the ranches to allow the farming to be conducted profitably without competition from elk.

Alternatives involving the ranches ceasing operations would lead to the return of invasive species, loss of the pristine views to coyote brush, and increased fire danger. In addition the loss of organic farming and associated businesses in Point Reyes would be a significant blow to the local economy and to the organic movement in general.

2305

Name: N/A, N/A

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization, or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape and ecosystem of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service. They have recently battled the CA drought without help from the NPS, including adequate water and grazing land, and the NPS has also shot at least 25. This is a beleaguered population that needs your support, not further killing.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Lease holders get very favorable rates and they use public lands at the will of the American people. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species- that's what

Americans want on their public lands- not cheap rentals that abuse the land and its wildlife.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality. And once wild land is modified for agricultural use (including grazing), it can never be fully restored. It is then damaged land.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore, not ranching interests taking advantage of the beneficence of the American people.

Sincerely,

2306

Name: McConnell-Wood, Sarah E

Correspondence: I am the daughter of a past P.R. National Park Service Employee, I grew up with the rancher's and have always respected their hard work and their great contribution to the communities surrounding the park.

The ranchers are an integral part of the fabric contributing to the beautiful landscapes that have become such popular visitor destinations. We must move the Elk from their pastures as they have devasted fencing, eaten and drunk alot of their water & feed and pulled the rug out from under these hardworking farmers by limiting their abilities to manage predators as well as sick and sometimes rabid wildlife. Let them do what they do best- FARM and keep the communities income stabilized, school enrollment viable and the wild elk safe from human exposure.

Our entire family who once called Point Reyes Station their "hometown" vote to:

Continue Ranching of both Beef and Dairy Ranches with 20 year renewable lease/permits & Remove ALL Tule ELK off All Ranches and Place Tule Elk back in Limantour/Phillip Burton Wilderness Area.

Thank you,

Please keep this special place healthy & prosperous!

Sarah McConnell-Wood

Past resident/ Current Vacationer

Small Business Owner

2307

Name: Haveman, Jon D

Correspondence: I could not more strongly advocate for "No Ranching and Limited Management of

Tule Elk". There is absolutely no reason to allow the encroachment of ranching into the Elk territory as it has. Restoring their ability to thrive should be the number one priority. Agriculture plays a miniscule part in Marin's economy, yet occupies many many square miles of land.

There is no compelling reason to give over this land to ranching at the expense of the Elks. It will be very disheartening if Marin becomes a place that so thoroughly values ranching over wildlife that their existence is further threatened.

2308

Name: Baeza, Felicia L

Correspondence: I love the Tule Elk!! I also love my National Parks but when I heard that the NPS was thinking about killing the Tule Elk or allowing Ranchers to kill the Elk if they encroached on the Ranchers property I nearly cried. I drive two hours to get to Point Reyes National Seashore and I value its beauty. I hate seeing cattle where Tule Elk and other animals should be living. Please read the following statement and consider what the negative impacts would be if the NPS moves forward with "managing" the Tule Elk.

I plead with the park services to consider the impact of ranching on the environment for years to come and adopt the first alternative, which would be to cease all ranching activities on public land and allow the Tule elk to live.

Contrary to agricultural interests and the romantic notion of the rotational grazing movement in Marin (Marin Carbon Project, etc.), there is virtually no science to back this up. A recent international study of environmental organizations lead by Oxford University found that, in reviewing hundreds of studies, that there is no benefit whatsoever to climate change mitigation through grazing; in fact, it was found to be more harmful than helpful. See http://www.fcrn.org.uk/.../project-files/fcrn_gnc_report.pdf.

In the United States alone, due to activities of the USDA's Wildlife Services and Park Services, we have already obliterated over 60% of all wildlife in order to allow for ranching across vast tracts of public land. The longterm impacts of this invasive species (cattle, not indigenous or necessary) are not understood, but all indicators show that the over 100 million cows in this country occupying almost half of the country are severely impacting climate change. When we remove other "nuisance" species, such as deer, elk, coyotes, wolves, birds, etc. in order to maintain forage for cows, we upset the natural balance and cannot anticipate the longterm impacts on the whole of the environment.

We don't need cows for food, and certainly free range beef does nothing to reduce global food security when it accounts for less than 1% of all protein intakes. It is a "solution" for the elite only. As forward-thinking Marinites, we need to start taking responsibility for our lands and thinking of how we can not only preserve them for generations to come but how they might be an actual solution to the impending global food crisis.

It's easy to get caught up in the notion of supporting agricultural interests that have been around since the 1800's. The coal industry has also been around for as long, but we see now that that is not

sustainable. Continuing a practice that supports a handful of families at the cost of the environment is not a choice that an enlightened county should be making. Environmentalists here often cite the fact that the white deer and Tule elk are not indigenous to this land - - but are cows? Why do we favor one species over another? It all leads back to economic interests, not environmental ones.

We must begin to take a global approach to the activities of a few, and consider the impacts it has.

2309

Name: Wittenkeller, Brian

Correspondence: As a San Anselmo resident since 1968 and former Chief Park and Open Space Planner for the County of Marin, I have enjoyed Point Reyes National Seashore over the years and have become quite familiar with the planning issues before us now.

I recommend the adoption of the full agricultural alternative option with the continued management of the elk herd.

Thank You for the opportunity to make my recommendation on this very important matter.

Best Regards and good Luck,
Brian Wittenkeller

2310

Name: Arnold, Judy

Correspondence: November 9, 2017

Cynthia MacLeod
Acting Superintendent
Point Reyes GMP Amendment
Point Reyes National Seashore
1 Bear Valley Road
Point Reyes Station, CA 94956

Subject: County of Marin First Phase Comments on the Point Reyes National Seashore General Management Plan Amendment

Superintendent MacLeod,

Introduction

The County of Marin embraces the first phase of the General Management Plan Amendment (GMP Amendment) process for the Point Reyes National Seashore (PRNS) and north district of Golden Gate National Recreation Area (GGNRA) as a seminal opportunity, and our responsibility, to again fully partner with the National Park Service (NPS). Through our combined leadership we can secure West Marins open and connected landscape for the fundamental, integrated, and necessary role of human communities in the environment.

Marin County agriculture is recognized as a leader in California's agricultural sustainability movement and local food security. Farming and ranching in PRNS and GGNRA contributes to the stability of our entire County of Marin farm system. Point Reyes National Seashore ranches and dairies account for nearly 20% (\$20 million) of all gross agricultural production in Marin County. These ranches and dairies play a critical role in maintaining the viability of Marin County agricultural infrastructure and economic viability. Application of an Economic Input-Output Model to NPS farms and ranches would have an economic multiplier impact of nearly four (4) times the gross production values, or \$80 million.

The Marin County Board of Supervisors considers it a privilege to continue the legacy of our predecessor, Peter Behr. Through his leadership and collaboration with many instrumental partners, PRNS and GGNRA came into existence. Paralleling the steps and actions taken to make this possible are Marin County's precedent setting land use policy actions to preserve Marin's complementing private agricultural lands and strategically support their viability through diversification in agricultural production in our Countywide Plan. We have put these policies in place for the same purpose and goal that there is ranching on PRNS and GGNRA - that is, to support and embrace sustainable, viable, and environmentally friendly farming that protects the land, water, and history of our agricultural community.

Accordingly, we express our full and unequivocal support for the continuation of viable livestock grazing, dairy production, and diversified agriculture on the fullest expanse of PRNS and GGNRA pastoral area. Marin is only now fully understanding and benefiting from the critical role ranchers and farmers have as partners in achieving our shared goals. In developing GMP Amendment alternatives, the farmers and ranchers role as managers should be elevated because they represent the most direct connection to and provide the management needed to maintain and enhance the pastoral cultural landscape of PRNS and GGNRA.

Specific Comments

These same local farm families have upheld for nearly 40 years (1978 Public Law 95-625) their promises to manage natural and cultural resources in a manner consistent with agricultural lease/special use permits issued and audited by PRNS. They have met detailed and specific range management program activities, terms and conditions. This includes compliance with San Francisco Regional Water Quality Control Boards water quality regulations for grazing livestock and dairy operation. Similarly, Marin County completed its Climate Action Plan Update in 2015, and Marin agriculture has demonstrated that it can be an important part of the solution to climate change through carbon farming and carbon offsets. An entire chapter was dedicated to agriculture in the Action Plan.

We value the many benefits to our community that working ranches and farms provide, such as creating jobs that help sustain our rural West Marin Communities, including our schools, churches and other important

organizations. We ask that any considered alternatives consider all of the benefits that ranchers contribute.

The absence of clear guidance for agricultural operations hinders the decision-making ability of the rancher and NPS staff field-level relationships. The needs to repair fences, reroof barns, and manage invasive plants are a few examples of operational decisions that often are delayed. These delays have had financial and ecological impacts. Alternatives in the GMP Amendment will be stronger and have increased success in realizing the mutual benefits of working farms and ranches if they include guidelines to facilitate ranchers and NPS making real-time operational decisions. This is the operational flexibility that the field level partnership between the ranches and staff require to be successful.

Marin has enjoyed and benefited from a broad partnership of agricultural support organizations. This has included Marin County departments such as the Agricultural Department, Community Development Agency, and Cooperative Extension. Federal agencies such as the United States Department of Agriculture Natural Resources Conservation Service and the National Organic Program are integral to this partnership. So too are community based organizations like the Agricultural Institute of Marin, Marin Agricultural Land Trust, and Marin Resource Conservation District. This partnership has provided the combined complementing missions and expertise in land use policy, agricultural and natural resource management, marketing and outreach, and education to accomplish precedent setting land conservation, environmental stewardship projects, and value-added farm production. PRNS and GGNRA Staff have been collaborators and partners on these innovations and accomplishments. To replicate these successes, we recommend that considered alternatives provide for the inclusion and enhancement of this partnership and its ability to implement integrated farm production and environmental stewardship solutions. Succession is critical for the perpetuity of agricultures management and stewardship contributions. Marin has benefited from successful transition from one generation to the next through as many as five family generations. Additionally, hand-offs of agricultural property and operations to non-family members have gone successfully with agricultural production and environmental stewardship persisting. We hold successful succession from current to future agriculturalists fundamental for the continuation of Marins valued pastoral landscapes. Because of this, we recommend that any alternatives have a plan for succession to new members of existing farm families and alternative agricultural candidates if that option is not presented.

Diversification is a proven tool for the economic viability of both individual ranches and the broader community and it is a recognized and supported tenant in the Marin Countywide Plan. Diversification has enabled Marins small and medium sized farms to be economically viable, build additional resiliency, and to avert the risks of business failure. This is especially important because these ranches do not benefit from economies of scale that larger operations enjoy. In effect, diversification has strengthened Marins local family farms, local economy, and local food system. As a result, and for these reasons, diversification on the PRNS and GGNRA ranches and dairies should be fully

considered in any analyzed alternative so that it can be facilitated going forward. This includes selected crop production, forage production, farm sales, farm processing, farm stays, and farm tours.

Grazing livestock and free-range elk are not compatible, evidenced by the ongoing experiences of PRNS ranches. Tule Elk are impacting ranchers. The main herd, consisting of females, juveniles, and a few males, and male bachelor groups, spend time on A Ranch, B Ranch, C Ranch, E Ranch, and the former D Ranch. Because they have migrated beyond the fenced wilderness boundary area onto ranch land, they compete for feed and water resources intended for livestock, disrupting operations, and increasing operating cost, while potentially exposing the livestock to disease pathogens (Johnes). Wilderness designated lands and Pastoral/Ranch leased lands should be given equal protection corresponding to their intended use and purpose. Wilderness Areas are intended for displaying nature and the Resources Specialist to manage, whereas the Pastoral Areas are intended to be managed for agricultural use by the rancher. There should be little allowance for commingling resource use and management styles between them. When livestock are found in Wilderness, they are removed. Likewise, when Elk are found in Pastoral Zones, management methods should be used to control their population and remove their impacts.

The connections between the GMP Amendment planning area with other portions of PRNS and GGNRA and the broader region are strong. The six dairies in the planning area are 20% of Marins remaining dairy farms, shipping to local dairy processors such as Straus Family Creamery and Clover Sonoma. The free-range elk in the planning area originated from the herd in the adjacent Wilderness and are influenced by resource conditions there. Visitor experiences and opportunities are among the menu of options across the entire Seashore with the quality and extent of road, parking, and trail networks influencing access to these options. We ask that, beyond the minimum required of the GMP Amendment Settlement, alternative analyses make consideration of these connections and incorporate the options for solving management conflicts and improving overall experiences that exist outside the planning area.

Closure

The GMP Amendment presents an important opportunity to celebrate the outcomes and endowment resulting from decisions made more than 50 years ago. We can do this best by reaffirming our commitment to an evolved understanding of humans fundamental role in the environment, exemplified by all of Marins working ranches and farms. We stand ready with the National Park Service, PRNS and GGNRA ranchers and farmers, and Marins broader community to achieve this shared goal.

Respectfully,

Judy Arnold, President
Marin County Board of Supervisors

Cc: Senator Dianne Feinstein
Senator Kamala Harris
Congressman Jared Huffman

2311

Name: N/A, N/A

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,
Meg B

2312

Name: Heidt, Amanda E

Correspondence: Point Reyes National Seashore has always been a quiet refuge for the natural ecosystem and the historical populations of human beings who benefited from the landscape. The proposed changes to the status of the area, and the introduction of farmland, will ultimately encroach and supplant the natural beauty and negate the opportunities for citizens looking to escape the bustle of the nearby city.

Coastal environments, free from the influence of plow and fertilizer, are needed to help buffer the land and serve as important ecotones across which energy and nutrients can flow.

As a scientist, environmentalist, and concerned citizen, I ask you not to open Point Reyes National Seashore to farming and agriculture.

2313

Name: Eddy, Michael R

Correspondence: The only thing that needs management are the people that cry about encroachment because they ultimately cannot learn to coexist with NATURE. Then the greed factor sets in to bow down to ranchers etc., Let nature be nature.

2314

Name: von Raesfeld, Kathleen B

Correspondence: Please continue ranching on Point Reyes and management of the Drakes Beach Tule Elk herd.

2315

Name: Harker, Jana

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,
Jana Harker

2316

Name: Banwell, elizabeth

Correspondence: What is wrong with you as an agency, isn't your job to protect our parks and public lands?

It is unconscionable that you would let ranchers and others exploit OUR lands for their personal gain (and, as in the case of Cliven Bundy, not even pay the insanely low fees you charge, without effective repercussion). Yet pollution and other harm done is left to the taxpayers to remediate. Leave the Tule elk alone, they belong on the land, not methane-gas producing, climate injuring cattle!

Crooked Trump and his swamp monsters have GOT to go, to save America and its public parks, monuments, and future.

Do your job. Protect America's public lands and wildlife.

2317

Name: McNair, Rosalee

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

2318

Name: N/A, Alison

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

2319

Name: N/A, N/A

Correspondence: Please help with this cause. The Tule Elk should be free to roam, just like in the old days. Wildlife is greatly affected with modern development and with so many people everywhere. Thank you

2320

Name: Cole, J A

Correspondence: Esteemed representatives and appointed guardians of our Wilderness and Countryside,

I'm writing to express my support for Continued 20 Year Leases for all ranchers in the Point Reyes Area.

Nourishing and sustainable work performed by human beings is Part of Nature itself, so we are all accountable to fine-tune our relationships and economies through informed checks and balances.

In that regard I ask you to administer Replacement of All Ranch-Roaming Elk back into their natural habitat at Limantour wilderness, with enough water and forage so that they can also serve to balance fire risks there. As we now understand, elk within cattle grazing areas impede those healthy farm procedures which bring local food from farm to table...

With Respect and Appreciation,
J. Cole
Berkeley CA.

2321

Name: vayu, satya

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I support the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I strongly object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the

landscape of Point Reyes that has greatly enhanced my visits. Their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

These lands belong to all of us! Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't control wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Cattle-ranching operations, which arguably shouldn't be on public lands at all, must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or, even worse, more commercial livestock farming such as with sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

Satya Vayu

2322

Name: Darley, Suzanne

Correspondence: I unequivocally support all sustainable and ranching and farming in Pt. Reyes

The ranches, the lifestyle and the rolling hills are all because of the mixed use

It is the community I live and one of the few places where Californians can experience the healthy interconnection of farming and open space.

2323

Name: Forester, Teri L

Correspondence: Managed programs promoted by ranchers who lease federal lands are not balanced and do nothing for the preservation of wildlife.

Their motivations are profit driven and not environmentally driven. These ranchers are already subsidized by the less than market rates that the federal government provides on land leases. As such, I feel that these ranchers are already fairly compensated for any inconvenience that native wildlife might impose. And frankly, I think that their operations pose an unacceptable threat to that wildlife.

Please don't allow those with a financial interest in exterminating wildlife to implement their destructive wildlife management plans.

2324

Name: Blain, Sarah

Correspondence: I choose Alternative 1, which is the ending of all ranching activities on public lands and leaving the elk alone. Ranching degrades the grasslands. Native plants need different grazers. Private grazing on public land is the biggest giveaway. The taxpayers does all the improvements, and the rancher cuts fences and takes whatever he can get, overgrazing whenever he can.

2325

Name: nebel, bob

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service. Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

Reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

2326

Name: Love, Nan Sea

Correspondence: I recall visiting Pt. Reyes National Park some years ago and being told by the Rangers we would see hordes of deer. We spent the whole day there and at the most saw one deer, but hordes of the truly non-native species, cattle. I am sharing the comment of my esteemed friend Miyoko Schinner, because although I agree completely with what she says, I cannot say it as eloquently. Please "consider the impact of ranching on the environment for years to come and adopt the first alternative, which would be to cease all ranching activities on public land and allow the Tule elk to live.

"Contrary to agricultural interests and the romantic notion of the rotational grazing movement in Marin (Marin Carbon Project, etc.), there is virtually no science to back this up. A recent international study of environmental organizations lead by Oxford University found that, in reviewing hundreds of studies, that there is no benefit whatsoever to climate change mitigation through grazing; in fact, it was found to be more harmful than helpful. See

http://www.fcrn.org.uk/sites/default/files/project-files/fcrn_gnc_report.pdf.

"In the United States alone, due to activities of the USDA's Wildlife Services and Park Services, we have already obliterated over 60% of all wildlife in order to allow for ranching across vast tracts of public land. The longterm impacts of this invasive species (cattle, not indigenous or necessary) are not understood, but all indicators show that the over 100 million cows in this country occupying almost half of the country are severely impacting climate change. When we remove other "nuisance" species, such as deer, elk, coyotes, wolves, birds, etc. in order to maintain forage for cows, we upset the natural balance and cannot anticipate the longterm impacts on the whole of the environment.

"We don't need cows for food, and certainly free range beef does nothing to reduce global food security when it accounts for less than 1% of all protein intakes. It is a "solution" for the elite only. We need to start taking responsibility for our lands and thinking of how we can not only preserve them for generations to come but how they might be an actual solution to the impending global food crisis.

"It's easy to get caught up in the notion of supporting agricultural interests that have been around since the 1800's. The coal industry has also been around for as long, but we see now that that is not sustainable. Continuing a practice that supports a handful of families at the cost of the environment is not a choice that an enlightened county should be making. Environmentalists here often cite the fact that the white deer and Tule elk are not indigenous to this land - - but are cows? Why do we favor one species over another? It all leads back to economic interests, not environmental ones.

"We must begin to take a global approach to the activities of a few, and consider the impacts it has." Nan Sea Love

2327

Name: Malenke, Debbie

Correspondence: I am writing to ask that you please stop plans for ranching in Point Reyes and allow the Tulle Elk to live undisturbed in their natural habitat. We have such few places left in the Bay Area that are untouched by human hands and I am saddened that these beautiful creatures are in danger. Please reconsider and leave that beautiful area and its residents in peace.

2328

Name: klitz, karen

Correspondence: Thank you for the opportunity to submit comments on the planning for a new General Management Plan Amendment for Point Reyes National Seashore and the Golden Gate National Recreation Area for the acreage that currently has commercial livestock permits. My comments follow each of the five questions that you requested be considered and an additional comment about the purpose of this National Park Service land, referred to below as Point Reyes.

(1) How can Point Reyes protect and manage the diverse and important natural and cultural resources in the planning area?

Point Reyes cannot protect both the natural resource and commercial extractive operations, which inherently alter if not eliminate the functioning of natural ecosystems and their original biodiversity. The exotic animals (livestock), invasive species, planted crops have replaced our natural heritage. Our native wildlife, including tule elk and predators, must be allowed to live wherever they can in our public lands.

The relevant human history in Point Reyes ranching is already preserved at the Pierce Point ranch. Modern operations such as the "Historic Ranches" can be found in nearby counties, the state and the country. They are an aesthetic eyesore in addition to their ecosystem impacts, and run counter to the Park's instruction that you quoted, to "protect it from development and uses which would destroy the scenic beauty and natural character of the area."

In the second phase of this planning process, the EIS should address the multiple impacts created by livestock, among them the following:

- The liquid and solid waste pollution of soil and ground water
- GHG emissions
- Water use
- Disease transmission to tule elk
- Nonnative plants
- Erosion and compaction of soil
- Land and water degradation
- Alteration of hydrological functions
- Fossil fuel use and emissions from the importation of livestock feed and other livestock support
- Volume and origin of supplemental livestock feed (from outside Point Reyes)
- Alterations in wildlife, including predators, due to livestock
- Analysis of proportion of budget and time used to manage current ranch lands and programs and estimated budget for these in the future

(2) Are there opportunities that could enhance future stewardship in the planning area?

The planning area is an opportunity for biologists to restore 18,000 acres to Pacific coastal prairie and the other native California biomes. Adding to current efforts, it could be an exciting study area for many specialists to observe and carry out experiments in assisting nature to recover the species and processes that existed before extraction by agriculture.

(3) What types of visitor experiences, activities and facilities should be available in the planning area?

People very much need places to experience untrammelled nature, which is an environment that is more and more rare as human population increases, especially in California. With its vistas and the Pacific Ocean, Point

Reyes provides countless places to explore our basic need for what nature can provide: inspiration, beauty, calm and quiet, spiritual renewal, and observations of other species in their own homes. Practically, this means providing some trails and benches, for movement and contemplation.

(4) What types of specific strategies can/should be considered for managing agricultural lease permits?

By ending the lease permits, PRNS can save that large portion of its budget and time now used for attempting to manage the agricultural area and can apply it to removal of the structures and restoration of the area. We need fewer human-created artifacts on the landscape.

(5) What types of specific strategies can/should be considered for managing tule elk?

Tule elk should be allowed to occupy all of the park as they will, unfenced, and with a minimum of interference. Their numbers should be controlled with natural predation (wolves), and until that is achieved, with sterilization. They should not be shot to test for diseases, many of which may diminish and die out once the livestock source has been removed.

The National Park Service needs to re-think its management of Point Reyes by adhering to the purpose of its creation:

"The Secretary shall administer the National Seashore "without impairment of its natural values", in a manner "consistent with, based upon, and supportive of maximum protection, restoration, and preservation of the natural environment within the area". Emphasis added. [16 U.S Code § 459c - Point Reyes National Seashore; purposes; authorization for establishment]

Planning must keep in mind that the original intent of preserving this piece of the California coast was clearly to phase out commercial use. First, this legislation in 1962:

"Owners on the date of acquisition may retain the right of use and occupancy "for a term of fifty years." [Public Law 87-657 - September 14, 1962. Section 6a]

Followed by this addition in 1978:

"National Parks and Recreation Act of 1978, extended provision to agricultural property; provided for: retention rights of heirs and assigns, retention rights for term of twenty-five years or for term ending with death of owner or spouse, whichever was later, as elected by owner". [Pub. L. 95-625, Sec. 318(b)]

The intention to phase out private occupation of this public land was clearly stated.

2329

Name: Oggiono, Nanette

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,
Nanette Oggiono

2330

Name: Heyne, Sarah R

Correspondence: Please do not increase farming in Point Reyes National Seashore. The increase in farming would benefit a small number of people and would negatively impact the habitat. I am a former Marin county resident and still regularly visit the area. I kayak in Tomales Bay, hike on the numerous trails, and enjoy watching the seals and tule elk. This is why the majority of people visit Point Reyes National Seashore, for the wildlife and beauty. Do not detract from that beauty. Protect our natural lands and do not increase farming!

2331

Name: N/A, N/A

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be

managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Thank you for your consideration of this important matter.

Sincerely,

2332

Name: Couturie, Kathy W

Correspondence: We've been regular overnight visitors to West Marin & Point Reyes for 30 years. We have friends who have farms on Pt Reyes. We fully support the continuation of beef and dairy farming on what is now NPS land.

We'd like to see the opportunity for that farming to be extended every 20 years. Note that it's those same farmers & their families who enabled the NPS to operate on Point Reyes.

Further we'd like to see the Tule Elk removed from further damage to the farms and ranches that is currently seemingly being encroached by local NPS rangers. Please move the elk to the John Burton Wilderness-for the good of all.

Sadly we've seen the Drakes Bay oyster farm evicted for no sound environmental reasons by the NPS. Sadly we've seen Tule Elk encouraging devastation of third generation farms & ranches for no good reason. Sadly we watched as the NPS rangers evicted Mary Tescornia from her farm/horse sanctuary on Hwy One near Bolinas close to 20 years ago so a "Welcome to Point Reyes" visitors center could be built. As of today nothing has been done to that property. It's been deteriorating at a rapid rate while rangers are allowed to live there.

Please-stop this continuing abuse of power needs to come to an end to preserve and protect our beloved Point Reyes farms and ranches!

Thank you for your kind consideration.

2333

Name: DuBois, Bill

Correspondence: Regarding the General Management Plan Amendment for Point Reyes National Seashore (PRNS): I support the continued operation of beef and dairy ranching operations under agricultural lease/permits with 20-year terms and improved management of the Tule elk herds to eliminate negative impacts on the environment and ranching families. The families that sold their land to enable the NPS counted on the government to keep its word. A deal is a deal. Do not further erode the citizenry's

confidence in the government by going back on your word and unilaterally changing the terms of the deal.

Ranchers have been raising cattle in Point Reyes for more than 150-years. It was ranchers' willingness to sell their properties to the federal government that allowed the creation of the PRNS. As part of the agreement, ranchers were supposed to be allowed to continue ranching on their family ranches within the PRNS.

The ranches in West Marin contribute significantly to the local economy and the local culture. These ranches are not just creating economic value, they are producing high quality food appreciated by consumers locally, regionally, and nationally. Further, providing 20-year terms for lease/permits allows for greater investment in improvements on these ranches. Shorter terms prevent the ability of ranchers to obtain financing for improvements.

Improved management of the PRNS elk herds is also necessary. Elk cause thousands of dollars of damages and lost forage on ranches. Additionally, the elk carry Johne's disease, which can be transmitted to cattle.

Ranches on PRNS provide important economic, cultural, and ecological values to the local community. Losing a significant portion of West Marin's agricultural community would mean not only a loss of local food production, but a significant loss to its economy and culture. I urge you to offer 20-year lease/permits to ranchers on PRNS and to improve elk management and return the elk to the wilderness areas where they will not impact the ranches.

2334

Name: Baldwin, Laura

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

2335

Name: Russell, Erin

Correspondence: Cynthia MacLeod, Acting Superintendent

Point Reyes National Seashore

National Park Service

1 Bear Valley Road

Point Reyes Station, CA 94956

RE: General Management Plan Amendment for Point Reyes National Seashore

Dear Ms. MacLeod:

I am writing to provide input on the General Management Plan Amendment for Point Reyes National Seashore (PRNS). I support the continued operation of beef and dairy ranching operations under agricultural lease/permits with 20-year terms and improved management of the Tule elk herds to eliminate negative impacts on the environment and ranching families.

Ranchers have been raising cattle in Point Reyes for more than 150-years. It was ranchers' willingness to sell their properties to the federal government that allowed the creation of the PRNS. As part of the agreement, ranchers were supposed to be allowed to continue ranching on their family ranches within the PRNS.

The ranches in West Marin contribute significantly to the local economy and the local culture. According to any analysis by U.C. Cooperative Extension in 2009, ranches in PRNS and Golden Gate National Recreation Area (GGNRA) directly provide approximately 65 jobs and provide livelihoods for an additional 25 ranch family members. Additionally, agriculture in PRNS and GGNRA account for 17 percent of the agricultural income in Marin County. These jobs and income would be lost if further restrictions were placed on ranches within PRNS. These ranches are not just creating economic value, they are producing high quality food appreciated by consumers locally, regionally, and nationally. Further, providing 20-year terms for lease/permits allows for greater investment in improvements on these ranches. Shorter terms prevent the ability of ranchers to obtain financing for improvements.

I would also like to see improved management of the PRNS elk herds. Elk cause thousands of dollars of damages and lost forage on ranches. Additionally, the elk carry Johne's disease, which can be transmitted to cattle. USDA estimates that lost productivity from Johne's disease in dairy cattle could be costing dairy producers between \$200 and \$250

million annually. Elk in the PRNS were reintroduced by humans and have been managed since their reintroduction. PRNS must improve its management by maintaining the roaming elk herds on the Limantour wilderness and preventing them from damaging ranches in the area. Additionally, PRNS should ensure that there is proper forage and water available to the herd in the Limantour wilderness to prevent a recurrence of the unfortunate loss of elk during the drought.

Ranches on PRNS provide important economic, cultural, and ecological values to the local community. Losing a significant portion of West Marin's agricultural community would mean not only a loss of local food production, but a significant loss to its economy and culture. I urge you to offer 20-year lease/permits to ranchers on PRNS and to improve elk management and return the elk to the wilderness areas where they will not impact the ranches.

2336

Name: Knudsen, Steven

Correspondence: Cynthia MacLeod, Acting Superintendent

Point Reyes National Seashore

National Park Service

1 Bear Valley Road

Point Reyes Station, CA 94956

RE: General Management Plan Amendment for Point Reyes National Seashore
Dear Ms. MacLeod:

I am writing to provide input on the General Management Plan Amendment for Point Reyes National Seashore (PRNS). I support the continued operation of beef and dairy ranching operations under agricultural lease/permits with 20-year terms and improved management of the Tule elk herds to eliminate negative impacts on the environment and ranching families.

Ranchers have been raising cattle in Point Reyes for more than 150-years. It was ranchers' willingness to sell their properties to the federal government that allowed the creation of the PRNS. As part of the agreement, ranchers were supposed to be allowed to continue ranching on their family ranches within the PRNS.

The ranches in West Marin contribute significantly to the local economy and the local culture. According to any analysis by U.C. Cooperative Extension in 2009, ranches in PRNS and Golden Gate National Recreation Area (GGNRA) directly provide approximately 65 jobs and provide livelihoods for an additional 25 ranch family members. Additionally, agriculture in PRNS and GGNRA account for 17 percent of the agricultural income in Marin County. These jobs and income would be lost if further restrictions were placed on ranches within PRNS. These ranches are not just creating economic value, they are producing high quality food appreciated by consumers locally, regionally, and nationally. Further, providing 20-year terms for lease/permits allows for greater investment

in improvements on these ranches. Shorter terms prevent the ability of ranchers to obtain financing for improvements.

I would also like to see improved management of the PRNS elk herds. Elk cause thousands of dollars of damages and lost forage on ranches. Additionally, the elk carry Johne's disease, which can be transmitted to cattle. USDA estimates that lost productivity from Johne's disease in dairy cattle could be costing dairy producers between \$200 and \$250 million annually. Elk in the PRNS were reintroduced by humans and have been managed since their reintroduction. PRNS must improve its management by maintaining the roaming elk herds on the Limantour wilderness and preventing them from damaging ranches in the area. Additionally, PRNS should ensure that there is proper forage and water available to the herd in the Limantour wilderness to prevent a reoccurrence of the unfortunate loss of elk during the drought.

Ranches on PRNS provide important economic, cultural, and ecological values to the local community. Losing a significant portion of West Marin's agricultural community would mean not only a loss of local food production, but a significant loss to its economy and culture. I urge you to offer 20-year lease/permits to ranchers on PRNS and to improve elk management and return the elk to the wilderness areas where they will not impact the ranches.

2337

Name: Groot, Norm

Correspondence: Cynthia MacLeod, Acting Superintendent

Point Reyes National Seashore

National Park Service

1 Bear Valley Road

Point Reyes Station, CA 94956

RE: General Management Plan Amendment for Point Reyes National Seashore

Dear Ms. MacLeod:

I am writing to provide input on the General Management Plan Amendment for Point Reyes National Seashore (PRNS). While I do not live in the Marin County area, I fully support the continued operation of beef and dairy ranching operations under agricultural lease/permits with minimum 20-year terms. I also support a program of improved management of the Tule elk herds to eliminate negative impacts on the environment and the ranching families who must deal with these impacts.

Ranchers have been raising cattle in Point Reyes for more than 150-years. It was ranchers' willingness to sell their properties to the federal government that allowed the creation of the PRNS.

As part of the agreement, ranchers were supposed to be allowed to continue ranching on their family ranches within the PRNS. This agreement should continued to be honored.

Ranches on PRNS provide important economic, cultural, and ecological values to the local community. Losing a significant portion of West Marin's agricultural community would mean not only a loss of local food production, but a significant loss to its economy and culture.

I urge you to offer 20-year lease/permits to ranchers on PRNS and to improve elk management and return the elk to the wilderness areas where they belong.

Thank you for your consideration.

Norm Groot
Pacific Grove, CA

2338

Name: Stokes, Sharon R
Correspondence: Cynthia MacLeod, Acting Superintendent
Point Reyes National Seashore
National Park Service
1 Bear Valley Road
Point Reyes Station, CA 94956

RE: General Management Plan Amendment for Point Reyes National Seashore

Dear Ms. MacLeod:

I am writing to provide input on the General Management Plan Amendment for Point Reyes National Seashore (PRNS). I support the continued operation of beef and dairy ranching operations under agricultural lease/permits with 20-year terms and improved management of the Tule elk herds to eliminate negative impacts on the environment and ranching families.

Ranchers have been raising cattle in Point Reyes for more than 150-years. It was ranchers' willingness to sell their properties to the federal government that allowed the creation of the PRNS. As part of the agreement, ranchers were supposed to be allowed to continue ranching on their family ranches within the PRNS.

The ranches in West Marin contribute significantly to the local economy and the local culture. According to any analysis by U.C. Cooperative Extension in 2009, ranches in PRNS and Golden Gate National Recreation Area (GGNRA) directly provide approximately 65 jobs and provide livelihoods for an additional 25 ranch family members. Additionally, agriculture in PRNS and GGNRA account for 17 percent of the agricultural income in Marin County. These jobs and income would be lost if further restrictions were placed on ranches within PRNS. These ranches are not just creating economic value, they are producing high quality food appreciated by consumers locally, regionally, and nationally. Further, providing 20-year terms for lease/permits allows for greater investment in improvements on these ranches. Shorter terms prevent the ability of ranchers to obtain financing for improvements.

I would also like to see improved management of the PRNS elk herds. Elk cause thousands of dollars of damages and lost forage on ranches. Additionally, the elk carry Johne's disease, which can be transmitted to cattle. USDA estimates that lost productivity from Johne's disease in dairy cattle could be costing dairy producers between \$200 and \$250 million annually. Elk in the PRNS were reintroduced by humans and have been managed since their reintroduction. PRNS must improve its management by maintaining the roaming elk herds on the Limantour wilderness and preventing them from damaging ranches in the area. Additionally, PRNS should ensure that there is proper forage and water available to the herd in the Limantour wilderness to prevent a recurrence of the unfortunate loss of elk during the drought.

Ranches on PRNS provide important economic, cultural, and ecological values to the local community. Losing a significant portion of West Marin's agricultural community would mean not only a loss of local food production, but a significant loss to its economy and culture. I urge you to offer 20-year lease/permits to ranchers on PRNS and to improve elk management and return the elk to the wilderness areas where they will not impact the ranches.

2339

Name: N/A, N/A

Correspondence: Cynthia MacLeod, Acting Superintendent

Point Reyes National Seashore

National Park Service

1 Bear Valley Road

Point Reyes Station, CA 94956

RE: General Management Plan Amendment for Point Reyes National Seashore

Dear Ms. MacLeod:

I am writing to provide input on the General Management Plan Amendment for Point Reyes National

Seashore (PRNS). I support the continued operation of beef and dairy ranching operations under

agricultural lease/permits with 20-year terms and improved management of the Tule elk herds to

eliminate negative impacts on the environment and ranching families.

Ranchers have been raising cattle in Point Reyes for more than 150-years.

It was ranchers' willingness to

sell their properties to the federal government that allowed the creation of the PRNS. As part of the

agreement, ranchers were supposed to be allowed to continue ranching on their family ranches within

the PRNS.

The ranches in West Marin contribute significantly to the local economy and the local culture. According

to any analysis by U.C. Cooperative Extension in 2009, ranches in PRNS and Golden Gate National

Recreation Area (GGNRA) directly provide approximately 65 jobs and provide livelihoods for an additional 25 ranch family members. Additionally, agriculture in PRNS and GGNRA account for 17 percent of the agricultural income in Marin County. These jobs and income would be lost if further restrictions were placed on ranches within PRNS. These ranches are not just creating economic value, they are producing high quality food appreciated by consumers locally, regionally, and nationally. Further, providing 20-year terms for lease/permits allows for greater investment in improvements on these ranches. Shorter terms prevent the ability of ranchers to obtain financing for improvements. I would also like to see improved management of the PRNS elk herds. Elk cause thousands of dollars of damages and lost forage on ranches. Additionally, the elk carry Johne's disease, which can be transmitted to cattle. USDA estimates that lost productivity from Johne's disease in dairy cattle could be costing dairy producers between \$200 and \$250 million annually. Elk in the PRNS were reintroduced by humans and have been managed since their reintroduction. PRNS must improve its management by maintaining the roaming elk herds on the Limantour wilderness and preventing them from damaging ranches in the area. Additionally, PRNS should ensure that there is proper forage and water available to the herd in the Limantour wilderness to prevent a reoccurrence of the unfortunate loss of elk during the drought. Ranches on PRNS provide important economic, cultural, and ecological values to the local community. Losing a significant portion of West Marin's agricultural community would mean not only a loss of local food production, but a significant loss to its economy and culture. I urge you to offer 20-year lease/permits to ranchers on PRNS and to improve elk management and return the elk to the wilderness areas where they will not impact the ranches.

2340

Name: Teresi, Anthony T

Correspondence: I am writing to provide input on the General Management Plan Amendment for Point Reyes National Seashore (PRNS). I support the continued operation of beef and dairy ranching operations under agricultural lease/permits with 20-year terms and improved management of the Tule elk herds to eliminate negative impacts on the environment and ranching families.

Ranchers have been raising cattle in Point Reyes for more than 150-years. It was ranchers' willingness to sell their properties to the federal

government that allowed the creation of the PRNS. As part of the agreement, ranchers were supposed to be allowed to continue ranching on their family ranches within the PRNS.

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Ranches on PRNS provide important economic, cultural, and ecological values to the local community. Losing a significant portion of West Marin's agricultural community would mean not only a loss of local food production, but a significant loss to its economy and culture. I urge you to offer 20-year lease/permits to ranchers on PRNS and to improve elk management and return the elk to the wilderness areas where they will not impact the ranches.

2341

Name: captain, susan m

Correspondence: Hi,

It is time to protect our farm lands and farmers who are willing to put in their time, hard work and effort to produce unique product to share with our community. please let the ranchers be and stop harassing them. I am a grower, producing a family size crop and process it to very small quantity wine to share with my family, friend and community. I feel the satisfaction of participating in farming brings joy, product and supports the community at large.

Regards

2342

Name: Johnson, Curt

Correspondence: The Park Service promised the farmers and ranchers that they would be allowed to continue their operations as they normally would. Any deviation from that will result in distrust of the Park Service, and possible political repercussions. To break the trust will be very bad for the landowners and the Park Service. Keep your promises: Leave the landowners alone!

2343

Name: DeMaria, Christine B

Correspondence: Re: Point Reyes National Park

It is time the government kept its promises to the ranchers and others in the original deal made with them. If the government doesn't keep promises then why would anyone make a deal with the government.

Let the current uses of the Point Reyes area remain. It is a beautiful spot as it is.

Christine DeMaria

2344

Name: Dyt, Rich A

Correspondence: Cynthia MacLeod, Acting Superintendent
Point Reyes National Seashore
National Park Service
1 Bear Valley Road
Point Reyes Station, CA 94956

RE: General Management Plan Amendment for Point Reyes National Seashore

Dear Ms. MacLeod:

I am writing to provide input on the General Management Plan Amendment for Point Reyes National Seashore (PRNS). I support the continued operation of beef and dairy ranching operations under agricultural lease/permits with 20-year terms and improved management of the Tule elk herds to eliminate negative impacts on the environment and ranching families.

Ranchers have been raising cattle in Point Reyes for more than 150-years. It was ranchers' willingness to sell their properties to the federal government that allowed the creation of the PRNS. As part of the agreement, ranchers were supposed to be allowed to continue ranching on their family ranches within the PRNS.

The ranches in West Marin contribute significantly to the local economy and the local culture. According to any analysis by U.C. Cooperative Extension in 2009, ranches in PRNS and Golden Gate National Recreation Area (GGNRA) directly provide approximately 65 jobs and provide livelihoods for an additional 25 ranch family members. Additionally, agriculture in PRNS and GGNRA account for 17 percent of the agricultural income in Marin County. These jobs and income would be lost if further restrictions were placed on ranches within PRNS. These ranches are not just creating economic value, they are producing high quality food appreciated by consumers locally, regionally, and nationally. Further, providing 20-year terms for lease/permits allows for greater investment in improvements on these ranches. Shorter terms prevent the ability of ranchers to obtain financing for improvements.

I would also like to see improved management of the PRNS elk herds. Elk cause thousands of dollars of damages and lost forage on ranches. Additionally, the elk carry Johne's disease, which can be transmitted to cattle. USDA estimates that lost productivity from Johne's disease in dairy cattle could be costing dairy producers between \$200 and \$250 million annually. Elk in the PRNS were reintroduced by humans and have been managed since their reintroduction. PRNS must improve its management by maintaining the roaming elk herds on the Limantour wilderness and preventing them from damaging ranches in the area. Additionally, PRNS should ensure that there is proper forage and water available to the herd in the Limantour wilderness to prevent a reoccurrence of the unfortunate loss of elk during the drought.

Ranches on PRNS provide important economic, cultural, and ecological values to the local community. Losing a significant portion of West Marin's agricultural community would mean not only a loss of local food production, but a significant loss to its economy and culture. I urge you to offer 20-year lease/permits to ranchers on PRNS and to improve elk management and return the elk to the wilderness areas where they will not impact the ranches.

2345

Name: Herman, Sara

Correspondence: I am writing to provide input on the General Management Plan Amendment for Point Reyes National Seashore (PRNS). I support the continued operation of beef and dairy ranching operations under agricultural lease/permits with 20-year terms and improved management of the Tule elk herds to eliminate negative impacts on the environment and ranching families.

Ranchers have been raising cattle in Point Reyes for more than 150-years. It was ranchers' willingness to sell their properties to the federal government that allowed the creation of the PRNS. As part of the agreement, ranchers were supposed to be allowed to continue ranching on their family ranches within the PRNS.

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Ranches on PRNS provide important economic, cultural, and ecological values to the local community. Losing a significant portion of West Marin's agricultural community would mean not only a loss of local food production, but a significant loss to its economy and culture. I urge you to offer 20-year lease/permits to ranchers on PRNS and to improve elk management and return the elk to the wilderness areas where they will not impact the ranches.

2346

Name: tonascia, mari

Correspondence: Just wanted to voice my opinion on the Point Reyes ranching changes. I support the ranchers and them being allowed to operate as they have for the past 150 years. There is too LITTLE agriculture. The changes to AG in California are devastating it and have gone too far. Please see that voting taxpaying residents do not agree with these changes and do not agree with the massive changes in policy. I dont know who you think will be feeding you or providing your family with nutrition in the future should you run all the dairy's and food producers out of the state! Just letting you know I am not happy.

Mari Tonascia

2347

Name: N/A, N/A

Correspondence: I support continued ranching within Point Reyes and management of the park's elk herd to protect the agricultural heritage.

2348

Name: N/A, N/A

Correspondence: For many years ranchers have been on the Point Reyes land. That is where most of our local farmers started then moved on to buy their own ranch and continued to dairy farm. The land has always been taken care of for the purpose of feeding our dairy animals, wild life as well, and saw that the land itself was well maintained. That land was never abused. I support keeping the land in use for dairy farmers who have cared for that land and will always keep caring not abusing the land. Wild life as well will then also be taken care of.

2349

Name: Kazynski, Jerrold

Correspondence: Ranching and livestock operations have been conducted within Point Reyes National Park since its foundation. If sensitive species exist there, those ranching operations should be congratulated and allowed to continue without major changes, limitations, or exclusions. The scientific method suggests their ranching activities have coexisted for decades and therefore should be allowed to continue.

Other ranching operations in other areas have had to expend significant funds to modify, curtail, or relocate ostensibly to protect sensitive or endangered plant and animal species found on their property or lands owned by others. At those locations, said sensitive species have been doing well absent State and/or Federal involvement. I surmise such evidence supports continued ranching and other such activities instead of any reductions there of.

Thank you for your service to local, State, and Federal citizens who appreciate your efforts.

2350

Name: Puglisi, Allison

Correspondence: Thank you for taking my comments: In a nutshell: 1) Leave the farmers and ranchers where they are with a 99 year lease. Have a designated third party oversee these lands to make sure the farmers and ranchers are taking care of the land properly.

2) Either remove all the elk from these ranch lands or put up fences so the elk cannot get into the ranches

3) Manage the elk herd on the point so that they do not overrun the land with too many elk however best - sterilization, shooting with the

meat being used, or removal to some distant wild area that will not impact ranch lands probably not the most efficient or money saving

2351

Name: T, L

Correspondence: I live in Sonoma currently but was born in and raised in Marin. My family has lived in Marin since the 1930's and most of them still reside there. Our family has many ties to West Marin especially PRNS. I may be biased in my pro ranching and dairy opinions but my understanding is that the ranches were bought to protect from future development and to continue ranching. To now have the environmental groups come in and spread all their propaganda that the ranches are now causing all this damage wrecking the ecosystems. When they originally teamed up with the ranchers to help facilitate with the government to buy the land. Now they want to kick them off the land. I say let the ranchers buy back the land!

2352

Name: White, Johnnie W

Correspondence: Dear Ms. MacLeod:

I am writing to provide input on the General Management Plan Amendment for Point Reyes National Seashore (PRNS). I support the continued operation of beef and dairy ranching operations under agricultural lease/permits with 20-year terms and improved management of the Tule elk herds to eliminate negative impacts on the environment and ranching families.

Ranchers have been raising cattle in Point Reyes for more than 150-years. It was ranchers' willingness to sell their properties to the federal government that allowed the creation of the PRNS. As part of the agreement, ranchers were supposed to be allowed to continue ranching on their family ranches within the PRNS.

The ranches in West Marin contribute significantly to the local economy and the local culture. According to any analysis by U.C. Cooperative Extension in 2009, ranches in PRNS and Golden Gate National Recreation Area (GGNRA) directly provide approximately 65 jobs and provide livelihoods for an additional 25 ranch family members. Additionally, agriculture in PRNS and GGNRA account for 17 percent of the agricultural income in Marin County. These jobs and income would be lost if further restrictions were placed on ranches within PRNS. These ranches are not just creating economic value, they are producing high quality food appreciated by consumers locally, regionally, and nationally. Further, providing 20-year terms for lease/permits allows for greater investment in improvements on these ranches. Shorter terms prevent the ability of ranchers to obtain financing for improvements.

I would also like to see improved management of the PRNS elk herds. Elk cause thousands of dollars of damages and lost forage on ranches.

Additionally, the elk carry Johne's disease, which can be transmitted to cattle. USDA estimates that lost productivity from Johne's disease in dairy cattle could be costing dairy producers between \$200 and \$250 million annually. Elk in the PRNS were reintroduced by humans and have been managed since their reintroduction. PRNS must improve its management by maintaining the roaming elk herds on the Limantour wilderness and preventing them from damaging ranches in the area. Additionally, PRNS should ensure that there is proper forage and water available to the herd in the Limantour wilderness to prevent a reoccurrence of the unfortunate loss of elk during the drought.

Ranches on PRNS provide important economic, cultural, and ecological values to the local community. Losing a significant portion of West Marin's agricultural community would mean not only a loss of local food production, but a significant loss to its economy and culture. I urge you to offer 20-year lease/permits to ranchers on PRNS and to improve elk management and return the elk to the wilderness areas where they will not impact the ranches.

2353

Name: N/A, Sandra

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service. Killing these elk, either directly or indirectly, is not a reasonable option. Please - - no repeat of the past starving and killing of the animals that belong on this land.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species. They should be phased off the land.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

2354

Name: Cloud, Aleda

Correspondence: Grazing and proper agricultural practices have been proven to sequester soil carbon and permanently remove atmospheric CO2, this should be our number one priority!

Point Reyes National Seashore has the benefit of The Carbon Cycle Institute in their back yard. The CCI, using proper and repeatable science has shown that promoting healthy rangelands and forests is the only way to reverse the perilous situation in which we find our planet.

We are all on the same side, we're trying to make our world a healthier place. Don't let unwarranted prejudice against grazing prevent you from making the best decisions for PRNS.

Please look at the facts and respect the science. Proper grazing is VITAL to maintaining a healthy working landscape.

Healthy Soils = Healthy Communities = Healthy Planet

Thank you.

2355

Name: Morais, Karen E

Correspondence: Cynthia MacLeod, Acting Superintendent

Point Reyes National Seashore

National Park Service

1 Bear Valley Road

Point Reyes Station, CA 94956

RE: General Management Plan Amendment for Point Reyes National Seashore

Dear Ms. MacLeod:

I am writing to provide input on the General Management Plan Amendment for Point Reyes National Seashore (PRNS). I support the continued operation of beef and dairy ranching operations under agricultural lease/permits with 20-year terms and improved management of the Tule elk herds to eliminate negative impacts on the environment and ranching families.

My family were immigrant dairy farmers in the San Joaquin Valley. Starting their operations in the late 1800s.

Ranchers have been raising cattle in Point Reyes for more than 150-years. It was ranchers' willingness to sell their properties to the federal government that allowed the creation of the PRNS. As part of the agreement, ranchers were supposed to be allowed to continue ranching on their family ranches within the PRNS.

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Extension in 2009, ranches in PRNS and Golden Gate National Recreation Area (GGNRA) directly provide approximately 65 jobs and provide livelihoods for an additional 25 ranch family members. Additionally, agriculture in PRNS and GGNRA account for 17 percent of the agricultural income in Marin County. These jobs and income would be lost if further restrictions were placed on ranches within PRNS. These ranches are not just creating economic value, they are producing high quality food appreciated by consumers locally, regionally, and nationally. Further, providing 20-year terms for lease/permits allows for greater investment in improvements on these ranches. Shorter terms prevent the ability of ranchers to obtain financing for improvements.

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Kind regards,
Karen E Morais

2356
Name: Porter, Hilary l
Correspondence: Cynthia MacLeod, Acting Superintendent
Point Reyes National Seashore
National Park Service
1 Bear Valley Road
Point Reyes Station, CA 94956

RE: General Management Plan Amendment for Point Reyes National Seashore

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2357

Name: Marsh, Catherine

Correspondence: Please allow ranching activities to continue in Point Reyes.

Thank you.

2358

Name: Serres, Taylor P
Correspondence: Cynthia MacLeod, Acting Superintendent
Point Reyes National Seashore
National Park Service
1 Bear Valley Road
Point Reyes Station, CA 94956

RE: General Management Plan Amendment for Point Reyes National Seashore

Dear Ms. MacLeod:

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Thank you,
Taylor Serres
Sonoma-Marín YF&R Representative

2359

Name: BISHOP, THOMAS W

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

The Point Reyes National Seashore has been, and can continue to be a wonderful example of partnerships and cooperation. In my opinion it is well balanced and is successfully managing environmental, public access, and the recreational and educational needs of current and future generations.

As a loving visitor of the area, it currently offers a tremendous set of options for photography, hiking, picnicking, biking, and overall enjoyment of nature and its collaboration with the farming community. The farming community is an integral part of the charm of the National Seashore and the farms deserve protection. The facilities for the area, in my view are adequate. I would NOT like to see much beyond parking and toilet facilities and educational displays, as it is and should remain a 'wilderness' type experience.

As to the Elk, they are beautiful animals, but even if they were given free range of the entire National Seashore, it would not be the equivalent of free-ranging elk herds elsewhere in the world, where herds live and die in nature's broad wildernesses and its related 'natural controls'. So we are faced with the need to manage the herds and the question becomes how to do this within the vision of a limited geographical area. The Point Reyes National Seashore is not a zoo and is not an elk breeding facility; so, to the degree the herds can be effectively managed within the reasonable constraints of public access and continuation of farming... we should do just that: manage the herds in a manner that preserve the farms and enable continued, largely unfettered public access.

Agricultural lease and permit strategies should mirror this vision. And, while I am not an expert in the current leasing/permit system, in my view it is working and should not be radically changed.

In summary, my philosophy in nurturing the precious and unique experience which is the Point Reyes National Seashore is 'don't fix that which is not broken'.

Respectfully,

Tom Bishop

2360

Name: Hogan, Kathryn M

Correspondence:

I am writing to provide input on the General Management Plan Amendment for Point Reyes National Seashore (PRNS). I support the continued operation of beef and dairy ranching operations under agricultural lease/permits with 20-year terms and improved management of the Tule elk herds to eliminate negative impacts on the environment and ranching families.

Ranchers have been raising cattle in Point Reyes for more than 150-years. It was ranchers' willingness to sell their properties to the federal government that allowed the creation of the PRNS. As part of the agreement, ranchers were supposed to be allowed to continue ranching on their family ranches within the PRNS.

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Ranches on PRNS provide important economic, cultural, and ecological values to the local community. Losing a significant portion of West Marin's agricultural community would mean not only a loss of local food production, but a significant loss to its economy and culture. I urge you to offer 20-year lease/permits to ranchers on PRNS and to improve elk management and return the elk to the wilderness areas where they will not impact the ranches.

2361

Name: Barca, Erin

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

It has long been a dream of mine to see Point Reyes in its true colors. In the form of thriving native plants no longer trampled by livestock nor outcompeted by the invasives that gain ground in their hoof steps. No more denuded hills and fields. This alone would herald in a great pulse of invertebrate and vertebrate life. What a beautiful, lovely, scented dream. Finally free of the suffocating stench of cow flop. No one in their right mind seeks wilder reaches to smell that. It does not belong. It should not be here.

The decision to follow our nation's laws and protect wildlife, native plants, and the ecosystems they collectively represent, unimpaired, within our National Parks is important not only to the people of California, but to the entire United States. At stake is the integrity of ALL of America's National Parks.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore. Please, follow the rule of law and give tule elk and other native species precedence over commercial interests currently impoverishing our federally protected lands. Stop allowing private interests to abuse it. It has been a privilege for ranchers to remain in our National Seashore, NOT a right. With these most recent pushes to kill and even eradicate tule elk and expand their incompatible business with even more livestock and more crops, makes it crystal clear that they have

stayed well past their welcome. There are a mere 3,900 tule elk left spread thin across the entire state in 22 herds. There are 5,250,000 cattle. Fair market value was paid for these ranches in the 1960s and 1970s, their leases should not be renewed. It is high time that we allow a battered Point Reyes National Seashore to recover and return to natural conditions. Point Reyes is one of America's most special places and is too important to sacrifice to power politics and special interests.

Please honor and protect Point Reyes National Seashore. We and future generations will thank you for your upholding the National Park System.

Sincerely,

2362

Name: Crook, Shaun

Correspondence: Cynthia MacLeod, Acting Superintendent

Point Reyes National Seashore

National Park Service

1 Bear Valley Road

Point Reyes Station, CA 94956

RE: General Management Plan Amendment for Point Reyes National Seashore

Dear Ms. MacLeod:

I am writing to provide input on the General Management Plan Amendment for Point Reyes National Seashore (PRNS). I support the continued operation of beef and dairy ranching operations under agricultural lease/permits with 20-year terms and improved management of the Tule elk herds to eliminate negative impacts on the environment and ranching families.

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Sincerely,

Shaun Crook
President
Tuolumne County Farm Bureau

2363
Name: McBride, Lynne M
Correspondence: Cynthia MacLeod, Acting Superintendent
Point Reyes National Seashore
National Park Service
1 Bear Valley Road
Point Reyes Station, CA 94956

RE: General Management Plan Amendment for Point Reyes National Seashore

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2364

Name: Tracy, Felicia

Correspondence: To Whom it may Concern:

The National Park Service must recognize that the heritage and culture of an area is what brings people to visit and enjoy it. Natural scenic beauty is just as important to farmers and fisherman who live their lives helping sustain and maintain lands as it would seem to be for those visiting Parks. It is those who work the land and tend their livestock who have created much of our coastal lands into destinations, by their good management and care throughout generations. It should be obvious that years of government and environmentalist policies to "leave the land alone" that man has created a monster of destruction. If you farm or ranch upon land, you depend upon it to support your business, and your priority is good stewardship of that land. The Park Service would do well to support farmers, ranchers, and fisherman in those endeavors. This includes a better management program for the elk, for the benefit of the elk , other livestock, and their habitat.

Sincerely yours, Felicia Tracy

2365

Name: Frye, Sam

Correspondence: I am writing to provide input on the General Management Plan Amendment for Point Reyes National Seashore (PRNS). I support the continued operation of beef and dairy ranching operations under agricultural lease/permits with 20-year terms and improved management of the Tule elk herds to eliminate negative impacts on the environment and ranching families.

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2366

Name: N/A, N/A

Correspondence: Please do not do this. It is outrageous that this is up for consideration. Protect our oceans and coastlines.

2367

Name: Scott, Alan

Correspondence: One of the dominant issues with government today is the craving to regulate without a substantiated valuation of the ultimate consequences. Having visited this pristine area back in the mid-90's twice, we were in awe of the majesty and more critical the linkages between private conservation and agriculture marriage; during our extensive travels of the entire Point Reyes Tomales Bay area from south to north.

It is working because a predominance of the local population are citizens who unconditionally embrace, without intervention from meddling bureaucrats, to a fault (a robust trait), environmental stewardship beyond 100% factor. Today or tomorrow, there will not ever be a government agency in this country that can demonstrate their existence is due to the success of their methodologies notwithstanding the venue.

The examples of abuse and seriously (costly) defective management and deficiency credible oversight by state and federal organization are overwhelming deleterious by the bucket full. Thus, giving further foundation not to allow the government to acquire control or take control away from a vibrant contributing economy. From my perspective, the government has and does not perform quantitative vetting to prove the justification for bureaucratic / political motivation methods under government control could or would be valid, period!

2368

Name: Cardoza, Ginger

Correspondence: Cynthia MacLeod, Acting Superintendent

Point Reyes National Seashore

National Park Service

1 Bear Valley Road

Point Reyes Station, CA 94956

RE: General Management Plan Amendment for Point Reyes National Seashore

Dear Ms. MacLeod:

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2369

Name: Roche, David

Correspondence: It is critical that ranching be allowed in the park. Farmers are the original environmentalists and as stewards of the land make sure that the land is properly taken care of for the long term benefit of all.

Food does not come from the store (or the community garden by your local library) but from the industry that made California great (well before the Silicon Valley).

It is becoming more and more difficult for farmers to ply their trade and when there is an opportunity for both farmers and nature lovers to coexist the parks should be the first to embrace this.

In the strongest way possible I urge you to do the right thing and support the people who feed our country and the world.

Most Respectfully,

David Roche

2370

Name: Turko, Amy

Correspondence: Extend the leases for Pt. Reyes ranches. Work with them to promote stewardship of the land. Privatization of public land is a reality on our horizon. These ranchers know their land intimately and understand the fragility of the Pt. Reyes ecosystems. It is foolish to think that the human imprint can be erased. Keeping the ranches, working together for mutual benefit, public access, and developing a world class model of land stewardship, sustainable farming, alternative energies, fog harvesting, alongside NOAA and other federal research organizations can be a huge win for literally everyone on Earth. Make it work with the ranch lease extensions.

2371

Name: N/A, N/A

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

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I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,
Alyssa Caralla

2372

Name: Sullivan, Adrianna P

Correspondence: Please allow the Elk to continue to graze and exist on the land. Grazing and keeping the grasses and plants in check very important. Grazing allows us to see wild flowers in the spring among many other things....please do not let politics get in the way. Look what has happened to Santa Rosa Island in Santa Barbara!

2373

Name: Cleveland, Randall

Correspondence: STOP ALL ranching within Point Reyes Nat'l Seashore, and do not allow the PRNS's elk herd to be "managed" to accommodate ranchers, dairy operations or trophy/recreational killing.

We've come a long way from 150 years ago dark ages when we thought grazing on public lands was a good idea. Now, we know it has huge adverse impacts. Accordingly, in many areas, to protect what's left of the public lands' natural resources, grazing is being phased out, as it should be. But even more important and pressing, is the absurdity of still allowing any grazing in National Parks or Seashores, especially those as marvelous and iconic as Point Reyes.

Please do not be suckered in with the "bogus rationale" of "agricultural heritage." "Heritage" is a weak claim and should not be trumped by harmful private operations. Slavery, child labor, women's right to vote, and so many more horrific activities were also our "heritage." We've learned our lessons; let's honor the "heritage" of progress with change and improve when it's obviously called for. Point Reyes National Seashore needs to return to its true past- -a natural resource without the harm of private commercial operations.

2374

Name: Steele, Steven D

Correspondence: I am writing to provide input on the General Management Plan Amendment for Point Reyes National Seashore (PRNS). I support the continued operation of beef and dairy ranching operations under agricultural lease/permits with 20-year terms and improved management of the Tule elk herds to eliminate negative impacts on the environment and ranching families.

Ranchers have been raising cattle in Point Reyes for more than 150-years. It was ranchers' willingness to sell their properties to the federal government that allowed the creation of the PRNS. As part of the agreement, ranchers were supposed to be allowed to continue ranching on their family ranches within the PRNS.

The ranches in West Marin contribute significantly to the local economy and the local culture. According to any analysis by U.C. Cooperative Extension in 2009, ranches in PRNS and Golden Gate National Recreation Area (GGNRA) directly provide approximately 65 jobs and provide

livelihoods for an additional 25 ranch family members. Additionally, agriculture in PRNS and GGNRA account for 17 percent of the agricultural income in Marin County. These jobs and income would be lost if further restrictions were placed on ranches within PRNS. These ranches are not just creating economic value, they are producing high quality food appreciated by consumers locally, regionally, and nationally. Further, providing 20-year terms for lease/permits allows for greater investment in improvements on these ranches. Shorter terms prevent the ability of ranchers to obtain financing for improvements.

I would also like to see improved management of the PRNS elk herds. Elk cause thousands of dollars of damages and lost forage on ranches. Additionally, the elk carry Johne's disease, which can be transmitted to cattle. USDA estimates that lost productivity from Johne's disease in dairy cattle could be costing dairy producers between \$200 and \$250 million annually. Elk in the PRNS were reintroduced by humans and have been managed since their reintroduction. PRNS must improve its management by maintaining the roaming elk herds on the Limantour wilderness and preventing them from damaging ranches in the area. Additionally, PRNS should ensure that there is proper forage and water available to the herd in the Limantour wilderness to prevent a reoccurrence of the unfortunate loss of elk during the drought.

Ranches on PRNS provide important economic, cultural, and ecological values to the local community. Losing a significant portion of West Marin's agricultural community would mean not only a loss of local food production, but a significant loss to its economy and culture. I urge you to offer 20-year lease/permits to ranchers on PRNS and to improve elk management and return the elk to the wilderness areas where they will not impact the ranches.

2375

Name: Michener, Carol

Correspondence: Come on, folks. We cannot have all of California unmanaged wilderness. The ag at Point Reyes is part of it's charm and does not detract from the wild areas. In fact, the ag at Point Reyes adds to it's beauty.

Personally, I grow timber on 160 acres. I manage my forest for invasive species, erosion control, diversity, health and beauty. My forest is beautiful, and any city person would think they were in a beautiful park should they visit. My neighbors are pot growers and care nothing for the land. Their forests are overgrown, heavily shaded, with standing dead trees and only those plants that will grow in the heavy shade. Their forests are extremely flammable, dominated by the tallest species, and empty of wildlife as there is no food on the forest floor. This is what lack of management does.

The management of my beautiful property is paid for by myself, because it is in my best interests to have the forest healthy and strong. If my

place were to become managed by a govt. agency the public would pay for its management, and not much of that would happen, based on government's track record. My forest would revert to an overcrowded, sickly, Douglas fir monoculture, without diversity, without wildlife, and without beauty.

Please don't let a minority force change that the average person knows nothing about and cares nothing about. Please do not destroy family businesses in the name of "nature". Please be the "wolves" to manage the Elk herd so they do not destroy the very land they live on. We who live in nature and deal with it daily understand now nature works, and neglect is not the answer to a health environment. The ag at Point Reyes has been there for a long time, and it is beautiful to the eye right now, partly because of the ranchers care and maintenance. Do not destroy that for a minority opinion based on no science.

Thank you.

2376

Name: Nakama, Susan

Correspondence: I support Farming and Ranching in California. Do NOT restrict, eliminate or make it cost-prohibitive to continue their operations.

2377

Name: Sack, Gary

Correspondence: RE: General Management Plan Amendment for Point Reyes National Seashore

Dear Ms. MacLeod:

I wish to provide input on the Point Reyes National Seashore (PRNS) General Management Plan Amendment. I support the continued operation of beef and dairy ranching operations under agricultural lease/permits with 20-year terms and improved management of the Tule Elk herds to eliminate negative impacts on the environment and ranching families.

Ranchers have been raising cattle in Point Reyes for more than 150-years. The willingness of ranchers to sell their properties to the federal government allowed the creation of the PRNS. The agreement allowed the continued ranching on those family ranches within the PRNS.

West Marin ranches contribute significantly to the local economy and the local culture. According to a 2009 U.C. Cooperative Extension analysis, ranches in PRNS and Golden Gate National Recreation Area (GGNRA) directly provide scores of jobs and provide livelihoods for an additional 25 ranch family members. Additionally, agriculture in PRNS and GGNRA account for 17 percent of the agricultural income in Marin County. These jobs and income would be lost if further restrictions were placed on ranches within PRNS.

Beyond the economic value is the cultural value of the ranching and farming inside the park. People and politicians claim to that local farming and ranching is highly desirable. People want their food produced locally. Ranching leads to environmental and wildlife benefits, too.

I heard a rancher talk about the Scotch Broom weed problem that is managed much better on private land than on government managed land.

To help keep farmers farming, providing 20-year terms for lease/permits allows for greater investment in improvements on these ranches. Shorter terms prevent the ability of ranchers to obtain financing for improvements.

The Park Service must do a better job of managing the elk herds. Poor management of the herds, I understand is a violation of the agreement. It causes thousands of dollars of damages and lost forage on ranches. Additionally, the Johne's disease, carried by elk, causes a loss of productivity in cattle.

Elk in the PRNS were reintroduced by humans and have been managed since their reintroduction. PRNS must improve its management by maintaining the roaming elk herds on the Limantour wilderness and preventing them from damaging ranches in the area. Additionally, PRNS should ensure that there is proper forage and water available to the herd in the Limantour wilderness to prevent a reoccurrence of the unfortunate loss of elk during the drought.

Ranches on PRNS provide important economic, cultural, and ecological values to the local community. Losing a significant portion of West Marin's agricultural community would mean not only a loss of local food production, but a significant loss to its economy and culture. I urge you to offer 20-year lease/permits to ranchers on PRNS and to improve elk management and return the elk to the wilderness areas where they will not impact the ranches.

Sincerely,

Gary Sack

2378

Name: Stine, Rodney M

Correspondence: In revising the Gernerall Management Plan, the National Park Service must compare the cost/benefit of ranching in Point Reyes compared to the cost/benefit of stopping the ranching. It does not make sense to prevent ranching if the land is not going to be used in a cost/benefit manner for some other activity. To stop the use of the land for ranching that has existed for 150 years and then to allow the land to become fallow with mimium public visitors each year does not provide a public benefit, but a public expense. The National Park Service should be

sure that land is restricted from the current ranching activity that the new activity will provide a public benefit equal to or exceeding the current use.

2379

Name: Brooks, Jill T

Correspondence: I would like to stress Ms. MacLeod's comments (below) regarding the elk. In addition, any actions reducing this state's agricultural base should be very strenuously discouraged. Once lost, farms and ranches cannot be replaced. I regret I am not as eloquent as Ms. MacLeod, nor do I have access to all her facts, but I feel strongly enough about this issue to stress:

(Quoting:

I would also like to see improved management of the PRNS elk herds. Elk cause thousands of dollars of damages and lost forage on ranches. Additionally, the elk carry Johne's disease, which can be transmitted to cattle. USDA estimates that lost productivity from Johne's disease in dairy cattle could be costing dairy producers between \$200 and \$250 million annually. Elk in the PRNS were reintroduced by humans and have been managed since their reintroduction. PRNS must improve its management by maintaining the roaming elk herds on the Limantour wilderness and preventing them from damaging ranches in the area. Additionally, PRNS should ensure that there is proper forage and water available to the herd in the Limantour wilderness to prevent a reoccurrence of the unfortunate loss of elk during the drought.

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Finally, anything you can do to protect my privacy and contact information would be appreciated and appropriate, given the current hacking incidents.

2380

Name: Starkweather, Catherine

Correspondence:

Dear Superintendent,

Please protect the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore. My husband and I have been planning a trip to California in 2018, and one of the things we wanted to see were these elk.

Proper management of a herd is one thing, but trying to wipe them out in order for ranchers to run more cattle on public lands is another. I object to any fencing, sterilization or killing of elk in the park.

Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species. And this goes for any other domestic animals.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

2381

Name: Webster, Al

Correspondence: Public Comment on Change of General Rule for Farming at Point Reyes and Elk management.

The Farm owners should be able to manage their own lands. They've been doing this successfully for many years. The Environmental community has far too much over-reach. It must be stopped. The Environmental Protection Agency and it's members so not pay the mortgage, pay the taxes, care for the land! They do not provide any factual evidence that they are better qualified to determine how the land should be tended. They should not have any say. Farmers and Ranchers are the best care takers of the Land. They have been doing it for hundreds of years!

2382

Name: Wooster, Jane

Correspondence: Point Reyes National Seashore
National Park Service
1 Bear Valley Road
Point Reyes Station, CA 94956

RE: General Management Plan Amendment for Point Reyes National Seashore

Dear Ms. MacLeod:

I am writing to provide input on the General Management Plan Amendment.

In my world your word is your bond. If you made a promise, you keep it. We expect the same of our government. The United States of America made an agreement to continue to allow ranching in Point Reyes and ranchers should be allowed to continue to do so.

I support the continued operation of beef and dairy ranching operations in the Point Reyes National Seashore (PRNS) under agricultural lease/permits with 20-year terms and improved management of the Tule elk

herds to eliminate negative impacts on the environment and ranching families.

Ranchers have been raising cattle in Point Reyes for more than 150-years. It was ranchers' willingness to sell their properties to the federal government that allowed the creation of the PRNS. As part of the agreement, ranchers were supposed to be allowed to continue ranching on their family ranches within the PRNS.

As a cattleman whose property is periodically overrun with elk I would also like to see improved management of the PRNS elk herds. Elk cause thousands of dollars of damages and lost forage on ranches. Elk in the PRNS were reintroduced by humans and have been poorly managed since their reintroduction. PRNS must improve its management by maintaining the roaming elk herds on the Limantour wilderness and prevent them from damaging ranches in the area. Additionally, PRNS should ensure that there is proper forage and water available to the herd in the Limantour wilderness to prevent a recurrence of the unfortunate loss of elk during the drought.

Ranches on PRNS provide important economic, cultural, and ecological values to the local community. Losing a significant portion of West Marin's agricultural community would mean not only a loss of local food production, but a significant loss to its economy and culture. I urge you to offer renewable twenty year leases to ranchers on PRNS and to improve elk management and return the elk to the wilderness areas where they will not impact the private enterprise.

Stand up and do what's right.

2383

Name: N/A, N/A

Correspondence: Dear Sir,

I believe the ranches within the Point Reyes National Seashore should be allowed to remain without undue government regulations. The ranches were there before the Park existed & should remain a part of the Park heritage.

Thank you

Marc Kiefer

2384

Name: Pantaleoni, Darin V

Correspondence: Cynthia MacLeod, Acting Superintendent

Point Reyes National Seashore

National Park Service

1 Bear Valley Road

Point Reyes Station, CA 94956

RE: General Management Plan Amendment for Point Reyes National Seashore
Dear Ms. MacLeod:

I am writing to provide input on the General Management Plan Amendment for Point Reyes National Seashore (PRNS). I support the continued operation of beef and dairy ranching operations under agricultural lease/permits with 20-year terms and improved management of the Tule elk herds to eliminate negative impacts on the environment and ranching families.

Ranchers have been raising cattle in Point Reyes for more than 150-years. It was ranchers' willingness to sell their properties to the federal government that allowed the creation of the PRNS. As part of the agreement, ranchers were supposed to be allowed to continue ranching on their family ranches within the PRNS.

The ranches in West Marin contribute significantly to the local economy and the local culture. According to any analysis by U.C. Cooperative Extension in 2009, ranches in PRNS and Golden Gate National Recreation Area (GGNRA) directly provide approximately 65 jobs and provide livelihoods for an additional 25 ranch family members. Additionally, agriculture in PRNS and GGNRA account for 17 percent of the agricultural income in Marin County. These jobs and income would be lost if further restrictions were placed on ranches within PRNS. These ranches are not just creating economic value, they are producing high quality food appreciated by consumers locally, regionally, and nationally. Further, providing 20-year terms for lease/permits allows for greater investment in improvements on these ranches. Shorter terms prevent the ability of ranchers to obtain financing for improvements.

I would also like to see improved management of the PRNS elk herds. Elk cause thousands of dollars of damages and lost forage on ranches. Additionally, the elk carry Johne's disease, which can be transmitted to cattle. USDA estimates that lost productivity from Johne's disease in dairy cattle could be costing dairy producers between \$200 and \$250 million annually. Elk in the PRNS were reintroduced by humans and have been managed since their reintroduction. PRNS must improve its management by maintaining the roaming elk herds on the Limantour wilderness and preventing them from damaging ranches in the area. Additionally, PRNS should ensure that there is proper forage and water available to the herd in the Limantour wilderness to prevent a reoccurrence of the unfortunate loss of elk during the drought.

Ranches on PRNS provide important economic, cultural, and ecological values to the local community. Losing a significant portion of West Marin's agricultural community would mean not only a loss of local food production, but a significant loss to its economy and culture. I urge you to offer 20-year lease/permits to ranchers on PRNS and to improve elk management and return the elk to the wilderness areas where they will not impact the ranches.

2385

Name: Quiroz, Cesar

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

Background

The National Park Service is updating its park planning and may kill and/or remove elk from Point Reyes at the request of ranchers who enjoy private cattle grazing leases in the park. The Park Service allowed half the park's original elk herd to die during the 2012-2014 drought by fencing them in, and it shot 26 elk in 2015 and 2016. Now it has plans to run elk off of 18,000 acres to allow cattle sole access to these public lands.

The Park Service is also considering allowing conversion of grasslands and wildlife habitat at Point Reyes to artichoke farms and other row crops. The public would lose access to this land, and conversion would destroy wildlife habitat. Also on the table is allowing ranchers to raise sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens and pigs in the park, a disastrous plan that would lead to killing of the park's coyotes and bobcats.

Tell Park Service officials that 1) you object to the removal of any tule elk from their native land, 2) they shouldn't allow row crops or new commercial animal farming, and 3) any cattle ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife.

You can also comment on what levels of cattle ranching are appropriate for Point Reyes National Seashore. Based on the Center's legal settlement

with the Park Service, the agency must consider management alternatives that would remove all cattle ranching from the park, remove all dairy cattle operations, or reduce existing ranching operations.

2386

Name: Burns, David C

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species. You should instead be working to limit and remove private commercial cattle and dairy operations from our public lands.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality and is not in the public interest.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

2387

Name: Kitzman, Richard B

Correspondence: I would encourage you to allow the farmers and ranchers in the Point Reyes and Tomales Point area to continue to farm their land. These people and their families are the best stewards of the land. Please let them be. Richard & Gloria Kitzman

2388

Name: Meyer, Paul E

Correspondence: Let's keep some of the elk.

2389

Name: Levy, Eric

Correspondence: The Point Reyes National Seashore was created in 1962 by the agreement with existing ranchers that their family operations would be able to continue within the park boundaries. The ranches in Point Reyes have been in place for over 150 years.

Please at least consider reduced ranching, if you have to do any thing at all.

2390

Name: fry, bruce e

Correspondence: I am writing to provide input on the General Management Plan Amendment for Point Reyes National Seashore (PRNS). I support the continued operation of beef and dairy ranching operations under agricultural lease/permits with 20-year terms and improved management of the Tule elk herds to eliminate negative impacts on the environment and ranching families.

Ranchers have been raising cattle in Point Reyes for more than 150-years. It was ranchers' willingness to sell their properties to the federal government that allowed the creation of the PRNS. As part of the agreement, ranchers were supposed to be allowed to continue ranching on their family ranches within the PRNS.

The ranches in West Marin contribute significantly to the local economy and the local culture. According to any analysis by U.C. Cooperative Extension in 2009, ranches in PRNS and Golden Gate National Recreation Area (GGNRA) directly provide approximately 65 jobs and provide livelihoods for an additional 25 ranch family members. Additionally, agriculture in PRNS and GGNRA account for 17 percent of the agricultural income in Marin County. These jobs and income would be lost if further restrictions were placed on ranches within PRNS. These ranches are not just creating economic value, they are producing high quality food appreciated by consumers locally, regionally, and nationally. Further, providing 20-year terms for lease/permits allows for greater investment in improvements on these ranches. Shorter terms prevent the ability of ranchers to obtain financing for improvements.

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Ranches on PRNS provide important economic, cultural, and ecological values to the local community. Losing a significant portion of West Marin's agricultural community would mean not only a loss of local food production, but a significant loss to its economy and culture. I urge you to offer 20-year lease/permits to ranchers on PRNS and to improve elk management and return the elk to the wilderness areas where they will not impact the ranches.

2391

Name: Hoopes, D.C., Robert S

Correspondence: So we are more willing to protect marijuana farming, or the possible solar farming at the expense of real food production. Stop this nonsense. When the whole worlds food production is massively suffering from radiation leakages and poor mismanagement of chemical waste already. This is just another money grab, politically.

Respectfully

2392

Name: Germann, Dominique

Correspondence: Cynthia MacLeod, Acting Superintendent

Point Reyes National Seashore

National Park Service

1 Bear Valley Road

Point Reyes Station, CA 94956

RE: General Management Plan Amendment for Point Reyes National Seashore

Dear Ms. MacLeod:

I am writing to provide input on the General Management Plan Amendment for Point Reyes National

Seashore (PRNS). I support the continued operation of beef and dairy ranching operations under

agricultural lease/permits with 20-year terms and improved management of the Tule elk herds to

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sell their properties to the federal government that allowed the creation of the PRNS. As part of the

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As a 3rd generation dairy farmer, this issue concerns me greatly.

Sincerely,

Dominique Germann

2393

Name: N/A, N/A

Correspondence: I am writing to provide input on the General Management Plan Amendment for Point Reyes National Seashore (PRNS). I support the continued operation of beef and dairy ranching operations under agricultural lease/permits with 20-year terms and improved management of the Tule elk herds to eliminate negative impacts on the environment and ranching families.

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2394

Name: Hansen, Alan P

Correspondence: To Whom it May Concern,

This country was founded on agriculture and individual striving. Anymore, government seems determined to remove as much land from private endeavors to public use, regardless of lives affected either as established farms or concerns or even economic ramifications. The elimination of oyster

farming to appease loud environmental groups regardless of ownership or economics is a sad outcome of this country's established principles. More loud noises from enviromental groups and government follows with plans to further reduce and control traditional land use. Environmentalists are eager to "save" any land they do not live on. At some point, government needs to be strong enough to stand against ever changing societal judgement as to how land is best used. Using present practices and mindset, how long will it be before ever burgeoning populations demand most of private sector land?
Please consider the rights of land and business ownership, the pillars- and tax payers-of the USA.

Sincerely,

Alan P Hansen

2395

Name: Absher, David

Correspondence: Cynthia MacLeod, Acting Superintendent

Point Reyes National Seashore

National Park Service

1 Bear Valley Road

Point Reyes Station, CA 94956

RE: General Management Plan Amendment for Point Reyes National Seashore

Dear Ms. MacLeod:

I am writing to provide input on the General Management Plan Amendment for Point Reyes National Seashore (PRNS). I support the continued operation of beef and dairy ranching operations under agricultural lease/permits with 20-year terms and improved management of the Tule elk herds to eliminate negative impacts on the environment and ranching families.

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The ranches in West Marin contribute significantly to the local economy and the local culture. According to any analysis by U.C. Cooperative Extension in 2009, ranches in PRNS and Golden Gate National Recreation Area (GGNRA) directly provide approximately 65 jobs and provide livelihoods for an additional 25 ranch family members. Additionally, agriculture in PRNS and GGNRA account for 17 percent of the agricultural income in Marin County. These jobs and income would be lost if further restrictions were placed on ranches within PRNS. These ranches are not just creating economic value, they are producing high quality food appreciated by consumers locally, regionally, and nationally. Further, providing 20-year terms for lease/permits allows for greater investment

in improvements on these ranches. Shorter terms prevent the ability of ranchers to obtain financing for improvements.

I would also like to see improved management of the PRNS elk herds. Elk cause thousands of dollars of damages and lost forage on ranches. Additionally, the elk carry Johne's disease, which can be transmitted to cattle. USDA estimates that lost productivity from Johne's disease in dairy cattle could be costing dairy producers between \$200 and \$250 million annually. Elk in the PRNS were reintroduced by humans and have been managed since their reintroduction. PRNS must improve its management by maintaining the roaming elk herds on the Limantour wilderness and preventing them from damaging ranches in the area. Additionally, PRNS should ensure that there is proper forage and water available to the herd in the Limantour wilderness to prevent a reoccurrence of the unfortunate loss of elk during the drought.

Ranches on PRNS provide important economic, cultural, and ecological values to the local community. Losing a significant portion of West Marin's agricultural community would mean not only a loss of local food production, but a significant loss to its economy and culture. I urge you to offer 20-year lease/permits to ranchers on PRNS and to improve elk management and return the elk to the wilderness areas where they will not impact the ranches.

2396

Name: Reese, Marily

Correspondence: If the public had known at the time of the transition of the private ranch lands to the National Park Service, that a 'bait and switch' would occur to eliminate the active ranching operations that had been assured would continue, it is very likely there would have been no support for the transition of these lands to the NPS. The ranching operations are a rich history of the area, and have been the primary reason the lands are in the pastoral and undeveloped condition they are in. The ranchers could have easily sold to developers, reaped a huge profit and seen the lands forever changed. There could be mansion houses, subdivisions, and shopping centers - as opposed to gorgeous rolling hills under well managed generations of families caring for the lands. It is imperative that the ranching operations be allowed to continue at the levels that existed at the time the lands were transitioned to the NPS, as per the agreement that was made in 1962 with existing ranchers that their family operations would be able to continue within the park boundaries.

2397

Name: Hoek, Susan K

Correspondence: RE: General Management Plan Amendment for Point Reyes National Seashore

Dear Ms. MacLeod:

I am writing to provide input on the General Management Plan Amendment for Point Reyes National Seashore (PRNS). I support the continued operation of beef and dairy ranching operations under agricultural lease/permits with 20-year terms and improved management of the Tule elk herds to eliminate negative impacts on the environment and ranching families.

Ranchers have been raising cattle in Point Reyes for more than 150-years. It was ranchers' willingness to sell their properties to the federal government that allowed the creation of the PRNS. As part of the agreement, ranchers were supposed to be allowed to continue ranching on their family ranches within the PRNS.

The ranches in West Marin contribute significantly to the local economy and the local culture. According to any analysis by U.C. Cooperative Extension in 2009, ranches in PRNS and Golden Gate National Recreation Area (GGNRA) directly provide approximately 65 jobs and provide livelihoods for an additional 25 ranch family members. Additionally, agriculture in PRNS and GGNRA account for 17 percent of the agricultural income in Marin County. These jobs and income would be lost if further restrictions were placed on ranches within PRNS. These ranches are not just creating economic value, they are producing high quality food appreciated by consumers locally, regionally, and nationally. Further, providing 20-year terms for lease/permits allows for greater investment in improvements on these ranches. Shorter terms prevent the ability of ranchers to obtain financing for improvements.

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2398

Name: GILBERT, ANTHONY C

Correspondence: Continued ranching/farming in the Park should be valued very highly and at least as highly as any other authorized usage of Park lands. Ranching on the Point has been carried out for the benefit of the ranchers and the greater community for more than a century, has significant environmental and aesthetic benefits, and is essential to the continuation of ranching/farming elsewhere in Marin. The value to society of the recently introduced elk herd is minimal. Continuation of that herd should be strictly managed so that it does not interfere with or diminish in any way continued sustainable, economically rewarding ranching/farming on the Point.

I support the NPS "initial proposal" but with the foregoing emphasis, ranches over elk, and with the following additions:

- -The initial proposal appears to be specifically tied to support for existing ranch families. This limitation is unnecessary and potentially defeats the goal of very long term continuation of ranching/farming on the Point. Today's ranch families should be free to transfer their ranch interests to appropriate non-family members including entities that would facilitate the basic goal of prosperous long term well managed ranch operations.
- -The NPS proposal limits the duration of ranch leases/permits to a maximum of 20 years. This limitation could become an acute problem during the middle to later stages of an existing lease when the remaining duration of the lease/permit is too short to permit long term planning of capital investment or changes in ranch operations. A more rational approach would provide for much longer terms subject to reduction in case of mismanagement or for 20 year leases with provision for extension at the option of the rancher subject to good management. All such leases/permits should be transferrable subject to reasonable review and approval by the NPS.

2399

Name: Jones, Brenna N
Correspondence: Cynthia MacLeod, Acting Superintendent
Point Reyes National Seashore
National Park Service
1 Bear Valley Road
Point Reyes Station, CA 94956

RE: General Management Plan Amendment for Point Reyes National Seashore
Dear Ms. MacLeod:

I am writing to provide input on the General Management Plan Amendment for Point Reyes National Seashore (PRNS). I support the continued operation of beef and dairy ranching operations under agricultural lease/permits with 20-year terms and improved management of the Tule elk herds to eliminate negative impacts on the environment and ranching families.

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Ranches on PRNS provide important economic, cultural, and ecological values to the local community. Losing a significant portion of West Marin's agricultural community would mean not only a loss of local food production, but a significant loss to its economy and culture. I urge you to offer 20-year lease/permits to ranchers on PRNS and to improve elk management and return the elk to the wilderness areas where they will not impact the ranches.

2400

Name: Spinelli, Robert

Correspondence: Stay what was originally promised to the ranchers and farmers. It is really disappointing that that the Park service is flexing their muscle.

2401

Name: Kingdon , Heather T

Correspondence: In 1962 I resided in Bolinas, Ca and witnessed the transformation of Pt Reyes Seashore area go from a productive dairy and

ranching/ farming community to a park that has become overgrown with brush and heavy sedges.

The pastoral views that so many equate with a healthy environment have disappeared.

In viewing this situation holistically the park must and should include the heritage of these responsible ranchers as they relate to their environment and the cultural history of this beautiful area.

As we have witnessed in other vast sections of Ca. the neglect of the environment in the name of preservation and carbon sequestration has not been successful... massive wildfires, erosion and poor soil health abound.

It has been proven that these ranching people are responsible and caring for the land and their animals.

So it is my wish that these people be allowed to continue their way of life in this area.

Thank you

Heather Kingdon

2402

Name: Olds, Kevin D

Correspondence: This park would have never happened without the cooperation from these family ranches. Now the park service changes the plan. Really! You deserve to honor the original agreement.

2403

Name: Wirts, Joni R

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species. Honestly, the world does not need more beef. Cattle ranching only benefits the rancher and is a disservice to the environment and therefore the public.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

Joni Wirts

2404

Name: N/A, N/A

Correspondence:

RE: General Management Plan Amendment for Point Reyes National Seashore
Dear Ms. MacLeod:

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in the Limantour wilderness to prevent a reoccurrence of the unfortunate loss of elk during the drought.

Ranches on PRNS provide important economic, cultural, and ecological values to the local community. Losing a significant portion of West Marins agricultural community would mean not only a loss of local food production, but a significant loss to its economy and culture. I urge you to offer 20-year lease/permits to ranchers on PRNS and to improve elk management and return the elk to the wilderness areas where they will not impact the ranches.

Please we need to stop turning a blind eye to the obvious . We need our ranchers and farmers . Why do we continue to pick on the 1% of the population that feeds us. The environmental groups just have the compacity and free time to scream louder . But it doesn't make them right.

Thank you for time,
Jill

2405

Name: Darling, Carrie

Correspondence: I am writing to express my support keep all protections for tule elk, and I object to removing the elk from Point Reyes. Tule elk are an important part of restoring native species and ecosystems which should be the mission of the National Park Service.

I am against any plans to allow the cattle industry any more power and they should not be allowed to lease wildlife habitats that are so crucial to keep tule elk and other wildlife free and safe.

The National Park Service should also not allow row crops or any new commercial animal farming.

It is time for the National Park Service to protect America's wildlife and stop taking the side of Big Industries that are wrecking havoc to our lands and environment.

Please protect the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

Carrie Darling

2406

Name: Cather, Katie

Correspondence: Regarding the Gen Mngmt Plan Amendmt for Pt Reyes Nat'l Seashore:

We are strongly support a complete DISCONTINUANCE as soon as possible of any further cattle or dairy ranching operations via agriculture leasing or permitting. Also, we are strongly opposed to any management of Tule elk herds (which is what we try to see and photograph when we visit the area). Ranchers and dairy folks may claim that the

magnificent elk are not native species, but actually, they are. The true NON-natives are cattle and dairy cows.

For over 150 years, ranchers have more than reaped rewards and profits from not having to pay property taxes on our lands- -it's way past time for them to "vacate the premises" and allow us citizens to enjoy our iconic, rare, and exquisite Pt Reyes National Seashore that rightfully belongs to us.

Tourists and visitors contribute to the local economy vastly more than cattle or ranching operations do. Red meat and dairy products are on many physicians "do not eat" lists. In terms of "unnatural," what other species consumes products made from a lactating mother who's milk is intended solely for its own young? As more people turn to plant-based diets, ranchers and dairies will sell to foreign countries. Is this how we want our country's National Parks to be exploited?

Marin and Sonoma counties have more than enough private grazing lands should ranchers and dairy industry people insist on continuing their operations in the region. However, the National Park system has no obligation to fund or subsidize ranchers or dairy folks who have benefited from extremely low grazing costs on our Pt Reyes National Seashore for over 1.5 decades. They've overstayed their welcome and must go- -immediately.

Thank you for considering our views.

2407

Name: Schindler, Kurt C

Correspondence: As a 40 year resident of Marin County, a 69 year resident of the region, and an ardent user of the Point Reyes National Park and other open space elements of Marin County I unequivocally support maintaining farming and grass land grazing in the Point Reyes National Seashore as it currently exists. The existing ranches represent a major part of the history, culture, financial viability and diversity of our locally developed and supported efforts to preserve this open space for generations and the leases as initially established with the formation the Seashore should be maintained in perpetuity as originally established.

I understand the formation of the Seashore would not have been possible without the collaboration and forethought of the ranching families. I understand the sustainable practices the ranches have engaged in and continue to develop since the formation of the Seashore. I have read the lawsuit filed by the RRI, the Center (for BD), and the WWP and find the representations in the lawsuit without direct merit or application to the Seashore and its founding. Two of the organizations are based out of State, let alone out of the region and do not reflect the local thinking necessary to develop the Seashore and maintain its diversity and from my understanding the third does not reflect the majority support of the community.

Respectfully submitted

Kurt C. Schindler

Mill Valley, Ca.

2408

Name: Heringer, Jr., Les S

Correspondence:

Dear Park Service,

I think it is wrong to run all the long held users of the Pt Reyes area off of the land. The farmers, dairymen and ranchers have been there for years maintaining the property and there were commitments made to them when the government moved in that they could maintain their operations there. Now the government is going back on its word and any agreements made are apparently not worth the paper they are written on. How do you think the rest of us are going to react when the government wants agreements in our area.

I also think the elk herd should be controlled and the herd kept at "sustainable" levels.

Sincerely,

Les Heringer, Jr.

2409

Name: Tsyrklevich, Kate

Correspondence: I have been to Point Reyes several times just to see the Elk Herd. Please do the right thing and preserve this natural beautiful phenomenon. These animals are living in their natural environment.

2410

Name: Reitz, Dale W

Correspondence: It seems to me that dairy farming has worked for the past 100 years at the Historic ranches and I see no reason that it isn't a good fit for the next 100 years. If a cow peeing on a rock at the Point is so environmentally bad, then that must be the case all over the counties and we should just stop dairy farming all together, which, of course, is ludicrous. Every time I go out there, I see people stopped taking pictures of the herds of Elk and cows. We need to preserve that picture for the future. Please let farming continue...it is, after all, the backbone of our country. Thank you for your consideration of my opinion.

Dale Reitz

2411

Name: Stec, LAura

Correspondence: We are in a changing period in regards to environmental stewardship. Agricultural production lands are becoming as scarce as open space. Both support the same ideal of protected lands. Farmlands provide connective spaces and habitat for wildlife, watershed, and recreation. Development pressures are high, but farmers are dedicated stewards of the land and excellent partners in achieving the mission of

protected land from development. We must protect both. Let the grazing stay!

2412

Name: Nelson, Gregory T

Correspondence: I am writing to provide input on the General Management Plan Amendment for Point Reyes National Seashore. I support the continued operation of beef and dairy ranging operations under agricultural lease permits with a 20 year terms and improved management of the Tule elk herds to eliminate negative impacts on the environment and ranching families. You have a moral obligation to live up to the original agreements.

2413

Name: Molho, Randy

Correspondence: I am writing in support of continued farming operations at Point Reyes as agreed to in previous contracts with the ranching families. I believe farmers and ranchers are far better stewards of the land than anyone that has no vested interest in preserving and maintaining the property for the future.

2414

Name: Jones, Stephanie

Correspondence: The Tule Elk are majestic, magnificent animals and should remain free and unharmed.

2415

Name: Duro, Albert A

Correspondence: Please protect the agricultural uses at Point Reyes. Thank you.

2416

Name: Bonzi , Carolyn J

Correspondence: My Parents were promised that they could continue their ranching many years ago. They park has made it difficult with all of their restrictions. They were finally forced to sell the remaining heard they had.

Please don't put another ranch out of business. The ranches are the fabric of th park.

Thank You

2417

Name: Votek, Joe

Correspondence: Dear Ms. MacLeod:

I am writing to provide input on the General Management Plan Amendment for Point Reyes National Seashore (PRNS). I support the continued operation of beef and dairy ranching operations under agricultural lease/permits with 20-year terms and improved management of the Tule elk herds to eliminate negative impacts on the environment and ranching families.

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2418

Name: N/A, Leslie

Correspondence: SAVE AGRICULTURE. WE NEED TO KEEP FARMING AND RANCHING IN AMERICA. WE HAVE ENOUGH PARKS. WE NEED THREE THINGS TO SURVIVE FOOD, WATER AND SHELTER. FARMING AND RANCHING IS ESSENTIAL TO CALIFORNIA.

2419

Name: Chrostowski, Paul C

Correspondence: I have been a frequent visitor to PORE over the past 30 years. Additionally I hold a doctorate in environmental engineering and science and thus have an opportunity to view the lands that are the subject of the GMPA with a trained professional eye. There is little uncertainty regarding the degree of environmental impact associated with cattle ranching at PORE. This is visually apparent as evidenced by soil compaction, atmospheric particulate entrainment, animal waste (complete with nutrients and microbial pathogens) inappropriately stockpiled without consideration of runoff or vector control, and the introduction of alien and invasive species through imported forage. The impact of the recent drought on the existing elk herds (not to mention other wildlife) could have been mitigated by expansion of elk habitat to allow better access to water and forage. After a search of both EPA (STORET) and USGS, I was unable to find evidence of a comprehensive monitoring program for appropriate water quality parameters in potentially impacted water bodies including Drakes Estero and Abbotts Lagoon and their tributaries. The evidence (albeit incomplete and sporadic) that does exist notes the impact of cattle husbandry ("The basins with the highest nutrient loading rates and yields had the highest percentage of dairy and (or) ranching impacted land use" (USGS 2006, Kratzner et al, "Assessment of hydrologic and water quality data collected in Abbotts Lagoon watershed, etc". I also note that it is difficult, especially for the public, to obtain even such basic information as BMPs and soil types for the management area. Given the lack of public information, dearth of baseline monitoring data, and apparent impacts, there is little to suggest that continued cattle husbandry at PORE is environmentally sustainable and, in fact, is likely to contribute to further degradation of land and water resources including Tomales, Bolinas, and Bodega Bays. Due to this, I believe that alternatives involving no ranching, reduced ranching and the NEPA-mandated no action alternative should be the only ones to be carried forth in the assessment process.

2420

Name: Brumleve, Tom

Correspondence: Please keep cattle grazing in Point Reyes National Park. Properly managed grazing benefits the grassland, reduces fire hazards, and retains the cultural history of the area. Elk also need to be properly managed.

2421

Name: Anderson, Stacey J

Correspondence: I plead with the park services to consider the impact of ranching on the environment for years to come and adopt the first alternative, which would be to cease all ranching activities on public land and allow the Tule elk to live.

Contrary to agricultural interests and the romantic notion of the rotational grazing movement in Marin (Marin Carbon Project, etc.), there is virtually no science to back this up. A recent meta-analysis of environmental organizations lead by Oxford University found that there is no benefit whatsoever to climate change mitigation through grazing; in fact, it was found to be more harmful than helpful. See http://www.fcrn.org.uk/.../project-files/fcrn_gnc_report.pdf.

In the United States alone, due to activities of the USDA's Wildlife Services and Park Services, we have already obliterated over 60% of all wildlife in order to allow for ranching across vast tracts of public land. The longterm impacts of this invasive species (cattle, not indigenous or necessary) are not understood, but all indicators show that the over 100 million cows in this country occupying almost half of the country are severely impacting climate change. When we remove other "nuisance" species, such as deer, elk, coyotes, wolves, birds, etc. in order to maintain forage for cows, we upset the natural balance and cannot anticipate the longterm impacts on the whole of the environment.

We don't need cows for food, and certainly free range beef does nothing to reduce global food security when it accounts for less than 1% of all protein intakes. It is a "solution" for the elite only. As forward-thinking Marinites, we need to start taking responsibility for our lands and thinking of how we can not only preserve them for generations to come but how they might be an actual solution to the impending global food crisis.

It's easy to get caught up in the notion of supporting agricultural interests that have been around since the 1800's. The coal industry has also been around for as long, but we see now that that is not sustainable. Continuing a practice that supports a handful of families at the cost of the environment is not a choice that an enlightened county should be making. Environmentalists here often cite the fact that the white deer and Tule elk are not indigenous to this land - - but neither are cows. Why do we favor one species over another? It all leads back to economic interests, not environmental ones.

We must begin to take a global approach and stop favoring the activities of a few, but consider the impacts it has for the whole.

2422

Name: Strauss, Emilie

Correspondence: Dear Point Reyes National Seashore,

I am writing in response to the proposed General Management Plan Amendment. I have been fortunate to go to Point Reyes National Seashore (PRNS) since I was a young child, which is prior to the creation of the park. I spent many weekends at Point Reyes hiking and birdwatching. I am grateful to PRNS staff for using good science in their stewardship of this beautiful place.

I think it unfortunate that the elk were released into the ranchlands, but now that they are established I enjoy seeing them and think they are an important part of the fauna. I am glad that PRNS is considering a variety of alternatives for ranchland and wildlife.

At present, some of the draft plan amendment terminology is unclear or incomplete. The EIS should provide more information so that the public can make an informed decision. Specifically, this refers to:

(1) Further definition of what constitutes best management practices,

(2) Further definition of what constitutes a "resource",

(3) Additional language on defining proposed options for tule elk management,

(4) and fleshing out of other terms used in the scoping document such as diversification, operational flexibility, visitor carrying capacities, and improvement of visitors experiences.

I want to make sure that the options that preserve ranching include a guarantee of continued public access. I have been birdwatching the Point Reyes ranchlands for 30 years. During this time, we have lost "birders habitat" as visitation has increased. My general understanding is that PRNS lands are public. My understanding is that we are allowed access for birding as long as we do not disturb livestock or come too close to ranch residences, and of course conform to any other regulations about safety, snowy plover protection, areas closed for marine mammal rookeries, etc. We do our best to self-police. However, I have had some uncomfortable situations. I have had ranchers warn me off from accessing areas east of Abbott's Lagoon because I was disturbing livestock, yet there was no livestock anywhere near where I was. On another time, I was walking with a friend on Sir Francis Drake Boulevard and a rancher came up and rather shrilly said to please stop disturbing the livestock. Again, I respect ranch operations but we were on a public road heavily used by cars. It seemed inappropriate. Also, I have had friends harassed by law enforcement for presence in traditional birding areas. Regardless of the decision, I think it important that language respecting birding uses/continued public access be included as part of the management plan.

The EIS should include examination of dependency on the declining tricolored blackbird and cattle. The "trikes" seem affiliated with the ranchlands. Do dairy operations provide important winter habitat for the species?

Furthermore, if ranchlands are to be retired what are the long-term management plans for weed abatement?

Many thanks for working on these difficult issues. I celebrate the things that work well at Point Reyes - most ranchers are friendly, badgers are numerous, elephant seals are abundant, the former oyster farm is gloriously wild, and the elk are spectacular.

- Emilie

2423

Name: N/A, N/A

Correspondence: Please STOP destroying the diverse natural beauty of the United States. Thank-you.

2424

Name: Rentsch, Colleen

Correspondence: Cynthia MacLeod, Acting Superintendent

Point Reyes National Seashore

National Park Service

1 Bear Valley Road

Point Reyes Station, CA 94956

RE: General Management Plan Amendment for Point Reyes National Seashore

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I am writing to provide input on the General Management Plan Amendment for Point Reyes National Seashore (PRNS). I support the continued operation of beef and dairy ranching operations under agricultural lease/permits with 20-year terms and improved management of the Tule elk herds to eliminate negative impacts on the environment and ranching families.

Ranchers have been raising cattle in Point Reyes for more than 150-years. It was ranchers' willingness to sell their properties to the federal government that allowed the creation of the PRNS. As part of the agreement, ranchers were supposed to be allowed to continue ranching on their family ranches within the PRNS.

The ranches in West Marin contribute significantly to the local economy and the local culture. According to any analysis by U.C. Cooperative Extension in 2009, ranches in PRNS and Golden Gate National Recreation Area (GGNRA) directly provide approximately 65 jobs and provide livelihoods for an additional 25 ranch family members. Additionally, agriculture in PRNS and GGNRA account for 17 percent of the agricultural income in Marin County. These jobs and income would be lost if further restrictions were placed on ranches within PRNS. These ranches are not just creating economic value, they are producing high quality food

appreciated by consumers locally, regionally, and nationally. Further, providing 20-year terms for lease/permits allows for greater investment in improvements on these ranches. Shorter terms prevent the ability of ranchers to obtain financing for improvements.

I would also like to see improved management of the PRNS elk herds. Elk cause thousands of dollars of damages and lost forage on ranches. Additionally, the elk carry Johne's disease, which can be transmitted to cattle. USDA estimates that lost productivity from Johne's disease in dairy cattle could be costing dairy producers between \$200 and \$250 million annually. Elk in the PRNS were reintroduced by humans and have been managed since their reintroduction. PRNS must improve its management by maintaining the roaming elk herds on the Limantour wilderness and preventing them from damaging ranches in the area. Additionally, PRNS should ensure that there is proper forage and water available to the herd in the Limantour wilderness to prevent a recurrence of the unfortunate loss of elk during the drought.

Ranches on PRNS provide important economic, cultural, and ecological values to the local community. Losing a significant portion of West Marin's agricultural community would mean not only a loss of local food production, but a significant loss to its economy and culture. I urge you to offer 20-year lease/permits to ranchers on PRNS and to improve elk management and return the elk to the wilderness areas where they will not impact the ranches.

Sincerely,
Colleen Rentsch

2425
Name: Jadallah, Sami A
Correspondence: Cynthia MacLeod, Acting Superintendent
Point Reyes National Seashore
National Park Service
1 Bear Valley Road
Point Reyes Station, CA 94956

RE: General Management Plan Amendment for Point Reyes National Seashore

Dear Ms. MacLeod:

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2426

Name: Skidmore, Andrew

Correspondence: Dear Ms. MacLeod:

I am writing to provide input on the General Management Plan Amendment for Point Reyes National Seashore (PRNS). I support the continued operation of beef and dairy ranching operations under agricultural lease/permits with 20-year terms and improved management of the Tule elk herds to eliminate negative impacts on the environment and ranching families.

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agreement, ranchers were supposed to be allowed to continue ranching on their family ranches within the PRNS.

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I would also like to see improved management of the PRNS elk herds. Elk cause thousands of dollars of damages and lost forage on ranches. Additionally, the elk carry Johne's disease, which can be transmitted to cattle. USDA estimates that lost productivity from Johne's disease in dairy cattle could be costing dairy producers between \$200 and \$250 million annually. Elk in the PRNS were reintroduced by humans and have been managed since their reintroduction. PRNS must improve its management by maintaining the roaming elk herds on the Limantour wilderness and preventing them from damaging ranches in the area. Additionally, PRNS should ensure that there is proper forage and water available to the herd in the Limantour wilderness to prevent a reoccurrence of the unfortunate loss of elk during the drought.

Ranches on PRNS provide important economic, cultural, and ecological values to the local community. Losing a significant portion of West Marin's agricultural community would mean not only a loss of local food production, but a significant loss to its economy and culture. I urge you to offer 20-year lease/permits to ranchers on PRNS and to improve elk management and return the elk to the wilderness areas where they will not impact the ranches.

2427

Name: Moore, Melissa L

Correspondence: Please do not allow ranching on the public lands of Point Reyes. Management of Tule elk is inappropriate as they are wild animals who deserve a protected place to roam and live. By allowing ranching, the agency is tacitly supporting corporate benefits over the benefits of wild, natural places and their inhabitants. I have visited Point Reyes many times and cherish this special place.

2428

Name: Phelan, Ann

Correspondence: I would like to see all ranchers in the Point Reyes National Seashore;beef, dairy and others,to continue ranching and to receive 20 year leases, so they may continue to provide quality products locally and far.

I would like all the roaming Tule elk on the ranches to be re-located to the Limantour wilderness area, as is stated in the original 1998 Alternative A. The elk will have sufficient foraging and water in their wilderness habitat and they help with fire prevention.

The ranchers' depth of experience with the earth is a vital model others can learn from; one of a holistic, sustainable nature/man-as-animal symbiosis. In my opinion the park would benefit from forging out research and legislation that preserves and protects these models for our future.

2429

Name: Brustman, Thomas

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,
Thomas Brustman

2430

Name: perry, Julianne

Correspondence: I support allowing the ranching contract to expire and to let the elk live in their habitat. The proposal to "manage" the elk, which I presume means shooting many of them in the head, is not what California is about. Ranching is decimating our rainforests all over the

world and California is looked to as a leader in the environmental movement. Don't make the wrong decision and show the world that we care more about eating beef than handing a healthy planet to our children.

Julianne

2431

Name: Sawhney , Priya

Correspondence: The Elk should not be "managed" or killed. The National Park services has an obligation to help, not hurt the Elk. The Elk are natives of the park in Point Reyes and we should prioritize their livelihood. Please do not hurt the Elk. Hundreds of activists will take action if needed.

2432

Name: Goldman, Ateret

Correspondence: Let the Tule Elk live!

2433

Name: N/A, N/A

Correspondence: Hello! I am writing today to urge you to leave the Tule Elk alone to live and thrive free from human interference and violence. Human sprawl is eliminating wildlife habitat at an alarming rate, and we must take a stand for their right to life and freedom. Thanks for your time.

2434

Name: Raj, Shymal

Correspondence: Hello,

I learned that the ranching leases for Point Reyes National Park is about to expire and there are proposals being considered as to what to do with the Tule Elk in the park. I am writing today in support of leaving the Tule Elk alone. Not only they are beautiful creatures who deserve to live and thrive freely, they play a critical role in preventing succession of open grasslands to less diverse, shrub-dominated ecosystems. They also have a positive impact on native grassland species abundance and diversity.

Please help protect the Tule Elk.

Thank you,
Shymal Raj

2435

Name: Carter, Sherry

Correspondence: As A Reminder

People, if we are to call ourselves the most important species on this 1 and only planet, then we must take the responsibility of that by caring for the other animals and land, before we pursue our own agendas. There is nearly no other place in Ca where we can experience Tule Elk. I have photographed them there several times and its a wonderful experience seeing them along the ocean. This plan shouldnt even be considered.

2436

Name: Goldman, Ora

Correspondence: Hello! I have heard that Ranching leases are about to expire, and the NPS is contemplating five options in regard to the Tule Elk population - one of which is to let the leases expire and leave the elk alone. I would like to urge you to do that- -allow the Tule Elk to live and thrive free from human interference and violence! Human sprawl is eliminating wildlife habitat at an alarming rate, and we must take a stand for their right to life and freedom. Thanks for your time.

Ora Goldman

2437

Name: N/A, N/A

Correspondence: I support keeping the tule elk herds free-roaming and I am against extermination or any restriction of the elk. They are an important native species and their welfare should be considered above that of commercial interests. We spend enough land, water, and fuel on livestock in this country and certainly have devastated enough native habitat and species for them. Let's not make that mistake here.

Thank you.

2438

Name: N/A, N/A

Correspondence: The Point Reyes National Seashore, NPS as we now refer to it, was created to prevent the seashore from deminishing and remain undeveloped. Creation of the national seashore was for the purpose of enjoying the shores. Though I'm very much in agreement with not developing the pasturelands either.

It was close knit families and our love of the land that is at the heart of creating this beautiful area. Ranchers knew that careful care and management was and is the only way it will survive and thrive for many generations to come.

Personnally, my immediate family of 6 generations along with another 4 of my family have ranches and have been here from the beginning. Lots of our

blood, sweat and tears have been shed here. So it's with great heart and interest that I reply to this issue. In order to secure continuing survival for everyone, an Elk Management plan and Renewable 20 Plus year leases are necessary.

I've not read a new Elk management plan since 1998 that would allow maintenance of the growing elk population.

It should be common sense that any creatures wild or domestic be maintained one way or another. As time and experience has well proven that. It's very sad and even angering that we must fight for what is obvious. I remember the building of the elk fence in preparation for their survival and keeping them from destroying our land, fences and feed. We are managing the land with great experience and success. Allowing the free ranging of the elk without boundaries creates a definite recipe for disaster.

We can all exist together, but not without planning and effort. Ranchers have been here in this area providing food for each and everyone of you who eat. The percent of the county's food supply is significant enough that the trickle down effect will impact several entities in the area; including schools, taxes, merchant stores and many others. It's not just for one person or group that we all need to survive together it's for everyone's future that we come together and work as a team. That being said, it's also true that there are some more knowledgeable than others in creating a productive plan. Involving the experts of this land, The Ranchers, will ensure success!

2439
Name: Willmes, Angela
Correspondence: Let the Elk LIVE!

2440
Name: kamali, maryam
Correspondence: Hello! I am writing today to urge you to allow the Tule Elk to live and thrive free from human interference and violence. Human sprawl is eliminating wildlife habitat at an alarming rate, and we must take a stand for their right to life and freedom. Thanks for your time.
Maryam

2441
Name: N/A, N/A
Correspondence: Do not hurt or kill the elk!!

2442
Name: Maurillo, Gene

Correspondence: Please leave the Tule Elk in Pt. Reyes alone to simply leave their lives without human management in the proposals you have under consideration. Thank you kindly.

2443

Name: Landon-Jimenez , Donna

Correspondence: You all are supposed to protect America's wildlife and environment, not help to DESTROY IT.

WE DEMAND that you take all necessary steps to protect all & any endangered species and the lands they live in here in the USA.

2444

Name: Leffakis, Chloe

Correspondence: Let the Tule Elk live.

2445

Name: N/A, Matthew

Correspondence:

Hello! I am writing today to urge you to allow the Tule Elk to live and thrive free from human interference and violence. Human sprawl is eliminating wildlife habitat at an alarming rate, and we must take a stand for their right to life and freedom. Thanks for your time.

2446

Name: Lovejoy, Leana

Correspondence: Please do not "manage" the Elk who live on the public lands at Pt. Reyes National Seashore. We do not need to graze cattle, they are destroying our planet at an alarming rate - we need wild animals... These public lands need to be managed on behalf of biodiversity and to also help guard against climate change. The elk belong there - the cattle do not....

Thank you.

2447

Name: Giardina, David

Correspondence: Animals are not things. They are sentient, living beings. Please do not use murder as a way to settle land lease issues. Let the elk live. They deserve to just as humans do.

2448

Name: Faddegon, Ryan W

Correspondence: Leave the Tully Elk of Point Reyes alone. Point Reyes is not point Reyes without elk.

2449

Name: Fior, Virginia

Correspondence: Hello!

I am writing today to urge you to allow the Tule Elk to live and thrive free from human interference and violence. Human sprawl is eliminating wildlife habitat at an alarming rate, and we must take a stand for their right to life and freedom. Thanks for your time.

Thanks for all you do!

Virgini

2450

Name: Aguilera, Nick

Correspondence: Please do not "manage" (exterminate) the elk at Point Reyes and do not encourage ranching at Point Reyes, either. Cattle and ranching are not a sustainable source of food production in our country and globally. They consume an incredible amount of resources disproportionate to any "benefit" they provide.

I've spent a lot of time at Point Reyes as a graduate student in the Bay Area. I did not travel to Point Reyes to see cows and dairy production. I go for ocean and for the wildlife.

2451

Name: N/A, N/A

Correspondence: Let the ranching licenses expire and the tule elk live. You can not see elk almost anywhere else in CA. I enjoy seeing them roam free and they're are not a lot of elk in california only about 3,600.

2452

Name: Shah, Neerav

Correspondence: Please do not allow leases to impact the elk population of Point Reyes. Let the leases expire and leave the elk population alone.

The ranching leases are not beneficial to the Wonder of nature there and would be tragic to continue reducing elk populations for financial benefit instead of allowing the elk to live without interference.

2453

Name: Wang, Shiqi

Correspondence: PLEASE PLEASE PLEASE leave the elk reserve alone, protect the elk and let them live!

2454

Name: Oliver, Jason

Correspondence: Good afternoon!

I am strongly urging the National Park Service to allow the Tule Elk to live free from human interference and violence. Human sprawl is eliminating wildlife habitat at an alarming rate, and we must take a stand for their right to life and freedom. Thanks for your time.

Thanks for all you do!

Best,

Jason

2455

Name: Lawrence, Jackie

Correspondence: Please let the Tule Elk live. It is cruel to control the population or exterminate them. They are a part of the natural eco-system in Point Reyes. It is very concerning knowing that this is even a consideration of the National Park Service.

2456

Name: Hsiung, Wayne H

Correspondence: Tule Elk should receive protection, not be targeted with violence. Please allow them to live!

2457

Name: Mitchel, John O

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

2458

Name: Dunkovich, Sam

Correspondence: Don't use your authority and American tax dollars to kill Yule elk. Let them live!!!

2459

Name: Lewis, Judi A

Correspondence: Hello! I am writing today to urge you to allow the Tule Elk to live and thrive free from human interference and violence. Human sprawl is eliminating wildlife habitat at an alarming rate, and we must take a stand for their right to life and freedom. Thanks for your time.

2460

Name: Silva, Nicholous

Correspondence: Let the Tule Elk Live

2461

Name: Sharo, Andrew

Correspondence: Dear NPS, I urge you to allow the Tule Elk to live and thrive free from human interference and violence. Human sprawl is eliminating wildlife habitat at an alarming rate, and we must take a stand for their right to life and freedom.

2462

Name: Cameron, Colleen

Correspondence: In a time where wildlife is being decimated by our human footprint it makes sense to let the leases run out and leave these beautiful places and elk be wild.

Not every thing should be done for profit or money motive.

2463

Name: Arima, Rachel M

Correspondence: I strongly urge you to protect the Tule Elk and our parks from hunting and other harmful and unnecessary practices. Tule elk are beautiful and intelligent animals with complex lives and, as we have already invaded their homelands and taken so much from them, the least we can do now is keep them safe from our government.

Please don't let the tule elk be hunted and exterminated, or so-called 'managed'. Let them live!

2464

Name: Sanchez, Linda

Correspondence: Let the Tule Elk live! Animal protection and sanctuary should be a priority!

"Conservation increasingly became one of Roosevelt's main concerns. After becoming president in 1901, Roosevelt used his authority to protect wildlife and public lands by creating the United States Forest Service (USFS) and establishing 150 national forests, 51 federal bird reserves, 4 national game preserves, 5 national parks, and 18 national monuments by enabling the 1906 American Antiquities Act. During his presidency, Theodore Roosevelt protected approximately 230 million acres of public land."

The NPS needs to remember what they are SUPPOSED to do, which is NOT to mirror the destructive agenda of the current, dangerously destructive POTUS

2465

Name: Gogineni, Apuroopa

Correspondence: Please save elks

2466

Name: N/A, N/A

Correspondence: Please leave the Tule Elk alone !

2467

Name: N/A, N/A

Correspondence: Please let the Tule Elk live!

2468

Name: N/A, N/A

Correspondence: Hello! I am writing today to urge you to allow the Tule Elk to live and thrive free from human interference and violence. Human

sprawl is eliminating wildlife habitat at an alarming rate, and we must take a stand for their right to life and freedom. Thanks for your time.

2469

Name: Eagle, Reverend Jane

Correspondence: The Elk who live in the point Reyes area and the National Park in particular belong to all Americans as part of the Public Trust. We pay you to take care of them for us. We do NOT pay you to kill them so welfare ranchers can use OUR Public Trust lands for free. Get the livestock off OUR land, and leave OUR elk alone. You already killed OUR white deer. Do the job WE the People pay you to do: protect OUR lands and wildlife.

2470

Name: Goldberg, Michael

Correspondence: Hello! I lived in Inverness for eight years and I have hiked in the Point Reyes National Seashore park since I was 15 - nearly 50 years ago. I am writing today to urge you to allow the Tule Elk to live and thrive free from human interference and violence. Human sprawl is eliminating wildlife habitat at an alarming rate, and we must take a stand for their right to life and freedom.

Thank you for considering this.

Best,

Michael Goldberg

2471

Name: N/A, N/A

Correspondence: Nation Park Services, please leave the Elks at Point Reyes alone. Please let the lease permits expire and leave the Elks alone.

2472

Name: Mazzola, Elizabeth

Correspondence: The concept of a Natural Park is to protect wildlife and nature, not to kill wildlife and nature to protect business. How did the admirable and important mission of this agency get turned backwards into villiany? Leave the elk in Point Reyes alone. The ranchers are the ones who must leave. If you go through with this "management" (killing) of the animals who live there, you deceive the public by claiming to work for nature and innocent animals. We the people deserve and demand better.

2473

Name: Zamora, Ilona L

Correspondence: To whom it may concern,

I write to express my strong condemnation of any plan that would place the great elk of Point Reyes at risk. I ask you to do all in your power to protect these majestic symbols of what makes our part of the world so priceless.

With great sincerety,
Ilona Zamora

2474

Name: N/A, N/A

Correspondence: As a Bay Area local and frequent visitor to the Point Reyes area, I am writing to urge you to allow the Tule Elks to live and thrive free from human interference and violence. The Tule Elks are a very huge part of this area and beloved by locals and tourists alike. Human sprawl is eliminating wildlife habitat at an alarming rate, and we must take a stand for the Elks' right to life and freedom. Thank you.

2475

Name: Madruga , Andrea C

Correspondence:

Hello! I am writing today to urge you to leave the Tule Elk alone to live and thrive free from human interference and violence. Human sprawl is eliminating wildlife habitat at an alarming rate, and we must take a stand for their right to life and freedom. Thanks for your time.

Andrea Madruga

2476

Name: Schmieding , Cody

Correspondence: i do not think that continuing to use tax dollars to move or relocate animals in their environment that has already been shrunk exponentially by us is very well thought out. Also as a voter I will oppose this as much as I can publicly and privately in hopes that these practices are banned.

2477

Name: Caruthers, Stephanaie

Correspondence: Hello,

My vote is to keep the elk alive and free in the park. Please make a responsible decision not the easy decision.

2478

Name: Albrecht, Ann

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,
Ann Albrecht

2479

Name: Rosenberg, Zoe L

Correspondence: Hello! I am writing today to urge you to allow the Tule Elk to live and thrive free from human interference and violence. Human sprawl is eliminating wildlife habitat at an alarming rate, and we must take a stand for their right to life and freedom. Thanks for your time.

Thanks for all you do!

- Zoe Rosenberg

2480

Name: Paxton, Kenneth

Correspondence: Please support continued ranching within Point Reyes and management of the park's elk herd to protect the agricultural heritage.

2481

Name: Barthassat, Quentin

Correspondence: I'm profoundly sad reading that that you would potentially do without the elks at Point Reyes. They are amazing animals, uniques and beautiful. I have spent hours watching them, just being them, living their life in this wonderful landscapes. Please, make everything you can to keep them safe, they are creatures that deserve to live. They are part of this area, the spirit of this, the remaining wildlife.

I also have to say that I was choked by the dairy industry in the park. Trees are cut down, coyotes are killed, deers are killed to make sure we have enough place for livestock. This is terrible. Killing our wildlife in order to exploite some other animals and for money. I was choked seeing calves stuck in their tiny shelves along the road. What is happening? Is that really what you want the people see in a beautiful park. I don't think so.

I'm asking you to do everything you can to protect this gift of life. Protect the wildlife, no matter the price, no matter the economic interests.

2482

Name: Gnehm, Peggy

Correspondence: It is essential to maintain the farms on Point Reyes. They're thriving small, local farms who provide excellent local products to their communities. People, in general are too removed from their food supply. Milk comes from the store. There is no awareness of the process or the people who provide their food.

It is essential to maintain this local link
Peggy

2483

Name: jackson, stewart a

Correspondence: Please manage the Point Reyes target area to preserve the ranching option as well as the elk management.

Realistically we only need enough elk to look at and to perpetuate the herd.

They do not need to be allowed to dominate the area and exclude the historic ranching activity in order to have a continued presence in the area.

Elk are not an endangered species and are abundant and very prolific.

A realistic operational procedure would be to manage the herd for sport hunting for a very high fee to defray costs of operating the whole unit , or ranch them as red deer are in New Zealand. Of course this is not a "pleasing" alternative to the bunny huggers of the world.

Do not displace the ranchers who have their grandfather rights and who need to be respected instead of steamrollered.

I have been subjected to retroactive changes in zoning for my farming operation before, and can appreciate the status of the current ranchers in Point Reyes. Please respect their rights.

Elk are plentiful and not in need of expansion. They multiply like rats in all the protected park areas and have to be "pruned" regularly or they eat themselves out of house and home.
Please manage for both .

2484

Name: N/A, N/A

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

Walker Everette

2485

Name: N/A, N/A

Correspondence: Let the elk live!

2486

Name: Harry, Jill

Correspondence: I urge the National Park Service to encourage ranching in Point Reyes and management of elk herds. The Point Reyes National Seashore (PRNS) was created in 1962 by the agreement with existing ranchers that their family operations would be able to continue within the park boundaries. The ranches in Point Reyes have been in place for over 150 years. Please encourage the continuation of ranching!.

2487

Name: Hellmann, Daniel R

Correspondence: Hello, a few weeks ago I had the chance to see the Tule Elks living at Point Reyes. I have traveled a lot, but this was one of the most spectacular sights I have ever seen. To see these wonderful animals living peacefully without being bothered by the human presence. I have been shocked, when I heard that the park is thinking about changing the way the elks are treated. They should have the possibility to live and flourish in their own ways without human interference. Everything else would be disrespectful and a terrible loss. Thank you for considering this!

2488

Name: Poncia, Lisa

Correspondence: We are Loren and Lisa Poncia, the owners of Stemple Creek Ranch. We live and work in Marin County and are reaching out to you in support of local agriculture. Loren is a 4th generation rancher in Marin County and specifically left a long and successful career in corporate America to "come home" to his roots and continue his family legacy in Marin County agriculture. That decision was not an easy one, as making a living in agriculture is not for the faint at heart.

When we moved back to Marin County 13 years ago, we did so with the sole purpose and intent of renting Loren's family ranch, starting our own business in production agriculture (beef and lamb), and trying to preserve his family's legacy for the next generation. The last 13 years have not been easy, but we have grown our business, connected with consumers, restaurants, and butcher shops throughout the bay area, and have even been able to purchase the ranch next door to Loren's family's ranch to help us accomplish our goals.

Over the last 13 years we have hosted countless ranch tours and non-profit events to help educate our community about local agriculture. We have volunteered our time and devoted our own personal resources to this cause. We have become certified organic, moved from selling our animals into the conventional market to finishing them on grass on our own land and selling them direct to consumers, restaurants, butcher shops, and grocery stores. We are one of the three local farms that is part of the Marin Carbon Project. We are actively fighting climate change and enhancing ecosystems through carbon farming.

We run our business the hard way. We don't cut corners. We are transparent to our customers. We put our livelihood at the mercy of mother nature and other factors beyond our control. We do this because we are passionate about local agriculture, because we want to produce food that we are proud to feed to our children and neighbors, and because we don't want to see small family agriculture disappear from Marin County. We have considered starting over in a more business friendly environment where the cost of living is less and land is easy to come by. So far we

have made the decision to stay here, but that cannot last forever if Marin County is not actively supportive of our business needs.

It is very clear that consumers and community members support local agriculture and local meat. They want meat and dairy and other agricultural products that are raised locally and humanely. Consumers vote with their dollars and they pay a premium price to purchase from us and other local producers. They drive two hours to come take a ranch tour. They show up at the farmer's market in the pouring rain to buy their week's groceries. This all adds to the very fabric of the Marin County and surrounding community.

There is no reason why local agriculture and conservation efforts cannot coexist together. They can. They will. Cutting off local agriculture in the PRNS would simply ignore the rich history of agriculture in our area and the vibrant future of the local food movement. There is a very loud minority of folks that want to put local agriculture and the local food movement out of business. Please do not allow them to dictate policy changes that will effect many generations to come.

Thank you for your careful consideration.

Loren and Lisa Poncia
Stemple Creek Ranch

2489

Name: N/A, N/A

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

Joseph Wenzel

2490

Name: Riessen, Jerry

Correspondence: I fully support continued sustainable ranching and farming in the Seashore and GGNRA.

Jerry Riessen

2491

Name: da Silva, Paul G

Correspondence: Among the alternatives proposed for the Point Reyes General Management Plan, I believe the fifth alternative (Continued Ranching and Removal of the Drakes Beach Tule Elk Herd) is the one that will best support the overall mission of the park. There are four basic reasons for this. First, the ranches are a historic part of the park. Second, grazing has been an important ecological factor on the park lands for thousands of years, and though cattle have somewhat different impacts than the original grazers, they are also more manageable under current conditions. Third, under modern conditions of restricted space, few predators and the presence of Johne's disease, the tule elk will always need management, and this is best accomplished in discrete areas. Fourth, the contribution of the ranches to the local food system is significant, and strengthening our local food system can help to reduce several environmental threats to the globe, the region and the park, one of the most important being climate change.

2492

Name: Mohamad, Amine

Correspondence: National Park Services,

Hello! I am writing today to urge you to allow the Tule Elk to live and thrive free from human interference and violence. Human sprawl is eliminating wildlife habitat at an alarming rate, and we must take a stand for their right to life and freedom. Thanks for your time.

Thanks for all you do!

Amine Mohamad

2493

Name: Oremland, Jeff

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I learned recently of several plans to cede use of land at Point Reyes National seashore to people who will essentially destroy it for some type of economic gain.

I write to you in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

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The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

2494

Name: Mahoney, Cairn

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

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The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

2495

Name: Rosenthal, Robert L

Correspondence: I strongly support the continuation of ranching in Point Reyes area.

2496

Name: Marcoux, Grey A

Correspondence: Let the Tule Elk live and give priority to their care and presence in the park.

2497

Name: Reyes, Lizzette E

Correspondence:

Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

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The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

Lizzette Reyes

2498

Name: T, Rut

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

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The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

2499

Name: N/A, N/A

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

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The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

Deborah Hoffmann

2500

Name: N/A, N/A

Correspondence: Let the Tule Elk live at Point Reyes! They need to be preserved and they are an icon of the area. My family always go to see if we can see the elk when we visit Point Reyes as do many others from around the country and the world. They are a wonderful part of the ecosystem..

2501

Name: van der wal, sue and john

Correspondence: NPS-PRNS-GMP Amendment

Under the Park's initial proposal, we support existing ranch families to continue beef and dairy operations with 20 year leases. However, we do not support Tule elk in the Drakes Beach or Estero area. No Tule elk in the pastoral zone. The Limantour herd should be monitored and managed and fenced so some do not come over to the Estero and Drakes Beach areas or any other areas in the pastoral zone. It's obviously a poor idea to erect a long, high fence at high cost and it's doubtful any such funds will be coming from Washington. Also, the fencing would require park personnel to constantly check for break-outs, as occurs at the fenced Pierce Point elk range.

We support multigenerational sustainable ranching only for dairy and beef and if that becomes impossible we favor a return of the land to the Park. In the latter case, if financially feasible we could keep one or two historic structures and demolish the rest. The set up could be similar but on a smaller scale to Pierce Ranch, to make it educational for the public.

The terms "diversification" and "increased operational flexibility" concern us because that could mean changing from cattle/dairy to chickens (with many moveable coops over the pastoral zone) or to goats, llamas, water buffalo, an ice cream operation or other unknowns. Switching to organic farming with plowed fields would destroy the ambience of the pastoral zone.

We support protecting park resources - historic structures and cultural aspects. We oppose access to ranches by park visitors; ranchers are trying to make a living. We do not want any "visitor experience improvements" that would infringe on, disrupt, or cause stress to ranchers, their families and employees and the cattle.

2502

Name: Girroir, Adi

Correspondence: I support the continuation of sustainable agriculture in Point Reyes National Seashore and the Golden Gate National Recreation Area.

I am deeply concerned about the future of ranching in the seashore because I believe removing agriculture on park land threatens all agriculture in the county. These farms and ranches make up about 24% of Marin's agricultural lands and production.

As a volunteer and supporter of Marin Agricultural Land Trust since 2006, I have seen how ranching operations have improved under the guidance and support of MALT. I have seen and helped with mitigation of cattle damage on some of MALT protected properties. I have also seen our local Farmer's Markets flourish because our "local" farmers bring their produce, cheese and meats to a public who obviously believes in buying local, organic and GMO-free products. I have walked on some of the ranches, protected under MALT easements, with members of the public. They bring their friends and families to find and catalogue native flowers, birds, bugs and other wildlife while enjoying the beauty of this county. I believe that we now have an opportunity to bring this MALT type model to the Park Service.

Farmers and ranchers deserve long term leases of at least 20 years so they can be secure in the knowledge that the work they are doing, that is improving the land and infrastructure, can be passed on to future generations.

Adi Girroir

2503

Name: Rice, Craig

Correspondence: National Park Service

Comments re: Conceptual Range of Management Alternatives for Point Reyes National Seashore (Seashore)

For the following reasons I support the continuation of the current management of the Seashore.

- The economic benefits to Marin County farmers are significant. The ranching and farming on the Seashore represents 20% of the agricultural land and production. This enables the ranchers and farmers to maintain a critical mass that could disappear if the Seashore management is changed.

- The historic grazing at the Seashore has been shown to help maintain grassland habitat and conserve native plant and animal species.
- Another benefit is reduced wildfire threat from rangeland fires
- Additional benefits from these operations include soil carbon sequestration and increased soil water retention.

I am a wilderness enthusiast but I think it is entirely appropriate and consistent with the National Parks program to preserve an agricultural heritage.

Thank you for your attention to these comments.

Craig Rice
Cell (732) 996-9842

2504
Name: French, Beverlee
Correspondence: National Park Service

Comments re: Conceptual Range of Management Alternatives for Point Reyes National Seashore (Seashore)

For the following reasons I support the continuation of the current management of the Seashore.

- The economic benefits to Marin County farmers are significant. The ranching and farming on the Seashore represents 20% of the agricultural land and production. This enables the ranchers and farmers to maintain a critical mass that could disappear if the Seashore management is changed.
- The historic grazing at the Seashore has been shown to help maintain grassland habitat and conserve native plant and animal species.
- Another benefit is reduced wildfire threat from rangeland fires
- Additional benefits from these operations include soil carbon sequestration and increased soil water retention.

I am a wilderness enthusiast but I think it is entirely appropriate and consistent with the National Parks program to preserve an agricultural heritage. I bicycle frequently through the park and am always thrilled with the bucolic ambience and scenery. The historic working ranches are part of what make Point Reyes very special to me.

Thank you for your attention to these comments.

Sincerely,

Beverlee French

2505

Name: Eelen, Marta

Correspondence: Hello!

I'm very glad that I have opportunity to submit my comment about current situation with Tule Elk! I really hope that the General Management Plan update will allow to get more land for these wonderful animals and make that population grow.

Kind regards!

Marta

2506

Name: Sinton, Stephen J

Correspondence: I urge the NPS to adopt management plans that utilize grazing as an integral part of the region. Sustainable grazing limits weedy and invasive plant species from taking over the hills and valleys, reduces wildfire risk and damage, provides local food for the nearby urban areas and provides for the long time residents and their families. Cattle grazing has been shown to be the functional equivalent of the large pre-historic herbivores that once existed in the region. Without them, the productivity of the land will be degraded and the capacity of the region to support wildlife will decline as well.

2507

Name: Oei, Tamara

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

2508

Name: N/A, N/A

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Growing up in the San Francisco Bay Area, Point Reyes was an amazing place that I got to visit regularly - and tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes. Their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Cattle are an introduced, invasive species - tule elk are not. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Regards,
Heather Payne

2509

Name: Scherer, Lisa J

Correspondence: Cynthia MacLeod, Acting Superintendent

Point Reyes National Seashore

National Park Service

1 Bear Valley Road

Point Reyes Station, CA 94956

RE: General Management Plan Amendment for Point Reyes National Seashore

Dear Ms. MacLeod:

As a fourth generation family farmer I am writing to provide input on the General Management Plan Amendment for Point Reyes National Seashore (PRNS). I support the continued operation of beef and dairy ranching operations under agricultural lease/permits with 20-year terms and

improved management of the Tule elk herds to eliminate negative impacts on the environment and ranching families.

Ranchers have been raising cattle in Point Reyes for more than 150-years. It was ranchers' willingness to sell their properties to the federal government that allowed the creation of the PRNS. As part of the agreement, ranchers were supposed to be allowed to continue ranching on their family ranches within the PRNS.

The ranches in West Marin contribute significantly to the local economy and the local culture. According to any analysis by U.C. Cooperative Extension in 2009, ranches in PRNS and Golden Gate National Recreation Area (GGNRA) directly provide approximately 65 jobs and provide livelihoods for an additional 25 ranch family members. Additionally, agriculture in PRNS and GGNRA account for 17 percent of the agricultural income in Marin County. These jobs and income would be lost if further restrictions were placed on ranches within PRNS. These ranches are not just creating economic value, they are producing high quality food appreciated by consumers locally, regionally, and nationally. Further, providing 20-year terms for lease/permits allows for greater investment in improvements on these ranches. Shorter terms prevent the ability of ranchers to obtain financing for improvements.

I would also like to see improved management of the PRNS elk herds. Elk cause thousands of dollars of damages and lost forage on ranches. Additionally, the elk carry Johne's disease, which can be transmitted to cattle. USDA estimates that lost productivity from Johne's disease in dairy cattle could be costing dairy producers between \$200 and \$250 million annually. Elk in the PRNS were reintroduced by humans and have been managed since their reintroduction. PRNS must improve its management by maintaining the roaming elk herds on the Limantour wilderness and preventing them from damaging ranches in the area. Additionally, PRNS should ensure that there is proper forage and water available to the herd in the Limantour wilderness to prevent a reoccurrence of the unfortunate loss of elk during the drought.

Ranches on PRNS provide important economic, cultural, and ecological values to the local community. Losing a significant portion of West Marin's agricultural community would mean not only a loss of local food production, but a significant loss to its economy and culture. I urge you to offer 20-year lease/permits to ranchers on PRNS and to improve elk management and return the elk to the wilderness areas where they will not impact the ranches.

Sincerely,
Lisa J. Scherer

2510

Name: Grossi, Jackie and Rich

Correspondence: We have been ranching all our lives. We know what it takes to be successful in the dairy and beef cattle operations. Elk and cattle are not compatible on the same lands. In 1972 Ray Arnett head of

Department of Fish and Game would not bring elk to the Pierce Ranch until the fence was completed to keep the elk in their designated area. He knew the damage (broken fences, damage to water sources, transmission of diseases, damages infrastructure, etc.) the elk would cause to the rangelands. When the excess elk were moved to Limantour there was a verbal agreement from the NPS Superintendent assuring the ranchers that if the elk wandered on to the ranchlands they would be immediately be removed and returned to Limantour. Well, that certainly did not happen!

PRNS does not know what management decisions are required for the day to day ranching operations. The ranchers need the flexibility to make executive decisions that impact their operations. The ranchers should be in charge of the ranches and the PRNS should remain in charge of the beaches. Twenty year, or more, renewable leases are absolutely necessary for the stability that agriculture needs to survive. By the year 2050 the US population is projected to increase by 70 million people. Agricultural lands are disappearing by approximately by 2-3% annually. Who is going to provide food for the growing population? Once land is taken out of agriculture it is never returned to grow food again. No additional PRNS agricultural lands should be taken out of production. Too many grazable acre have already been taken out of production. Perhaps some of these usable acres should be returned to agriculture production. Abbotts Lagoon is a prime example of eliminating grazing to protect endangered species. Cows were fenced out of an area where an endangered plant specie grew. NPS was trying to encourage additional plant growth: but instead all the plants in the ungrazed area died. Grazing is a necessary environmental tool.

If all or reduced ranching/ grazing was initiated in PRNS the lands would become unrecognizable. It would take a few years before the open green fields disappeared. Visitor experience would be affected. This land has always been managed by mankind: Indians, settlers, ranchers, and Point Reyes National Seashore. This is not the place for wilderness. The wilderness areas can only be accessed by visitors hiking or horseback riding if trails are maintained. Ranching/ dairying is an essential part of the AGRICULTURAL DESIGNATION issued by Congress for the public to view and use as a recreational area. The elimination of these ranches would have a significant impact on visitor experience and enjoyment. Agriculture in Marin County supplies 20% of the county revenue; not to mention loss or reduced income to all agriculture related businesses. For example local businesses, post office, grocery stores etc.

We don't think that any of the six alternatives are suitable for this National Seashore. We want to see if there is another solution to help keep us here for another six generations.

2511

Name: Baldwin, Christina A

Correspondence: Please accept this letter as an endorsement for a General Management Plan (GMP) that maintains continuing sustainable agriculture and ranching in the Seashore and Golden Gate National Seashore Recreation Area (GGNRA).

Sustainable cattle ranching and agriculture not only supports people and provides revenue for Marin County but, very importantly, also have critical environmental benefits. These managed coastal grasslands provide habitat for endangered species, help to protect endangered species, provide habits for pollinators, and help to keep invasive plant species in check. Furthermore and very importantly, they help to reduce wildfire danger. Ranching and agriculture are also part of the history and esthetics of West Marin and Marin County.

My family moved to Marin County in 1949. My brother lives in San Geronimo and uses the GGNRA weekly. I always go the GGNRA when I visit. Straus Dairy products and artisanal cheeses are carried in our local grocery store and bring smiles and pleasure to me and many here in Idaho.

Please support a GMP that maintains sustainable agriculture and ranching in the GGNRA for the people who live there now, for the environment, for the economy in Marin, and for future generations to enjoy.

2512

Name: Haseltine, Michael

Correspondence: I am writing to you in regard to the General Management Plan (GMP). Although I am writing from Idaho now, I lived in Berkeley for 30 years and frequently used Marin County for recreation. I still visit relatives and friends in Marin County and still use Point Reyes National Seashore and the Golden Gate National Recreation Area.

From my experience, Marin benefits greatly from the current arrangement there, with sustainable agriculture as well as recreation. Ranching was a critical element in saving Marin County from Development more than 50 years ago, and it's still desired by the people of Marin County. Sustainable cattle ranching and agriculture not only support people and provides revenue for Marin County (over \$49 million annually to the local economy in 2009, according to UC Cooperative Extension) but, very importantly, also has critical environmental benefits.

These managed coastal grasslands provide habitat for endangered species, help to protect endangered species, provide habits for pollinators, and help to keep invasive plant species in check. Furthermore, they help to reduce wildfire danger, surely an important factor considering this year's fires. Ranching and agriculture are also part of the history and esthetics of West Marin and Marin County.

I support a GMP that maintains sustainable agriculture and ranching in the GGNRA for the people who live there now, for the environment, for the economy in Marin, and for future generations to enjoy.

2513

Name: Bruegge, Debra E

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,
Debra E Bruegge

2514

Name: Breakstone, Enid

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

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The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

Enid Breakstone

2515

Name: Newman, Gene

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

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The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

Gene Newman

2516

Name: Moore, Catherine

Correspondence: The Point Reyes National Seashore (PRNS) was created in 1962 by the agreement with existing ranchers that their family operations would be able to continue within the park boundaries. Now, the NPS wants to weasel out of the deal. How typical.

The government is developing a bad history of dishonoring contracts. Why would any landowner enter into this sort of agreement in the future if this is the fate that awaits them?

Furthermore, as a timber landowner who has been on years of field trips where I saw private land abutting government land, I can assure you that the private land is always in better shape than the public land. Invasive species, fuel hazard, bugs and diseases - it's all on the public lands. Your best hope of good land management lies with continuing to honor the original agreement.

As for the environmentalists - we can all see the results of the lawsuits that have forced the government to adopt hands-off non-management of the

public lands. This is where the wildfires are coming from. This is the breeding ground of the pine beetle infestations. They should be held accountable for their actions and their input should be discredited. I cannot believe that their grasp of seashore environments is any better than that of the forests.

I urge you to continue to honor the original contract. It's the right thing to do ethically, legally and environmentally.

2517

Name: Rosen, Seth B

Correspondence: This comment is submitted November 13, 2017 by Seth B. Rosen, Member, Program and Trails Trust Committee and Member, Board of Directors of the Point Reyes National Seashore Association (PRNSA).

This comment is being submitted by me as an individual - - the PRNSA Program and Trails Trust Committee has already submitted a comment on behalf of PRNSA.

The Park Service GMP Amendment materials state: "The NPS would identify additional compatible opportunities to improve visitor experience in the planning area (e.g., enhanced trail connections, improved signage, and new interpretive waysides)."

Comments:

(1) The definition of "enhanced trail connections" should be clarified and should be defined to specifically include all of the following for each and every alternative being considered by the National Park Service (including the "No Action" alternative):

(a) the enhancement of trail connections through creation of new trails that connect trails to existing trails and/or to points of historical, cultural or natural interest in the Planning Area;

(b) the enhancement of trail connections through creation of replacement trails through the Planning Area where such replacement is either

i. replacing an existing 'dirt road being used as a trail' for a new trail serving a comparable purpose but whose actual route would be set in the interests of a trail (not the interests of re-using a pre-existing farm road); or

ii. re-routing of one or more existing trails to account for changed conditions (e.g., connecting the Estero trail to the former site of the oyster company);

to enhance visitor enjoyment, lower overall environmental impact and reduce medium and longer-term costs for road maintenance (since trails are less expensive to maintain than dirt roads);

(c) the enhancement of trail connections through the creation of a North-South Trail plan that would link points of interest from Tomales

Point in the north of the Seashore to the southern portions either or both via Estero Trail and/or Inverness Ridge Trail.

(2) The scope of the planning process should include the creation of new overnight accommodations within the Planning Area. Possibilities could include backpacking campsites, car-camping sites, or other alternatives.

(3) The scope of the planning process should include the creation of new interpretive sites:

(a) at the site of historic Point Reyes (in today's F Ranch) detailing the early history of Americans at Point Reyes

(b) at the historic Schooner Landing located in Schooner Bay of Drakes Estero detailing the importance of the site to commerce and ranching. (F Ranch is a disturbed site due to historic uses and so should be considered as a prime location for shuttle access to western portions of the Seashore, possible overnight camping, and a central trail connection point.)

(c) Highlighting the removal and/or relocation of Japanese, Italian and German American farmers from the Seashore lands during WWII

(d) Historic Marconi/RCA (KPH Maritime) Radio Receiving Station

(e) Historic dairy operations (tying it in to Schooner Landing)

(f) Modern dairy operations

(g) Historic pig and cattle ranching (tying it in to Schooner Landing)

(h) Modern beef ranching & the local food movements

(4) The scope of the planning process should also envision enhanced trails connections designed to reach significant cultural points of interest:

(a) working ranches where visitors see dairy and beef ranching operations and make the connection to their food sources;

(b) trail segments designed to reach sites showing how the Coastal Miwok re-shaped the land;

(c) historic site of Point Reyes (on today's F Ranch) with interpretive sites showing the connection between ranching, dairy product and meat commerce with San Francisco via shipping at Schooner Bay and access to the old piers at Schooner Landing;

(d) Historic KPH Maritime Radio Receiving Station with its Art Deco-designed facility and interpretive sites explaining the importance of the receiving station history.

(e) the Estero Trail alongside Home Bay and on Home Ranch lands, interpreting the cultural history of indigenous people, the history of the Shafter Home Ranch (once "possibly the largest butter dairy in the world"), rum-running at this site during Prohibition, followed by Japanese-style pea and artichoke farming until the internment of Japanese farmers during WWII and the restriction of German farmers to the eastern side of Route 1 during the same time period.

(5) The scope of the planning process should also envision potential archeological activities at Schooner Landing to research the commerce activities of the mid-19th century and to engage high school, college, graduate and post-graduate level students in various levels of engagement with archeology and cultural anthropology.

Thank you for your consideration of these comments.

2518

Name: Haarstad, Mona

Correspondence: Im a Norwegian citizen. I just get so concerned about the Tule elks future. Please don't put 5 million cattles in their habitat. It's a big mistake. Thank you for your time. Mona Haarstad, Norway.

2519

Name: Zinzi, Shanti

Correspondence: No to using public land for more ranching or artichoke farms in Point Reyes.

No to destroying an ecosystem for profit and greed

Plans to do so will not only obliterate the land and wildlife but tourism.

2520

Name: harlan, Blake

Correspondence: Cynthia MacLeod, Acting Superintendent

Point Reyes National Seashore

National Park Service

1 Bear Valley Road

Point Reyes Station, CA 94956

RE: General Management Plan Amendment for Point Reyes National Seashore

Dear Ms. MacLeod:

I am writing to provide input on the General Management Plan Amendment for Point Reyes National Seashore (PRNS). I support the continued operation of beef and dairy ranching operations under agricultural

lease/permits with 20-year terms and improved management of the Tule elk herds to eliminate negative impacts on the environment and ranching families.

Ranchers have been raising cattle in Point Reyes for more than 150-years. It was ranchers' willingness to sell their properties to the federal government that allowed the creation of the PRNS. As part of the agreement, ranchers were supposed to be allowed to continue ranching on their family ranches within the PRNS.

The ranches in West Marin contribute significantly to the local economy and the local culture. According to any analysis by U.C. Cooperative Extension in 2009, ranches in PRNS and Golden Gate National Recreation Area (GGNRA) directly provide approximately 65 jobs and provide livelihoods for an additional 25 ranch family members. Additionally, agriculture in PRNS and GGNRA account for 17 percent of the agricultural income in Marin County. These jobs and income would be lost if further restrictions were placed on ranches within PRNS. These ranches are not just creating economic value, they are producing high quality food appreciated by consumers locally, regionally, and nationally. Further, providing 20-year terms for lease/permits allows for greater investment in improvements on these ranches. Shorter terms prevent the ability of ranchers to obtain financing for improvements.

I would also like to see improved management of the PRNS elk herds. Elk cause thousands of dollars of damages and lost forage on ranches. Additionally, the elk carry Johne's disease, which can be transmitted to cattle. USDA estimates that lost productivity from Johne's disease in dairy cattle could be costing dairy producers between \$200 and \$250 million annually. Elk in the PRNS were reintroduced by humans and have been managed since their reintroduction. PRNS must improve its management by maintaining the roaming elk herds on the Limantour wilderness and preventing them from damaging ranches in the area. Additionally, PRNS should ensure that there is proper forage and water available to the herd in the Limantour wilderness to prevent a reoccurrence of the unfortunate loss of elk during the drought.

Ranches on PRNS provide important economic, cultural, and ecological values to the local community. Losing a significant portion of West Marin's agricultural community would mean not only a loss of local food production, but a significant loss to its economy and culture. I urge you to offer 20-year lease/permits to ranchers on PRNS and to improve elk management and return the elk to the wilderness areas where they will not impact the ranches.

2521

Name: Perry, Kathleen m

Correspondence: I strongly urge the National Park Service to continue allowing family run farming/ranching activities on Point Reyes Park Lands. I was born and raised around family farming operations in Mendocino County and can honestly say raising dairy and meat animals on

coastal land has a minimal impact. Coastal climate and grasslands are ideally suited to raising farm animals that provide our society needs for meat, dairy, and produce.

I firmly believe park lands can be a balance of recreational lands along with family run working farm/ranch lands. Especially as human populations increase it is even more important that we encourage farming/ranching efforts instead of discouraging them.

Please contact me if you would like to discuss this further.

Kathleen Perry

2522

Name: Rosen, Margaret

Correspondence: The Park Service GMP Amendment materials state: "The NPS would identify additional compatible opportunities to improve visitor experience in the planning area (e.g., enhanced trail connections, improved signage, and new interpretive waysides)." (emphasis added)

Comments:

(1) The definition of "enhanced trail connections" should include for each alternative being considered by the National Park Service (including the "No Action" alternative): the enhancement of trail connections through creation of new trails, replacing existing 'dirt roads being used as a trail' and re-routing of one or more existing trails to account for changed conditions (e.g., connecting the Estero trail to the former site of the oyster company), and the creation of a North-South Trail plan that would link points of interest from Tomales Point in the north of the Seashore to the southern portions either or both via Estero Trail and/or Inverness Ridge Trail.

(2) The scope of the planning process should include the creation of new interpretive sites at the site of historic Point Reyes (in today's F Ranch) including Schooner Landing.

(3) The scope of the planning process should also envision enhanced trails connections designed to reach significant cultural points of interest (working ranches, Coastal Miwok sites, historic site of Point Reyes, access to the old piers at Schooner Landing; historic KPH Maritime Radio Receiving Station, Shafter Home Ranch.

Thank you for your consideration of these comments.

2523

Name: Miller, Jeff

Correspondence: The Center for Biological Diversity submits these scoping comments on the General Management Plan (GMP) amendment for lease lands at Point Reyes National Seashore (PRNS) and the north district of Golden Gate National Recreation Area (GGNRA). The Center is a nonprofit conservation organization dedicated to the protection of native species

and their habitats through science, policy, and environmental law. The Center has more than 1.5 million members and supporters, including 216,000 in California and 3,800 in Marin County. The Center has worked to protect native wildlife and their habitats and other environmental resources of the Bay Area for more than two decades.

The Center has identified the following issues and questions which should be addressed by the National Park Service in the upcoming Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for the GMP amendment. The Park Service should analyze existing data and information as well as conduct studies needed to inform the public of the full environmental impacts of agricultural leases and elk management strategies. The Park Service must determine which management alternatives and actions provide maximum protection, restoration, and preservation of the natural environment, and which are the environmentally superior alternative(s).

Purpose, Need and Structure of GMP Amendment

The scoping notice does not explicitly state a purpose and need for the GMP amendment and EIS, which makes it difficult for the public to adequately provide scoping comments. The notice states that the GMP amendment will update guidance for the preservation of natural and cultural resources, the management of infrastructure and visitor use in the planning area, and as appropriate, direct specific strategies for managing agricultural lease/permits and tule elk for lands in the planning area. This assertion, if representative of the purpose and need, fails to explain that a GMP is defined under Park Service policies as:

a broad umbrella document that sets the long-term goals for the park based on the foundation statement. The general management plan: (1) clearly defines the desired natural and cultural resource conditions to be achieved and maintained over time; (2) clearly defines the necessary conditions for visitors to understand, enjoy, and appreciate the parks significant resources; (3) identifies the kinds and levels of management activities, visitor use, and development that are appropriate for maintaining the desired conditions; and (4) identifies indicators and standards for maintaining the desired conditions. (2006 NPS Management Policies at 2.2)

Further, the defined purpose of a general management plan is to ensure that the park has a clearly defined direction for resource preservation and visitor use. (2006 NPS Management Policies at 2.3.1)

The Park Service must follow its policies that describe how the planning process should occur and what must be involved, which include:

This basic foundation for decision-making will be developed by an interdisciplinary team, in consultation with relevant NPS offices, other federal and state agencies, local and tribal governments, other interested parties, and the general public. The management plans will be based on full and proper use of scientific and scholarly information related to existing and potential resource conditions, visitor experiences, environmental impacts, and relative costs of alternative courses of action.

The approved plan will create a realistic vision for the future, setting a direction for the park that takes into consideration the environmental and financial impact of proposed facilities and programs and ensures that the final plan is achievable and sustainable. The plan will take the long view, which may project many years into the future, when dealing with the time frames of natural and cultural processes. The first phase of general management planning will be the development of the foundation statement. The plan will consider the park in its full ecological, scenic, and cultural contexts as a unit of the national park system and as part of a surrounding region. The general management plan will also establish a common management direction for all park divisions and districts. This integration will help avoid inadvertently creating new problems in one area while attempting to solve problems in another. (2006 NPS Management Policies at 2.3.1)

Each parks approved general management plan will include a map that delineates management zones or districts that correspond to a description of the desired resource and visitor experience conditions for each area of the park. Management zoning will outline the criteria for (or describe the kind of) appropriate uses and facilities necessary to support these desired conditions. For example, highly sensitive natural areas might tolerate little, if any, visitor use, while other areas might accommodate much higher levels of use. Even in historic structures, one floor might be most appropriate for exhibits, while another could accommodate offices or administrative uses. Some desired conditions may apply parkwide, but the delineation of management zones will illustrate where there are differences in intended resource conditions, visitor experiences, and management activities. (2006 NPS Management Policies at 2.3.1.2)

Park Service policies explain that a GMP is the most appropriate context for developing or reviewing a foundation statement because of the comprehensive public involvement and NEPA analysis. (NPS 2006 Management Policies at 2.2) The Park Service must formulate a foundational statement for the ranching lease areas as part of the GMP amendment.

Park Purposes

Discuss the ways and degree to which ranching leases and ranching activities and operations are in conflict with or support maximum protection, restoration, and preservation of the natural environment at PRNS and GGNRA.

Discuss the ways and degree to which ranching leases conflict with public recreation and public benefit at PRNS and GGNRA.

Discuss the ways and degree to which ranching leases and activities fail to conserve and provide for public enjoyment of the scenery, natural and historic objects, and wildlife of the PRNS and GGNRA lease areas.

Discuss the ways and degree to which ranching leases fail to leave natural resources at PRNS and GGNRA unimpaired for the enjoyment of future generations.

Discuss the ways and degree to which ranching leases and activities promote or conflict with recreational, educational, historical preservation, interpretation and scientific research opportunities at PRNS and GGNRA.

Impairment is defined as harm to the integrity of park resources or values, including the opportunities that otherwise would be present for the enjoyment of those resources or values. How has the Park Service determined which uses and activities within the ranching lease areas will not impair park values or resources? What information was used to determine that ranching activities will not cause impairment or unacceptable impacts?

For activities and uses within the ranch lease areas which have been determined not to impair natural values, how do such uses and activities fulfill the fundamental purpose of the National Park System, which is to conserve park resources and values and provide for the enjoyment of park resources and values by the people of the United States?

Discuss the legislative history of the Point Reyes Act, and whether the Act supports continuing or ending ranching, and under what circumstances.

Proposed Alternatives

No Ranching Alternative

The scoping notice states that a No Ranching alternative would consider continuing to allow prescriptive grazing in high priority areas to maintain native and rare plant communities. Describe the science that supports such grazing as beneficial for native and rare plant communities. Describe the science that determines what levels and practices of cattle grazing are compatible with or conflict with maintaining these native and rare plant communities.

Reduced Ranching Alternative

In a reduced ranching alternative, the Park Service should not choose ranching operations to eliminate based on the economic impact to private leaseholders and commercial facilities. Rather, the Park Service must be guided by its management policies to prevent impairment of natural resources and wildlife, by eliminating the most environmentally harmful ranches and ranching activities.

In a reduced ranching alternative, the Park Service should also analyze ranch leases for closure based on the lease-holders history of non-compliance with lease conditions, problems with overgrazing, the presence of threatened/sensitive species, the presence of tule elk, conflicts with recreational access, water pollution, impact on wilderness areas, and other environmental factors.

Discuss the 2008 draft GMP for PRNS which considering closing the ranches that drain to Drakes Estero, and the rationale for proposing to close these ranches.

No Dairy Alternative

The scoping notice suggests that the No Dairy alternative could consist of switching current dairy operations to beef cattle grazing. Discuss what the impacts would be in terms of reduction or increase in AUMs, RDMs and forage from switching from dairy to beef cattle. Discuss why if dairy ranches are eliminated, those lands should not be retired from all grazing, to give lease lands that suffer from cattle overuse and concentration and need time to heal. Discuss the environmental and public benefits from retiring dairy operations and giving lease lands over to public use and wildlife habitat, rather than beef cattle grazing.

Continued Ranching and Management of the Drakes Beach Tule Elk Herd w/ 20-Year Permits Alternative

There is serious concern that the Park Service has this alternative listed as an initial proposal, which suggests the agency may have already improperly identified it as a preferred alternative, which would foreclose a robust and fair consideration of alternatives.

Alternative with Removal of Drakes Beach Elk Herd

Discuss the futility of attempting to remove tule elk from the Drakes Beach and ranch lease areas through translocation to other areas of the park. Discuss Park Service research showing that translocated elk returned to the Drakes herd and the fact that elk can easily swim across Drakes Estero. Discuss the origin of the Drakes Beach herd from the Limantour herd and the likelihood that elk will or will not stay out of ranch lease areas. Discuss the annual expenditure of taxpayer dollars from Park Service employees moving and hazing elk from the ranch lease areas.

Continue Current Management Alternative

Continuing current management is not the no action alternative. A true no action alternative would let existing grazing leases expire and take no further action.

Issues Common to All Ranching Alternatives

How did the Park Service create the arbitrary number of acres to remove from ranching or include as resource protection buffers? It is impossible for the public to comment on these alternatives without some understanding of how these numbers were reached.

Why are maximum population thresholds needed for the Drakes Beach elk herd? Are these thresholds to benefit private lease holders, or is there some ecological justification for limiting the size of the elk herd?

The Park Service is proposing to establish broad management strategies for ranches, but the agency should also identify site-specific practices to fully consider unique resources and ranching impacts in each lease area.

Types of Authorizations (10 v. 20 year)

Most federal lands grazing permits, such as on U.S. BLM and U.S. Forest Service lands, are limited to 10 year leases. The 20-year lease directive issued by former Interior Secretary was arbitrary, illegal due to lack of NEPA compliance, and is inconsistent with NPS policies on ranching.

Annual grazing lease authorizations are needed for the Park Service to be able to control and manage cattle herd numbers and AUMs, and to include and modify Best Management Practices to respond to resource concerns such as drought, overgrazing, conflicts with wildlife, and public recreation needs.

Elk Management

Discuss the carrying capacity of the entire PRNS and GGNRA for tule elk and whether the current elk population is anywhere near that capacity.

Evaluate the potential for rebuilding large elk herds at PRNS and the benefits such herds would provide for the genetic diversity and long term persistence of the species.

Explain the scientific and ecological basis (not the economic basis to benefit ranchers) for managing tule elk in a national park using lethal methods, hazing, or sterilization.

Explain the scientific basis for fencing free-ranging elk populations on public land.

Explain the rationale for managing the pastoral zone for the exclusive use of private commercial cattle operations and excluding or removing native wildlife.

Discuss why the fenced elk herd in the Tomales Point Elk Preserve declined 47% during the drought years from 2012-2014, while the free-roaming elk herds at Limantour and Drakes Beach increased by 28% and 39%, respectively, during the same period.

Explain the consequences of continuing to keep the Tomales Point herd fenced or fencing out the Drakes Beach herd rather than allowing elk to move freely to find water and food.

Assess leaseholder claims about elk impacts, including: to what extent elk actually eat livestock forage; the potential damage from elk rubbing their antlers on agricultural equipment; and the possibility that elk have stabbed cattle to death with their antlers.

Endangered Species

Identify and map all habitats for wildlife and plants listed under the federal and state Endangered Species Acts as endangered, threatened or a species of special concern, as well as protective buffers needed to maintain ecological function for their suitable habitat.

Identify all designated critical habitat for federally listed species at PRNS and GGNRA and where ranching leases overlap or runoff drains into critical habitat.

Identify where ranching and dairying activities overlap with habitat for state listed species.

Discuss which ranching and dairying activities and uses within the ranch leases areas conflict with or support providing maximum protection for sensitive species or their critical habitat.

Discuss which ranching and dairying activities and uses within the ranch leases areas are compatible with or conflict with protection and recovery of federally listed species.

Discuss any adverse or potentially significant impacts (under NEPA) from ranching activities on designated critical habitat for any federally listed species.

Discuss what limitations or mitigation measures are needed for ranching activities that conflict with protection of listed species.

Identify where removal of important habitat areas from the designated pastoral zone is needed to protect listed species.

Identify where exclusionary fencing is needed to protect sensitive habitats for listed species from livestock.

Identify where reduced stocking levels of livestock in overgrazed areas is needed to protect listed species.

Identify where a prohibition on silage and mowing is needed to protect sensitive species.

Identify where removal and control of invasive species is needed to protect sensitive species.

Salmon and Steelhead

Identify any potentially significant impacts (under NEPA) from ranching activities on Central California Coast coho salmon, California Coastal Chinook salmon, or salmon habitat.

Identify any potentially significant impacts (under NEPA) from ranching activities on Central California Coast steelhead trout or trout habitat.

Identify any continuing or unresolved ranching impacts on salmonid habitat in Olema Creek and tributaries, Lagunitas Creek and tributaries, and tributaries of Drakes Estero.

Identify what salmonid protection measures from the 2004 NMFS Biological Opinion for salmonids have not been implemented.

Identify which stream reaches with livestock grazing do not have 15 to 30 meter riparian buffers.

Discuss the results of salmonid habitat and riparian monitoring, as required by the 2004 NMFS Biological Opinion for salmonids.

Identify any continuing problems and impacts to salmonid streams and habitat from cattle grazing in PRNS and GGNRA.

Discuss where and how often suspended sediment, nutrient or fecal coliform thresholds have been exceeded in salmonid streams, whether ongoing problems have been identified, and what remedies have been implemented.

Discuss where and how often water temperature thresholds have been exceeded in salmonid streams, whether ongoing grazing problems have been identified, and what remedies have been implemented.

Discuss whether excessive sedimentation issues and impacts to channel form and morphology have been identified in salmonid streams from grazing and what remedies have been implemented.

Discuss whether damage, loss or inhibition of growth of riparian vegetation has been identified in salmonid streams. Discuss whether the NPS has met the 2004 NMFS Biological Opinion success criteria for riparian vegetation.

Discuss whether erosion of streambanks or loss of habitat complexity has been identified in salmonid streams from grazing and what remedies have been implemented.

Discuss the results of monitoring for suspended sediment, fecal coliform, channel bed conditions, water temperatures, and riparian vegetation conditions in salmonid streams, as required by the 2004 NMFS Biological Opinion.

Discuss whether and how NPS has ensured that aquatic and riparian habitat conditions in salmonid streams continue to improve and remain in good condition.

California Red-legged Frog

Discuss any adverse or potentially significant impacts (under NEPA) from ranching activities on the California red-legged frog, or frog habitat.

Discuss livestock grazing impacts on red-legged frog habitat in terms of riparian and wetland habitat alteration, water pollution, damage to breeding sites, and trampling of estivation habitat.

Identify the measures the NPS has taken since 2002 to protect seasonal upland habitats and travel corridors for CRLF from impacts by cattle.

Western Snowy Plover

Discuss any adverse or potentially significant impacts (under NEPA) from ranching activities on western snowy plovers or plover habitat.

Discuss whether any cattle have had access to snowy plover nesting areas at PRNS since 2002, including trespass cattle.

Discuss changes in populations of common ravens at PRNS since the 2002 USFWS Biological Opinion, and the role dairies and ranches have in elevating raven populations.

Discuss raven predation on snowy plovers at PRNS since the 2002 Biological Opinion.

Identify what measures have been taken to reduce feeding opportunities for common ravens at ranches and dairies.

Discuss whether the NPS has allowed any increase in silage production or whether the NPS has returned any silage fields to permanent pasture, since the 2002 Biological Opinion.

Myrtles Silverspot Butterfly

Discuss any adverse or potentially significant impacts (under NEPA) from ranching activities on the Myrtles silverspot butterfly or butterfly habitat.

Discuss any evidence of livestock trampling host plants or butterfly larvae.

Identify NPS mapping and monitoring of Myrtles silverspot butterfly larval host and nectar plants, and responses of these plants to different grazing regimes.

Discuss any change in status of Myrtles silverspot butterfly populations and host plants at PRNS since the 2002 Biological Opinion.

Discuss the measures NPS has taken to remediate adverse impacts to Myrtles silverspot butterfly and host plants from cattle grazing.

Listed Plants

Discuss any adverse or potentially significant impacts (under NEPA) from ranching activities on Sonoma alopecurus, Sonoma spineflower, Marin dwarf flax, Tiburon paintbrush, Beach layia, or Tidestroms lupine.

Discuss the scientific evidence that excessive livestock grazing adversely affects Sonoma alopecurus. Discuss the trends of Sonoma alopecurus populations subject to livestock grazing.

Discuss the scientific evidence that livestock grazing negatively affects the Tiburon paintbrush. Discuss the trends of Tiburon paintbrush populations subject to livestock grazing.

Discuss the scientific evidence that livestock grazing may negatively affect the Sonoma spineflower. Discuss the trends of Sonoma spineflower populations subject to livestock grazing.

Discuss the scientific evidence that livestock grazing is a major threat to Tidestroms lupine, due to loss of dune habitat. Discuss the trends of Tidestroms lupine populations subject to livestock grazing.

Identify NPS mapping and monitoring of these listed plants, and discuss responses of these plants to different grazing regimes.

Discuss any change in the status of populations of these listed plants at PRNS since the 2002 Biological Opinion.

Discuss any measures taken to remediate adverse impacts from grazing to any of these listed plants, including: seasonal restrictions on grazing; exclusion fencing; and establishment and plantings.

Water Quality Impacts

Discuss the condition of fresh water resources within the ranching areas, and any impairment due to grazing and ranching activities.

Discuss impairment to water quality in creeks within PRNS and GGNRA from livestock grazing and dairies.

Discuss impairment to water quality in wetlands and other freshwater habitats within PRNS and GGNRA, including Drakes Estero and Abbots Lagoon, from livestock grazing and dairies.

Discuss impairment to water quality in Tomales Bay due to livestock grazing and dairies at PRNS and GGNRA.

Discuss fecal coliform, ammonia and bacteria inputs to creeks and freshwater habitats from livestock grazing and dairies, and the impacts on aquatic wildlife and ecosystems.

Discuss nutrient inputs to creeks and freshwater habitats from livestock grazing and dairies, and the impacts on aquatic wildlife and ecosystems.

Discuss sediment inputs to creeks and freshwater habitats from livestock grazing and dairies, and the impacts on aquatic wildlife and ecosystems.

Discuss how dairies and livestock grazing leases control or fail to control livestock waste discharge and runoff.

Discuss what needs to be done to remediate the impairment of water quality by livestock grazing and provide aquatic resources with maximum protection, restoration and preservation as required by the parks enabling legislation and the Organic Act.

Discuss NPS plans to restore creek banks and riparian zones negatively impacted by former or current ranch operations.

What scientifically based buffer zones and setbacks are in place for grazing and ranching operations near streams, riparian areas and wetlands to ensure their ecological function?

Identify any uses of pesticides or other toxic chemicals at ranches and dairies.

Analyze and disclose the ecological impacts from dams and stock ponds on ranchlands.

Discuss how the NPS will ensure that ranching leases comply with water quality standards as required by the Federal Facilities provision of the Clean Water Act.

Discuss how the NPS will consider whether GMP alternatives comply with the Coastal Zone Management Act.

The San Francisco Bay Regional Water Quality Control Board commented on the previously proposed Ranch Comprehensive Management Plan and expressed concerns whether PRNS ranching operations operate in compliance with current federal and state regulations, including Waste Discharge Requirements and/or waivers of WDRs issued by the Water Board. The Board stated [w]e would like to see specific details developed in the Final NEPA document that address rangeland assessment and facility inspections, compliance monitoring, record-keeping, implementation of management practices, reporting, and, if necessary, enforcement. The Final NEPA document should also discuss NPS enforcement of State and federal regulations. Discuss how the GMP amendment will address these issues raised by the Water Board.

Discuss how the NPS will address specific issues raised by the Water Board, including: water supply development; impacts to riparian zones; performance standards for fencing; maintenance of dairy and ranch land infrastructure; farmstead storm water BMPs; and water quality monitoring program.

The Water Board requested evaluation of bacteriological water quality impacts associated with cattle being grazed near, or allowed direct access to creeks where they sometimes linger. How will the GMP amendment address this issue?

The Water Board noted that the NPS has prioritized and completed water pollution remediation actions in some tributaries, but cattle still gain access to several creeks not identified as "top-priority" tributaries. The Water Board stated that it isn't clear how the NPS determined what constitutes a "top priority" and if it has evaluated the water quality impacts of having cattle in "lower priority" tributaries. How will the GMP amendment address this issue?

Other Wildlife and Habitat Impacts

Discuss the science on livestock grazing impacts to native vegetation at PRNS and GGNRA.

Discuss the science on livestock grazing impacts to riparian areas at PRNS and GGNRA.

Identify the amount of water use needed for beef and dairy cattle production at PRNS and GGNRA; quantify how that impacts water available for native wildlife and plants.

Discuss whether pasture dogs are allowed on PRNS and GGNRA lease areas and the impacts on wildlife.

Discuss any rancher depredation of wildlife or requests for wildlife control at PRNS and GGNRA.

Identify whether the NPS pays or allows any other agency or entity to manage or depredate wildlife on PRNS and GGNRA lands.

Forage

Discuss how the NPS determines how much forage is available for livestock on each ranch lease, and identify the forage levels on each ranch lease.

Discuss and quantify the forage needs of tule elk, deer, and other native grazing and browsing animals in PRNS and GGNRA.

Discuss how the NPS determines what percentage of available forage should go to livestock rather than to native wildlife.

Discuss how the NPS determines whether cattle grazing leases and silage operations will leave adequate forage for native grazing and browsing animals during dry and drought years.

Discuss how RDM levels are established for lease areas and whether they are adequately protective of native ecosystems and wildlife.

Discuss the NPS analysis of PRNS grazing (RDM or Residual Dry Matter monitoring), which found overgrazing at several ranches.

Discuss why the NPS has chronically failed to enforce existing RDM standards for grazing leases, and how it will enforce them in the future to prevent overgrazing and erosion.

Discuss documentation of overstocking of cattle and other violations of lease conditions, and NPS failure to enforce lease stocking allowances.

Discuss whether current and proposed livestock stocking levels are maximally protective of creeks, wetlands, wildlife habitat and water quality.

Adjust and update the parks definition of AUMs to accurately reflect the current weights of dairy and beef cattle and their actual forage consumption.

Discuss the impact of mowing for silage on breeding birds, per the 2015 Point Blue report documenting declines in grassland bird abundance and nesting at PRNS.

Best Management Practices

What sort of Best Management Practices does the NPS require through grazing leases?

How does the NPS determine BMPs for grazing leases?

Are the BMPs adequate to protect natural resources?

How much are BMPs monitored? How are BMPs enforced? Disclose examples.

Assess the effectiveness of BMPs in protecting natural resources.

Invasive Species

Discuss the extent to which exotic and invasive plants exist in the ranch areas.

Discuss which invasive plants were brought to PRNS and GGNRA by cattle.

Identify where invasive plants are spread or maintained by cattle grazing and silage production.

Discuss how cattle grazing, importation of hay, and other ranching activities promote the spread of invasive plants.

Discuss how NPS intends to control invasive plants in the lease areas.

Discuss the science regarding whether and under what conditions cattle grazing can help control or spread invasive plants.

Identify where and under what circumstances cattle grazing would be used for invasive plant control, and whether the proposed grazing regimes are reflective of actual grazing practices in lease areas and are enforceable by NPS.

Discuss elevated populations of invasive starlings and native cowbirds due to ranching and dairy operations, and the impacts on nesting of native birds.

Discuss elevated populations of ravens due to ranching and dairy operations and impacts on native wildlife, particularly snowy plovers.

Disease Transmission

Discuss the presence and extent of Brucellosis in wildlife and livestock at PRNS and GGNRA, and the potential and most likely routes of transmission.

Discuss the relative potential for Brucellosis to be transmitted from to livestock to wildlife; and from wildlife to livestock.

Discuss the presence and extent of Johnes Disease in wildlife and livestock at PRNS and GGNRA, and the potential and most likely routes of transmission.

Discuss the relative potential for Johnes Disease to be transmitted from to livestock to elk and other wildlife; and from wildlife to livestock.

Discuss whether these diseases existed in the park before the reintroduction of elk.

Discuss the historical presence of these diseases in PRNS and GGNRA livestock and the conditions of dairying and ranching activities which can act as a vector for these diseases.

Discuss what role the ranching practice of spreading cattle manure on grasslands likely has in transmitting these diseases to native wildlife.

Discuss the NPS monitoring plan for PRNS and GGNRA livestock for presence of Brucellosis, Johnes Disease, and other livestock diseases which can harm native wildlife.

Discuss the NPS remediation plan for eliminating these diseases from PRNS and GGNRA livestock.

Fencing

Identify where exclusion fencing has been installed to keep livestock out of creeks, riparian areas, wetlands, and freshwater aquatic habitats. Discuss the condition, effectiveness, and monitoring of this exclusion fencing.

Identify where such exclusion fencing does not exist and where livestock have access to creeks, riparian areas, wetlands, and freshwater aquatic habitats.

Discuss issues with lack of maintenance and repair of cattle exclusion fencing, which allows trespass cattle into sensitive areas.

Identify which fences in PRNS and GGNRA are not wildlife friendly, and the potential impacts on elk and other native wildlife. Discuss injuries to and deaths of native wildlife from fencing.

Identify fencing that is unneeded or no longer in use for cattle and provide a timeline for derelict fence removal to improve movement of wildlife.

Roads

Discuss the science showing that ranch roads contribute to erosion, sedimentation of streams, and pollution.

Discuss the extent to which PRNS and GGNRA ranch roads fragment habitat or affect wildlife movement.

Identify ranch roads no longer needed or in use for ranching, for removal to reduce erosion, pollution and sediment.

Discuss the impact that ranching and dairying trucks have on roads, and the extent to which additional repairs are needed on main roads due to impacts from heavy ranching vehicles and equipment.

Fire

Discuss the science which supports the concept of using grazing to control fire fuels.

Discuss the California Department of Parks and Recreation's comprehensive analysis of cattle grazing impacts and its minimal effect on standing biomass and fire hazard reduction on Mount Diablo State Park, and CDPRS experience in managing wildlands without livestock grazing.

Greenhouse Gasses

Discuss how ranching and dairying activities subvert PRNS goals in the Climate Friendly Parks campaign. Discuss 2005 PRNS analysis that 78% of the parks carbon emissions are from dairy wastes (or manure) in the form of methane gas. Identify what portion of the remaining park emissions from transportation sources are from ranching lease activities.

Update the parks outdated GHG emissions inventory conducted in 2005. Discuss current estimate of livestock and dairy ranching contribution to PRNS greenhouse gas emissions and what percentage that represents (include all CO₂ contributions, including methane emissions from dairies, contributions from milk, hay and manure trucks, farm equipment, etc.).

Will the NPS require methane digesters at any continuing dairies?

Discuss the science showing that concentrated animal feeding operations such as dairies can have serious impacts on air pollution and human health from ammonia and other gases. Analyze and disclose those impacts at PRNS.

Discuss whether any peer-reviewed science supports the concept of carbon sequestration through livestock grazing, and what can realistically be sequestered versus the CO₂ footprint of ranching operations.

The GMP amendment should ban compost use on rangelands before any CO₂ offset impacts are proven. The GMP should promote native grassland restoration to sequester carbon.

Public Access/Recreation

Identify where dairying operations and facilities and fencing are not compatible with public access.

Discuss how ranching impedes recreational enjoyment due to cattle waste, unpleasant odors and sights, an industrialized landscape, mowing, reduced wildlife sightings, trail erosion, and a lack of hiking and biking opportunities.

Analyze in detail various alternative public uses for ranching lease lands, including wildlife habitat, wildlife viewing and photography, research, recreation, campgrounds, educational facilities, etc.

Discuss reports and complaints of ranchers closing public lands to recreationists, and fences impeding hiking and enjoyment of PRNS and GGNRA by the public.

Diversification

Fully analyze the damaging environmental impacts of permitting proposed diversification schemes, such as new kinds of exotic livestock, small animals, row crops, dairy processing, on-site slaughtering, hotel operations, and other proposed commercial activities within PRNS.

Fully analyze the impacts of allowing row crops, including reduced habitat for wildlife, creating conflicts with native birds and predators that may feed on them, requiring additional fencing, and use of water.

Fully analyze the impacts of allowing chickens, turkeys, ducks, geese, sheep, goats, rabbits and similar small animals, including creating conflicts with native predators.

Fully analyze what new structures and infrastructure would be required for different diversification schemes.

Discuss how various diversification schemes would negatively impact park wildlife.

Discuss whether allowing any additional private economic enterprises or activities would conflict with the purposes of PRNS.

Identify what diversification operations have already been approved, or are being illegally conducted in lease areas, including farm stay operations, chickens, and any agricultural activities other than cattle grazing.

Discuss how various diversification uses would limit or prevent public access.

Residential Facilities and Impacts

Disclose all commercial and residential structures in the grazing lease areas, including primary residences, employee housing, barns, etc. Discuss who pays for them and how much.

Disclose under what laws and regulations the NPS authorizes year-round residential facilities for ranchers and their employees in addition to grazing.

Disclose and analyze the environmental impacts and public costs of infrastructure/utilities that accompany the ranching, including septic tanks, wells, waste disposal, parking lots, electricity, fences, water developments, roads, elk management, environmental mitigation, etc.

What residential facility upkeep costs are the Park Service responsible for in the lease areas - roofs, plumbing, painting, renovations, septic tank pumping, etc.?

Does the Park Service inspect the residential facilities or otherwise ensure the ranchers are not harming these public buildings?

How many people live at all the ranches? How many annual visitors are there to the ranches? What are the greenhouse gas and other impacts?

Are off-road vehicles allowed on ranch lease areas? Do ranchers store gasoline for equipment? Are there spills?

Lease Enforcement Problems

Discuss concerns and evidence of grazing lease violations, such as illegal subleasing, overstocking, shooting or poaching wildlife, or blocking public access.

Discuss dumping of trash, including barbed wire, and improper disposal of livestock carcasses in the lease areas. Discuss the impacts on wildlife.

How does the NPS ensure compliance with lease conditions?

Has the NPS ever taken any enforcement action for lease violations?

Economics

Discuss the economic benefits to the local economy from park visitors and wildlife viewing. Contrast income from recreation versus income from park grazing leases, per the 2006 NPS Economic Impacts Study.

Evaluate the true economic costs of grazing leases, including: below-market grazing rates; subsidized housing; NPS funded improvements to ranches; NPS funded mitigation for ranch environmental impacts; costs of monitoring, compliance and enforcement of lease conditions; damage to roads and other infrastructure; etc.

How does the NPS determine Fair Market Value of grazing and housing leases? Is this consistent with federal policy and with other federal lands?

Compare the PRNS and GGNRA grazing lease and housing rental rates to equivalent grazing land rates and rents outside the park. Quantify the annual loss to PRNS from providing below-market leases for grazing and rent.

Quantify the annual loss to PRNS from ranching infrastructure improvements (such as fencing, road maintenance, erosion control, habitat restoration, monitoring, compliance, etc.).

Quantify the PRNS ranching contribution to the local, county and state economies.

Assess rancher claims that ending or reducing PRNS ranching would destroy the Marin agricultural economy.

Analyze and disclose how much staff time NPS spends on monitoring, compliance, working with ranchers on BMPs, and permitting in the lease areas, and the estimated annual costs.

Aesthetics

Analyze and disclose the aesthetic impacts to park visitors from ranching and dairying operations, including creating an industrialized environment, ranch vehicles, trash, fencing, damaged roads, lighting, cattle manure, etc.

Historic Resources

Analyze and disclose how ranching affects pre-ranching archaeological resources.

Discuss whether Point Reyes ranching operations and facilities have any unique value as historic resources, given that they are younger than almost every other ranch operation in the country. Discuss whether any of the ranches have historic attributes that cannot be found on nearby private ranches in Marin and Sonoma counties.

Transparency

Disclose how many meetings the NPS has had with ranchers, agricultural interests, and pro-ranching advocates in developing this plan. How many meetings since the July 2017 settlement was announced? How many meetings since 2014 when the Ranch Comprehensive Management Plan was launched?

Disclose how many meetings the NPS has had with ranching reform advocates, other users of the park, or wildlife interests in the same time periods, in developing this plan.

Discuss how the NPS will ensure that the GMP amendment and EIS will be a fair, open process that is not biased by political pressure or a backroom sweetheart deal for ranchers from the illegal Salazar decision.

Sincerely,
Jeff Miller
Conservation Advocate
Center for Biological Diversity
1212 Broadway, Suite 800
Oakland, CA 94612

jmiller@biologicaldiversity.org

2524

Name: Carlsen, Stacy K

Correspondence:

November 13, 2017

GMP Amendment c/o Superintendent
Point Reyes National Seashore
1 Bear Valley Road
Point Reyes Station, CA 94956

Re: Point Reyes National Seashore General Management Plan Amendment
Dear Superintendent Cynthia MacLeod,
I greatly appreciate the opportunity to comment on the Point Reyes National Seashore (NPS) General Management Plan Amendment (GMPA). I recommend GMPA Alternative #5 Continued Ranching and Removal of the Drakes Beach Tule Elk Herd.

Food, People Place

The social basis for a democratic food policy lies in movements for employment and incomes, for safe and nutritious food, for environmentally sensitive agriculture (including treatment of animals) and for democratic participation & Democratic principles & emphasize proximity and seasonality - sensitivity to place and time. This means the use and development of technologies and markets to facilitate local enterprises in every link of agrofood chains. What is increasingly clear is that healthy food and environmentally sound agriculture must be rooted in local economies. (Friedmann 1993)

Point Reyes National Seashore Agriculture - An Economic Model of Necessity

Marin County agriculture is recognized as a leader in Californias agricultural sustainability movement and local food security. Farming in the Point Reyes National Seashore (NPS) contributes to the stability of our entire County of Marin farm system. NPS ranches and dairies account for nearly 20% (\$20 million) of all gross agricultural production in Marin County. These ranches and dairies play a critical role in maintaining the viability of Marin County agricultural infrastructure and economic viability. The farming fabric infiltrates into every phase of community activities and virtually all economic transactions. Application of an Economic Input-Output Model (EIO) to NPS farms and ranches would have an economic multiplier impact of nearly four (4) times the gross production values or \$80 million. The total gross Marin County agricultural production in 2016 was valued at greater than \$100 million (\$400 million total under the Input-Output Model). Marin is principally a grass based agricultural system where livestock and livestock products

accounts for greater than 72% of the gross values equaling \$72 million (\$288 million EIO). The GMPA must evaluate the economic impact of losing 20% (\$80 million) of the total agricultural output for the county including the impact on the remaining agricultural and infrastructure serving all other agriculture including services operations in the region. County-wide milk production accounts for 40%, cattle for 13%, poultry for 12%, pasture for 11%, aquaculture (oysters) for 6.5% and vegetables, lamb, silage, grapes, and nursery products make up the balance of the gross production value. It is essential the GMPA establish economic measures identifying agricultural resources including local community benefits and economic contribution of PRNS dairies, livestock, and other agricultural outputs.

The PRS Ranching Background and Needs

There are 16 livestock ranches and 6 Dairies operation in the NPS. Ranching and farm culture in West Marin Point has gone on for over 150 years. Their history stems from the Gold Rush-49er Era and framed by the Shafter Era giving way to todays multi-generations family operations. Historically, farms in the Seashore have practiced all forms of agriculture. County of Marin Agricultural Crop reports show during the 1930-1950 a diverse production of fruits and vegetables in addition to todays livestock, poultry, and dairy operation. Diversification is a key aspect that NPS ranchers need to remain economically viable. The Park Administration should evaluate the benefits and support diversification, value added practices, and limited amount of processing consistent with regional allowed activities generally accepted outside the National Seashore boundary.

Interestingly, all dairies in the Seashore area are Certified Organic under the United States Department of Agriculture, National Organic Program (USDA,NOP) certified by the Marin County Agricultural Commissioner and other accredited organic certifiers demonstrating the progressive nature and willingness to support animal health, land stewardship, and environmental protection as mandated by the NOP. These practices and programs enhance existing PRNS environmental standards and with further review and adoption of these standards would generate an improved outcome of the GMPA. The general public trust the integrity of organic so should the NPS. Collectively the entire Pastoral area of the NPS Agricultural region represents one of the largest contiguous organically certified areas in Marin County, California, possibly the nation. This is a pinnacle in terms of production model and land sustainability and stewardship. This productivity coupled with the high biodiversity, ecological quilt, edge effect of multiple habitats, and topography gives exceptional resiliency for both agriculture and natural systems to flourish. This General Management Plan Amendment should recognize farm sustainability, production, marketing of the agricultural products raised in the NPS and to educate the public about the compatibility of farming and nature.

The Point Reyes National Seashore should acknowledge ranchers for their land management and stewardship.

This recognition would be in the form of adopting the GMPA Alternative #5 Continued Ranching and Removal of the Drakes Beach Tule Elk Herd.

Models for allowing these activities are identified by many highly successful local and regional farming businesses including value added cheese and other dairy processing activities. In addition, many local codes and policies and non-profit organizations established in Marin County support agriculture. The Marin County General Plan and the subtending Agricultural Element, Grass-fed Beef Ordinance, Organic Farm Certification Ordinance, Prohibition of Growing GMOs Ordinance, Right To Farm Ordinance and guidelines identified in Marin County Local Coastal Plan reflect the overall support of farming and natural resources protection. There are no higher standards for land use protection policies. Evaluation and adoption of these particular programs would improve overall performance and support of Seashore Ranchers and should be included in the GMPA. Inclusion would be consistent with farming activities outside the NPS and offer a consistency in regional farming policies.

Seashore ranchers are commercial operations competing with regional farming operations. They are not Hobby or Boutique Farms! They need the flexibility to create an identity for their regional products, a collaborative Seashore-Rancher Brand i.e., Seashore Rancher Cheese, etc. and the National Seashore should endorse and support such efforts. The NPS resides in Marin County where the local food movement has shaped our views of what organic agriculture really stands for, seriously investing in local grown and consumed product, knowing your farmer and recognizing the importance of our farms sequestering carbon closing the gap on carbon emissions and global warming. Allowing farms in the National Seashore to produce value added products, and sell local will demonstrate the willingness to walk the walk while lightning our carbon footprint. Losing any family farm operation, or limiting their ability to remain competitive, jeopardizes the economic viability of our entire agricultural system in Marin County.

Administration and Ranchers Share Compliance and Best Management Practices

The ranchers in the Seashore have basically the same challenges. They are trying to maximize the Coastal Prairie Grassland (Pastoral Zone) to produce livestock and dairy products for sale. Ranchers are Land Managers responding to changes in their social, political and economic conditions while finding means of bringing them under control. Ranchers in this state or condition have complied with NPS policies and mandates and improved the value of land through stewardship and BMPs for land management in partnership with NPS scientist/managers. Working in concert many restoration and improvement projects have been completed resulting in net benefits concerning local and downstream events. This land management team has together applied known or discovered skills to land in such a way to minimize or repair degradation, and ensure the capability of land is continued into the future. Ranchers are sensitive to land protection and have built resilience into agricultural system. Ranchers are asking the PRNS to recognize their operations as Historical Ranching Operation, Food Production Zones, or Permanent Agricultural Zones. These terms better reflect the nature of the activities and importance of their economic contribution and environment protection to the County of Marin. I believe the National Seashore Superintendent

should harmonize with USDA Mission, Vision, and Goals and acknowledge that ranching is ever changing, market driven, and must be sustainable.

Correlation between Organic Act Mission and NPS Farm History

On August 25, 1916, President Woodrow Wilson signed, interestingly enough the Organic Act creating the National Park Service, a new federal bureau in the Department of the Interior, with a Mission that "the Service thus established shall promote and regulate the use of Federal areas known as national parks, monuments and reservations . . . by such means and measures as conform to the fundamental purpose of the said park&& strives to meet those original goals, while filling many other roles as well: guardian of our diverse cultural and recreational resources; environmental advocate; world leader in the parks and preservation community; and pioneer in the drive to protect America's open space.

In our case GMPA area of concern- a fundamental purpose was to maintain Agricultural/Pastoral Region of the National Seashore, which historically was farmed long before National Park was establishment in 1962. The 1962 enabling legislation referred to ranching and dairying purposes of the PRNS. The 1978 Amendments broadened the terminology to agriculture, ranching and dairying purposes Every effort to promote and protect this agricultural resource is directly connected and consistent with the Organic Act Mission&. by such means and measures as conform to the fundamental purpose of the said park&. strives to meet those original goals of the PRNS.

Enacted in 1978, Public Law 95-625 provided standardized legislative language for the leasing of land for agricultural purposes within these NPS units (16 U.S.C. §§ 459c-5 and 16 §§ 460bb-2(j)). Following these mandates NPS managers have authorized ranching and dairying operations through agricultural lease/special use permits (lease/permits) issued to ranchers. The lease/permits include terms and conditions that ensure the protection of natural and cultural resources.

For nearly 40 years farmers have complied with Public Law 95-625 to ensuring the protection of natural and cultural resources have adhered to various mandates, regulations, policies including the following mandated range management activities and programs:

- * Monitors various attributes, including vegetation, water quality, and ranch infrastructure.
- * Works with ranchers to implement best management practices to protect sensitive resources, including water quality and rare and endangered species.
- * Conducts residual dry matter monitoring each fall to assess the amount of plant material left at the end of the grazing season.
- * Works with ranchers to monitor and manage invasive nonnative vegetation.

* Conducts permitting for individual management actions and improvements by ranch operators not covered under lease/permits, such as fence construction and water developments.

These stated program activities are higher standards than practiced throughout the farming region outside of the NPS boundaries. These exceptional standards cannot be compared to large dairy/livestock confinement operation found in other regions in the USA that do not have on site range management officials to determine compliance with NPS laws, regulations, policies and formal auditing of ranching procedures to determine compliance with lease agreements statutes. Plaintiffs in the lawsuit leading to this EIS/NOI process are misdirected- clearly lacking knowledge between outstanding land stewardship by ranchers and the correlation with the NPS in complying with the highest farming standards in the USA.

In addition, the NPS should recognize that all the NPS organic dairy/livestock/poultry operations meet the highest livestock and poultry standards adopted under the National Organic Program (NOP) enforced by The U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) Agricultural Marketing Service (AMS). These standards when applicable should be considered in development of the GMPA. The NOP standards are transparent and enforceable as recently mandated.

On Jan. 18, 2017, USDA announced a final rule that strengthens the integrity of the organic label by clarifying production requirements for organic livestock and poultry. The final rule establishes a level playing field for organic producers, bolsters consumer confidence in the organic label, and ensures that all organic animals live in pasture-based systems utilizing production practices that support their well-being and natural behavior. Given all our dairies in Marin County, including the six (6) in NPS, are certified organic under USDA our consumers and PRNS managers can be confident that the highest measures to protect animal health and welfare and natural resources protection are implemented.

In addition, the final rule supports the core goal of the Organic Foods Production Act (OFPA), which instructs USDA to develop regulations - including detailed standards for organic livestock and poultry production - to ensure that organic products meet a consistent standard. The NPS managers should evaluate these standards and adopt them as Best Management Practices (BMPs) as strategies to preserve park resources and effective animal health standards. These standards fully vetted by the National Organic Standards Board (NOSB) are ready for adoption by the NPS to further enhance the Leases/Special Use Permits standards identified in the 1978 Public Law 95-625.

PRNS could explain in their NOI/EIS findings that all Dairies in the PRNS are compliant with USDA NOP organic farming standards highlighting the following major provision of the rule which:

* Clarifies how producers and handlers must treat livestock and poultry to ensure their health and well-being throughout life, including transport and slaughter.

* Specifies which physical alterations are allowed and prohibited in organic livestock and poultry production.

* Establishes minimum indoor and outdoor space requirements for poultry.

These rules can be viewed at www.regulations.gov or on the AMS website.

Issuance of Lease/Permits for 20 years

Some actions to further the support for agriculture should include developing long term lease documents (20 years) as directed in the November 29, 2012, memorandum for then Secretary Salazar. The Secretary of the Interior directed the NPS to pursue the issuance of lease/permits for terms up to 20 years.

This GMPA should fully evaluate the concept of a 20 year rolling renewal agreement. In this type of agreement, at the end of each year the lease is automatically renewed for the length of the initial 20 year term, unless either the landowner or the farmer decides that the current term will be last term. In this way, the parties can continuously capture the benefits of a long term lease. The benefits include:

* More commitment by the rancher to invest in infrastructure and repairs

* Improved public enjoyment of the seashore

* More likely that banks will offer loans to the rancher;

* More likely that ranchers will invest in long term rangeland improvements

* More likely that ranchers will invest in resource conservation projects

* More rancher eligibility for resource conservation project grants

* Reduced NPS staff time and paperwork

* Creation of more public trust

* Ranch intergenerational/ succession planning

This appears to be a perfect place and opportunity to utilize a rolling renewal agreement because the park has respected the relationship of the families with the land as part of the cultural landscape, and the leases/permits have been successfully adopted for nearly 40 years. Given the successful history of compliance with park mandates ranchers have demonstrated they are capable and willing to protect park resources while fulfilling the local and regional demand for food, livestock and dairy products.

Ranching is a commitment that requires day-in and day-out activity, year after year. Marin family farmers are trying to stay competitive, but shifts in farm production costs and the loss of farming neighbors can have a cascading affect. Family farms rely on neighbors so they may together generate a collective economy of scale to yield economic benefits, as well as provide a buffer against hard times. Allowing long term rolling 20 year leases are necessary to maintain long term farming

operations, commitments from farm supply business, lenders, and other community support organizations.

Additionally, a need exists for consistent policies and procedures covering:

- * capital improvements
- * roads, fencing
- * farm labor housing
- * vegetative management
- * water improvement projects

Ranchers and dairies should be given equal protection and treatment, allowed to adopt similar activities, (including those activities practiced outside the NPS) and use the best available science and management practices. An example is the ability to produce silage for livestock feed, brush and weed control, fencing repairs, and selective least toxic herbicide use to control invasive species, etc. The finished General Management Plan Amendment and resulting policies should be vetted with the Point Reyes Seashore Ranchers Association who should be allowed to be a partner in the discussion on implementation. The Ranchers Association should be the venue Park Superintendent uses to announce, discuss, and direct how the GMPA will be utilized once certified by the Department of Interior - NPS. Collectively ranchers need to understand what the Park can do that may be beneficial so they can individually and/or collectively make sound decisions. These activities should be shared with all ranches and freely discussed. Applying Best Ranching Practices should be celebrated and recognized; learning from each other should be a primary goal.

Federal, State, and Local Agency Resources

Many existing Federal, State, and local agencies are available to work in a cooperative manner with NPS administration, field staff, and ranchers to maximize productivity, resources management, and conservation practices. The United States Department of Agriculture - Natural Resources Conservation Services (NRCS), California Resources Agency, and Marin County Resources Conservation District (RCD), University of California Cooperative Extension (UCCE), and Marin County Agricultural Commissioner are great examples of locally available resources to assist with farm plans and project assistance. NRCS offers voluntary programs to eligible landowners and agricultural producers to provide financial and technical assistance to help manage natural resources in a sustainable manner. Through these programs the agency approves contracts to provide financial assistance to help plan and implement conservation practices that address natural resource concerns or opportunities to help save energy, improve soil, water, plant, air, animal and related resources on agricultural lands. The RCD has regional expertise in soil and waterway management and conservation practices including Carbon Sequestration tools and practices, UCCE has expertise in farm sustainability, livestock and rangeland management, the Agricultural Commissioner is the regulatory agency overseeing pesticide use and USDA Accredited Organic Farm Certification Agency. These agencies could enhance, improve, and benefit the NPS in land use, conservation, and

resources management and marketing activities. Adoption of BMPs should be incorporated into the GMPA.

Ranchers identify the need for USDA assistance through an Environmental Quality Incentive Program (EQIP) project or conservation support programs. These activities have been evaluated within the agency of origin and comply with existing National Environmental Standards. The NPS should embrace and implement valuable projects without requiring a separate National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) or other lengthy review before a project can be undertaken. The National Seashore General Management Plan Amendment should harmonize with other Federal and State agencies that have complied with legal procedures and allow for their utilization without further scrutiny. Many USDA projects are granted on an annual basis and delays in administrative approval eliminate the Seashore rancher to access while other ranchers in the region enjoy support and financial assistance. Between the PRNS, RCD, USDA, and other noted agencies a very successful and collaborative approach could be reached benefitting everyone. Ranchers in the Park want to be recognized as Class A and have access to all available resources.

Tule Elk Impacts on Ranching and Agency Compliance

There are now two independent free-ranging herds, one near Drakes Beach and one near Limantour that extends onto ranch lands in the Estero Road area.

Tule Elk are impacting ranchers (Drakes Beach Herd - 110 estimated total animals - 70 in 2014), an increase of 40 Elk. The main herd (consisting of females, juveniles, and a few males), and male bachelor groups, spend time on A Ranch, B Ranch, C Ranch, E Ranch, the former D Ranch, because they have migrated beyond the fenced wilderness boundary area onto ranch land, they compete for feed and water resources intended for livestock, disrupting operations, and increasing operating cost while potentially exposing the livestock to disease pathogens (Johnes).

The migration of Tule elk onto pastoral lands is equivalent to supplemental feeding artificially increases the size and density of the elk herd, and this practice may contributed to the spread of disease among the elk and livestock including erosion of their habitat. The NPS must consider various goals for managing elk: (1) conserving their habitat in designated Wilderness areas, (2) making the population sustainable, and (3) managing the risk of disease. The NPS wilderness areas are prescribed as a boundary to allow elk to freely roam and to flourish. It is not truly a wilderness in a natural geographical resources context. As such these areas must have a well-designed integrated management plan to properly sustain the herd size and health within the designated wilderness areas. The most notable practices include brush management, enhancing grassland production, and water supplies. Creating a healthy habitat in NPS wilderness is superior to regularly hazing elk seeking supplemental feed on pastoral land. The Historic C Ranch (Spaletta Dairy) is the most impacted ranch sustaining the constant Elk feeding pressure on their dairy pasture (2 Elk = 1 Cow) and causing fence damage and consuming water intended for their cows. Pasture loss must be replaced with feed purchased and trucked into the dairy significantly increase production cost. Elk interfere with normal cow management such as herding and they disrupt milking times/schedules. The Elk pasture consumption also places ranchers into the risk of not meeting NPS residual dry matter standards. Not meeting

the requirements may subject the rancher to reduce animal stocking rates to meet NPS animal to available feed ratios. In addition, reduced pasture access to cows affects the ability to retain organic certification- if cows do not have access to open pasture as mandated under NOP standards dairies may lose certification.

Efforts to disperse Elk by NPS specialists come with a great level of labor and equipment use and have proven to be ineffective. Ranchers are left with the grinding pressures and must deal with Elk disrupting routine dairy activities increasing expenses otherwise spent on normal ranch activities.

Wilderness designated lands and Pastoral/Ranch leased lands should be given equal protection corresponding to their intended use and purpose.

Wilderness Areas are intended for displaying nature and Resources Specialist to manage whereas the Pastoral Areas are intended to be managed for agricultural use by the rancher. There should be little allowance for commingling resources use and management styles between them. When livestock are found in Wilderness, they are removed.

Likewise, when Elk are found in Pastoral Zones they too should be removed: not really that complicated to manage. A well designed plan to correct the imbalance of Elk in the Pastoral areas should be clearly defined in the GMPA to move Elk back to Wilderness Zone is a priority of ranchers.

There are many opportunities and success stories waiting to be told by this and future generations of ranchers if Park Officials embrace, partner, assist, and recognized the value that ranchers bring to the Point Reyes National Seashore Working Landscape and to the Mission of the National Park Service.

Respectively,

Stacy K. Carlsen
Marin County Agricultural Commissioner
Director of Weights and Measures

2525

Name: Schneider, George
Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep,

goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

George Schneider

2526

Name: Taylor, George E

Correspondence: Point Reyes National Seashore is very important to me and to my family. I have been visiting the Point Reyes area since the 1970s, my wife and I honeymooned there and travel there one to three times each year. We hike, walk, stay and eat on the peninsula each time we are there.

My principal concern with the management of the Point Reyes National Seashore is what has been the gradual erosion of the living cultural history inherent in the agricultural life there. Point Reyes National Seashore was established surrounding land that has been inhabited by people for generations - going back centuries of American, Spanish and Indigenous populations. People and the lives lived and work done there are embedded in what is important to the experience of visiting Point Reyes National Seashore and merit a higher priority than has been evident in the management to date. Attempting to "wild" much of Point Reyes or return it to some imagined wilderness state is offensive and deceptive.

I would urge the clear recognition of the obligation to preserve and nurture the living cultural history within the Point Reyes National Seashore as a principal priority - protecting the ranches and dairies and removing or carefully managing the intrusion of the elk herds that damage the prospects for ranching and farming. My extended family has farmed in another part of the country for generations - it is a part of our heritage that we value. We value wilderness and we value human enterprise - they are complementary and must both be honored and preserved.

2527

Name: N/A, N/A

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

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I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,
Gina Marano

2528

Name: Marvel, Jonathan H

Correspondence: Thank you for the opportunity to comment.

As part of the development of the Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) the General Management Plan Amendment for the Pt. Reyes National Seashore and the Golden Gate National Recreation Area, the National Park Service (NPS) needs to provide a complete inventory and assessment of current conditions on the 28,000-acre project area. For example:

1. The NPS must provide a full assessment of the current impacts of all agricultural activities on other values including but not limited to existing fencing, surface water quality, ground water quality, all soils conditions, soil erosion and compaction, air quality, impacts to native plants and plant communities, impacts to native wildlife (including but not limited to Tule elk) and wildlife habitat, impacts to estuarine and ocean conditions caused by surface water run-off from agricultural fields and all other agricultural activities and impacts on recreational activities that may be thwarted or limited by authorized agricultural activities.

2. The NPS must provide all current written terms and conditions under which all project area authorized agricultural activities take place including any and all monitoring information on livestock ranching and dairying in the project area held by NPS and/or any other federal agency that describe whether agricultural activities are in compliance with current authorizations or not. For example, what do agricultural permittees pay the NPS for their leases? Are they responsible for 100% of maintenance on buildings or other ranching or dairying infrastructure like fencing, cattle guards, manure pits, dead animal disposal etc.? What consequences exist for non-compliance with existing lease terms and conditions, and have any penalties or other consequences ever been imposed?

The provision of this this and other information on current conditions will enable a much better analysis of the impacts on these values of each alternative to be assessed in the EIS especially if any alternative includes expanding the kinds of agricultural activities that could be authorized by NPS in the project area.

The NPS needs to assess as part of the EIS another reasonable alternative that would end all livestock ranching and dairying on the project area. Such an alternative will be useful to have in order to compare to the impacts of each proposed alternative that maintains or expands agricultural activities and may also be shown to be the most environmentally desirable alternative.

All alternatives analyzed in the EIS that propose to authorize any level of agricultural activities need to provide the written terms and conditions that will be required by the NPS for that activity to take place. For example what protections will be included as leaseholder terms and conditions to protect legally protected objects of the National Seashore and the National Recreation Area including native and non-native plant communities, water quality (both ground and surface), air quality, soils, micro fauna and flora including fungi and lichens and the visual and sound experiences of visitors, estuarine conditions, wildlife and wildlife habitat and recreational activities. Presumably the NPS does not just give potential agricultural leaseholders a lease without any terms and conditions at all!

Please keep me on the email list for all publications and opportunities for public involvement as this analysis process moves forward.

2529
Name: N/A, N/A
Correspondence: Point Reyes National Seashore
National Park Service
1 Bear Valley Road
Point Reyes Station, CA 94956

RE: General Management Plan Amendment for Point Reyes National Seashore

Dear Ms. MacLeod:

I am writing to provide input on the General Management Plan Amendment for Point Reyes National Seashore (PRNS). I support the continued operation of beef and dairy ranching operations under agricultural lease/permits with 20-year terms and improved management of the Tule elk herds to eliminate negative impacts on the environment and ranching families.

Ranchers have been raising cattle in Point Reyes for more than 150-years. It was ranchers' willingness to sell their properties to the federal government that allowed the creation of the PRNS. As part of the

agreement, ranchers were supposed to be allowed to continue ranching on their family ranches within the PRNS.

The ranches in West Marin contribute significantly to the local economy and the local culture. According to any analysis by U.C. Cooperative Extension in 2009, ranches in PRNS and Golden Gate National Recreation Area (GGNRA) directly provide approximately 65 jobs and provide livelihoods for an additional 25 ranch family members. Additionally, agriculture in PRNS and GGNRA account for 17 percent of the agricultural income in Marin County. These jobs and income would be lost if further restrictions were placed on ranches within PRNS. These ranches are not just creating economic value, they are producing high quality food appreciated by consumers locally, regionally, and nationally. Further, providing 20-year terms for lease/permits allows for greater investment in improvements on these ranches. Shorter terms prevent the ability of ranchers to obtain financing for improvements.

I would also like to see improved management of the PRNS elk herds. Elk cause thousands of dollars of damages and lost forage on ranches. Additionally, the elk carry Johne's disease, which can be transmitted to cattle. USDA estimates that lost productivity from Johne's disease in dairy cattle could be costing dairy producers between \$200 and \$250 million annually. Elk in the PRNS were reintroduced by humans and have been managed since their reintroduction. PRNS must improve its management by maintaining the roaming elk herds on the Limantour wilderness and preventing them from damaging ranches in the area. Additionally, PRNS should ensure that there is proper forage and water available to the herd in the Limantour wilderness to prevent a reoccurrence of the unfortunate loss of elk during the drought.

Ranches on PRNS provide important economic, cultural, and ecological values to the local community. Losing a significant portion of West Marin's agricultural community would mean not only a loss of local food production, but a significant loss to its economy and culture. I urge you to offer 20-year lease/permits to ranchers on PRNS and to improve elk management and return the elk to the wilderness areas where they will not impact the ranches.

2530

Name: Atilas, Dennessa

Correspondence: Pt. Reyes is one of my favorite places on earth. The history and the beauty of the landscape and wildlife are almost unmatched. I saw an Elk once while on the Bear Valley trail. It was majestic and we should not kill them. Please let the wildlife live and not sell our reserves to more agri land

2531

Name: Luckey, Amy

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,
Amy Luckey

2532

Name: N/A, N/A

Correspondence: This is another instance of overreach by government. The people who brought this law suit have no skin in the game. They use the Tule Elk as an argument to support their agenda. No one considers that these small businesses are a part of the fabric here and not to be casting disruptions on. People that live in this area matter. The Elk are doing fine and would probably do better if there was a natural predator like the Wolf to keep the heard genetics strong. Since the Wolf is now in CA and moving south they may well be in the park in as little as 10 years. Point being the management of such resources cannot be successful when done by those that do not work the land. Ask the people who live here how to do it better and they will help you get it done. I have seen Tule Elk doing just fine on MT. Oso CA. They were introduced there in the 1930's. It rains about 6 Inches on average each year there. The Elk here are healthy and live in concert with the agricultural practices here. They are protected by the rule of law for CA. Washington cannot manage an Indian reservation without the worst object poverty in the country suffered by the indigenous peoples that live there under their management. It will be the same for the Elk and people who live in this area when you exclude the people in the management plan who keep the poachers out to mention one very important benefit. They become your eyes and ears when you forge bonds of common interests. Make them your partners and the Elk will thrive.

2533

Name: Perez, Lucio E
Correspondence: Cynthia MacLeod, Acting Superintendent
Point Reyes National Seashore
National Park Service
1 Bear Valley Road
Point Reyes Station, CA 94956

RE: General Management Plan Amendment for Point Reyes National Seashore

Dear Ms. MacLeod:

I am writing to provide input on the General Management Plan Amendment for Point Reyes National Seashore (PRNS). I support the continued operation of beef and dairy ranching operations under agricultural lease/permits with 20-year terms and improved management of the Tule elk herds to eliminate negative impacts on the environment and ranching families.

Ranchers have been raising cattle in Point Reyes for more than 150-years. It was ranchers' willingness to sell their properties to the federal government that allowed the creation of the PRNS. As part of the agreement, ranchers were supposed to be allowed to continue ranching on their family ranches within the PRNS.

The ranches in West Marin contribute significantly to the local economy and the local culture. According to any analysis by U.C. Cooperative Extension in 2009, ranches in PRNS and Golden Gate National Recreation Area (GGNRA) directly provide approximately 65 jobs and provide livelihoods for an additional 25 ranch family members. Additionally, agriculture in PRNS and GGNRA account for 17 percent of the agricultural income in Marin County. These jobs and income would be lost if further restrictions were placed on ranches within PRNS. These ranches are not just creating economic value, they are producing high quality food appreciated by consumers locally, regionally, and nationally. Further, providing 20-year terms for lease/permits allows for greater investment in improvements on these ranches. Shorter terms prevent the ability of ranchers to obtain financing for improvements.

I would also like to see improved management of the PRNS elk herds. Elk cause thousands of dollars of damages and lost forage on ranches. Additionally, the elk carry Johne's disease, which can be transmitted to cattle. USDA estimates that lost productivity from Johne's disease in dairy cattle could be costing dairy producers between \$200 and \$250 million annually. Elk in the PRNS were reintroduced by humans and have been managed since their reintroduction. PRNS must improve its management by maintaining the roaming elk herds on the Limantour wilderness and preventing them from damaging ranches in the area. Additionally, PRNS should ensure that there is proper forage and water available to the herd in the Limantour wilderness to prevent a re-occurrence of the unfortunate loss of elk during the drought.

With the recent wild fires here in Northern California you should also consider and recognize the added benefits of grazing and range management that occurs with livestock. These activities help keep fuel sources for fire from building up to dangerous levels and cause increased damage and destruction to all surrounding communities.

Ranches on PRNS provide important economic, cultural, and ecological values to the local community. Losing a significant portion of West Marin's agricultural community would mean not only a loss of local food production, but a significant loss to its economy and culture. I urge you to offer 20-year lease/permits to ranchers on PRNS and to improve elk management and return the elk to the wilderness areas where they will not impact the ranches.

Sincerely,
Lucio E Perez
L Perez & Sons Vineyards

2534

Name: Adams-Wiley, Mary

Correspondence: As a citizen of Elk Grove, CA (next door to Sacramento) I urge you to save the Elk. How about Right to Life for all Elks in all of California? We appreciate our Elk and our trees in groves - - both need to be around for future generations.

2535

Name: Albiani, Adella

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,
Adella Albiani

2536

Name: Weber, Edward

Correspondence: I am writing to support the alphabet ranches as they are today at Pt Reyes National Seashore. I believe this historic use of land is appropriate for several reasons, including continuity, which should not conflict with national policies.

I am an equestrian, and have been pleased to enjoy the configuration of ranches as they are. We have easy access to ride horses on those properties, which offer unique recreation and views of the magnificent seashore, with lots of fingers and bays. The comingling with wildlife is awesome. I recall riding on one of these shoreline ranches with a group of equestrians and witnessing a mountain lion in pursuit of deer, unaware of our presence, on a finger of land across a small bay. I proffer that this experience reflects a proper use of these lands, which have only prospered in the hands of local ranchers as stewards.

These ranches represent generations of agricultural use, dating back to early settlements of America. From the time of Spanish land grants, hardworking immigrant families established their dairies and pastures, feeding the SF Bay Area and caring for the land. There is no conflict with nature here; rather, the sensitive care provided by local farmers and ranchers allows a wonderful symbiosis which is an entrenched part of Bay Area history.

While some purists lacking local experience may opine that this land should suddenly be pristine with limited access by their mandate, I would ask them to show me the damage caused by human presence and agriculture, which have existed here long before any current opinion makers arrived on the scene. The San Francisco Bay Area is on everyone's Top Ten list of amazing places in the world, as it is and has been for centuries. These lands are prospering as they are, so there is no legitimate cause for change.

The American people are the true owners of these lands. Those of us who frequent them and know and love them well, speak first hand from regular visits and informed use. We wish for them to remain in their historic use, which, thanks to the farmers care, is pristine, accessible and appropriate.

2537

Name: Smith, Donald L

Correspondence: The language "Additional Preliminary Conceptual Alternatives" heading up the description of Continued Ranching is disturbingly tentative and dismissive, as if they are in there for form and not substance. And yet, private ranchers signed up decades ago to become part of PRNS only because of guarantees of continued ranching. It would be a disgraceful abandonment of these agreements not to make Continued Ranching the Preferred Alternatives and to work diligently and in good faith to resolve any issues surrounding that plan. Ranching is foundational to both the pastoral landscape and the economy of West Marin. In deliberations about the GMPA, the Park Service should seriously consider the negative impact on the people of this County of undermining ranching. In particular, elk management is in dire need of improvement. It is startling to me that the problem of herds reproducing out of control appears not to have been thought about when they were introduced, given the prior bad experience in many other parks and the obvious lack of predators. Where a herd is confined, starvation results; and when it is not, it runs rampant well beyond its intended territory. The cost to ranchers of trucking in forage to replace what NPS's deliberately and thoughtlessly introduced elk have devoured should be paid back to the ranchers, and that should be included among the proposals in the GMPA.

2538

Name: Webb, Janet

Correspondence: Please maintain grazing as a part of Point Reyes management. Grazing helps maintain open grasslands, which are an important ecosystem, while also providing some revenues that could be used to put back into stewarding the land. Grazing helps greatly to minimize the encroachment of some aggressive, non-native plant species such as Pampas grass and broom. In the coastal area I live in, I have noticed the rapid degradation of our coastal grasslands when grazing was removed from the landscape. Further, when the Point Reyes area was taken under federal ownership, the continuance of grazing was a part of the promised management. A strong commitment by the Park Service towards maintaining grazing as a permitted use, coupled with realistic management objectives that allow for economically viable ranching is what good ranchers will need to give them the confidence to invest in the livestock and infrastructure maintenance (fences, roads, water, etc) needed to help them achieve long term sustainable grazing.

2539

Name: HUGHES, MICHAEL C

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan for Point Reyes National Seashore should prioritize protecting the natural values of the area. It should therefore provide for the free-roaming tule elk herds in the area to survive and thrive. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes and their recovery is a success for

restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

Sincerely,
Michael C Hughes

2540

Name: Castignetti, Nancy

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

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The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,
Nancy Castignetti

2541

Name: N/A, N/A

Correspondence: Elk deserve total protection from harm

2542

Name: N/A, N/A

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

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The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,
Aurora Gardner-Murfin

2543

Name: Geldhof, Joseph W

Correspondence: My spouse and I are frequent visitors to Pt. Reyes National Seashore and have been since 1992. It is one of our favorite national conservation system units in the country.

Both of us strongly believe dairy farming within Pt. Reyes National Seashore should be allowed to continue according to reasonable guidelines. We also believe the existing elk population should be managed in a manner that allows for the harmonious perpetuation of elk and dairy cattle, if at all possible.

The issue of successfully perpetuating dairy farming within the confines of Pt. Reyes National Seashore requires careful balancing of interests that involve continued residency of dairy farmers and perpetuation of Pt. Reyes National Seashore as a wild land and seascape with full protection of indigenous animals and plant life as possible. We tend to favor wildlife values over human development but at Pt. Reyes, there is no reason not to continue existing dairy farming at the present level so long as the scope and scale of farming is not increased. It is also apparent to both of us that some management mechanism or technique needs to be deployed in the new plan that will encourage the dairy farmers leasing the property within the boundaries of the Pt. Reyes National

Seashore to invest in superior maintenance of the farm structures and dwellings they live in or use. As someone who actually worked on a dairy farm when I was much younger, I have some apprehension on how hard dairy farming is and how marginal the business operations often are. While I don't have a specific recommendation on how to facilitate better maintenance of structures in the park, I do think care should be made in the new plan that will lead to better maintenance of existing structures or encouragement of new structures that are acceptable from a historic and aesthetic perspective. Also, some thought should be given to working with Marin County on whether or not some of the existing roads within the Pt. Reyes National Seashore might be rerouted and reconstructed over time in order to enhance the experience of visitors, for protection of wildlife and in order to afford for more efficient and safe dairy farm operations.

Best of luck devising a plan that will work for everyone. Regards,

Joe Geldhof and Corine Geldhof

2544

Name: Von Dohre, Beverly J

Correspondence: The site is confusing, with six? proposals that have no numbers.

This is the alternative I'm voting for:

No Ranching and Limited Management of Tule Elk.

It's past time for Pt. Reyes to be as much of a natural wilderness as possible. (Though I do not support the nativists killing plants they deem non-native and agree with planting Monterey Cypress, etc.)

It's horrifying that eliminating any elk is even being considered. Stop the birth control and let them extend into their original range. Clearly they do well at Pt. Reyes, considering the increasing heat from climate change.

2545

Name: Holmes, K

Correspondence: Please let the Tule Elk Live!

Let's not kill an eco-system that's already been disturbed thanks to humans.

Let's not the greed for \$\$ by the giant corporations ruin and destroy every thing that is naturally beautiful and sacred.

Thanks!

sincerely,

an outdoor and nature gal

2546

Name: R, Rachel

Correspondence: I support the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore; I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape and ecosystem of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands should not dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and should not harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens, or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely, Rachel

2547

Name: Jones, Kyana

Correspondence: The National Park Service must demonstrate that you have the animals' interests at heart!
The welfare of wildlife MUST COME BEFORE profit from ranching activities.
Please do the right thing and let the Tule Elk live!

2548

Name: Cooper , Susan

Correspondence: I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

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The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

2549

Name: Carlsen, Stacy

Correspondence: Conceptual Alternatives #4 and #5 (Cont. Reading manage Elk)

(Dairy/Ranching 20 yr lease) are both acceptable alternatives.

However, the removal of Elk using the methods established through planning processes would be favorable. The establishment of 1200 buffer depending on the location may allow elk to be managed and recovered from the pastoral zone now in existence. Set up a buffer for Elk but not allowing Elk on Ag. Designated land #5 option (preferred)

Also - for 40 years (1978 Public Law 95-625) unlike ranches outside the Park Boundary PRNS ranches have worked with PRNS staff to ensure the protection of natural and cultural resources following NPS guidelines for Range Management Pasture Activities including water quality, endangered species, residual dry matter, invasive non-native vegetation - give them credit - a lot of credit.

2550

Name: King, Cassie

Correspondence: Please let the Tule Elk live and be free from human interference and violence. Murdering them or hurting them in any way is not the answer. They deserve to live.

2551

Name: N/A, N/A

Correspondence: 1) Rogers Ranch (David Evans Lease) operates continually and with his ATT leased pasture. The 2 leases are operated as a combined grazing plan and that combined use is memorialized within the Rogers Ranch lease whereby Stocking Rates are combined to include both leases as if they were on lease - because they are managed as one whole. Seasonal grazing is managed across both leases allowing proper rest and management of nature and endangered species. Rogers Ranch, being the smallest acreage Ranch requires additional acreage to manage effectively. I will hope that these facts are considered as an amendment to the "Reduced Ranching" alternative.

2) I strongly support the NPS initial proposal. And want to see ranches allowed diversified uses as envisioned in the Comprehensive Ranch

Management Plan - let ranches diversify uses to not only provide additional economic/ commercial use, but also provide better public access in the form of short term rentals, educational tours, specified farm product rental sales, multi species production, and events.

2552

Name: Johnston , Bob

Correspondence: Please carefully consider the sediment and nitrogen runoff from the dairies. Also the impacts on listed species of mowing and other ranching and dairy practices.

Also, I believe the Secy of Interior's letter was not an order, but was a recommendation. And, I think he said "leases up to 20 years," not "20 years." That is important.

Please consider the impacts from grazing in the probable future (near +far) of more-variable rainfall. Droughts will be longer and so grazing permits should reduce numbers of cattle/cows in dry years.

2553

Name: Wixsom, Margo

Correspondence: I am very grateful for the outstanding service of the PRNS staff and rangers.

As a resident of wilderness, I request the GMP supply where to the original agreements establishing the PRNS. All farmers / ranchers were paid for lifetime use. Once a farm family decides to no longer farm then all lands returned to the use of PRNS for native/natural environment.

No expansion of any commercial farm applications on PRNS as per original agreement. No leasing/subletting of any PRNS lands to any other farmers outside of original farmland.

Allow expansion of the Tule Elk herds because they are native species - reduce or discontinue use of lands for cattle as per original agreements. There are millions of CA acreage- both public and private available for ranch cattle. There is only ONE PRNS and its intent is to preserve this natural habitat for future generations.

Clarify that no one is "being kicked off" these lands. Farmers were paid for lifetime use - once that is o longer feasible, all lands returned for education / recreational use.

2554

Name: Cleff, Adam

Correspondence: The area by lighthouse shows poor management.

#1 goal should be protection of the resources; the land and wildlife.

I do not think diary's are compatible with this goal.

Beef-ranch cattle may be a good management tool if applied properly.

2555

Name: N/A, N/A

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing IN SUPPORT of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I STRONGLY OBJECT to ANY fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park!! Tule elk are a very important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting SUCESS story for RESTORING native species and ecosystems, CONSISTENT WITH THE MISSION of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands SHOULD NEVER dictate, or have a say in ANY wildlife removal or exclusion policies. They don't give a damn about the wildlife, they care only for themselves \$\$\$\$\$\$! Any cattle-ranching operations MUST be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and SHOULD NEVER harm habitat for endangered species! certainly YOU must know that!

I also STRONGLY URGE you to REJECT ANY CONVERSION of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality, and is NOT the way I want to our PUBLIC LAND used!

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should PRIORITIZE protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

Kari Freidig

tax payer, voter, and lifelong California resident

2556

Name: Foehr, Alfreida G

Correspondence: Of the six Preliminary Draft Alternatives proposed I prefer the alternative #5. CONTINUED RANCHING AND REMOVAL OF THE DRAKES BEACH ELK HERD. I support continued ranching because the ranchland operations are an integral part of the history and beauty of the Point Reyes National Seashore. I support removal of the Drakes Beach Tule Elk Herd by the NPS because of the negative financial impact their presence has on all ranching operations. It makes sense to remove them and to contain and manage them elsewhere within the park, in conjunction with an implemented plan to control their population.

2557

Name: Dolcini, Sam

Correspondence: Please count this letter as a letter of support for the option to allow that ranchers in the Point Reyes National Sea Shore to

have all the flexibility that they need to keep their businesses moving forward.

I have been involved for many years working to preserve Family Farms and Ranches in Marin County and the greater North Bay Area.

All of the operations are critical including the ranches and dairies operating in the National Park. Please do everything that you can to keep them in business.

2558

Name: Carnoll, Terence

Correspondence: Please define "Diversification" and explain why it is included in all the alternatives except the "no ranching" alternative.

Please provide the legal justification for allowing agricultural activities other than ranching.

Please explain how removal of Tule Elk from public lands in order to benefit private commercial interest is consistent with applicable laws and policies, and how it would leave the park on impaired for future generations.

Please clarify where in the GMP process the issue of succession will be dealt with.

Please clarify the role and authority of California State Agencies in the GMP process, including the Coastal Commission, CA Fish and Wildlife, and the Regional Water Quality Control board.

2559

Name: N/A, N/A

Correspondence: What is meant by "diversification"?

I'm not in favor of increasing ranching options to include row crops, chickens, or anything else.

2560

Name: Powers, Kate

Correspondence: November 13, 2017

Cynthia MacLeod

Acting Superintendent
Point Reyes GMP Amendment
Point Reyes National Seashore
1 Bear Valley Road
Point Reyes Station, CA 94956

Subject: First Phase Comments for the Point Reyes National Seashore
General Management Plan Amendment

Dear Acting Superintendent MacLeod,

Introduction

Thank you for this opportunity to provide comments during the first phase of the Point Reyes National Seashore and Golden Gate National Recreation Area north district (PRNS/GGNRA) General Management Plan Amendment (GMP Amendment) planning process. The Marin Conservation Leagues mission since 1934 is to preserve, protect, and enhance Marins natural assets. In 2015, MCL approved its Agricultural Policy Statement (attached) which includes the following stated goal:

To continue to support the role Marins agricultural community plays in maintaining open space, protecting wildlife corridors, managing carbon, preserving a valuable local heritage, and contributing to food security and the local economy.

In accordance with our goal, and consistent with MCLs previous positions and actions regarding agriculture and our mission to conserve Marins national park assets, we are in full support of the continuation of ranching and dairy production on the PRNS and GGNRA. We hold that there is a direct and mutually supportive connection between the GMP amendment and our agricultural policy and seek to partner with the National Park Service and the farm families on the Seashore to realize this connection. We further hold the GMP Amendment as a timely opportunity for NPS, working with the ranchers who have managed the land for generations and Marin partners, to lead the nation again by providing a solution that achieves the multiple objectives society holds for safeguarding the unique natural resources as well as the working landscape within the Seashore.

Specific Comments

We offer the following specific comments as initial considerations and recommendations for issue identification and the refinement and analysis of alternatives during the GMP Amendment planning process and environmental review under the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA). MCL will continue to participate in the GMP Amendment planning and review processes during coming years.

Land Allocation

Ranching and dairy farming should continue in the pastoral area on the greatest acreage possible as originally authorized. This will provide the best opportunity for each ranch to remain viable, assure the

continued contribution of agricultural production on the Seashore to the local community and economy, and meet the larger goal of preserving this cultural and historic resource in the park. Additionally, any conversion of land from agricultural management by a farm family to alternative land uses would increase the management demands upon NPS staff which, in the face of a proposed 13% budget cut, would be difficult to provide.

Each of the three settlement-required alternatives represents real risks and compromises to these objectives. The six PRNS dairies represent 20% of the total number of dairies in Marin County and they ship to local processors such as Clover Sonoma and Straus Family Creamery. Removing them as proposed in the No Dairy Ranching alternative would eliminate an irreplaceable source of milk for the Marin-Sonoma milk shed, and would compromise this cultural use and landscape in both counties. The No Ranching alternative, in itself, acknowledges the ecosystem management role played by grazing livestock, with the point &NPS may coordinate prescriptive grazing in high priority areas to maintain native and rare plant communities. The proposed removal of 7,500 acres in the Reduced Ranching alternative would result in at least ten existing ranches being eliminated. The Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) should thoroughly analyze how the maximum allocation of land to grazing livestock and dairy farming provides needed on-the-ground resource management that might otherwise be beyond the capacity of NPS; how it maintains the contributions made to the strength of regional and local economy; and how it successfully achieves the cultural and natural resource preservation and management objectives of the NPS for PRNS and GGNRA.

The concept of buffers is, on its face, one that MCL supports. Buffers should be situated strategically to protect sensitive resources, but in ways that do not overly impact any single ranch. Additionally, significant consideration should be given to buffers that have already been put in place and not formally named. Management requirements of these buffers should be addressed, including the avoidance of undesirable invasive plant species and the unintended consequence of disrupting plant community structures and harming sensitive species that depend on a grazing regime for survival.

Leases

Lease length is directly related to the strength and viability of farming and ranching operations. Long leases promote long-term viability of ranching operations by providing the ability to reliably forecast economic costs and returns. This includes investments in infrastructure upkeep, natural resource management, maintenance of healthy water and air quality, and assurances of farm employees welfare. The proposed 20-year leases are a good first step to create this environment for success. Longer leases would contribute even greater confidence and stability. When structuring leases, NPS should give consideration to these points, and also describe methods for how the proposed 20-year leases could serve a longer time period (e.g., perhaps through 5-year incremental extensions). For example, when a lease runs for five years, the lease should be extended for another 20 years so that the ranchers will have

the "long term equity" to support their infrastructure upkeep, resource management, farm work force and necessary viable financing opportunities.

Elk

Significant conflicts exist between some of the free-ranging tule elk and some of the ranches at PRNS. We recognize that long-term management solutions to these conflicts, as well as other issues associated with the elk herds (e.g., Johnes disease), must be found. The elk and agricultural operations are both valuable resources at PRNS, and a management solution that would provide a level of co-existence acceptable to the affected ranches would be ideal. MCL recognizes that this ideal may be difficult and/or costly to achieve. The six alternatives presented to the public to date have options for addressing the issue that essentially range from management in one form or another to removal of one or more of the free-range elk herds.

NPS has indicated that it intends to analyze this issue carefully with qualified resource management professionals. MCL supports NPS in this approach. We look forward to seeing the results of this analysis and will comment on a preferred management approach once those results are available, hopefully in the Draft EIS.

Park Resources and Visitor Carrying Capacity

Much can be done to improve the PRNS/GGNRA visitor experience. Fundamental to this is an analysis of the annual, seasonal, peak-day, and even daily visitor volume that can be effectively supported by PRNS staffing and infrastructure resources. MCL views this GMP Amendment and EIS as an opportunity to explore and implement a variety of tools for visitor access and participation. Specifically, the EIS should examine visitor shuttle models that relieve congestion and parking constraints. This would contribute to a stronger visitor experience with PRNS/GGNRA by getting visitors out of their automobiles. This could also serve to mitigate environmental impacts by reducing vehicle traffic, idling time (emissions) resulting from congestion, etc. Examples and models are in operation throughout the NPS that achieve these objectives, so this is an important topic to evaluate in the EIS.

Similarly, a visitors experience and participation at PRNS inevitably crosses the boundary between portions of PRNS inside and outside the GMP Amendment planning area. This is also the case for the conflict posed by the free-ranging elk. MCL recommends that the alternatives identify and consider integrated resource management solutions that also apply to regions outside the proposed planning area. These solutions would be more holistic and comprehensive, and would recognize the inherent visitor and resource connections and relationships that exist across the proposed planning area boundary.

Visitor Access and Experience

Coupled with our suggestions for Park Resources and Visitor Carrying Capacity, MCL supports enhancing visitor experience through the GMP

Amendment. One specific option MCL recommends that the NPS explore is the growth of the trail network in the planning area. This could be implemented along the boundaries between ranch operations, and could include relevant cultural, historical, and natural interpretive information (e.g., brochures, audio tours, signage). Visitor experience would be expanded by providing access to selected portions of the pastoral area, and be made richer by the opportunity to learn about PRNS agriculture, its history, and the names and faces of the ranching community that continues the traditional historic family farms of the past - a tradition across the nation that is increasingly threatened by much larger industrial agriculture operations.

Another potential way to enhance visitor experience with respect to the ranching operations would be to consider some form of ranching and farming tours that would be available to the public. This could foster a better understanding of how ranching compatibly contributes to PRNS, NPSs mission for managing PRNS, the regional economy, and how the operations are managed to protect the natural environment of PRNS. MCL recommends that this be explored and analyzed in the GMP Amendment and EIS.

Cultural and Historic Resources

The PRNS/GGNRA are unique among national park units in that they have successfully implemented the integration of a pastoral landscape and its active ranching traditions with large areas of natural landscape and wilderness. The cultural and historic resource that has been preserved in PRNS/GGNRA is the combination of the historic pastoral landscape and the multi-generational farm families that are managing them. These local community members are the most direct link and now, four and five generations later, are the legacy of the historic period of ranching and farming on the Point Reyes Peninsula which dates back to the mid 1800s. The working landscapes they manage exemplify and manifest the national movement to strengthen local food systems and community agriculture. They are leaders in grass-fed and organic production. At the same time, they have contributed to maintaining the ecological richness that is the hallmark of PRNS/GGNRA and must comply with stringent state and federal environmental regulations. MCL recommends that the NPS, through the GMP Amendment and EIS process, recognizes this connection to historic agricultural operations, and describes the innovations in agricultural and resource management practices that are unique to the PRNS/GGNRA. These historic agricultural operations represent a tremendous resource and exceptional educational opportunity to the public. The environmental, cultural, educational, and economic benefits they bring to PRNS/GGNRA support NPSs mission for this area, and should be fully addressed and documented in the EIS.

Community and Agricultural Economy

Agriculture on the PRNS/GGNRA represents about 19% of the areal extent and 19% of total production in Marin County. Per the 2016 Marin County Crop Report, total gross production value was \$96.5 M. Accordingly, the contribution of PRNS/GGNRA agricultural production to total county production is \$18.3M. This does not include multiplier effects through processing and value-added production, which can be 3 to 4 times that

amount, resulting in a value of about \$73.2M. In terms of employment, every on-farm job is matched by 3 to 4 jobs in other off-farm related agricultural businesses. In 2012, Marin County employed 1,072 farm employees (USDA 2012 Ag. Census) resulting in as much as 4,288 off-farm jobs. PRNS/GGNRAs contribution to on-farm employment is 204 employees and a corresponding 815 off-farm employees. The loss of \$73.2 M in annual production, and as many as 1,019 jobs, would be devastating to the agricultural community and the region as a whole. MCL asks that, in analyzing alternatives for the GMP Amendment, full consideration be given to the impacts each proposed alternative would have to this significant contribution to the local and regional economy. Proactively, we recommend that these benefits be referenced, as appropriate, in NPSs purpose and need statement for the GMP Amendment.

Sustainable Agriculture and Regulatory Compliance

The ranchers on PRNS/GGNRA rangelands and dairies are dedicated to achieving the synergy of working landscapes and environmental resource stewardship. To that end, they must comply with some of the most stringent and all-encompassing water quality management regulations for agricultural nonpoint source pollution in the United States. Two specific examples of federal and state environmental regulations are the respective Grazing Lands and Dairy Conditional Waivers for Waste Discharge Requirements approved and implemented by the San Francisco Regional Water Quality Control Board. In both cases, the agricultural manager must evaluate potential impacts to surface and groundwater from grazing livestock and manure management, and implement practices that mitigate those impacts. The EIS should describe the management measures that NPS staff and the ranchers are using to safeguard water quality. These include programs such as the US Environmental Protection Agency's 319(H) water quality grants, partnering with the Marin Resource Conservation District on other funding opportunities, and cost-share contributions from the individual ranchers and farmers. These implemented practices are providing the intended benefit and protections and represent the multi-objective solutions critical to achieving NPS goals and mandates for the PRNS/ GGNRA.

MCL, consistent with the State of California and beyond, is deeply concerned and committed to finding solutions for climate change, including greenhouse gas (GHG) emission reductions. Through its Climate Action Work Group, MCL has worked closely with the County of Marin and other stakeholders to develop a relevant Climate Action Plan (CAP) for Marin in response to California Assembly Bill 32. The Marin CAP provides an accurate inventory of GHG emissions for Marin County, including 5% from agriculture that is consistent with California and United States inventories. Furthermore, the Marin CAP recognizes the potential that agriculture represents, through conservation practices, to be a net sink of carbon and provide offsets that make significant contributions to obtaining Marin CAP GHG emission reduction objectives. To this end, the Marin County Board of Supervisors recently passed the Drawdown: Marin goal. MCL recommends that the GMP Amendment and EIS analyze GHG reduction strategies that can be implemented at agricultural operations on PRNS/GGNRA (e.g., carbon sequestration management practices).

Glossary and Index

We believe the GMP Amendment process would facilitate better community participation through the inclusion of a glossary of terms in the Draft EIS. Examples include but are not limited to terms like operational flexibility, carrying capacity, and visitor experience.

As described in the NPS NEPA Handbook (2015, page 95), we assume that an index will be included in the Draft EIS. MCL supports this and believes it would make it easier for the public to quickly find where specific topics are discussed.

Conclusion

MCL played a significant role in the initial establishment of both PRNS and GGNRA and has supported them for decades as incomparable public assets. MCL has also enjoyed a long, successful, and rewarding relationship with Marin's agricultural community that united with the NPS to realize the shared goal of protecting an open and connected landscape from significant residential development that could have decimated that landscape. The success of this relationship, a working landscape with strong community ties, economy, and connected landscapes and ecosystems, is a model that has been studied in an attempt to replicate it nationally. Those original benefits and achieved goals are being multiplied forward through new, unforeseen benefits such as the opportunity for a vibrant local food system and provision of climate change solutions, among other ecosystem services. These are ideals held and pursued throughout California and nationally. They are already being realized in Marin County, including on the PRNS/GGNRA ranches and farms.

The GMP Amendment process is a timely opportunity to again embrace the purpose and intent of preserving ecosystems and protecting working landscapes and the families that manage them because of the dividends this will pay going forward for the environment and community. MCL recommends that an alternative be considered and thoroughly analyzed in the EIS that embraces these mutual and integrated benefits, and reflects our comments above to continue PRNS/GGNRA ranching and dairy farming.

Thank you for considering these comments.

Respectfully,

Kate Powers
President

2561
Name: Maendle, Tom

Correspondence: I believe ranching is an important part of our cultural history. Sustainable farming is one of, if not the most important, environmental causes of our time. In a time when most of our food is formed in extremely destructive ways, for our health and our planet's health, the ranches in Point Reyes seem very low impact. With that said, there is impact on the land, this needs to be recognized, something to be aware of.

I would look to the land to see what impact is made, the diversity of species and the health of the populations. All in all, it's pretty amazing example of integration between agriculture and the preservation of the land. This is a statement that needs to be made, an important example for our country. We should rally behind sustainable agriculture, support the ranches right to be here. We also should push to be better, to create the most integrated regenerative relationship we can. We have a very important Tule Elk population, I would love to see them spread, and inhabit their historic range, become so abundant they no longer need endangered protection status. Point Reyes is a unique place, the land, the diversity of life and the community.

As someone who works in sustainable agriculture and who has worked for 2 different National Parks, I recognize that Preservation and Sustainable Agriculture both need to be empowered both are causes to rally around, and for a healthy abundant existence here on this planet we need both to grow.

Therefore, I want our energy and resources to work together in an integrated system.

2562

Name: Pettigrew, Fiona

Correspondence: I don't think that all dairy and cattle ranches should be lumped into the same group. Some ranches are implementing more environmental practices, these should be recognized. Many are leading the way in sustainable ranching!

Implementing agrotourism in ranches that are interested. This will make them a larger part of the park - they have an important place here. Also, tourists can have a better understanding of why they are here. Ranch tours can also give urban folk a lesson on sustainable food production / make them feel more connected to the food system.

It is a beautiful example of the intersection of humans and nature (and how it can all work together).

People (tourists) come to PRNS expecting to see beautiful beaches and wildlife, but they could be exposed to so much more.

2563

Name: Livingston, Kerry

Correspondence: If we faze out the ranches, we will be doing our land a big disservice. I do not want to see cogate brush, junk trees, thistle take over the grasslands more than they already have. So much proper balance depends on grazing.

We need to keep producing food. We need to work together to make sure we as a species survive. We must work together (I wish I felt the Federal Gov / National Park was a responsive entity.

We need to model having both ranching and natural lands - the park was formed on this very good idea.

Work together

Work together

Work together

Please have a public meeting where we can hear all these conversations - we need to feel you care about the community you are surrounded by. We have been effected by you. Please talk to us.

2564

Name: N/A, N/A

Correspondence: Why are ranching leases suggested for 20 years? 5 seems more reasonable, not to be renewed if the ranches don't follow BMPs.

2565

Name: Wimpfheimer, David

Correspondence: All the alternatives include diversification. I feel that's a major problem because nowhere is the term diversification spelled out and defined. I realize it means increased agriculture growing crops like artichokes and more animals like pigs, sheep, and goats. I insist that it's important to quantify the impacts of increased agriculture; how many acres will be put into crops? How many predators will be killed to protect sheep and goats??

A follow up question is why diversification is included in every alternative. Clearly a large number of people feel there will be significant negative impacts on the ecosystem and wildlife with increased agriculture and we need a way to express that.

Other terms that need to be defined are sensitive resources, park resources, and sustainable.

It is important to define those terms so we in the public can see how any changes in management may come into conflict with protection of natural resources.

2566

Name: Mitchell, B

Correspondence: 1) Unpack the differentiate "diversification" for seashore ranches.

- a. Commercial crops vs. personal farm house gardens
- b. Animals, by species, other than - - - - -
- 2) Define "succession" of lease holders- immediate family succession vs non-family persons
- 3) Enumerate alternatives for land use when lease has no succession.
 - a. A restoration to pre-farm conditions.
 - b. Grazing to promote and sustain native plants and fauna.
- 4) Define "sustainable ranching"
 - a. Does not further impair natural resources
 - b. Reduces impacts on natural resources to a de minimis level
 - c. May - - - - incorporate measures that reduce ranch - - - - income to accomplish environmental objectives.
- 5) Provide for sufficient long-term PRNS staff and individual resources to monitor and implement ranch management
- 6) Why is dairy ranching distinguished in the alternatives? What is the environmental basis for this distinction from beef ranching?

2567

Name: N/A, N/A

Correspondence: The ranchers and their families are a critical and celebrated part of the Point Reyes National Seashore. Encouraging a positive and interactive relationship between the ranches and the NPS staff and the public should be the goal of this GMP.

Work collaboratively with ranches to manage critical habitat and the pastoral zone is a win-win or all. Educating the public about the history of and continued ranch operations is a much needed addition to NPS practices. Encourage educational tours of the ranches, use of farms for educational events, etc. These families have been investing in these lands and ranches for generations. It is time we should them the respect they deserve and invest back in them.

Thank you

2568

Name: N/A, N/A

Correspondence: On NPS (public) lands - why is there any consideration of "managing" (killing) tule elk in order to make ranching easier?

There are already enough ranch lands for cattle. We don't need them in our national parks. Ranching is absolutely not something I support on the

lands I pay for. On the other hand, I fully support a healthy, free-ranging elk population.

2569

Name: N/A, N/A

Correspondence: As an ecologist researching in various areas of PORE, my experience is that the cattle are not well-managed. I'm out there once or twice a week, every month of the year.

I see trashed ranches with barbed wire everywhere, fences not properly maintained for wildlife passage, cattle allowed to escape and not collect for months as they trash the landscape, overgrazing, and worst of all, an utter disregard for the care and preservation of our public lands by the ranches.

I would like to see many changes, and particularly the reduction if not complete removal of ranching in our park.

2570

Name: Patton, Morgan

Correspondence: Permits: References to succession planning are missing. Will this be addressed?

BMPS: How are the BMPs developed, implemented, measured, and enforced?

Diversification: What does this mean? What is the actual scope being considered by the park? Why is it included in almost all alternatives?

Natural Resources:

- Please define "sensitive resources".
 - Please define "Park resources".
 - What does the statement "promotion of sustainable agriculture mean?"
 - Restoration needs to be discussed, especially if setting aside resource protection suffers.
 - Needs to include references to measurable, repeating standards for habitat and water quality.
 - Needs to include references to protect endangered species and habitats.
 - How does NPS determine overgrazing? What baseline is used to inform management of habitat conditions.
-

2571

Name: N/A, N/A

Correspondence: It is so important to have beef and dairy ranching continue within the PRNS. We in Point Reyes are so lucky to have the

ranchers in our backyard, providing locally raised food products at our abundance. The farmers, dairy ranchers, and beef farmers are truly the best environmentalists, they are good land stewards. Maintaining our historic ranches with the Park. It would be a travesty to get rid / eliminate a single farm. Farms and ranches have been here for nearly 100 years on the same ranches, farming the land for sustainably longer leases.

Park please listen!

Keep all farms / ranches.

2572

Name: Quattlander, Jave

Correspondence: It is time for the Park to be a considerate and supportive organization of the local community. The importance of using sustainable practices for raising animals for beef and dairy products is clear. The place we do that is here. Limiting or removing what is best practice in ranching is a step backward.

Here we move into the future providing excellent foods, employment, wilderness area, as a model for sustainability the world over.

Stopping and/or limiting ranching is like going back to coal powered electric production instead of using solar and wind power.

Even Prince Charles came to study how to do farming and ranching. Take a clue from the royal family.

Support ranching and farming in the National Seashore. Provide healthy systems for the local community and state.

2573

Name: Torrance, Anthony

Correspondence: It should be looked at as an opportunity to show that public-private partnerships can work.

Historic operations (ranching) should be valued and saved if possible.

2574

Name: N/A, N/A

Correspondence: Ranching in the Seashore provides a critical mass of dairy and beef business in our community that is necessary for the continuation of agriculture as a whole in our area. Additionally, the job and tax base are critical to the economic viability of our community.

Furthermore, the housing and people lost if ranching were reduced or removed would have a detrimental community impact. The NPS should uphold its original agreement and support the continuation of ranching in our area. These hard working people are great community members and produce needed and delicious food for our community.

Elk are a beautiful part of our landscape and they should be here. Fact, they need management. Facing reality, the Seashore is not large enough to mimic vast rangelands with predation that would allow the elk to behave naturally. As such, these beautiful animals should be allowed to thrive, but should also be viewed as a potential source of food for our area and revenue for the NPS. Tags should be sold on animals culled in partnership with the USDA and our local slaughterhouse.

2575

Name: Nwa, Ed

Correspondence: The ranches should remain with 20 yr leases.

Tule elk may not eat as much forage as the extirpated axis and fallow deer. Tule elk should be managed in Limantour and Drakes area to minimize effect on ranchers. If they start eating up too much forage, the Park should bring some in for the ranchers.

2576

Name: Fabry, Pam

Correspondence: Comments on GMP Amendment Process

I feel that the proposals are adequately fleshed out to include all relevant points and I have no criticism of the process suggested.

I do, however, wish to express a strong preference for two proposals (Continued Ranching and Management of the Drakes Beach Tule Elk Herd (NPS Initial Proposal), Continued Ranching and Removal of the Drakes Beach Tule Elk Herd).

Ranching is an integral and historic part of Point Reyes National Seashore and a model for proper ranch management and for creative diversification.

RE: Elk: I think it's unfortunate that the park released the Tule Elk into the park proper creating a problem for itself down the road. I would hope that those wishing to return the park to "wilderness" would understand that these elk are not native to the area any more than the axis and fallow deer were and that the dream of "wilderness" is just that.

It's important to keep historical ranching as an active part of the Park and I feel the two alternatives listed above could do that very well.

2577

Name: Dean, Jane B

Correspondence: Please, let the Elk live! Protect them unconditionally. It's the obligation of us all for their future and our children's. Thank you.

2578

Name: Gifford, Andrew R

Correspondence: Point Reyes National Seashore-General Management Plan Amendment 15 November 2017

To: Cynthia MacLeod-Point Reyes National Seashore

It has come to my attention that the National Park Service wants to change the reason why Point Reyes National Seashore was established. The end result being the elimination of ranching and dairy farming with the establishment of more wilderness.

Point Reyes National Seashore was established to provide open space and outdoor recreational opportunities for residents of the Bay Area. Congress established Point Reyes National Seashore as a recreational Area not a National Park. The reason was clear; Congress did not want the Seashore to be managed under the strict rules that govern a National Park. Wilderness is very restrictive and eliminates a number of uses that may be needed to maintain the Seashore in an open, usable and safe condition. Mechanical equipment use will be necessary for fire suppression, heavy brush removal, trail up keep, search and rescue operations, etc.

Cattle ranching and dairy operations were allowed to continue, with a lease back arrangement, which helped keep the county economy and labor force employed, and provided meat and milk for the central portion of California. The spin off from the ranching operations involves many other business activities. These business provide employment for a number of people in the local area. By eliminating the agricultural operations the NPS is not considering the loss of employment by a number of people in surrounding area who the haul, feed, equipment, livestock, whole milk, Clover milk pasteurizing and bottling operations, feed production, equipment repair and veterinary services and many other services. Flexibility in NPS management is required. To be effective NPS managers need farm/ ranch education in order to carry out ranch management plans and to communicate effectively with the different ranchers in order to carry out various ranch projects. In depth educational needs include degrees in soils, wildlife, range management, ranch management, fisheries and forestry not general biology. The NPS never did step up to the plate and appoint top seashore managers with this type of educational and experience background. The end result is a constant tug of war between Seashore Managers and seashore farmers, ranchers and fisheries business. When the National Seashore was originally purchased by Land and Conservation Act funds there were two species of non-native deer roaming the Seashore farm lands. These deer were obtained from a local zoo and were put on the seashore by ranchers for hunting purposes. The deer species were Fallow deer originally from Europe, and Axis deer originally from Asia.

The deer had multiplied into fairly substantial herds by the 1960's and competed for grazing on several ranches, The Park Service instituted a study where both species of deer were shot and autopsied to determine

food usage, general health, parasite problems and diseases that may affect grazing cattle. Along with the non-native deer, Black-tail deer were also, collected for comparison purposes. The Axis and Fallow deer were found to be very healthy with very few parasites. The native Black tail deer who are browsers were full of parasites; tape worms, liver flukes, etc.

Those deer shot were given to a food kitchen in San Francisco in dressed carcass form. After the study, the NPS went out and shot all of the remaining exotic deer.

In the Mid 70's, Tule Elk were being discussed. It was determined by the NPS that Point Reyes would be a good place to locate the Tule Elk since they were supposedly native to Point Reyes in the early 1800's. The elk were to be placed on the Pierce Point Ranch. Fencing was placed across the point but elk soon forced their way through or swam around the fence in Tomales Bay.

Elk are many times more difficult to manage than deer. They are difficult to herd and keep in designated areas. To be confined in a certain area, elk will have to be constantly monitored and removed to keep the herd size in check. Disease and parasites will have to be continually looked for; in breeding will become a problem and have to be attended to. If the NPS thinks that removing the ranchers will solve their elk problem they are sadly mistaken. Wilderness is not an option.

In conclusion, I am against eliminating ranching and farming from Point Reyes National Seashore. I am also against changing the nature or designation of the Seashore so that it is no longer an open space for the San Francisco Bay area to recreate is wrong. Cutting out profitable business does not make sense in a day and age when we are trying to put the economy of the U.S. back in order. By not renewing the leases makes it harder for the ranches to operate and borrow money need for improvements in ranch operations.

The NPS lied when it closed down the Drakes Bay Oyster Farm. The NPS used material that had been continually determined to be false. This company did no wrong, they were very profitable. The Oysters actually cleaned the waters of the bay while growing. No entity public or private should be allowed to benefit from false information in a court of law. It appears that the NPS is attempting to get rid of the ranches and lessees under the same guise.

The government goal must be good resource management by well educated public servants. Communication between all parties will be better facilitated. If after approximately 60 years the National Park Service cannot seem to rise above the fray; then perhaps another Natural Resource Agency, with qualified ranch/resource management personnel should take over management.

Andrew R Gifford

Former National Park Ranger, Point Reyes National Seashore

2579

Name: Hoffman, Walter

Correspondence: I'm for Wilderness and all things wild. Let the Tule elk roam freely throughout the park and beyond (across Highway 1) and onward

to the Bolinas Ridge and Mt. Tam. Have plenty of warning signs to let people and drivers know about large animals on the roads. The ranches have had their day. It's time to move the cattle out of the Park and make it truly wild for native animals and plants. To see what I would term over grazing year after year is not consistent with good land management. We need to clean-up the mess left by the ranches, make a concerted effort to get rid of the invasives and plant natives like the Giacomini wetlands and the GG NRA Lands around Bolinas lagoon and beyond without the use of pesticides or herbicides. Thank you for making this a new day for our beautiful Point Reyes National Seashore.

2580

Name: Gates, Nancy
Correspondence: Cynthia MacLeod, Acting Superintendent
Point Reyes National Seashore
National Park Service
1 Bear Valley Road
Point Reyes Station, CA 94956

RE: General Management Plan Amendment for Point Reyes National Seashore
Dear Ms. MacLeod:

I am writing to provide input on the General Management Plan Amendment for Point Reyes National Seashore (PRNS). I support the continued operation of beef and dairy ranching operations under agricultural lease/permits with 20-year terms and improved management of the Tule elk herds to eliminate negative impacts on the environment and ranching families.

Ranchers have been raising cattle in Point Reyes for more than 150-years. It was ranchers' willingness to sell their properties to the federal government that allowed the creation of the PRNS. As part of the agreement, ranchers were supposed to be allowed to continue ranching on their family ranches within the PRNS.

The ranches in West Marin contribute significantly to the local economy and the local culture. According to any analysis by U.C. Cooperative Extension in 2009, ranches in PRNS and Golden Gate National Recreation Area (GGNRA) directly provide approximately 65 jobs and provide livelihoods for an additional 25 ranch family members. Additionally, agriculture in PRNS and GGNRA account for 17 percent of the agricultural income in Marin County. These jobs and income would be lost if further restrictions were placed on ranches within PRNS. These ranches are not just creating economic value, they are producing high quality food appreciated by consumers locally, regionally, and nationally. Further, providing 20-year terms for lease/permits allows for greater investment in improvements on these ranches. Shorter terms prevent the ability of ranchers to obtain financing for improvements.

I would also like to see improved management of the PRNS elk herds. Elk cause thousands of dollars of damages and lost forage on ranches. Additionally, the elk carry Johne's disease, which can be transmitted to cattle. USDA estimates that lost productivity from Johne's disease in dairy cattle could be costing dairy producers between \$200 and \$250 million annually. Elk in the PRNS were reintroduced by humans and have been managed since their reintroduction. PRNS must improve its management by maintaining the roaming elk herds on the Limantour wilderness and preventing them from damaging ranches in the area. Additionally, PRNS should ensure that there is proper forage and water available to the herd in the Limantour wilderness to prevent a recurrence of the unfortunate loss of elk during the drought.

Ranches on PRNS provide important economic, cultural, and ecological values to the local community. Losing a significant portion of West Marin's agricultural community would mean not only a loss of local food production, but a significant loss to its economy and culture. I urge you to offer 20-year lease/permits to ranchers on PRNS and to improve elk management and return the elk to the wilderness areas where they will not impact the ranches.

2581

Name: Murdock, Dorothy

Correspondence: Dear Cynthia MacLeod,

I received your letter of October 16th regarding a General Management plan, and with the note that you are going digital. I'm an old native San Franciscan born 90 years ago this month and I am not on the internet. In any case I would like to take this opportunity to thank you for all the service you and Park Service have done for the people of the Bay area and would in the fifty odd years since you began the wonderful project of keeping this beautiful coast pure and free of invasive species like developers and white deer. At the same time you have preserved the fine elements like the Vedanta Society religious retreat and the responsibly ranchers, and made the land welcoming to visitors. Good luck to you in the future.

2582

Name: Gates, Nancy

Correspondence: 1) provide 20-year renewable leases to all ranchers at the Point Reyes National Seashore, and (2) properly manage the Tule elk population, including removing all roaming Tule elk from ranches and placing them back in the Limantour wilderness.

2583

Name: Sinkkonen, Mary Ann

Correspondence: Dear Park Superintendent,

The demise of the Drakes Bay Oyster Company was an indicator that the Park Service has little to no interest in co-operating or co-existing with any commercial enterprises. All research aside, it is clear there is a pre-existing bias of the Park Service to pull away from any alliance with farmers, ranchers, and in general any commercial or private citizens living with space and renting from the Park Service.

The people who are leasing land are also stewards of those areas. They maintain areas of land that create a bucolic environment in Maris and Snow- - -.

The farmers and ranchers are making decisions in conjuncture with environmental protections. The bias, which have been and probably are pre-determined by the Point Reyes Seashore Park Service Personnel have a history that is remembered specifically from the Drakes Bay Oyster Co. decision.

The hearing on Oct 25 and 26, 2017 are an opportunity to listen to the people. I am unable to attend those Public meetings and so I am sending this letter to you.

I support co-existing and cooperating with farmers and ranchers. I urge the Park Service to listen to comments. I support the alternative to have existing ranch families to continue beef and dairy operation / 20 yr lease / permits. Managing the Tule elk is important as well. There is only so much vegetation so native deer should be given priority. Cooperate and co-exist.

2584

Name: Duhan, Deirdre

Correspondence: Dear Sir or Madam,

I am concerned about the fate of the Point Reyes tule elk, and ask that these elk populations be left intact, and unmolested. If the most effective way to achieve this is to let ranch leases expire, then the NPS should follow this course of action.

Human population expansion, with its concomitant land grab for housing, and the exploitation of other species for food continue to destroy living space for wild animals. Please don't let the NPS foster this accelerating, world-wide process of destruction.

Sincerely yours,

Deirdre Arima Duhan

2585

Name: Sparks/Torquemada, Wendy/Jeff

Correspondence: We have spent a lot of time reviewing the Point Reyes National Seashore General Management Plan and have some grave concerns regarding amending this plan.

1. We are vehemently opposed to any plan that would significantly impact or eliminate the Tule elk herd. The elk have been successfully reintroduced after being exterminated in the 19th century. This is their natural habitat and we would prefer the cattle and dairy ranches be removed in a respectful and timely manner from the Point Reyes National Seashore (PRNS) so the elk/ cattle conflict issues are no longer a problem.

2. We are totally opposed to any additional farming or ranching leases being granted in the Point Reyes National Seashore. We are in PRNS on a regular basis and our main concern is any additional encroachment from humans and domestic animals (cows, chickens, sheep, farm dogs, etc.) will significantly impact the native wildlife such as bobcats, coyotes and badgers. This is one of the few pristine places where these predators can safely exist and not contend with human influenced intrusion, which would significantly impact their survival.

3. PRNS took a strong stand to remove the oyster farm on this land, based on the need to protect the diminishing seashore and re-establish the natural habitat of the shoreline. Why not take a strong stand against further development of the land in PRNS? Allowing additional land to be leased for farming, cattle or dairy seems contrary to the vision of why PRNS was formed. It clearly states that PRNS was created to "save and preserve for purposes of public recreation, benefit, inspiration, a portion of the diminishing seashore of the United States that remains undeveloped."

4. The PRNS is a very special place that provides a rich ecosystem for the public to enjoy while observing an abundance of wildlife. We do not want to see more of the land scarred by human encroachment

2586

Name: Sands, Anne

Correspondence:

As a 36 year resident of MARIN COUNTY and a long time environmental consultant specializing in riparian habitats and past Marin County Planning Commission chair, I strongly support Alternative 4: Continued Ranching and Management of the Drakes Beach Tule Elk Herd (NPS Initial Proposal) BECAUSE of the following specific reasons:

1. The ranches can be managed to maintain grasslands and their associated wildlife which benefits wildlife and the Public enjoyment thereof.

2. The dairies and beef ranches are very important economically to Marin County because of their network of feed suppliers, veterinarians, and other supporting businesses and it is necessary to recognize the

importance of having a critical mass of dairies in order for milk pickup and delivery to remain economically feasible.

3. Allowing diversification of ranching to include small scale farming and creative ways to educate the public about subjects like organic farming and carbon sequestration offers opportunities to improve park visitor experiences.

4. Elk herds should be managed within the wilderness areas and cattle should be managed in the pastoral zones.

5. Marin Agricultural Land Trust has scientifically shown positive effects of range and watershed management on wildlife and MALT supports continued ranching and diversification which also encourage multi-generational responsibility for maintaining best management practices on the land for the long term.

6. Marin Conservation League has studied the issues of ranching in PRNS and after years of detailed research has concluded that supporting managed ranching in the Park with allowance for diversification of small crops and controlling the elk herds are the best practices for PRNS.

Thank you for considering my comments.

Anne Sands

2587

Name: Cinino, Rich

Correspondence: I am concern that the ranching community will begin to float lies about what N.P. staff in planning process are really trying to produce for a final plan. I am also concern that the ranching community will drag in the alt-right firebrands to create a social impact on the urban community.

I am again ranching, I am against BANDY type extremist being brought into our community to ranch can have their way with the conservation community and county supervisors and the editorial staff at the I.J. newspaper.

I do not want to see another rancher influenced Elk program like Grand Teton N.P. where we the tax payer ends up feeding hundred (maybe more) Elk so the ranchers have control over our park.

The N.P. planning staff must realize that Americans already paid once to the P.R.N.P. to grant 20 years leases for production for profit on publicly own lands require that ranchers acknowledge that Elk have a priority over cattle for minor conflict like down fences. N.P. need to raise grazing fees in park to cover NP increase management cost.

2588

Name: Eagle-Gibbs, Ashley

Correspondence: I have a few questions, concerns and comments: why are all the minimum leases all defined by 20 year lease extensions? How will

permit succession be handled? What is the decision basis for removal of dairy ranching rather than beef ranching? How will the BMPs be implemented, measured and enforced? Will the enforcement budget be increased? Are BMPs specific to the type of ranching? I would like more clarification around the concept of diversification and what this means (sooner rather than later) please. Examples should be included and possibly the definition should be limited (in some/all of the alternatives). In other words, what is the scope of diversification? I do not support diversification to other commercial uses. How will visitor serving uses be addressed in the pastoral zone? More clarification is needed regarding natural resource including a definition for "promotion of sustainable agricultural operations." What type of restoration will be proposed? What standards will be used for habitat and water quality? The standards must be both measurable and enforceable. What other agencies will be involved and consulted regarding enforcement of these standards? How will overgrazing be addressed? Protections for endangered and threatened species habitat must be included.

2589

Name: Stewart, Boyd

Correspondence: Mr. Stewart: Well, the ranchers, all of this time, were paying a very competent lawyer to go to Washington every time there was a hearing of any kind about the park, and oppose them taking it over.

Lage: Does it pass to the heirs under the Park Service arrangement?

Stewart: My daughter was an owner. My granddaughter is not. She will have the right to negotiate a lease that you can not bid against on this ranch. They negotiated leases, and there are a number of them, are on a very, very fair basis. It's on a per head basis.

Mr. Stewart: I asked them if, when they sold their land to the parks assuming that they made an agreeable sale, would they want to put in a provision that they would be allowed to continue operating their dairies and their answer without exception, again was, lets sell the land, and never mind putting in provisions. We will take our chances and decide whether or not we want to operate dairies after we have sold the land.

Senator Bible- Let me get that last answer.

Mr. Stewart: They are willing to deal with the park for the sale of their land without any conditions, meaning that they recognize they aren't going to dairy indefinitely in Marin County. None of us are. People are going to take over our land, and dairying will eventually go away from there.

2590

Name: Tippet, James J

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore. The Tule elk were native to this area prior to the arrival of people of European descent. Tule elk are an important part of

the ecology and landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species. I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands. These lands are our legacy to the future, our children, grandchildren and their grandchildren. Expansion of commercial agriculture at the detriment to native flora and fauna violates the mission of the National Park service and would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

James Jade Tippett

2591

Name: Smith, Alexandra J

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

Lexi Smith

2592

Name: Edelson, Eve

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

The elk herds of California are a magnificent sight (and tourist attraction). I support the free-roaming elk herds at Point Reyes and oppose their removal or killing, or handing-over of more land for livestock and commercial agriculture. We can buy milk & beef and artichokes elsewhere. It's not Point Reyes Dairies or Truck Farms, it's Point Reyes National Seashore.

Thank you for your efforts to protect our beautiful natural resources.

2593

Name: Thompson, Jill

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I was appalled to hear that the National Park Service is considering opening up even more land to cattle at the expense of the native tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore. I lived for many years in the Bay Area and there was no place I loved more than Point Reyes. I spent many weekends up there, hiking, kayaking, and enjoying the unique wildlife. Although I now live in Southern California, I have made a point to return there as often as possible with my family. Seeing the elk is always a highlight of any trip. Over the years we have noticed how much the herds are dwindling - and know it is not all because of natural causes!

The mission of the National Park Service should be to conserve our wilderness areas and protect wildlife for future generations, not to bow to the commercial interests of farmers and ranchers. Commercial lease holders can share our land, where appropriate, but should not dictate policy on wildlife. Any cattle-ranching or farming operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species. Surely there are plenty of places to raise livestock and vegetables other than our beautiful and endangered national parks!!!

As you go about your planning processes, I urge you to consider the interests of regular American families who utilize these parks and highly value the protection of wilderness areas. Please do NOT adopt policies that will threaten or remove the tule elk from their native areas in Point Reyes national park. Please do NOT allow row crops or new commercial animal farming. And finally, please ensure that cattle ranching operations accommodate elk and other native wildlife and not the other way around.

I thank you for your attention to this important matter, and pray that you will prioritize nature over other interests.

Sincerely,

Jill Thompson

US Citizen, California resident, Point Reyes fan, frequent visitor,
mother of 2.

2594

Name: Glauz, Dacia

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The national parks should be about the natural environment - not about commercial use - especially if the two are at odds. They are protected for everybody, not for economic gain. The limitation of even a single species can damage the whole ecosystem. The re-introduction of the wolf in Yellowstone is a prime example of how one animal can effect the entire environment.

On a personal note, I've yet to see an elk in Pt. Reyes despite my many trips. They're unusual enough as is, don't make them rarer and ruin all possibility I have of seeing the beautiful creature at home.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

Dacia Glauz

Vacaville, California

2595

Name: Sydow, Tom

Correspondence: Please continue to protect the Tule Elk of Pt Reyes. We need wild animals, not more ranch land. Ranching benefits only the ranchers. Wildlife benefits everyone. Predators need elk as a food source. Citizens want to see wild animals. The world is overrun with livestock. We need to consume less meat, and have more wild animals.

2596

Name: Densmore, Robert

Correspondence: To Whom It May Concern,

I am writing to support agriculture within Pt Reyes National Seashore. I believe that organic, sustainable agriculture is an asset for PRNS and should be showcased. Supporting wilderness and proper food production is cutting edge when you think about how grazing rotations can help heal the land, help store carbon in the ground, and reduce climate change (Marin Carbon Project).

It is in the best interest of the park to work with the ranchers to continue food production.

Thank you,
Robert Densmore

2597

Name: N/A, N/A

Correspondence:

Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep,

goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Thank you,
Mshabbott

2598

Name: Greslie, Cheryl M

Correspondence: To the National Parks Service,

I support ranching in Point Reyes. Ranching has been in Point Reyes for 150 years and has not hurt the environment. We need ranching in California. Also the management of elk herds. Please do not close down the Point Reyes area to the ranchers.

Thanks You Sincerely
Cheryl M Greslie

2599

Name: Dunn, Jonnalee

Correspondence: I am writing to provide input on the General Management Plan Amendment for Point Reyes National Seashore (PRNS). I support the continued operation of beef and dairy ranching operations under agricultural lease/permits with 20-year terms and improved management of the Tule elk herds to eliminate negative impacts on the environment and ranching families.

Ranchers have been raising cattle in Point Reyes for more than 150-years. It was ranchers' willingness to sell their properties to the federal government that allowed the creation of the PRNS. As part of the agreement, ranchers were supposed to be allowed to continue ranching on their family ranches within the PRNS.

The ranches in West Marin contribute significantly to the local economy and the local culture. According to an analysis by U.C. Cooperative Extension in 2009, ranches in PRNS and Golden Gate National Recreation Area (GGNRA) directly provide approximately 65 jobs and provide livelihoods for an additional 25 ranch family members. Additionally, agriculture in PRNS and GGNRA account for 17 percent of the agricultural income in Marin County. These jobs and income would be lost if further restrictions were placed on ranches within PRNS. These ranches are not just creating economic value, they are producing high quality food appreciated by consumers locally, regionally, and nationally. Further, providing 20-year terms for lease/permits allows for greater investment

in improvements on these ranches. Shorter terms prevent the ability of ranchers to obtain financing for improvements.

Ranches on PRNS provide important economic, cultural, and ecological values to the local community. Losing a significant portion of West Marin's agricultural community would mean not only a loss of local food production, but a significant loss to its economy and culture. I urge you to offer 20-year lease/permits to ranchers on PRNS and to improve elk management and return the elk to the wilderness areas where they will not impact the ranches.

Thank you,
Jonnalee

2600
Name: Negranti, Anna
Correspondence:
SAN LUIS OBISPO COUNTY FARM BUREAU
4875 MORABITO PLACE, SAN LUIS OBISPO, CA 93401
PHONE (805) 543-3654

November 13, 2017

From:
Executive Committee
The San Luis Obispo County Farm Bureau

To:
Cynthia MacLeod, Acting Superintendent
Point Reyes National Seashore
National Park Service
1 Bear Valley Road
Point Reyes Station, CA 94956

RE: General Management Plan Amendment for Point Reyes National Seashore

Dear Ms. MacLeod:

The San Luis Obispo County Farm Bureau and its members have a long history of organizational support of farming and leadership in the stewardship of the land. Before our local Farm Bureau became an organization, nearly 100 years ago, our pioneer families became caretakers, so that the lands would be healthy - providing food and sustaining the environment for future generations. We have a strong understanding and interest in management of other areas of California, as well.

Our Executive Committee Officers have reviewed the General Management Plan Amendment for Point Reyes National Seashore (PRNS) and have voted to

send comments supporting the continued operation of beef and dairy ranching operations under agricultural lease/permits with 20-year terms. Additionally, we are in support of improved management of the Tule elk herds to eliminate negative impacts on the environment and ranching families. Return the elk to the wilderness areas where they will not impact the ranches.

PRNS history should be brought into the discussion in a more vigorous manner, since ranchers, who have been raising cattle in Point Reyes for more than 150-years, provided the willingness to sell their properties to the federal government that allowed the creation of the PRNS. As part of the agreement, ranchers were supposed to be allowed to continue ranching on their family ranches within the PRNS. It is bad faith on the part of the Park Service to renege on that agreement.

The ranches contribute significantly to the local economy and the local culture. These ranches are not just creating economic value, they are producing high quality food appreciated by consumers locally, regionally, and nationally. Further, providing 20-year terms for lease/permits allows for greater investment in improvements on these ranches. Shorter terms prevent the ability of ranchers to obtain financing for improvements. We strongly urge the Park Service to offer 20-year lease/permits to ranchers on PRNS, and abandon this drive to remove a significant element that has made Point Reyes what it is and what it should be.

Sincerely,
Anna Negranti
President
San Luis Obispo County Farm Bureau

2601

Name: Florenzen, Cynthia

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent:

I am writing to request that the tule elk in Point Reyes National Seashore be left intact without any move to reduce their numbers or to remove them entirely from that area. They are an important part of the ecology of the park, are unique to California and should be allowed to remain free and exist as a remarkable symbol of what can be achieved when humans work together to make sure that all wild creatures are secure for future generations. Thank you for your consideration concerning this matter.

2602

Name: Perry, David

Correspondence: Cynthia MacLeod, Acting Superintendent

Point Reyes National Seashore

National Park Service

1 Bear Valley Road

Point Reyes Station, CA 94956

RE: General Management Plan Amendment for Point Reyes National Seashore

Dear Ms. MacLeod:

I am writing to provide input on the General Management Plan Amendment for Point Reyes National Seashore (PRNS). I support the continued operation of beef and dairy ranching operations under agricultural lease/permits with 20-year terms and improved management of the Tule elk herds to eliminate negative impacts on the environment and ranching families.

Ranchers have been raising cattle in Point Reyes for more than 150-years. It was ranchers' willingness to sell their properties to the federal government that allowed the creation of the PRNS. As part of the agreement, ranchers were supposed to be allowed to continue ranching on their family ranches within the PRNS. The ranches in West Marin contribute significantly to the local economy and the local culture. According to any analysis by U.C. Cooperative Extension in 2009, ranches in PRNS and Golden Gate National Recreation Area (GGNRA) directly provide approximately 65 jobs and provide livelihoods for an additional 25 ranch family members. Additionally, agriculture in PRNS and GGNRA account for 17 percent of the agricultural income in Marin County. These jobs and income would be lost if further restrictions were placed on ranches within PRNS. These ranches are not just creating economic value, they are producing high quality food appreciated by consumers locally, regionally, and nationally. Further, providing 20-year terms for lease/permits allows for greater investment in improvements on these ranches. Shorter terms prevent the ability of ranchers to obtain financing for improvements. I would also like to see improved management of the PRNS elk herds. Elk cause thousands of dollars of damages and lost forage on ranches. Additionally, the elk carry Johne's disease, which can be transmitted to cattle. USDA estimates that lost productivity from Johne's disease in dairy cattle could be costing dairy producers between \$200 and \$250 million annually. Elk in the PRNS were reintroduced by humans and have been managed since their reintroduction. PRNS must improve its management by maintaining the roaming elk herds on the Limantour wilderness and preventing them from damaging ranches in the area. Additionally, PRNS should ensure that there is proper forage and water available to the herd in the Limantour wilderness to prevent a reoccurrence of the unfortunate loss of elk during the drought. Ranches on PRNS provide important economic, cultural, and ecological values to the local community. Losing a significant portion of West Marin's agricultural community would mean not only a loss of local food production, but a significant loss to its economy and culture. I urge you to offer 20-year lease/permits to ranchers on PRNS and to improve elk management and return the elk to the wilderness areas where they will not impact the ranches.

2603

Name: Pullen, Creta d

Correspondence: The Ranchers should be given long term (at least 20 yr) leases and be allowed diversification as needed and supervised by an outside agency.

Tule Elk should be kept off and not be allowed on Ranch Land.

2604

Name: Sands, Anne

Correspondence: I submitted comments already today and need to make one clarification to Comment ID: 1295791-83408/2586

In comment #6. I did not intend to imply that MCL supported any particular alternative. Only that MCL did extensive study of the issues.

So, please delete my comment #6.

Thank you,

Anne Sands

2605

Name: Borg, Carolyn

Correspondence: Please accept my comments on the GMP Amendment process for Point Reyes National Seashore.

I believe that this national seashore must be managed in the national interest to fully protect its diverse and abundant native wildlife and plant species, incredibly beautiful natural scenery, and ecological systems and processes.

Domestic livestock grazing and farming operations are private commercial enterprises that have no place in this national seashore. Indeed, such grazing and farming activities can and do have adverse impacts on the national seashore's native species, scenery, and ecology. As such, grazing and farming pose fundamental conflicts with proper national seashore management.

Given these fundamental conflicts, I do not understand how NPS thinks that it may even have the discretion to authorize future grazing and farming operations. If fidelity to law, science, and the national interest are important to NPS, then the only proper alternative would be for NPS to prohibit future grazing and farming in amending the GMP.

I realize that President Trump and Interior Secretary Zinke are bending over backwards to please wealthy corporate interests and favor those with political influence and a strong profit motive, but I nevertheless hope that NPS will somehow find the courage to do the right thing. I also hope that most of the California Congressional delegation would support

NPS in such an effort. This is and will be a true test of NPS' integrity, credibility, and effectiveness.

Thank you very much for considering my comments.

2606

Name: Madden, meg

Correspondence: Please protect our Tule Elk in Point Reyes.

It is short-sighted to run them off to allow more cattle to graze.

There is room in the park for both.

So many were already let die during the drought when they were fenced away from water sources.

Please save these noble animals!!!

2607

Name: herbert, Lisa

Correspondence: I am very concerned with the fuel loads within the park and close to our town. The cattle and horses were taken off the Rancho Bolinas and Holter properites and the grasses are not mowed which presents a problem for fire suppression. In many areas of the park the forest is sick, such as along the Bay View trail. Also many dead and dying Oaks hang over highway one creating a danger to drivers. I feel that the park has bitten off more then it can chew in regards to the proper managment of these lands. I would like to see more grazing in the park rather than less. I would like to see better forestry practices too. Perhap through more public and private partnership you would have the ability and resources to manage these lands and protect the communitis like mine fron wild fires like we saw in Sonoma and Napa counties.

I also want you to keep the Stewart horse camp open. It is one of only a few near the coast and many people living in the hoter parts of our state rely on going there to get some relief from the heat. With global warming this is going to be even more important to them.

In closing I want to say I like having the historical ranches still working as ranches.I think they add to the park and the communitis around it.

Thank you,

Lisa Herbert

2608

Name: Murray, Gia

Correspondence: I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has

been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

Gia Murray

2609

Name: Benson, Mary Kay

Correspondence: I moved to San Francisco from MN in 1980. One of my favorite nature getaways was Pt. Reyes for the 25 years I lived there. The rare free-roaming Tule Elk there were part of the magic of the place. I cannot believe they are being fenced in and killed off for cattle! Let me say we never stood transfixed in awe for long periods of time when we saw cows grazing there.

I am so disappointed in the Park Service in this matter. Please reverse course. "Livestock contribute about 14.5 percent of global greenhouse-gas emissions, according to the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. Methane accounts for about 44 percent of these emissions, of which cows contribute the lion's share."

<https://www.csmonitor.com/Science/2016/0920/Apocalypse-Cow-Will-California-bill-cut-gassy-livestock-emissions>

2610

Name: Lavine , Sanford

Correspondence: Please continue to allow sustainable farming and ranching on Point Reyes National Seashore (Seashore) and Golden Gate National Recreation Area (GGNRA). It keeps the area natural and enhances the experience of visiting these precious public areas.

Thank you

2611

Name: Kalousi, Maria

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

Maria Kalousi

2612

Name: Clyde, George

Correspondence: Dear Acting Superintendent MacLeod:

I am an Associate Director of the Marin Resource Conservation District (the "Marin RCD"), a position I have held for quite a few years. I am submitting these comments as an individual, not on behalf of that organization.

I have seen the comment letter dated November 13, 2017 by Nancy Scolari, Executive Director of the Marin RCD, and I want to express my support for all of those comments.

I would like to particularly focus on this recommendation:

5. Establish a Rancher Advisory Council to support stewardship-based agricultural land management activities. An advisory council can work with NPS to help inform and guide a sustainable future for agriculture including the diversification of agricultural activities adjacent to sensitive environments. . . . An advisory council can guide a robustly supported land stewardship program and provide the perfect opportunity to model ranching and ecosystem health and the mutual benefits offered by both.

In the past, efforts by groups of ranchers to meet collectively with Park officials to discuss ranching issues have been frustrated by a bureaucratic response - that such meetings would violate the Federal Advisory Committee Act ("FACA").

Unfortunately, without the ability to meet as a group with Park officials, good ideas and information cannot effectively be discussed and developed. The prohibition of meetings with several ranchers at the same time hurts communication and understanding, and also makes it more difficult to find good solutions to difficult problems as they emerge.

The situation is exacerbated because the ranchers have a landlord-tenant relationship with the Park. As such, sometimes problems and ideas that would make good sense are not expressed by ranchers to the Park managers, for concern that the individual lease relationship could be affected. Requiring ranchers to rely only on one-one-one communications compromises their abilities to express their concerns and makes it less likely that the Park will have a full understanding of their needs and opportunities for improvement.

Fortunately, there are many ways that the Park and ranchers as a group could communicate effectively with each other without violating FACA, if the Park would make the effort to do so. The "National Park Service Guide to the Federal Advisory Committee Act" issued by NPS Office of Policy (Updated February 18, 2011), describes various ways in which collective input can be received by the Park and discussed with ranchers. See https://www.nps.gov/bicy/parkmgmt/upload/NPS_FACA_Guide_2010.pdf.

These are some excerpts, although the full document should be read for a complete understanding:

- ... be aware that (a) many of the meetings the federal government typically holds are with groups that are not "established or utilized" within FACA's meaning and that (b) there are ways to avoid implicating FACA.
- GSA regulations (41 CFR Part 102-3) recognize some kinds of advisory meetings are not covered by FACA. These include meetings with:
 - o 2. Any group where advice is sought from the attendees on an individual basis and not from the group as a whole (this includes public meetings). In meetings of this sort, remind the group that you are seeking individual views and are not looking for the group to agree on a particular course of action.
 - o 3. Any group that meets with federal officials for the purpose of exchanging facts or information.
 - o 4. Any committee or group created by non-federal entities (such as a contractor or private organization), provided that these committees or groups are not actually managed or controlled by the executive branch.

- If you are careful, there are two additional ways (beyond those specifically recognized by GSA) to obtain public participation in review of agency matters without establishing a FACA committee.

- o First, a policy discussion group or "roundtable" can be formed to solicit individual (as opposed to group) opinions on draft proposals, option papers, or specific issues.

- o Second, focus groups may be used to solicit individual (as opposed to group) opinions when there is a need for quick, anecdotal information about how different approaches to solving a problem would work in practice.

I hope that the Park and its attorneys can in the future take a more flexible approach - - to actually try to make it possible to meet with groups of ranchers in the manners described above. Ask your attorneys for advice as to how to make it work, not just what their concerns would be. For the sake of the Park and the ranchers, the Park and their counsel should find ways for group communications and discussions as allowed under the NPS Guide quoted above, and this process should be included in the General Management Plan Amendment.

Thank you for considering my comments.

Sincerely,

George Clyde
Marshall, CA

2613
Name: Markuson, Denise
Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

Denise Markuson

2614

Name: jones, christy

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,
Christy Jones

2615

Name: Medbury, Theresa

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

Our most precious resource is a healthy environment. I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Public land belongs to each and every citizen. We hold it in trust for future generations. It is destructive practice to allow few commercial

lease holders dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,
Theresa Medbury

2616

Name: Duley, Ted

Correspondence: Spare the Point Reyes Tule Elk. There's plenty of cattle grassland elsewhere.

2617

Name: N/A, N/A

Correspondence: Cynthia MacLeod, Acting Superintendent
Point Reyes National Seashore
National Park Service
1 Bear Valley Road
Point Reyes Station, CA 94956

RE: General Management Plan Amendment for Point Reyes National Seashore

Dear Ms. MacLeod:

I am writing to provide input on the General Management Plan Amendment for Point Reyes National Seashore (PRNS). I support the continued operation of beef and dairy ranching operations under agricultural lease/permits with 20-year terms and improved management of the Tule elk herds to eliminate negative impacts on the environment and ranching families.

Ranchers have been raising cattle in Point Reyes for more than 150-years. It was ranchers' willingness to sell their properties to the federal government that allowed the creation of the PRNS. As part of the agreement, ranchers were supposed to be allowed to continue ranching on their family ranches within the PRNS.

The ranches in West Marin contribute significantly to the local economy and the local culture. According to any analysis by U.C. Cooperative Extension in 2009, ranches in PRNS and Golden Gate National Recreation Area (GGNRA) directly provide approximately 65 jobs and provide

livelihoods for an additional 25 ranch family members. Additionally, agriculture in PRNS and GGNRA account for 17 percent of the agricultural income in Marin County. These jobs and income would be lost if further restrictions were placed on ranches within PRNS. These ranches are not just creating economic value, they are producing high quality food appreciated by consumers locally, regionally, and nationally. Further, providing 20-year terms for lease/permits allows for greater investment in improvements on these ranches. Shorter terms prevent the ability of ranchers to obtain financing for improvements.

I would also like to see improved management of the PRNS elk herds. Elk cause thousands of dollars of damages and lost forage on ranches. Additionally, the elk carry Johne's disease, which can be transmitted to cattle. USDA estimates that lost productivity from Johne's disease in dairy cattle could be costing dairy producers between \$200 and \$250 million annually. Elk in the PRNS were reintroduced by humans and have been managed since their reintroduction. PRNS must improve its management by maintaining the roaming elk herds on the Limantour wilderness and preventing them from damaging ranches in the area. Additionally, PRNS should ensure that there is proper forage and water available to the herd in the Limantour wilderness to prevent a reoccurrence of the unfortunate loss of elk during the drought.

Ranches on PRNS provide important economic, cultural, and ecological values to the local community. Losing a significant portion of West Marin's agricultural community would mean not only a loss of local food production, but a significant loss to its economy and culture. I urge you to offer 20-year lease/permits to ranchers on PRNS and to improve elk management and return the elk to the wilderness areas where they will not impact the ranches.

Best regards,

Diane Meyer

2618

Name: filipponi, KATHLEEN

Correspondence: Hello Park Service I am a member of the cattle business. Please support cattle grazing on the lands in the Point Reyes park boundaries. Being in this business is very difficult for cattlemen to find grazing lands, stay solvent and meet current regulations set by the government and public. Please allow cattle to be a part of your management plan and please support our industry. Respectfully Kathleen Filipponi

2619

Name: Bradford, Patricia

Correspondence: I would like to express my support for continued ranching, dairies and farming in the Park, with controls placed on elk herds. I believe that the ranchers and the park service together can sort out and agree on the best way to do this. Thank you very much.

2620

Name: Dreskin, Wendy

Correspondence: I feel ranching is detrimental to the National Seashore. I do not believe that historical use is important. Should we reopen a paper mill at Samuel P Taylor State Park because papermaking was done historically? Or start logging redwoods in parks where redwoods were historically logged. I think not.

On the trail to Abbott's Lagoon one side of the fence has endangered and threatened plants like Point Reyes Checkerbloom and CA Harebells. The ranch side is barren, other than the area fenced for Sonoma foxtail. If the Park belongs to us, why do ranchers get the final say on trail improvements? My husband and I have done the Abbott's Lagoon area for the Point Reyes Christmas Bird Count for decades. He can no longer climb under or over the fence, a necessity to circle the lagoon. We even offered to pay for a Z-gate ourselves. We were told it couldn't be done because the rancher did not want it. The park should not only be open to people who can climb under and over fences!

Many of the ranchers have outdoor cats even though one purpose of the National Park is to provide habitat for native birds and opportunities for bird watching. The problems of outdoor cats slaughtering birds is well documented. Point Reyes is a home and a migratory rest area for threatened and endangered birds.

I believe the ranches should be phased out for the benefit of native plants, native animals, visitor access.

2621

Name: Campbell, K

Correspondence: To whom it may concern

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

Karla Campbell

2622

Name: McClure, Robert

Correspondence: McClure Dairy

November 13, 2017

Point Reyes GMP Amendment
Superintendent Cynthia MacLeod
Point Reyes National Seashore
1 Bear Valley Road
Point Reyes Station, CA 94956

Dear Superintendent MacLeod:

The McClure Family appreciates the opportunity to comment on the Point Reyes National Seashore (PRNS) and North District of Golden Gate Recreation Area (GGNRA) General Management Plan (GMP) Amendment environmental review during this public scoping period. The McClure family offers the following high level comments for consideration in this public comment period and will participate fully with additional details in subsequent comment periods during the release of the Notice of Intent and Draft Environmental Impact Statement.

The McClure family has operated a dairy farm on the Point Reyes peninsula for over 130 years occupying seven different ranches on the Point during that time. We are currently leasing the Historic I Ranch. We have operated a dairy here for the past 87 years. Our children are the fifth generation involved in the dairy. We have a history of good relations with NPS staff and administration. We hope that the new GMP Amendment will continue to foster the working relationship between the McClures and NPS.

Currently, we milk a herd of organic Holstein milk cows. We also raise dairy replacement heifers. The dairy was certified organic in 2006. We also manage pastures and raise silage for our livestock. We have 8 non-family employees which are provided housing on the ranch for them and their families.

We have reviewed the alternatives currently presented by NPS. The three Settlement Required Alternatives will have huge negative impacts on the ranches, the ranchers and their families, the employees and their families, the local community and neighboring areas as well. With reduced or no ranching in the PRNS, nearly 100 families will be displaced. This would result in possible closure of support services for the ranches to operate such as feed mills, veterinary services and ranch supply companies because of reduced business/lack of volume and lack of critical mass from fewer customers. Additionally, local schools would be impacted as a result of significantly lower enrollment which may result in the closure of local schools. Because of the displaced families, other local businesses, such as doctors, hardware store, grocery stores, veterinarians and the pharmacy will be impacted as will service providers such as plumbers, electricians, etc.

We ask that the additional Preliminary Conceptual Alternatives consider a range of alternatives that include the consideration of the complete removal of the free-ranging tule elk herd from the pastoral zone.

Some of the most important issues that we would like to see addressed within the range of alternatives that allow continuation of ranching and farming include:

Leases: We welcome the opportunity to engage in a 20 year permit. This will allow us security for our business continuity. It will allow us to continue to make long term improvements to the ranch. The 20 year term is important in order to secure funding for the capital projects from banks and for us to get the full benefit of the improvements (i.e. Driveways, roofs, etc). We ask that consideration be made such that the ranches have renewable 10 year lease options that can be exercised at every 20 year midterm, allowing lease updates every 10 years and a new 10 year term added to the 20 year lease, but never exceeding 10 years into the future.

Operational Flexibility: We ask that guidelines be established that allow for action to be taken, without delay, on regular infrastructure, maintenance, repair and replacement such as fences, roofs, etc. and implementation of best management practices for agricultural and natural resource management.

Range management practices known to be effective for improving forage quality and quantity should be allowed for all ranches. These should include mowing, grazing, management intensive (rotational) grazing and seeding. Additionally, we believe that in certain cases, plowing, discing and reseedling may be the only way to eliminate invasive plant species such as velvet grass. Mowing of thistles is essential for control. Manure application is important as a fertilizer and must continue to be allowed to be applied in a responsible manner (appropriate rates, away from waterways). Some ranches may already have a Comprehensive Nutrient Management Plan in place through the Natural Resource Conservation Service. We ask that the ranchers be directly involved in the collaboration with PRNS and GGNRA staff to develop these guideline in the GMP Amendment process so that the end result is a decision making process that supports effective range management.

Diversification. Please consider allowing conversion to other livestock species (ex. Dairy to beef, etc) or other historic uses as market conditions dictate. Other examples could be consideration for diversification that include selected planted or naturally occurring crops, additional livestock productions, farm stands and retail sales, processing and value-added production, farm stays and farm educational tours.

Most dairies outside the Park utilize their ground for growing forage and is a key to sustainability. The cost of importing forage from places as far away as Eastern Nevada is costly and growing feed locally reduces the carbon footprint by eliminating trucking. We ask that those that are currently raising silage in the PRNS be able to maintain their acreage and those that wish to begin be allowed to raise up to 25% of their leased acres as silage. This farming practice also combines the benefit of utilizing and preserving seasonal forage production with effective weed management.

Succession. The ranch GMP Amendment should establish a procedure for lease succession in the event that the tenant dies or leaves the business. In order to keep the ranches in agriculture, preference should be given to immediate family members first. The continuation of agriculture in PRNS is critical to maintaining the current rural character of the entire North Bay area by maintaining critical mass for trade and agricultural services.

We ask that the lessee/rancher have a decision-making role when selecting who should succeed in the lease agreement.

Environmental Stewardship and Best Management Practices: We ask that the NPS collaborate with ranchers to establish programmatic approaches for streamlines implementation of best management practices. We believe this is critical to Operational Flexibility and successful management of the multiple resource objectives on PRNS and GGNRA ranches and farms.

We ask that in analyzing alternatives that the current participation and compliance of the ranches and dairy farms in the San Francisco California Regional Water Quality Control Board jurisdiction be integrated with any approaches developed.

We ask that approaches to integrate methane and climate change management include the emission inventories, goals and action items for agriculture in the Marin Climate Action Plan. This plan provides a path, in conjunction with the Marin Carbon Projects Carbon Farm Plans, for realizing the benefits as carbon sinks and offsets that ranching and farming can provide for the NPS and the broader community.

California Senate Bill 1383, passed into law in September 2016 requires methane reduction from dairies statewide and will result in the implementation of specific regulations and financial and technical assistance programs to manage dairy manure and achieve reduction goals. Recognizing this as an opportunity and facilitating connection with these

resources through the GMP Amendment process will make the NPS and the PRNS and GGNRA leaders in sound state-of-the-art management.

Information and Analysis from Previous Planning and Scoping Efforts: Ranches in the PRNS have participated in previous public comment and scoping periods during the development of a full GMP Update in the early 2000s and in the involved and thorough process to develop the Ranch Comprehensive Management Plan from 2012-2015. That earlier scoping and environmental analysis studied many, if not all of the topics introduced in this first phase, producing relevant information, details, and options for the successful mutually beneficial continuation of the PRNS and GGNRA historic cultural resources. We ask that this information be considered and used during the GMP Amendment process including development of the NOI and Draft EIS.

Sincerely,

Robert J. McClure
Historic I Ranch

2623

Name: Hoskins, Richard

Correspondence: My family discovered the beauty of Point Reyes after the birth of our son, 20 years ago. We fell in love with the community and their commitment to preserving the agricultural roots, opening their ranches and oyster and vegetable farms to us and all visitors. Our community's strong environmental and social values have made us leaders in organic farming and a variety of other conscientious land practices. Our son was deeply touched by the nature, the animals, the people and even its wilderness. Despite coming from a family of city slickers, he found a Native American mentor to teach him tracking and hunting skills. Along the way, he has learned about man's responsibility to the land and the ever changing challenges that we confront. He is now a freshman at Kenyon College, majoring in environmental studies.

Why does this matter? Point Reyes is our home and the ranchers are valued members of our community. We cherish the agricultural history of our area. We were devastated when the fight over Drakes Bay Oyster Community cost us many friendships and a wonderful resource directly at our door step. Drakes Bay has been neutered and our community has been raided thanks to the efforts of organizations who now seek to extend their wrong minded hegemony over ranches operating in PRNS. PRNS can be

a shining example of good stewardship and beauty, or it can reinforce the actions taken against Drakes Bay Oyster Company and show the next generation the strength of bigotry, government agency hegemony and misguided obsequiousness.

The Tule Elk are also our responsibility and I believe we must find a way to coexist with and manage the herds present in PRNS. Seeing them and their interesting mating habits was one of the tales my son frequently told his friends.

I strongly support the NPS initial proposal that calls for "continued ranching and management of Drakes Beach Tule Elk Herd."

Regards,

Rick Hoskins

2624

Name: Gilmore, Brian

Correspondence: I support the option to allow sustainable ranching and agriculture in the Point Reyes National Seashore and GGNRA, and to continue to manage the Drake's Bay elk herd.

2625

Name: Guillot, Janine

Correspondence: I am writing to strongly support the continuation of ranching in the Pt. Reyes National Seashore. As a 30 year resident of the Bay Area, I have seen first hand how the Seashore ranches positively contribute to quality of life in the Bay Area. The Seashore ranches enable the existence of a high quality local food movement and a thriving agricultural economy in Marin, built around sustainable and organic agriculture. They provide numerous environmental benefits, including sequestering carbon and providing habitat for endangered species. After the devastating North Bay fires, it is also very important that the Park Service consider the positive impact grazing has on reducing wildfire danger. Any planning process should consider the cost to mitigate fire danger if the land is not grazed.

Thank you for your consideration.

2626

Name: Anerson, Ashley N

Correspondence: To Whom It May Concern:

I am not sure if I am adding my comments to the correct place, however, I strongly urge you to not allow ranchers to take over the land at Point Reyes National Seashore. The Tule Elk are a beautiful species and should

be able to roam the land freely and safely. Please let the park remain wild and reduce the amount of cattle ranching, which is harmful to the environment and should not be allowed on federal lands. The areas surrounding Point Reyes rely heavily on tourism and eradicating these marvelous creatures from the park is sure to take its toll on the local communities. I am a California resident who frequents the park and enjoys the wonderful wildlife it has to offer.

Thank you,
Ashley Anderson

2627

Name: Wilson, Shannon

Correspondence: Thank you for the opportunity to provide input to the Park's General Management Plan (GMP). I support continued ranching in the Seashore and GGNRA. I also support long-term leases that will enable the ranchers to make the capital investments needed to succeed over the long term. Bay Area residents are lucky that the ranches exist and that passionate people are producing healthy, local, sustainable food in close proximity to a major metropolitan area. In many areas of the country, agriculture and the environment are opposing forces. In the Bay Area, we have proven that agriculture and the environment can successfully co-exist and that both Bay Area residents and the environment benefit from sustainable agriculture. I encourage the Park Service to adopt options that allow ranching to continue in the Seashore and the GGNRA.

2628

Name: Merritt, Curtis J

Correspondence: November 13, 2017

Cynthia MacLeod, Acting Superintendent
Point Reyes National Seashore
National Park Service
1 Bear Valley Road
Point Reyes Station, CA 94956

RE: General Management Plan Amendment for Point Reyes National Seashore

Dear Ms. MacLeod:

The "Friends of Point Reyes Morgan Horse Ranch" wholeheartedly support the continued operation of beef and dairy ranch operations by way of agricultural leases/permits with a minimum 20 year term, as well as to improve management of the Tule elk herds to help eliminate any adverse effects on the environment.

Ranchers have been raising beef and dairy cattle in Point Reyes for over 150 years. It was the ranchers' negotiations with the federal government

that allowed the creation of Point Reyes in the first place. As part of the agreement of the sale, ranchers were assured they would be allowed to continue ranching operations on their family properties within Point Reyes.

These ranches create economic value and produce high quality food appreciated by consumers nationwide. Furthermore, providing minimum 20 year terms for leases/permits allows for investment in improvements on these properties.

We would also like to see improvement in the management of the Point Reyes Tule elk herds. Tule elk were placed in Point Reyes after they almost became extinct in the mid-1800s. Point Reyes could and should improve its management of the Tule elk herds. Additionally, Point Reyes should ensure that there is proper food and water available to the herd as needed.

We would like to urge you to continue to honor the terms of the original agreement when the land was purchased by NPS by offering minimum 20 year leases/permits at the current levels to ranchers on Point Reyes and to improve the Tule elk management.

Sacramento

Friends of Point Reyes
Morgan Horse Ranch
(a subcommittee of

Valley Morgan Horse Club

Connie Barker
Mary Brown
Curtis Merritt
Co-Chairs

2629

Name: Breiner, Dorothy L

Correspondence: We support the 20 year agricultural lease/permits with diversification & increased operational flexibility.

2630

Name: Scott, Peggy L

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I support the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore. I live near there and they delight me. There should be no fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. One they were almost extinct and now they are back although the herd is tiny. Tule elk are an important part of the Point Reyes landscape. Bringing them back from the brink of extinction has been important.

Biodiversity is an important part of the mission of the National Park Service.

We've got cattle a-plenty. Cattle are fine. We don't need to protect them. We need to protect endangered species. Besides, the ranchers on our public lands shouldn't dictate any wildlife policies. Cattle-ranching operations must accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,
Peggy Lee Scott

2631

Name: Tacherra, Jan P

Correspondence: Ranching and parks do not work well together. Rangers do not appear to hold ranchers to the terms of their lease agreements. Some ranchers lease out parkland properties for carpentry shops and other for profit rentals such as housing to private parties. TWENTY years is too long and will only benefit ranchers not the public. The park does not appear able to handle the properties they have and should consider selling the ranches so we could have a smaller park that the Rangers could handle. Perhaps, the ranchers could buy their ranches back! In Bolinas there are many problems with the park and we see very rarely see a ranger. When we do they are usually driving by on Mesa Road way too fast. They do nothing to address the traffic issues the park has caused for those of us living on Mesa Road. In forty years of living here I have never seen a ranger stop a car for speeding or reckless driving! I see one ranger drive by in the morning and 10 minutes later they are gone. Another drives by in the afternoon and then quickly leaves town. Take steps to let Ranchers be Ranchers and Rangers be Rangers! The Park should not be in the business of subsidizing or supervising ranching! These should be two distinct and separate enterprises. Thank you

2632

Name: Callaway, Kathy

Correspondence: November 14, 2017

Cynthia MacLeod
Acting Superintendent
Point Reyes GMP Amendment
Point Reyes National Seashore

1 Bear Valley Road
Point Reyes Station, CA 94956

Subject: First Phase Comments for the Point Reyes National Seashore
General Management Plan Amendment

Dear Acting Superintendent MacLeod,

Mainstreet Moms is a West Marin citizen action non-profit. We have, since 2004, been committed to securing a more viable future for our children through the education, engagement, bite-sized actions, and leadership of moms and honorary moms everywhere. It is through that lens that we are responding to this first phase of the General Management Plan Amendment planning process. Thank you for this opportunity.

Support of the Ranches and Dairy Operations

We believe that ranching and dairy farming should continue in the Park, as originally authorized. This is the best and only way to ensure the continuation of the benefits of vital agricultural production to the community, the local economy, and visitor education and experience.

Three of the alternatives presented propose no- or reduced-ranching options. We are concerned that, among other problems, removing the agricultural management that the ranchers now provide would result in an increase in invasive plants like thistle, broom, and eucalyptus - problems that will erupt without the Parks ability to control them. These lands would also become a nursery for weeds and would require significant management demands on the Park. Facing already tight budgets and understanding that a proposed 13% Park budget cut is anticipated, how would the Park pay for the necessary increased management? We ask that a thorough environmental and cost analysis be done to show how much it would cost the Park to manage these lands. Several Mainstreet Moms participate in ongoing habitat restoration efforts in the Park and are all too aware that the Park is already struggling to manage its existing invasive weed problems.

Economic and community impact of the proposed alternatives

Agriculture in the Park represents \$18.3MM (19%) of Marins total \$96.5MM gross production value (according to the 2016 Marin County Crop Report). The no- or reduced-ranching alternatives need to consider not just the loss of this huge economic value, but must also undertake a thorough economic analysis of the rolling cultural and economic impacts that removal of ranches would have on the community and across Marin. Shuttering the ranches would displace ranch families and would inevitably lead to the shutting of at least some local schools, leaving the remaining kids without a nearby option for public education - along with displacing teachers. The disappearance of on- and off-farm jobs, lack of local affordable housing and school closures need to be evaluated in the next phase EIS.

Elk

While we dont dispute the historic value of Tule Elk in the Park, three of the alternatives propose either management of the Drakes Beach Tule Elk herd or removal of the herd. A thorough economic and environmental analysis needs to be done to understand, under the management alternatives, where the herd would be moved to in order to avoid the current and historical conflicts with ranches - and how the Park would pay for the significant costs of management or removal.

Conclusion

Mainstreet Moms is deeply embedded and active in the local community of West Marin and highly supportive of our Park. We also support our local ranchers and the benefits they bring to our communities. We hope that through this General Amendment Process, the Park will find a balance that integrates the benefits of our dairies and ranches and the families that support them with the natural resources and value that the Park brings. Thank you for this opportunity to comment.

Kathy Callaway
Board Chair
Mainstreet Moms
P.O. Box 267, Point Reyes Station, CA 94956
www.mainstreetmoms.org

2633

Name: Hyde, Kathryn

Correspondence: I would like my comments to stay anonymous if possible.
My recommendations:

1) Ranchers

- Coordinate meeting with the NPS, the ranchers and land management professionals to plan for "sustainable lands."
- Fence ranch area to keep cattle from grazing near the shoreline.
- Offer training for ranchers in organic, sustainable cattle and dairy farm techniques
- Let the ranchers stay in the family. Once the family no longer want to ranch, then the land should return to the NPS

2) Historic Buildings

- Either keep them in use as they are, or restore them for the public to view (like Pierce Point)
- Do not turn them into museums, cafes, conference centers or shops. The NPS does not need more areas for the public to gather, that require, public services and more roads and parking lots.

3) Tule Elk

- Move them to the original locations in Pt. Reyes (where they were re-introduced), keep them away from the Drakes bay Area.

2634

Name: Eichstaedt, Amanda

Correspondence: The Point Reyes National Seashore would not exist if it were not for the agreement with the ranchers. This unique relationship is worth preserving . Please explore ways in which the ranching can continue to exist. Longer leases would be beneficial for ranchers to create longer term plans. People have been a part of the landscape of West Marin for a very long time, the relationship of the people to the land via history should be more greatly explored and explained for the visitors to this unique park.

More access into areas currently not served by trails should be explored, including more point to point hiking and additional backpacking campsites for visitors to the Point Reyes National Seashore.

Grazing lands are important to the park. Please explore ways that ranching and grazing can continue in the park.

Thank you for including the public in this initial scoping process.

2635

Name: Biss, Jeffery J

Correspondence: I support the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore.

I oppose any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park.

I support a reduction in the human load, developing policies to get people to stop having kids to drive the human population to a sustainable level. We are the problem, not wildlife.

I support efforts to restrict resource extraction activities in wildlife habitat. We need to develop a sustainable economy and that includes ensuring that extractors are regulated to the benefit of wildlife.

Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service. People are a problem for the ecosystem and must be controlled for the benefit of wildlife.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

2636

Name: N/A, N/A

Correspondence: Cynthia MacLeod, Acting Superintendent

Point Reyes National Seashore

National Park Service

1 Bear Valley Road

Point Reyes Station, CA 94956

RE: General Management Plan Amendment for Point Reyes National Seashore

Dear Ms. MacLeod:

I am writing to provide input on the General Management Plan Amendment for Point Reyes National Seashore (PRNS). I support the continued operation of beef and dairy ranching operations under agricultural lease/permits with 20-year terms and improved management of the Tule elk herds to eliminate negative impacts on the environment and ranching families.

Ranchers have been raising cattle in Point Reyes for more than 150-years. It was ranchers' willingness to sell their properties to the federal government that allowed the creation of the PRNS. As part of the agreement, ranchers were supposed to be allowed to continue ranching on their family ranches within the PRNS.

The ranches in West Marin contribute significantly to the local economy and the local culture. According to any analysis by U.C. Cooperative Extension in 2009, ranches in PRNS and Golden Gate National Recreation Area (GGNRA) directly provide approximately 65 jobs and provide livelihoods for an additional 25 ranch family members. Additionally, agriculture in PRNS and GGNRA account for 17 percent of the agricultural income in Marin County. These jobs and income would be lost if further restrictions were placed on ranches within PRNS. These ranches are not just creating economic value, they are producing high quality food appreciated by consumers locally, regionally, and nationally. Further, providing 20-year terms for lease/permits allows for greater investment in improvements on these ranches. Shorter terms prevent the ability of ranchers to obtain financing for improvements.

I would also like to see improved management of the PRNS elk herds. Elk cause thousands of dollars of damages and lost forage on ranches. Additionally, the elk carry Johne's disease, which can be transmitted to cattle. USDA estimates that lost productivity from Johne's disease in dairy cattle could be costing dairy producers between \$200 and \$250 million annually. Elk in the PRNS were reintroduced by humans and have been managed since their reintroduction. PRNS must improve its management by maintaining the roaming elk herds on the Limantour wilderness and preventing them from damaging ranches in the area. Additionally, PRNS should ensure that there is proper forage and water available to the herd in the Limantour wilderness to prevent a recurrence of the unfortunate loss of elk during the drought.

Ranches on PRNS provide important economic, cultural, and ecological values to the local community. Losing a significant portion of West Marin's agricultural community would mean not only a loss of local food production, but a significant loss to its economy and culture. I urge you to offer 20-year lease/permits to ranchers on PRNS and to improve elk management and return the elk to the wilderness areas where they will not impact the ranches.

Thank you,
Michael Vellutini

2637

Name: Kline, Matthew

Correspondence: I have invested much of my time in Point Reyes National Seashore. This unique stretch of picturesque coastline has left an everlasting impression on me. After spending years looking for a way to get closer to this area, the same area my grandpa cherished years before me, my wife and I finally made our dream happen. We couldn't be happier, living and working near the place we share so many countless memories of and the place that has captured both of our hearts. I'm mentioning this because I think it's important that you know a little bit about where I'm coming from. I know it's a subject that has divided the community and some say it's only personal for them, but it's a subject I too care deeply about and it's also personal for me.

The story of the Tule Elk is one that is truly remarkable. Their close call with extinction or should we say extermination by our hands, mostly by way of hunting and large scale cattle ranching, is a story that should never be forgotten. Today, the pressure on this species continues even when there are less than 5,000 of these majestic animals left in the world. This is a native and endemic California species that numbered an estimated 500,000 strong not all that long ago. Meanwhile 5.5 million head of cattle spread out across the entire State of California and close to 95 million roam the United States. Where is the level-headed, critical thinking, and sustainably balanced approach in that? Is there any room left for our iconic native wildlife in our iconic national parks? The Seashore is the only National Park where Tule Elk can be found. For those of us who enjoy spending time around wildlife and see the significant role they play in dynamic and healthy ecosystems, we are thankful Tule

Elk still exists, but we are not naive either and understand well the research, management decisions, protections and priority they deserve going forward.

The Seashore's own website states "as wild land habitat is lost elsewhere in California, the relevance of the Point Reyes Peninsula increases as a protected area with notable rich biological diversity." There are over 50 threatened, rare, or endangered species located within this park, nevertheless ranching interests get priority. I'd like to be empathetic to the ranchers, but where is their empathy for the Tule Elk, the surrounding ecosystems, and the other rare and endangered wildlife? It's frustrating that ranchers have continually pressured our elected officials to do something about the elk "problem." But what if cattle is the problem. Why is our access diminished with fences everywhere in sight, along with fences for the elk, when it's the cattle that should be fenced in? We should be discussing the establishment of corridors for the elk to move, connect with and maintain a healthier population, not criticizing their grazing of "silage meant for cattle" as ranchers like to put it. Many of us are well aware of the negative impacts ranching has on our last wild places and critically important sanctuaries; one only has to do their homework. Let's discuss the flow of tourism dollars into the park because people want to spend time immersed in and surrounded by more wild settings, not cows and fences.

Learning about the many environmental issues we face as well as the ones numerous wildlife species are confronted with, not just here, but in other parts of the state and country, as well as abroad is very important to me. I've learned a lot about declining populations, shifting baselines and threatened species in the process, and truly the learning doesn't stop, it motivates me to do more. Wildlife and healthy ecosystems are being diminished everywhere. This is not fake news, this is a real significant problem facing all of us, and my guess is that you and the others working on behalf of our parks are well aware of it. Unfortunately it seems that for every single positive environmental step forward there's an overwhelming amount of negative developments also occurring. Our progress is slow and not nearly enough to turn this tide and I feel that it's upon us to push ourselves to earnestly do more.

I strongly recommend that the National Park Service pursue the "No Ranching and Limited Management of Tule Elk Alternative" in updating its General Management Plan. Although I doubt this pioneering step will be taken for fear of backlash from ranching interests and its supporters, I cannot in good conscience recommend a less enlightened "alternative." Subsidizing ranching on public lands makes little sense, especially when the volume of land set aside for ranching interest (everywhere) already exceeds such an enormous amount and when the negative impacts associated with extensive ranching has been documented. Phasing out ranching over a fair and more than ample period should be considered, as well as exploring the issue of rancher compensation (even though ranchers have been subsidized for years already). For anyone who may criticize this approach, I would ask you to look around, study the issues and learn what is happening to our ever-diminishing ecosystems and declining wildlife populations in-whole. Head off in any direction and observe the countless spaces already set aside for agriculture, many right here at home in other parts of our community. Where is the sustainability in this approach? This is a subject that undoubtedly matters to many of us in the community, but it's also a subject that extends beyond, and rightfully

so, because in the end there's always a much larger picture to consider, and just imagine for a moment what a special picture it could be.

2638

Name: Page, Jeff C

Correspondence: To Staff,

We believe farming still has a place in the Point Reyes National Seashore. The farm families operating there have a personal stake in maintaining an ecologically healthy environment, in order for their business to survive through generations, and an understanding of their environment that cannot be matched by people or idealistic interest groups from outside the community .

As do we here in Napa, staying up to date on the latest ecological practices enhances our operation and the environment we live and work in. We trust these farm families are doing the same, and we urge the park service to keep the farms in place for the future.

Keep those farms in the PRNS!

Sincerely,

Jeff Page

Manager, Trubody Ranch, Napa

2639

Name: Morse, Connie C

Correspondence: The park service must consider issuing 20 year rolling leases and every year the lease renews. This gives the ranchers and the public 20 year notice if PRNS chooses to evict the rancher. This gives the ranchers more security to better care for the natural resources on their ranches. Most importantly this gives the next generation a hope of continuing their family ranches. I also support removing the Elm from the ranch areas.

Connie morse

2640

Name: Rodriguez, Andrea

Correspondence: Sonoma County Farm Bureau, a general farm organization representing nearly 3,000 family farmers, ranchers, rural landowners and agricultural businesses in Sonoma County works to promote and protect policies that provide for a prosperous local economy while preserving natural resources and a long standing county agricultural heritage.

United States Department of the Interior

National Park Service

Point Reyes National Seashore

Point Reyes GMP Amendment

1 Bear Valley Road

Point Reyes Station, CA 94956

IN REPLY REFER TO: L7617 - GMP Amendment

Sonoma County Farm Bureau, a general farm organization representing nearly 3,000 family farmers, ranchers, rural landowners and agricultural businesses in Sonoma County works to promote and protect policies that provide for a prosperous local economy while preserving natural resources and a long standing county agricultural heritage.

The preservation of agriculture should remain the focus of public policy planning. The Sonoma County Farm Bureau believes protecting the ranching practices along the Point Reyes National Seashore is in the best interest of the land and agriculture. Utilizing the full 20 year lease terms provide ranchers with stabilized farm practices and also maintains the lands.

It is the Sonoma County Farm Bureau's position that the Tule Elk need to be placed back into the 18,000 acres set aside for them according to the 1998 Point Reyes National Seashore Tule Elk Management Plan and Environmental Assessment. By placing the Tule Elk in the Limantour Wilderness area, as identified in alternative A, they will have natural forage and away from ranches.

As a prominent stakeholder in Sonoma County agriculture, the Sonoma County Farm Bureau strongly supports preserving the long standing agriculture practices of Point Reyes National Seashore. I urge you to give this recommendation your full and careful consideration.

Respectfully,
Andrea Rodriguez
Government Relations Director
Sonoma County Farm Bureau

2641

Name: Martin, Paul e

Correspondence: We support the continued ranching and dairying in the Seashore because:

- 1) It provides a unique and hard to find rural-urban connection where visitors may see and experience sustainable agricultural activities.
- 2) The ranching and dairying managed grazing programs enhance the Natural Capital or Ecosystem Services beyond what wild lands can provide - such as carbon storage, wildflowers, fire hazard reduction - and especially local food.
- 3) The Seashore dairies and ranches are important to maintain the critical mass to sustain local support businesses that are not only necessary for the Seashore ranchers and farmers but also the entire Marin agricultural community. Impact on the support infrastructure for the remainder of Marin County must be addressed.
- 4) The current Management Plan Amendment process should respect the historical perspective. If it were not for the farmers and ranchers of the Point, there would be no National Seashore. Their vision and concept for this most unique partnership should be maintained.

We request that an alternative that provides for a continuation of sustainable and responsible ranching and dairying within the Seashore be selected

2642

Name: Meyer, Amy W

Correspondence: The National Park Service is the leading agency for natural resource protection and historic preservation that results in public enjoyment of outstanding scenic areas and opportunities for public recreation and education. This is called for in the legislative mandates for Point Reyes National Seashore (PRNS) and Golden Gate National Recreation Area (GGNRA). A portion of GGNRA that is administered by PRNS is included in this General Management Plan Amendment (GMPA).

Some of the Alternatives included in this GMPA document contravene these mandates or diminish them. Continuation of ranching was explicitly called for at PRNS and should be allowed to continue with more explicit provisions for succession in ranch management. A museum of dairy history or a similar interpretation of dairy history is far less valuable than the presence of two working dairy districts whose presence is now being finalized for inclusion on the National Register. (I am puzzled: on page 5 there is reference to "Olema Valley Dairy Ranches " because it seems well north of that valley and no dairy is shown in that valley on the page 9 map. On page 8 it is called the Olema Valley Historic District.)

To avoid misunderstanding and conflict, if up to 7,500 acres are to be removed from ranching, there should be defined criteria for doing so - and those criteria should be in support of the reasons for preserving these lands in a national park..

PRNS staff has tried to fulfill the mission described in its enabling legislation and of their portion of GGNRA. The criteria for successful management should become more explicit through this GMPA process. But in the first paragraph of the Background statement of this first GMPA paper, a crucial phrase is left out of the first paragraph of the GGNRA legislation: "In the management of the recreation area, the Secretary [of Interior] shall utilize the resources in a manner which will provide for recreational and educational opportunities..." If not as explicit in the PRNS legislation, the concept is just as important, so as to have a public that is educated about the park's mission. It is unfortunate that visitors to PRNS learn little about what they are seeing. There is great need to interpret the scene to visitors because it is more complex than it appears from the road or trail. It has helped lead to the present conflicts over ranching in the park.

The historic roads in the park all go close to or through the core of the ranches (unlike ranches in the rest of Marin County). This creates the opportunities for major learning experiences. While enhanced trail connections, improved signage and new interpretive waysides are mentioned in some of the Alternatives, what is missing is the sense of how

important it is to have a fully developed program of public education that includes ranching. It would be possible to explain the apparently-natural but actually grazed vistas and what visitors are seeing in the core portion of the ranches. An imaginative educational program that includes ranching done with Best Management Practices (BMP) and fulfilling criteria for Sustainable Ranching, could be important learning experiences for visitors and a model for ranching elsewhere. The NPS has been paying more attention to cultural landscapes since when the legislation for these parks were written in the 1960s-1970s. Interpretation of various scenes could have national value for sustainable ranching and farming elsewhere under different circumstances. Showing how various scenes fulfill requirements for sustainable ranching could serve as exemplary models worthy of a national park.

The good programs sponsored by the Point Reyes National Seashore Association (PRNSA) are generally about natural resources and art, and provide outdoor recreation. PRNSA needs to offer a more comprehensive educational program, one that includes the ranching that takes place on more than 25% of PRNS land.

This GMPA paper asks What types of specific strategies can/should be considered for managing tule elk?

A successful plan for management of tule elk would take into account their size and reproductive abilities. Ten elk were given to Point Reyes as a precaution for keeping this native species from becoming extinct and now there are several hundred in the park. We need to learn how other transplanted tule elk have fared elsewhere and the depth of PRNS responsibility for being sure the species survives. In the absence of large predators or hunting, the population cannot just naturally continue to increase. Public hunting in Point Reyes was rejected several times by the former GGNRA/PRNS Advisory Commission for reasons of safety. Therefore culling, fencing, and other means of control need to be re-examined and reviewed in more detail. Wildlife-friendly fencing that has been used by other public agencies should be considered to minimize rancher/tule elk conflicts while allowing smaller wildlife to move freely.

The GMPA paper also asks "What types of specific strategies can/should be considered for managing agricultural lease/permits?" We support continuation of beef and dairy ranching at PRNS. Therefore we also have to be aware of the economic matrix that makes it possible for ranching to continue. Ranching is dependent on suppliers of farm materials and distribution of ranch products. There have to be a certain number of ranches in existence to allow them to continue. A system of succession for ranch management beyond the original families of 55 years ago needs to be developed so the economic system does not collapse by attrition and ranching does not "die by a death of 1,000 cuts."

2643

Name: Parnay, Stefan

Correspondence: November 13, 2017

GMP Amendment c/o Superintendent
Point Reyes National Seashore
1 Bear Valley Road
Point Reyes Station, CA 94956

Re: Point Reyes National Seashore General Management Plan Amendment

Dear Superintendent Cynthia MacLeod,

Thank you for the opportunity to comment on the Point Reyes National Seashore General Management Plan Amendment (GMPA). I support the following GMPA alternative for the Point Reyes National Seashore General Management Plan Amendment:

" Continued Ranching and Removal of the Drakes Beach Tule Elk Herd

Ranching on the Point Reyes National Seashore (PRNS) has been a way of life for families for at least two millennia, whether for the Coast Miwoks, their successors, or our current ranching families. It wasn't until 1962 that PRNS was established by John F. Kennedy, a mere 55 years ago. Ranching in the Pastoral Zone of the PRNS is vital part of what makes the park so beautiful, inviting, and a national treasure. A testament to this is the fact that the number of visitors to the PRNS has steadily increased over time to around 2.5 million a year.

Protecting ranching on the PRNS is in the best interest of our community because of the following considerations, which support ranching as is on the PRNS, including the removal of the Drakes Beach Tule Elk Herd:

1. Grazing benefits are well documented, such as this excerpt from the University of California ANR Publication 8517 - Understanding Working Rangelands - The Benefits of Livestock Grazing Californias Annual Grasslands:

" Livestock grazing is the most effective, efficient way to manage Californias grasslands on a landscape scale, particularly when the land is being managed with conservation objectives in mind (Huntsinger et al. 2007). It is proving both a useful buffer against development (and, therefore, against loss or fragmentation of habitat) and a practical way to enhance native biodiversity) (Bartolome et al. 2014). Grazing controls the mass, height, and cover of non-native herbaceous vegetation, which is essential for the maintenance of habitat

for many of California's native plants and animals, including many that are listed as threatened and endangered. In addition, grazing can reduce the encroachment of shrubs into grassland, which when present increases fire and fuel loads (Russell and McBride 2003) and diminish open grassland habitat (Ford and Hayes 2007).

2. As if ranching is not already very demanding and challenging, ranchers must also comply with the California Coastal Act, PRNS restrictions, and other federal requirements. This puts these ranchers at a significant disadvantage compared to other ranchers located outside of the PRNS. We must strive for greater equity between these ranching zones to help ensure ranchers on the PRNS remain viable and competitive.

3. Another significant issue for several PRNS ranchers is having to contend with the migration of Tule Elk onto their land. The Drakes Beach Tule Elk Herd needs to be removed, including all other free-range elk. There are already designated wilderness areas for elk populations within the park, which is thousands of acres. Tule elk are migrating onto several ranches taking away precious resources for livestock, which includes grass and water. They also cause a substantial amount of damage to fencing that is costly to fix and takes away from their other responsibilities. This means the ranchers must provide additional feed and water to their livestock and pay for fence repairs. There is also the potential to spread Johnes disease from the Drakes Beach Tule Elk Herd to livestock, which has been confirmed in this herd.

I support removing all free-range elk herds because of the significant amount of grass and water they consume on working dairy and livestock ranches. There should be another option for removing the other free-range elk herds besides just the Drakes Beach Tule Elk Herd because this will greatly improve the long-term viability of the affected ranching operations, and could substantially reduce the

costs to the public of managing these elk.

4. All dairies on the PRNS are certified organic operations. This means they've met

the highest standards of USDA's National Organic Program (NOP) to protect air

quality, water quality, soil health, and use of best sustainable practices. One of

the key requirements of being a certified livestock operation is that your animals

meet the NOP requirement of 120 days on pasture each year. This requirement can be

extremely challenging to meet because of the competition from elk feeding on the

grass where livestock graze. The PRNS requires ranchers to leave a specified

amount of residual dry matter (RDM) as a grazing condition to work the land and

keep it protected from soil erosion and nutrient losses.

5. The economic value from ranchers on the PRNS is approximately 20 million in gross

dollar amount (or ~20% of the total agricultural production in Marin County). If

value-added products are included, that value jumps to about 64 million. These are

impressive agricultural production numbers. The importance of our seashore

ranchers cannot be understated.

What would the PRNS look like without continuing ranching as is? It would be very different. I believe the public would be disappointed with the transformation of their national park because of the following changes:

- " Reduced biodiversity
- " Less grasslands due to the encroachment of native coyote brush and poison oak
- " Greater risk of catastrophic wildfires due to increased fuel-loads
- " Fewer threatened and endangered species
- " Significant economic losses to ranchers
- " Reduced overall soil health since nutrients are not replenished to the soil through livestock manure

We have a duty and responsibility to protect our natural resources, parks, and wilderness areas. This means protecting and supporting our ranchers on the PRNS, and continuing what has been done by ranching families on this land for hundreds of generations.

Sincerely,

Stefan Parnay

2644

Name: Rumpf, Lori J

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I have been an animal and environmental advocate for more than three decades and am writing to you now on behalf of the Center for Biological Diversity and in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore. I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. I just learned that the Park Service allowed half of the park's herd die during the 2012 to 2014 drought by keeping them fenced in without adequate water and forage and that the Service then shot 26 elk during 2015 and 2016. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been a welcome success story for restoring native species, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands should not be allowed to dictate wildlife policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife. Native habitat and endangered species come first. This is law.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or for expansion of commercial livestock farming. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

2645

Name: Burke, Kathleen J

Correspondence: I have lived in Marin County for over 20 years. I am also a long-time supporter of the Marin Agricultural Land Trust. I fully support the continuation of sustainable agriculture in the Seashore and GGNRA. I agree with Marin County Supervisor Steve Kinsey, who has said that there is "broad, diverse interest in our county to see that ranching in the park can continue for generations to come, and that the requirements to be able to do so are fair and economically viable for the ranching families whose livelihood depends upon that."

There are economic and environmental benefits to sustainable ranching in the Seashore. Please adopt a plan that continues sustainable agriculture for the benefit of all.

2646

Name: McClelland, Jolynn

Correspondence: R & J McClelland Dairy

Operating on the Historic L Ranch in Point Reyes National Seashore
McClelland and Family

November 11, 2017

Cynthia MacLeod, Acting Superintendent
Point Reyes National Seashore
One Bear Valley Road
Point Reyes Station, CA 94956

Re: Point Reyes National Seashore General Management Plan Amendment

Dear Superintendent MacLeod,

I appreciate the opportunity to comment on the Point Reyes National Seashore (PRNS) and North District of Golden Gate National Recreation Area (GGRNA) General Management Plan (GMP) Amendment environmental review during the current public scoping period. I am a fourth-generation rancher to operate on the lands of the Point Reyes Peninsula. My great-grandparents, JV and Zenia Mendoza, migrated here from the Azores in the early 1900s. They met while living on Point Reyes, were married, and started their families and businesses on the A and B Ranches. My grandparents, Joe and Scotty Mendoza, purchased the L Ranch in the 1950s and ran a dairy farm there until their passing. Since 2011, my husband and I have been milking approximately 150 head of certified organic dairy cattle. We employ three full time employees who reside on the farm along with their families.

Before I begin with some of my thoughts, I would like to bring to your attention my endorsement of the Point Reyes Seashore Ranchers Association (PRSRA) letter that has been submitted for this exercise- -the General Management Plan (GMP) Amendment. I strongly urge you to consider and act upon all of the points raised in that letter. That letter represents the thoughts and needs of the over twenty ranchers within the Seashore and GGNRA that the PRSRA represents-the historic L Ranch being one of those ranches.

Alternatives

Alternatives Required by the Settlement Agreement-no ranching and limited management of Tule Elk, no dairy ranching and management of Drakes Beach Tule Elk herd, reduced ranching and management of the Drakes Beach Tule Elk herd.

I am highly opposed to the alternatives that are listed above. If the said alternatives were carried out it would be to the detriment of the cultural and social landscapes, the economy of the region, and the visitor experience:

A. How are we going to feed people?

Less than 2% of the population in the United States are farmers and ranchers. We are a part of an important national, state, county and local infrastructure. The USDA reported that in 2015, 43,584 licensed dairy farms operated in the United States. That is 18% fewer dairy farms in 2015 than in 2010. In California that same year, the number of dairy operations dropped 16% in one year. The trend for decades has been that every year, the United States and California lose dairy farms. According to the U.S. Census Bureau, at the start of 2016, the estimated population of the U.S. was 322,762,018. There had been an addition of more than 2.4 million people to the population that year resulting in an increase of 0.77%. That is just in the United States alone-world wide the population only continues to grow resulting in more people needing to be fed. With an increase in population and decline in farms-how are we going to feed our citizens? The United States has some of the strictest food safety guidelines in the world. We produce safe, affordable food that is readily available to our communities. The more US farms that are closed down, the more we will have to begin to import our food from foreign countries. With doing so we will be subjecting ourselves to sub-par food standards, higher food costs, and environmentally un-friendly means of transport because of the distance from the foreign food source. Our strength as a nation has always been we have been able to feed ourselves. We would be putting our safety and security at risk if we begin to rely on other countries for food.

How does this tie into the PRNS and GGNRA ranchers? These ranchers are a part of a local, state and national food system. The farmers and ranchers within the Seashore are stellar examples of people who have learned to adapt to an ever-changing industry. The local food movement has taken the Marin County Ag industry by storm the past ten years. More and more people want to support local farmers and ranchers. The farmers and ranchers of PRNS are producing high quality organic milk, grass fed, and traditional beef. We are a huge player in producing a local product that people in the North Bay want to have access to.

Special consideration and more exploration on the impacts to the local, state and national food system needs to be looked into when studying the above alternatives.

B. How do the PRNS and GGNRA ranchers help the economy?

Why is it devastating for our state to lose even one dairy? Dairies are a vital part of our economy and provide stability in our communities. For every four dairy cows, one job is created. The dairies in the PRNS are not only making milk for consumers, we are providing jobs within our local economy. As I mentioned in my opening paragraph, on the L Ranch alone we provide three stable, full time jobs to our employees. Not only are on farm jobs available, but we also create jobs within the entire community infrastructure. Supply companies, veterinarians, dairy processing plants, distributors, milk truck drivers, feed farmers, retailers, feed supply companies all depend on a thriving dairy industry. Marin and Sonoma Counties have a long-standing tradition of being

intertwined agriculturally speaking. There are now roughly 85 dairies left in the two counties. Over time, various support industries have developed in order to serve these dairies. These businesses depend on a stable ranching environment. The farmers and ranchers of PRNS make up roughly 20% of Marin Countys agriculture economy. The loss of even one farm can have a devastating effect on the entire Marin/Sonoma infrastructure. We all depend on each other to stay viable in order to keep these support systems in place. Other business benefit from having farming in their community as well. Restaurants, doctors offices, banks, retail stores all service farmers and the families they employ. Having thriving farms in a rural community like West Marin is crucial to our local economy. A comprehensive analysis of the impacts of closing down or reducing ranching to the economy and agriculture infrastructure needs to made during this process.

C. How would removing/reducing ranching effect the community?

For generations the historic families of PRNS have played an important role in the West Marin community. We have helped build this community and support the infrastructures and traditions that make Point Reyes unique. We and the families on our ranches are active members of the school, church, and other community organizations. There are 53 students that attend our local Shoreline Unified School District (SUSD) who reside on the PRNS/GGNRA ranches. Closing down/reducing ranching would result in our families and those of our employees having to relocate, most likely out of the area, due to the lack of affordable housing, availability of local dairy farms on the real estate market, and inflated costs of farmland. This would have a substantial impact on the enrollment at SUSD. Losing 53 students would have an impact on not only the students that would have to relocate, but would change the dynamics and culture of the school for the students and staff that remain. Allowing these 24 historic families to continue their operations in a sustainable way is necessary to allow the families to remain in West Marin and continue to support the overall community beyond the Seashore boundaries. We are the backbone of the community; we hold the key to West Marins past and will play an important role in its future. The impacts of closing/reducing ranching to our local community organizations and especially the impact to Shoreline Unified School District must be analyzed and considered during this process. There are currently 40 students at Inverness School, seven of whom reside in PRNS and GGNRA. 145 students attend West Marin Elementary School in Point Reyes Station where 32 of the students live in PRNS/GGNRA lands. Tomales High School in Tomales educates 144 students, 14 of which are travel from their homes in the PRNS and GGNRA. A full assessment needs to made and considered looking into the impacts losing those students would have on the districts funding, enrollment, class sizes, ability to continue to employ the staff they currently employ, and impact on the programs the schools provide-such as student clubs, sports, and other school activities.

D. How would these alternatives impact the visitors?

How many times a day do you have to milk the cows? How much milk does one cow produce? Do brown cows make chocolate milk? These are all questions that are on the minds of the American public. When the PRNS came to be more and more people got into their cars and made the journey

to visit the majestic peninsula. As they make their way out to the various points of interest in the Seashore, they have the opportunity to pass by these historic farms and ranches. As expressed in a previous bullet point, a huge portion of the American population is not involved in farming and has not been for generations. A trip out to PRNS not only gives them the chance to see a historic way of life, they also get to see firsthand where their food comes from. They have an opportunity to meet the people who manage these small family farms and get out onto the farm to take in all of the sights, sounds and smells around them. The PRNS has an opportunity to protect this very unique Park by rejecting the alternatives above. There is a huge opportunity to continue to be a place where the public can experience small scale agriculture. As more and more farms go out of business-mainly small-scale family farms, more and more large-scale farms are started every day. The average size of the six organic dairy farms in the PRNS is approximately 200 head of milking cows. There are organic dairy farms opening up across the country that milk upwards of 15,000 cows, not to mention the conventional dairy farms that are also consolidating into the 10s of thousands of cows. The American and International tourists that visit PRNS have the unique opportunity to see another dying niche of the US Agricultural history-small scale, multigenerational farms. During this process, the impacts to the visitor experience and education on the history of Point Reyes need to be looked at if the ranches were to be reduced/removed.

In closing, all of these points need to be thoroughly research and evaluated. The outcome of the analysis needs to be fully considered when making a final recommendation regarding the closing of or reduction in ranching.

Additional Preliminary Conceptual Alternatives under consideration-continued ranching and management of the Drakes Beach Tule Elk herd, continued ranching and removal of the Drakes Beach Tule Elk herd, continue current management (no action).

I commend that PRNS chose to go beyond the alternatives required by the settlement. They have decided to pursue studying alternatives that would allow the historic dairy and beef operations to have equal opportunity to remain open without having to face the challenge of being reduced or removed. While all three of these alternatives allow ranching to continue-they do not do enough to address a huge topic that alone could harm the future of ranching and the cultural heritage on Point Reyes-the Tule Elk in the pastoral zone. These alternatives address varying degrees of managing the Tule Elk, but we ranchers believe there is another alternative that should be considered that would not jeopardize the future of our farms while at the same time offering more clarification for the PRNS so the Tule Elk can be managed in a very clear way.

A seventh proposed alternative-where ranching will continue and removal of all Tule Elk off of the 28,000 acres of the pastoral/planning zone.

The ranchers have worked long and hard on another alternative. This is what we propose should be included and explored during the consideration of this alternative:

A. Collaboration- -development of guidelines and clarity in decision making authority so that NPS field staff and ranchers can partner and collaborate on agricultural, cultural, and natural resource management decisions in a timely and effective way.

B. Free-range Tule Elk in Pastoral Areas- -I ask that the GMP Amendment process study the removal of the free-range elk herd from the pastoral zone. There have been numerous discussions and documentation on the conflicts have risen due to competition over forage, damage to infrastructure and cattle that have happened over the years. It is for these reasons this should be included in the NOI and Draft EIS. It is very important to note that this proposed alternative refers to the free-range elk as Tule Elk, not just the Drakes Beach herd. All elk within the Pastoral Zone need to be addressed and removed off the agricultural grazing lands. A plan needs to be developed to prevent them from returning to the pastoral zone as well. Any rogue Elk that enter the pastoral zone need to be returned in real time in order to prevent a herd developing in the future. This may mean that the scope of this process needs to broaden to look into how to enhance the wilderness area in order to accommodate the elk and become a place where they want to remain.

C. 20-year leases- -the proposed 20-year leases are something that can help ensure the future of our farms and ranches. This would give the historic ranching families, our employees and lenders confidence about our stability and longevity. In turn we would be able to make more improvements knowing our future is sounder. When analyzing the 20-year leases I encourage the following terms to be considered: rolling lease agreements like those used in California for the Williamson Act.

D. Diversification-being able to diversify is what has kept these multi-generational farms in existence. Over the years they have morphed from growing hay, hogs, row, crops and making on farm products to the practices we see today. Recently, having the opportunity for the dairy farms to transition their herds to organic is what has kept their farms open. The ability for us to diversify on the L Ranch by becoming certified organic allowed us to re-open the dairy in 2011. The conventional herd that my grandparents and Lobaughs had established was sold in 2009 after years of trying to compete on the conventional market with large scale dairies in other areas of California. If we were unable to diversify by becoming organic, we would have never been able to run a dairy farm on L Ranch again-never again would we be providing jobs and food for our community. In todays global economy, it is harder for small family farms to compete. Allowing us to explore different opportunities on our farms will be another way to ensure the future of our cultural heritage. Allowing us to diversify will also help enhance the visitor experience allowing them to see a broader variety of agricultural practices and more on farm experiences. This diversification would happen on a limited scale and on certain locations. Not every farm has the desire to diversify-but lets not limit those who want to explore the possibility. Collaboration with the NPS would occur to identify planted or naturally occurring crops, additional livestock production, farm stands and retail sales, processing and value-added production, and on

farm visitor experiences. Again, not every farm will want to take on each and every model. On our particular location, we understand how important it is for human beings to have a connection to their food. The L Ranch would consider hosting educational tours in the future. Another consideration that would be beneficial to the L Ranch, and other ranches, is the opportunity to grow and store on farm silage and hay. This practice would allow us to have better weed management, balanced herd nutrition and the ability to store excess pasture that grows that we may not be able to graze off quickly enough. Having the ability to do this would result in less wasted forage and also fire prevention. Being able to grow and store our own feed will reduce the need for us to purchase imported supplemental feed.

E. Operational Flexibility- - We ask that best management guidelines be established that allow for action to be taken, without delay, on:

1. Low impact and maintenance projects need to happen in real time.

There needs to be a way to make the approval process go faster so we can make the proper improvements.

2. For larger projects either done through NRCS and RCD or by the rancher independently the approval process needs to be streamlined and happen in a timely manner.

3. The opportunity to develop new agriculture infrastructures such as new barns, feed storage buildings, buildings related to diversification, etc.

As it is now, projects have been delayed and even halted, because there are no guidelines or tools set in place to streamline these requests. This has resulted in impacts to multiple PRNS and GGNRA cultural agricultural infrastructures. Individual ranchers should be allowed to work collaboratively with PRNS and GGNRA staff to develop these guidelines in the GMP Amendment process so there is consensus identified on subjects such as but not limited to: effective management of weeds and fire prevention, water quality, livestock watering and pasture rotation opportunities that all require timely responses and management.

F. Succession Planning- - Develop a succession plan for each ranch in collaboration with each rancher in order to preserve and protect our cultural and historical integrity. Special consideration during the analysis phase should be given to include strategies that would help secure the continuation of the existing ranches and the ranching families going forward.

G. Environmental Stewardship and Best Management Practices-There should be opportunities for NPS to collaborate with ranchers to brainstorm and establish ways to streamline the ability to implement best management practices. Having a smother process in place will allow the ranchers to be even more effective in the management of their farms and PRNS and GGNRA resource management goals. Acknowledgement should be given to the six PRNS dairies who all currently participate and comply with the Conditional Waivers to Waste Discharge Requirements and additional regulatory requirements imposed by the San Francisco California Regional Water Quality Control Board. These are the most stringent regulations in the United States for nonpoint sources of pollution from livestock agriculture. The six dairies participation in

these programs demonstrates our commitment to honoring the PRNS natural resources.

In order to further comply with these requirements and future identified PRNS best practices, here at L Ranch we would also request the possibility of our building a new loafing barn to be considered. Loafing barns have long been used and proven effective during periods of inclement weather to manage herd health, protect wet pastures, and to better control the flow of manure. In recent years the Park has acknowledged the benefits of dairies having these management structures when they approved the most recent one to be built. We have identified locations with Park staff regarding the placement of said loafing barn- among already existing buildings with in the ranch core. When analyzing the GMP Amendment, we request the study of the possibility of the L Ranch building a new loafing barn and other proposed projects from others to be considered that would support our abilities to be good stewards of the land.

The Point Reyes National Seashore is a unique example of government and ranchers working together to protect the land and continue to produce high quality food for a growing population. During the 1900s more and more families left the farms and countryside to move into the suburbs. We are now meeting people who are three, four, five generations removed from the farm. PRNS can continue to be a place that not only protects the natural landscape, but highlights the cultural and historical landscape as well. PRNS can give visitors the opportunity to experience a way of life that is the backbone of American history and to learn where their food comes from. The PRNS has the opportunity right now through this GMP Amendment process to continue to protect this vital part of American culture-the small family farm- -by considering and fully studying the PRSRA recommended alternative.

Sincerely,
Jolynn McClelland, L Ranch

2647

Name: MAY, ELIZABETH

Correspondence: I support cattle grazing and management of the elk herds in the Pt. Reyes area. Please do not alter the historic lease agreements. Thank you.

2648

Name: Cardwell, Jackie H

Correspondence: I support the option that is entitled: "Continued Ranching and Removal of the Drakes Beach Tule Elk Herd." Ranching is very important to California, and it is a part of the cultural landscape of the park, and this

community; without which, we would all be the poorer. It is difficult to operate a business with cattle without elk intruding. If elk were not destructive, and only grazing, I would go for the lesser alternative of managing them, but they are destructive, and so this seems the most practical option.

I personally support all that lies within this option, except that I would like to see leases increased in number of years, and extended to more than direct family, in the way a trustee could be assigned, as long as it was a family, preferably of local lineage and not a corporation or corporate affiliated. I would also like to state a preference that the elk management/removal, be non lethal.

2649

Name: ives, susan

Correspondence: Thank you for the opportunity to provide input into the alternatives for the Point Reyes Seashore GMP Update. My comments apply to the proposed alternatives, which I believe need to be further clarified. I also submit an additional alternative that I believe needs to be among those offered for public consideration this planning process.

I have lived in Marin County for 40 years and have worked and volunteered for the National Park Service. As a birder, photographer, hiker, and kayaker, I frequently visit PRNS to enjoy the unique natural beauty and wildlife of the National Seashore.

National parks are among the few remaining havens for wildlife, and I, like millions of park visitors, go to the Seashore hoping to see wild animals in a place that, by law, is dedicated to their preservation and wellbeing.

While I understand that ranching historically has played a role at Point Reyes, as it currently exists, ranching is at variance with the expressed mission of the National Park Service and the purposes for which Point Reyes National Seashore was established.

I have visited dozens of national parks throughout the country. I've never seen a national park landscape so visibly degraded.

It saddens me to see the park's rolling grasslands trampled and grazed to dirt by domestic cattle herds; junked cars along park roads; dairy cows standing in deep mud and manure; ranch workers living in substandard housing, and industrial-sized buildings erected without public comment for the sake of so-called "family ranching."

The GMP scoping documents reveal a persistent bias of the NPS at Point Reyes National Seashore for private ranching over the preservation of the public's right to recreation, and unimpaired scenery, wildlife and natural resources-the founding purposes of the NPS.

Five of the six alternatives in the initial scoping document for the GMP include ranching in some form.

- None of the continued ranching alternatives makes any mention of the climate crisis, even though domestic cattle are the major source of greenhouse gas emissions at the Seashore.

- Seashore ranches place many demands on limited park personnel and budgets. None of the alternatives reveal the actual costs to the public, though public funds are used to pay for staff, roads and other park infrastructure that serves ranchlands to which the public is denied access.

- None of the scoping materials currently online or distributed at two recent public meetings explains opaque terms that the public is unlikely to be familiar with, such as "diversification and operational flexibility," which is applicable in four of the six scoping alternatives.

One wonder is this might be because the NPS doesn't want the public to understand that this would bring intensive crop farming and the addition of livestock heretofore not permitted in the park-activities that many park users likely would find objectionable.

In fact there are no public benefits discussed in any of the continued ranching alternatives nor in any of the NPS the scoping materials.

To enable the public to make informed comments to the scoping process, I'm requesting that the NPS address these serious omissions, to include:

- Define and explain in lay language any terms the public is not likely to be familiar with, such as "diversification and operational flexibility."

- Several maps were missing from the document circulated at the scoping hearings. Please include maps for each alternative.

- Under "No Change" alternative, include the currently known conditions of the land, water and wildlife based on available data.

- Explain the economic implications of each of the proposed alternatives.

- Disclose the National Seashore budget allocations for staff, infrastructure, and maintenance related to both ranching and visitor services; and all income to the Seashore, including grazing fees and any rental income paid by ranchers.

I submit the following additional alternative for inclusion in the GMP Update scoping process:

ALTERNATIVE: No Ranching-and the active restoration of the Seashore's natural resources including land, native wildlife, and waterways, yo include:

- Reallocate NPS resources from ranching to active restorative management.

- Remove ranch infrastructure that is non-historic.

- Remove where possible, and replace where necessary, fencing in order to allow safe passage for wildlife.

- Provide maximum protection for native wildlife throughout the National Seashore.
- Provide maximum access to parklands for public recreation and education.
- Establish a demonstration ranch for research and testing methods to restore native grasslands and wildlife, and carbon farming.
- Provide interpretation for park visitors of "historic" ranching practices compared with with 21st century ranching practices.
- Provide interpretation of climate change impacts on the Seashore and how they are being addressed.
- Make improvements to visitor services, including visitor center, interpretative displays, trails, campgrounds, bathrooms, restaurants, and lodging.

Sincerely,

2650

Name: N/A, N/A

Correspondence: Last month, with a few friends, I spent the day photographing the various animals we found. At the end of the day, we tallied a list and identified 38 different animals. All of these would be at risk if the National Park proceeds with any of the plans outlined.

Public land inside Point Reyes National Seashore should not be converted to NEW land uses that jeopardize wildlife and public access. Any additional uses will jeopardize the fragile landscape that is already showing signs of over grazing and create more conflicts between the free-roaming animals. Expansion of the existing cattle operations will similarly impact the native species.

And the existing Tule elk populations should not be slaughtered to control their population or otherwise removed from any ranching areas to allow cattle sole access to the public land.

Thank you.

2651

Name: Lyman, Eleanor

Correspondence: Regarding the future of the Park I totally support allowing for INDEFINITE leases, operational flexibility and diversification on ranches, along with increased elk management of numbers to protect the grazing cattle and agriculture in the pastoral zone.

Working together so that both the public recreation and the public's enjoyment of the fruits of the ranches' labors is the way to go. It doesn't have to be either or it can be BOTH!

2652

Name: Gordon, Rick

Correspondence: Regarding the future of the Park, I want to assure that support for agriculture within the Park continues for the life of the Park.

I support allowing for LIFETIME LEASES (as before) for the ranches, along with increased elk management of numbers to protect the grazing cattle and agriculture in the pastoral zone.

Working together so that both the public recreation and the public's enjoyment of the fruits of the ranches' labors is the way to go. It doesn't have to be either or it can be BOTH!

2653

Name: Mellano, Michael A

Correspondence: Cynthia MacLeod, Acting Superintendent
Point Reyes National Seashore
National Park Service
1 Bear Valley Road
Point Reyes Station, CA 94956

RE: General Management Plan Amendment for Point Reyes National Seashore

Dear Ms. MacLeod:

I am writing to provide input on the General Management Plan Amendment for Point Reyes National Seashore (PRNS). I support the continued operation of beef and dairy ranching operations under agricultural lease/permits with 20-year terms and improved management of the Tule elk herds to eliminate negative impacts on the environment and ranching families.

Ranchers have been raising cattle in Point Reyes for more than 150-years. It was ranchers' willingness to sell their properties to the federal government that allowed the creation of the PRNS. As part of the agreement, ranchers were supposed to be allowed to continue ranching on their family ranches within the PRNS.

The ranches in West Marin contribute significantly to the local economy and the local culture. According to any analysis by U.C. Cooperative Extension in 2009, ranches in PRNS and Golden Gate National Recreation Area (GGNRA) directly provide approximately 65 jobs and provide livelihoods for an additional 25 ranch family members. Additionally, agriculture in PRNS and GGNRA account for 17 percent of the agricultural income in Marin County. These jobs and income would be lost if further restrictions were placed on ranches within PRNS. These ranches are not just creating economic value, they are producing high quality food appreciated by consumers locally, regionally, and nationally. Further, providing 20-year terms for lease/permits allows for greater investment in improvements on these ranches. Shorter terms prevent the ability of ranchers to obtain financing for improvements.

I would also like to see improved management of the PRNS elk herds. Elk cause thousands of dollars of damages and lost forage on ranches. Additionally, the elk carry Johne's disease, which can be transmitted to cattle. USDA estimates that lost productivity from Johne's disease in dairy cattle could be costing dairy producers between \$200 and \$250 million annually. Elk in the PRNS were reintroduced by humans and have been managed since their reintroduction. PRNS must improve its management by maintaining the roaming elk herds on the Limantour wilderness and preventing them from damaging ranches in the area. Additionally, PRNS should ensure that there is proper forage and water available to the herd in the Limantour wilderness to prevent a reoccurrence of the unfortunate loss of elk during the drought.

Ranches on PRNS provide important economic, cultural, and ecological values to the local community. Losing a significant portion of West Marin's agricultural community would mean not only a loss of local food production, but a significant loss to its economy and culture. I urge you to offer 20-year lease/permits to ranchers on PRNS and to improve elk management and return the elk to the wilderness areas where they will not impact the ranches.

Sincerely,

Michael A. Mellano

2654

Name: Ross, Pamela M

Correspondence: Subject: First Phase Comments for the Point Reyes National Seashore General Management Plan Amendment

Dear Acting Superintendent MacLeod,

We are responding to this first phase of the General Management Plan Amendment planning process. Thank you for this opportunity. We have lived in Inverness Park since 2003 and have been members of PRNSA and volunteers in the Park since then.

WE SUPPORT THE CONTINUANCE OF RANCHING AND DAIRY OPERATIONS IN PRNS
We believe that ranching and dairy farming should continue in the Park, as originally authorized. This is the best and only way to ensure the continuation of the benefits of vital agricultural production to the community, the local economy, and visitor education and experience. Three of the alternatives presented propose no- or reduced-ranching options. We are concerned, that among other problems, removing the agricultural management that the ranchers now provide would result in an increase in invasive plants like thistle, broom, and eucalyptus - problems that will erupt without the Parks ability to control them. These lands would also become a nursery for weeds and would require significant management demands on the Park. Facing already tight budgets and understanding that a proposed 13% Park budget cut is anticipated, how would the Park pay for the necessary increased management? We ask that a thorough environmental and cost analysis be done to show how much it would cost the Park to manage these lands. We personally have worked as volunteers in invasive plant removal and in native plant seed collection and propagation, and are all too aware that the Park is already struggling to manage its existing invasive weed problems. Most of the land currently leased for dairy and ranching is not suitable for recreational use and would be underutilized if those operations were to cease. The visitor experience is enhanced rather than diminished by these traditional uses of the land.

WE ARE CONCERNED ABOUT THE ECONOMIC AND COMMUNITY IMPACT OF THE PROPOSED ALTERNATIVES

Agriculture in the Park represents \$18.3MM (19%) of Marins total \$96.5MM gross production value (according to the 2016 Marin County Crop Report). The no- or reduced-ranching alternatives need to consider not just the loss of this huge economic value, but must also undertake a thorough economic analysis of the rolling cultural and economic impacts that removal of ranches would have on the community and across Marin. Shuttering the ranches would displace ranch families and would inevitably lead to the shutting of at least some local schools, leaving the remaining kids without a nearby option for public education - along with displacing teachers. The disappearance of on- and off-farm jobs, lack of local affordable housing and school closures need to be evaluated in the next phase EIS. The dairy industry of Marin County requires a critical mass number of ranches and would likely disappear from the whole county if dairy ranching is not encouraged in PRNS.

WE SUPPORT THE CONTINUED EXISTENCE OF THE ELK PRESERVE AT PIERCE POINT, BUT "MANAGEMENT" OF THE OTHER HERDS IS A DIFFICULT PROSPECT

While we dont dispute the historic value of tule elk in the PRNS, three of the alternatives propose either management of the Drakes Beach herd or removal of the herd. A thorough economic and environmental analysis needs to be done to understand, under the management alternatives, where the herd would be moved to to avoid the current and historical conflicts with ranches , and how the Park would pay for the significant costs of management or removal. Although the management of the Pierce Point herd is not on the table in this phase of the Plan, it is clear that culling will be necessary to maintain a healthy herd there, regardless of what is done with the descendants of the elk that PRNS moved out of the preserve.

CONCLUSION

We are great supporters of our national seashore. We also support our local ranchers and the benefits they bring to our communities. We hope that through this General Amendment Process, NPS will find a balance that integrates the benefits of our dairies and ranches and the families that support them with the natural resources and values of our national seashore.

Sincerely,
Pamela M. Ross
Charles W. Gay

2655

Name: Stahnke, Wendy

Correspondence: Please keep agriculture in point Reyes national park. .
It's vital to the health of the park, and our county.

2656

Name: Augustine, Leah D

Correspondence: I support all the ranches in the point raise national seashore. Because, without them we would have no food or dairy products. We need these products to keep us healthy and fed. These ranchers have been serving us and doing these jobs for hundreds of years. and because of that are hard work we have fresh milk on our tables. They know what's best for their animals in taking good care of them, and work hard at keeping their pastors up and free of debris. I would hope to see them all continue ranching and to receive 20 year leases . Also remove all elk off of all ranches in the drakes beach area to preserve ranching history and placed also back in wilderness care. thank you ,

2657

Name: N/A, James

Correspondence: I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be

managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

James

2658

Name: N/A, N/A

Correspondence: As an individual raised in Inverness, California, I believe that the strongest alternative is the "Continued Ranching and Management of the Drakes Beach Tule Elk Herd (NPS Initial Proposal)".

Our community, and the landscape in which it exists, is fundamentally one that incorporates cattle and dairy ranching; environmental and wildlife protection, conservation and management; and tourism. This is a working landscape, and it should remain one, even as we work to protect and manage wildlife in the area. Barring that alternative, I believe that the next best path forward is "Continue Current Management (No Action)".

Thank you for your consideration of my comments.

2659

Name: Elliott, Ann L

Correspondence: Additional or Modifications to Conceptual Alternatives:

- Modify current livestock management practices to enhance native biodiversity of wildlife and plant species and their associated plant communities. Look at models of other working landscapes, e.g. Zumwalt Prairie Preserve in northeastern Oregon, Consumnes River Preserve in southern Sacramento County, Dye Creek Preserve in Tehama County; all managed by The Nature Conservancy.
- Compensate ranchers for the adverse economic effects of practices that enhance native biodiversity. For example, ranches negatively impacted by Tule Elk could pay reduced rent to cover loss of forage and water or be reimbursed for maintenance of fencing and the occasional cow affected by Johne's disease.
- Modify the Reduced Ranching alternative. Instead of the lands currently identified for removal of livestock, consider removing lands from livestock that are most impacted by Tule Elk now and in the future.

All Conceptual Alternatives should consider the following:

The Pastoral Zone is public land, so ranching practices should be required to meet the highest standards:

- Agricultural operations of any type on Park Service land should use the latest techniques, not necessarily to enhance agricultural production but to integrate agricultural practices that enhance soil, water, and air quality; wildlife; native and rare plants; and associated plant communities.
- Some pastures are currently over grazed. They have low native plant diversity, inadequate residual dry matter, and evidence of rill and gully erosion. Consider lowering allowed stocking rates on these lands.
- Stop vegetation type conversion for pasture and silage production. Related issues include threat to native biodiversity, probable impacts on ground-nesting birds, increased raven populations with associated predation on Snowy Plover chicks, and an unsightly landscape much of the year.
- Restore areas converted from coastal prairie and coastal scrub using an adapted resource management approach.
- Sacrifice areas on current dairy operations lack the aesthetics of a National Recreation Area. They appear less pleasing than some dairies of inland Marin and Sonoma Counties. Consider requiring fencing to hide calf pens, feedlots, and miscellaneous equipment (as marijuana grows are fenced in other counties). Consider moving those unsightly operations away from public roads.

Ranch Operators

- Ranch operators (existing or new permit holders) should embrace the honor and the challenge of operating in a National Seashore / Recreation Area. Improvement of the natural resources, enhancement of visitor experiences, and cooperatively working with public agencies should be included in their operational goals.
- Develop incentives (grants, reduced rent, and permission for infrastructure development) for ranchers to cooperate with the Park Service and actively enhance natural systems on the land they lease.

Tule Elk Management

- Removal or control of the Drakes Beach Tule Elk Herd is a key component of most of the identified conceptual alternatives. Recognize that control of herd size or removal of the herd would be an ongoing and costly management task for the Park Service.
- Consider retiring the areas most used by Tule Elk from ranching or reducing the stocking rates of cattle.
- Consider recreational hunting to control the Tule Elk population throughout the Seashore.
- Consider allowing herds to expand naturally and compensating ranchers for the Tule Elk's adverse economic effects.

Infrastructure Maintenance

- Maintenance of ranch infrastructure should be proactive, scheduled, and timely.
- Improve cooperation and communication between Park Service and lessees.

Visitor Experiences

- Plan and fund better maintenance of roads and trails used by visitors.
- Create more trails through the pastoral zone (e.g. link Muddy Hollow Road to Drake's Estero trailhead through Home Ranch, to Drake's Estero through D and E Ranches, Vision Road to Drake's Estero, Sir Francis Drake to historic lifeboat station (between B and C Ranches), more loops connecting the Bolinas Ridge Trail and Highway 1.)

2660

Name: Spaletta, James L
 Correspondence: Point Reyes National Seashore
 GMP Amendment
 Point Reyes National Seashore
 1 Bear Valley Road
 Point Reyes Station, CA 94956

Cynthia Macleod and Cicely A. Muldoon and To Whom It May Concern,

We support : Continued Ranching, and Removal of the Drakes Beach Tule Elk Herd

We support Continued Ranching of all ranching practices, beef & dairy in the PRNS and GGNRA with 20 year- Lease /Permits. We wish for renewable lease/permits if possible to support the historical cultural and natural resources that ranchers have been caring for well over 100 years.

These Ranches and dairies account for nearly 20% of agriculture production in Marin County. If ranches were to shut down or be reduced, a large portion of agriculture products from this area would be gone forever. These ranches contribute to the sustainability of West Marin's economic viability and farther. People want a local product and want to see where it comes from.

We would like to see if Tule elk can also be removed in the Limantour-Estero road area for those ranchers as well? If this was added to this alternative, it would give all ranches relief from elk conflicts. The elk that are out of their 18,000 acres of designated wilderness according to the 1998 Elk Management Plan need to be placed back. These elk traveled out of the wilderness and now have established several "Sub-herds" on rancher's rented pastures. This action was not to happen according to the 1998 Elk Plan. The impacts that elk are causing on ranches is very costly. Damage that the elk have done for years is increasing as the elk population continues to expand. Ranchers have given the National Park Service many detailed costly damages that the elk have incurred within

the Pastoral Zone. We ask that all elk be taken off the ranches and be placed in a wilderness area safely and managed.

Thank you,
Spaletta Families
Point Reyes and Valley Ford

2661

Name: Clysdale, Matthew
Correspondence: Greetings,

I'm a big fan of the National Park Service. It's one of America's greatest inventions and institutions. I've been to numerous parks, including Sleeping Bear Dunes, Yellowstone, Isle Royale, Denali, Olympic, Point Reyes and many more. I loved my time at each and every one of them, but if I were to rate them, my one experience at Point Reyes was by far the worst. It stands as the only National Park to allow active, continued commercial operations, agricultural no less. The biggest negative impact for me personally was expecting a wild, open space and instead encountering a maze of fences and public/private barriers. It was bizarre. Sleeping Bear Dunes (in my home state) has historic farms, but they're no longer in use and park visitors have complete access to the surrounding grounds and landscape. It's unlikely that I'll return to Point Reyes. I also discourage others for the reasons mentioned above. It's a shame, because it has features and virtues found virtually nowhere else in the park system. One of those distinctions is the strong likelihood of spotting a bobcat.

I can't even believe it was allowed to reach this point. My understanding (correct me if I'm wrong) is that the only reason the park has these commercial ranching operations is because Park management capitulated to pressures from ranchers and politicians to extend the leases. Otherwise, the original plan was to phase out these operations in the same manner all other National parks have and continue to do.

It's for these reasons I highly encourage the "No Ranching and Limited Management of Tule Elk" alternative. Establishing models for successful, sustainable, mix-use land management should be reserved for other government properties, NOT national parks.

Thank you for your time and consideration.
I trust you'll make the right decision.

Matt Clysdale

2662

Name: Longstreth, Carolyn K
Correspondence: Introduction.

The following comments are submitted on behalf of the Marin Chapter of the California Native Plant Society (Marin CNPS) regarding Phase 1 of the General Management Plan Amendment process (GMPA). The California Native Plant Society is an organization of nearly 10,000 members statewide dedicated to conserving native plants and their natural habitats and to increasing the understanding, appreciation, and horticultural use of native plants. Marin CNPS has 350 members.

Marin CNPS would first like to thank the Point Reyes National Seashore (PRNS) for providing this opportunity to step back and consider larger questions about ranching and its role in the Seashore. When the Park was founded over fifty years ago, there was excitement and optimism about a unique partnership between ranchers, who sought to remain in business and in their long-time homes, and conservationists, who sought protection for the unique natural resources at Point Reyes, consistent with that which occurs in other national parks.

We hope that the General Management Plan Amendment process will provide a thorough and forthright assessment of how the arrangement is or is not working in terms of natural resource protection. While current practices result in adequate protection of native plants and plant communities in many instances, in others, there is room for improvement. For example, according to local native plant expert Doreen Smith, the spraying of manure slurry on pastures has contributed to the conversion of native grassland to pastures of non-native weedy annuals. It is our hope that the GMPA planning process will help pinpoint all problematic situations and set forth a realistic plan for improvement going forward.

At the outset, Marin CNPS offers its vision for the GMPA planning area (approximately half of the total acreage shown on Page 3 of the NPS Brochure that describes the GMPA process): If ranching is to continue at PRNS, Marin CNPS would like to see it managed in a more proactive way to promote the protection and restoration of native vegetation and rare plants. Rather than relegating healthy plant communities to the natural areas outside the pastoral zone, we hope that all areas of the Seashore can achieve thriving plant communities, including rarities, with the careful institution of improved practices, buffers, restoration efforts and, where necessary, adjustments to the number of grazing animals. Such modifications would not only enhance recreational birding, botanizing and hiking for nature lovers like ourselves but also sustain the diverse native wildlife and plant species, as required by National Park Service mandates.

Other California land managers have grappled with the balance between agriculture, public access and natural resource protection and there are successful models to be emulated at such places as Tejon Ranch, Rush Ranch and various Nature Conservancy properties.

As you undertake this important project, it is also well to remember that these are public lands, dedicated by Congress "for purposes of public recreation, benefit, and inspiration, ..." and are to be preserved in their natural setting. Brochure at 2. For its part, the GMP process also emphasizes natural resource protection as a primary focus. Brochure at 4.

The Environmental Impact Statement

Marin CNPS offers the following general observations about the forthcoming EIS:

- Based on its experience with Program EIRs under CEQA, Marin CNPS urges PRNS staff to make this Program EIS as detailed as possible; doing so will help assure that later-tiered actions go smoothly. Significant environmental impacts should be identified early on and mitigation and monitoring measures defined. We are hoping for a robust dialog on all adverse impacts currently occurring and how they can be avoided or mitigated.
- In our view, a one-size-fits -all approach would be ill-suited to the PRNS ranches, given the wide range of plant communities that underlie the various ranches, specifically coastal bluffs, coastal prairie, coastal scrub, "paleodunes" and native bunchgrass stands.
- The question of ranch succession is not mentioned in the Brochure other than to say that any ranch to be discontinued will be phased out in five years. Nuanced approaches to succession, however, may offer less disruptive alternatives, such as a mechanism for PRNS to reabsorb any ranch when the current ranching family lacks a member that is willing and able to continue. Different mechanisms could perhaps be incorporated into the various alternatives.
- In the past, advocates for agriculture in the Seashore have asserted that the reduction or elimination of ranching in the Park would have adverse economic impacts on ranching elsewhere in Marin County. If feasible, the EIS should analyze this point.

Marin CNPS also requests that the EIS address, clarify and elaborate on the following points:

- The process for compiling a detailed inventory of rare plant populations and native plant communities in the GMPA planning area.
 - What would be the nature of "not-for-profit education, research, outdoor experiential activities" that could potentially take place on ranches that are closed? Brochure at 4.
 - What is the nature of the diversification of agricultural production that could occur on the ranches?
 - What management actions will be taken on any ranches to be closed and in the "resource protection buffers"? Specify what resources would be protected by such buffers and how. Effective control of non-native invasive plants in these areas is of paramount concern to CNPS; without it, native plant communities will be unable to reestablish themselves.
 - What areas can/should be restored to native plant communities and how might such restoration be accomplished?
 - Concerning grazing on the ranches, Marin CNPS hopes the EIS will separately analyze the grazing impacts of cows versus elk.
- - Essential to an informed choice among the alternatives is an analysis of the forage preferences of each species and how their grazing styles differ, if at all. This should assess competition for forage between cattle and elk and the effect of grazing on plant species composition. For example, what would be the effect of removing cattle from the Bull Point area on the unusual native plants that grow there? What would be the effect on native coyote brush, on the one hand, or on non-native velvet grass and other weeds on the other?

- - Similarly, what would be the effect on native plants and vegetation of replacing the cows with elk?

- - If cows were to be removed and elk left largely unmanaged, would the PRNS attempt to prevent the latter from expanding over Inverness Ridge into the residential areas and if so, what measures would be taken?

- How will the carrying capacity for cattle and/or elk be determined and how will this determination take into account the goal of protecting rare plants and plant communities?

- How will the various alternatives address adverse water quality impacts of cattle and elk?

CNPS looks forward to reviewing the forthcoming EIS with all of these points in mind and to our continued participation in this exciting endeavor.

2663

Name: Patton, James J

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

James and Tammy Patton

2664

Name: N/A, N/A

Correspondence: As a former California resident, I support the free-roaming Tule Elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule

Elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. These business interests already get sweetheart deals for grazing and other fees. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species. America and its parks are for everyone, including coexisting with wildlife. Our parks are not the property of big business!

Likewise, I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality. Ultimately, the predators that have been in the area for many years would be blamed for conflicts with the newly introduced livestock animals, and the predators would then be unfairly hunted and killed to extinction.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

2665

Name: Maurice, Vaughn

Correspondence: November 14, 2017

Cynthia MacLeod, Acting Superintendent

Point Reyes National Seashore

1 Bear Valley Road

Point Reyes Station, CA 94956

RE: Comments on General Management Plan for Point Reyes National Seashore

Dear Superintendent MacLeod,

WildCare is a nonprofit organization located in Marin County. Our programs include a licensed wildlife hospital, environmental education, advocacy and humane nonlethal wildlife conflict resolution. Our programs and services extend to all nine Bay Area counties. Every year we treat nearly 4,000 wild animals of more than 200 species in our wildlife hospital, and educate more than 50,000 children and adults through our environmental education programs.

On behalf of WildCares 20,000 members and supporters, I am writing to provide comment on the General Management Plan (GMP) for the Point Reyes National Seashore (PRNS).

PRNS is currently home to badgers, bobcats, coyotes, burrowing owls and other predators. Tule Elk, songbirds and ground-nesting birds, gophers, snakes, insects and many other animals also call PRNS home. These public

lands are hunting and feeding grounds for hawks, falcons, Barn Owls, Great Horned Owls, Great Blue Herons, egrets, Western Bluebirds, warblers and many other species of wildlife. The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting these natural resources of PRNS.

Any cattle-ranching and other agricultural operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and should not harm wildlife habitat. We are opposed to the removal of any Tule Elk from PRNS. Commercial lease holders on our public lands should not dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies.

We urge you to reject any conversion of National Park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. Any conversion of these public lands to agriculture will increase conflicts with wildlife, and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

We appreciate the opportunity to provide our comments on the General Management Plan and encourage the National Park Service to protect and preserve wildlife, including the free-roaming population of Tule Elk, as well as to have the insight to implement a humane, long-term and sustainable plan to mitigate any conflicts with wildlife, including the growing population of Tule Elk-wherever they may roam.

Sincerely,

Vaughn Maurice
Executive Director
WildCare

2666

Name: Carlton, Alan

Correspondence: SIERRA CLUB COMMENT ON PT. REYES NATIONAL SEASHORE
GENERAL MANAGEMENT PLAN AMENDMENT

"CONCEPTUAL RANGE OF PRELIMINARY DRAFT ALTERNATIVES"

The Sierra Club requests that the National Park Service analyze a new alternative as part of its current effort to "refine concept range of alternatives and initial proposal" and to "gather necessary information to meaningfully evaluate the impacts of the concept alternatives." The proposed alternative - Alternative R - calls for Regenerative Livestock Management coupled with rigorous and improved monitoring, management, and enforcement by the National Park Service staff.

Here are a some of the elements that should be core elements of Alternative R:

- 1) All leased lands should be managed so that the range condition, where less than desirable, is improving. Range condition should be reassessed every 5 years and if range condition is not improving, lease management terms should be adjusted to protect the park. No leased lands should be allowed to remain in poor condition. Residual dry matter standards should be enforced and grazing limited where they are violated.

2) All park lands should be managed primarily for the benefit of park wildlife and native plants. Tule elk should be managed to levels to protect the herd and the range, but should not be fenced out of large portions of the seashore to provide more forage for livestock. Endangered species should be regularly monitored to ensure they are not being impacted. The "wildlife protection provision" that is in each ranching lease must be complied with by each lease holder and must be enforced by NPS.

3) There should be no conversion of ranching and dairying rangeland to cropland for artichokes or other produce, other commercial livestock, vineyards, or other inappropriate proposals. Cropping on seashore lands will reduce the rangelands available to wildlife and only lead to additional erosion, conflicts with wildlife, and an expansion of agricultural conversion of the natural landscape. Any diversification should be limited to the ranch core.

4) Livestock grazing and manure spreading should be done in a manner that builds the soil carbon content and topsoil. Soil carbon sequestration and restorative agriculture programs should be for the sole purpose to protect and enhance park natural values, not for the purpose of increasing livestock, and should be implemented in the pastoral zone to help solve our climate change crisis.

5) Alternatives to manure spreading, which presents adverse impacts (including visual and health impacts) to the park, wildlife, and public, should be investigated and, if feasible, then required. Manure spreading and storage should not take place in any location where it is likely to contaminate surface waters. Also manure spreading should not take place in any location frequented by Tule elk, to reduce the risk of spreading disease. Yearly water testing in all streams or ponds for nutrients and pathogens should be conducted and reported by NPS to assure the public that aquatic and terrestrial wildlife and habitats are not at risk.

6) Ranch operations are on public land and, except for "core" ranch areas, the public should have access to the leased land for recreation.

7) If an original leaseholder and the heirs to that family choose to no longer continue ranching, the lease should be terminated and the land managed to restore grassland biodiversity. Expired leases should not be transferred to other leaseholders, new leaseholders, or some other defacto privatization scheme.

8) It is unavoidable to have heavily used land in close proximity to dairy barns. But all other parts of each lease holding, both dairy and beef operations, should be managed to avoid overgrazing, severe trampling, erosion, topsoil loss, and adverse impacts to scenic values and resources. Grazing should be rotated periodically to allow rest and restoration of leased lands. All ranching activities should be managed in a way that minimizes impacts to the Park.

9) If there is degradation to surface water and riparian zones due to livestock grazing, permit conditions should require those lands be fenced to protect the aquatic and riparian habitats and water quality. All livestock fencing shall be converted, within a reasonable period of time not to exceed three years, to "wildlife friendly" fencing.

10) If planting and harvesting grass for silage is allowed, it should be done so as to protect bird and wildlife habitat. No mowing should be permitted during nesting season.

11) A grazing advisory board including representatives of local and national conservation groups, ranchers, and scientists should be

established to regularly review progress in implementing the conditions found within this Regenerative Ranching option, and to recommend any changes needed to better protect the Park.

2667

Name: Cediell, Bonnie

Correspondence: It is always a joy to see native elk at Point Reyes. It is a reminder that we haven't yet destroyed everything good on the planet!

2668

Name: Redmond, Richard A

Correspondence: I support a GMP that provides for continuing sustainable agriculture in the Point Reyes National Seashore and the GGNRA. I am a frequent - almost weekly - visitor to the PRNS, and I find no conflict between the ranching operations and the utility and enjoyment of the vast and beautiful public lands in West Marin. The ranches in PRNS are models for local, sustainable food production. Their presence enhances the lives of many different communities, including agricultural workers, environmentally conscious consumers of organic milk, grass-fed beef, and organic cheese, and everyone involved in the chain that brings those foods to market. There are also a host of environmental benefits to sustainable ranching on these lands. I am hopeful that the plan that emerges from these discussions continues to support agricultural use in a way that gives security to the ranchers through longer-term leases while maintaining constructive oversight of their operations.

2669

Name: Gower, Kathryn A

Correspondence: Please consider the alternative that continues ranching and management of the drakes beach tule Elk herd

2670

Name: Royce, Tammy

Correspondence: I write in support of the Tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore. They are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, a native species that supports the ecosystem. Those elk are coming back from the brink of extinction, a success story that aligns with the mission of the Parks Service.

I do not support having commercial lease holders on our public lands dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any and all cattle-ranching or farming operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands that would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

Thank you, Tammy

2671

Name: N/A, N/A

Correspondence: The Point Reyes National Seashore (PRNS) was created in 1962 by the agreement with existing ranchers that their family operations would be able to continue within the park boundaries. The ranches in Point Reyes have been in place for over 150 years, but are currently at risk of significant restrictions being placed on their operations.

Please leave the agreement in place it would be best for all parties.

To not back such agreements, without continuous serious violation being performed by those that are a part of the agreement, would be detrimental to the trust placed in the National Park Service with whom the original agreement was made; can folks who enter into an agreement with the Park Service trust they will keep such agreements; and can the public who place their trust in the Park Service, trust them to make such agreements or do changes need to be made that call for public vote for such said agreements.

Leave the agreements in place without proof of serious violation to original agreement by Ranchers; it seems things have worked pretty well for the last 150 years. I know things can change but it does not seem it is required at this time or in the near future for the original agreement ,with adjustments to prevent great disaster to both parties having been made, to be messed with; a man's or organization's "Word" defines the Man or the organization.

Was there agreement? Then both parties need to abide by it and if and when necessary be willing to work out a new agreement that can and will benefit both parties; one party should not force a change just because they have the power to do so or are themselves being strong armed.

The groups that sued should be required to make compensation to both the National Park Service and the Ranchers for loss of time, finances and legal fees and necessary changes needed if they believe they are need that much and are going to such great lengths to see they are made. Such groups can be a tremendous help and protectors of our world at times or just a pain to those who try to work together keep the environment, economy and things in general running smooth.

Thanks for letting me rant and give my thoughts on the matter.

2672

Name: Aramayo, Robert

Correspondence: Park Service,

Please consider this opinion with regard to the planning process for the General Management Plan Amendment for Point Reyes National Seashore and the north district of Golden Gate National Recreation Area.

I have been fortunate to enjoy the Point Reyes National Seashore many times each year, and recognize this park as one of the natural jewels of the San Francisco region. Professionally, I am an ecologist, and value the natural history of the park.

I admit to being somewhat confused as to the legal basis for the ranch inholdings within the park. I believe that they were allowed for a period of time under the management rules developed at the time of park establishment. That said, I was always under the impression that the ranches were allowed to continue for a finite period of time. Those initial / existing contracts should be honored, but not extended.

As clearly spelled out in the legislation authorizing the park, the NPS's management directive is to "preserve the recreation area, as far as possible, in its natural setting, and protect it from development and uses which would destroy the scenic beauty and natural character of the area"(Public law 920589, 16, USC 460bb). It is important that the NPS manage the park with this directive as a guiding principal in all decisions.

Through the years, I have noticed that the ranch lands show signs of heavy grazing, most notably in terms of erosion. This is not consistent with the park mandate. There are currently too many cattle for the space.

Several of the management alternative under discussion call for 'managing' the elk herd to be more compatible with the overall grazing impacts to the land. This is backwards. The cattle should be managed to be compatible with the native wildlife. Remember the mandate for managing the park.

Dairy vs. Grazing. As I indicated above, I believe that the current agreements regarding the ranching need to be honored, but not expanded. Within that, I do not see any advantages to promote one version of ranching over another (with respect to the current cattle ranching). However, I have also heard that some alternatives under consideration include the expansion of ranching/agricultural activities within the park. I am firmly opposed to the expansion of any agricultural activities within the park. Continuing or expanding the agricultural leases within the park is inconsistent with the NPS's mandate to 'protect it from development and uses which would destroy the scenic beauty.'

2673

Name: DeSante, David F

Correspondence: Many are now becoming aware that all beef and dairy operations are unsustainable and contribute greatly to climate change. Indeed, the Climate Diet Team of 350Marin.org, which studies issues having to do with relationships between climate and diet, has noted that scientists at the World Watch Institute report that up to 51% of all anthropogenic greenhouse gases are connected with animal agriculture. Moreover, recent research has found that grass-fed beef will not effectively address climate change because grass-fed cattle produce four times more methane than conventionally grown cattle and occupy far more land which should be habitat for native plants and animals.

A General Management Plan for Point Reyes National Seashore which includes continued cattle ranching would be incompatible with the National Park Service's goal of a reduced carbon footprint as stated on the NPS Point Reyes website, <https://www.nps.gov/pore/learn/nature/climatechange.htm>: 'The Seashore is doing its part by putting innovative energy technologies to use and looking for ways to reduce its carbon "footprint." ... With a combination of local, national, and international action to halt global warming, we can all help ensure that millions of Americans will be able to enjoy these national treasures for generations to come.'

We realize that the cessation of cattle grazing will, in some places on the Seashore, lead to an increase in invasive plant species, but there are methods, other than cattle grazing, which are available to the NPS to combat this problem. We also recognize that removing cattle will, in other places on the Seashore, encourage the regrowth of native coastal scrub habitat and its associated flora and fauna which are threatened throughout California.

People across the globe are switching to a more plant-based diet as they learn about the health benefits, animal welfare issues and, especially, the reduced impact on the climate of such a diet.

We encourage the Point Reyes National Seashore to fulfill its stated intentions regarding climate change. Thank you very much.

Brad Gaffney, Zhenya Spake, and David DeSante
350Marin.org

2674

Name: N/A, N/A

Correspondence: I am writing to provide input on the General Management Plan Amendment for Point Reyes National Seashore (PRNS). I support the continued operation of beef and dairy ranching operations under agricultural lease/permits with 20-year terms and improved management of the Tule elk herds to eliminate negative impacts on the environments and ranching families.

Ranchers have been raising cattle on Point Reyes for more than 150-years. It was ranchers' willingness to sell their properties to the federal government that allowed the creation of the PRNS. As part of the agreement, ranchers were supposed to be allowed to continue ranching on their family ranches with the PRNS.

I'm sure the loss of the tax base for Marin County is significant. The most important effect on the tax base occurred when the land transaction took place, but additional tax base loss will happen when the cattle and other assets the ranchers own are removed. I know a payment in lieu of taxes is usually an attempt to address this issue, but often this obligation is not met in a timely fashion by the various government agencies involved.

Although we live in the Sacramento Valley, my family and I have visited the PRNS on several occasions during the past five years and have enjoyed the Park. However, we have noted the decline in the condition of the rancher's facilities in the Park. I expect this results from the uncertainty on the part of the ranchers regarding the short term lease situation and whether they will be allowed to continue their operations. Therefore, I believe it is imperative to adopt the 20 year lease arrangement so these people can invest in their operations and have the certainty they will be able to continue ranching.

Ranches on PRNS provide important economic, cultural, and ecological values to the local community. Losing a significant portion of West Marin's agricultural community would mean not only a loss of local food production, but a significant loss to its economy and culture. I urge you to offer 20-year lease/permits to ranchers on PRNS, to improve elk management and return the elk to the wilderness areas where they will not impact the ranches.

2675

Name: DeRousse, Marcia

Correspondence: Dear Ms MacLeod:

I support the continued operation of beef and dairy ranching operations under agriculture lease/permits with 20 year terms and improved management of the Tule elk herds to eliminate negative impacts on the environment and ranching families.

Ranchers have been raising cattle in Point Reyes for more than 150 years. It was the rancher's willingness to sell their properties to the federal government that allowed the creation of PRNS.

These Ranches provide jobs and benefit the local community and the economy. It also provides jobs and is the livelihood of 25 ranching families.

I urge you to offer 20 year lease/permits to the ranchers on PRNS and to improve elk management and return the elk to the wilderness areas where they will not impact the ranches.

I love to drive along the coast there, it's almost like going back in time 100 years and see all those Happy cows grazing next to the ocean. This was part of an agreement, California is a huge Ag state and we need to keep it that way.

Thank you
Marcia DeRousse

2676

Name: Bishop, Norman A
Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I support free-roaming tule elk at Point Reyes, and I reject fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk there. Tule elk have become an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Wildlife removal or exclusion at Point Reyes should not be determined by concessioners. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I hope you will reject the use of national park lands for row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. Any of these would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

As a retired park ranger, I would hope that the Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Thank you.

2677

Name: Karnos, Kristine
Correspondence: One of the joys of visiting Point Reyes National Seashore is watching the free-roaming tule elk there.

I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

2678

Name: Saarman, James D

Correspondence:

WEEDS HAVE BECOME THE MAJOR PROBLEM in the park. Exotic plants are continuing to arrive. And impossible to control.

And the problem is getting worse with exotic grasses crowding out native plants and wildflowers. New exotic plants are moving into the park wherever people travel. This is a new reality, and a "hands off" management strategy is no longer relevant. Hands off approaches let the weeds flourish. "Hands Off" does not address the expansion of annual weeds that are crowding out native grasses and other native perennials.

Cattle appear to be less discriminate in their diet than Tule Elk. They will eat the introduced annual grasses more predictably than the Elk. Many of these exotics were introduced specifically for cattle grazing. While it is nice to bring the Elk back, it is a mistake to remove the cattle grazing which can keep the weeds under control. When the Cattle grazing pressure is controlled and annual exotic grasses are grazed short in the spring, native plants can get the light necessary to grow. Without grazing they are overwhelmed and do not get the necessary light to survive. Since the elk do not eat these grasses, they do not help control the weeds that overwhelm and out compete the native plants.

I believe the best future for the park is to eliminate Dairy Ranching but allow beef cattle with their lighter impact on the land than Dairy. Also continue to manage the Tule Elk herd. Light to moderate grazing by beef cattle can help maintain the native flowers still found in the park.

2679

Name: boesch, gayle a

Correspondence:

Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or

killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

Gayle Boesch

2680

Name: Vollmer, Alex B

Correspondence: Cynthia MacLeod, Acting Superintendent

Point Reyes National Seashore

1 Bear Valley Road

Point Reyes, CA 94956

RE: Comments on General Management Plan Amendment Newsletter

Dear Acting Superintendent MacLeod,

As an almost 40 yearlong resident of Marin County, and a frequent user of the Point Reyes National Seashore, I thank you for the opportunity to submit comments concerning the General Management Plan Amendment (GMPA) Newsletter. I understand the six concepts presented in the GMPA Newsletter mark the commencement of a process intended to engage public feedback and ideas, a process that, at this time, is deficient in definitions, baselines, and scope. Therefore, the public is not limited or constrained by the conceptual alternatives and should use this comment period to seek clarification, question the conceptual choices, and present information that is missing. Based on this understanding, I submit the below comments.

1. Protection of Natural Resources

The GMPA should protect, restore, and preserve park resources using ranch leases that ensure that multi-generational, environmentally sustainable ranching is complementary to the natural resources and visitor experiences within the park. Based on the management policies, what criteria and processes will the Point Reyes National Seashore (Seashore) utilize to ensure the preservation of natural resources and the prevention of habitat degradation?

2. Diversification

I am unclear on this term, what it means, and what impacts this will have on park resources in the pastoral zone. My understanding is that ranching in the Seashore is for dairy and cattle-ranching purposes as outlined by the enabling legislation. How is the Seashore making decisions to potentially expand the land use from dairy and cattle ranching, and how will those changes impact the natural and cultural resources of the park?

3. Tule Elk

The Seashore is the only national park with a native population of tule elk that existed for thousands of years before they were hunted out of their natural habitats. The tule elk should be managed just like the Seashore's other natural resources. I am concerned that the proposed concepts all mention managing the elk, but a definition and strategies of management are not included. How will the elk be managed? Will the management methods align with other natural resource management strategies?

4. Climate Change

Climate change is important to consider as part of this GMPA process. This process focuses on where ranching activities will occur within the pastoral zone of the Seashore and in ranching lands within the Golden Gate National Recreational Area (GGNRA). Does this planning process take into consideration the best available science to understand where sea-level rise will impact park resources? By drawing lines where ranching activities can occur today, do those lines consider where and when marine wilderness areas may migrate further into the current pastoral zone?

Thank you for the opportunity to submit my comments.

Regards,

Alexander B. Vollmer

2681

Name: N/A, N/A

Correspondence: As a local resident and 4th generation Marinite I have always appreciated the PRNS and value its natural beauty and valuable agricultural production.

I feel that sustainable dairies and ranches should remain with long term leases. This will enable the lease holders to invest in their operations with confidence for their future. These ranchers work very hard and produce much needed locally sourced food.

If the drakes beach elk herd are interfering with agricultural production then mitigating measures should be taken to control the herd. Please consider this option.

Thank you,
Karen Hooper

2682

Name: Mendez, Monica

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

This place has been very important for me and my family and so many others. Please do not allow it to be degraded. There are so few wild natural places left, and we sorely need them.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Thank you,

Monica M.

2683

Name: Straus, Albert

Correspondence: November 14, 2017

Cynthia MacLeod
Acting Superintendent
Point Reyes GMP Amendment

Point Reyes National Seashore
1 Bear Valley Road
Point Reyes Station, CA 94956

Subject: Point Reyes National Seashore and North District of Golden Gate National Recreation Area General Management Plan Amendment, First Phase, High-Level Considerations

Superintendent MacLeod,

I appreciate the opportunity to submit comments during the first phase of the Point Reyes National Seashore and Golden Gate National Recreation Area north district (PRNS/GGNRA) General Plan Amendment (GMP Amendment) planning process.

Background

Im was born in Marshall. Im an organic dairy farmer, who grew up on a family dairy farm in west Marin County. I converted our family dairy farm, which my father originally started in 1941, to a certified organic dairy in 1994, which is the first certified dairy west of the Mississippi River.

In 1994, I founded Straus Family Creamery, the first 100 % certified organic creamery in the United States. For more than 23 years, we have produced high-quality organic dairy products at our creamery with values consistent with our organic farming model.

In addition to my certified organic dairy, eight other certified organic dairies in Marin and Sonoma Counties produce organic milk for Straus Family Creamery. Fourth-generation owner Jarrod Mendoza of Double M Dairy, which is located on 1,200 acres at the Historic B Ranch on the Point Reyes Peninsula, has provided certified organic milk to Straus Family Creamery since 2014.

Family members or myself have been lifelong participants in the agricultural and environmental communities here. I know the significant work it has taken our farmers and ranchers to gain national prominence as a working agricultural landscape. Fortunately, we also have become a crucial contributor to the Northern California foodshed and an internationally esteemed model for organic and sustainable agriculture.

Farming and ranching in Point Reyes National Seashore is now at a critical juncture in its existence. From the perspective of farming and food-producing rural communities, comprised of families that work the land, I recommend a different alternative because its urgently necessary to enact sensible, practical and economic solutions to ensure that agriculture and the people who live here continue to have an essential role in our region for generations to come.

My proposal for solutions includes the following:

1. A cooperative partnership in which all PRNS and GGNRA agricultural operations are managed by a non-profit third party.
2. Lease periods of 60 years or 20-year evergreen that stabilizes historic rural communities, allowing them to thrive both as economic engines and as conservation stewards, encouraging best ranch management

practices and motivating the next generation to continue producing food for our local and regional foodshed.

3. A successful and replicative educational model within the PRNS and GGNRA operations that teaches the environmental benefits of organic agricultural practices, building a local, regional foodshed, and preserving natural resources.

4. Prioritizing climate change results with organic farming practices such as carbon farming which are practical and actionable solutions to this unprecedented threat.

5. Removing the Tule Elk herd, which disrupts the parks natural balance and is in direct conflict with federal requirements for organic agricultural practices.

A Non-Profit Third Party

First, I recommend a proposed action of developing a model of cooperation between a non-profit conservancy organization such as MALT (Marin Agricultural Land Trust), for-profit farms and the National Park Service. In this model, MALT or another Agricultural non-profit would manage all agricultural operations in PRNS and GGNRA. This model has already been successful in other regions of the country, notably the Cuyahoga Valley National Park in Ohio, where since 1999 a non-profit has acted as a third-party manager and facilitator for commercial agriculture within park boundaries. <http://bit.ly/2zFh6ga>

We need this model because the current model has not been effective at balancing the needs of the agricultural community and natural resources. MALT, which was co-founded by my mother Ellen Straus, has facilitated a widely respected collaboration between environmentalists and ranchers, preserving Marin County farmland to make it one of the nations most revered food producing regions and a showcase of both its natural and agricultural treasures.

Leases Result in Economic Viability and Longevity

Secondly, my proposed action is allowing 60-year leases or 20-year evergreen leases in the GMP Amendment process to help stabilize our rural communities. Because by investing in a stable infrastructure for farmers and ranchers and offering affordable housing for working families then we can fully maintain best agricultural management practices, retain a stable labor force and make farming a viable profession for the next generation.

Over the past 50 years, more than 130 homes where rural families live, raise their children, and work as an integral part of Marins local agricultural economy have been torn down or abandoned when PRNS leases are terminated. Working families have been evicted and have left our area permanently to seek stable housing. This lack of housing, uprooting of workers and disruption of basic community resources is destroying our schools, medical facilities and other public services that rural populations depend on to survive.

Without workers, our local food economy cannot thrive because farming and ranching in PRNS and GGNRA contributes to the stability of our entire County of Marin farm system. PRNS ranches and dairies account for nearly 20% (\$20million) of all gross agricultural production in Marin County.

These ranches and dairies play a critical role in maintaining the viability of Marin County agricultural infrastructure and economic viability. Application of an Economic Input-Output Model to NPS farms and ranches would have an economic multiplier impact of nearly four (4) times the gross production values, or \$80 million.

A leasing policy that permits affordable, stable housing for families will keep good workers on our farms and ranches and create resilience for our agricultural community.

Since the 1800s, dairy has been important to the Marin County economy and to the Bay Area foodshed. In 1994, I established the first organic dairy west of the Mississippi, setting an example of a local successful green business and regional sustainable food production. Today, six dairies in the Park are certified organic out of the 22 organic dairies in Marin. This counts for more than 25% of Marin Countys organic milk production. According to the 2016 Marin County Livestock and Crop report, the dollar value of organic milk production is \$39,144,000. This almost \$40 million dollars is the highest value crop in the county, and thus deserves to be protected as an important county resource. Organic dairy farming has created a proven stable price model and market for dairy farmers in this region.

A Successful and Replicative Educational Model within the Park
Third, my proposed action is creating a model within the park to teach all California residents and visitors from around the country and globe about the benefits of strong agricultural communities.

Its essential to showcases successful and progressive farming and ranching businesses and integrate these success stories into educational programs because it helps sustain these agricultural practices and natural resources and our foodshed, and rural communities.

When ranches and farms are stable, an enhanced program of education and outreach by PRNS about the history and value of agriculture in the park and the value of working landscapes should be established. These educational programs should focus on the environmental impact of good agricultural practices, the economic and social benefits of a resilient local food system, and the profound contributions to our region of thriving rural communities.

Sustainable Organic Farming Practices are a Solution to Climate Change
Fourth, my proposed action is a plan that prioritizes climate change results because using organic farming practices such as carbon farming is a proven solution. <http://bit.ly/2zDI4oW>

Climate change is a threat facing our own communities and our planet. Unless we take concrete action to reduce global warming emissions, the impacts will continue to grow ever costlier and damaging, increasingly affecting our natural heritage, wildlife habitat and biodiversity, and our local economies.

Scientists have published extensive studies in support of livestock farming as a primary solution to reversing climate change. Livestock

grazing has been shown to benefit Californias grasslands by reducing risk of catastrophic wildfire and maintaining habitat for native plants and animals. Grazing promotes soil health by restoring its carbon content, captures carbon dioxide from the air through photosynthesis, and has been described as the most effective mechanism known to humankind in addressing global warming. (sources: Drawdown Solution #19: Managed Grazing/Rodale Institute)

Techniques already practiced on my dairy farm that could be implemented throughout the PRNRS are focusing on organic farming methods that include carbon farming, methane digester installation, rotational grazing of one to three days and the use of electric vehicles (the latter powered by methane from cow manure).

Carbon Farming has produced impressive results on my dairy farm, with 350 metric tons of CO₂E per year removed from the atmosphere and returned to the soil. Using cornerstone techniques of organic farming, carbon farmings practical, affordable and simple practices include compost application on rangeland, hedgerows and wind break planting, water troughs and fencing to allow for rotational grazing, and seed planting.

To further illustrate how a solution as simple and affordable as compost application fights climate change, scientists have shown that increasing organic matter in the soil allows for more water retention and increased pasture and plant growth. A statistic presented by the Marin Carbon Project states that if we apply a quarter of an inch of compost on ½ of the rangeland in California, we would offset all the residential and commercial energy impact on climate change in California.

Installing methane digesters on dairies is another solution that I have successfully implemented on my own dairy farm. California dairy farmers are under pressure to lower emissions under the states new greenhouse gas reduction law. Governor Jerry Brown signed legislation in July 2017 mandating that the state must cut greenhouse gas emissions by 40% below 1999 levels by 2030.

As part of my commitment to sustainable agriculture, I installed my methane digester in 2004. Just this year, our digester has removed 1650 metric tons of CO₂E from the atmosphere. Today, the entire farm including our hot water, several small farm vehicles and our 33,000-lb. heavy-weight feed truck which closes the loop are powered by electricity generated from the digester. To meet the state requirements, I envision farmers and ranchers working with 3rd party vendors to install and operate digesters on all dairies. Funding could come through a pay-as-you-save model that is funded through energy income.

Removal of Free-Range Tule Elk

Fifth, as part of prioritizing organic agriculture as a vital contributor to Marin Countys economy, I ask that GMP Amendment process includes removing all free-range Tule elk from the Pastoral Zone and all farmlands. Tule elk are today a plentiful species in California, thriving due to a California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) reintroduction program that now measures 21 herds of approximately 3800 elk, a significant increase since 1970 when only three herds totaling 500

existed. According to CDFW, the elk reintroduction program has been a tremendous success.

The elk currently impacting ranching operations in PRNS were never authorized to be in the area that they now occupy. Removal is necessary because their presence is in direct conflict with organic farming practices, making farming in our region less viable. Under the NOPs (National Organic Program) Pasture Rule, as established by USDA Organic Label requirements, certified organic farming operations must follow an extensive set of regulations around grazing and pasture management standards. Animals must graze at least 120 days per year and obtain at least 30 percent dry matter intake by grazing.

Further evidence of the need to remove elk is that these animals destroy fences, reduce pasture for livestock that is essential to meet federal law requirements, and the elk injure livestock, causing even more direct conflict with agricultural operations. Therefore, the removal of the elk should be included in the NOI and Draft EIS.

The Tule Elk need to be kept on the 18,000 acres set aside for them according to the 1998 PRNS Tule Elk Management Plan and Environmental Assessment. The other 21 Elk herds in California are managed effectively by California Fish & Wildlife, and no issues. PRNS must allow CDFW to manage the Elk in PRNS. Sensitive species such as the California Red Legged Frog and native grasses thrive on ranches where good management practices are in place, proving that wildlife habitat and ranching can be highly compatible.

As we prepare to decide the future of the PRNS and GGNRA GMP Amendment planning process. I urge serious consideration of what is at stake. It is time to re-establish strong local communities, sustain regionally important food production from internationally respected agricultural operations leading by example and preserve historical treasures including wildlife habitats, natural plants, wildflowers, and more, as active educational resources for generations to come.

Sincerely,
Albert Straus
Founder/CEO & Organic Dairy Farmer
Straus Family Creamery
Marshall and Petaluma, California

2684

Name: Conley, John

Correspondence: Work toward getting rid of all the ranches leased in Point Reyes National Seashore. They belonged there historically, but history moves on. They are currently welfare realty for ranchers: cheap leases with little environmental oversight or enforcement of lease terms by the NPS.

In the meantime, in managing existing leases, leave the Tule Elk alone. They literally were there first, and I'm happy they have extended their range from the reserve at Tomales Point into the Limantour area. Good for them, and more power to them. It is the cattle that are foreign to this area.

The ranchers in Point Reyes are generally not good stewards of the areas that they lease; any person who has hiked the area extensively, as I have, will tell you of the mounds of trash deposited by ranchers: tires, wheel rims, appliances, wood debris (plywood, etc.). Kevin Lunny's cattle have overgrazed their allowed allotment a number of times. Where is the enforcement of existing protections and prohibitions? This is not the time to loosen restrictions on ranching/grazing in the Seashore. Quite the opposite.

Thank you for your consideration of these comments. I know you're listening, Mr. Zinke ... and you care about Public input, right?

John H. Conley

2685

Name: Walsh-Barrett, Alvin & kathleen

Correspondence: We endorse the NPS initial proposal, providing for continued ranching and management of the Drakes Beach Tule Elk Herd. The area under consideration constitutes almost 1/5 of the County's productive agricultural acreage. If this area is removed from production, we will lose the critical foundation needed to support suppliers, processors and essential services. The seashore ranches account for significant areas of managed coastal grasslands, providing habitat for endangered species, water storage, support for pollinators, keeping invasive species in check and reducing danger of wildfires. We cannot afford to lose these benefits.

We understand that GGNRA has developed a comprehensive plan to engage in the GMP process. We support continued ranching in the Seashore and GGNRA. We hope that you will adopt the alternatives stated in your initial proposal.

Alvin & Kathy Walsh-Barrett

2686

Name: Dietrich, Daniel

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

Thank you for allowing this public comment period so that all may share their thoughts, support and concerns. The GMP amendment process is covering a tremendous amount of topics. Keeping in mind our obligation to provide "maximum protection, restoration and preservation of the natural environment", I'd like to share some personal thoughts on a few topics.

DIVERSIFICATION

Each of the new alternative plans proposed by the National Park Service that include ranching include the statement:

"Lease/permits would identify authorized measures for operational flexibility and diversification"

The National Park Service has not provided a definition of either term, "operational flexibility" or "diversification". Based on the past several years of submitted public documents, public workshops and personal discussions with park staff, I understand that the park may consider under the term "diversification" the following activities (among many others):

- 1) Current land within the National Seashore being converted to commercial row crops
- 2) The allowance of new domestic livestock to be raised in the National Seashore, possibly including pigs, chickens, goats and/or other domestic livestock not currently allowed in the National Seashore

I urge the park to not allow the conversion of any public land within the National Seashore to allow planting of any row crops. Animals will be killed, animal habitat will be lost, public access to this land will be lost, conflicts with native wildlife will be immediate, scenic beauty will be lost, water quality will suffer among many other concerns. As a park employee told me at the recent public meetings, a consideration could be to allow some number of acres around the ranch core for this purpose. The size of the allowance, be it 1 acre or 100 acres does not change the fact that animal habitat will be lost, public access to this land will be lost and native wildlife conflicts will happen.

The introduction of any new domestic livestock should not be allowed. Native wildlife such as bobcats, coyotes, foxes, badgers and others will be in immediate conflict with the new domestic livestock. History has shown us that this conflict nearly always ends poorly for native wildlife.

It would be very helpful for the National Park Service to define the term diversification as it is being included in all new ranching alternatives. If one can't be provided, then a partial list of what could possibly be included or what is already being considered under the term would provide the public more clarity to be able to comment more specifically on this topic.

TULE ELK

In each of the new alternative plans proposed that include ranching include the statement, "The elk population would be managed at a level compatible with authorized ranching operations."

Can the park please define "managed" as it is used in this manner?

From my personal discussions with park staff, the term 'managed' may include the killing of elk in the National Seashore. In 3 of the 4 new plans, it is stated that maximum population thresholds would be established. When this maximum population number is crossed, tule elk will be removed from the herd, possibly using lethal methods. In the 4th plan, the entire Drakes Beach tule elk herd would be removed, again, possibly using lethal methods.

It is known that our tule elk have a disease called Johnes Disease. This most likely prevents them from being relocated to any land outside of Point Reyes National Seashore to prevent the disease from spreading. As I have been told, killing the elk is a consideration in the 'management' of the native animal.

I understand there may be a need to manage tule elk for certain reasons by the NPS. But I disagree with any method of population control that is used in a manner to control their numbers to satisfy any conflict with ranching operations. The tule elk are native to this peninsula. They are adored by millions of visitors each year. Any effort to reduce their numbers will significantly reduce visitor experience. It is the responsibility of the park service to prioritize and protect them.

There are several other topics that I look forward to discussing with the Park Service as this process continues. But these are a few of my bigger personal concerns. These are my concerns as an individual and may or may not differ from any organization I may be a part of including EAC.

Sincerely,

Daniel Dietrich

2687

Name: Atwood, Bob

Correspondence: November 14, 2017

Cynthia MacLeod, Acting Superintendent
Point Reyes National Seashore
1 Bear Valley Road
Point Reyes, CA 94956

RE: Comments on General Management Plan Amendment Newsletter

Dear Acting Superintendent MacLeod,

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the public is not limited or constrained by the conceptual alternatives and should use this comment period to seek clarification, question the conceptual choices, and present information that is missing. Based on this understanding, I submit the below comments.

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4. Climate Change

Climate change is important to consider as part of this GMPA process. This process focuses on where ranching activities will occur within the pastoral zone of the Seashore and in ranching lands within the Golden Gate National Recreational Area (GGNRA). Does this planning process take into consideration the best available science to understand where sea-level rise will impact park resources? By drawing lines where ranching activities can occur today, do those lines consider where and when marine wilderness areas may migrate further into the current pastoral zone?

Of the different options listed I support the "Reduced Ranching and Management of the Drakes Beach Tule Elk Herd".

When I refer to cattle below I am not referring to the dairy herds.

The non-dairy beef cattle ranches should only be offered 10 year leases. The Dairies should be offered 20 year leases.

I am an environmentalist but I would like the Park Service to do what is necessary to keep the dairies operating in the Park. They provide locally produced dairy products. I support the beef cattle ranches east of the San Andreas fault but much less so the ones west of Limantour. There is more than enough cattle grazing land throughout California to require it to be in PORE. The dairies are much more special than grazing beef cattle operations.

I would like to see kayakers only be allowed to access Drakes Estero from where the old Drakes Bay Oyster company used to be. Many of them are causing damage by entering from the Limantour Beach Parking area.

Part of the Estero Trail is turned into an impassible mud pie by cattle in the winter at GPS 38.0636781,-122.9193002 - could the area be fenced off with gates to keep the cattle off this portion of the hiking trail?

There are also rare native plants in Bull Point Trail area that are being trampled by Cattle. Could you work with Marin CNPS to see if something could be done about that.

The dairy building at GPS 38.1336502,-122.938939 is an eyesore. Could something be done so it blends in better with the natural surroundings? Perhaps plant Cypress trees around it?

The 1960's residential house close to 38.0385711,-122.9647457 (on road to Drake's Beach) is a real eyesore on the landscape. Could it be removed or at the very least be completely surrounded by Cypress trees? When you look out at the vistas from Chimney rock or up on Mt. Wittenburg it is an obvious stain on the viewshed.

Could the "Respect Residents Privacy" signs be removed from the old white residence building at Fish Docks. Most of the time there is no one living there and the public should be able to freely walk around the outside the structure. There was no public comment period before those signs went up.

I've heard some the Dairies and Cattle Ranches want to operate other commercial businesses such as Bed and Breakfasts, Air BnB, and other commercial enterprises - I am against this from happening. They should be limited to dairies and beef cattle.

No former cattle ranch or dairy should be brought back into operation. No new land should be opened up to grazing. Tenants should agree to pay all Park Service legal fees in case of a legal dispute where they don't prevail.

I think it would be ok to maintain Tule Elk populations to their current population levels and locations and relocate any increase to other parts of California. So just take a census of how many and where they are currently and make that the baseline to maintain into the future.

If any of the non-dairy beef cattle ranches west of the san andreas fault goes out of business or the leasee just wants to sell their business, the Park Service should seriously look at the benefits of just returning that land to nature and be legally free to do so.

I don't see any special benefit to permanently having beef cattle grazing operations in PORE west of the San Andreas fault. I believe the beef cattle ranches east of the San Andreas Fault should continue long term with new tenants as needed. The currently operating beef cattle grazing ranches west of the San Andreas fault should be able to continue their operations with 10 year leases that are not transferable but are renewable at the discretion of the Park Service.

Thank you for the opportunity to submit my comments.

Best regards,

Bob Atwood
San Anselmo

2688

Name: Cluff, Susan A

Correspondence: This is important! These Point Reyes ranches, many 150 years old, were protected from development in the 1960s by President Kennedy when Congress purchased the land in a historic deal that promised to keep agriculture here forever. The ranchers pay fair market rent, work closely with Park rangers, and follow prescribed practices that protect wildlife and ecosystems. Without them, the land would soon be overrun with thistles, broom, and other invasive species. And the Park Service could sell off property or negotiate other less-responsible leases, as they've tried to before. Let's keep sustainable agriculture and wide open spaces at Point Reyes!

2689

Name: Morse, Dan

Correspondence: I have lived in Inverness for 48 years. Prior to that, we vacationed here all summer during my youth. I spent many days on the RCA (Lunny) Ranch, learning about their cattle, their work ethic, and the keen sense of family shared by generations. I was struck by the hard work involved in their everyday lives.

I support 20 year leases, automatically renewable each year, so that until the lessees were informed otherwise, by the park service, they would always have a 20 year lease ahead of them. This would allow

ranchers the ability to borrow funds for capital improvements, and infrastructure that is so needed in a ranching environment. All ranching, both beef and dairy operations need to stay! It is the backbone of the Point Reyes National Seashore. At the time of it's creation, it was lauded as becoming a great partnership between ranches and parks. 2.5 million visitors a year drive through ranching operations on their way to the beaches of the seashore. 20 year leases would ensure these ranches would remain and be maintained in a way that visitors can appreciate. It would also save the park service money in overall operating expenses.

20 year leases would give hope to the next generation of ranchers. Without them, they would have no guarantee that their family ranch would be there for them to manage in the future.

The elk outside the Pierce Point enclosure, need to be actively managed, to keep them from adversely affecting the ranching operations anywhere outside their original enclosure. I have to believe, that the architects of the re-entry of the elk to the seashore, never thought that this would ever, adversely affect the ranching community outside the original enclosure.

Ranchers need a firm commitment from Department of the Interior that ranching on the Point Reyes peninsula is here to stay.

Thank you, Dan Morse

2690

Name: Gray, Jeffrey

Correspondence: I would like to weigh in to support continued ranching and dairying in the Point Reyes National Seashore. The agricultural heritage of this area is every bit as important a history to maintain as is the beauty of Drakes Estero and the seal colonies of double point and Tomales Bay. I further support non-lethal management of the Tule Elk herds within the park in light of the carrying capacity of the land. I support compromise to allow the agricultural sector to not only survive but to also strengthen and serve as an example of what can be achieved when public policy works in concert with local community.

The Point Reyes peninsula is a treasure of both human and natural symbiosis. Please work to ensure there is a balance to the revision of the management plan.

Thank you,

Jeffrey Gray

2691

Name: Painter, Michael J

Correspondence: November 14, 2017

Point Reyes GMP Amendment
Superintendent
Point Reyes National Seashore
1 Bear Valley Road
Point Reyes Station, CA 94956

Dear Ms. MacLeod:

I am writing on behalf of the more than 850 members and supporters of Californians for Western Wilderness (CalUWild), a citizens organization dedicated to encouraging and facilitating participation in legislative and administrative actions affecting wilderness and other public lands in the West. Our members use and enjoy the public lands in California and all over the West.

We appreciate this opportunity to comment on the start of the planning process for a General Management Plan Amendment (GMP Amendment) for Point Reyes National Seashore and the north district of Golden Gate National Recreation Area.

The most important criterion that Park Service must stress in its planning is protection of the natural environment, regardless of whether it continues to allow ranching and dairying or not. Agriculture cannot be allowed to have adverse effects on the Seashore's environment, whether dairy run-off, erosion, or spreading of non-native invasive plants, to name just a few possibilities.

This will be difficult to achieve, given the history of the Seashore, but in every case, the environment must be given priority. This needs to be set out clearly and repeatedly. All alternatives proposed need to stress this principle.

Related to this, no plan alternative should allow for increased agricultural activity, either quantity or type of use, in comparison to present-day levels, regardless of how the land might have been used in the past. New types of agriculture, such as poultry raising or vegetable crops for commercial sale, as well as on-site sales of produce should not be allowed. The legislation establishing the Seashore specifically states: "The term 'ranching and dairying purposes', as used herein, means such ranching and dairying, primarily for the production of food, __as is presently practiced in the area__ (emphasis added)." The legislation clearly did not provide for increased levels in the future, and the fact that restrictions were placed on the subsequent ownership within families, etc., indicates that levels of commercial agricultural use were expected to decrease over time, by retiring leases or simple attrition as family members left or died.

As long as the Park Service is leasing land to ranchers, it must ensure that it is receiving a fair rent. It must also ensure that the original leaseback agreements are adhered to, for example, who is allowed to continue ranching within families.

Other uses of properties, such as overnight accommodations, meeting or retreat venues, etc., should not be allowed under any alternative.

Natural restoration must be emphasized if agricultural uses decrease or cease.

Although the ranches may be eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places, they are not significant or unique enough to warrant their nomination. Having them listed may limit the Park Service's options in the future, should it need to revise a management plan.

The Park Service should emphasize those visitor experiences associated with the natural world: hiking, bird- and wildlife-watching, beach visits, and such. Activities such as tours of ranches should not be allowed for the general public, although visits by school kids would be acceptable, as part of a field trip to Pt. Reyes.

Overall, visitor facilities seem adequate as they are. There's no need for new visitor centers; the main one at Bear Valley and smaller ones at Drake's Beach and the Lighthouse are fine and in keeping with the undeveloped nature of the main peninsula.

Elk management should be undertaken using natural predators (i.e., mountain lions) where feasible.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment. Please inform us when formal scoping begins and of further opportunities to be involved in your public decision-making processes.

Respectfully submitted,
Michael J. Painter, Coordinator

2692

Name: Holmes, Ellen W

Correspondence: I support whatever is best for the indigenous flora and fauna of the seashore. My position on all specific points is identical to EAC's.

2693

Name: N/A, N/A

Correspondence: The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should focus on protecting the free-roaming, native Tule Elk population. I understand that cattle-ranching has been a historic part of the national seashore, but commercial cattle ranching should not be the driving force for this plan.

2694

Name: Ptak, Elizabeth

Correspondence: "Under this alternative, existing ranch families would be authorized to continue beef cattle and dairy ranching operations under agricultural lease/permits with 20-year terms."

1. What happens at the end of the 20-year lease? Would the lease be renewable at that point?
2. How is "existing ranch families" defined?
3. If there is no member of an "existing ranch family" to take over operation of the ranch, what happens? Does the land revert to NPS? Could another ranching family take it over?

2695

Name: Moffett, Erika A

Correspondence: I am a third generation child born and raised in the National Seashore. I have witnessed the ranchers and park service working together to preserve this beautiful land. I no longer live there, but visit my family that still resides and continues to prevent any damage of the land and water. The National Seashore has always drawn people that want to hike, whale and bird watch, enjoy the beaches and view sustainable ranching. All of these activities educate the public, in particular the ranching and dairy farming, because it helps the general public know where their food comes from and how it is produced. It is important to provide grazing and organic property to these ranchers, because the demand is going toward organic and most families want to be healthy and eat foods coming from properties like the ones on the National Seashore. Unfortunately, I have also witnessed in the last ten years the Tule Elk taking over the pastoral zones that these ranchers have worked extremely hard to preserve. The Elk are destroying fences, injuring cattle and themselves, stealing hays, and spreading disease. In addition to this over population of Elk on the Sir Francis Drake Blvd. area of the point, the National Park is wasting money hazing these animals. The Tule Elk should be placed back into their original habitat at Limantor and Tomales Point where they have plenty of room. This will continue to have visitor access and allow the Elk to have more of a wilderness area so they can be free ranging. Keep in mind that Elk are very new to most ranching areas and therefore should not be included in the 150 year environmental baseline. Along with removing the Elk, the National park service needs to give the ranchers their rights and issue twenty year leases that automatically renew. This is because the ranchers provide the general public not only fantastic organic foods, but also education. The Point Reyes National Seashore provides little education on this subject. The ranchers keep all of this land lush by practicing erosion control, highest quality fresh water standards and a thriving habitat for all wildlife. I have lived on the Point Reyes National Seashore and have experienced this all first hand. I want to give my sons the opportunity to move there with their grandparents some day and work, learn and educate the public and give back to the land as the land has given to us.

2696

Name: Goldeen, BJ

Correspondence: I urge the NPS to preserve and continue to protect the Point Reyes National Seashore as it is. This includes all of the land, existing dairy and cattle ranching and preservation of the tule elk population without interference. The Seashore needs to be left alone for everyone to enjoy without commercialization. It stands as testimony to not only California's history but to that of our Country. There are no words to express how strongly I and many others feel about guarding the integrity and specialness of this place. Thank you.

2697

Name: N/A, N/A

Correspondence: To: Superintendent Park Service

I grew up frequently going to the Point Reyes National Seashore with my family. This is a spectacularly beautiful area and much loved both by people who live here and visitors from all over the world.

I AM AGAINST REMOVAL OF TULE ELK. ROW CROPS AND NEW COMMERCIAL ANIMAL FARMING SHOULD NOT BE ALLOWED (THIS IS A BELOVED NATURAL PLACE, NOT AN INDUSTRIAL FARMING AREA), AND TULE ELK AND NATIVE WILDLIFE SHOULD COME FIRST BEFORE ANY CATTLE INDUSTRY!!!!

Sincerely, a long-time admirer of the Point Reyes National Seashore.

2698

Name: Bennett, Gordon

Correspondence: Save Our Seashore

A 501(c)(3) Charitable Organization (EIN 94-3221625)

Founded in 1993 to Protect Marin County's Ocean, Coasts, Estuaries, Watersheds and Creeks

40 Sunnyside Dr, Inverness, CA 94937 gbatmuirb@aol.com 415-663-1881

November 15, 2017

Save Our Seashore offers the following comments on the six PRNS GMP Concepts:

No Ranching Concept and No Dairy Ranching Concept

Save Our Seashore (SOS) cannot support these settlement-required concepts because we believe they conflict with the PRNS enabling legislation and

contemporaneous records indicating congressional intent that families who were owners or lessors of land sold to create PRNS should be allowed to continue "ranching and dairying."

Attempts have been made to re-characterize the record of congressional intent by claiming that the intent extended only to the initial Reservation of Use (RUO), but not to subsequent Special Use Permits. We disagree. A ROU is a real property agreement available to every seller of land to NPS that enables the seller to continue to use and occupy the land. Thus it would have been superfluous and pointless for Congress to assure that ranching and dairying could continue (but only to the end of the ROU) because continued ranching and dairying would already have been secured by the terms of the RUO. Thus congressional intent must have and did extend past the RUOs to subsequent SUPs.

Reduced Ranching Concept

SOS cannot support this settlement-required Reduced Ranching Concept because its criteria are primarily based on lack of residency. This concept thus removes unoccupied ranches operated by families who were owners or lessors of land sold to create PRNS (e.g. F Ranch) and thus conflicts with the PRNS enabling legislation and contemporaneous records indicating congressional intent. Instead, the criteria should be revised to create the settlement-required reduction by removing ranches that are not operated by families who were owners or lessors of land sold to create PRNS (e.g. Ranch 31).

Further, areas selected for removal should not include ranchland otherwise eligible for removal under these revised criteria that was swapped for ranchland operated by families who were owners or lessors of that land (e.g. southern portion of K ranch). Residencies on ranches removed under these revised criteria can, if deemed necessary or appropriate, be separated from the ranchlands (e.g. as the Murphy residence was from the Home Ranch acreage) and addressed through other management actions.

Lastly, SOS cannot support this settlement-required Reduced Ranching Concept even with these revised criteria if the settlement language ("will not be conditioned or dependent on rancher's discretionary termination of their leases...") means that NPS will force the rancher out. This concept appears ignorant of the fact that since NPS purchased these ranches, many operations have terminated through death or retirement...neither of which appears to be "discretionary." Thus this Reduced Ranch Concept could be accomplished by simply letting nature take its course over the lifetime of any rancher who is not the owner or lessor of the land sold to create PRNS. Such a Reduced Ranch Concept would provide an equivalent guarantee of a reduction of ranching, but gracefully and over time, instead of forcefully and immediately. This would also allow time for PRNS to determine how it will maintain the endangered coastal prairie habitat and cultural landscape without commercial grazing (e.g. prescriptive grazing, fire, mowing, etc).

Continued Ranching and Management of Drakes Beach Tule Elk Herd Concept

SOS supports the NPS Initial Proposal because we believe it is consistent with PRNS enabling legislation, contemporaneous records indicating congressional intent, Secretary Salazar's Order and existing NPS policies for public access and for cultural and natural resource protection.

Ranching at PRNS should have as its goal to be exemplary and highly sustainable. The Public should not expect instant achievement of these goals, but rather evidence of continued progress.

Thus NPS management of ranching must be more transparent in order to restore public confidence in NPS protection of public access, cultural and natural resources. Permits, Water Quality Reports, Fair Market Evaluations, Public Health Inspections and Progress Reports should be posted on the web, rather than available only by a FOIA Request. As examples:

- The un-released 2010 GMP Figure 24 describes "Fenced and Unfenced Riparian Corridors," but there has been no easily accessible follow up as to (wildlife-friendly) fencing progress.
- Likewise Figure 25 shows cattle damage to wetlands, but there has been no easily accessible follow up as to how many of PRNS's 440 herbaceous wetland acres have been protected.
- Likewise Table 34 lists nine "Degraded Water Quality Locations," but there has been no easily available follow up as to how these nine problems have been addressed.

Continued Ranching and Removal of Drakes Beach Tule Elk Herd Concept

SOS cannot support this concept because we see removal of the Drakes Beach herd as a conclusion from a yet-to-occur study on elk impacts and elk management options. Further, The prior Concept's "Management" (vs this Concept's "Removal") of the herd could conceivably result in only a handful of animals that would have minimum impact on ranching. Further still, removal of the current Drakes Beach herd does not ensure that elk from the growing population in the Limantour wilderness will not re-populate Drakes Beach creating renewed ranch conflicts or spread to areas outside the Seashore creating other conflicts. Seashore management of its free-range elk herd is going to be a continuous need that is merely postponed but not permanently solved by the removal of Drakes Beach Tule Elk Herd.

Continued Current Management Concept

SOS cannot support the Current Management Concept because we believe that continued "limited" management of the elk herd affecting ranch lands is not feasible as the already-large herd size continues to grow. This growing herd size puts ever more pressure on Point Reyes Ranchers and PRNS staff forced to deal with the continuing un-resolvable conflicts that could ultimately force ranchers out of business. Thus this Continued Current Management Concept conflicts with the PRNS enabling legislation and contemporaneous records indicating congressional intent

that families who were owners or lessors of land sold to create PRNS should be allowed to continue "ranching and dairying."

Further this Current Management Concept conflicts with the intent of Secretary Salazar's Order to offer as long as 20-year leases in order to incentivize ranchers to invest in actions that offer better interpretation of public access and better protection of natural and cultural resources. This Concept also conflicts with existing NPS policies for public access and for cultural and natural resource protection. Lastly, Current Management has proceeded with a lack of transparency that has diminished public confidence in NPS management of ranching.

Thank you for allowing us to comment on the six "Concepts." After the NOI is published, we look forward to submitting considerably more detailed comments on the "Alternatives."

Sincerely,
Gordon Bennett, SOS President

2699

Name: Hish, Lisa

Correspondence: I love visiting West Marin and Point Reyes National Seashore. I love that we are protecting the natural beauty, sustaining habitats while allowing sustainable farming to co-exist within the area. One of the reasons I visit the area quarterly is for the farming. I love seeing the historic farms along the peninsula. I spoke to one of the farmers while waiting for his cows to cross the road back to the barn at sunset. He told me he is a third generation farmer, farming his grandfather's farm after his father. Said he hadn't travelled much, but didn't need to as he could see the ocean and the estuary from his farm. Where else does an inner city Chicagoan who sets up community gardens and a farmer have these conversations? But on the road to the lighthouse, of course.

Sustainable agriculture can co-exist within nature just as both nature and farming can co-exist in cities.

We must think big to co-exist, harmonize and thrive together.

2700

Name: N/A, Christin

Correspondence: I feel very strongly that the ranches within Pt. Reyes National Seashore should be allowed to remain. This was an agricultural

area long before the park was established. We need to retain as much agricultural land as possible in Marin, and these dairy ranches contribute greatly to our local economy. The park has worked perfectly well with both ranches and parkland for years now and I don't see why it should have to change. Currently there are plenty of trails and beaches for visitors to use and enjoy in Pt.Reyes National Seashore, and the ranchers are concienacious stewards of their land.

I have been a frequent visitor to the park for over 40 years and always enjoy my hikes and drives while photographing the land, sea, ranches, cows and wildlife. Let it be....Christin

2701

Name: N/A, N/A

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

Sarah Castaneda

2702

Name: Custer, Marcy

Correspondence: Hello. Thank you for the opportunity to comment on future plans for Point Reyes National Park.

I would like to see Point Reyes National Park transition away from ranching and become more of a park again. Ranching in a National Park is incompatible with the mission of the National Park Service (NPS).

According to the NPS website, "The National Park Service preserves

unimpaired the natural and cultural resources and values of the National Park System for the enjoyment, education and inspiration of this and future generations. The Park Service cooperates with partners to extend the benefits of natural and cultural resource conservation and outdoor recreation throughout the country and the world."

My understanding is that more than 25 years ago, the federal government purchased each ranch at around a cost of one million dollars each, only to then lease the ranches back to the ranchers at below market costs. The federal government and we tax payers have more than met the obligation of the 25 year leases. It is also hardly "fair" to ranchers who operate outside of the park to compete with ranchers inside the park who are being subsidized by we, the tax payers. During the transition back to a National Park, ranches should be charged rates consistent with those operating outside of the park. In addition, funding is in short supply to operate many national parks. Even Point Reyes closed access to parts of the park Tuesdays through Thursdays. Therefore, why are we, the tax payers financially supporting ranches inside this National Park?

Now to describe what it is like to visit a National Park with active ranches. Two words: cow pies.

I visited Point Reyes National Park on November 8 & 9, 2017. These dates were a Wednesday and Thursday, so parts of the park were closed. At Abbotts Lagoon we saw a river otter, blue heron, other wild birds, and cow pies on the beach and rocky shore. At Estero by Home Bay, the cow pies were prolific at the water's edge. We also walked up some of the hillsides to get a view of the wildlife, carefully stepping to avoid cow pies.

I also understand the plan proposes to cull elk when they reach certain numbers. I totally oppose this and request no killing of the elk. If we can transition to close the ranches and restore the National Park, there will be no need to cull the elk.

Please let the mission of the National Park Service guide your plan for Point Reyes National Park. Transition the ranches outside of the park so we can all enjoy the unimpaired natural and cultural resources of this National Park.

Respectfully,

Marcy Custer

2703

Name: Kohler, Cass

Correspondence: We love Point Reyes and have spent many vacations there. In fact, it's where we honeymooned. Among the many things we appreciate is the unique and abundant natural beauty including the Tule elk. And from many visits over the years, we have come to learn that a key to their success for reintroduction was the fact that there was no fencing, removal,

sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

2704

Name: Bear, Rev. Charlotte

Correspondence: I SUPPORT free roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Park. NO FENCING, CONFINEMENT OR PREDATION UPON THE WILDLIFE THERE.

2705

Name: Zontek, Kenneth S

Correspondence: Please ensure the growth and health of the Tule Elk population even if it means prohibition of livestock grazing. The Tule Elk, a legacy species, deserve as much habitat as possible. Thank you.

2706

Name: Carlton, Alan

COMMENT ON PT. REYES GENERAL PLAN AMENDMENT

I have been visiting Pt Reyes for almost 60 years and have observed the damage done to the Seashore by ranching.

In planning ranch management, the Park Service must consider that the statutory purpose of National Parks, including Seashores, under the National Parks Organic Act is: " To conserve the scenery and the natural

and historic objects and the wild life therein and to provide for the enjoyment of the same in such manner and by such means as will leave them unimpaired for the enjoyment of future generations."

The existing condition of the Pastoral Zone in the Park does not meet this purpose. The scenery, natural conditions, public access and enjoyment, and wildlife have been adversely affected and impaired by the existing ranching operations. These effects include erosion in the pastures from the cattle; pollution from cattle excrement and urine affecting water quality; disturbance of native plants and wildlife (including endangered species) by the cattle operations and the silage mowing, release of methane from cattle, and proliferation of fencing, structures, and debris on the land. The amendment and the proposed alternatives should address these adverse effects and how they are to be mitigated by improved ranching practices, oversight, and enforcement.

All of the proposed alternatives at provide for continued operation of the ranches include "authorized measures for operational flexibility and diversification ". To the extent these additional measures proposed by the ranchers result in increased or additional uses of the land, they are contrary to the statutory purpose because they would fail to conserve the scenery and natural and historic objects therein. Additional uses such as sheep and goats, row crops, bed and breakfasts, weddings, farm stands, and processing would only detract from the scenery, natural objects, and wildlife, the protection of which is the purpose of the Park. They should not be included in all the alternatives.

The management alternatives should list a number of criteria to be examined in evaluating the alternatives. They include scenic values, natural conditions to be conserved, erosion and other degradation, sustainability, status of habitat and wildlife, succession of management permits, protection of historical and cultural values, and opportunities for public enjoyment of the parks. Examination using these criteria will then make it possible to see what has been conserved by the present level of use and what has been adversely affected.

The range of options proposed for the General Management Plan Amendment do not include an option of continued ranching in a manner that will protect the Park and its wildlife and improve the degraded condition of the rangeland. Such an alternative is legally required.

2707

Name: Reynolds, Rozlyn L
Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

The purpose of public land was to protect some part of our national wild spaces and animals from the constant land grabbing of cattle corporations and corporate farmers.

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success

story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

2708

Name: N/A, N/A

Correspondence:

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Thank you.

2709

Name: Maguire, Noele

Correspondence: My name is Noele Maguire. I grew up in West Marin and though I no longer live there I want to preserve it. All my family still lives there. I believe that the best option is the one that provides a way for both the ranchers and the Elk to co-exist as they are both important parts of the community. Placing the Elk in a contained area at Limatour would give them the grazing they need without impacting the ranchers ability to provide quality food for the local community as well as further areas. It seems like a win- win to me. Ranching does not take away from the beauty of the National Park but adds to it. PLEASE consider this the best option.

2710

Name: N/A, N/A

Correspondence: Marin Counry farmers have been doing so for many generations which has proven to not be a threat to any wildlife or land. To create such chaos after a tradition which has taken place for hundreds of years is a disgrace to the farming community and the general population who consumes local food. Continue dairy farming in West Marin for the generations to come.

2711

Name: Schlickman, Andrew

Correspondence: Nov. 15, 2017

Dear Superintendent,

Thank you for the opportunity to comment on the Point Reyes GMP Amendment process.

My Connection to Point Reyes

My name is Andrew Schlickman, and I live in Wheaton, Illinois. I have been visiting and exploring Point Reyes National Seashore since 1974. Since, then, I have visited Point Reyes at least 20 times. I have hiked many of the trails and beaches there, and I have witnessed abundant and diverse wildlife, including bobcat, Tule elk, sea lion, and harbor seal, and dozens of species of birds and waterfowl. I look forward to continuing to visit the park over the upcoming years.

I have had many special experiences during my visits to Point Reyes. In 1976 I witnessed for the first time migrating whales in the ocean from the headlands above the lighthouse. In 2003 I kayaked Tomales Bay and paddled from Marshall to the beach at the mouth of White Gulch. We were accompanied by harbor seals, and we witnessed a herd of Tule elk at White Gulch. A few years later I drove in the fog and wind along the road to Pierce Point Ranch. Out of the mist appeared dozens of Tule elk. Just two years ago, I watched at sunset as a bobcat quietly crouched through a meadow looking for food, and then pounced on a rodent it trapped. I will never forget these special moments, and the park should be managed in

such a way that other visitors will have the opportunity to experience what I have seen and felt there.

My General comments on GMP Amendment Process

Since my first visit to Point Reyes, it has been my understanding that over time the ranching activities in the park would gradually be phased out. I recall being told by park personnel that the ranches would continue to exist for a reasonable and limited period of time as long as they continue to be owned, managed and operated by the families who were there when the park was established, but that they would not be there forever. I continue to be surprised that the ranches are still there - over 40 years after my first visit and almost 60 years after the park was first established. Point Reyes is a national park and should be treated like our other treasures in the national park system.

Ranching is a relatively new activity on Point Reyes, and NPS should be seeking to restore, preserve and make accessible to the public the environment and ecosystem that thrived on Point Reyes for the hundreds and thousands of years before European immigrants came to the area. The overall goal should be to restore the park, as much as possible, to the condition in which it existed before the mid-1800s. The ranching operations should be given a reasonable time frame in which to wind down, and the hardships on the families who continue to live and actively ranch in the Park should be minimized, but this should have been done during the first few decades after the Park was established, not 60 years later. Such a phase-out should now be a high priority.

My Specific comments on Amendment

I am surprised that there are management alternatives that would permit continued ranching activities in the park for more than just a few more years, and distressed to see alternatives that would allow the ranching activities to expand, and possibly to include activities beyond the traditional ranching activities existing at the time the park was established.

First alternative - No Ranching and Limited Management of Tule Elk

This is by far the most sensible and appropriate alternative. I am surprised it took a lawsuit to force NPS to include this alternative. It seems like an obvious one.

Second alternative - No Dairy Ranching and Management of Drakes Beach Tule Elk Herd

It make no sense to phase out dairy ranching and to continue to allow beef cattle ranching. The latter would continue to be a use of the park that is inconsistent with restoring the environment and ecosystem to it's pre-ranching condition.

While NPS claims it will "identify broad management strategies to preserve park resources, as well as indicators and standards to guide visitor carrying capacities," and "also identify additional compatible opportunities to improve the visitor experience in the planning area (e.g. enhanced trail connections, improved signage, and new interpretive waysides)," the bottom line is that ranching activities are fundamentally inconsistent with preserving park resources and improving the visitor experience. How can these goals be achieved when habitat is denied to the indigenous and wild species, and access to public land for visitors is restricted to protect the ranching activities?

For comments on the management of the Tule Elk herds, see separate section below.

Third Alternative - Reduced Ranching and Management of the Drakes Beach Tule Elk Herd

This alternative suffers from the same problems as the second.

Moreover, this alternative provides that leases and permits for ranching "would identify authorized measures for operational flexibility and diversification and establish programmatic approaches for streamlined implementation of best management practices." What in the world does this mean? It seems like a way of saying "anything will go." The NPS needs to be clearer and much more transparent about what it would consider allowing ranchers to do under this alternative (and the others that permit some sort of continued ranching) so the public fully understands the possible impacts.

Fourth alternative - Continued Ranching and Management of the Drakes Beach Tule Elk Herd (NPS Initial Proposal)

Frankly, I am shocked that this was the NPS' initial proposal. As set forth above, all ranching in the Park should be phased out on an expeditious time schedule.

Fifth alternative - Continued Ranching and Removal of the Drakes Beach Tule Elk Herd

This alternative suffers from the same problems as the other alternatives that would permit ranching to continue. Moreover, the Drakes Beach herd should not be removed (see discussion of Tule Elk herd management below).

Sixth alternative - Continue Current Management (No Action)

This alternative suffers from the same problems as the other alternatives that would permit continued ranching. Moreover, while it may sound benign - i.e., no action - the status quo is still fundamentally

inconsistent with what should be the preferred approach - the first alternative.

Comments on Management of Tule Elk Herds

The Tule Elk lived on this land long before there was any ranching. Even though the elk had to be reintroduced, they are an integral part of the Park's natural heritage and historic ecosystem. As ranching is phased out, Tule elk should be allowed to live as naturally as possible on the entirety of their original habitat (with some allowances made for visitor facilities). To the extent the herds cannot naturally be kept in balance (recognizing natural ebbs and flows) as a result of natural factors - weather, habitat, food, predation, etc. - some management techniques that would replicate an appropriate balance could be considered.

There will be a transitional period as ranching activities are phased out and the lands occupied by ranches are restored to their natural condition, but as the end of this transitional period is approached any artificial management of the herds should be minimal. In any event, there should be fuller discussions of what is meant by elk herd "management" as it is used in each of the alternatives.

It is surprising to me that the sub-section entitled "Tule Elk Management Activities" only addresses conflicts between the Tule elk herds and the ranching operations. Does this suggest that the NPS has already concluded that ranching will not be phased out? Why is there not a discussion of how the herd will be managed during the transitional period as ranching is phased out and what the management (or non-management) principles would be once there is no further ranching?

Conclusion

While I have expressed my views on what I believe should be the final outcomes of this process, I understand there are additional steps to be undertaken before final decisions are made. What strikes me about the GMP Amendment materials I have seen (the Amendment newsletter and the slide presentation for public meetings) is how inadequate they are for understanding what the NPS is thinking. Much of the language is so vague, opaque and ill-defined that it is not possible for a public commenter like me to understand fully what the NPS has in mind.

Nonetheless, based on what I understand, the first alternative is clearly the best of the six alternatives presented. As the other alternatives are fleshed out further, I have no doubt they will highlight the benefits of the first alternative.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment on this very important matter.

Andrew Schlickman

2712

Name: N/A, N/A

Correspondence: Cynthia MacLeod, Acting Superintendent
Point Reyes National Seashore
National Park Service
1 Bear Valley Road
Point Reyes Station, CA 94956

RE: General Management Plan Amendment for Point Reyes National Seashore
Dear Ms. MacLeod:

I am writing to provide input on the General Management Plan Amendment for Point Reyes National Seashore (PRNS). I support the continued operation of beef and dairy ranching operations under agricultural lease/permits with 20-year terms and improved management of the Tule elk herds to eliminate negative impacts on the environment and ranching families.

Ranchers have been raising cattle in Point Reyes for more than 150-years. It was ranchers' willingness to sell their properties to the federal government that allowed the creation of the PRNS. As part of the agreement, ranchers were supposed to be allowed to continue ranching on their family ranches within the PRNS.

The ranches in West Marin contribute significantly to the local economy and the local culture. According to any analysis by U.C. Cooperative Extension in 2009, ranches in PRNS and Golden Gate National Recreation Area (GGNRA) directly provide approximately 65 jobs and provide livelihoods for an additional 25 ranch family members. Additionally, agriculture in PRNS and GGNRA account for 17 percent of the agricultural income in Marin County. These jobs and income would be lost if further restrictions were placed on ranches within PRNS. These ranches are not just creating economic value, they are producing high quality food appreciated by consumers locally, regionally, and nationally. Further, providing 20-year terms for lease/permits allows for greater investment in improvements on these ranches. Shorter terms prevent the ability of ranchers to obtain financing for improvements.

I would also like to see improved management of the PRNS elk herds. Elk cause thousands of dollars of damages and lost forage on ranches. Additionally, the elk carry Johne's disease, which can be transmitted to cattle. USDA estimates that lost productivity from Johne's disease in dairy cattle could be costing dairy producers between \$200 and \$250 million annually. Elk in the PRNS were reintroduced by humans and have been managed since their reintroduction. PRNS must improve its management by maintaining the roaming elk herds on the Limantour wilderness and preventing them from damaging ranches in the area. Additionally, PRNS should ensure that there is proper forage and water available to the herd in the Limantour wilderness to prevent a reoccurrence of the unfortunate loss of elk during the drought.

Ranches on PRNS provide important economic, cultural, and ecological values to the local community. Losing a significant portion of West Marin's agricultural community would mean not only a loss of local food

production, but a significant loss to its economy and culture. I urge you to offer 20-year lease/permits to ranchers on PRNS and to improve elk management and return the elk to the wilderness areas where they will not impact the ranches.

2713

Name: Meyer , Heather

Correspondence:

Dear Superintendent,

As a frequent visitor to the National Sea Shore, I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,
Heather Meyer

2714

Name: Miller, Jeff

Correspondence: PROTECT POINT REYES ELK AND WILDLIFE

Our 115 organizations from 30 states strongly support the management of Point Reyes National Seashore to protect its outstanding natural values and to provide for public recreation, benefit, and inspiration.

We support allowing free-roaming tule elk herds to remain at Point Reyes National Seashore, and object to any fencing, removal, hazing, sterilization, or killing of elk in the park. The General Management Plan amendment for Point Reyes National Seashore should prioritize restoration of the park's elk herds to historic numbers. There is immense public

value to the native tule elk at Point Reyes, the only tule elk herds within the National Park system. Elk are an ecologically important part of the landscape of Point Reyes and their recovery is a success story for restoring native ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial leases or activities in the park should not conflict or interfere with protection of natural resources or public uses. Commercial lease holders on our public lands in the park should not dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies that harm park wildlife. Any cattle ranching operations in the park must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and should not harm habitat for endangered species. Any ongoing cattle grazing leases must be managed in a way that does not damage ecosystems or negatively impact wildlife habitat, water quality, native vegetation, public recreation or the aesthetic beauty of the park.

We object to any conversion of Point Reyes National Seashore lands to row crops, which would degrade wildlife habitat and water quality in the park and prevent public access. We also oppose expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, pigs, turkeys or chickens, which would create conflicts with predators and pressure to kill bobcats, coyotes and foxes.

The National Park Service is charged with managing Point Reyes National Seashore in a manner which provides maximum protection, restoration, and preservation of the natural environment. The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the native wildlife and natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

Center for Biological Diversity
Randi Spivak, Public Lands Program Director
Washington, DC

Resource Renewal Institute
Deborah Moskowitz, President
Mill Valley, CA

Western Watersheds Project
Erik Molvar, Executive Director
Laramie, WY

Marin/Sonoma Organizations:

Animal Legal Defense Fund
Stephen Wells, Executive Director
Cotati, CA

Defense of Place
Nancy Graalman, Director
Mill Valley, CA

Fund for Wild Nature
Marnie Gaede, President
Sebastopol, CA

Golden West Women Flyfishers
Cindy Charles, Conservation Chairperson
San Rafael, CA

In Defense of Animals
Elliot M. Katz, Founder and President Emeritus
San Rafael, CA

Madrone Audubon Society
Susan Kirks, President
Santa Rosa, CA

Oceanic Preservation Society
Louie Psihoyos, Executive Director
Greenbrae, CA

Paula Lane Action Network
Susan Kirks, Board Member
Petaluma, CA

Sonoma County Wildlife Rescue
Desiree McGunagle, Volunteer & Community Support Coordinator
Petaluma, CA

Turtle Island Restoration Network
Todd Steiner, Executive Director
Olema, CA

WildCare
Vaughn Maurice, Executive Director
San Rafael, CA

Yellowbilled Tours
Richard Cimino
Larkspur, CA

Other Organizations:

350 New Orleans
Renate Heurich, Vice President
New Orleans, LA

Advocates for Snake Preservation
Melissa Amarello, Co-founder
Tucson, AZ

Alameda Creek Alliance
Jeff Miller, Director
Fremont, CA

All-Creatures.org
Veda Stram, Administrator
Athens, NY

Animals Are Sentient Beings
Sarah Stewart, President
Cambridge, MA

Basin and Range Watch
Laura Cunningham, Executive Director
Cima, CA

Blue Sphere Foundation
Candace Crespi, Campaigns Manager
New York, NY

California Water Impact Network
Carolee Krieger, President and Executive Director
Santa Barbara, CA

Cascadia Wildlands
Josh Laughlin, Executive Director
Eugene, OR

Citizens Coalition for a Safe Community
Paul Ferrazzi, Executive Director
Culver City, CA

Citizens Committee to Complete the Refuge
Carin High, Co-chair
Palo Alto, CA

Ciudadanos Del Karso
Abel Vale, President
San Juan, PR

Coastal Conservation League
Dana Beach, Executive Director
Charleston, SC

Committee for the Preservation of the Tule Elk
Bruce Keegan, Secretary
San Francisco, CA

Conservation Congress
Denise Boggs, Director
Chico, CA

Cool Planet
Paul Thompson, Co-founder and Co-Director
Edina, MN

Cumberland Chapter of Sierra Club
Tom Morris, Chapter Chair

Lexington, KY

Eastern Coyote/Coywolf Research
Jonathan Way, Founder
Osterville, MA

Ecologistics
Stacey Hunt, Chief Executive Officer
San Luis Obispo, CA

Endangered Habitats League
Dan Silver, Executive Director
Los Angeles, CA

Endangered Species Coalition
Leda Huta, Executive Director
Washington, DC

Environmental Protection Information Center (EPIC)
Tom Wheeler, Executive Director
Arcata, CA

Fairmont Minnesota Peace Group
Judi Poulson, Chair
Fairmont, MN

Farmworker Association of Florida
Jeannie Economos
Apopka, FL

Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs (42 Member Clubs and Organizations)
George Milne, President
Oak Grove, OR

Food & Water Watch
Wenonah Hauter, Executive Director
Washington, DC

Friends of Animals Wildlife Law Program
Michael Harris, Director
Denver, CO

Friends of Bell Smith Springs
Sam Stearns, Public Education Coordinator
Stonefort, IL

Friends of the Black-tail Prairie Dog
David Orr, President
Austin, TX

Friends of Del Norte
Joe Gillespie, President
Crescent City, CA

Friends of the Earth - US
Gary Graham Hughes, Senior California Advocacy Campaigner
Berkeley, CA

Friends of the Santa Clara River
Ron Bottorff, Chairman
Newbury Park, CA

GARDEN (Growing Alternative Resource Development and Enterprise Network)
Susan Silverman, Executive Director
Tucson, AZ

Global Justice Ecology Project
Ruddy Turnstone
Buffalo, NY

Golden Gate Audubon Society
Cindy Margulis, Executive Director
Berkeley, CA

Great Salt Lake Audubon
Heather Dove, President
Salt Lake City, UT

Green Peace Corps
Tom Thirion
Albuquerque, NM

Hilton Pond Center for Piedmont Natural History
Bill Hilton Jr., Executive Director
York, SC

Howling For Wolves
Maureen Hackett, President
Hopkins, MN

Idle No More SF Bay
Pennie Opal Plant, Co-founder
San Francisco, CA

Independent Environmental Conservation & Activism Network
Leslie Perrigo, Executive Director
Muncie, IN

inNative
David Jaber, Principal
Berkeley, CA

Interfaith Council for the Protection of Animals and Nature
Lewis Regenstein, President
Atlanta, GA

International Society for the Preservation of the Tropical Rainforest
Arnold Newman, Executive Director

Los Angeles, CA

Kettle Range Conservation Group
Timothy Coleman
Republic, WA

Kickapoo Peace Circle
Marcia Halligan
Viroqua, WI

Klamath Forest Alliance
Kimberly Baker, Executive Director
Orleans, CA

The Lands Council
Mike Petersen, Executive Director
Spokane, WA

Long Branch Environmental Education Center
Paul Gallimore, Director
Leicester, NC

Louisiana Bucket Brigade
Anne Rolfes, Founding Director
New Orleans, LA

Massachusetts Forest Watch
Chris Matera
Springfield, MA

Minnesota River Valley Audubon Chapter
Matthew Schaut, President
Bloomington, MN

Mission Peak Fly Anglers
Steve Schramm, Conservation Chair
Fremont, CA

Moloka'i Community Service Council
Karen Holt
Kaunakakai, HI

Monterey Coastkeeper
Steve Shimek, Executive Director and Founder
Monterey, CA

Mount Diablo Audubon Society
Nancy Wenninger, Conservation Chair
Walnut Creek, CA

National Whistleblower Center
Stephen M. Kohn, Executive Director
Washington, DC

National Wolfwatcher Coalition
Nancy Warren, Executive Director
Duluth, MN

Nature Abounds
Melinda Hughes, President
DuBois, PA

North County Watch
Susan Harvey, President
Templeton, CA

Northcoast Environmental Center
Larry Glass, Executive Director
Arcata, CA

Northeast Oregon Ecosystems
Wally Sykes, Co-founder
Joseph, OR

Northlake Unitarian Universalist Church
Rev. Jim VanderWeele
Kirkland, WA

Northwest Animal Rights Network
Rachel Bjork, Board Member
Seattle, WA

Northwest Arkansas Audubon Society
Carol Joan Patterson, Vice-President and Conservation Chair
Fayetteville, AR

Ocean Outfall Group
Joey Racano, Director
Los Osos, CA

Ohlone Audubon Society
William Hoppes, President
Hayward, CA

The Otter Project
Steve Shimek, Executive Director
Monterey, CA

Pacific Environment
Domenique Zuber, Advancement Director
San Francisco, CA

Pasadena Audubon Society
Laura Garrett, President
Pasadena, CA

Pelican Media
Judy Irving, Executive Director

San Francisco, CA

Prairie Rivers Network
Carol Hays, Executive Director
Champaign, IL

Predator Defense
Brooks Fahy, Executive Director
Eugene, OR

Public Lands Project
Mike Hudak, Director
Binghamton, NY

Rainier Audubon Society
Dan Streiffert, Conservation Chair
Auburn, WA

Raptors Are The Solution
Lisa Owens Viani, Director
Berkeley, CA

Regional Parks Association
Amelia Wilson, President
Berkeley, CA

RESTORE: The North Woods
Michael Kellett, Executive Director
Hallowell, ME

San Luis Obispo Coastkeeper
Gordon Hensley
San Luis Obispo, CA

Santa Cruz Climate Action Network
Pauline Seales, Organizer
Santa Cruz, CA

Save Our Shores
Katherine O'Dea, Executive Director
Santa Cruz, CA

Save Our Sky Blue Waters
Lori Andresen, President
Duluth MN

Save Richardson Grove Coalition
Barbara Kennedy, Campaign Coordinator
Weott, CA

Save The Frogs!
Kerry Kriger, Executive Director
Laguna Beach, CA

Seven Generations Ahead
Gary Cuneen, Executive Director
Oak Park, IL

Solar Wind Works
Chris Worcester
Truckee, CA

Spottswoode Estate Vineyard & Winery
Beth Novak Milliken, President
St. Helena, CA

Supporters for Del Norte Roosevelt Elk
Phoebe Lenhart
Crescent City, CA

Sustainability Leaders Network
Edie Farwell, Executive Director
Norwich, VT

Topanga Peace Alliance
Julie Levine, Co-Director
Topanga, CA

Wholly H2O
Elizabeth Dougherty, Director
Oakland, CA

Wild Horse Education
Laura Leigh, President
Reno, NV

Wild Nature Institute
Derek Lee, Principal Scientist
Concord, NH

Wild and Scenic Rivers
Alyssa Babin, Executive Director
Brookings, OR

Wildcoast
Zachary Plopper, Conservation Director
Imperial Beach, CA

WildEarth Guardians
Marla Fox, Rewilding Attorney
Portland, OR

Wilderness Watch
George Nickas, Executive Director
Missoula, MT

The Wildlands Conservancy
Dan York, Vice President

Oak Glen, CA

Wildlife Rehabilitation Center of Northern Utah
Buz Marthaler, Chairman and Co-Founder
Ogden, UT

The Wildlife Trust
Edward Loosli, President
Walnut Creek, CA

2715

Name: Lloyd, Cynthia

Correspondence: Thank you for this opportunity to submit comments concerned the General Management Plan Amendment Newsletter. The six concepts presented in the Newsletter raise many questions. Without much more detailed information about best management practices (including the response of the agriculture sector in California to state mandated reductions in methane and CO2), the meaning of terms such as diversification, operational flexibility and visitor carrying capacities among many others are unclear. In the context of rapid changes in our climate along with rapid changes in technology to address these changes, it will be important to factor into the plan for the future some guidelines about expected changes and recommended responses to an uncertain future.

What criteria and processes are going to be developed to assess the various alternatives once they are more clearly defined? How will we be assured that the new plan moving forward guarantees the preservation of natural resources and the prevention of habitat degradation in the pastoral zone. In particular, with climate change bringing sea level rise, we have to expect that the pastoral zones bordering wilderness areas will be affected and this needs to be planned for.

Diversification is a troublesome concept particularly given my understanding that current regulations limit ranching to dairy and cattle. I would be strongly against diversification.

The tule elk are native to the sea shore and therefore part of the natural resources of the park, requiring the same level of consideration as the support and protection of other natural resources of the park.

The Point Reyes National Seashore is a national and international treasure and its careful management into the future is key to its preservation for future generations. As a Bay Area resident, I care deeply about the future of the National Seashore.

2716

Name: Bonnie Tank, Douglas Haner and

Correspondence:
November 14, 2015

Cynthia MacLeod
Acting Superintendent
Point Reyes GMP Amendment
Point Reyes National Seashore
1 Bear Valley Road
Point Reyes Station, CA. 94956

We have been full time residents of Point Reyes Station for 13 years. We are both retired San Francisco teachers who brought over 250 elementary students to the Pt. Reyes National Seashore for overnight visits to the Clem Miller Environmental Ed Center. In addition we have coordinated a bi-annual volunteer trails maintenance program in the PRNS that has brought over 300 Returned Peace Corps Volunteers to work in the park.

We fully support the continuation of sustainable multigenerational farming and ranching in the pastoral zone of the Point Reyes National Seashore as originally authorized, that ensures the protection, restoration and preservation to the natural environment of the seashore.

We prefer the alternative of "Continued ranching and management of the Drakes Beach Tule Elk Herd"-NPS Initial Proposal" but only with the 4 additions listed below.

To support this alternative and to make it successful, we feel the following must be included in the plan:

1. The Tule Elk must be removed and relocated from the ranching lands to wilderness areas so they don't compete with the cattle for feed, risk the spread of diseases, or damage ranch property. The elk should be limited to the wilderness areas in the designated elk range near Limantour Beach. This would allow the public to view these beautiful animals and not cause conflicts with the ongoing ranching activities in the pastoral zone. The NPS needs to develop a plan for the containment of the elk and for the management of their population.

2. Twenty year rolling leases with automatic renewals every 5 years are necessary for ranchers to be able to plan and budget effectively and feel secure that there is a future for the next generations. Renewal would be contingent on annual compliance meetings with the Park Service to ensure proper stewardship of the land. The current 30 day cancellation clause for non-compliance should be retained to safeguard the NPS and the public.

3. Operational flexibility for the ranchers should be encouraged by the Park Service. This will encourage good stewardship of the land and allow them to implement best management practices through brush and weed control, stocking rates/density, water system improvements and fencing. This will ensure the preservation of sensitive habitats, protect the land

and resources and help to improve the working landscape for future generations.

4. Educational opportunities should be maximized for helping the public understand the unique partnership between the NPS and the historical working ranches and dairies. The Visitor Center at Bear Valley should showcase best management practices and how the implementation of these benefit both the land and the working ranches.

The PRNS has the opportunity to embrace the uniqueness of a national park that can wisely balance the integration of our special natural resources with the benefits of our historic ranches and dairies. Thank you for your consideration of our comments and input as you continue to make these important decisions.

Doug Haner and Bonnie Tank

2717

Name: pendleton, deborah

Correspondence: Please do all you can to save all wildlife!

2718

Name: Johnson, Rachael R

Correspondence: I am writing to provide input on the General Management Plan Amendment for Point Reyes National Seashore (PRNS). I support the continued operation of beef and dairy ranching operations under agricultural lease/permits with 20-year terms and improved management of the Tule elk herds to eliminate negative impacts on the environment and ranching families.

Ranchers have been raising cattle in Point Reyes for more than 150-years. It was ranchers' willingness to sell their properties to the federal government that allowed the creation of the PRNS. As part of the agreement, ranchers were supposed to be allowed to continue ranching on their family ranches within the PRNS.

The ranches in West Marin contribute significantly to the local economy and the local culture. According to any analysis by U.C. Cooperative Extension in 2009, ranches in PRNS and Golden Gate National Recreation Area (GGNRA) directly provide approximately 65 jobs and provide livelihoods for an additional 25 ranch family members. Additionally, agriculture in PRNS and GGNRA account for 17 percent of the agricultural income in Marin County. These jobs and income would be lost if further restrictions were placed on ranches within PRNS. These ranches are not just creating economic value, they are producing high quality food appreciated by consumers locally, regionally, and nationally. Further,

providing 20-year terms for lease/permits allows for greater investment in improvements on these ranches. Shorter terms prevent the ability of ranchers to obtain financing for improvements.

I would also like to see improved management of the PRNS elk herds. Elk cause thousands of dollars of damages and lost forage on ranches. Additionally, the elk carry Johne's disease, which can be transmitted to cattle. USDA estimates that lost productivity from Johne's disease in dairy cattle could be costing dairy producers between \$200 and \$250 million annually. Elk in the PRNS were reintroduced by humans and have been managed since their reintroduction. PRNS must improve its management by maintaining the roaming elk herds on the Limantour wilderness and preventing them from damaging ranches in the area. Additionally, PRNS should ensure that there is proper forage and water available to the herd in the Limantour wilderness to prevent a recurrence of the unfortunate loss of elk during the drought.

Ranches on PRNS provide important economic, cultural, and ecological values to the local community. Losing a significant portion of West Marin's agricultural community would mean not only a loss of local food production, but a significant loss to its economy and culture. I urge you to offer 20-year lease/permits to ranchers on PRNS and to improve elk management and return the elk to the wilderness areas where they will not impact the ranches.

2719

Name: Molvar, Erik

Correspondence:

November 15, 2017

GMP Amendment c/o Superintendent
Point Reyes National Seashore
1 Bear Valley Road
Point Reyes Station, CA 94956

Submitted electronically via <https://parkplanning.nps.gov/poregmpa>

Dear Acting Superintendent MacLeod:

The following are the scoping comments of Western Watersheds Project on the Point Reyes National Seashore General Management Plan (GMP) Amendment. WWP members and supporters have lodge numerous complaints with us to the effect that commercial livestock grazing and associated operations have a major negative impact on their recreational experiences at Point Reyes National Seashore. Commercial livestock grazing cannot be reconciled with National Park Service mandates, and Point Reyes legislation, which requires your agency to manage these lands to protect, preserve, and restore ecological health and natural communities of plants and wildlife, and for the recreational use, enjoyment, and inspiration of the public. Commercial livestock operations have proven themselves fundamentally incompatible with healthy native ecosystems and optimal visitor use and enjoyment on Point Reyes National Seashore. For 55 years,

private livestock operations have clung to leases on public lands which they sold, accepting generous taxpayer payments to relinquish. It is long past time for these operations to take those monies and use them to move their commercial operations to private lands outside Point Reyes National Seashore.

According to the National Park Service Organic Act of 1916, the mission of the National Park Service is to conserve the scenery and the natural and historic objects and the wild life therein [within the national parks] and to provide for the enjoyment of the same in such manner and by such means as will leave them unimpaired for the enjoyment of future generations. 16 U.S.C. § 1. This legislative mandate was further elucidated in a letter from Secretary of Interior Franklin K. Lane to National Park Service (NPS) Director Stephen Mather in 1918. This has been characterized in the legal scholarship of Ross (2013: 71) as follows:

The Lane letter, as it is known, lays the foundation for park management:

For the information of the public, an outline of the administrative policy to which the new Service will adhere may be announced. This policy is based on three broad principles: First that the national parks must be maintained in absolutely unimpaired form for the use of future generations as well as those of our own time; second, that they are set apart for the use, observation, health, and pleasure of the people; and third, that the national interest must dictate all decisions affecting public or private enterprise in the parks.

Every activity of the Service is subordinate to the duties imposed upon it to faithfully preserve the parks for posterity in essentially their natural state (emphasis added).

Thus, the Lane letter makes clear that the first and paramount principle of park management is non-impairment, and especially preservation of the natural conditions of parks.

This mandate is not currently being implemented at Point Reyes National Seashore, and it is the legal obligation of the Park Service to ensure that the forthcoming General Management Plan guarantees that these principles are fully applied.

The Park Service may issue regulations that allow the agency to grant the privilege to graze livestock within a System unit, such as Point Reyes, but only when the use is not detrimental to the primary purpose for which that System unit was created. 54 U.S.C. § 102101(a)(2) (previous version at 16 U.S.C. § 3). Subsequently, the Park Service issued regulations in 1983 that prohibit livestock grazing for agricultural purposes within System units, unless a) specifically authorized by Federal statute, b) required under a reservation of rights, or c) designated as a necessary and integral part of a recreational activity or as required to maintain a historic scene. 36 C.F.R. § 2.60(a). These exceptions do not apply on Point Reyes National Seashore.

Point Reyes National Seashore (hereinafter PRNS) was established in 1962 by Public Law 87-657, the Point Reyes National Seashore Act (16 USC LXIII 459c) for "purposes of public recreation, benefit, and inspiration, a portion of the diminishing seashore of the United States that remains undeveloped." In 1976, legislation that amended the 1962 enabling act established a wilderness area and instructed the Secretary to administer the Point Reyes National Seashore "without impairment of its natural values, in a manner which provides for such recreational educational, historic preservation, interpretation, and scientific research opportunities as are consistent with, based upon, and supportive of the maximum protection, restoration, and preservation of the natural environment within the area."

The 1980 General Management Plan (GMP) called for the following: Restoration of historic natural conditions (such as reestablishment of tule elk) will continue to be implemented when such actions will not seriously diminish scenic and recreational values." The Park Service has failed to fully live up to this directive, particularly by extending grazing leases beyond the original terms of livestock grazing reservations put in place when private ranch lands were acquired into public ownership. We fully expect the new GMP to fully comply with the foregoing laws and regulations, and prioritize public recreation and enjoyment, as well as the restoration of native wildlife and native ecosystems.

Livestock Ranching is No Longer a Legitimate Use of Point Reyes National Seashore

Ranching was never intended to become a permanent, or even long-term, use of public lands on Point Reyes National Seashore. The Park Services 2006 Management Policies declare that the agency will phase out the commercial grazing of livestock whenever possible. 2006 NPS Management Policies § 4.4.4.1. These policies explain that the agency will only allow commercial grazing where it does not cause unacceptable impacts on park resources and values. Id. at § 8.6.8.2. Today, as will be discussed in detail in these comments, commercial livestock operations are causing multiple unacceptable impacts on National Seashore resources and values, and are in conflict with the Park Services multiple legal mandates to protect and preserve lands and native wildlife for the use and enjoyment of the public. The National Park Service (NPS) must fully analyze and disclose the extent to which livestock grazing operations are currently causing direct and cumulative impacts on native plant communities, native wildlife, public recreation and inspiration, water quality, and all other aspects of the human and natural environment of PRNS. Of currently extant ranching, only two operations are still operating under Reservation of Use and Occupancy (by right conferred in the original legislation), while the remaining ranch operations no longer possess Reservation of Use rights and are leasing federal lands on a temporary basis at the discretion of the NPS.

The Mexican government ceded the lands of Point Reyes into private ownership in 1832, and the introduction of longhorn cattle and horses began shortly thereafter (Gogan and Barrett 1986). Dairy ranching began in the area in 1858 (id.). By the time PRNS was established in 1962,

there were 27 ranching operations within its bounds; by 1993, there were 7 dairy ranches and 6 beef and/or sheep ranches (Livingston 1993). Livestock operations currently cover 33,000 acres, about half of non-wilderness lands, and silage croplands have converted 950 acres of native grassland to non-native crop monoculture (Pawley and Lay 2013).

In 2012, Interior Secretary Salazar issued a memorandum illegally instructing the Park Service to extend 20-year leases to ranch operations, stating Because of the importance of sustainable agriculture on the pastoral lands within Point Reyes, I direct that you pursue extending permits for the ranchers within those pastoral lands to 20-year terms (DOI 2012). Because this memorandum contradicts the black-letter law established in 1962 and amended in 1976 by Congress for Point Reyes National Seashore, this memorandum is (and always has been) legally invalid. The extension of ranch leases for a 20-year period is particularly irresponsible, preventing NPS from removing livestock when major ecological or recreational conflicts develop. Even the Bureau and Land Management and Forest Service have maximum lease terms of 10 years, and the Forest Service applies Annual Operating Instructions which can alter stocking rates from year to year in response to drought, fire, or other stochastic events.

Congress has appropriated more than \$50 million in taxpayer funds to be paid to the former owners of private ranchlands when Point Reyes National Seashore was established, and the private landowners took the money with the express understanding that their former lands would become part of the National Park system. In 1978, Congress permitted former owners of agricultural property within PRNS to obtain a reservation of use and occupancy for 25 years, or the life of the owner or spouse, as a condition to acquisition of the property into public ownership. Pub. L. No. 95-625, § 318(b), 92 Stat. 3487 (1978) (codified as amended at 16 U.S.C. § 459c-5(a)). Based on our current understanding, only two of these Reservations of Use and Occupancy remain in effect, of the 13 private ranch and dairy operations currently on PRNS.

We are concerned that commercial livestock grazing has multiple and severe impacts on the lands, vegetation communities, native wildlife, water quality, scenery, invasive weeds, natural smells and scents of PRNS, as outlined in further detail throughout these comments. In addition, please disclose the extent to which agricultural operations use wildlife killing and hazing, herbicides, fertilizers, rodenticides, and other commonly employed means and tools that degrade native ecosystems and water quality, potentially endanger National Seashore visitors, decrease or kill native plants, or kill, harm, or displace native wildlife.

In addition, we are concerned that public access to its own lands on PRNS is impaired in significant measure by agricultural operations. Visitors may feel, from a psychological standpoint, a natural reluctance to cross fences, travel through gates, or approach facilities constructed by or for the benefit of grazing lessees. In addition, we have received reports of public visitors being harassed or chased away by grazing lessees. The impact of livestock grazing operations on the free and unfettered access

and enjoyment of PRNS by the public must be fully analyzed and disclosed in the forthcoming EIS.

Several of the abandoned ranches have become historical sites with NPS interpretive information. It has been suggested that at least one ranch be retained in working form on PRNS for educational or cultural value. However, there is no justification for maintaining even one working livestock operation on PRNS, as many working ranches and dairy operations will remain on private lands outside the bounds of the National Seashore (where they belong), and these farms and ranches readily fulfill this purpose already without further impinging on PRNS legal mandate to return the National Seashore to a natural and unimpaired condition.

In regard to silage fields, NPS should carefully consider the impact of silage operations on native ecosystems. Please disclose the impacts of outright removal of native plants, and how this is or is not allowable under the NPS Organic Act and the PRNS Act. Please disclose and fully evaluate the use of herbicides, insecticides, rodenticides, and fertilizers on silage on PRNS, and the degree to which these artificial chemicals affect native plants, animals, and ecosystems. Please assess the degree to which the use of such agricultural chemicals does or does not comply with NPS legal and regulatory standards applicable to PRNS.

In the forthcoming GMP, the Park Service must correct the errors of the past by abolishing the so-called Pastoral Zone and its emphasis on excluding, hazing, and/or removing tule elk and any other native wildlife.

Tule Elk

Tule elk are native to Point Reyes, but the ability of reintroduced populations to expand and reoccupy their native and natural range on PRNS has been frustrated by limitations and restrictions on their movements, primarily to benefit commercial livestock operations. The NPS has as part of its statutory requirements and past management commitments the obligation to return tule elk to all parts of PRNS, and we support expediting this process. According to NPS (1998: 4), Elk are an attraction for many who visit the area, and although visitors have never been surveyed on the subject, abundant experience from visitor comments and public meetings shows that the elk are a highly visible attraction that draws visitors to Tomales Point. Getting rid of commercial livestock operations on these public lands managed by the National Park Service is the first step toward restoring this elk population, and the native coastal grasslands upon which it depends, to health.

In 1976, Congress declared the protection and maintenance of California's tule elk in a free and wild state is of educational, scientific, and esthetic value to the people of the United States and thus the restoration and conservation of a tule elk population in California of at least two thousand . . . is an appropriate national goal. 16 U.S.C. § 673(d); Pub. L. No. 94-389, 90 Stat. 1189 (1976). Congress required the NPS to develop a plan for tule elk. The agency's Tule Elk Management Plan (NPS 1998: 40) included a goal of attaining a free-ranging tule elk herd by 2005, stating:

Their limitation to Tomales Point is an historical artifact of their reintroduction onto an area bounded by historic ranches and the intent to restrict their movements to a protected preserve. If they are to remain as part of the Seashore's fauna and ecological processes, they should eventually become free-ranging throughout most of the Seashore's natural zones where conditions allow.

This provision of the Tule Elk Management Plan has not been implemented, in large measure due to resistance by the small but highly vocal livestock industry that continues to lease public lands on PRNS.

McCullough (1969) projected that in 1850 approximately 500,000 tule elk roamed California. In the 1850s and 1860s, there was heavy market hunting of tule elk for the hide and tallow industry, and tule elk were extirpated on Point Reyes by 1862 (Gogan and Barrett 1986). By the late 1870s, only 10 individuals remained on Earth, in Kern County (Watt 2015), and this bottlenecked population became the seed source for all tule elk present in California today. According to McCullough et al. (1993: 25), Thus, individual tule elk are genetically quite similar and the entire population is inbred. According to NPS (1998: 39), The population of tule elk at Point Reyes' has been estimated to contain the lowest level of genetic variation (or heterozygosity) of all the herds in the state, based upon an analysis of translocations and bottlenecks (McCullough et al. 1996). This heterozygosity would be enhanced by removing the fence at Tomales Point and thereby allowing all tule elk on Point Reyes National Seashore to commingle and interbreed.

Cattle (both dairy and beef) are non-native species that compete for forage with elk, to the detriment of elk growth and reproduction. According to McCullough et al. (1993: 6), Early growth of the [Tomales Point] herd was slow due to over-utilization of the range by domestic cattle. This situation remains in the so-called Pastoral Zone, where cattle grazing continues to interfere with the expansion and recovery of tule elk. According to NPS (1998: 8)

Tule elk were eliminated from the Point Reyes area by the middle 1800s as agriculture, logging, and hunting took their toll. When plans to conserve tule elk statewide were being made, Point Reyes was discussed as a possible reintroduction site (Phillips 1976). Absent for over 150 years, elk were reintroduced at Point Reyes in 1978 with the transfer of 10 individuals from San Luis National Wildlife Refuge to Tomales Point. The erection of a three-mile-long fence across the peninsula from the Pacific Ocean to Tomales Bay isolated the herd from adjacent dairy ranches. This created a 2,600-acre enclosure that constitutes the current elk range in the Seashore.

The NPS, in the forthcoming EIS, must disclose any scientific basis for fencing a free-ranging elk population, and for maintaining an isolated elk population on such a small, constricted, and limited spatial area. This appears to be an unnatural and harmful practice that should be ended through the removal of the Tomales Point fence.

Livestock competes with native wildlife for habitat and forage, and indeed the best tule elk habitat on Point Reyes National Seashore shows a

strong overlap with lands currently leased for agricultural purposes (see Figure 1). According to Cobb (2010: 70), elk were observed avoiding pastures when cattle were present and cattle were seen chasing elk from pastures on multiple occasions. These observations were supported by concurrent GPS collar data that showed Pt. Reyes tule elk almost entirely avoided pastures occupied by cattle (unpublished data).

Since 2012, elk have been hazed away from high-value pastures (presumably for livestock producers) into adjacent areas not used for livestock grazing (NPS 2014). Ranchers have advocated keeping elk entirely out of the Pastoral Zone (see, e.g., NPS 2014), even though the Pastoral Zone is made up of National Seashore lands that are supposed to be managed for a return to natural conditions.

The Tomales Point elk herd, separated from the rest of PRNS by a tall, 3-mile-long fence, has ranged from 350 to 500 animals since 1998 (NPS 2016). Currently, in the Pastoral Zone, there are an estimated 95 elk in the D Ranch Herd and 110 animals in the Limantour Herd (NPS 2014). NPS needs to estimate the total carrying capacity of PRNS for tule elk in the absence of competition with non-native livestock and non-native cervids, as a baseline for estimating the current negative impacts of livestock grazing leasing and operations on tule elk.

WWP supports the elimination of livestock grazing through non-renewal as leases and reservations expire, the removal of all fences erected by the livestock industry or for the purpose of restricting the access of elk to the full extent of Point Reyes National Seashore, and the future management of elk through natural increase and population limitation in the absence of culling or contraception of any kind. The forthcoming EIS should fully investigate and disclose the extent to which fences have impaired the movements and health of tule elk, and require that any fences that remain for administrative purposes be built to maximize wildlife safety and passage. Tule elk roamed at will throughout Point Reyes prior to the arrival of human management, and native ecosystems were much healthier than they are today with the questionable benefit of humanity's interference.

Gogan (1986) projected that the carrying capacity of elk in this small, enclosed Tomales Point area is 140 animals. However, McCullough et al. (1993: 7) asserted that the carrying capacity derived by Gogan (140) was artificially low due to the prior impact of excessive cattle grazing, and postulated a carrying capacity of 346 animals. We are concerned that this number is below the Minimum Viable Population (MVP) size from genetic and ecological standpoints.

MVP from a genetic standpoint is an effective population size (N_e) of 50 breeding animals, subtracting subadults (as they are not genetically contributing to the breeding population) and then correcting for skewed sex ratios of breeding animals such that there is a 1:1 ratio between breeding males and breeding females. This is expressed by the following equation:

$$N_e = (4 \times N_m \times N_f) / (N_m + N_f)$$

In the case of tule elk, one bull does virtually all the breeding with all of the cows in a given harem, leading to a highly-skewed sex ratio of breeding animals. Tule elk are harem breeders, with a single dominant bull copulating with most if not all of the females in his harem during the breeding season. The harem masters genetic contribution to the next generation far outweighs the genetic contribution of each individual cow. Using this example, if we have a breeding population of 100 tule elk (excluding subadults and non-breeders) with 96 breeding cows and 4 breeding bulls, the N_e for that population would be 15.4, far closer to the population of breeding bulls than to the population of breeding cows. It is important to note that this formula will yield misleading results if all members of each sex, rather than only the breeding animals, are input. Please include calculations of N_e for the tule elk population resulting from each alternative treatment analyzed in the forthcoming EIS, and provide analysis of how this compares to ecological and genetic MVP for the herd. Managing the herd for a resulting N_e size below 50 would be expected

Figure 1. Predicted relative probability of tule elk use within Point Reyes National Seashore using Resource Selection Function outputs from radio-telemetry data from 2005-2008 (reproduced from Cobb 2010). (based on the best available science) in inbreeding depression, elevated presence of deleterious alleles in the remaining gene pool, and an increase in incidence of birth defects. This would render the decision vulnerable from a scientific and also a legal perspective.

We are also concerned that elk at Point Reyes may be suffering from dietary deficiencies as a result of their confinement in the small area of Tomales Point. Gogan et al. (1989) found that plants and soils at Tomales Point were deficient in copper (an essential trace element), molybdenum, and sulfur-sulfates, and that elk were showing gross signs of copper deficiency, which may have been a contributing factor in the death of two elk in Spring of 1979. Gogan et al (1988) reported antler deformities in elk on Tomales Point, which they related to copper deficiencies. Cobb (2010) found that the most common cause of death for tule elk at Point Reyes was starvation, often accompanied with copper and selenium deficiencies. Twelve soil types underlie PRNS, based on differences in parent rock (NPS 1998). One of these, the Sheridan-Baywood soil type, is associated with the Tomales Point area (id.), where copper deficiencies are known to occur. Removing the fence at Tomales Point and allowing elk free and unfettered access to all of PRNS permits elk to graze on vegetation growing from multiple geological substrates, thereby eliminating the specter of copper deficiencies and other dietary problems and disease vulnerabilities caused by confinement on Tomales Point.

According to NPS policy, The National Park Service will seek to perpetuate the native animal life as part of the natural ecosystems of parks. Management emphasis will be on minimizing human impacts on natural animal population dynamics. Specifically addressing the management of California tule elk, Public Law 94-389, Preservation of Tule. Elk Population-California in 1976 states that:

The Secretary of the Interior, the Secretary of Agriculture, and the Secretary of Defense shall cooperate with the State of California in

making lands under their respective jurisdictions reasonably available for the preservation and grazing of tule elk in such manner and to such extent as may be consistent with Federal Law.

The agency currently is not living up to these policy and statutory requirements on PRNS, but can correct this deficiency by permitting tule elk full and unfettered access to all of PRNS.

We are concerned that elk limited to the Tomales Point enclosure lack adequate sources of water during dry periods. NPS (1998: 12) itself recognized this problem:

The peninsula of Tomales Point ranges from a narrow tip to over a mile and a half wide at the fence line enclosing the elk range. There are no natural year-round streams. The natural streams have significant flows only during the rainy winter months. From late spring to late autumn, only spring-fed seeps would provide water for elk if not for the existence of eight water impoundments originally built for cattle.

It has been reported that during the drought of 2012-2014, the Tomales Point elk herd declined by 47%, while over the same period the Limantour and Drakes Beach Herds increased by a combined 32% over the same period. In the forthcoming EIS, please present your analysis comparing the decline of elk in the Tomales Point Herd with corresponding population figures for the Drakes Beach and Limantour Herds, and provide scientific analysis of the role that water availability had in the decline of tule elk on Tomales Point. Removing the fence at Tomales Point and allowing the Tomales Point Herd full and unfettered access to all of PRNS would eliminate water scarcity problems that appear to have had a major negative effect on this herd in years past.

Shortly after the original reintroduction of tule elk in 1978, a number of subadults died from Johnes disease, or paratuberculosis, a disease they contracted from cattle (Watt 2015, Gogan and Barrett 1986, and see Gogan et al. 1989). As of 1993, the possibility that Johnes disease still infected the Tomales Point elk population was possible but unproven (McCullough et al. 1993).

We concur with the conclusions of the Point Reyes Scientific Advisory Panel (McCullough et al. 1993: 34):

The long-range goal of elk management at PRNS should be the re-establishment of free-ranging elk throughout the seashore and associated public lands. This would involve elimination of exotic cervids and removal of the fence across Tomales Point. NPS and CDFG should develop a long-range management plan with the goal of achieving a large, healthy, free-ranging elk population subjected to a minimum of management intervention.

Cobb (2010) projected that the greatest potential for elk population growth on Point Reyes was on ranchlands, and predicted increasing future conflicts. Phasing out domestic livestock on the National Seashore would eliminate this source of conflict.

The National Park Service should comply with its legal, regulatory, policy, and past planning mandates and remove all barriers to tule elk expansion and recolonization of all lands within PRNS. The expansion of elk herds to all of their former native range would provide the herbivory with which all native plant communities (including rare native plants) evolved, therefore optimizing the opportunity for native plant and ecosystem recovery. The forthcoming EIS should fully analyze the differences between native and non-native plants and communities (evaluating richness, diversity, and presence/absence of rare plants and exotic weeds), with field data gathered from representative sampling of lands with tule elk only, those areas with domestic livestock, and those areas lacking both tule elk and domestic livestock.

No elk population should be constrained in its population numbers or distribution within PRNS, and there are no scientifically defensible maximum population thresholds that can be legitimately applied on a scientific basis. Over time, all populations of tule elk should be permitted to expand and interbreed, and likewise, populations of blacktail deer should be permitted to expand in the absence of domestic livestock and other non-native herbivores.

Exotic Deer Species

Axis deer and English fallow deer were introduced to the area in the 1940s, and are known to be carriers of Johnes disease (McCullough et al 1993). As of 2003, there were estimated to be 860 fallow deer at Point Reyes (NPS 2006b) and an estimated 2006 axis deer population of 250 (NPS 2006a). At 2006 exotic deer levels, a 46% reduction of native black-tailed deer was estimated, with 900 fewer native deer present than ought to be supported (NPS 2006b). The 1999 Resource Management Plan (NPS 1999: 40) specified the following for non-native deer:

Due to the non-native nature of fallow and axis deer, and to the potential for forage competition with native deer and elk and disease transmission to them, a determination of the feasibility of complete removal of the fallow and axis deer should be undertaken. The issue of exotic deer management consumes a considerable amount of staff time that could

be devoted to other resource management needs. Removal of the exotic deer from the Seashore would reduce a continual burden on the small natural resources staff, improve a major component of the ecosystem, provide additional habitat for native ungulates, and eliminate the potential for disease transmission from these exotics to native deer and elk.

In 2006, NPS selected a management alternative for non-native deer to remove all axis and fallow deer from PRNS by 2021 (NPS 2006b). To the extent that these exotic species still occur on PRNS (see NPS 1998), they should be removed completely under the GMP Amendment by non-lethal means.

Native Predators

The wolf (*Canis lupus*) was originally native to Point Reyes, but has been extirpated for many years (NPS 1998). Today, California is being colonized by wolves, with a breeding population on the Lassen National Forest. The return of the wolf would be beneficial to re-establish natural predator-prey assemblages that include the tule elk, for which

population control has been a thorny question for decades. However, the presence of domestic livestock on PRNS renders the return of the wolf a likely source of future conflict and controversy. This conflict and controversy is readily avoided by eliminating livestock grazing as holders of original grazing reservation privileges term out.

Agricultural Pollutant Runoff and Manure Spreading

Dairy and beef operations often entail concentrations of livestock that result in high outputs of urine and feces, which then have multiple impacts on the environment. On PRNS, livestock waste is leaking into wetlands, ponds, and streams, causing contamination and nutrient imbalances, and the spreading of manure causes a severe stench that impairs visitor enjoyment and inspiration, and disrupts native plant communities. According to USFWS (2002:3),

Milk cows are kept close to dairy headquarters. They produce large quantities of manure waste that must be managed to avoid pollution of nearby streams through excessive nutrient loading. Small pastures where cows are held between milking are typically scraped and the manure is stockpiled. On most dairies cows are kept in barns through winter. The barns, milking parlors, and travel corridors between them are cleaned by washing manure into holding ponds, where the manure slurry is stored during the wet season. During the dry season stored manure from the dairies is spread as fertilizer on rangelands and silage fields. Dairies dispose of accumulated manure by spreading it on fields from trucks or pumping it through pipes which drain waste onto fields.

This activity has potentially serious consequences for rare native plants:

Excessive feces and urine deposition within or adjacent to areas inhabited by the Sonoma alopecurus, the spineflower, beach layia, Tidestrom's lupine, Tiburon paintbrush, and Marin dwarf flax may alter habitat conditions by fertilizing the nutrient poor soils, thereby making colonization by invasive species easier, which could ultimately out-compete the paintbrush and/or dwarf flax. Alteration of the habitat conditions through deposition of nitrogen derivatives may also lead to the extirpation of the paintbrush and dwarf flax from the site due to their adaptation to survive only on serpentine soils.

(USFWS 2002:20). In addition, manure spreading could have serious impacts on red-legged frog habitats:

Excessive urine and fecal matter deposited by equine and other domestic animals may flow into the tributaries and stockponds. Nutrient loading associated with such runoff may result in alteration of pH, dissolved oxygen, excessive nitrogen, or pathogens which may adversely affect all lifestages of red-legged frogs.

(USFWS 2002: 22). The runoff of effluent from dairy operations into nearby streams, wetlands, and estuaries can (and has been known to) cause serious water pollution problems, including public safety hazards (see,

e.g., NPS 2002, Pawley and Lay 2013). According to Pawley and Lay (2013: xl),

PORE [Point Reyes] and northern GOGA contain numerous ranches, dairies and pasture lands that contribute to water quality degradation through bacteria and nutrient loading from animal waste and runoff. Horse stables and corrals are also a source of elevated nutrients and failing septic system leach fields result in nutrient and pathogen loading in some areas (i.e., Lagunitas Creek in PORE).

More specifically,

Agricultural runoff from dairy and range animals, wildlife and failing septic systems contribute to high levels of fecal coliform recorded in tributaries during the rainy season. Over 50 percent of the samples collected from 1999 to 2005 exceeded 1 mg/L (1 part per million [ppm]) nitrate and the contact recreation criteria for fecal coliform (400 MPN/100 mL). Extremely high turbidity occurred along the mainstem and tributaries of Olema Creek. Almost one-fourth of the measurements by NPS in PORE exceeded the WRD screening criteria of 50 nephelometric turbidity units (NTU). (Pawley and Lay 2013: xliv).

Furthermore,

Tomales Bay, Drakes Estero and Abbotts Lagoon of PORE and northern GOGA exhibit high levels of fecal coliform loading following heavy rainfall from sources including wildlife and cattle on ranches and dairies. This often results in harvest closures for cultured shellfish and must be monitored closely during rainy winter months. (Pawley and Lay 2013: xlii).

Even dispersed livestock grazing on public lands has been found to cause major water pollution problems stemming from *E. coli* and other contaminants (Myers et al. 2017).

These factors also are contributing to declines of abalone species and kelp forests in adjacent marine environments (id.). In addition, pollutant levels have exceeded water quality objectives at Chicken Ranch Beach on Tomales Bay and at Kehoe Lagoon at Kehoe Beach. Thus, agricultural waste products are posing a health hazard for beachgoers at some parts of the National Seashore.

Finally, agricultural runoff and manure spreading impair the natural smells of PRNS, substituting the stench of urine and feces for the salt breezes, wildflower scents, and other natural smells of the environment. This constitutes impairment of visitor use and enjoyment of PRNS pursuant to the Organic Act and NPS Policy 2006 § 1.4.6. The forthcoming EIS must fully analyze and disclose the impacts of livestock wastes and disposal practices, and render determinations on whether these practices are lawful under the various statutory and regulatory mandates under which NPS must operate.

Myrtles Silverspot Butterfly

The Myrtles silverspot butterfly inhabits coastal dunes, coastal prairie, and coastal shrubland, feeding as adults on the nectar of a variety of wildflowers, and requiring western dog violet (*Viola adunca*) as a host to its caterpillars (USFWS 2002). We are concerned that livestock grazing suppresses the growth, vitality, and distribution of native flowering plants, and has therefore for years been impairing the viability of the Myrtles silverspot butterfly populations on Point Reyes National Seashore. The forthcoming EIS, as part of its NEPA hard look, should include field surveys of native flowering plants in pastures grazed by livestock and corresponding control areas where livestock are currently excluded, such that the magnitude of this negative effect on this endangered butterfly can be fully understood and disclosed. According to Launer et al. (1992: 140),

Viola adunca, the presumed larval hostplant, is patchily distributed through-out the region, and inhabits a range of biological communities, including grassland, scrub, and dune plant communities. The presence of *Viola adunca*, therefore, is not a reliable predictor of the presence of Myrtles silverspot butterflies. Determinations of habitat suitability must be based on multiple factors, including, but not limited to, distribution of larval hostplants.

NPS should map the spatial extent of this obligate violet species on PRNS, and determine the extent to which livestock grazing has any effect on this plants distribution and abundance. According to Launer et al. (1992: 136), At PRNS, Myrtles silverspot butterflies were found at the Tomales Point tule elk range and throughout the bluffs, hills, grasslands, and back-dunes west of Drakes Estero and Schooner Bay (Map 2). USFWS (2002) determined that livestock are likely to have significant negative effects on the Myrtles silverspot butterfly, and recommended remediation by reducing the number of cattle, moving fencing, and/or changing the grazing regime. According to USFWS (2002: 21),

Grazing activities within the habitat of the Myrtle's silverspot butterfly may result in trampling of eggs, larvae, and adults. Additionally, grazing within the habitat may result in destruction of host or nectar plants via consumption, trampling, soil compaction, erosion, and other deleterious effects. Conversely, grazing activities may assist in habitat maintenance by removing competitive vegetation and minimizing vegetative cover which could improve the ability of Myrtle's silverspot butterfly to detect host and nectar plants. The presence of cattle in dune areas does little to control the spread of invasive species such as ice plant and European beach grass. Point Reyes National Seashore has minimized the effects of grazing at some ranches by restricting access to dune habitats. However, cattle may be damaging Myrtle's silverspot butterfly habitat and limiting population expansion south of the Tule Elk Reserve (Launer et al. 1998, as cited in the biological assessment).

Pointing to the propensity for livestock grazing in back-dune communities to enhance the spread of invasive weeds, Launer et al. (1992: 143) said, In that these dune communities apparently provide nectar resources

critical to the long-term persistence of Myrtles silverspot butterflies, programs of iceplant control and dune restoration need to be initiated. Launer et al. (1992: 143), concluded:

Long-term persistence of Myrtles silverspot butterfly, however, is not guaranteed because the cumulative impacts of grazing (from both domestic livestock and tule elk), invasive alien plant species, and possibly the suppression of natural disturbances, are not well understood. The region-wide decline of the butterfly implies that such cumulative impacts have been significant and may eventually threaten the existence of the butterfly even at PRNS.

WWP and our members are concerned that the welfare of this rare species is currently being impaired by livestock grazing operations negatively affecting native flowering plants on PRNS. We are unconvinced that the spread of invasive weeds such as Italian thistle compensates for the loss or reduction of the native wildflowers, and would project that the elimination of cattle (and invasive thistles), paired with the recovery of native flowering plants, would result in a strong net benefit to the Myrtles silverspot. Please provide scientific analysis confirming or contesting this assertion in the forthcoming EIS.

California red-legged frog

The California red-legged frog is the largest western frog species, and is associated with pond, creek, and wetland habitats, typically associated with slow-moving water 2 feet deep or deeper (USFWS 2002b). It is a listed species under the Endangered Species Act. According to USFWS (2002: 17),

The grazing program is located within the proposed North San Francisco Bay/North Coast recovery unit which includes portions of watersheds at Point Reyes National Seashore and Golden Gate National Recreation Area. Within this recovery unit, red-legged frogs are threatened primarily by water management and diversions, non-native species, livestock, and urbanization.

The USFWS (2002b: 1) provided a synopsis of potential impacts to the species:

The California red-legged frog is threatened within its remaining range, by a wide variety of human impacts to its habitat, including urban encroachment, construction of reservoirs and water diversions, contaminants, agriculture, and livestock grazing. These activities can destroy, degrade, and fragment habitat.

According to USFWS (2002: 14), Accessibility [sic] to sheltering habitat is essential for the survival of California red-legged frogs within a watershed, and can be a factor limiting frog population numbers and survival. Please provide a complete analysis on the impacts of livestock grazing and related operations on sheltering habitat for this species.

In general, the USFWS (2002: 21) found livestock grazing to be compatible with red-legged frogs, but observed the following potential impacts:

However, red-legged frogs may be killed or injured by livestock that may crush them in both aquatic and upland habitats. Livestock activity in stockponds or streams may mobilize sediments or contribute to erosion or deposition of sediments. If heavy sedimentation occurs in pools where red-legged frogs breed, it is possible that red-legged frog egg masses will suffocate from being buried under sediments. Heavy loss of sediments from the streambed may result in down-cutting of channels which could further degrade the stability of banks, and functions of the riparian ecosystem. Additionally, degradation of riparian habitat and functions may result in the colonization of exotic predators such as bullfrogs.

USFWS (2002b) pointed that red-legged frogs may use stock ponds created by ranching operations. However, In other areas, however, observations suggest that grazing activities pose a serious threat to the suitability of aquatic habitats for California red-legged frogs (id.: 21). This source includes a full catalog of the multiple impacts of livestock on this amphibian species, ranging from overgrazing and degradation of frog habitats to direct crushing of eggs and tadpoles and draining of ponds, dessicating egg masses. The forthcoming EIS must fully evaluate livestock impacts to red-legged frogs and their habitats.

Essential upland habitats include all lands within 300 feet from essential aquatic habitats, and essential dispersal habitats include those free of barriers connecting essential breeding habitats within 1.25 miles of each other (USFWS 2002). Red-legged frogs exist fluctuating populations within metapopulations, and have a high rate of reproduction, such that they often decrease markedly or are extirpated in a given locality, to be repopulated from neighboring habitats (USFWS 2002b). Indeed, Overall, populations are most likely to persist where multiple breeding areas are embedded within a matrix of habitats used for dispersal (USFWS 2002b: 12). Thus, it is extremely important to maintain connectivity habitats. The EIS must analyze the extent to which connectivity habitats are negatively impacted by livestock grazing, and provide measures to ensure that such connectivity habitats are maintained in the future with tall native vegetation to provide hiding cover for frogs as they disperse among wetland habitats.

Threatened Native Salmonid Species

Chinook and coho salmon as well as steelhead runs are found in the streams on PRNS, and each of these runs is listed as threatened under the Endangered Species Act due to past and ongoing human impacts on their habitats. As of 2004, steelhead had declined in abundance by 94% in the local region, while coho runs are extirpated in more than half of the regions streams that once supported them (NMFS 2004). According to NPS (2103: xliii),

The effects of past land use practices (development, logging, agriculture and grazing) have changed watershed conditions and reduced habitat for many aquatic invertebrates, fish and amphibians. Loss of native perennial vegetation, soil compaction and loss, hillside trailing, gullying and incision of swales and meadows have changed the runoff patterns and

reduced the capacity of the watershed to attenuate pollutant loading and surface runoff to streams.

While the National Marine Fisheries Service downplayed the impacts of livestock grazing to anadromous salmonid runs, they noted a variety of types of negative impacts including increased stream temperatures, siltation of spawning gravels, and changes to stream morphology, and observed that 16% of spawning stream reaches were unfenced, giving livestock direct access to streambanks (NMFS 2004). According to NMFS (2004: 40),

NOAA Fisheries has directly observed a variety of stream reaches adjacent to grazing leases, including areas with and without riparian vegetation. Some of the adjacent stream reaches lack the habitat complexity needed for healthy juvenile salmonid rearing. Instream wood is largely absent. These conditions are locally limiting the amount of juvenile salmonids that survive to smolt age. These conditions also impact any adults that may migrate and spawn in these areas.

NMFS (2004: 41) concluded,

Once the NPS implements the actions described above, and continues resource monitoring and response, adverse effects to salmonids are expected to slowly reduce until in many cases they are minimal and unlikely to result in take. However, there are potential long term impacts from the grazing lease program that could result in harm to listed salmonids.

NPS has estimated in the past that 16% of stream reaches occupied by native salmonids remain unfenced and accessible to domestic livestock. We are concerned that, because cattle in particular concentrate their grazing impacts along riparian corridors and wallow in streamcourses, that continued livestock grazing on PRNS will continue to suppress the recovery of these listed fish species.

Cattle are known to have the following negative impacts on stream habitats occupied by salmonids: (1) Suppression and removal of streamside shrubs that stabilize streambanks and shade stream reaches. (2) Overgrazing of herbaceous vegetation, resulting in loss of overhanging cover used by juvenile salmonids. (3) Increased erosion and siltation of streams, resulting in increased turbidity as well as smothering of spawning gravels with silt that results in suffocation of salmonid eggs and alevin. (4) Wallowing in streams resulting in disturbance or displacement of spawning adults and the physical crushing of salmonid eggs and alevin in their redds. (5) Physical breakdown of streambanks, converting narrow, deep streams to wide, shallow streams with little hiding cover from overhanging banks. (6) Raising of water temperatures above thermal optima for salmonids, resulting in stress, retarding growth, or causing death. (7) loss of instream hiding cover as a result of factors 1, 2, and 5 above, resulting in unnaturally high levels of predation on adults and young from avian, aquatic, and/or terrestrial predators. Please provide detailed, current, science-based analyses of the extent to which current and future livestock use on PRNS are causing

or contributing to each of these causes of habitat degradation or direct impact on salmonids. Please pay particular attention to impacts to Olema Creek and its tributaries, Lagunitas Creek and its tributaries, and the tributaries of Drakes Estero, in addition to estuarine habitats which may be important staging areas.

Western Snowy Plover

Western snowy plovers are a listed species that inhabits dunefield plant communities on Point Reyes National Seashore. They are vulnerable to negative effects from livestock grazing. According to USFWS (2002: 22),

Grazing activities within the habitat of the western snowy plover may adversely affect the animal via trampling individuals or crushing eggs. Presence of cattle within nesting areas may result in nest failure due to western snowy plovers being flushed from their nests for extended periods of time. For the most part, Point Reyes National Seashore has minimized the likelihood of such impacts by installing exclusion fencing in suitable habitat areas.

An increase in the number of ravens as result of ranching activities likely could lead to higher levels of predation on western snowy plovers by these corvids. Ravens are known predators of western snowy plover chicks and eggs (Roth et al. 1999). Ongoing research at Point Reyes National Seashore has documented the interrelationship between ranching activities and ravens. Specifically, ravens opportunistically feed upon left over grains, afterbirths, carcasses, and organisms killed or injured during silage harvest."

Coates et al. (2016) found that raven occurrence increased 45.8% in areas where livestock were present. Please provide detailed analysis that includes the extent to which livestock have access to habitats used by western snowy plovers, the comparative abundance of ravens in PRNS livestock pastures versus areas where livestock are absent, and the extent to which livestock are having a negative impact on snowy plover populations.

Impacts to Native Plants and Ecosystems

The Park Service has numerous statutory and management obligations to protect and restore native plant communities, and to prevent their continued impairment by livestock grazing, manure spreading, and other activities associated with private agricultural operations on public lands. Point Reyes National Seashore is home to a number of plant communities that are rare, unique, exemplary, or otherwise of very high ecological importance and therefore public value. According to Pawley and Lay (2013: 108),

Pristine coastal prairie, dominated by perennial bunchgrasses, is considered one of the most decimated ecosystems in California. Much of the native vegetation has been replaced by European Mediterranean region annual species that arrived with domestic cattle and their feed. Remaining native grasslands are threatened by disturbance and invasions by non-native plant species. ... Roughly 80% of PORE grasslands

are currently dominated by non-native grasses (NPS 2004a); however some portions of the parks remain pristine.

Livestock grazing causes widespread damage through erosion and sedimentation. According to Pawley and Lay (2013: 56), Grazing increases erosion by decreasing the amount of vegetation available to capture water, and by compacting the soil, thus deterring infiltration. This compaction increases runoff, which carries topsoil and sediments into the creeks. Riparian degradation also affects the hydrology of streams, enhancing flow during storms, which causes more flashy runoff patterns. The conversion of many areas to annual versus perennial bunch grasses may have reduced the capacity of the vegetation to hold soils during precipitation events.

According to USFWS (2002: 20),

Grazing activities in moderation within habitats for Sonoma alopecurus, the spineflower, beach layia, Tidestrom's lupine, Tiburon paintbrush, and Marin dwarf flax may be both adverse and beneficial in moderation. Specifically, grazing activities may result in trampling of individual plants, soil compaction, consumption, erosion, and impacts which may influence presence of invasive species. Trampling may reduce the plant's reproductive output by breaking immature inflorescence before fruit ripening. Alternatively, trampling may scarify seed present in the soil which would be beneficial to recruitment into the population. Soil compaction may affect the plant's rhizosphere, minimizing the uptake of nutrients. Additionally, soil compaction may reduce the ability for seeds to germinate. Overgrazing of foliage could limit the plant's ability to photosynthesize, which could result in death or diminished reproductive output. Consumption of inflorescence or seed could reduce the genetic variability of plants within a given population and could decrease the overall reproductive output of the individual plant. However, grazing may reduce competition from more abundant or invasive species. Erosion may result in burial of seed or individual plants, thus reducing the genetic variability of the population. Although seed banks may persist over time, germination of seeds may be subject to stochastic events which may occur over geologic time (such as shifting dunes).

Davis and Sherman (1992) found Sonoma spineflower in a grazed pasture, but showed declines in a grazing exclosure where non-native plants increased. Thus, grazing could in some cases be beneficial (although it is mysterious why the Sonoma spineflower is so rare in the face of heavy grazing across much of PRNS), either by cattle or elk. In addition, Remote feeding may concentrate cattle within habitat and result in excessive trampling or degradation of habitat (USFWS 2002: 21). The forthcoming EIS must fully analyze impacts of livestock operations on this and other rare native plant species, and craft and adopt an alternative that fully protects them, and allows the restoration of rare native plants on lands currently degraded by livestock operations.

Sonoma alopecurus

This grass species is listed as an endangered species, is known from only 16 populations, and grows in riparian stream communities (USFWS 2002).

According to USFWS, Populations of this species are declining due to competition from nonnative plant species, trampling and grazing by cattle, and low regeneration (id., p. 6). That agency observed that both livestock grazing, and also exclosures (which sometimes became choked with blackberries) had had detrimental effects on the species. Subsequent studies found that no type of livestock grazing produced consistent, statistically significant positive results for this species (Ryan and Parsons 2015). The obvious solution is to remove the livestock, remove the fences, and let tule elk do the grazing, which they had done in a manner compatible with this species since time immemorial, prior to 1850.

Impacts to Fragile Dune Communities

We are concerned that livestock trampling and grazing has a disproportional impact in fragile dunefield plant communities, suppressing native plants, and encouraging the spread of invasive species such as iceplant. According to NPS (2015a: i), The Seashore preserves some of the last remaining high quality coastal dune habitat in the United States. The NPS has undertaken a program to begin to try to eradicate non-native weeds from diunefield communities (NPS 2015b). The USFWS (2002) found that livestock grazing is likely to have adverse effects on beach layia and Tidestroms lupine, listed species which inhabit these dunefield communities, and recommended exclusion of cattle from most dune habitats. Launer et al. (1992: 143) warned against livestock grazing in dune areas:

Unfortunately, managed grazing will not be a complete solution. In the back-dune areas, use of grazing to minimize the impacts of non-native species, particularly iceplant, will not be appropriate. It is unlikely that native plant species dwelling on the physically loose substrates of the dune areas would benefit from livestock, and such disruption could exacerbate the transition from native to non-native plant species.

NPS (2015b: 2) characterized the threats to rare native plants in dunefield habitats as follows:

These rare species and habitat types are imminently threatened by both physical and ecological changes associated with the presence and spread of European beachgrass and iceplant.

Any GMP Amendment must fully incorporate a moratorium on domestic livestock grazing in and near dune communities, and fully analyze all alternatives with regard to the potential impacts of livestock on these fragile ecosystems.

Invasive Weeds and Other Non-native Plants

Of the approximately 900 species of plants on Point Reyes National Seashore and Golden Gate National Recreation Area, approximately 300 are non-native invaders (Pawley and Lay 2013). Important among the non-native plants in Point Reyes National Seashore that are spread by livestock are Italian thistle (*Carduus pycnocephalus*) and milk thistle (*Silybum marianum*), which are known to increase with the presence of grazing (NPS 1998). Iceplant (*Carpobrotus edulis*) is invading dune habitats, and is known to have a negative impact on Tidestroms lupine and beach layia,

both listed plants (USFWS 2002). According to Pawley and Lay (2013: 41), Manure spreading areas are correlated with the increased presence of invasive and noxious weed species. NPS must fully analyze the role of domestic livestock in introducing, spreading, and perpetuating infestations of invasive weeds, and has a legal obligation to select a final alternative that eliminates these non-native weed species to the greatest extent possible.

Farm and Ranch Operations on PRNS Should Not Be Expanded to Include Additional Commercial Activities

In general, the Park Service should not permit current lessee and reservation ranch operations to be expanded to include any new types of agricultural operations beyond what is currently permitted under lease terms. Permits for lodging or bed and breakfast operations (including AirBnB) within Point Reyes National Seashore should not be conveyed unless and until all livestock operations cease.

Helicopter Use in Wilderness

In the past, the National Park Service has suggested that the use of helicopters in wilderness might be desirable in the context of tule elk management (NPS 1998). However, the use of helicopters in wilderness associated with elk management is flatly illegal under the Wilderness Act. The Court has found above that the Forest Service violated NEPA and the Wilderness Act in approving the helicopter elk collaring project proposed by the IDFG. The IDFG also violated the terms of that approval by collaring wolves. *Wilderness Watch v. Vilsack*, Memorandum Decision, Slip Op., Case No. 4:16-CV-012-BLW, D. Ida. January 18, 2017. Thus, the GMP must by law preclude the use of helicopters for elk management in wilderness areas under the forthcoming GMP.

The Need to Prioritize Public Recreation, Not Private Livestock Operations

Point Reyes National Seashore was originally established in part for the purposes of public recreation, benefit, and inspiration. NPS must fully analyze the extent of livestock impacts to these National Seashore legal obligations, and also the extent to which further leasing of public lands on PRNS is incompatible with this primary mission of the NPS on this unit. By 2020, it is projected that more than 8 million people will live in the San Francisco Bay Area (Pawley and Lay 2013). As of the late 1990s, Point Reyes National Seashore was receiving more than 2.5 million visitors per year (Ferry and LaFayette 1997). The latest figures, from 2016, are consistent with this total. It beggars the imagination that NPS would even consider impairing the interests of millions of Americans on public lands they own, to extend the for-profit interests of a dozen or so families who have already accepted payment to give up their former lands.

The recreational uses and values highlighted in the organic legislation for PRNS are subject to the nonimpairment standard of the Park Services organic act. According to NPS policy,

The park resources and values that are subject to the no-impairment standard include

" the parks scenery, natural and historic objects, and wildlife, and the processes and conditions that sustain them, including, to the extent present in the park: the ecological, biological, and physical processes that created the park and continue to act upon it; scenic features; natural visibility, both in daytime and at night; natural landscapes; natural soundscapes and smells; water and air resources; soils; geological resources; paleontological resources; archeological resources; cultural landscapes; ethnographic resources; historic and prehistoric sites, structures, and objects; museum collections; and native plants and animals;

NPS Policy 2006 § 1.4.6.

Under Park Service regulation and policy, a GMP

is a broad umbrella document that sets the long-term goals for the park based on the foundation statement. The general management plan (1) clearly defines the desired natural and cultural resource conditions to be achieved and maintained over time; (2) clearly defines the necessary conditions for visitors to understand, enjoy, and appreciate the parks significant resources, and (3) identifies the kinds and levels of management activities, visitor use, and development that are appropriate for maintaining the desired conditions; and (4) identifies indicators and standards for maintaining the desired conditions.

2006 NPS Management Policies at 2.2. Further The purpose of each general management plan will be to ensure that the park has a clearly defined direction for resource preservation and visitor use. 2006 NPS Management Policies at 2.3.1.

The Park Service must follow its policies that describe how the planning process should occur and what must be involved, which include the following requirements:

This basic foundation for decision-making will be developed by an interdisciplinary team, in consultation with relevant NPS offices, other federal and state agencies, local and tribal governments, other interested parties, and the general public. The management plans will be based on full and proper use of scientific and scholarly information related to existing and potential resource conditions, visitor experiences, environmental impacts, and relative costs of alternative courses of action.

The approved plan will create a realistic vision for the future, setting a direction for the park that takes into consideration the environmental and financial impact of proposed facilities and programs and ensures that the final plan is achievable and sustainable. The plan will take the long view, which may project many years into the future, when dealing with the time frames of natural and cultural processes. The first phase of general management planning will be the development of the foundation statement. The plan will consider the park in its full ecological,

scenic, and cultural contexts as a unit of the national park system and as part of a surrounding region. The general management plan will also establish a common management direction for all park divisions and districts. This integration will help avoid inadvertently creating new problems in one area while attempting to solve problems in another. 2006 NPS Management Policies at 2.3.1.

Each parks approved general management plan will include a map that delineates management zones or districts that correspond to a description of the desired resource and visitor experience conditions for each area of the park. Management zoning will outline the criteria for (or describe the kind of) appropriate uses and facilities necessary to support these desired conditions. For example, highly sensitive natural areas might tolerate little, if any, visitor use, while other areas might accommodate much higher levels of use. Even in historic structures, one floor might be most appropriate for exhibits, while another could accommodate offices or administrative uses. Some desired conditions may apply parkwide, but the delineation of management zones will illustrate where there are differences in intended resource conditions, visitor experiences, and management activities.

2006 NPS Management Policies at 2.3.1.2

The public has a strong interest in returning PRNS to a natural and pristine state, to maximize public enjoyment of rare native ecosystems and view native wildlife which livestock compete with and displace. According to NPS (1998: 27), Nature study and wildlife viewing are important activities at Point Reyes. These activities include viewing of whales and pinnipeds, visiting historic structures, enjoying spectacular views and a diversity of wildflowers including rare species, birdwatching, and beachgoing (NPS 1997). NPS must fully analyze the extent to which leasing for todays livestock operations fails to conserve areas currently leased for livestock grazing, and the degree to which further livestock and agricultural leasing fails to provide for the public enjoyment of scenery, historic objects and sites, natural landscapes, natural smells, and wildlife in areas where further leasing is contemplated in the future.

NPS has made past commitments to return PRNS to native ecosystems, for the use and enjoyment of visitors, as noted above. Point Reyes National Seashore has 147 miles of trails, and several designated wilderness areas (NPS 2003). But public access to and enjoyment of areas currently dedicated to pasturing livestock is lessened and impaired by the presence of livestock. In the forthcoming EIS, NPS must fully analyze, deeply examine, and publicly disclose ways and degrees to which leases for ranching or other agricultural uses fail to leave lands and resources unimpaired for the use and enjoyment of future generations.

Having undertaken such analysis (as Western Watersheds has already done), NPS will arrive at the inescapable conclusion that the only people benefiting from continued ranch leases on PRNS are the ranch operators themselves, and that the public interest has suffered and is continuing to suffer from an impairment of recreational use and enjoyment of the public lands at the hands of grazing lessees, across the full spectrum or

recreational uses and users on PRNS. With this in mind, granting no further leases for livestock use on Point Reyes National Seashore, and allowing current livestock use to sunset as current leases and reservations expire, should be the Preferred Alternative under the forthcoming EIS.

The Importance of Analyzing the Legal Compliance of Each Alternative NEPA provides that agencies should examine a full range of reasonable alternatives, including those beyond the agency's authority to implement. With this in mind, it is notable that several of the alternatives suggested by the NPS (2017) are not in compliance with the Park Service Organic Act or the Point Reyes National Seashore Act. It will be important for the agency to fully disclose for each alternative the compatibility of the proposed management in the alternative with the NPS's legal mandates.

The Park Service should not allow the extension of livestock grazing operations based on economic or social impacts to private, commercial facilities or operations. These commercial operations were fully compensated years ago for the fair-market value of their entire operations when they sold their lands and facilities to the federal government as part of the establishment of Point Reyes National Seashore. These operators have already been made whole, and no further economic consideration should be given to any economic claims on their part. These operators are free to take the enormous sums of taxpayer funding that they received in exchange for surrendering title to their former properties and vacating PRNS, and they remain free to take those funds and purchase private lands outside PRNS where they will be free to continue their livestock production operations (should they so choose) without the need to comply with Park Service requirements to return PRNS to a natural and ecologically healthy state, requirements with which their operations are (and always have been) fundamentally incompatible.

The leasing of Point Reyes National Seashore to commercial livestock operations has been rife with violations of Park Service policies, overgrazing problems, water pollution, decimation of rare native plants and wildlife, conflicts with tule elk, and other issues that frustrate the public's recreation and enjoyment of PRNS and the NPS's ability to meet management objectives. For each remaining ranch operation, please list (by individual ranch or owner name) all ecological problems and legal and regulatory violations that have occurred associated with these operations.

NPS also is considering an alternative that would sunset dairy operations but switch them to beef cattle operations. While dairy operations entail high concentrations of livestock, beef cattle operations entail similar impacts, and therefore simply switching from dairy cows to beef cows accomplishes little in terms of ecological restoration or compliance with PRNS legal and regulatory mandates.

We are concerned that the proposed No Action alternative would continue ranching and dairy operations, presumably by further extending commercial leases for livestock on the National Seashore lands. This is not no action; no action would entail no further lease extensions and allowing leases to be closed as they expire.

The Park Service appears to be considering prescriptive grazing in certain areas to maintain rare native plant communities. There is no scientific evidence that livestock grazing can accomplish this in a superior way to grazing by tule elk, and indeed, grazing by tule elk and blacktail deer is what these native plant communities evolved with in the first place. Please provide any available analysis that indicates that grazing by non-native, exotic livestock would be superior to grazing by native ungulates to provide a scientific basis of support for prescriptive livestock grazing. If a definitive scientific justification cannot be made that domestic livestock are in some way necessary or superior to grazing by native herbivores, then prescriptive grazing should not be permitted.

Conclusions

Extension of ranching leases on Point Reyes National Seashore presents an ongoing violation of the national park impairment standards under statute, is incompatible with maintaining and restoring healthy native ecosystems, interferes with the recovery of healthy and natural populations of tule elk and numerous other rare and imperiled species of plants, wildlife, and fishes native to Point Reyes, and extends and continues unacceptable levels of impact on public recreation and visitor experiences. Each of the problems and conflicts elucidated in these comments is readily solved by the simple measure of sunsetting commercial livestock operations by declining to issue any new or extended leases for livestock operations on public lands. Waiting 5 years before phasing out livestock grazing entails illegal extension of livestock grazing leases, and should not be undertaken. As Reservations of Use and/or current existing agricultural leases term out, lessees can take the monies they received when they sold their lands to the National Park Service and make a fair transition to abundantly available private lands of their choice, which are better-suited to agricultural operations. Point Reyes is, and was always intended to be, a National Seashore, not a National Barnyard. Its time for the National Park Service to start managing these publicly owned lands with this priority, and the legal requirements that go along with it, in mind.

Thank you for providing the opportunity to provide input into setting the scope for the Point Reyes GMP Amendment. Please address each issue raised in the foregoing comments with detailed environmental analysis compliant with NEPAs hard look requirements, and please consider range of alternatives requirements in crafting and analyzing alternative GMP management scenarios. Please read carefully each scientific study and technical report referenced in the Literature Cited section of these comments, address each in the forthcoming EIS, and enter them into the administrative record for the GMP.

Please note that some formatting from these comments has been lost due to the lack of a simple file upload option in your comment solicitation forms. Please provide a file upload option in future comment processes. Please notify us of all future opportunities to participate in this planning process.

Respectfully yours,
/s/
Erik Molvar
Executive Director

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2720

Name: Despina, Eleanore

Correspondence: I see many values in preserving the ranches in the Point Reyes National Seashore. Here are they ways that I believe the ranches to be central to our local economy:

1. The Seashore ranches contribute to the critical mass that makes ranching in Marin County feasible: The Seashore ranches are 17 to 20% of Marin County ranching, in both acreage and production, according to the Marin Economic Forum's 2005 Targeted Industry Study.

Without a large number of ranches, services such as feed mills, feed stores, farm supply stores, and milk trucks for dairy ranches, cannot continue to serve West Marin. So, the loss of the Seashore Ranches could destroy the agricultural economy in our community - permanently changing the nature of the county from agricultural to suburban. For example, I understand that Dairymen's Feed must mill 8,000 tons per month to break even. They are about at that point right now, and any decrease in customers could cause their demise. I'm sure this is not an isolated case. There would be a similar impact on ranch-related businesses in both Marin and Sonoma Counties. Ranches should have 20 year leases and options to renew, so that ranchers can borrow to upgrade their operations, making them more sustainable and better stewards of the land, in terms of improved pasture and the resulting carbon sequestration.

2. The Seashore ranches contribute to the small farming culture that is so traditional and historic in our county and country - not only because there are ranches in the Seashore, but because these support ranches in our county and Sonoma County. If our small ranches fail, those in MALT have no option but to sell to large agricultural entities - corporate farming, with its disregard for the health of the land. Isn't part of the Seashore's mandate to demonstrate how ranching was carried on historically? There are now few places in this country where the public can see how ranching works. With both its beauty and its warts, ranching supplies us all with the food we eat, and we should know where that food comes from. I think the Visitor's Center should focus more on local agriculture.

3. Impact on ranch worker families. This is a central concern for me. I've not yet had time to research the number of persons impacted by a potential closing of Seashore ranches, but there are many, many families who rely on the ranches for work, housing - a livelihood and a life. The displacement of these families would cause havoc for them. Further,

their displacement would be one more economic and social nail in the coffin for this community. These people buy their groceries locally, bank locally, and send their children - at least 50 - to our local schools. This population is crucial to the funding of the schools, which depends on student numbers.

4. Elk. Without major predators, a healthy elk herd is difficult to sustain. The elk appear to be incompatible with the West Marin landscape at this point in history. We have returned the elk, but not to their native habitat, which is long gone. I am uncertain that the elk can ever be healthy here, even if there were no ranches. The elk herd has certainly been shown to be incompatible with the Seashore in its current manifestation, and I believe that preserving our agricultural community is a higher goal than grazing three hundred elk on these lands.

This is what I have for now. I expect to comment further as the Park refines and provides details of its Alternatives. Thank you for your attention to these comments.

Sincerely,
Eleanore Despina

2721

Name: Starritt, Jeanine

Correspondence: Point Reyes is a treasure and, I believe, should be managed to accommodate the current uses. The Tule Elk are an important part of this resource. I strongly oppose containment behind the fence, or culling. I believe the herd must be managed, perhaps by birth control methods. However I also believe in preserving the historic farms. I spend time at PR on regular basis and notice the many muddy trampled areas. More like feed lots than grazing areas. I believe there are too many domestic animals per acre, and this should be better managed. I think other uses, such as organic farming should be allowed to give the next generation of residents more options than dairy.

2722

Name: Hunting, Kathy L

Correspondence: November 15, 2017

Cynthia MacLeod

Acting Superintendent

Point Reyes GMP Amendment

Point Reyes National Seashore

1 Bear Valley Road

Point Reyes Station, CA 94956

Subject: First Phase Comments for the Point Reyes National Seashore
General Management Plan Amendment

Dear Acting Superintendent MacLeod,

I am a resident of Point Reyes Station, CA and appreciate the opportunity to comment for this first phase of the General Management Plan Amendment planning process. I believe that agricultural production in the Point Reyes National Seashore contributes vitally to our community, and especially to our local economy. The ranches and dairy farms also enhance the educational experiences of our many local visitors. I wish to raise three issues that must be considered by the Park in its Environmental Impact Statement and decision-making process.

" The 2016 Marin County Crop Report notes that agriculture in the Park represents \$18.3MM (19%) of Marins total \$96.5MM gross production value. The no- or reduced-ranching alternatives must consider the direct impact of this substantial economic loss. It must also analyze the indirect economic and cultural impacts from prospective removal of ranches. Chief among these could be displacement of ranch families in our region where affordable housing is scarce. Farm jobs would disappear, and in turn the impact could also ripple out and negatively impact other local businesses.

" If ranching is eliminated or reduced, how would the Park control the invasive plants that would undoubtedly increase without the agricultural management currently provided by ranching? And would the Park have the resources to control these additional invasive plants, beyond the already-considerable resources it already invests? A thorough environmental and cost analysis must be conducted to show how much it would cost the Park to manage these lands in the case of reduced- or no-ranching alternatives.

" A thorough economic and environmental analysis needs to be done to understand, under the Tule elk management alternatives, where the herd would be moved to avoid the current and historical conflicts with ranches. Also, how would the Park pay for the significant costs of management or removal?

I love our Park; it greatly enhances my life as a full-time local resident. I also support our local ranchers and the many benefits they bring to our West Marin communities. I hope that the Park can find a balance that integrates the benefits of our dairies and ranches with the natural resources and value of the Point Reyes National Seashore.

Thank you for this opportunity to offer input to this phase of the General Management Plan.

2723

Name: meral, Jerry h

Correspondence: Please make this letter part of the official record regarding the preparation of the GMP amendment.

Here are several things to consider in preparing the ranch plan.

1. The spread of weeds into the Seashore should not be made worse by the importation of livestock feed that contains weed seeds. Ranchers should be required to purchase only feed that is free of weed seeds. Any seed imported into the Seashore should also be free of weed seeds.

2. Marshall Beach Road is the only unpaved road that is frequently used by both the public (to access Marshall Beach) and ranchers (L Ranch). That road is frequently a washboarded mess until the L Ranch turnoff due to heavy use by milk trucks. The Ranch Plan should include paving the Marshall Beach Road at least to the L Ranch turnoff to prevent erosion and degradation of water quality, and a diminished visitor experience.

3. The Plan must include specific compliance with the migratory bird treaty act. The Plan should prohibit mowing of silage and other crop harvesting until the end of bird nesting season, or at least require a survey of prospective mowing sites for nesting birds before mowing. If birds are nesting, mowing must be postponed.

For example, in recent years mowing near Abbott's Lagoon for silage resulted in the destruction of nests of a colony of grasshopper sparrows. This is a species of concern in California, and is migratory throughout North America, so it is covered by the migratory bird treaty act.

4. The amount of cultivation in the Seashore in a given year should be limited. Ranchers should not be allowed unlimited cultivation. An overall acreage should be determined, limiting impacts to native species. The allocated acreage would then be distributed to ranchers who wish to undertake cultivation.

5. One element that should be considered in all options is gasification of manure from dairies. The present practice of spreading it in fields may cause several bad effects:

Odor problems in the Seashore, over Tomales Bay, and in residential neighborhoods near the Seashore

Disruption of the ecology of the fields, including impacts on migratory birds protected by the migratory bird treaty act

Water quality degradation of Abbotts Lagoon, Kehoe Creek, nearshore coastal waters and other wetlands and waters of the Seashore.

Visitors in the pastoral zone are forced to wade through cow manure if they want to walk the fields.

6. No diversification into field or vegetable crops should be allowed. Only crops needed for ranch or dairy purposes should be allowed.

Thank you for considering these requests. I look forward to reading the Park's response in forthcoming documents. Please be sure our organization is on the list of parties to receive all documents relating to the Ranch Plan.

Best regards,

Jerry Meral, Ph.D.

2724

Name: Livingston, Robin

Correspondence: I support the NPS Initial Proposal:
Continued Ranching and Management of the Drakes Beach Tule Elk Herd

2725

Name: Mitchell, Bridger

Correspondence: November 15, 2017

Cynthia MacLeod, Acting Superintendent
Point Reyes National Seashore
1 Bear Valley Road
Point Reyes, CA 94956

RE: Comments on General Management Plan Amendment Newsletter

Dear Acting Superintendent MacLeod,

Thank you for the opportunity to submit comments concerning the General Management Plan Amendment (GMPA) Newsletter. I understand the six concepts presented in the GMPA Newsletter mark the commencement of a process intended to engage public feedback and ideas, a process that, at this time, is deficient in definitions, baselines, and scope. I understand that the public is not limited or constrained by the conceptual alternatives and should use this comment period to seek clarification, question the conceptual choices, and present information that is missing. I submit the following comments.

Climate Change

It's imperative that the GMPA anticipate and plan for climate. This process focuses on where ranching activities will occur within the pastoral zone of the Seashore and in ranching lands within the Golden Gate National Recreational Area (GGNRA). Does this planning process take into consideration the best available science to understand where sea-level rise will impact park resources? By drawing lines where ranching activities can occur today, do those lines consider where and when marine wilderness areas may migrate further into the current pastoral zone?

Protection of Natural Resources

The GMPA should protect, restore, and preserve park resources using ranch leases that ensure that multi-generational, environmentally sustainable ranching is complementary to the natural resources and visitor experiences within the park. Guided by the NPS management policies, what criteria and processes will the Point Reyes National Seashore (Seashore) utilize to ensure the preservation of natural resources and the prevention of habitat degradation?

Diversification

What does "diversification" mean, and what impacts this will different types of diversification have on park resources in the pastoral zone. My understanding is that ranching in the Seashore is for dairy and cattle ranching purposes as outlined by the enabling legislation. How is the Seashore making decisions to potentially expand the land use from dairy and cattle ranching, and how will those changes impact the natural and cultural resources of the park?

Tule Elk

The Seashore is the only national park with a native population of tule elk that existed for thousands of years before they were hunted out of their natural habitats. The tule elk should be managed just like the Seashore's other natural resources. I am concerned that the proposed concepts all mention managing the elk, but a definition and strategies of management are not included. How will the elk be managed? Will the management methods align with other natural resource management strategies?

Thank you for the opportunity to submit my comments.

Best regards,

Bridger Mitchell
PO Box 31
Inverness CA 94937

2726

Name: Jackson, G

Correspondence: I'd prefer no change be made. Ranching is part of Marin County history.

2727

Name: Linn, Anne

Correspondence: Dear NPS,

Thank you for giving me the opportunity to comment on the General Management Plan Amendment for Point Reyes National Seashore.

Although the Vice Chair of the City of Goleta, California Parks and Recreation Commission, I am commenting as a member of the public who visits and enjoys the amenities of Point Reyes and has observed and experienced the park fully as a hiker and kayaker.

Please adopt the NO RANCHING alternative, eliminating all discretionary operations.

The current ranching operations that the public must drive through to visit the park are dirty, poorly maintained and polluting to air, land and water. These eyesore ranching operations do not enhance the park in any way and appear to be extremely insensitive to the priorities of a beautiful national park: maintenance of the environmental values and service to the visiting public.

I look forward to the day when tule elk freely roam the entire peninsula, the rangelands have been restored to their nature state and we can visit museums to see what ranching there was like. We have lots of ranches, but very few National Seashores.

2728

Name: N/A, N/A

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming Tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore. They don't have the ability to defend themselves against human insanity but I sure do. My voice is their voice and I'm using it to object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park.

The Tule elk recovery process has been a success story and putting an end to this story is a truly sickening display of how much some people care nothing for the natural world. Public lands by definition should be "open to all persons."

I am fully aware that cattle ranching and farming are needed to feed the community but that doesn't mean these operations get to dictate how PUBLIC lands are used. There are ways for commercial operations and wildlife to exist peacefully, it takes some ingenuity and serious conversations which I know for some people can be a daunting task but it needs to be figured out.

The mission of the National Park Service, as listed on your own site, is as follows:

"The National Park Service preserves unimpaired the natural and cultural resources and values of the National Park System for the enjoyment, education, and inspiration of this and future generations. The Park Service cooperates with partners to extend the benefits of natural and cultural resource conservation and outdoor recreation throughout this country and the world." I wanted to remind you of that as it seems like the new directive of the NPS is very much going against its own purpose for being. Prioritizing the protection of natural areas should be first and foremost, not an afterthought.

I don't know if you've ever been to Point Reyes so I'm going to tell you about a very powerful experience I had while hiking there one foggy morning. My boyfriend and I headed out on the Tomales Point Trail that

morning and could barely see the trail ahead of us never mind off to the sides where we heard the Tule elk calling out to each other. Their bugling is eerie under normal circumstances and even more so when you can't see them through the fog. Upon hearing the sound we both stopped to appreciate the moment we were given. We continued on and out of the fog we started to see a dark shape materialize out of nowhere. A couple of the elk were making their way down the hill and across the trail to the other side to graze. The elk were just as surprised to see us as we were to see them as the fog hindered all visibility. Not wanting to scare the elk we stayed back to respect their space and waited until they passed to the other side. Before completely clearing the trail one of them spotted us, saw that we weren't a threat, and continued grazing. To be acknowledged in such a way by a majestic creature is an experience like no other. To honor that special moment I got a tattoo of a stag with magnificent antlers that provides me with a daily reminder that nature is both strong and fragile.

The lands that are designated as National Parks are treasures not to be squandered to the highest bidder. I urge you to remind yourself of the NPS mission and the real reason for your existence. I feel blessed to be able to access such natural beauty and can relate to Theodore Roosevelt when he said, "There are no words that can tell the hidden spirit of the wilderness, that can reveal its mystery, its melancholy, and its charm."

Sincerely,
Carree Michel

2729

Name: Martin, Barbara
Correspondence: Cynthia MacLeod, Acting Superintendent
Point Reyes National Seashore
National Park Service
1 Bear Valley Road
Point Reyes Station, CA 94956

RE: General Management Plan Amendment for Point Reyes National Seashore

Dear Ms. MacLeod:

I am writing to provide input on the General Management Plan Amendment for Point Reyes National Seashore (PRNS). I support the continued operation of beef and dairy ranching operations under agricultural lease/permits with 20-year terms and improved management of the Tule elk herds to eliminate negative impacts on the environment and ranching families.

Ranchers have been raising cattle in Point Reyes for more than 150-years. It was ranchers' willingness to sell their properties to the federal government that allowed the creation of the PRNS. As part of the agreement, ranchers were supposed to be allowed to continue ranching on their family ranches within the PRNS.

The ranches in West Marin contribute significantly to the local economy and the local culture. According to an analysis by U.C. Cooperative Extension in 2009, ranches in PRNS and Golden Gate National Recreation Area (GGNRA) directly provide approximately 65 jobs and provide livelihoods for an additional 25 ranch family members. Additionally, agriculture in PRNS and GGNRA account for 17 percent of the agricultural income in Marin County. These jobs and income would be lost if further restrictions were placed on ranches within PRNS. These ranches are not just creating economic value, they are producing high-quality food appreciated by consumers locally, regionally, and nationally. Further, providing 20-year terms for lease/permits allows for greater investment in improvements on these ranches. Shorter terms prevent the ability of ranchers to obtain financing for improvements.

I would also like to see improved management of the PRNS elk herds. Elk causes thousands of dollars of damages and lost forage on ranches. Additionally, the elk carry Johne's disease, which can be transmitted to cattle. USDA estimates that lost productivity from Johne's disease in dairy cattle could be costing dairy producers between \$200 and \$250 million annually. Elk in the PRNS was reintroduced by humans and have been managed since their reintroduction. PRNS must improve its management by maintaining the roaming elk herds on the Limantour wilderness and preventing them from damaging ranches in the area. Additionally, PRNS should ensure that there is proper forage and water available to the herd in the Limantour wilderness to prevent a reoccurrence of the unfortunate loss of elk during the drought.

Ranches on PRNS provide important economic, cultural, and ecological values to the local community. Losing a significant portion of West Marin's agricultural community would mean not only a loss of local food production but a significant loss of its economy and culture. I urge you to offer 20-year lease/permits to ranchers on PRNS and to improve elk management and return the elk to the wilderness areas where they will not impact the ranches.

Barbara Martin
Community Relations Coordinator
King County Farm Bureau

2730

Name: Smith, Judith

Correspondence: I have received the preliminary comments of EAC and they reflect many of my concerns at this early stage - particularly about commercial diversification and protection of the elk.

Thank you

Judith

2731

Name: Walker, Christine

Correspondence: I would like to submit my support for continued but improved ranching in the Point Reyes National Seashore. Although there are few precedents for shared public and farmed land in the United States, European countries like France and Switzerland have found productive intersections that build an appreciation for both open space and food production in a celebration of agro-ecology.

In France, the National Park of the Cevennes and the Regional Park of the Grand Causses combine within a UNESCO World Heritage Site that preserves and interprets the agricultural and natural heritage. According to a November 15, 2017 Chicago Tribune article by Rick Steves entitled Swiss Bliss "Alpine farms welcome hikers to witness cheese-making in action" and "The milk from those cows grazing in the high meadows is destined to become treasured Alp cheese ("Alpkase"). People say that the character of the cheese is shaped by the wild herbs and flowers that the cows munch. Some locals claim they can tell which valley the cows grazed in just by the taste."

In addition to the carrying capacity of visitors, the livestock carrying capacity should be carefully determined and stewardship practices monitored, developing long term plans for the sustainable management of all resources.

Thank you for your consideration

2732

Name: Jensen, Jim I

Correspondence: I prefer the alternative of "Continued Ranching and Removal of the Drakes Beach Tule Elk Herd."

The ranches and families are part of the culture that helped to form the park and deserve to live out their legacy and carry on the family tradition. National parks and federal lands are full of working landscapes and this should be a model for what can be accomplished to provide local sustainable food and an opportunity for conservation, preservation, and public access in moderation. When the families no longer want to carry on the Ag operation the Park can consider the next best alternative. But should be warned that the impacts of increased visitation and visitor experience do not equate to "preservation". Just look at Yosemite Valley, hardly preserved. Is that what we want the planning area to look like? We cannot tell ourselves we will enhance the visitor experience while restoring the natural ecosystem, these lands have been altered and require management. The Vision fire of 1995 is another great example.

The elk no longer have a natural instinctive sense of existence, they don't migrate and are far from their native relatives that historically traversed the coast and valleys of California with Grizzly bears. They are essentially a cross-bread cow, breeding out of cycle, that likely has been inbred over the years from being locked on Pierce point without

management. They are going to consistently forage where pastures have been improved by the ranches and dairies.

How can Point Reyes protect and manage the diverse and important natural and cultural resources in the planning area? The NPS can require the highest level of organic certification, or nutrient management plans, or grazing plans but they need to support and allow for the implementation of the infrastructure to accomplish this. In fact NPS is somewhat responsible for providing the necessary conservation practices in collaboration with the ranch and dairy operations. The lease should clearly spell out who, what, when, and where practices should be implemented with detailed budgets. The ranches can actually save the NPS a significant amount of expenses and staff time by managing these operations. The park already can't maintain it's infrastructure, invasive species, fuels, and general maintenance. The ranches should be required to maintain some of these items important to their operation within the leases.

"Natural and cultural resource management must occur simultaneously and, in general, interdependently. Such resource management when practiced holistically embodies the basis of sound park stewardship. Artificial division of the National Park System into "natural parks" and "cultural parks" is ineffective and a detriment to successful resource management. "

https://www.nps.gov/calltoaction/pdf/leopoldreport_2012.pdf

Significant Opportunities exist for NRCS Conservation plans to enhance the future stewardship of the planning area. Certified Range managers could work with lessees and the NPS as a neutral third party to develop best management practices and protect sensitive habitats for each operation and establish and optimal/sustainable heard size. This is only viable with the 20 year lease option as many of these practices will take several years to implement. Their are local matching funds available.

What types of visitor experiences, activities, and facilities should be available in the planning area?

The occasional farm tour for school groups. hiking trails in a few areas. Informative signs about the history of ranching and the importance of our food systems. An entrance fee possibly. Every one of these ranch and dairy operations should be a candidate for the Aldo Leopold award. They should aim towards that goal and be supported by the park in getting there. Some may need more time and support than others but they may be able to work together with the NPS to reach this level of land stewardship. <https://sandcountyfoundation.org/our-work/leopold-conservation-award-program>

specific strategies can and should be considered for managing the agricultural lease/permits. Clear leases with required conservation planning goals, herd numbers, and sensitive area protection. Quarterly monitoring to evaluate goals and assist the ranches/dairies with implementation and funding sources.

What types of specific strategies can/should be considered for managing tule elk?

The elk should be left in the areas where they have a routine that does not impact ag operations or unsustainable herd numbers. They will require management of some sort and on-going monitoring. What was the plan when they were released? Maybe that should be revisited with further science and wildlife biology to determine how they can integrate with visitors and the pastoral zone. I thought we could do this with the fallow and axis deer, reaching an equilibrium, unfortunately the park decided to take lethal extermination measures to remove them.

Thank you for taking the time to consider the local social, cultural, and economic impacts the Ag operations in the pastoral zone bring to this community.

2733

Name: Johnston, Bob

Correspondence: Comments on the the Conceptual Alternatives for the PRNS GMP Amendment

to update guidance on ranching lands, including the N. District of the GGNRA

Background:

The NPS held public open house meetings in late October to display preliminary conceptual alternatives for ranch management. The meetings outlined these alternatives, but did not provide historical data on water quality, range condition, number of cattle and cows permitted each year, and other attributes of the existing environment, essential for the public to decide what the problems on these lands are and what kinds of management alternatives should be examined to address them. The meetings also did not outline the types of impacts that the NPS intends to evaluate in the DEIS. This lack of information on the impacts of past ranching leases seriously weakened this stage of public participation. One cannot design alternatives in a vacuum.

My Qualifications:

Under case law, NEPA comments from experts should be given more weight, so I will give a short statement on my experience. I have an MS degree in Renewable Natural Resources, a field that includes grazing management. I was a professor of environmental planning at UC Davis, 1971-2005, and taught a course on environmental impact assessment to students for 33 years and also gave several extension classes to mid-career professionals on NEPA law and practice. These classes included USFS, NPS, BLM and other Federal land management agency staff people as students. I published several articles and book chapters on impact assessment methods and was on State advisory committees re. CEQA practice in the 1970s. I have been an expert in NEPA cases for over 40 years.

I have read the meeting materials (handouts and easels), and all materials on the PRNS web site in October for the amendments, including the Bartolome report on residual dry matter on the ranches, the report on the effects of mowing silage on birds, the FAQs page, the summary of comments from the 2015 workshops, and the first few pages of the legal settlement.

Comments on the Conceptual Alternatives Documents and Meetings Materials:

1. The motivation for the GMP amendments

First, any GMP amendment process should tell the reader what laws command the NPS or guide it, in general, and in ranch management specifically. The NPS has a narrow mandate "...to conserve the scenery and the natural and historic objects and the wildlife therein and to provide for the enjoyment of the same in such manner and by such means as will leave them unimpaired for the enjoyment of future generations." (1916 Organic Act, 16 USC 1) Also, in the founding statute, we find: "...the Secretary of the Interior may, under such rules and regulations and on such terms as he may prescribe, grant the privilege to graze live stock within any national park, monument, or reservation herein referred to when in his judgment such use is not detrimental to the primary purpose for which such park, monument, or reservation was created... These provisions make it clear that all activities in parks must not impair natural resources.

The NPS Management Policies (2006) (180 pages) summarizes the Underlying Principles as including: 1. Prevent impairment of park resources and values; and 2. Pass on to future generations natural, cultural, and physical resources that meet desired conditions better than they do today, along with improved opportunities for enjoyment. (p. 2) This document is the highest-level policy statement in the NPS. The mandate to restrict recreation and other human uses so as to not impair natural resource values was restated in the "Redwood amendment" to the Organic Act in 1978. It actually requires that resources be improved. The act establishing the Seashore (PL 87-657) restates this policy in Sec. 459(c)(6): " &the property acquired by the Secretary under such sections shall be administered by the Secretary without impairment of its natural values, in a manner which provides for such recreational, educational, historic preservation, interpretation, and scientific research opportunities as are consistent with, based upon, and supportive of the maximum protection, restoration, and preservation of the natural environment within the area..." So, the NPS must not only protect its lands, but must restore them to an improved state.

The Management Policies book says, in discussing various uses allowed in parks in Sec. 8.6.7, that "In general, agricultural activities should be conducted in accordance with accepted best management practices." Sec. 8.6.8 says that "Agricultural livestock grazing will use best management practices to protect park resources, with particular attention being given to protecting wetland and riparian areas, sensitive species and their habitats, water quality, and cultural resources. Managers must regulate livestock so that ... ecosystem dynamics and the composition, condition, and distribution of native plants and animal communities are

not significantly altered or otherwise threatened..." Note the mandatory verbs which require these actions.

Please describe these statutory and administrative mandates in the DEIS as they motivate the GMP amendments and define the standards that apply to ranch management. BMPs are often described as advisory by agricultural organizations, but in the NPS case must be interpreted as mandatory, because of the policies described above. Range conditions must be improved, in each lease.

2. The affected environment

In order for a commenter to understand the intent of the GMP amendments, they must be informed about the history of grazing in the PRNS and all problems that have occurred, regarding water quality, wetland and riparian areas, sensitive species and their habitats, and all other environmental issues. This information was completely lacking in the meetings and related documents. Fortunately, as noted above, reports on residual dry matter (range condition) and mowing impacts on nesting birds are on the web site. No data on water quality, wetland conditions, riparian conditions, and other issues were made available. These long-term trend data are essential in a DEIS as part of the affected environment discussion as a baseline against which to measure changes (impacts), are necessary to identify (scope out) alternatives, which are intended to remedy those past problems, and are necessary for the NPS to set standards for each environmental indicator that mitigation measures must then meet. Indeed, this is the basic rationale and structure of an EIS and one cannot discuss any part in isolation.

It is clear from reading the Bartolome report that many ranches regularly violate the Residual Dry Matter minimum required in the fall, intended to prevent erosion. Fencing cattle away from creeks also seems to be insufficient to protect water quality. Tomales Bay is in non-attainment for coliform, nitrogen, and sediment, all of which come primarily from ranching and dairying operations. The N. District of the GGNRA grazing lands drain into Olema and Lagunitas Creeks, which deliver coliform, sediments, and nitrogen into Tomales Bay. When driving through this park, one can easily see that the rangelands are degraded, with almost no grasses left in many fields in the fall. Erosion channels are widespread and manure is near to many ephemeral creeks. In Bartolome, J.M. et al., "1987-2014 Residual Dry Matter Analysis..." for the seashore, done at UC Berkeley, Figure A.2 shows the residual dry matter data for the grazing leases and most violate the minimum RDM standard for the fall period every few years. Several ranches violate the standard for all, or almost all, years in 2000-2016 period. It seems that the NPS is not enforcing the policy, as described to NOAA (see below), to limit grazing on ranches that violate their lease conditions.

The NOAA Fisheries Biological Opinion for the NPS livestock grazing program in PRNS (4/5/04) says that grazing in the Seashore and related GGNRA leases in Olema Valley damages (incidentally takes) the coho and chinook salmon and steelhead threatened species, but are not likely to jeopardize their continued existence. This Opinion says that residual dry plant material is measured in the fall and where the standard is not met, "the duration of grazing or the allowed number of cattle is reduced"

(p. 3). As noted above, the RDM data seem to show that the NPS does not require the lessees to reduce herd size and/or grazing duration, to improve vegetation. The NPS is said to have committed to monitoring water quality and managing permits accordingly. The NPS "will incorporate" specific salmonid protection measures such as improving stream buffers and reducing excessive sedimentation from roads. The NPS "proposes" to undertake several mitigation measures focusing on grazing damage to Olema Creek and Schooner Creek and Home Ranch Creek. Table 2 in the Opinion shows that cattle have access to about 3% of Lagunitas Creek that is bordered by grazing, about a quarter of Olema Creek bordered by grazing, and a third of Drakes Estero similarly. The average for all creeks was 16%. NOAA staff observed bare soils in pastures adjacent to creeks. Another problem documented is lack of shade plants near to the creeks. Some efforts were made in the early 2000s to fence cattle away from creeks and to plant trees next to creeks. Another related issue discussed is the dewatering of creeks due to wells taking groundwater for cattle use, in a few areas. These are all rudimentary problems in grazing management, revealing poor overall practices and weak lease enforcement.

Tomales Bay is a Wetland of International Importance under the Ramsar convention. It is in the UNESCO Golden Gate Biosphere Reserve and is a California Critical Coastal Area. It is within the Gulf of the Farallones National Marine Sanctuary. It is a critical resting and feeding area for several species of shore birds during migration periods. The Tomales Bay Wetlands Restoration&(2007-2012) report by the State Water Resources Control Board (2013) found no downward trends (improvements) in coliform, N, or sediment, which are some of the standards violated there. Indeed, the aquaculture operators are not allowed to sell their shellfish for 60-100 days per year, due to coliform pulses after winter rainstorms. The Tomales Bay Water Quality Status and Trends Report (2002) found that dairies and cattle ranches contributed to coliform, N, and sediment loading in the Bay. The Regional Water Quality Control Boards discharge permit waivers for the dairies and ranches in this watershed have increased the regulation of manure, especially for the dairies, steadily over the past 30 years, but water quality has not improved for these pollutants. To not even mention the basic facts about these important receiving waters below some of the grazing permits being evaluated seriously hampers the public's ability to understand the problems with current grazing leases and to propose alternatives to improve the situation. Since this history must be included in the Affected Environment section of the DEIS, the NPS should have provided this information, all of which the staff possesses.

Please include detailed background information regarding the historic trends in environmental quality pertaining to range condition, water quality, bird abundance, wetland and riparian land conditions, and other issues in the DEIS affected environment section, so that the public can understand the motivation for the GMP amendments, what alternatives may be successful in improving environmental quality in the Seashore, and what standards are needed for mitigation measures.

3. Impact categories

From the above description of the NPS mandates, both general and specific to grazing leases, we can see that improving the status of natural resources is required. From the above brief and incomplete discussion of the history of the affected environment, we can see that the impacts of grazing on wetland conditions; riparian area conditions; erosion; sediment, nitrogen, and coliform levels in creeks, Tomales Bay and Drakes Estuary; and other types of impacts historically experienced should be identified and evaluated in detail. Newer concerns, such as net impacts on greenhouse gases should also be discussed. The NPS is also required to evaluate the visual and noise impacts of all of its activities.

In the DEIS please perform a detailed evaluation of the environmental impacts discussed here.

4. Mitigation measures.

If the EIS includes a detailed description of the NPS mandates and the history of ranching and its impacts on the affected environment, the NPS can then evaluate the impacts of the various Ranching Alternatives, the mitigation measures required in each, the impacts resulting after mitigation, and whether the alternative will restore the environment to an improved state. Since the leases were not adequately enforced in the past, specific implementation mechanisms must be adopted in the mitigation measures for the ranch leases, enforceable by third parties.

Thank you for considering these comments.

2734

Name: Cornelia, Maureen

Correspondence: I would like to voice my strong support for continued beef cattle and dairy ranching operations under agricultural lease/permits with 20-year terms. In reviewing the preliminary conceptual alternatives under consideration for the General Management Plan Amendment, I believe consideration must be given to developing a management plan for ALL the Tule Elk herds within PRNS, not simply the Drakes Beach Tule Elk herd. The current unimpeded movement of these animals onto the pasturelands actively managed by the seashore ranchers is not compatible with the authorized ranching operations. A comprehensive management plan for all the Tule Elk within PRNS is an essential component to A General Management Plan Amendment that will fairly serve all constituencies.

Maureen Cornelia
Inverness, CA

2735

Name: Brown, Kristine E

Correspondence: Re: Pt Reyes National Seashore Ranch management planning

I am a 30 year resident of Inverness CA. I support the National Seashore Park and local ranchers and ranchers and ranch workers. Both the park and the ranches bring benefits-both economic and human in terms of individual and family well being and the health of our community,

Please find a balance that fully includes the benefits our dairies, ranches and their families and workers with the benefits of natural resources, The historical and cultural dimensions are important and must be quantified as much as possible.

Since you are considering a no-ranch or reduced ranch option, please fully evaluate the down sides of this in terms of what the ranches bring economically and in terms of the people.

Also, cattle remove invasive weeds. How would invasive weeds be managed and at what cost?

2736

Name: N/A, N/A

Correspondence: My family has visited Point Reyes National Seashore twice over several decades. We have high expectations of visiting multiple times more within the next two years, hoping to explore many other areas of the park. We love the varied plant and animal life found in the park, both marine and terrestrial.

We would like the park to remain, or even return to the most natural state possible to be enjoyed by future generations. To achieve this, we would hope for minimal impacts to be made by agricultural and ranching businesses. We would not want to see expanded agriculture or ranching in the park, particularly through the growing of crops. This would put additional stresses on the land and the wildlife within the seashore boundaries.

We would like minimal management of the tule elk, and decreased ranching.

2737

Name: Zischke, Michael

Correspondence: Please be sure to fully evaluate the NPS original proposal as part of the GMP analysis, in full detail such that NPS can elect to adopt that as the final action.

As a frequent visitor to the area, in my view it is the combination of longstanding agricultural use and a beautiful environment that make Point Reyes special, and the National Seashore was established long ago to preserve both of those features. The ranches are part of the vibrant food production and sustainable food production communities in the north Bay Area.

2738

Name: N/A, N/A

Correspondence: Cattlemen have had way too much free reign in the Point Reyes park for way too long to the detriment of numerous species and especially the Elk. They need to be controlled and their questionable influence curtailed.

2739

Name: Bacci, André Henrique

Correspondence: Dear superintendent,

The main task in this century will be to apply our ecological knowledge and systemic thinking to the fundamental redesign of our social technologies and institutions in order to fill the gap between human action and ecologically sustainable systems of nature.

I am writing in support of flocks of free-moving tulle elk at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I oppose any fences, removal, sterilization or death of elk in the park. Tulle elk is an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and its recovery has been an exciting success story to restore native species and ecosystems in line with the mission of the National Park Service.

Leaseholders on our public lands should not dictate the removal of wildlife or exclusionary policies. Any livestock operations should be managed to accommodate moose and other native wildlife, and should not harm the habitat of endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any land conversion of the national park to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The change of park service to the General Management Plan should prioritize the protection of the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Regards,

André Benrique Bacci

2740

Name: Wilson, Tom A

Correspondence: I have a second home in Inverness, so I am very familiar with the peninsula. I strongly support the continuation of ranching and the use of 20 year leases. Ranching is an important component of the Point Reyes experience and must be maintained. I also feel the Elk should

be managed so that herds (small) can be maintained at Drakes and Limintour. If they get too large why can't they be culled to keep the populations in check.

2741

Name: Rempel, David

Correspondence: November 15, 2017

Point Reyes GMP Amendment
Superintendent MacLeod
Point Reyes National Seashore
1 Bear Valley Road
Point Reyes Station, CA 94956

Dear Superintendent MacLeod:

The ranches currently in the GMP Amendment Planning Area contribute to the West Marin economy and culture. The unique pasture lands provide high quality milk and beef which support quality local dairy and meat products. Local production means less transportation and a smaller carbon footprint. Besides the employment provided at the farms, the farm products also help support the livelihood of hundreds of people in West Marin who milk and beef to develop special cheeses and other foods. The ranches are one of the major employers in West Marin.

I have owned property in Inverness since 1986 and love to hike in PRNS, walk on the beaches, and kayak in Tamales Bay. The unique look and feel of the park would change if the ranches were removed. The wide open pasture lands, which the public can walk through, would gradually be filled in with brush that would make them impassable. This unique look and feel of the pasture lands in the park, represented on your own website pictures, are one of the factors that attracts visitors to the park.

Introducing elk into PRNS requires constant management of the elk herd by the park because there are no natural predators (wolf, bear, mountain lion). Therefore, the number will just continue to expand and ultimately will be limited by disease. This is not a natural process. The elk must be managed (culled) so that ranches can survive. The elk currently break down ranch fences and eat the hay and other foods meant for cattle. On some dairy ranches near Drakes By, there are as many cattle as elk. This is not sustainable. In order for the ranches to be economically viable, the elk in the ranch areas should be managed and reduced to some a small number, somewhere between 0 and 5.

Thank you for establishing the open process for exchanging information on the Amendment Planning and the opportunity to provide input into the process.

Sincerely,
David Rempel

2742

Name: romanowski, christa

Correspondence: We do treasure these public lands and visit often at the Pt. Reyes National Seashore. I do support continued grazing and ranching, in an environmentally sensitive way, not least because some of the families who have ranched on these lands for decades, are in part responsible for the very fact that these lands were not paved over and covered with houses, etc., in the 1970s.

2743

Name: Coulter, A

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing to support the preservation of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore. I object to any actions that put agriculture ahead of the wellbeing of the natural wildlife, include fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the ecosystem of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Cattle ranching is a highly polluting and destructive use of land and our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies in order to accommodate this activity. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. We already have lots of land in California that doesn't endangered a wildlife popution, along with preventing the degradation of habitat for all animals in the area.

If you haven't yet watched this video, this would be a great time to do it. (<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ysa50BhXz-Q>). The lesson is not just about one animal, but about how the loss of an important animal changes the environment in unexpected ways.

Let the Park Service's do its job, which is protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

A. Coulter

2744

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2745

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2746

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Let the Park Service's do its job, which is protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

A. Coulter

2747

Name: Bateson, Gail

Correspondence: Dear Acting Superintendent MacLeod,

Thank you for the opportunity to comment on the conceptual range of management alternatives for a General Management Plan Amendment (GMP) for PRNS.

I am a lifelong Bay Area resident who grew up in Terra Linda and now live full-time Inverness. I started coming to Point Reyes before the park was established, riding my bike on the Bear Valley trail as a young child; in high school we often visited Limantour, driving up and over Balboa before the current road was built. While raising a family in the East Bay, I convinced my husband to buy land and then build a house on Inverness Ridge for our retirement, as there is simply no other place I would rather live given its great scenic beauty. Trained as an environmental scientist, I am also a long-term member of Sierra Club and supporter of NRDC although the views and comments expressed below are my own. I am also a member of Main Street Moms and support our group comments.

Tule Elk

Given the six outlined options, it appears that the main issue facing the Park Service is to determine the role or fate of the tule elk, an issue that began over fifteen years after the creation of the park, when they were introduced to Tomales Point, and then in 1998 when a small herd was relocated to Drakes Beach and then later migrated to Limantour. There needs to be a thorough and thoughtful analysis of the options to manage the herds and the associated costs, and how the NPS will cover these costs. In addition, there should be a clear identification of the specific benefits of keeping these two herds in the study area and who will derive these benefits. What are the specific added benefits to visitors given the current opportunity there is to view the elk already out at Pierce Point? For example, some people enjoy hiking in the Pierce Point area in order to see the tule elk, while others are more fearful of the large animals and avoid that area. How will the visitor experience near Drakes and Limantour beaches change if the tule elk herds are allowed to multiply near these two heavily used areas? Will it require any additional park resources to manage the elk near these high use areas?

If the intent is to create more of a true wilderness experience, is the Park Service considering introducing more of its natural predators to create a more authentic experience? What would be the costs and challenges to bring in mountain lions and coyotes into these areas to naturally control the elk population? While encouraging natural predators might make sense in a more isolated area of our nation, it seems ill-suited for a park located so close to a large urban area. If this is not being considered as an option, perhaps it provides a clue about the challenge of trying to recreate PRNS into a wilderness area, particularly in light of historical uses over the past 150 years.

No Action/Continue Current Management

While understanding that this is a required alternative option for the EIS, the stated assumption that current park management resources would remain at current levels seems unrealistic given that the tule elk populations will continue to grow and therefore require increased management. Someone must pay for this. If projected budget for PRNS cannot cover this, to what extent will the costs be shifted to the ranches and dairies to repair and replace damaged fencing and other adverse impacts?

If the Park Service was to continue to issue only short-term agricultural lease/permits, as proposed under this option, how will this impact the economic viability of the ranches, such as their ability to get loans to purchase needed equipment and supplies, as well as implement best management practices? These costs should be explored and included in the EIS.

Support of the Ranches and Dairy Operations

Ranching and dairy farming is part of the living history of the Park and should continue, as originally authorized. It is the landscape created by these operations that created the scenic environment that inspire efforts to create the park in the first place. This is the best and only way to ensure the continuation of the benefits of vital agricultural production to the community, the local economy, and visitor education and experience.

What would be the long-term visual impact on the peninsula if ranching ceased? How can the value of the potentially diminished visual impact be addressed? What would the landscape look like over time - and would it require Park resources to managed? Would shrub brush be allowed to take over, reducing the wide-open spaciousness that is symbolic of the National Seashore? How much would it cost the Park Service to control invasive species?

Economic and community impact of the proposed alternatives

Agriculture in the Park represents almost 20% of Marin Countys gross production value (according to the 2016 Marin County Crop Report). The no- or reduced-ranching alternatives need to consider not just the loss of this huge economic value but also the downstream and indirect costs to the local community. These may include displacing ranch families, reducing the cultural diversity of the region, and adversely impacting local stores and other businesses supported by local families. Schools may be impacted as well, requiring remaining students and teachers to commute longer distances if the reduced population leads to local school closures.

What impact would a loss of the ranch or dairy farm population have on popular local events that celebrate the historic and current ranching and farming populations, such as Cinco de Mayo to Western Weekend and many other events that attract visitors from the region?

If one of the goals is to enhance future stewardship in the planning area, options that increase the economic viability of ranchers should be encouraged. Issuing long leases/permits to the ranches will help ensure

this, as will allowing some diversification such as return to growing more row crops, simple on-site limited food processing, and farm visits.

Suggestions for Proposed Visitor Experiences, Activities and Facilities

Among the activities I would like to see made available in the park are:

- * a couple of sites with easy boat access for kayaks and similar small craft, similar to the launch area available at Hearts Desire Beach, with a short-term unloading area
- * for new trails: clear designation of areas for hiking and those for mountain biking - separation of these uses where appropriate and enforcement of those rules to prevent trail erosion.
- * bring back a snack bar to Drakes Beach - can be prepared sandwiches and drinks vs. cooked food, but provide more than there is there now
- * build any new structures for visitors adjacent to current structures, such as at Drakes Beach vs. building in new areas of the peninsula (with the possible exception of adding bathrooms near the Pierce Point trailhead)
- * increase the parking area in the south end of the park by Bolinas or provide alternative means of public access to the popular hiking trails in this area
- * more interpretive signs - - like the great the wildflower chart at Chimney Rock trailhead
- * clarify with signage the public access along the headlands near Commonweal
- * continue current balance of beaches accessible to dogs

Conclusion

I hope that through this General Amendment Process, the Park will find a balance that integrates the benefits of our dairies and ranches and the families that support them with the natural resources and value that the Park brings. The Park is large and there is already a big middle section that provides a different type of wilderness experience, with existing hiking trails and backpacking camps.

Thank you for this opportunity to comment.

Gail Bateson
Inverness

2748

Name: N/A, N/A

Correspondence: Dear Cynthia MacLeod

Acting Superintendent Point Reyes, National Park Service

I support the no ranching and limited management of tule elk. My second choice would be to continue as is. The ones I particularly don't like are the ones that change the leases to 20 years. I do not see why they need longer leases. The more improvements they make, the more they think they have the right to stay forever.

Gary Sorgen
Mill Valley, CA

2749

Name: Garsson, Jane A
Correspondence:

Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

Jane A. Garsson
Mill Valley, CA

2750

Name: Gilardi, Brian
Correspondence: To whom it may concern:

My name is Brian Gilardi, a fifth generation farmer in the Sonoma Marin area. My story starts in the 1880's when my great, great grandfather Peter Campigli emigrated from Switzerland and started milking cows on the U Ranch, the present site of the coast camp. As his family grew they eventually moved to the Burdell Ranch in Point Reyes in 1905. Five years later they were able to buy their own ranch also located off Hwy. 1 in Point Reyes. My grandmother (Evelyn Genazzi Gilardi) and her brother (Herald Genazzi) ran the dairy until 1988 when they sold the ranch to the Park Service.

I am a hay and grain farmer in Petaluma. We grow organic hay and silage that helps support the local dairy and beef industries.

Many of the dairy farmers on the point are friends of mine. I can relate to their current struggles. I farm reclaimed farmland that is adjacent to the Petaluma River and San Pablo Bay. I face the same environmental threats they do. I realize that in both instances these lands were much different before they became farms and ranches. But the streets of San Francisco and Sacramento looked much differently too. It has been the farmers and ranchers that have protected these lands from development thru the centuries.

In 1972 it was the ranchers, environmentalists, and government leaders that all came together to protect the Point Reyes Seashore from the possibility of resort type developments. We all had a common goal then and had to make compromises to achieve it.

Eliminating ranching on the point is no compromise. These families have spent generations on these ranches and have deep connections to the land. The farmers and ranchers know the land like nobody else. They make their living on it and understand all aspects of the ecosystems.

In 1900 over 35% of the population was directly involved in agriculture. Today less than 2% of the population produces our food and fiber. This increase in efficiency comes at a cost. The cost being that the public has a disconnect with the people that produce their food.

The number of dairies in our area have been on the decrease since the 1980's. As huge factory dairies were growing in the Central Valley local dairymen could not compete with such low profit margins. In the early 2000's something changed, the organic market exploded. This was the opportunity that we needed to save farming and ranching in the North Bay. Dairies in the valley cannot meet organic standards because their cows are never on pasture, they rarely even leave the barns. Here we have beautiful rolling hills that provide excellent pasture. When they say happy cows come from California, they actually mean happy cows come from Marin County. Farmers here have found a niche market that has helped keep their businesses viable.

The economic impact would be great if the ranchers were forced to leave. I would be directly affected because the majority of my crop is sold to local dairy and beef operations. But I am just a small piece of the puzzle. You also have the hired help, refrigeration techs, feed mills, hay dealers, breeders, dairy suppliers, veterinarians, hardware stores, insurance agents, truck drivers, barn builders, financial planners, book keepers, and many other professionals and businesses that support and serve the ranchers on the point.

In conclusion, it is not just the wildlife, scenic views, and rolling hills that make up the Point Reyes National Seashore. It is also the people, their families, their history, and their legacies that make the Point Reyes National Seashore the special place that it is. I would suggest that ranchers be offered 20 year leases on their current ranches. I believe that their children should also have the opportunity to stay on

their families ranches and continue farming and ranching into the future. The Park Service should, in partnership with the ranchers, create an educational center that explains the benefits of the local ranches and how they coexist with wildlife and the surrounding ecosystems. The center would be a great place to showcase the vast ranching history on the point. The elk herd should remain and be managed in such a way that it can coexist in a healthy way with the surrounding ranches.

Lets not forget were we came from and let a small group of activists with loud voices and deep pockets dictate the future of this local treasure.

2751

Name: James, Douglas W

Correspondence: The introduction of tule elk on the Point Reyes peninsula has been controversial from the start. The northern herd on Tomales Point has surpassed the carrying capacity of the land. Between 2012 and 2104 during the drought a third to a half of the herd starved to death. WHAT KIND OF MANAGEMENT IS THIS? If a rancher allowed this to happen to her cattle, she would be prosecuted and put in jail. [After reading the account of these magnificent animals being left to a cruel death (Point Reyes Light, March 2015; New York Times, May 18, 2015), I personally called the Marin Humane Society to report the problem]. It is clear to me that the National Park Service at Point Reyes National Seashore needs some expert help in managing the Tule Elk because they are not doing a very good job currently.

Meanwhile, the plant life on Tomales Point has been decimated. Large expanses of broken up soil are evident, species of invasive grasses and broad-leafed weedy species have replaced native grasses and annuals. Trampled shrubs have very little ability to hold the soil from eroding when the winter rains begin.

The Drakes Beach herd has become a costly nuisance for ranchers as the elk trample fences and eat scarce forbes and drink water that is supposed to be for cattle or dairy cows. It has been recently reported that the Elk have tested positive for John's Disease. The disease could easily wipe out dairy and cattle operations. Complaints to the park service by ranchers have not produced satisfactory results. This all adds to the many problems that small ranch operators face that makes staying in business very difficult.

When John F. Kennedy established the Pt. Reyes National Seashore in 1962, it was seen as one of several 'urban parks' i.e., near urban areas. The charge of the NPS was to maintain the working landscape while increasing recreational opportunities for the general public. If it were not for the activities of the ranchers who's families have been stewards of these lands since the middle 1800s, there wouldn't have been the basis for a park in the first place. As the decades have rolled by the bureaucratic behemoth that the NPS is has essentially been managing the ranches to go broke. They have been on short leases at least for the last 15 years. Ranchers need to finance their operations. It is virtually impossible to

get a bank to approve a loan when a business only has a five year horizon. The Secretary of the Interior under Obama promised 20 year leases for the dairies and ranches at Pt. Reyes. Nothing has happened since. As the park sits on its hands, these farm operations have grown more precarious.

The most attractive Conceptual Alternative Under Consideration is: Continued Ranching and Removal of the Drakes Beach Tule Elk Herd. The park should also remove the Limantour-Estero Road Herd because there is no way the animals can be kept from moving over to Drakes Beach. Furthermore, elk that have escaped from the Tomales Point herd should be removed, or at least put them back behind the fence. The Tule Elk herd at Point Reyes are more akin to a zoo or wild animal park, therefore, the animals remaining at Tomales Point should be managed accordingly. Allowing them to starve to death is inhumane.

The 20 year agricultural leases are long overdue. The NPS should be assuring that sustainable agriculture continue at Point Reyes National Seashore. It is imperative that the NPS offer operational flexibility and allow the ranches to diversify their operations to include compatible row crops. I would like to see interpretive exhibits to educate the public about sustainable practices. To further the educational opportunities for the public allowing the ranches to host 'farm stays' on their land (B & Bs on the farms so visitors can see firsthand the day to day operations and learn where their food comes from).

Point Reyes National Seashore as a place where sustainable small family farms can and does coexist with the protection of natural resources. Let's get back to the original vision of an urban national park where it is managed to maintain the working landscape, that is, the ranching and dairying (and bringing back the oyster farm), while creating recreation for nearby urban dwellers.

2752

Name: N/A, N/A

Correspondence: This species must be protected and no ammendment should soften the laws or infringement punishments

2753

Name: Johnson, Helen

Correspondence: Please maintain protections for the Tule elk. A small protected population survives in California. They will be threatened with decimation if plans move forward to restrict their movements. Past experience shows that this leads to starvation.

This native species has been allotted a relatively small amount of public land. Please maintain protection on this land and the elk so that they can survive and remain free-roaming.

Thank you

2754

Name: Barinaga, Marcia

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent Macleod,

I own and manage a sheep and cattle ranch on the East Shore of Tomales Bay. Our pastures are certified organic and our ranch is protected by a MALT conservation easement. I appreciate the chance to submit comments on the PRNS/GGNRA GMP Amendment planning process.

I am writing to urge you to support a GMP Amendment that supports the economic viability and survival of the ranches within the PRNS. These ranches are an important part of the human and cultural history of Point Reyes. The ranches, and the families that they support, are essential to the sustainability of our entire West Marin community, to the strength of the businesses that depend on agriculture, to the strength of our schools, services and health-care system. The PRNS was founded on a model of agriculture in partnership with the Park System, and today Marin County leads the nation in progressive agricultural practices in partnership with environmental preservation. The ranches on the Point are essential in many ways to the success of that model.

To support the ranches on the Point, the GMP Amendment needs not only to allow ranching to continue, but needs to adopt measures that enable the ranches to be economically and environmentally viable. There need not be a choice between supporting the ranches and sustaining the ecosystem of the Point. Indeed, the creation of Point Reyes National Seashore in 1962 was a historic collaboration between environmentalists and agriculturalists, representing a vision in which the production of wholesome food can exist in harmony with the protection of the environment. It set the stage for the birth of MALT in 1980, and started our community on the path toward the example it has set of sustainable agriculture in harmony with the environment. A GMP Amendment that embraces and supports the ranches has the promise to sustain the natural environment within the PRNS, to enhance the food-production community of the Bay Area, and to use this partnership as an educational resource to enlighten visitors to the Seashore the positive role that responsible agriculture can play in local ecosystems.

Proposal: Initiate 20-year rolling leases for the health of the ranches and the environment.

The current uncertainty experienced by the ranchers on the Point with regard to the length and renewal of their leases is a disincentive to ranchers to invest in the long-term stewardship of the Points precious natural resources. It is impossible to maintain a healthy operation while living under the year-to-year threat of losing ones lease to the land that the operation has always occupied. The Seashore should issue 20-year rolling leases to the ranches; leases that renew each year for a 20-year period. Such an arrangement would be similar to the Williamson Act agreements, and would give ranchers and the public 20-year notice if ranching were to be discontinued in the PRNS. This would give ranchers the long-term security they need for planning, and the incentive to put

valuable money and time into preservation and stewardship of their natural resources. It would give the next generation the hope that they can continue their family businesses. It would stabilize our entire West Marin community.

Proposal: allow the ranches to create worker housing. The GMP Amendment needs to allow the creation of worker housing to support not only the ranching operations but our entire community. Over the past 50 years, more than 130 homes in PRNS have been lost when ranches on the Point lost their leases. The families who lost their homes have relocated elsewhere. This exodus weakens our entire community, as the loss of the PRNS ranches themselves would weaken the community. The ranches and dairies in the PRNS make up almost 20% of the agricultural production of Marin County. These ranches—and the working families they support—are essential to drive the economic and social engine of our community. Loss of that production will weaken all the businesses in our county that serve the agricultural community. Continued loss of the worker population weakens all of our community services, from schools to clinics. Freedom for the ranches to create housing for the workers they need can reverse that trend.

Proposal: Allow the ranches the flexibility to respond to trends in food production and land management, for the economic viability of the ranches as well as for the best stewardship of the land. The ranches on the Point, like ranches everywhere, need to be able to diversify and evolve to keep their operations healthy. As best practices continue to evolve for everything from brush and weed control to the incorporation of carbon into the soil known as carbon farming, the PRNS ranchers need the freedom to incorporate these best practices into their land management. For example, ranchers should not be subjected to arbitrary livestock limits. Instead, they should be encouraged to use best practices for resource management, including use of residual dry matter (RDM), plant diversity and plant density measurements to determine optimal stocking rate and to vary that rate based on annual conditions. Fixed maximum stocking rates set too low can lead to resource degradation from invasive weed and brush proliferation, and loss of soil carbon. Indeed, there is an increasing body of scientific evidence that appropriately managed grazing not only promotes healthy soils, but can counteract global warming by incorporation carbon into the soils. Marin County is leading the nation in carbon farming practices, and with a GMP Amendment designed to encourage innovative practices, the ranches of the Point can be an important component of this trend.

Proposal: Exploit the educational value of the ranches by allowing ranchers to give tours to the public, and sell their products to PRNS visitors.

The ranches in PRNS are in a unique position to interact with the millions of visitors to the Seashore. Such interactions between the ranches and the visiting public would help to connect the ranchers to the local food community, to educate that community about the historic role of the ranches in the Seashore, and to provide a platform for teaching the next generation about progressive agricultural practices and their role in environmental preservation.

Proposal: Remove Tule Elk from the Pastoral Zone.

The Tule Elk on the Point are a growing threat to the ranches. They destroy fences, compete with livestock for precious resources, and present a disease and injury threat to livestock. The elk that have spread into the pastoral area were not historically present on the ranches, and so should not be included in the 150-year environmental baseline. Damage by the Tule Elk to the ranching operations should be an included element in the EIS, and the NPS should consider an alternative that removes the elk from the ranching areas and controls their number in the Seashore. The elk were never authorized to occupy the Pastoral Zone. The 1998 PRNS Tule Elk Management Plan and Environmental Assessment set aside 18,000 acres for the elk. The elk population should be restricted to that area and their numbers managed within that area. Responsible ranching is completely compatible with a balanced wildlife ecosystem, and the presence of many endangered species on Marin ranchland is evidence of this. The Tule Elk represent a population that is out of balance, without natural predators, and their management is essential not only for the survival of the ranches but for the balance of the environment on the Point.

The ranches in the Seashore are an important part of the human and cultural history from 1860-1960 that the Seashore was established to preserve. They are an integral part of Point Reyes and of our greater Marin community. The GMP Amendment has the potential to embrace and support these ranches, thus strengthening our community, showcasing the working relationship between agriculture and environment that Marin is known for, and setting an example for the rest of the country of a human community in harmony with the natural environment.

Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,
Marcia Barinaga
Barinaga Ranch
Marshall

2755

Name: N/A, N/A

Correspondence: The story of the Tule Elk is one that is truly remarkable. Their close call with extinction or more accurately extermination by our hands, is a story that should never be forgotten. Today, the pressure on this species continues even when there are less than 5,000 of these majestic animals left in the world. This is a native and endemic California species that numbered an estimated 500,000 strong not all that long ago. Meanwhile 5.5 million head of cattle spread out across the entire State of California and close to 95 million roam the United States. Where is the level-headed, critical thinking, and sustainably balanced approach in that? Is there any room left for our iconic native wildlife in our iconic national parks? The Seashore is the only National Park where Tule Elk can be found. For those of us who enjoy spending time around wildlife and see the significant role they play in

dynamic and healthy ecosystems, we are thankful Tule Elk still exists, but we are not naive either and understand well the research, management decisions, protections and priority they deserve going forward. This should be a simple decision based on the numbers above, but unfortunately everything seems to need a debate these days. Please put aside your own personal wants and needs and think about those that do not have a voice, be their voice and stand up for the Tule Elk.

2756

Name: Moreland, Crystal

Correspondence: November 15, 2017

Acting Superintendent Cynthia MacLeod

Point Reyes National Seashore

1 Bear Valley Road

Point Reyes Station, CA 94956

Re: Point Reyes National Seashore General Management Plan Amendment

Dear Acting Superintendent MacLeod:

On behalf of The Humane Society of the United States (The HSUS) and our California supporters, we appreciate the opportunity to comment on the conceptual range of management alternatives we'd like to see included in the Point Reyes National Seashores General Management Plan Amendment (hereinafter, GMP Amendment).

The HSUS has a long history of involvement in human-wildlife conflict resolution, and are subject matter experts in creating sustainable, humane and fiscally responsible solutions to wildlife-population issues. When issues involving the management of wild animals arise, it is essential that agencies engage in a full and open dialogue with all affected stakeholders and that a fair, rational and objective information collection and assessment process take place before proceeding with any proposed management action or plan. As such, we are thankful for the opportunity to comment on the Seashores GMP Amendment, and appreciate the agency's consideration of our comments.

1. The National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) has commonsense requirements for environmental impact statement (EIS) planning, including preparing a full range of alternatives

NEPA requires that agencies analyze a sufficient range of alternatives so as to define the issues and provide a clear basis for the choice among options by the decisionmaker and the public. 40 C.F.R. § 1502.14. A reasonable range of alternatives, including a no action alternative and alternatives that restore and conserve the natural environment, are necessary to ensure that an agency has not defined its objectives in unreasonably narrow terms, and eliminated consideration of viable options for action. *Carmel-by-the-Sea v. U.S. Dep't of Transp.*, 123 F.3d 1142, 1155 (9th Cir. 1997). NEPA also requires that a federal agency analyze all reasonable foreseeable future actions. 40 C.F.R. § 1508.7.

Further, the Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) regulations provide that an agency must consider cumulative impacts as part of its evaluation of federal actions. The definition of cumulative impacts is, the impact on the environment which results from the incremental impact of the action when added to the other past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future actions regardless of what agency (Federal or non-Federal) or person undertakes such actions 40 C.F.R. § 1508.7.

In light of this background, we would recommend the inclusion of the alternatives suggested below.

2. If NPS determines that tule elk management is required, it should consider a modified alternative that focuses on managing elk populations at historical numbers and maintaining native carnivore populations and/or implementing an immunocontraception program to maintain a healthy ecosystem

Tule elk (*Cervus canadensis nannodes*), the smallest subspecies of North American elk which once numbered 500,000 have recuperated to only a few thousand and exist only in California. The Point Reyes herd was extirpated in the 1860s, and in 1978, tule elk were reintroduced into a fenced 2,600 acre wilderness reserve on Tomales Point, which comprises more than 300 individuals. Additionally, on Point Reyes, two other herds exist, the Drakes Beach Herd (110 estimated total animals) and the Limantour-Estero Road Herd (130 estimated total animals). These herds are an important economic asset that the NPS must consider in its new GMP Amendment and EIS.

While we understand the National Park Service (NPS) may have concerns over the potential adverse harms caused by tule elk within Point Reyes National Seashore, we are concerned with any potential amendments to the GMP that would strive to drastically reduce their populations within the Seashore boundaries.

As the NPS itself notes, tule elk are native to the Point Reyes National Seashore area, and before their eradication in the 1800s as many as 1,000 existed in the area. As tule elk were dominant grazer in this area before their extermination, populations were reintroduced to help maintain healthy ecosystems within the Seashore.

The GMP Amendment and new EIS should focus on managing tule elk populations at historic levels within the Seashore and consider maintaining natural native carnivore populations and/or implementing an immunocontraception program to ensure their populations are in balance with their carrying capacity.

A. Use of fertility control to limit population growth humanely

While we would prefer that the NPS allow the tule elk population to remain at current or even increased levels within the National Seashore, we understand that this may not be politically viable and some form of management may be required. If this is the case, we firmly believe within our nations iconic parks and seashores, the NPS must proceed with

population management methods that control wildlife population numbers in humane ways and that are supported by the American public.

In light of this, we cannot overstate the value of implementing a comprehensive humane wildlife management approach by placing a central focus on increasing the use of fertility control. The appropriate and proportionate use of fertility control tools could reduce the tule elk populations growth rates, which will, in turn, gradually decrease the herd size over time.

If the NPS structures a management program properly, and efforts are made to either capture and vaccinate or remotely dart a high proportion of female elk (above 70-80%), the herds reproductive rate could be immediately reduced. Elk could be remotely darted, as they have been within Point Reyes National Seashore in the past, or gathered and treated by hand. With this treatment structure, the Park could initially reduce the elk population humanely to their desired level, and then maintain a stable population thereafter. Because of the small size and unique geography of Point Reyes National Seashore, we strongly believe the benefit of program would be swift, and the NPS would achieve their objectives quickly. Indeed, past and recent field studies show that management of cervid populations with the immunocontraceptive vaccine PZP can be achieved, and work at Point Reyes National Seashore itself has shown that PZP is a viable option and could be implemented to manage tule elk populations.

Indeed, tule elk treated with PZP at Point Reyes National Seashore between 1997-1999 had a pregnancy rate of approximately 5%, whereas untreated elk can have pregnancy rates as high as 77% a year.

Culling programs offer a short-term fix and humans are poor at detecting which animals are the healthiest. While PZP and other reproductive control agents and procedures effectively reduce fertility, lethal control may sometimes have the opposite effect. Swihart et al. (1998) found that reproductive rate of cervids is greatly reduced at high population densities, while cervids in areas subjected to periodic lethal removal have enhanced fertility rates resulting in increased population growth to compensate for animals killed. Further research also indicates that lethal removal of both sexes does nothing to stop fluctuations in cervid populations due to forage competition and natural mortality as a result of severe winter weather.

Because of these factors, the NPS must take a hard look at these options - especially in light of the social and political controversy that surrounds lethal management. Fertility control can be successfully and humanely deployed to reduce and maintain tule elk populations within the Seashore, the NPS must seriously consider such an alternative as part of its GMP Amendment and EIS.

B. Consider allowing Californias native carnivores to modulate elk herds

The newest science indicates that prey populations generally far exceed the biomass of their predators and the number of prey set predator

numbers. Yet, the role of native carnivores is to hold prey numbers at levels so that they do not irrupt and then subsequently die from starvation, weather or other stochastic events. The scientific consensus for the last several decades has generally concluded that carnivores modulate prey populations and make them more vigorous, including removing the sick and weak animals who would die of other natural causes anyway.

The other benefit of apex carnivores such as pumas (or wolves) is that they can significantly influence biological diversity and ecosystem function. Biologists have found that ecologically-functioning populations of apex carnivores are instrumental in restoring biological diversity in the Northern Rocky Mountains, including increasing the number of song birds, pronghorn, lynx, and other species, while simultaneously improving the ecology of vital riparian systems.

The emerging literature on trophic cascades from apex carnivores is enormous. Pumas and wolves presence even affects soil nutrients, soil microbes, and plant quality because decomposing carcasses of prey enrich soils. Wolves and mountain lions lose significant amounts of their kills to scavengers. Wolves and mountain lions also act as a buffer to the effects of climate change by creating more carrion for scavengers and making it available year round, to the advantage of bald and golden eagles, bears, ravens, magpies and coyotes. These studies and stories are relevant and important to Point Reyes National Seashore managers even as all these species are not present here, because the most important message is that wolves and mountain lions are necessary to keep animal and plant communities healthy, vital, complex and functional.

Pumas and other native carnivores, as myriad studies show, are important ecosystem actors and help to modulate ungulate herds, by removing the sick and weak animals and preventing them from going past their carrying capacity. Native carnivores not only make their systems more biologically diverse, they are more ecologically functional-all the way to soils. Apex carnivores mitigate climate change by leaving carcasses for other animals to scavenge. Managing the elk herd using native carnivores makes sense for several reasons and the NPS must include this alternative in its GMP Amendment and EIS.

3. NPS is required to consider the best available science in determining management of tule elk in the GMP Amendment and EIS

A. Native carnivores mitigate climate change and their conservation on NPS lands is paramount

The Earths temperature has warmed by 0.6 °C over the past century and may increase between one and six degrees in the next century. The rate of climate change in this century is unusually rapid, which may prevent species from adapting. Climate change may be localized or widespread and it can affect food chains, nutrient flows, and the circulation of both the atmosphere and ocean currents. Scientists have predicted that climate change will result in increased temperatures, stochastic weather events, and changes in precipitation.

In U.S. national parks, Burns et al. (2003) predict that species will go extinct, including a 19 percent loss of carnivores (especially fishers, martens, and ringtails), 44 percent of rodent species, and 22 percent of bat species. As warming occurs, Burns et al. (2003) predict that a fundamental change in community structure as species associations shift due to influxes of new species. As a result of these changes, a shift in the trophic dynamics will change too.

Predator-prey interactions will be altered, mammal communities will shuffle, breeding dates and producers flowering and budding will alter feeding patterns, and the abundance of species in different trophic levels will change. The need for improved corridors and connectivity is important to prevent extinctions. Species range shifts can be harmful. Invasive plants could threaten biodiversity and system integrity.

Because global warming will change ecosystems and species abilities to survive, the NPS must begin mitigation planning that includes creating wildlife-friendly habitats with connecting corridors for native carnivores such as pumas as part of its GMP Amendment and EIS.

B. If cattle operations continue on Point Reyes, the NPS must consider that native carnivores kill few cattle

While some believe that native carnivores such as wolves, coyotes, bears, bobcats and pumas are the key killers of American cattle, data from the U.S. Department of Agriculture's (USDA's) National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS) show otherwise. Figure 1 and Table 1. Far more alarming is the massive numbers of native carnivores killed each year for perceived and/or real losses to agribusiness, and the subsequent losses of ecosystem services provided by carnivores including maintaining biological diversity.

Large-bodied carnivores are sparsely populated across vast areas, invest in few offspring, provide extended parental care to their young, have a tendency towards infanticide, and limit reproduction, and in light of these biological factors, they rely on social stability to maintain resiliency. Human persecution of bears, wolves and mountain lions through predator control is super-additive, meaning that kill rates exceed naturally-occurring mortalities. This is because predator control agents kill adult breeding animals, which disrupts animals social structure and leads to indirect effects such as increased infanticide by incoming subadults (particularly male bears and pumas), resulting in the decreased recruitment of young. For these reasons, the NPS must not allow predator control of native carnivores, furthermore, most losses to livestock come from non-predator causes.

Far more cattle and sheep (4.1 million), died from non-predator causes (such as weather, illness, birthing problems and poisoning), than from predator causes (467,100). Of the total 99.6 million cattle and sheep inventoried in the U.S., less than one percent (0.47 percent) died from predation. Figure 1 and Table 1.

" Nationwide, native carnivores and domestic dogs killed less than one percent of the U.S. cattle inventory and about four percent of the sheep inventory.

" All felids together, including pumas, bobcats and lynx, killed fewer cattle than domestic dogs, taking 0.02% of the U.S. cattle inventory.

" Wolves killed even fewer cattle than the felids, or 0.01% of the cattle inventory.

Table 1: Comparison of Non-Predator vs. Predator Mortality for Cattle and Sheep

	Cattle	(NASS 2011) Sheep	(NASS 2010a,b)	Grand Total
Cattle & Sheep Inventory	93,881,200	5,747,000	99,628,200	
Non-Predator Mortality	3,773,000	387,300	4,160,300	
Percent Non-Predator Mortality	4.01 %	6.73 %	4.18 %	
Predator Mortality	219,900	247,200	467,100	
Percent Predator Mortality	0.23 %	4.30 %	0.47 %	

C. If cattle operations continue on Point Reyes, co-existence with native carnivores is obtainable

The need for humans to coexist with large carnivores such as pumas is increasingly necessary as humans exploit their last remaining habitats. To prevent their extinction or fragmenting their populations (resulting in inbreeding), we must be willing to share habitat and tolerate the minimal risk that native carnivores pose. Non-lethal controls are often cheaper, more socially-acceptable and result in longer-term prevention of livestock losses because the social order of native carnivores is not disrupted leading to social strife and exploitation of easy prey. The exploitation of coyotes, results in more coyotes. The American public already embraces wild native carnivores, according to two comparative and seminal studies.

According to a 2017 public attitudes study, lethal predator controls such as shooting animals from aircraft (aerial gunning), neck snares, gassing of pups in dens, leg-hold traps and poisons are highly unpopular with the American public. The NPS should not permit lethal control measures on its special public lands. As part of its new GMP Amendment and EIS, the NPS must consider avoiding the use of lethal predator controls.

D. If livestock grazing is to continue on Point Reyes National Seashore, non-lethal, predator-control options must be employed

The newest studies indicate that non-lethal predator control measures are far more efficacious and cost effective than lethal ones and are far more humane. In a seven-year study of open-range sheep in Idaho, in an area where a variety of non-lethal deterrents were used (including human herders or range riders), sheep losses were the lowest in the state,

whereas in a nearby control area (where, in this instance, wolves were routinely killed), sheep losses were 3.5 times higher, demonstrating that non-lethal deterrents were far more effective than lethal ones and even in an open range grazing area, contrary to common misperceptions. In central Mexico, wild cats (pumas and jaguars) were deterred using low-cost methods (e.g., dangling clothing and employing inexpensive audio and light equipment); the use of these methods significantly reduced predation in paddocks for cattle and goats compared to no non-lethal methods on nearby paddocks used as experimental controls.

" The NPS could assist cattle operators by developing risk maps- that is, mapping carnivores habitat and the locations where most livestock losses occur to concentrate prevention measures where they are most needed.

" Protect the principal prey herds (e.g., elk and deer) by preventing poaching and limiting legal overkill of wild herds.

" Keep livestock, especially maternity pastures, away from areas where wild cats have access to ambush cover.

" Keep livestock, especially the most vulnerable-young animals, mothers during birthing seasons and hobby-farm animals-behind barriers such as electric fencing and/or in barns or pens or kennels with a top. The type of enclosure needs to be specific for the predator to prevent climbing, digging or jumping.

" Move calves from pastures with chronic predation problems and replace them with older, less vulnerable animals.

" Concentrate calving season (i.e., via artificial insemination) to synchronize births with wild ungulate birth periods.

" In large landscapes, use human herders and/or guard animals (i.e., especially a variety of dogs).

" Guard dogs work better when sheep and lambs are contained in a fenced enclosure rather than on open range lands where they can wander unrestrained.

" Range riders, people who are employed to monitor cattle and sheep, monitor wild carnivores or facilitate livestock herding (keeping cattle bunched together); their goal is to reduce livestock losses by native carnivores. Range riders can more rapidly detect sick or injured cattle, who would otherwise be vulnerable to predators or to rapidly detect and remove dead cattle, reducing habituation and potential future losses.

" Use a variety of auditory and visual deterrents such as fladry (strips of plastic tied to a nylon rope and suspended above ground with stakes); turbo fladry (electrified using solar equipment); suspended clothing; LED flashing lights (sold as Foxlights); radio alarm boxes set off to make alarm sounds/noises when radio-collared wolves come in proximity of livestock; low-cost sound/visual equipment deters wild cats; spotlights and air horns.

4. NPS data show that wildlife watching on Point Reyes enormously benefits its gateway economies

Peoples spending habits are a good indicator of their values, and monetary spending shows that people both love Point Reyes and its wildlife. According to the NPS: In 2016, 2.4 Million park visitors spent an estimated \$107.1 Million in local gateway regions while visiting Point Reyes National Seashore. These expenditures supported a total of 1.4

Thousand jobs, \$57.3 Million in labor income, \$84.8 Million in value added, and \$135.3 Million in economic output in local gateway economies surrounding Point Reyes National Seashore.

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Services (FWSs) 2017 wildlife-recreation report indicates that wildlife watchers nationwide have increased 20% from 2011 and number 86 million and spent \$75.9 billion, while all hunters declined by 16%, with the biggest decline in big game numbers, from 11.6 million in 2011 to 9.2 million in 2016. Altogether, hunters spent \$25.6 billion in 2016, about one-third that wildlife watchers spent.

NPS and FWS data together show that gateway communities to national parks benefit greatly from wildlife-watching tourism. A new study indicates that Americans highly value wildlife and animals, and are concerned about their welfare and conservation. Because of these factors, the NPS must consider implementing the most humane way to treat wildlife who are fortunate enough to live on NPS lands. If culling programs are permitted on elk and wild native carnivores, some may decide to spend their time and money elsewhere - curbing revenues in gateway communities and hurting local economies. Remaining elk may become wary, diminishing the wildlife-watching experience.

5. Conclusion

We are thankful for the opportunity to comment on the the initial stage of the Point Reyes National Seashores GMP Amendment and EIS, and ask that NPS fully consider humane management of the Parks wildlife-both elk and native carnivores-by using immunocontraception and non-lethal predator controls.

Sincerely,

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2757

Name: N/A, N/A

Correspondence: These majestic creatures should live freely!

2758

Name: Warren, Linda

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I'm writing because I'm concerned about the free-roaming elk at Pt. Reyes National Seashore.

I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes. History has shown us that if we alter ecosystems, there are many times unintended consequences. We must keep this balance.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands ARE NOT scientists & therefore shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for ENDANGERED SPECIES.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

Linda Warren

2759

Name: Warren, Lynsey

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I'm writing because I'm concerned about the free-roaming elk at Pt. Reyes National Seashore.

I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes. History has shown us that if we alter ecosystems, there are many times unintended consequences. We must keep this balance.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands ARE NOT scientists & therefore shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for ENDANGERED SPECIES.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,
Lynsey Warren

2760

Name: Warren, Leslie F

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

The free-roaming elk at Pt. Reyes National Seashore can be considered an endangered species which play an important ecological role in the landscape of that area. Fencing, removal, killing or sterilization could lead to unintended consequences, e.g., killing the wolves in Yellowstone Park. The natural balance must be maintained. Conversion of the land to crops or grazing could adversely affect this balance by creating conflicts with predators, not to mention degradation of water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

Dr. Leslie F. Warren

2761

Name: Schmid, Hans P

Correspondence: I frequently run the trails of Pt. Reyes National Seashore. I am always delighted to observe thule elk but, unfortunately,

the sight of cows is often more frequent. I have tip-toed through cow manure and seen the damage cattle can cause especially during the wet season. I love the outdoors and must admit that I consider myself an environmentalist.

We are thankful to the ranchers for keeping the area development-free until the National Seashore was created. The whole idea of a National Park is to preserve land in its natural state for current and future generations to enjoy. Cattle Ranches are not natural to Pt. Reyes National Seashore. The ranchers sold their land to the Park Service for good money. Why would the Park Service pay Millions of Dollars just to maintain the status quo? The ranchers got paid but now want to operate their ranches for many more years, probably enjoying very cheap leases. They want their cake and eat it too. They occupy a substantial portion of the seashore. We should not have to fence in elk in a National Park. There is strong pressure to offer the ranchers longterm leases. In my humble opinion I believe that all ranches within the Park should gradually be phased out.

Yes, these ranches have an economic impact on Marin County. However, there must be land / ranches outside the park in West Marin where owners are ready to retire or sell their lands. New homes for the Pt Reyes ranches could probably be found. An organization like MALT should be able to assist.

I urge you to work on a plan to phase out all ranching from Pt. Reyes National Seashore and return all its land to the natural state it was before the first settler and cattle ranchers arrived.

Respectfully submitted,
Hans Schmid

2762

Name: Wheeler, Brett

Correspondence: I grew up in the area near the Seashore and began visiting the Seashore in the early 1970s. The original goal of the Park has been greatly fulfilled, to "save and preserve for purposes of public recreation, benefit, and inspiration, a portion of the diminishing seashore of the United States that remains undeveloped. However, that has been only selectively implemented, to the ecological detriment of the land of the northern part of the Park under the General Management Plan, with a show of preference for the European Settlers over the aboriginal culture. It is time to turn the rest of the park over to nature the northern peninsula as has been the rest of the park. Only this even-handed way of stewarding the Park will live up to the need to preserve the area in its "natural setting, and protect it from development and uses which would destroy the scenic beauty and natural character of the area."

It is clear that the management of Southern and Central segments of the park during the past decades has enabled much of those southern and central areas to evolve toward the period before indigenous peoples or European settlers arrived. All of the ecosystems along the ridge area have been allowed to develop without regard to the cultural or economic activities of pre-European peoples. Oak groves give way to fir forest.

It now makes sense to allow the entire park to share in that evolution and not privilege certain cultural groups or economic practices such as those that are represented by farming in the northern part of the park. Therefore, the integrity of the park would be best served by the "No Ranching and Limited Management of Tule Elk" alternative under consideration.

Others have fully documented the extraordinary ecological impact of farming on the land. This includes the extensive destruction of native species and their ecosystems. It is also evident that the indigenous flora and fauna have the capacity to reestablish an ecological balance. This balance requires the complete or near-complete removal of the current economy of ranching, in particular the herds of stock and dairy cattle that make the return of the prior ecosystem impracticable.

As a citizen, a lover of the park, and a local resident of many years, I honor the ranchers and the cultural history that is so integral to West Marin. My family was part of the culture. However, this land is precious resource that cannot be replicated elsewhere. The goal of the Park to provide recreational land in its "natural" form can only be served with the gradual removal of the farming economy and its infrastructure. It is also the only way to treat equally the different peoples who have lived on this land and not prioritize those who arrived more recently.

2763

Name: washburn, constance

Correspondence: National Parks Service - Point Reyes National Seashore
General Management Plan

I recommend the alternative of continued ranching and management of the Drakes Beach Tule Elk Herd because it allows ranching to continue with long term leases and the elk to thrive if properly managed and provides a far reaching educational opportunity.

The Point Reyes National Seashore has an amazing opportunity to be an example for the world and educate the public about the positive possibilities at the intersection of wildlands and agricultural lands. Humans do need to eat and therefore grow/raise food and unfortunately in many places we are doing that in ways that negatively impact the environment. This does not have to be the case. The Park and the Ranchers have an opportunity to work together using the most up to date techniques to demonstrate how to raise domestic animals in collaboration with and in support of natural systems.

Grazing agriculture can be a beneficial force on the landscape when used correctly because it controls invasive species and can build healthy soils that sequester carbon with proper management and application of compost. The Park should support the ranchers in all ways possible to manage their lands and herds in ways that promote soil and water health and sequester carbon. For more information on grazing and composting benefits see <http://ucanr.edu/sites/uccemarin/files/31000.pdf#page=7> &

<http://www.marincarbonproject.org/science/land-management-carbon-sequestration>.

The Elk herds and the lands they graze likewise need to be managed so that they are not competing with the beef and dairy cows. There needs to be a fence to keep the Elk off the dairy and beef pastures. The Elk grazing lands like the beef pastures should be composted to sequester more carbon and provide better forage for the elk. This will make them less likely to invade the ranches. The "wilderness" areas could also benefit from controlled burns to manage invasives and keep healthy pastures open for the Elk.

The millions of visitors to the park would benefit from learning about the best rangeland management practices demonstrated in the Park and learn about the ways that food can be raised in harmony with nature. There should be interpretive tours and signage about the ranch management techniques that sequester carbon and build soil, encourage native species, and produce food. This is what we a species need to learn to do everywhere on the planet. Let us start here in Point Reyes National Seashore.

2764

Name: Du Preez, Sieglinda

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,

2765

Name: Alexander, Vicki C

Correspondence: I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore. I am a Bay Area resident, a conservationist, and a long-distance hiker. I love seeing the Tule Elk herds at Point Reyes, and I understand that the current herds are a success story for recovering a native species. I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park.

Any cattle-ranching operators on our public lands are leaseholders, and I hope that they aren't setting policy. I also hope that commercial operations that have the opportunity to lease in our parks are required to have management practices that accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and that their operations don't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops, and I also would like you to reject the expansion of commercial livestock farming to include sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. Such expansions would create conflicts with predators and would degrade wildlife habitat and water quality. Row crops and commercial farming aren't my vision for our national parks.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,
Vicki C Alexander

2766

Name: N/A, N/A

Correspondence: Please protect the tule elk at point reyes national seashore. We do not need more cattle, we need more indigenous species

2767

Name: Caldwell, Brenda P

Correspondence: Please protect the tule elk at Point Reyes. Protection of native species plays a part in protecting our planet from environmental degradation leading to global warming. Native species consume native plants which can then thrive and absorb carbon dioxide. Upsetting the balances of native species is contributing to global warming. Please discontinue this disastrous plan of managing the time elk, and allow them to roam free.

2768

Name: Klammer, Linda G

Correspondence: I am a retired U.S. Navy Nurse who owns and rides horses for recreation and physical therapy. After more than 20 years in the

military, I now have the time and resources to enjoy trail riding and horse camping. I have camped with my horse at Point Reyes National Seashore, at Stewart's Horse Camp, many times over the past ten years and have found the varied terrain both extraordinarily beautiful and well maintained. The amenities at Stewart Horse Camp are rustic (as they should be) and more than adequate for horsemen. In addition, Amanda has always provided personable, informative, knowledgeable, and safety-inspired service to us campers.

Because affordable horse camping facilities for both individuals and groups are already so few, and because Point Reyes is really such a unique and inviting place for horsemen, I most strongly urge you to retain Stewart Horse Ranch as an equestrian campground. Thank you.

2769

Name: Nguyen, Don

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent,

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,
Don Nguyen

2770

Name: Legacy, Daniel

Correspondence: Keep the ranches and tradition alive in Marin.

If you want elk management bring back the black bear to the area.

First it was the oysters and now the ranches, I knew this

would happen.

2771

Name: Dinkelspiel , Patricia F

Correspondence: We need our indigenous ranches to remain at their original locations to add diversity and local artesian lifestyle to our seashore.

2772

Name: K, James

Correspondence: I have traveled to Point Reyes from Ohio multiple times and have then gone on to other parks in California and to Napa. If Point Reyes land is converted to more farm land and elk, coyotes and bobcats are removed or frightened off there will no longer be any reason for me to visit the area. I have hired guides for this park and others and staid at locally owned and operated lodges plus rented cars and purchased gas and food. All of this provides jobs for California small businesses, which will be put at risk by the land use change. If Point Reyes National Seashore becomes an artichoke farm or some other increased agricultural use then there will be a significant negative impact on tourism which will affect many small businesses.

2773

Name: Sooby, Jane

Correspondence: Cynthia MacLeod, Acting Superintendent

Point Reyes National Seashore

1 Bear Valley Road

Point Reyes Station, CA 94956

Nov. 15,

2017

Re: Point Reyes GMP Amendment

Dear Superintendent MacLeod,

Thank you for accepting public comment on the conceptual range of management alternatives for the Point Reyes National Seashore General Management Plan Amendment.

CCOF is a nonprofit organization governed by the people who grow and make our food. We are supported by an organic family of farmers, ranchers, processors, retailers, consumers, and policymakers. Together, we work to advance organic agriculture for a healthy world.

National Park Service (NPS) should consider all alternatives that will allow organic dairy and beef producers to continue their excellent stewardship of land and animals in the park. These certified organic operations are continuing the 150-year local tradition of managing these sensitive grasslands as working lands that produce high quality meat and

dairy products. As certified organic producers, they are regulated under federal law and required to manage pastures and other outdoor access areas in a manner that does not put soil or water quality at risk.

CCOF is especially concerned about economic impacts to long-established organic livestock producers in the area. Elk that have traveled beyond their designated refuge areas pose a challenge to our certified organic livestock producers. Under federal organic standards, organic livestock producers must graze their animals on pasture for the entire grazing season and ensure that their diets contain at least 30 percent dry matter from certified organic pasture. The tule elk consume forage that organic ranchers need to meet the pasture standard. Feed or hay purchased to supplement pasture must be certified organic, which is much more expensive than conventional feeds and often difficult to source. Therefore, elk could threaten a rancher's ability to supply cows with adequate forage, which in turn would increase the cost of locally grown dairy and meat products.

It is increasingly difficult for organic livestock operations in California to find accessible and affordable land to continue or expand production. The unique partnership between NPS and ranchers provides the rare opportunity to support local, organic dairy and beef production. It is imperative that NPS find a means to balance protection of the tule elk with the environmental and economic benefits organic livestock bring to the local community.

For these reasons, NPS should modify the alternative

"Continued Ranching and Removal of the Drakes Beach Tule Elk Herd" to read

"Continued Dairy Farming and Ranching Combined With Removal of the Drakes Beach Herd and the Portion of the Limantour-Estero Road Herd Found on Rangelands."

Conflicts between wildlife and agriculture on public lands are difficult to address, whether or not there are natural predators to control the size of wildlife populations. The National Park Service has an obligation to carefully balance the historical commitment to ranching and dairy production on the National Seashore with the need to responsibly manage the introduced elk populations.

Thank you for consideration of our comments. Please do not hesitate to contact me for further information.

Sincerely,

Jane Sooby
Senior Policy Specialist

cc: Cathy Calfo, CCOF Executive Director and CEO
Kelly Damewood, CCOF Director of Policy and Government Affairs

2774

Name: Gallagher, Jean

Correspondence: I have been hiking Pt Reyes for decades, almost from the beginning, and find the ranches an integral part of the Pt Reyes experience. Without the desire to preserve the land for agriculture, it is unlikely that Pt. Reyes National Seashore would even exist today. With respect and appreciation for that legacy, I am 100% in favor of granting the 20 year leases and making it financially feasible for the ranch owners to continue investing in innovative, sustainable and environmentally friendly practices.

2775

Name: N/A, Adri

Correspondence:

Dear Superintendent,

I live in Elk Grove, CA- ELK Grove. And there are no Elk. They are extinct in our region. They were here first, give them some respect. They should be treated as preciously as our Nation's Bison.

I am writing in support of the free-roaming tule elk herds at Point Reyes National Seashore, and I object to any fencing, removal, sterilization or killing of elk in the park. Tule elk are an important part of the landscape of Point Reyes, and their recovery has been an exciting success story for restoring native species and ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial lease holders on our public lands shouldn't dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies. Any cattle-ranching operations must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and shouldn't harm habitat for endangered species.

I also urge you to reject any conversion of national park lands to row crops or expansion of commercial livestock farming to introduce sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens or pigs. This would create conflicts with predators and degrade wildlife habitat and water quality.

The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

Sincerely,
Adri Walker

2776

Name: Harston, Sharon

Correspondence: Please keep the livestock in Pt Reyes Park. Taking them away will result in increased fire fuels and in 20 years will probably be overtaken by brush. The ranchers are excellent caretakers and a much better brush management system than having to hire brush control done. Dr. Larsen spoke at a recent Sonoma County Board of Supervisors meeting about while there was some fire in grazed areas how much cooler the fires burned in the grazed areas.

2777

Name: Guggenhime , Marjorie A

Correspondence: I strongly favor keeping the commitment made to the ranchers when they made their land available to all of us.

Surely we can coexist with the cows. There's plenty of space for all of us.

2778

Name: Forer, Danny

Correspondence: I feel that ranching is not compatible with wilderness. This special place, Pt. Reyes, is for all people of the Bay Area and beyond. It is time to end the contracts with the ranchers, and restore the land.

2779

Name: Hoge, Emily

Correspondence: I believe that the Park Service should extend leases to all the ranches in the pastoral zone. I think the original intension of the formation of the park was to preserve its agricultural heritage. I enjoy the wide open pastoral views and the picturesque ranches. I have seen countless visitors photographing the historic buildings. It doesn't take long for the brush to start to fill in when cows are removed. The Glenbrook trail is a good example. I don't think that the park can recreate "pristine wilderness" in the pastoral zone. The efforts to control invasive species in the park have largely failed and I believe that without cattle grazing there would be an acceleration in the spread of invasive plants. Like it or not the landscape has already been irrevocably altered. The budget of the park will not stretch far enough to maintain the historic buildings and manage the land. I think that Park Service should not be influenced by environmental groups who's motives and agendas should be questioned. I believe that most park visitors want to keep the ranches, I know I do.

2780

Name: Richards, Wynn

Correspondence: I am strongly opposed to Tule Elk extermination! No sterilization, no "management," but let them live!

Sincerely,

Wynn Richards

2781

Name: Young, Scott R

Correspondence: Point Reyes National Seashore should be for ALL the citizens and Wildlife to enjoy Not an elite group of ranchers paying practically nothing to barb-wire and control large swaths of public owned land. The destruction the for-profit ranches cause will last for decades, maybe centuries. Return the land back to the citizens and wildlife, so the land and nature can start the long healing process. From, Scott Young

2782

Name: Spital, Wade

Correspondence: The Tule Elk are part of the beautiful and majestic heritage of the Point Reyes National Seashore. Given this and the fact that they inhabited these lands long before us, I feel it's a moral imperative that we preserve the viability of their habitat. I therefore urge you to adopt the second proposal entitled: "No Ranching and Limited Management of Tule Elk". Thank you for considering my position.

2783

Name: Finn, Anya

Correspondence: Let the elks live.

2784

Name: Tomko, Bradley A

Correspondence: Dear National Park Service,

I vehemently urge you to adopt the GMP Amendment for "No Ranching and Limited Management of the Tule Elk".

The Tule Elk of the Point Reyes Seashore and GGNRA should be fully protected from the Ranching/Dairy industry on the basis of their natural and historical significance and the preservation of the beauty and purity of these lands. To allow the Elk to be exterminated to further an inhumane and environmentally irresponsible agenda would be a disgrace to the department you serve. Furthermore, any decision less than driving out these rancher/dairy profiteers would be in defiance to a well established national trend of compassion towards animals and a more plant based diet for humans which is most prevalent in the SF bay area. Please resist the pressure to capitulate to an overdeveloped, ethically reprehensible and environmentally exploitative industry and show the courage to support the popular will to preserve our cherished fauna and natural beauty.

Sincerely,
Bradley Tomko

2785

Name: N/A, N/A

Correspondence: I vote for the No Ranching and Limited Management of Tule Elk. Let's improve the visitor experience and attract local hikers and tourists. Tule Elks are majestic sightings, while dairy and cattle ranches degrade the nature experience.

2786

Name: della valle, lisa M

Correspondence: I would like to support the the Park Service's proposal to allow existing ranch families to continue beef and dairy operations with 20-year lease/permits and tule elk in the Drakes Beach area would be managed at a level compatible with authorized ranching. Let the cows have their area, the herd it's Area and the continuation of sustainable agriculture in the Seashore and GGNRA.

Thank you

2787

Name: Dundas, Ruth

Correspondence: Re: PRNS GMP update

Ranching at PRNS should have as its goal to be exemplary and highly sustainable.

Thus I support only the NPS Initial Proposal because I believe it is the only concept that is consistent with Secretary Salazar's Order, existing NPS policies for public access and cultural and natural resource protection and also with PRNS enabling legislation and contemporaneous records of Congressional intent that families who were owners or lessors of land sold to create PRNS should be allowed to continue "ranching and dairying."

Sincerely,
Ruth Dundas

2788

Name: Ford, David S

Correspondence: I strongly oppose any elk management that would limit elk population growth. They are a rare California treasure and should be allowed further expansion on public lands. To the extent that ranching is compatible with elk population growth it should be continued and alternative income for ranches (e. g. Bed and breakfast or other tourist services) should be encouraged. Of the plans offered, continuing current management (no action) would be best.

2789

Name: N/A, N/A

Correspondence: Save the elk!

We don't need more dairy or beef farmers. America eats too much meat... it is bad for our health and bad for the animals.

2790

Name: Parkinson, Leroy T

Correspondence: The National Park Service was created to protect and preserve America's natural treasures and wildlife for present and future generation. Please continue to do so and protect the land and elk living on it from encroachment of private interests. Thank you, Leroy T.

Parkinson

2791

Name: Palmer, Guy V

Correspondence: Just want to say that as a long time resident of Marin county (family moved here in 65) I'm very supportive of extending the leases for the ranchers. I think grazing and erosion issues would be better dealt with when long term leases are in place. And the long term ranching families (I had the pleasure to meet an individual whose family is one of those long term families -gallagher) should be allowed to stay as long as they desire.

2792

Name: Newacheck, Paul

Correspondence: I would prefer to see Point Reyes National Seashore as a true nature preserve without the intrusion of commercial enterprises like the dairy farms/ranches.

2793

Name: scott, Janel

Correspondence: I am expressing my concern and anger over the park slaughtering all the elk to give room for the ranchers to have the land. First of all, it is federal land and they have no rights to it. I implore you to end this plan. Those elk have first rights to the land which is their habitat. Why should the greedy ranchers take over land that they are not entitled to? I am so angry that you even consider this an option. Let them spend their own money and figure out how to take care of their animals. The elk have rights to that land and your idea, like most people in this area, is to kill everyone off who is in their way. I, for one, will not stand for this. Killing elk IS NO ANSWER!!!

You have a responsibility to protect them without cowering to these bully ranchers.
Do the right thing..this is NOT it!! Thank you.

2794

Name: Sullivan, Mary F

Correspondence: I visited Pt. Reyes this weekend for a hike. We had several options to consider. There is ample room for both ranchers and hikers. We've enjoyed seeing the cattle grazing as we drive through Pt. Reyes. Leave the ranchers alone.

2795

Name: N/A, N/A

Correspondence: I support the park service's latest alternative allowing existing ranch families to continue beef and dairy operations with 20-year leases or permits.

2796

Name: Higgins, Cheryl D

Correspondence:

Thank you for the opportunity to comment. I am a local resident and am strongly in favor of continued ranching in the Park - - both dairy and beef. I would like the Park to assist in making the ranches economically viable and in developing best practices that protect the environment.

My considerations are to protect the environment, the historic nature of the Park, the cultural character of the town, employment on the ranches, and small family farms.

At the same time, I urge the Park to carefully study any new proposals from the ranches for expanded use that might cause increased automobile traffic for tours, picnics or purchases. I am afraid that such entrepreneurial efforts would create a situation like the one we had recently on Highway 1 in Marshall, where long lines of cars carried visitors to the oyster farms for picnics. This created a hazardous situation, as visitors tried to drive, and even park and walk, along narrow roads. Let's not create this situation on Sir Francis Drake, Pierce Point Road and Highway 1.

Thank you.

Cheryl Higgins

Full Time Inverness Park Resident since 1998

2797

Name: Edwarda, Kristi L

Correspondence: I stand with the ranchers. I would like to see the Point Reyes National Seashore reflect the history of this area and be a showcase of how humans can appropriately interact with the natural world for the sustainability of all. It is too bad that the Park Service missed this opportunity with the oyster farm - an example of the possibly the best form of sustainable protein production with the least carbon footprint. I believe that human beings are part of the natural world, not apart from it. We cannot separate ourselves and keep the 'wilderness' in a 'box' untouched by human hands. I lived in West Marin for over 43 years and visited the park frequently. I never felt that the ranching community hampered my enjoyment of the park, but contributed to my appreciation of it.

2798

Name: N/A, Peter

Correspondence: I have lived in Marin County on and off for over fifty years. It's time to remove cattle from the National Park. They were supposed to be out by now.

The former Interior Secretary Ken Salazar was biased in favor of cattle, being a rancher himself.

Cattle are not compatible with a natural area, and it is a handout to a few people.

I would like a lease in the park, to establish a motorcycle recreation area. I know this will likely never happen, given the location and the density of environmentalists here, but it is what I would like to see. Off road motorcyclists were run out of the hills in the 1970's, and state promises to establish OHV parks were all lies.

Maybe if the Interior Secretary was a motorcyclist?

I see this whole process as crooked, with wealthy, well-connected ranchers having undue influence.

2799

Name: Hall, Bronwyn H

Correspondence: I prefer this alternative: Continued Ranching and Management of the Drakes Beach Tule Elk Herd. I like the historic mix of wild places and ranching, and 20 year leases provide more incentive to manage the landscape well. I was very sorry to see the oyster farm go and I don't think Point Reyes should be a complete wilderness, given its proximity to civilization.

2800

Name: N/A, N/A

Correspondence: As a native of Marin County, California, I strongly and absolutely support continued ranching in the Point Reyes National

Seashore. Please extend these leases for at least twenty years. I would support longer extensions if you would make them available.

2801

Name: Ryken, Ed T

Correspondence: Ranching has been a part of the Point Reyes area for long before the National Park began in the region. I was on the committee to expand the park when Peter Behr put forth the petition. Ranching was always a part of the discussions so as to maintain the rich character and history of the Seashore. Cattle ranching and Dairy ranching should continue in the park.

Tule Elk were brought back to capture the same rich feeling of what used to abound in the region. Keeping the Elk also offers a rare opportunity for young families to observe what the area may of looked like in the past. When we loose site of our past we destroy our future. The real issue is maintaining a workable balance.

2802

Name: Garb, Linda

Correspondence: I support giving 20 year agricultural lease permits to the current ranchers and their families.

2803

Name: Baack, Lawrence J

Correspondence: The current list of alternatives is incomplete. Surely, one of them should be that the elk should be removed from the ranching areas. Specifically, the elk should be confined to the wilderness area south of Limantour, in addition to their initial range on Tomales Point. They should not be co-mingled in the pastoral zone with ranching operations and animals, for reasons that are well known. Also the elk were reintroduced to the area in recent years and should not be included in the 150 year environmental baseline. The negative impact of the elk in the permitted ranching areas should be analyzed in the EIS.

Fundamental to the analysis of possible alternatives are two points: The Point Reyes National Seashore was created by the purchase of private properties, overwhelmingly ranches, and was envisioned from the outset as a mixed use park. Its history in this regard is quite unique. Second, ranching on the Point is historic in nature and is an important part of the cultural and ecological history of the peninsula. With this in mind, the preservation of agriculture on the Point is essential to maintaining the cultural heritage and agricultural contributions of the region. Thus a goal of this assessment should be how to sustain viable ranching out on the Point and to ensure sound mechanisms are in place to make the operations of the ranches examples of environmental and agricultural best practices. The ranches play a very important role in maintaining an agricultural community in the North Bay through the production of local food products, employment opportunities for members of the community and

a visual and experiential presence for understanding the importance of agriculture in the modern world - and doing so in a location adjacent to a major global metropolitan area. This is an extraordinary opportunity for learning.

In that sense, the ranches will be sustainable if they are allowed to diversify in sensible ways - ways that add to the community. These could include the offering of tours to the public , including schools, the processing and selling of their own food products as is done by local farmers in Europe, and much more flexibility in grazing management (best practices) and the diversity of animals raised. For all of this to work it is essential for the ranches to have 20 year rolling leases so that they can plan and make the improvements and investments necessary to pursue best practices in the management of the agricultural/environmental equation. Further, the ranches should be able to add worker housing. Housing is very expensive in the area, as we all know. If we want to maintain diversity in the county, to reduce the strain on families of long commutes and to enhance economic opportunities for our community, then additional housing is essential.

I have been coming to Point Reyes since I was a little boy. I am now 74. It is a very special place - beautiful and magnificent for its diversity and inherent character. I am a long time member of the Sierra Club, MALT, the Tomales Bay Association, the Green Belt Alliance and the Point Reyes National Park Association. In the 1990's, I was asked to chair the Bay Area Defense Conversion Task Force which had to deal with the reality of 12 closing military bases in the Bay Area. That presented daunting environmental and economic issues for our local communities. We are still working on those. In that context, Point Reyes presents a really unique and marvelous opportunity. I believe a healthy environment and successful, sustainable agriculture are compatible at Point Reyes. The can be achieved at the same time and should be. Point Reyes, can be , and should continue to be a model of that kind of synthesis and partnership

2804

Name: N/A, Heather

Correspondence: Cease ranching operations. Leave the elk to roam free on the land. Stop exterminating wild animals to satisfy industry greed. Our wild places and wild animals are important parts of our country.

2805

Name: W, Shiki

Correspondence: PLEASE don't kill these beautiful elk! They are protected in this reserve! Do not commit crimes against nature inside a national park! If you do this you will move us backwards in time.

2806

Name: Brauer, Laurence

Correspondence: Dear Ms. Gunn,

I am a longtime visitor to Point Reyes National Seashore and 42 year resident of Marin County and 32 year resident of San Geronimo Valley. During those 42 years, I have hiked virtually every trail in the Seashore (many multiple times), regularly camped at the backcountry campgrounds, picnicked at Bear Valley countless times, and spent numerous days at all the beaches. As a resident of West Marin, Point Reyes National Seashore has been my wife and I's bit of paradise almost in our backyard. Therefore, we are extremely concerned about any proposed changes to the Seashore.

I support the "Continued Ranching and Management of the Drakes Beach Tule Elk Herd (NPS Initial Proposal)". When I first heard of this proposal before the lawsuit, I thought it was the best way to preserve the Seashore for future generations while continuing the vital partnership between local ranches and the National Park Service.

The other alternatives would upset the delicate balance that has been established between the Park and the ranches. The "No Ranching and Limited Management of Tule Elk" alternative is an overly extreme reaction to problems caused by the interaction of ranches and elk. The current and historical ecology of the Point Reyes Peninsula would be devastated. An unmanaged elk herd would possibly cause unforeseen consequences both to the surrounding communities and the elk. The "No Dairy Ranching and Management of Drakes Beach Tule Elk Herd" alternative is problematic on several fronts. Eliminating ranching and managing the elk herd would still devastate the current and historical ecology of the Point Reyes Peninsula. Ranching has long served a vital function in maintaining the delicate balance between humans and nature on the peninsula.

I find the "Reduced Ranching and Management of the Drakes Beach Tule Elk Herd" alternative to be acceptable, but not preferable to the NPS Initial Proposal. The "Reduced Ranching" alternative is unclear about what ranches would be closed. The alternative states, "Most of the areas identified for closure do not have developed complexes or permitted residential uses." I am uncomfortable with the language of "Most of the areas" instead of "All of the areas." What specific areas are slated for closure? I agree with the "agricultural lease/permits with 20-year terms." The ranchers deserve to have the long-term surety of their continued existence within the park.

The "Continued Ranching and Removal of the Drakes Beach Tule Elk Herd" is the other extreme of the "No Ranching" alternative. Eliminating the elk when management is possible is cruel and unnecessary. The "No Action" alternative would simply continue the current problems of elk-human interaction that caused this need for amending the General Management Plan and will probably lead to another lawsuit.

Please continue to manage Point Reyes National Seashore as outlined in the Initial Proposal. It is obvious to any long-time visitor and user of the Seashore that a special equilibrium exists between humans and wildlife in this unique area. Indeed, the Seashore has long exemplified

how to maintain a balance between people and the preservation of magnificent natural beauty.

Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,
Laurence Brauer

2807

Name: Rodney, Ray

Correspondence: I do not yet have a preferred alternative, but believe it is critical to address the following questions.

The General Management Plan Amendment must protect, restore, and preserve park resources using ranch leases that ensure multi-generational, environmentally sustainable ranching is complementary to the natural resources and visitor experiences within the park.

1. Protection of Natural Resources:

Based on NPS management policies, what criteria and processes will the Seashore utilize to ensure the preservation of natural resources and the prevention of habitat degradation in the pastoral zone?

2. Diversification

Diversification is an inherently confusing term that needs to be defined so that the public understands that it could bring a dramatic shift of commercial land use within the Seashore. Without a definition or context it is difficult to comment on what this term means. I understand ranching operations are limited to dairy and cattle ranching as intended by the enabling legislation. That should not allow commercial conversion of pastoral land to uses other than dairy or cattle ranching.

3. Tule Elk

The Seashore is the only national park with a native population of tule elk. The Elk have been prevalent in the Bay Area and Marin for thousands of years, long before their extirpation in the 19th century. The Elk are park of the Seashore's natural resources, just like the seals and whales, and are an important part of the ecosystem. Considerations to manage Elk populations should be made based on the context of park policies that manage other natural resources. The Concepts all reference some type of "management" strategies for the Elk herds. I do not support culling the herds.

4. Climate Change

Climate change will impact park resources in the near future in many ways: to mention a few, sea-level rise, average temperature changes, changes in average rainfall totals, and distribution of native species. These impacts will alter the Seashore. For example, areas that border beaches and estuaries will experience increased flooding and migration of boundaries into the pastoral zone. This includes marine wilderness areas

like Drakes Estero and Abbotts Lagoon that will eventually migrate into the pastoral zone. How will the Seashore manage these changes?

2808

Name: Reichert, Elaine

Correspondence: Given that the Point Reyes National Seashore was created through an alliance with the local ranchers, this important aspect of land use should be protected in perpetuity. These good farmers cooperated with the formation of the Seashore with the express promise that ranching would continue to be part of the mix. These folks are very good stewards of the land and have worked to improve and implement practices that protect streams, land and natural resources along with sustainable dairy, beef and other food production methods. They need long term leases to assure their continued survival.

The elk herds were originally brought to the Seashore for hunting. The herds need regular culling to remain viable. The Park Service has done a terrible job of this, especially the egregious suffering deaths of 250 elk due to lack of water during the recent drought. Unconscionable. Elk meat is a delicious, sustainable, natural food which should be made available to local markets through humane slaughter of excess animals on an annual basis. Could be a good source of revenue too.

It's sad to see a few vegan extremists causing trouble for the majority who support our vital local agriculture. There are no factory farms in Marin nor in the Seashore. Give our farmers 20 year leases at a minimum so they can continue to provide us with great, local food, carbon sequestration, and bucolic vistas.

Thanks.

2809

Name: BAUERNFEIND, MICHAEL

Correspondence: Park Service Personnel:

My wife and I began hiking into Point Reyes in the late 1960's. It was truly magical at that time, even with the farms going north from Bolinas. As a young attorney I worked on a number of environmental projects. I filed an amicus brief in Sierra Club v. Morten case before the Supreme Court. I have seldom strayed away from my commitment to the planet we all enjoy. I visit Point Reyes at least twice monthly for an extended hike. Not once have I considered the historic farms out of place or inconsistent with the "wildness" of Point Reyes. These cattle farms provide us with some of the most majestic views available on the entire West Coast. It shows me that family run farms can coexist with fauna and flora diversity.

I urge you to grant 20 year use permits to the farmers who deserve some security in their farming ventures. I want Point Reyes to exist as it

has for the past 150 years with wildness and family farming. Coexistence is beneficial to everyone, park users and ranchers alike!

Most sincerely,

MICHAEL BAUERNFEIND

2810

Name: Lewis, Matthew E

Correspondence: Ranching in the Pt. Reyes National Seashore is not just an agricultural business that solely benefits the few remaining pioneer families left in West Marin, but is a business that is vital to the health and well being of the National Park, the GGNRA, and to communities of West Marin.

First of all, these are multi-generational ranches whose families have managed these ranch lands for all of their lives. From the day they are born until they day they die, these ranchers work hard everyday tending their stock, mending their fences, and doing the never ending chores that are required to make a few bucks selling their beef and dairy products. They know how to manage these lands better than anyone else, and have managed to remain doing what they do best, in spite of having to put up with the ever increasing regulations, decreasing grazing lands, and the ever present legal battles (brought on by folks who don't even live here)that constantly threaten their homes and livelihood. These families are the heart, sole and character of the communities of West Marin. They live and breath West Marin. They are the essence of West Marin. We don't call, Pt. Reyes, "Cow Town,"for nothing!

Secondly: Grazing cattle on the hills, keeps the land open and accessible. Cattle are an integral part of the "Scenic environment" that the environmentalist are so afraid of losing. For example: when driving north on California, Hwy 1, between Bolinas and Olema, in the Olema Valley, you will see to the right of the highway, open, green pastures, intermixed with redwood, bay and oak trees that are thriving along with the cattle of the Giacomini Ranch! It is absolutely beautiful! To the Left of the Highway, where the cattle has been removed from the land at Five Brooks, there is nothing but tick bush, mesquite, and layers upon layers of dead brush that is choking out the trees and becoming more and more inaccessible to enjoy. It is dead and Ugly. The tourist industry depends on the accessibility and Beauty of our park lands, and the ranches and cattle vital for those reasons.

The most important reason for keeping the Ranches and the cattle grazing in our park lands, is fire protection. As a matter of opinion, the

National Park and GGNRA should seriously consider expanding grazing throughout the parks in order to reduce the enormous amount of fuel that has been building up all over our hills ever since the the PT National Park and the GGNRA took away most of the grazing lands and ranches from Sausalito to Pt Reyes.

Since the 1960s, the National Park and GGNRA and California State Park has been kicking out the ranchers and removing the Cattle from the hills in and around the towns of Tam Junction, Mill Valley, Muir Beach, Stinson Beach, Bolinas, Olema, Pt Reyes, Inverness, Inverness Park, Fairfax and the towns of the San Geronimo Valley, etc., and have let everything grow! For almost sixty years the old ranch lands have been growing and dieing and being aloud to "Go back to Nature", and so much so, that most of the hills are not accessible because of the overgrowth and undergrowth is so thick. The fire danger in West Marin is so much greater than the counties north of West Marin before the recent devastating fires, it is ridiculous. Controlled burning is expensive, dangerous, and useless. Cattle feasible way to reduce the fire danger, make the parks more accessible & Environmentally Scenic, and help to keep the tourist industry and the agricultural industry thriving in West Marin.

It is only a matter of time before West Marin Goes up in Flames. The greatest fire danger to the West Marin Communities comes from the parks and the ever increasing fuel for fire they are creating.

Keep the Ranches. Give them their 20 year leases. And, for all of our sake, put the Cattle back on the hills.

Matt Lewis,
Bolinas, Ca.

2811

Name: Pogorzelski, Stacey
Correspondence: Hello,

I am a Marin County resident who often hikes, birds and visits beaches at pt reyes national seashore. I support the ranchers AND support the NPS to upgrade the environmental quality of the ranches. As the landowner, NPS should improve the land (e.g. vegetating riparian areas, restoring native grasslands) and then require as part of the lease that ranchers use the land to protect/keep these environmental values. obviously, the NPS will need to spend money to do this, and not assume the ranchers can do it all and have ways to monitor the lands. Environmental review makes a lot of sense 50 years into the ranch/park arrangement, especially in light of climate change affecting sea level and animal migration (to name a few examples). Thank you.

2812

Name: Claassen, Deborah

Correspondence: As a long time Marin County resident, homeowner and taxpayer, I am writing to express my outrage at your departments plans to exterminate the iconic Tule Elk. You have already killed off most of the predators and now you have a problem with the prey. It is time to let nature take care of itself and stop encroaching on their lands.

When our family moved to California over 18 years ago, we could have purchased a home anywhere in the bay area. We chose Marin for its natural beauty and commitment to keeping its wild spaces pristine and accessible. We enjoy the ability to roam our county and encounter the wild residents who find safety here. We consider it a privilege to share our environment with them and a blessing to see them in their natural habitat.

I have watched in horror as our county leadership has slowly but surely eroded the protections for the animals who have been pushed out due to development and the ever encroaching human influence. The ranching community has been taking over far too much of our public land and it is time for them to support themselves and keep their herds managed. We taxpayers are weary of subsidizing their dying business.

Please stand up for those of us who pay our taxes and appreciate our wild spaces and those we share it with. Please spare the Tule Elk and "manage" the real invasive species...the ranchers.

2813

Name: N/A, Lindsay

Correspondence: I would like ranching leases to expire and the lives of the elk to be saved.

2814

Name: Ringer, Lindsay N

Correspondence: The alternative "Reduced ranching and management of the drake's bay tule elk herd" seems appropriate. It protects historic ranch lands and provides additional area for wildlife habitat, research, and conservation within the Point Reyes National Seashore.

This negotiation should also provide alternatives to the ranchers whose land is being converted to open space with other potential farmland through cooperation with the county and the local RCD and Agricultural Commissioner's office. NPS should provide reasonable similar cost alternatives to the leasees and landowners.

In addition, the restoration methods for tule elk grazing lands should go through a review process to help with prioritization of best management

practices in partnership with the NPS SFAN Inventory and Monitoring Program.

2815

Name: Feral, Priscilla

Correspondence: On behalf of thousands of Friends of Animals's members and supporters in California, we favor the second proposal which allows ranching leases to expire, and the lives and integrity of Tule Elk to survive in a climate where far too much emphasis has been given to the meat industry's demands. Tule Elk deserve the protection this proposal offers. In addition, the environment can't be improved by catering to an industry that pushes wildlife off the land for the benefit of private ranchers. This is especially true during an age where many people are seeing the benefit to their health, animals and the environment by not consuming animal products.

Priscilla Feral

President

Friends of Animals

www.friendsofanimals.org

2816

Name: breitman, patti

Correspondence: Thank you for extending the comment period until Wednesday. Here is my comment:

There is no good reason to renew the lease for ranchers at Pt. Reyes.

People who cite tradition as a reason forget that not all traditions are worth carrying on. Child labor was a long standing tradition. Women as property was an enduring tradition. Even slavery was a tradition before it was understood to be abhorrent. Now, separating new born cows from their mothers, isolating the infants, and taking the milk for human consumption is a cruel tradition that should end. Witnessing the white shelters in which those baby cows are held breaks my heart every time I visit Pt. Reyes. There is no justification for renewing the lease for dairy or beef farmers in our national seashore, just as there is no need to drink the milk of cows or to eat their flesh for human health.

Please do not renew the leases for ranchers at Pt. Reyes.

2817

Name: Meadows-Lucas, Kelcey

Correspondence: Hello,

I would like ranching leases to expire and the lives of the elk to be saved. Ranching is a huge contributor of the acidification of our oceans and of global warming. We need to stop subsidizing these industries that are destroying our environment and our wildlife. My vote is for plan 2 which would ease all but two ranching operations (with life leases) and save the elk.

Additionally, I don't understand why you have all the dairy farms on the National Seashore. It is so sad and depressing to see all the veal hutches where the babies are taken away from their mothers. Driving the bus and seeing the babies on one side and the bellowing mothers with mastitis on the other side of the road was incredibly distressing and traumatizing for my child. If you want to increase tourism, why would you destroy the view and the land with the cruelty and environmental destruction of dairy farms? One of the top causes of water consumption is alfalfa and dairy- in a state suffering from drought and devastating wildfires, it is absolutely tone deaf to be subsidizing industries that are using our precious natural resource of water.

Please read the scientists letter to humanity:
<https://academic.oup.com/bioscience/advance-article/doi/10.1093/biosci/bix125/4605229>

2818

Name: Hyde, Kathryn

Correspondence: I have a few additions to my earlier comments.

Please consider the following as the committee moves forward on the plans for Pt. Reyes:

- 1) Protest, restore and preserve the park's extensive resources
- 2) Ranches should be sensitive to the park lands and meet strict environmental standards to meet the needs of the parkland. of the park. Require the ranchers to meet standards for organic and/or sustainable land management practices. Provide required training, i.e. coordinate with successful ranches in Marin that follow sustainable practices for water conservation, wildlife preservation, erosion control, native plant restoration, etc.

2819

Name: Crenna, Lloyd R

Correspondence: I am opposed to any plan which eliminates, or makes it unreasonably difficult, for family farms and moderate sized farm related business's like cheese, milk sheep, goat and beef ranching, to continue to operate in the GGNRA. These self sustaining farms and families have lived and worked on this land for over 150 years. Family farms are a strong component of the American way of life and encourage the best in

the American spirit. These farms are not raising large herds of animals that destroy the land. Unbridled conservation can go too far and in its wake destroy a significant part of what is a valuable American way of life . Lloyd Crenna

2820

Name: Bjornson , SherI

Correspondence: I beg you to protect our tule elk and not exterminate a single one to protect ranching. Tule elk are natives and national treasures that need to be treated as such. We don't destroy natural, generational resources to enrich businesses, and at that businesses that harm the environment. Please protect the tule elk.

2821

Name: Schinner, Miyoko

Correspondence: The only environmentally sound choice that the Park Services can take would be to let the ranching leases expire and allow the elk to live (2nd alternative). As a recent and very comprehensive study led by Oxford University shows (http://www.fcrn.org.uk/sites/default/files/project-files/fcrn_gnc_report.pdf), cattle do more far more damage than good, even under the auspices of "rotational grazing." That they have been here since the 1800's is a fact often cited, but in fact, that is not a very long time from a historical perspective. Already, we have seen a decline in indigenous species here, and we can only guess at the longer-term impacts of cattle populations on our sensitive lands, although most studies conducted by impartial scientists (such as the study cited above, not ones funded by animal agriculture) attribute ranching to land degradation, soil depletion, contamination, and greenhouse gases.

It is not just in Marin, but all over the country - -the National Park and USDA's Wildlife Services have been culpable for over a 60% reduction of wildlife in the US in order to create more grazing opportunities for cattle. How can we pretend to be environmentalists when we value economic interests at the cost of nature and the environment? How can we pretend to care for wildlife when we exterminate them in order to preserve the "rights" of ranchers? Cows are not an indigenous species, and yet we allow them to proliferate (they would not on their own - - they are bred by ranchers).

I urge the Park Services to side with wildlife and the environment, and let these ranching leases expire, and save the elk.

Miyoko Schinner

2822

Name: Raeside, Cecelia C

Correspondence: SAVE THE ELK!!!!!! There is no reason to "cull the herd"! These are as much of the environment as the whales and birds! We have no right to eliminate animals for any reason, let alone so they can "ranch" more profitable animals!

2823

Name: Skellenger, Ronald W

Correspondence: As a Marin County resident for over 60 years I am writing to support the continuation of sustainable ranching on lands in the Golden Gate National Seashore. I deeply appreciate the many benefits the ranches provide: local organic milk, cheese and other foods as well as habitat preservation and protection. There would be no GGNS if the ranchers hadn't supported the idea in the 1960s. The 150-year legacy of west Marin ranching is moving well in the direction of protection of agriculture (with great help from MALT) as well as mitigation projects for stream protection and more. I am strongly in favor of 20-year leases to stabilize expectations. Hopefully you have already heard how much support the ranches have - - from MALT, from the Marin Conservation League, Save our Seashore (Inverness), and Environmental Action Committee of West Marin, along with many of us who are regular customers at Marin farmers' markets, enthusiastically buying local, organic foods.

I've camped at Sky Camp, Glen Camp, Coast Camp and Wildcat; I've hiked the trails many times; AND I support the presence of the ranches.
- - Ronald Skellenger, San Anselmo

2824

Name: Kirchner, Jose

Correspondence: The seminal Tule Elk herd was introduced to Point Reyes National Seashore lands as a desperation conservation measure. The elk have thrived and exceed the carrying capacity of the park, given the large land area given to cattle ranching. To preserve this area so close to the San Francisco and Sacramento areas, some view needs to be given to eventual and probably incremental winding down of some cattle and dairy ranching activities to deal with expanding numbers of park visitors. This needs to be done cautiously and with reference to supporting ranchers who use best practices in their management plan.

At the same time, the Tule Elk herd must be controlled to prevent land disruption and damage. Initially this might require limited culling, and in the long run other methods might also be considered, including birth control methods.

2825

Name: McDaniel, Skot

Correspondence: I understand the six concepts presented in the GMPA Newsletter mark the commencement of a process intended to engage public feedback and ideas, a process that, at this time, is deficient in definitions, baselines, and scope. Therefore, the public is not limited or constrained by the conceptual alternatives and should use this comment period to seek clarification, question the conceptual choices, and present information that is missing. Based on this understanding, I submit the below comments.

1. Protection of Natural Resources

The GMPA should protect, restore, and preserve park resources using ranch leases that ensure that multi-generational, environmentally sustainable ranching is complementary to the natural resources and visitor experiences within the park. Based on the management policies, what criteria and processes will the Point Reyes National Seashore (Seashore) utilize to ensure the preservation of natural resources and the prevention of habitat degradation?

2. Diversification

I am unclear on this term, what it means, and what impacts this will have on park resources in the pastoral zone. My understanding is that ranching in the Seashore is for dairy and cattle ranching purposes as outlined by the enabling legislation. How is the Seashore making decisions to potentially expand the land use from dairy and cattle ranching, and how will those changes impact the natural and cultural resources of the park?

3. Tule Elk

The Seashore is the only national park with a native population of tule elk that existed for thousands of years before they were hunted out of their natural habitats. The tule elk should be managed just like the Seashore's other natural resources. I am concerned that the proposed concepts all mention managing the elk, but a definition and strategies of management are not included. How will the elk be managed? Will the management methods align with other natural resource management strategies?

4. Climate Change

Climate change is important to consider as part of this GMPA process. This process focuses on where ranching activities will occur within the pastoral zone of the Seashore and in ranching lands within the Golden Gate National Recreational Area (GGNRA). Does this planning process take into consideration the best available science to understand where sea-level rise will impact park resources? By drawing lines where ranching activities can occur today, do those lines consider where and when marine wilderness areas may migrate further into the current pastoral zone?

2826

Name: N/A, N/A

Correspondence: Please keep the Pt. Reyes National Seashore lands the SAME as it has been. Keep the Tule Elk.

The only thing I would change is make sure the farm workers have proper housing.

2827

Name: Richmond, Lonna

Correspondence: Hello, I am concerned mostly about the tule elk. The Seashore is the only national park with a native population of tule elk. The Elk have been prevalent in the Bay Area and Marin for thousands of years, long before their extirpation in the 19th century. The Elk are part of the Seashore's natural resources, just like the seals and whales, and are an important part of the ecosystem. Considerations to manage Elk populations should be made based on the context of park policies that manage other natural resources. The Concepts all reference some type of "management" strategies for the Elk herds. I do not support culling the herds.

I believe that these animals deserve to continue living there and rather than the cattle ranching go away.

2828

Name: Fontana, Claire

Correspondence: I grew up in West Marin and would like to submit a comment in support of Continued Ranching and Removal of the Drakes Beach Tule Elk Herd.

The Tule Elk have no predators on the point and isolating them there seems unnecessary when there are so many wonderful wild, publicly owned lands in California that can support a herd. It's better for them and it's better for the point, and the NPS could be relieved of the duty of managing the herd.

The ranchers made a deal with the government when the land was sold, and that should be upheld. Sustainable practices can be implemented to keep the impact at a minimum. It would be even more amazing to see the ranches subsidized for sustainable agricultural practices, diversification, and experimentation.

Local food sourcing is a key component to reducing the environmental impact of food production, and Marin and the Bay Area is lucky to have such nearby resources when many in the country have products shipped from hundreds or thousands of miles away.

Let's stay true to Marin's agricultural roots, hold up the government's end of the bargain, and keep Marin supplied with wonderful, local, sustainably farmed food.

2829

Name: N/A, N/A

Correspondence: November 15, 2017

Cynthia MacLeod, Acting Superintendent
Point Reyes National Seashore
1 Bear Valley Road
Point Reyes, CA 94956

RE: Comments on General Management Plan Amendment Newsletter

Dear Acting Superintendent MacLeod,

Thank you for the opportunity to submit comments concerning the General Management Plan Amendment (GMPA) Newsletter. I understand the six concepts presented in the GMPA Newsletter mark the commencement of a process intended to engage public feedback and ideas, a process that, at this time, is deficient in definitions, baselines, and scope. Therefore, the public is not limited or constrained by the conceptual alternatives and should use this comment period to seek clarification, question the conceptual choices, and present information that is missing. Based on this understanding, I submit the below comments.

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I am unclear on this term, what it means, and what impacts this will have on park resources in the pastoral zone. My understanding is that ranching in the Seashore is for dairy and cattle ranching purposes as outlined by the enabling legislation. How is the Seashore making decisions to potentially expand the land use from dairy and cattle ranching, and how will those changes impact the natural and cultural resources of the park?

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The Seashore is the only national park with a native population of tule elk that existed for thousands of years before they were hunted out of their natural habitats. The tule elk should be managed just like the Seashore's other natural resources. I am concerned that the proposed concepts all mention managing the elk, but a definition and strategies of management are not included. How will the elk be managed? Will the management methods align with other natural resource management strategies?

4. Climate Change

Climate change is important to consider as part of this GMPA process. This process focuses on where ranching activities will occur within the pastoral zone of the Seashore and in ranching lands within the Golden Gate National Recreational Area (GGNRA). Does this planning process take

into consideration the best available science to understand where sea-level rise will impact park resources? By drawing lines where ranching activities can occur today, do those lines consider where and when marine wilderness areas may migrate further into the current pastoral zone?

Thank you for the opportunity to submit my comments.

2830

Name: N/A, N/A

Correspondence: Keep West Marin 'Bovine and Bucolic'. A 20 year lease is a short time. A 50 year lease would be better.

2831

Name: Rausin, Renee

Correspondence: Dear Acting Superintendent MacLeod,

I want to give my feedback about the proposed plans.

1. Protection of Natural Resources

The GMPA should protect, restore, and preserve park resources using ranch leases that ensure the multi-generational, environmentally sustainable ranching is complementary to the natural resources and visitor experiences within the park. It doesn't appear you are guaranteeing this.

2. Diversification

How exactly are you going to expand the land use? What does diversification mean? Isn't the land exclusively to be used for cattle ranching? Please provide specific plans, we want to carefully analyze them to be sure diversity will be protected for real. I am unclear on this term, what it means, and what impacts this will have on park resources in the pastoral zone. The PRNS is a jewel in California. Who will benefit from the natural resources of the park, the public or big business? This is my land and your land, not your land alone.

3. Tule Elk

The only national park with a native population of tule elk that existed for thousands of years before they were hunted out of their natural habitats. The tule elk should be managed just like the Seashore's other natural resources, I cringe calling them resources. You have said nothing about the Tule elk, do you plan to "remove" them? I can say this will not happen. Should they die out so businesses can take over the land? What other animals should die out? Don't disturb them, they have a right to be there.

4. Climate Change

We have data on climate change and the rising sea waters. What plans are in place to manage this?

Thank you for the opportunity to submit my comments. I look forward to addressing them in person I don't want any expansion of the mission that will diminish the natural resources even if in the future.

2832

Name: N/A, N/A

Correspondence: Let sustainable ranching and farming continue in the Point Reyes National Seashore. If it weren't for the ranchers and farmers we wouldn't have the National Park. It allows our children and grandchildren to experience ranching and farming and nature right in our backyard. Why take it away because some outside environmental group that doesn't live in the area wants to restore it to its natural habitat. If that's the case, ban all automobiles, hikers, bicyclist, roads, buildings and people.

2833

Name: Aragon, R

Correspondence: I am writing to support the existing ranch families in Marin County to continue operations with 20 year leases or permits. Even better if we could do that for longer. It is time that we become reasonable in balancing these ranch operations with the environmental warriors who can see nothing but their own agenda.

Being able to have locally sourced food (and organic) that feeds the community is in the best interest of the greater population. And from a long time group of ranchers that have taken many steps to reduce their environmental footprint. Best practices have been adopted to reduce and eliminate pollution and damage to the environment. Being local provides a perfect situation for the continued review of ranch practices. And these practices have proven positive, with ranches across the country following suit.

Marin has an immense amount of open space and parkland. Let's be thoughtful and reasonable in this decision and allow 20 year leases to our ranch families.

2834

Name: Butler, Mark

Correspondence: While too many generalities are inherent in all the alternatives mentioned to endorse any one of them I have a couple of areas of concern.

1.) Mixed use or diversification is an alternative I do not under any circumstances support. Dairy and cattle ranching while not a healthy activity has been 'accommodated' both environmentally and culturally and should be allowed to continue with scientifically informed management, at least for the term of the existing ranch family habitation. The habitat

should never be converted for any other commercial use. The only alternative to ranch use should be managed habitat restoration.

2.) A clear plan should exist to protect all forms of native species within the pastoral zone. Policies and processes to protect the natural resources should be made public.

3.) Elk must continue to have a presence in the pastoral zone, and management should eliminate or at least minimize strategies that rely on culling the herd.

Thank you for your consideration.

2835

Name: Cartier, Emmett

Correspondence: The following comments would apply to the Point Reyes National Seashore and North District Golden Gate National Recreation Area General Management Plan Amendment and Environmental Impact Statement and to the newsletter.

The notion of carrying capacity should not be applied to recreational visitors, but are expected to be applied to management of pastures and populations for cattle and elk. Thus the focus of the planning so far seems inappropriately misplaced. The cattle are already monitored for their range management capacity by periodic measurement of residual dry matter, a standard practice. The recreational visitors are more flexible in use of various seashore lands and are not confined to particular pastures. Recreation is not strictly dependent on range conditions, numbers of animals, or even other site factors. Recreation is more variable by factors including external economic conditions in the region, weather or climate, transportation facilities, and internal park regulations. The various types of recreational visitors would naturally hope not to be treated as cattle or commodities in the park management. Consider allowing the full recreational uses of grazing pastures with or without cattle or tule elk present. These components of visitors and livestock are intermingled frequently elsewhere in the West without undue impacts on any components or the natural resources. Public use of the cattle pastures should be allowed under any lease conditions or special use agreements.

Because the cattle reportedly number about 6,000 and elk number only about 300, then the questions should be focused on why attempt to manage the elk further. The facts regarding occasional repairs of fencing or attempts at moving elk away from pastures seem inconsequential in perspective of the native wildlife on the non-native species. Point Reyes area has struggled with the management of less-native species including axis and fallow deer in recent decades. The introduction of tule elk should not be considered a substantial problem at the present or projected population levels within the planning time frame.

Control of tule elk populations should be made within the framework of California Department of Fish and Wildlife management as is done successfully for other elk herds in California by limited seasonal special hunts. No reasonable conflicts may be presumed to occur between recreational hunters and other non-hunting visitors or the livestock. Park regulations and planning alternatives should be changed to reflect this management option.

Thank you for your consideration.

2836

Name: N/A, N/A

Correspondence: Marin County and its open spaces are a treasure that should never be disturbed. We should do everything in our power to preserve it in its natural state.

2837

Name: Mallory, Ron & Amanda

Correspondence: Ranching at PRNS should have as its goal to be exemplary and highly sustainable.

Therefore I support only the NPS Initial Proposal because I believe it is the only concept that is consistent with Secretary Salazar's Order, existing NPS policies for public access and cultural and natural resource protection and also with PRNS enabling legislation and contemporaneous records of Congressional intent that families who were owners or lessors of land sold to create PRNS should be allowed to continue "ranching and dairying."

2838

Name: Richards, Cathy A

Correspondence: Ranches and Elk 11/20/17

To Whom It May Concern:

Historic ranches in the park should stay on the seashore.

(5) Allow the continuation of farming and ranching in the Seashore and remove one herd of Tule elk threatening farming and ranching operations on the Point Reyes Peninsula.

One of the great attractions of our unique area in the Point Reyes National Seashore is the wonderful organic cheese, milk and pasture raised butter (dairy) and grass fed beef. No one wants to get their dairy or beef from feedlot cattle as on I-5 in Southern CA outside of LA. Having working ranches allows this area to have an important purpose in

supplying a very important commodity of organic food production rather than turning it solely into a tourist destination as our only industry. Ranching families who have been here for 4-5 generations could be potentially driven out in spite of the fact that they have already contributed so much to our local community.

Over-utilization of our resources in this area by tourism alone as our sole industry will tax our valuable resources of water, sewage and garbage disposal even more. This is a problem that has already been identified by the Point Reyes Village Association. We do love our tourists, but as with all places that have "been discovered" we have to continue to put safe guards in place to insure our area's survival and the ranches are key to our community's health and survival by allowing business diversification.

Our ranching families are very involved in the community and are continually giving back to the community. They provide local jobs, and help our economy be local. Their children and the children of their workers go to our schools, attend our community events, and fund raisers. They are also involved in various community service organizations. The ranchers live here full time and have a vested interest in keeping this area the very special community minded place that it is!

This area has always had human habitation from before recorded history. The Miwok Native Americans harvested food from the local flora and fauna because it was an area of rich natural resources way before the ranches came into being in the late 1800's. It is a part of the human condition that as we live so must we find a way to produce food for ourselves in a sustainable way, which is what the organic dairy and grass fed cattle ranching industry is all about. These ranches are producing food that is actually good for us, not poisoning us! The ranching community has been involved in working with environmental groups and the park service in making their ranching operations compliant with these environmental concerns, as well.

In order to have a sustainable business the ranchers need to be able to have 20-year leases. Few if any banks will take a risk in funding capital improvements for 5 years or less at favorable terms. Just as people need a healthy sustainable food source, so too do the ranches need to have a sustainable business plan. The ranchers are currently limited as to what they can do with their leases in a very tough competitive market. They should be allowed to diversify just as an investor does. Putting all ones eggs in the proverbial one basket is a disastrous consequence for any investor if one market segment fails to perform s/he has others that perform well so s/he can overcome his/her losses. This is just a wise business practice that should not be denied to the ranchers.

Respectfully Submitted,

Cathy Richards

2839

Name: N/A, N/A

Correspondence: I would like to add my voice to supporting the "Continued Ranching and Management of the Drakes Beach Tule Elk Herd", the initial NPS proposal. When I first heard this was up for discussion, I was concerned about the dissipating history of Marin County and felt it was my obligation as a lifelong citizen and utilizer of the parks to put my opinion in.

As I am sure you are aware, since the 1820's agriculture has been a staple of the economy of Marin county. As the greater Bay area is developing with companies such as Pandora and Google, it is our duty as citizens to support in whatever way we can to support the trade of these original citizens who live off the land. Having had the great pleasure of meeting some of these great farmers, their passion for the land is unmistakable and watching the way they know every inch and history by heart is incomprehensible. These individuals are the 'griots' of the county and we need to let their stories live on through their ranches and not disallow them from continuing their trade. Without the rances, Marin would lose its best historians.

In addition, I would like to address the coexistence of uses of the Point Reyes National Seashore. Having run each trail multiple times growing up, I value the coexistence between those who simply use the land like myself, and those who utilize it like the farmers. They give to the community in a way that no other can and just as I have a right to run the trails, I strongly believe that the farmers deserve a right to continue ranching.

Also, I would like to address the point of fire damage. Having been directly impacted by the fires of Sonoma and Marin County, I am quizzical of the Parks ability to maintain fire safe open space without the assistance of the Farmers and the Tule Elk. Having run by pervious ranches that are now overgrown and recognizing the lack of funding which the the Parks service receives, I am not sure how a fire could be prevented without these means of creating fire blocks.

Now, you may notice that I do not support no regulation for the ranchers. I do see that the land management and environmental impact caused by ranching is harmful, but there must be a way to preserve Marin's past while also helping its future. With the assistance of the Ranchers, I am sure that a plan can be made where both the ranchers and the environment can be protected.

2840

Name: Zelasko, Sandy

Correspondence: November 20, 2017

Cynthia MacLeod, Acting Superintendent
Point Reyes National Seashore
1 Bear Valley Road
Point Reyes, CA 94956

RE: Comments on General Management Plan Amendment Newsletter

Dear Acting Superintendent MacLeod,

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Thank you for the opportunity to submit my comments.

Best regards,

Sandy Zelasko

2841

Name: N/A, N/A

Correspondence: Please continuing to permit ranching while managing the Tule elk herds. The initial NPS proposal was I believe the best way to give visitors, for generations, the full experience of Point Reyes national Seashore.

Having encountered, while hiking, both herds of free running tule elk, their current population will continue to expand. Just as the land can not carry unlimited cattle, it too can not carry unlimited tule elk.

The parks service's role is one of resource management, not benign neglect. This land has been farmed since the times of the Miwok. Human interaction with the land is part of the Point Reyes experience. The ranchers of today are valuable steward of the land (as are the NPS). To let the grazing areas return to choking coyotoe bush (as areas east of Muddy Hollow has become) is not being a steward.

2842

Name: Herwill, Alice

Correspondence: People in Marin have always said that the National Park Service is in bed with the ranchers and I believe that's truer now than ever before! I do not support the existence of farming or dairy or cattle ranching within the Pt. Reyes National Seashore nor the north district of Golden Gate National Recreation area. I am concerned about the environment and particularly the effect of dairy ranching and cattle ranching, in particular with regards to the effects of methane in the atmosphere and it's contribution to climate change, and on the effect of the demands of cattle ranching with it's degradation of the land and it's obliteration of native species within our park system. To quote Paul Hawkin, "If cattle were their own nation, they would be the world's 3rd largest emitter of greenhouse gases". The best approach to the reality of climate change is to eat a plant based diet. More and more people are choosing this lifestyle which is why dairy and beef consumption is declining. There is no reason for the public to subsidize these cattle and dairy ranchers in their choice of lifestyle no matter how long they have subsisted off of these lands at the public expense; and we certainly don't need any expansion of these privileged farming families activities to include AirB&B's to make up for their lost revenue from a nationwide decline in the demand for their animal products! No wonder you are afraid to do an EIR on these "proposals". Well we must all change with the times. The public wants more open space and recreational activities, including the opportunity to view wildlife, especially native wildlife,

in lieu of having our open lands developed or continued as subsidized ranching and dairy operations. These latter activities have no place with our national parks. It is unbelievable that the National Park System allowed half of the native Tule Elk population to die of drought in 2015. To suggest that their numbers should be managed at a level compatible with authorized ranching is a travesty! 20 year leases are ridiculous. These dairy and cattle leases should be phased out immediately. I do not go to Pt. Reyes National Seashore to watch cows chew their cud and I don't know anybody else who does either. To even consider elimination of the Tule Elk from the Park System is UNBELIEVABLE. You need to be sued more often until you get the picture. The public wants to be able to see wildlife in their native habitats, hence the popularity of visitors going specifically to view the herds of Tule Elk. If you persist in this totally biased, extreme favoritism towards subsidizing ranchers at Pt. Reyes I will be one of the 1st to add my contribution to another lawsuit to compel you to take into account the potential environmental results of the "proposals" that you have put forth! These lands belong to the public and not to the dairy and cattle ranchers! Some stewards of our public lands and resources you people are. Your so-called management has been a depressing joke! Oh, and please do make my comments public!!!

2843

Name: Schinner, Cammy

Correspondence: I vote for Option #2. It's time we (attn: the WASP/Caucasian male) end exercising dominion over everything in nature. It's time for compassion to the wildlife kingdom, not siding with outdated forms of animal husbandry. It's time for more secure food options for a growing population that is riddled with diet-related disease, famine, and poverty. I am an unabashed millennial, and on behalf of my generation, please do not mess this one up for us. We are paying money for plant protein (check market research! it's true!), and we don't like to see animals being killed pointlessly. Your approval ratings will seriously be in the dumps. Our little decision in West Marin will have a profound impact, and is representative of the powers-at-be on a federal and global level, which is why we must forge ahead by doing the right thing. Don't regret this. Think outside of yourself, think about the animals, the native plants of West Marin, the natural balance and order of our special region....

Don't be responsible for another mass genocide!

Thanks.

2844

Name: Carolan, Kathleen

Correspondence:

Ranching at PRNS should have as its goal to be exemplary and highly sustainable.

Thus I support only the NPS Initial Proposal because I believe it is the only concept that is consistent with Secretary Salazar's Order, existing

NPS policies for public access and cultural and natural resource protection and also with PRNS enabling legislation and contemporaneous records of Congressional intent that families who were owners or lessors of land sold to create PRNS should be allowed to continue "ranching and dairying."

I would like to see ranches (families) that were bought out by the park be able to pass their leases to direct descendants only. When the direct descendent decides not to Ranch, the ranch then reverts back to a natural state, without ranching. Ranchers should be able to live out their lives on the ranch but not to give it to a non descendent. The ranches must be organic and sustainable. It is up to the park to uphold the current and future rules.

2845

Name: Nute, Ed

Correspondence: November 21, 2017

Ms Cynthia MacLeod, Acting Superintendent

Point Reyes National Seashore

1 Bear Valley Road

Point Reyes, CA 94956

Re: General Management Plan Amendment Comments

Dear Acting Superintendent MacLeod;

We appreciate the opportunity to comment on the alternatives presented in the General Management Plan Amendment Newsletter. We attended the open house at Point Reyes Station in October and studied the posters of the various alternatives under consideration. If ranches are to remain on national park land they should be required to be good stewards of the land and environment and also be allowed to be economically viable so they are not run down. We have the following comments on the General Plan Amendment:

1. The Pastoral zone must be managed to protect the natural resources of the park. We urge the park to continue ranch leases on a 20 year renewable basis so that the ranchers have a long term assurance that they will not be evicted and thereby will also have the incentive to invest in protecting the land and upgrading their facilities. Erosion is a problem on some ranches and needs to be managed with limits on animal concentrations.

2. The leases should allow more uses of the land than just cattle ranching. As we understand it in the past, pigs were raised on the ranches to consume the whey byproduct from butter making. A limited number of pigs, chickens or other animals could be allowed as long as they consume the byproducts from the ranch itself rather than feed imported from elsewhere. Ranchers should be able to grow vegetable gardens for their own food production. Allowing for this type of diversification would make the ranches operate more like ranches elsewhere.

3. We think it is very important the tule elk continue to be allowed in the pastoral zone. The fallow and axis deer were allowed to roam and graze the pastoral zone since the park's creation. They were exotic species and are now gone. The tule elk is a native species and, although they are larger animals, they may graze an equivalent amount as the exotic deer. If the elk become over populated they will need to be controlled with birth control. An elk fence should be constructed if absolutely necessary. During droughts, forage should be brought in by the park to compensate for the grazing of the elk.

4. Ranchers should be allowed to have no more than one B&B at their ranch. This would diversify the income and allow the public to have intimate contact with the ranching community. In addition, it would give the ranchers an incentive to keep their places looking good. Interpretive signs should be installed to inform the public about the ranches in the park.

Thank you for this opportunity to submit comments.
Marcia and Ed Nute

2846

Name: Gunn, Mary -Barbara

Correspondence: To protect and manage the natural resources of the area, please continue to maintain the fire roads that allow access- hikers prefer the dirt roads over paved. Mountain bikers utilize the dirt roads rather than making new trails through the underbrush, and causing erosion. Both groups, by their utilization of the area, provide extra eyes on current conditions, as the rangers and maintenance staff aren't able to cover all areas on a regular basis.

To provide more human resources, if there was a volunteer program, like the Peace Corps, whereby citizens (retired or not otherwise requiring a source of income for living expenses) could commit to yearly 'contracts' to act as caretakers in the park, providing assistance, and utilizing/maintaining current structures not being utilized by the NPS, this would increase the protection of the park at no cost (aside from the administration of the program, which would be very minimal).

2847

Name: Matthews, Laurie

Correspondence: I support the continuation of dairy ranching on all or most of the historic ranches within Point Reyes National Seashore and continued management of the Tule elk herd to match the level of ranching that continues. To be specific, my first choice of the alternatives is the NPS Initial Proposal of Continued Ranching and Management of the Drakes Beach Tule Elk Herd and my second choice is Reduced Ranching and Management of the Drakes Beach Tule Elk Herd.

I do not support the elimination of ranching nor the continuation of 5-year leases which do not allow for the most optimal management of the ranching practices.

Thank you!

2848

Name: ziman, steve D

Correspondence: Rather than go into a long song and dance, I will be succinct. I believe it is in the best interest of the NPS, Marin County, and California to continue to allow the ranches to remain within the Pt. Reyes National Seashore. Yes, there are issues that must be dealt with such as cow/elk interactions, but these ranches are historic, provide produce grown locally, and do not detract from the overall experience. As someone who has hiked in Point Reyes for almost 50 years (and volunteers in one of the local state parks-I am an environmentalist), I have been on almost all of the trails in the seashore. There is more than enough room for us and the ranches to co-exist. Most trails are not crowded, aside from Bear Valley, and the ranches are in open area, which is not the most exciting place to hike. But again to repeat, they are historic and part of the entire experience. And remember, there are plenty of folks in DC who would use any action to remove the ranches as another excuse to go after the NPS. After the removal of Drakes Oyster Company (totally disagreed with this), think a bit politically as well.

2849

Name: Bouchard, Diane

Correspondence: Dear Committee,

I would like to make a request that the National Park Service consider visitors who have mobility issues, that do NOT fall into the requirements for the ADA. There is an un-served part of the community who would love to take in the beauty and wonder of the Point Reyes Seashore, yet cannot walk too far or need to be able to take rests.

This would not require anything fancy. A simple wooden or metal bench, a well placed redwood log, a large smooth stone or concrete curb. This type of seating would not interfere with the natural beauty of the seashore - yet provide a brief respite for visitors with such ailments as: bad hips, arthritic knees, recent foot, ankle or leg injuries. Also visitors with respiratory or cardiac issues would also appreciate a place to catch one's breath.

Having benches at the visitor's center and parking areas is insufficient. Additional seating needs to be available along the trails and vistas for full enjoyment of the region.

Thank you,
Diane Bouchard

2850

Name: Anderson, Karen G

Correspondence: I am in favor of Continued Ranching, including 20 year leases for the Ranchers, and management of the Drake's Beach Elk Herd. Both dairy and beef cattle are a part of the Pt. Reyes culture and heritage and they help to lower our fire danger and they are a part of the visitor's experience. Children can see where our food comes from and gives them the opportunity to connect with our agricultural heritage. I think that the Ranchers should also be allowed to provide farm worker housing which will attract ranch workers, enrich our schools with diversity, and bring more economic opportunity to the area. Another idea to keep the ranches viable and thriving is to allow them to sell products at their ranches or in the local communities. This will help to keep the ranches economically so they will keep up best land practices for the environment. I also favor keeping the Elk herds as long as their health can be maintained. This may include thinning the herds if their numbers increase to where their health is jeopardized.

2851

Name: Zorn, Lisa M

Correspondence: To whom it may concern:

Please support the alternative of "No Ranching and Limited Management of Tule Elk."

I find it disgraceful and abhorrent that our public lands are used to support violent industries like beef and dairy production. These industries are completely unnecessary (and detrimental to human health) and they are inherently violent and exploitative to feeling, thinking beings. We should not be supporting these industries with our public lands or subsidizing them with our tax dollars.

The Tule Elk are sentient beings and share these lands with us. I believe we should let them live peacefully and enjoy their majestic presence without harming them. They have as much right to the land as we do.

Thank you,
-Lisa Zorn

2852

Name: britt, joyce e

Correspondence: The National Seashore was never meant to continue ranching indefinitely. The promise made to the public which funded the purchase of ranchers' land, was to recover that land for woodlands after

the primary resident ranchers left or died out. The commercial exploitation now envisaged in perpetuity is contrary to the promise made. Wildlife is not compatible with fencing, row crops, slaughter facilities, depletion of ground water, pollution of streams, and cows which eat Tule Elk food and spread disease to them. With 1.5 billion cows on the planet, over 5 million in California, and over 40,000 in Marin county, we must choose to save the elk and the other wildlife in this national park. The injustice in subsidizing 3 or more generations of so-called family ranching at the expense of taxpayers and wildlife is too high a price to pay for the political influence on this issue.

2853

Name: Peterson, Bridget

Correspondence: We are born and raised Marin residents - work for local hospital and fire department and are very involved in our community. We have been following this issue for years and are in total support of continued ranching at the seashore. It is a very important part of our agricultural roots, our local, sustainable food supply, and the ranching families who made the Point Reyes National Seashore a possibility.

Bridget Peterson

2854

Name: Roth, Jeremy

Correspondence: I am a part-time resident of Dillon Beach and when visiting I enjoy spending time kayaking Tomales Bay and hiking in Point Reyes. I enjoy watching the Elk and admiring the native flora. Point Reyes has a rich history of both agricultural and recreational land use. These distinct activities appear to coexist under the current regulatory structure and any changes to the structure that would negatively impact the delicate and beautiful ecosystems of Point Reyes should be avoided. If the traditional ranches cannot maintain economic viability under the current regime then the only viable option would be to allow them to close and let the land revert back to its natural state. The local economy depends far more on tourism than on ranching so that would seem to be the most important industry to protect if they are unable to coexist.

2855

Name: Edmondson, Nancy

Correspondence: I support having all the ranches currently within the affected area STAY. I support allowing all of them to have long term leases, which can be "passed down" to heirs. I support having all of the ranches remain as agriculture, both with livestock and plant-based agriculture. I support allowing the ranchers to maintain their creeks and other environmental obligations in such a way that they are not "forced out" by default or pretext over impossible to meet environmental standards, such as requiring that all of their land be supporting only native species or other similar demands which are the same thing as

eliminating ranching. I support allowing the ranching families to live on their ranches, using standard septic systems, adequate outbuildings, and any appropriately scaled technology to capture/reuse methane, treat water, harness wind, solar, and other renewable energy, and otherwise become "state of the art." I support allowing ranch hand housing and/or ranch hand family housing, to allow for efficient running of the ranches, limit auto traffic, and help support the economies of local towns. I support incorporating the presence of ranching as "living history" for the education and enjoyment of all US citizens and visitors, so they can learn more about and have pride in our nation. The ranchers are motivated and able to be sure that criminal activity does not occur on their land, whereas the Park Service is underfunded and understaffed, thus is not even able to maintain what it has already. The ranchers were PROMISED when the park was formed, that they would stay. We, as a nation, need to keep our promises.

I reject the idea of having all of the affected area become "natural" or otherwise be managed by the Park Service, as Congress is refusing to fund this department sufficiently to cover its current obligations, as evidenced, in part, by the scandalous backlog of maintenance nation-wide. I can only imagine the marijuana grow problem which would occur if the ranchers weren't on the job.

2856

Name: Rotella, Mary Anne

Correspondence: There are too many generalities in all the alternatives for me to endorse any one of them. Here are some of my concerns.

1.) Mixed use or diversification is NOT an alternative under any circumstances. Dairy and cattle ranching while not an activity i feel is in keeping with the founding principal of our seashore has been 'accommodated both environmentally and culturally and should be allowed to continue with scientifically informed management for the term of the existing ranch family habitation.

The habitat should never be converted for any other commercial use.

The only alternative to ranch use should be managed habitat restoration.

2.) A clear plan should exist to protect all forms of native species within the pastoral zone. Policies and processes to protect the natural resources should be made public.

3.)Elk must continue to have a presence in the pastoral zone, and management should eliminate or at least minimize strategies that rely on culling the herd.

Thank you for your consideration.

2857

Name: Dreskin, William

Correspondence: I support phasing out all beef and dairy ranching on the seashore and returning the land to the public and to wildlife. Currently the public is fenced out of many areas. In many areas ranchers have not been cooperative about making gates in fences allowing people to walk across the land that is supposed to be ours. In some cases they have threatened people looking for rare plants or birds with guns. I support removing these fences and opening up the ranch areas.

Rather than managing tule elk to be compatible with ranching, I support returning the land to tule elk grazing as it was before European settlers. Visitors enjoy viewing the tule elk. On weekends cars exceed the capacity of the Tomales Point parking lot. Most of the people are there to see tule elk. There is nowhere besides Point Reyes people can see them locally. There are many places to see cows. You will never see cars lined up along the road for cow viewing. Many inland areas are perfectly good for grazing. An area with as many rare plants and animals as Point Reyes National Seashore should not be wasted on cattle.

2858

Name: Noyes, Heather N

Correspondence: Cynthia MacLeod, Acting Superintendent

Point Reyes National Seashore

1 Bear Valley Road

Point Reyes, CA 94956

Super. MacLeod, I have provided professional services for NEPA processes in the past and find the alternatives cited in the Amendment Newsletter lacking necessary information for the public to make an informed decision regarding preferred alternatives for the Pt. Reyes amendment.

Specifically, I ask for the following information:

1. Evaluation Criteria for the alternatives: what am I supposed to use to measure each alternative against? This is an important component in any planning process and I'm unsure of how NPS and impacted stakeholders will move forward to ascertain whether programs and implementation strategies are being met.

2. Stormwater Management: Local drainage systems are impacted by increased run-off due to climate change, drought, fire. Increased vehicle traffic in the park will require a thoughtful approach to water quality. I would like more information pertaining to how Pt. Reyes will address water quality in those areas of the park most impacted by vehicular traffic and increased run-off.

To date, my preferred alternative is:

Continued Ranching and Removal of the Drakes Beach Tule Elk Herd.

I travel annually to visit Pt Reyes, and cherish the landscapes in the park that are a direct result of human cultivation and development. These landscapes are an important component to our cultural history, and 20-year leases are important to ensure that families are allowed to continue managing the land for ranching purposes. The Tule Elk Herd, while native, threatens the livelihood of both the ranchers and the integrity of the landscape.

Heather Noyes
4383 Tennyson St #1A
Denver CO 80212

2859

Name: Gregg, Juno G

Correspondence: I prefer Continued Ranching and Removal of the Drakes Beach Tule Elk Herd alternative because when I visit Pt Reyes ever summer, I love to see the ranches and the people who take care of the land and the animals. They have lived there a long time and should be allowed to stay and ranch. I love the buildings, the trees that are the windbreaks and the way the roads wind through the grassy hills. The ranchers should have 20 year leases, but if it was up to me, I would let them stay forever. Let the ranchers stay. Because I live in Colorado, I know that elk are hard to manage - they want to roam and easily walk over even the tallest barb wire fences. I don't think the elk should be allowed to live near the working ranches.

Juno Gregg, 8th Grader, Skinner Middle School
4492 Xavier Street
Denver CO 80212

2860

Name: Edmondson, Alan

Correspondence: I think the ranches should also be allowed to have some land grow crops, rather than just be dairies and cattle ranches. There will be an accelerating trend over the next 25 years to eat less meat, due to the increasing need to feed more people without trying to farm the last marginal lands of the planet. People will get more protein from plants and less from meat. The demand for local beef may drop, and I would not want to see the ranches go bankrupt were this to happen and they were not permitted to change.

2861

Name: Gregg, Lillian T

Correspondence: I want the ranchers to have 20 year leases and not have to worry about the damage that the elk might do to their fences and the hay that they store to feed the animals on their ranch. I love Pt. Reyes and the ranches are an important component of the park. The owners need an agreement that will allow them to make decisions that might take a long time to act on. These families should be granted a long term lease so that they know that all the effort they put into their ranch matters and that they won't get kicked out in the next year or two. This is only reasonable, especially for the families who have lived on Pt Reyes for a long time and who love the land.

My preferred alternative is Continued Ranching and Removal of the Drakes Beach Tule Elk Herd.

2862

Name: Kehoe, Tim J

Janice Kehoe

November 10, 2017

Cicely Muldoon

Superintendent

Point Reyes National Seashore

1 Bear Valley Road

Point Reyes Station, CA 94956

Dear Superintendent Muldoon:

Thank you for giving us the opportunity to give public input regarding your upcoming General Management Plan.

We would like to share a little history of our ranch. The Kehoe Family has operated a dairy on the Point Reyes Peninsula for ninety-five years. We established our dairy and continue current operations solely on the J Ranch. We have leased from the Pt. Reyes National Seashore since its inception in 1970. My Father had taken the longest lease offered at that time, which was 30 years. We have enjoyed a good business and personal relationship with the Park and its administration over the years.

We are working on four generations of our family making a living and raising a family on this beautiful property. At the present time we are operating as an Organic Holstein dairy that was certified organic in 2006. The milk we produce is certified organic and is distributed to a local dairy processing facility in Petaluma. This facility which prides itself on being a small, family oriented business that produces a high quality local product is why we chose to be associated with this company. Our concerns to stay a viable productive organic dairy in the years to come are outlined below:

- " Longer leases
- " Diversification
- " Stay economically competitive with other dairies outside the Point Reyes National Seashore
- " Silage growth and harvesting practices
- " Weed management
- " Succession of family generations
- " Access to alternative practices
- " Dealing with elk in a timely manner
- " Formal role of government agencies in the General Management Plan
- " Rangeland improvement
- " Priority Additional access to growing supplemental forage
- " to additional land within the Point Reyes National Seashore

Longer Leases

The 20-year leases are a positive start to greater stability for the type of business that we are in. A suggestion we would like to make would be to have rolling 20-year leases. This, for example, would show a bank that we are committed to our operation and would make it easier to obtain loans or long-term investment loans if we so needed them. This will also allow us to stay economically competitive with other dairies within California.

Diversification

For my grandfather and grandmother, being able to diversify was one of the key reasons J Ranch was able to survive and be passed on to the next generation. In the 1970, s silage was introduced to save on feed cost and in the 2006 the dairy was converted to organic. These are some of the examples that we have implemented to be competitive with other dairys outside of PRNS. Having the opportunity to be able to return to diversification practices such as farmstead dairy products, growing grain crops, such as barley, wheat, or rye for specialty products, and being able to change to Beef production if dairying is not continued.

Silage

Silage or forage production has been an applied practice within the park and should remain as such. Historically, hay was produced in the early 1900s and silage were started in the mid 1970s. When ranches are able to produce their own silage or forage, it reduces the amount of feed that is imported and lessens the carbon foot print of all the ranches. I also believe that there is more bird habitat when the silage fields are growing because of the forage density. We also believe that giving each of the ranches up to 25% of their leased acreage for silage or forage production would be very beneficial for all of the ranch operations within the park. It would make more available bird habitat during the growing season as long as mechanical harvesting would be done as late as possible with out hurting the quality of the feed.

Weed Management

Organic dairies have taken the place of conventional dairies in the Point Reyes National Seashore, and pasture and forage production are a key part of these family farms surviving for the next generation. Mowing or windrowing grasses, weeds, and brush have been proven to be a successful process that we have in controlling the spreading of evasive weeds. The bull thistle, poison hemlock, coyote brush and other problem weeds are an ongoing nuisance to our ranch specifically. The quality of our pasture is a key factor in producing high quality milk and reducing the reliance on imported feeds.

Succession of Family

Succession of family should be addressed in the GMP. Here are some of the suggestions that we see as a common-sense approach. The first choice would be to have the next generation of immediate family members taking over when the previous generation retires. If the next generation does not want to step in and take over the business, then other relatives that would be interested should have an opportunity to get involved. This is how my grandfather came to the J Ranch some 95 years ago. The second choice would be offering the ranch to neighboring ranchers which was a practice that took place in the 1900s.

Access to Alternative Practices

One of the issues that the J Ranch, as with many ranches all over the state of California, has had the last five years is a water shortage. The

extreme drought has been a major problem for ranches within the Point Reyes National Seashore over the years. Water development will be a needed to deal with this issue going forward. We have to expand on the water sources that we currently have in place. Enlarging our dam, digging more wells, or using the creek as a backup for a major water supply should be used as a plan during the drought years. We have been allowed to pump water from a creek at the Kehoe Beach Trail Head for 3 out of the last 10 years. This has rescued us as a water source for our animals in the last major drought.

Dealing with Elk in a Timely Manner

The Elk situation is of major concern. Containing the Elk by fencing them out of the pastoral zone could be an option, it is already working on Tomales Point, as long as the fence is maintained. One of the primary requirements of being organic is access to pasture. The National Organic Program rules require a dairy to provide a minimum of 30% dry matter intake for a minimum of 120 days during the pasture season. Recent conditions from the previous droughts have made this difficult enough as it is. The accumulation of the elk competing for this pasture adds additional pressure to comply with the National Organic Program standards. The National Park Service constructed a fence to contain the original elk herd on the Pierce Point Peninsula in the 1970s, which borders us here at the J Ranch. Over the years wear and tear has occurred to what we refer to as the Elk Fence and elk have crossed over into the pastoral zone. Containment of the Elk between our properties could be simply rectified by repairing and maintaining this fence. The additional elk herds that are located on the Historic C, D, E, and Home Ranches need to be relocated or removed by other means. This is an acute problem and should be addressed in the General Management Plan.

Formal Role of Government Agencies in the General Management Plan

The Point Reyes National Seashore should be in a working relationship with agencies such as National Resource Conservation Service (NRCS), Resource Conservation District (RCD), University of California Cooperative Extension, and other farm service agencies that have extensive experience with animal agriculture operations. Another alternative to assist the NPS would be to partner with Marin Agriculture Land Trust on management of the Pastoral lands. They are a nonprofit and oversee 50000 acres of farm land with agriculture easements in Marin County. This would be at a cost but they have the expertise in place already.

Rangeland Improvement

Pasture improvements such as seeding with perennial grasses and legumes has given us more pounds per acre of feed and has lessened the use of imported hay and grain. Also, the use of disking and replanting with grass seed has been effective to remove thistle and poison hemlock. Another tool beneficial to farming would be to use an aerator to lessen compaction on pastures and have more of an impact on pasture response when we do have years of normal rainfall. We also use No-Till seeding practices so we do not disturb highly erodible land. All of these practices would and have improved the RDM {Residual Dry Matter} when implemented.

Priority to Additional Land within the Park

Currently, there are idle lands that are adjacent to the ranches in the pastoral zone that could be utilized by existing lease holders. Most of the land adjacent to the J Ranch has been overrun with coyote brush and velvet grass. If the land could be used, the cycle of evasive weeds could be curtailed and brought back into productive pasture for the lease holder.

As an organic dairy we have many rules and regulations to comply with that must be followed in order to keep our certification. These requirements reflect the ideas we presume the National Park Service would agree to be good, sound practices of taking care of our land within the Point Reyes National Seashore. The GMP will hopefully address all of the issues that will arise and take a common-sense approach to the plan that the National Park Service will develop for the future of the historic ranches in the Point Reyes National Seashore.

The preferred alternative that I believe the historic ranchers and the PRNS can agree works in all of our best interests is the continuation of ranching in the PRNS with management of the Limantour/Drakes Beach Tule Elk Heard.

Sincerely,

Tim and Janice Kehoe
Kehoe Dairy INC/Historic J Ranch

2863
Name: Wimpfheimer, David
Correspondence:

Dear Superintendent,

Thank you for the opportunity to comment on the General Management Plan Amendment.

As a background, I have lived in West Marin since 1980. In the last thirty years, I have worked as a naturalist for many organizations and have taught hundreds of natural history classes in Point Reyes National Seashore. As an ornithologist, I have conducted numerous studies on wetland species and other birds in West Marin. I am also on the board of two organizations, Point Reyes National Seashore Association and the Environmental Organization of West Marin. In short, I have a detailed knowledge of wildlife in the Seashore and the diverse natural history at Point Reyes.

The enabling legislation that created Point Reyes National Seashore in 1962 seemed to indicate that ranching would continue in the national seashore indefinitely as long as those original families/leaseholders continue their operations in the area. Unfortunately, the enabling legislation did not specify what is an acceptable amount of livestock in the national seashore. Nor did it make clear that the natural resources

in the park should be protected fully and have precedence over domestic animals and agricultural operations.

Since 1962, there has been a compromise in the national seashore; there is some ranching, but there is also mostly protection of the natural resources. In brief, I am in favor of continuing that compromise, but I would like to see more protections of wetlands and other natural resources.

I accept that ranching can continue at the national seashore, but I would like to know what impacts the beef and dairy cows have on various habitats and wildlife in the park. I strongly feel there should be scientific studies to document these exact impacts. If there are documented negative impacts than clearly the number of cows should be reduced to an acceptable number.

Specifically, I am concerned about three management issues; the number of elk, diversification and the length of the ranching leases.

Elk

I understand that grazing elk can compete with cows for available forage in the national seashore. Has the park explored all possible solutions to this conflict? The construction of fences, while costly, might be one solution to allowing the number of elk to expand in the pastoral zone.

When the family occupying the "D" Ranch left the national seashore their lease expired. This would have been a logical time to create a reserve just for elk and not cows in that area. That did not happen. That is an example to me of the park choosing ranching over protection of the natural resources.

Diversification

Diversification is an inherently confusing term that needs to be defined so that the public understands that it could bring a dramatic shift of commercial land use within the Seashore.

I have read that "Diversification activities identified through the scoping process and ongoing discussions include the addition of new types of livestock, row crops, stabling horses, paid ranch tours and farm stays, small-scale processing of dairy products and sales of local agricultural products..."

In my opinion, it is extremely difficult to quantify not just the physical impacts those activities will bring to the pastoral zone, but the aesthetic ones as well.

I am greatly concerned about the level of these potential impacts therefore I feel that authorized ranching operations should be limited to dairy and cattle ranching, as intended by the enabling legislation.

I feel that limiting the commercial uses of the area is necessary to preserve the natural and cultural resources of the Seashore.

Ranching Lease Periods

In most of the alternatives or concepts presented at the two meetings in Point Reyes Station and Sausalito the NPS used 20-year leases for the various ranches. I am not opposed to that length of lease. However, I feel there must be exact conditions outlined that ranchers must fulfill otherwise that lease period may be reduced or ended. There should be strict guidelines as to the acceptable number of livestock and how the natural resources can best be protected. Ranchers should be held accountable for adhering to these best management practices.

Thank you for entering my views into your record.

Sincerely,

David Wimpfheimer

2864

Name: Deutsch, Barry

Correspondence:

Protection of Natural Resources: The GMPA should protect, restore, and preserve park resources using ranch leases that ensure that multi-generational, environmentally sustainable ranching is complementary to the natural resources and visitor experiences within the park. Based on the management policies, what criteria and processes will the Point Reyes National Seashore (Seashore) utilize to ensure the preservation of natural resources and the prevention of habitat degradation?

Diversification: I am unclear on this term, what it means, and what impacts this will have on park resources in the pastoral zone. My understanding is that ranching in the Seashore is for dairy and cattle ranching purposes as outlined by the enabling legislation. How is the Seashore making decisions to potentially expand the land use from dairy and cattle ranching, and how will those changes impact the natural and cultural resources of the park?

Tule Elk: The Seashore is the only national park with a native population of tule elk that existed for thousands of years before they were hunted out of their natural habitats. The tule elk should be managed just like the Seashore's other natural resources. I am concerned that the proposed concepts all mention managing the elk, but a definition and strategies of management are not included. How will the elk be managed? Will the management methods align with other natural resource management strategies?

2865

Name: Jonik, Philip

Correspondence: I would like to see implementation of the NPS initial proposal, Continurd beef and dairy ranching, 20 year lease agreements, and compatible management of the Drakes Beach Elk herd. I think the 20 year optio gives ranchers the best planning time frame to keep their long range business plans succ3ssful. I am a 31 year full time resident of Inverness. I had worked in the local public schools for 21 years.

2866

Name: N/A, N/A

Correspondence:

Scoping Letter

Lou and Wyatt Zanardi

My name is Lou Zanardi and my son Wyatt Zanardi and I currently hold the lease on the 404 acre Zanardi Ranch. In 1932 my father Louis Zanardi Sr. and his family moved here and carried on the dairy operation which was formally owned by the Mazza family from 1869 to 1937. In 1937 my family purchased the property from the Mazzas and continued to run a dairy operation until 1972. From 1972 through today it has operated as a beef ranch. For over 145 years this property has been run and managed by two families.

In the Park Service historical archives you can find the following statement:

The Zanardi Ranch is significant as an intact and well-preserved example of an early Marin County dairy ranch. Practically all of the original complex remains, with few alterations and additions, and in reasonably good condition. The owners, from only two families, contributed to the important Marin County dairy industry for more than a century.

The above statement is why after graduating from college and working in industry for the past 37 years that I decided to sign a 10 year lease agreement with the PRNS in 2011. I signed it because of the love and passion that my family has for the historical significance of this ranch and our community.

My family came to the West Marin County area in 1923 when my grandparents began ranching in West Marin County on a leased dairy near Tomales. In 1932 they relocated to our Tocaloma Ranch and eventually purchased the property five years later in 1937. My father (Lou Sr.) was 15 years old at the time of the relocation and was attending Tomales High School. After the move, it became necessary for my father to drop out of high school and begin working at the Tocaloma dairy ranch full time in order to support his family. From 1932 to 1972 my father managed a small herd of dairy cows which supported his parents and four siblings. In 1957 my father (who was 40 years of age then) married my mother Anna Marie Zanardi, who already had four children of her own. I was born the

following year. Having five children, my father continued to operate the dairy until 1972. At which point, similar to the other dairy farms along Paper Mill Creek and Olema Creek, our family dairying business became too difficult to financially sustain and my father was forced to sell his dairy herd. Without the dairy operation my brothers and sister all began careers outside of agriculture. As the youngest of five I was just starting high school. My father switched to raising replacement heifers for sale and eventually also went to work as a dairy supply salesman for a business based in Petaluma.

In 1984 my father (now 67 years of age) sold the ranch to the National Park Service (NPS) as part of the GGRNA expansion. He, however, retained a 25-year lease/reservation use permit, which included residential and agricultural use. Three years later, at age 70, my father died of cancer. My brother, Pat Martin, then moved back to the ranch and has resided in the main house for the last 33 years. Pat is currently disabled and lives in the original farm house with his wife Lynette. My son, Wyatt Zanardi, and his wife Kayla have lived in a smaller home on the ranch for the last four years. Both Wyatt and Kayla have bachelors degrees and are working professionals outside of the ranch in addition to their current ranch duties. Shortly after college I married my wife Carol in 1980. We then moved into the small house on the ranch and commuted to our jobs until 1983 - which was just before the sale of the ranch to the GGNRA. In 1983, just before the sale, my wife and I moved from the ranch.

In 2011, my son Wyatt and I signed a ten-year lease with the NPS. Currently we are maintaining a small beef operation with a total of 45 animal units on 440 leased acres. Given the ten-year duration of the lease signing, I was able to work with the NPS to develop a ten-year ranch plan, aimed at stewarding the land on which our ranch resides and providing ecological benefits to the surrounding natural resources. Our efforts included creating a water distribution and management plan, a grazing improvement plan and a water shed quality improvement plan. I also outlined and prioritized capital improvement suggestions which are required to maintain the structural integrity of the historical buildings on the ranch. I have tried in every way to maintain good stewardship, a clean environment and improve the land for wildlife as well as future generations, my own familys and the public at large.

In 2013, I further initiated discussions with the Park Service and the National Resource Conservation Service (NRCS) to implement the plans mentioned above. All of us were in agreement and ultimately I was granted funding for a major Environmental Quality Incentive Program (EQIP). Over the next three years I personally installed and/or oversaw the implementation of two water spring developments, 7500 gallons of water storage capacity, over two and a half miles of water piping, an off grid solar pumping system, seven water troughs and over 2100 feet of wildlife friendly fencing. Near the conclusion of the project I also was able to obtain additional support from the Marin Resource Conservation District (MRCD) to provide additional fencing areas for livestock keep-out areas for a seasonal stream. These improvements were all recognized as aiding agriculture land use through better grazing practices and water distribution, wetlands improvement, Tomales Bay watershed quality improvement and erosion prevention. Additional benefits have resulted in areas where wildlife can benefit in the spring wetlands area and gain better accessibility to water. Attached as

Exhibit 1 is a Conservation Plan Map identifying the multiple project locations. We are also committed to helping control invasive species such as distaff thistle and pampas grass.

I now have four years left on my ten-year lease. If it were not for the ten year lease I could/would not have invested the time, energy or money to make these improvements. Nor could I have asked for NRCS and MRCD to contribute since I could not guarantee that I would be able to maintain the improvements. I currently have additional improvements that I would like to make with the support of the NPS and other agencies if possible. For example, the barns are beginning to experience foundational and structural issues that need to be addressed with the aid and guidance of NPS professionals because these are listed as historical buildings. I believe that without my historical knowledge, investments and drive to be a good steward of the property that no improvements would have or will take place on this very historical and pristine property. I would like to make improvements to the original ranch buildings which date back to the 1860s and include two historic barns, the original dairy and the original ranch house.

In conclusion, the economics of this ranch make it very challenging to sustain one let alone multiple families. Without a long-term lease (20 years) it will be extremely difficult to commit to continued and necessary improvements on the property. I believe the community and the Park Service would also lose a significant bit of history if this ranch is left to be managed and improved by resources who may not possess the same care, urgency and passion for the land and buildings as my family currently does.

Sincerely,

Lou Zanardi

2867

Name: Hanson, Victoria

Correspondence: Please clarify what criteria will be used to evaluate continuing impacts of domesticated animals on the natural resource environment and human beneficial uses of the Tomales Bay Watershed. This unique, internationally significant body of water and its tributary system already is impaired by sedimentation and e.coli contamination. Evaluating any alternative must include enforceable standards that ensure any change in use pattern represents no additional burden on watershed function or negative impact on habitat for native and migratory species. Thank you for considering this concern.

2868

Name: N/A, N/A

Correspondence: I would like the GMP to include allowing supplemental activities to ranching for the existing ranchers within the PRNS or GGNRA.

For example, there is a significant need for short-term and low cost stay accommodations and facilities for hikers, bikers and other visitors to the area. Allowing the ranchers to use their existing facilities to provide short-term stays for visiting outdoor enthusiast would provide a much needed low cost service. The accommodations could be as simple as one to three day room rentals, covered outdoor eating areas and a place to park your bicycle or place your hiking boots.

Accommodations like this could be an excellent way for the public to stay, explore and enjoy this beautiful area for a few days at minimal cost. It could also help some of the smaller ranchers who have limited earning potential sustain and improve their properties at minimal cost to the park service and tax paying public.

Thank you for considering this recommendation in the GMP.

2869

Name: Dumbra, Ashley

Correspondence: Nps.gov states "The Coast Miwok people lived in the same village, such as this (Kule Loklo), for hundreds of years. As we contemplate their existence here, we may learn from them an approach to life and land, which could be sustained for hundreds or thousands of years. As the first caretakers of Point Reyes, the Coast Miwok people continue to teach us much."

I would like to see the amendment process reflect continued teaching from Miwok people. Ranchers, environmentalists, and the Park Service appear to be well represented in the amendment plan process, but the presence of Miwok people in the determination of the alternatives appears to be absent. Because Miwok people are the original stewards and keepers of the Seashore Lands, Miwok people should have a seat at the table in this process. How will the amendment planning process include Miwok people? Will the Miwok peoples' sophisticated traditional ecological knowledge for how to live in dynamic equilibrium with the grasslands and coastal prairies be given voice in the plans for the amendment? How could Miwok involvement in the amendment planning process help reestablish Miwok interaction with the animals or plants in order to support the local ecosystem balance? We can look to the partnership between the Amah Mutsun Land Trust and the Midpeninsula Open Space District, Pinnacles National Park, and California Department of Parks and Recreation, to guide the ways in which we foster Miwok peoples' role in the management of Seashore lands. In collaboration with the above partners, the Amah Mutsun Tribal Band has regained access to tending plant-life and practicing traditional customs.

When large predators were a functional part of the landscape and Miwok people managed the Seashore lands through a variety of practices, including extensive burning, other forms of indigenous vegetation management, and hunting, the tule elk population was kept in balance with the surrounding ecosystem. I would like the amendment plan to consider

management practices that mimic Miwok practices. For example, can local residents apply for permits to hunt elk, as the Park Service deems necessary, in order to keep the population healthy? Because large predators and prescriptive burning are no longer available for managing the tule elk population, we need to consider practices that allow the tule elk population to remain healthy.

Since Miwok people have been removed from their ancestral lands, ranchers have been the caretakers of this land. While beef and dairy cows have impacted and limited the native species that can live in the Seashore, grazing in the Seashore lands has been an important tool in keeping the grassland ecosystem functioning properly. These benefits, including limiting populations of non-native plants, slowing or stopping the encroachment of woody shrubs into grasslands, and maintaining habitat for grassland birds, mammals, and amphibians, has been documented by Barry and Risman, amongst others. I am concerned the removal of grazing would negatively impact the remaining native species, because maintaining the coastal prairies and grasslands requires grazing from ungulates. If tule elk were the only ungulates grazing the Seashore lands, other stewardship practices would still be necessary, including burning and enabling large predators to control the population, so the number of tule elk matches the carrying capacity of the land. I would like the planning process to evaluate the range of ways in which ungulates, both elk and cows, can be managed to support native species. Please consult studies conducted by researchers like Barry and Rissman, along with the monitoring work underway in the Rangeland Monitoring Network Program, conducted by Point Blue Conservation Science and the NRCS.

A variety of organizations, including the California Native Grasslands Association, Marin Conservation League, Marin Agricultural Land Trust, Point Blue Conservation Science, and TomKat Ranch Educational Foundation work to determine best management practices for ranching to co-exist with natural ecosystems. Human beings are part of the ecosystem, a vital part. We need to assume our responsibility as caretakers of the Point Reyes National Seashore. Ranchers can play a role in this caretaking. With financial assistance and incentives, ranchers can implement best practices, as guided by current science of effective grazing practices. Ranchers can utilize rotational grazing, fence riparian corridors, run appropriate numbers of cows the land can accommodate, delay hay cutting to accommodate birds and other species, and so on. I would like the amendment plan to evaluate these and other best management practices, because these best management practices have proven effective in fostering biodiversity and healthy ecosystems.

Monitoring ranching's impact on the biodiversity and health of the Seashore ecosystems will necessitate creating plans that adapt to specific ranches. Species of special concern on some parts of ranches might require different management techniques, including restricted access. I would like the Amendment Plan to consider adapting the plans for the specific sites, because a 'one size fits all' approach will not adequately support the species in different habitats and locales of the various ranches.

Some of the alternatives in consideration include removing ranchers from the Seashore, which would exacerbate the strain on our local community. Because many students who attend the local schools come from ranching families, fewer ranching families would translate to fewer students attending the local schools. In turn, funding available to Shoreline Unified School District would be reduced. Families struggle to make ends meet in the community because of the high cost of housing. Some families rely on housing on the ranchlands to mitigate the difficulty of finding affordable housing locally. I would like the analysis to include an evaluation of diminished ranching on the local schools. How would reduced ranching impact the Shoreline Unified School District population and its funding?

The Seashore feeds us in a variety of ways. We can continue to sustain this relationship, providing local food and stimulation to the local economy. I am concerned that reducing ranching in the Seashore would negatively impact our food shed, because the ranches in the Seashore make up almost twenty percent of Marin County's agricultural acreage and production. I would like the analysis to examine the resulting impact to our food shed and economy, should ranching be reduced in the Seashore. Will reduced ranching in the Seashore negatively impact surrounding dairies and ranches not in the Seashore?

I would also like the amendment plan to evaluate the benefits to active land stewardship, because there is a variety of current research about the benefits to people actively engaged with their natural environments. How can people partner with ranchers and park service personnel to use, protect, and steward the land? How can this cooperation and stewardship connect residents and visitors to the landscape? In turn, how can reestablishing the ecological associations between people and nature create health benefits for people?

Thank you for engaging in this process. My hope is that with sophisticated scientific research and traditional ecological knowledge, and collaboration with environmentalists, ranchers, Miwok people, and local residents, the Park Service can craft an amendment plan that provides the necessary tools to continue to restore the Seashore lands for elk, cows, native species, ranchers, outdoors enthusiasts, and indigenous people. As noted by Melissa Nelson, a Marin woman advocating for indigenous peoples' health, "human beings can play a richly positive role in the web of life as a keystone species that creates conditions conducive to life for all beings."

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resources on rangeland conservation easements." Rangelands 29(3): 21-26.

2870

Name: Walla-Murphy, Meghan

Correspondence: Hello,

Thank you for taking comments. I am a wildlife ecologist working in the
field of habitat connectivity and conservation. I teach for PRNSA and
spend much time wandering the park's landscapes.

My largest concern is the poor management of the grazed grasslands. The
grasslands are over grazed, causing run off and lack of water penetration
into our water table. The soil is poorly tended, denuded, and devoid of
biodiversity. I am astounded that these land management practices are
permitted while Drakes Oyster Farm was de-commissioned.

I am huge proponent of mixed use landscapes, and I believe that humans
are and can continue to be a benefit to the landscape, building
biodiversity and regenerating decimated habitats. This is NOT what is
happening at the ranches near Chimney Rock nor those on the way to Pierce
Point. Frankly it is an embarrassment to the Park to allow this poor land
management, especially with the Drakes Oyster Farm debacle in your
recent history.

I strongly recommend the park bringing on holistic rangeland managers who
embrace healthy grazing practices to advise the ranchers. Practices in
which domestic grazers emulate the beneficial services of native
ungulates. Sweet Grass Grazing is one resource as well as the Allen
Savory Institute of Holistic Rangeland Management. I don't believe that
the ranches need to be removed from the Park, only better managed.

Sonoma and Marin Counties are a haven of good land stewardship, and the
Park could be yet another demonstration of these practices. Thank you
for your time and energy in receiving community input.

Meghan Walla-Murphy

2871

Name: Faulkner, Patsy L

Correspondence: I support the plan of 20 year leases for both the beef
and dairy ranches in PRNS with management of Elk populations. I am a 31
year full time resident of Inverness, retired teacher of Shoreline USD
and live in close proximity of many of the ranches.

2872

Name: Pincetich, Christopher

Correspondence: Thank you for the opportunity to provide public comment on the proposed alternatives for the General Management Plan Amendment (GMPA). Most all alternatives provide the information that "NPS would also identify additional compatible opportunities to improve the visitor experience in the planning area (e.g., enhanced trail connections, improved signage, and new interpretive waysides)."

I feel very strongly that PORE staff must use this early planning stages of the environmental process to identify and analyze impacts for enhanced trail connections for narrow and wide multi-use trails with improved signage and new interpretive waysides throughout the GMPA management area. I am a local resident, professional environmental planner, biologist, education and interpretive contractor instructor at the Point Reyes National Seashore Association's Field Institute, avid hiker, father, and cyclist.

I propose PORE staff identify existing ranching roads and narrow trails and new trail connection opportunities to provide upwards of 100 miles of new multi-use trails that can be maintained in cooperation with ranchers and are not subject to the restrictions of the Wilderness Act. Many local organizations would gladly assist in this planning process and I encourage you to reach out to myself, the staff at Access 4 Bikes, and the Marin Bicycle Coalition. I feel strongly the following trail proposals should be included in the environmental analysis of the GMPA management area now to improve visitor experiences and improve the partnership with ranchers towards supporting visitor experiences aligned with recreational expectations of park visitors:

- 1) New off-road cycling trails (multi-use trails) be constructed or opened on existing facilities within the McIsaac Ranch to provide connectivity to the Bolinas Ridge trail and trails within State Parks on Mount Barnabe.
- 2) New off-road cycling trails (multi-use trails) be constructed or opened on existing facilities within N, M, H, and G ranches to connect the existing multi-use Estero Trail complex to extend north, across Sir Francis Drake Blvd. into and link access to the existing multi-use Abbotts Lagoon trail.
- 3) New off-road cycling trails (multi-use trails) be constructed or opened on existing facilities within M, L, K, and J ranches to provide a safer alternative to Pierce Ranch Roach for cycling access north from Sir Frances Drake Blvd. to reach the existing Duck Cove Road and Marshall Beach Road multi-use trails/dirt roads.
- 4) New off-road cycling trails (multi-use trails) be constructed or opened on existing facilities within M, N, O, A, B, C, D, E and F ranches to provide a safer alternative to Sir Frances Drake Blvd. for cycling access west to the Lighthouse. Visitor experiences at the Lighthouse

would benefit from increased, safe access for cyclists to reduce congestion on existing roads and parking facilities.

5) New off-road cycling trails (multi-use trails) be constructed or opened on existing facilities within A, B, C, and D ranches to provide a safer alternative to Sir Frances Drake Blvd. for cycling access west from Drakes Beach parking lot to the existing multi-use trail at Chimney Rock. Visitor experiences at the Chimney Rock trailhead would benefit from increased, safe access for cyclists to reduce congestion on existing roads and parking facilities.

I will continue to advocate for these, and other, multi-use trail proposals throughout the GMPA process and recruit additional advocates for these goals. I strongly believe PORE staff must improve the partnership with ranchers towards supporting visitor experiences aligned with recreational expectations of park visitors, and the current system of trails fails to utilize the potential for ranching lands to support trails safe for cyclists, hikers, and other trails users. Hundreds of miles of trails exist in within San Francisco Bay Area public lands and parks have spring-loaded metal gates and other inexpensive structural features that allow cattle and trail users to share lands safely and responsibly. Expanding the public trails network into existing ranches through the GMPA process will provide increased opportunities for great partnership between ranchers and park staff where the ranchers can provide significant benefits to park visitor experiences with negligible impacts to their operations.

Finally, I would like to support that the GMPA work towards "Reduced Ranching and Management of the Drakes Beach Tule Elk Herd" because current ranching operations exist outside of the areas and terms originally outlined in the founding documents and agreements of the Park, and increasing the herd size and range of Tule Elk will greatly improve visitor experiences. I believe strongly that ranchers must follow the original planning documents, and that now, decades later, their current footprint has expanded beyond that allowed. Reducing ranching is not an attack on existing operations and operators, but rather enforcement of the founding agreements these families made with NPS. Their leases should be extended to 20 years, their operations reduced to those originally allowed, and any impacts Tule Elk have on their operations should be mitigated with financial compensation back to ranch owners to allow them to purchase additional organic, weed-free cattle feed.

I look forward to continuing to work with PORE staff to support these GMPA process and sincerely hope my comments here are understood and acted upon.

Thank you,

Chris Pincetich, Ph.D.

2873

Name: Holmes, Ellen

Correspondence: November 22, 2017

Cynthia MacLeod, Acting Superintendent
Point Reyes National Seashore
1 Bear Valley Road
Point Reyes, CA 94956

RE: Comments on General Management Plan Amendment Newsletter

Dear Acting Superintendent MacLeod,

Thank you for the opportunity to submit comments concerning the General Management Plan Amendment (GMPA) Newsletter.

My position is entirely consistent with that of the Environmental Action Committee of West Marin (EAC), which states:

"The GMPA must protect, restore, and preserve park resources using ranch leases that ensure that multi-generational, environmentally sustainable ranching is complementary to the natural resources and visitor experiences within the park."

Specifically, our concerns are as follows:

1. Protection of Natural Resources

The GMPA should protect, restore, and preserve park resources using ranch leases that ensure that multi-generational, environmentally sustainable ranching is complementary to the natural resources and visitor experiences within the park. Based on the management policies, what criteria and processes will the Point Reyes National Seashore (Seashore) utilize to ensure the preservation of natural resources and the prevention of habitat degradation?

2. Diversification

I am unclear on this term, what it means, and what impacts this will have on park resources in the pastoral zone. My understanding is that ranching in the Seashore is for dairy and cattle ranching purposes as outlined by the enabling legislation. How is the Seashore making decisions to potentially expand the land use from dairy and cattle ranching, and how will those changes impact the natural and cultural resources of the park?

3. Tule Elk

The Seashore is the only national park with a native population of tule elk that existed for thousands of years before they were hunted out of their natural habitats. The tule elk should be managed just like the Seashore's other natural resources. I am concerned that the proposed concepts all mention managing the elk, but a definition and strategies of management are not included. How will the elk be managed? Will the management methods align with other natural resource management strategies?

4. Climate Change

Climate change is important to consider as part of this GMPA process. This process focuses on where ranching activities will occur within the

pastoral zone of the Seashore and in ranching lands within the Golden Gate National Recreational Area (GGNRA). Does this planning process take into consideration the best available science to understand where sea-level rise will impact park resources? By drawing lines where ranching activities can occur today, do those lines consider where and when marine wilderness areas may migrate further into the current pastoral zone?

Thank you for the opportunity to submit my comments.

Best regards,

Ellen Holmes

2874

Name: Ravizza, Barbara

Correspondence: marinwatch

November 21, 2017

Subject: First Phase Comments for the Point Reyes National Seashore
General
Management Plan Amendment

Dear Acting Superintendent MacLeod:

Introduction:

Thank you for this opportunity to provide comments during the first phase of the process for amending the 1980 General Management Plan for the lands in Marin managed by the Point Reyes National Seashore. For reasons discussed below, we urge that in at least one alternative (a) the scope of the proposed amendment be expanded to include all of the lands within the Olema Valley and Point Reyes Historic Districts, whether or not currently in ranching, (b) elk be fenced out of the pastoral zone on the Point Reyes peninsula and (c) consideration be given to the climate benefits of encouraging the ranchers to implement best management practices that increase carbon sequestration in the soil. In all other respects we concur in the comments offered by the Marin County Board of Supervisors and the Marin Conservation League.

Specific Comments:

Expansion of Scope of Proposed Amendment:

Lands have been added to the Golden Gate National Recreation area managed by the PRNS since the 1980 GMP was released. Some of these lands were being ranched when they were acquired by the NPS but are not currently ranched. They will continue to be managed without the guidance of a general management plan unless the scope of the current process is

expanded to include all lands in the Olema Valley and Point Reyes Historic Districts and more recently acquired agricultural lands in the GGNRA that are managed by PRNS. A detailed plan for managing lands not currently in ranching could be deferred until the GMP Amendment for the ranches within the scope of the settlement agreement is completed.

Ranching and dairying on the greatest acreage possible as authorized in legislation creating the PRNS and GGNRA will assure the continued and increased contribution of agricultural production in the parks to the local community and economy and meet the larger goal of preserving these cultural and historic resources. It will also reduce the management demands upon NPS staff, which are already in excess of capacity as evidenced by such examples as the sad and deteriorated condition of the once beautiful and historic Randall House, the Wilkins Ranch, which was to become more accessible to the public as an environmental education center, and the nonnative invasive species visible along Highway One south of Olema.

Perhaps the most compelling reason for expanding the scope of the GMP Amendment is the need to have the lands on the east side of Highway One grazed and managed in an environmentally sound way to reduce the fire fuel load and consequent threat to the urban areas in East Marin and the San Geronimo Valley. The recent wildfires that destroyed so much of the inhabited areas in Sonoma and Napa Counties are a fierce cautionary tale.

For planning purposes, both the 1980 GMP and the unreleased draft 1980 GMP Update include what is called a Natural Zone. Implicit in this description is an assumption that managing land for agricultural purposes harms the land:

"These areas are outside of wilderness, but would be managed to minimize adverse impacts caused by human activity to the greatest extent possible. In most cases, areas in the Natural Zone would not be as undisturbed as areas within the Wilderness Zone. Grazing activities could take place within the Natural Zone when used as a treatment tool for resource management. [Emphasis added.]"

Despite the implicit assumption that land is best left unmanaged, the definition acknowledges that grazing can be a treatment tool for resource management. Realistically, does the PRNS have the staff and other resources necessary to sporadically use grazing as a resource management treatment tool? Would the PRNS competitively bid the opportunity to temporarily bring cattle in to graze on the ranches in the southern part of the Olema Valley? Would this require preparing an Environmental Assessment first? If cattle are brought in too late, and the vegetation has become woody, cattle won't eat it. The fire fuel load that has developed will continue to increase if these lands remain unmanaged. These unmanaged lands are also a haven for invasive plant species. To see how invasive species spread on unmanaged land, take a hike through the formerly ranched Limantour Wilderness area where it is sometimes difficult at a distance to distinguish between a herd of elk and pampas grass.

Speakers at the November 2013 California-Pacific Society of Range Management meeting at the PRNS identified the benefits of managed grazing as including "ecosystem services, food production, preservation of view sheds and heritage values, fire fuel load reduction, wildlife habitat and the potential for carbon sequestration. See the report in the Marin Conservation League Jan/Feb 2014 Newsletter, beginning on page 6: www.marinconservationleague.org/images/stories/Newsletters/nl14a_janfeb2014_forweb.pdf

In addition, Sheila Barry, a Natural Resource and Livestock Advisor for the U.C. Cooperative Extension, who has been conducting applied research on grassland and oak woodland management for over 20 years, observed in a May 2015 Bay Nature article reasons why Public Lands Need Cattle to Meet Conservation Goals:

". . . . the stewardship provided by ranchers on public lands is a significant benefit that is often overlooked. Ranchers pick up trash, watch for wildfires, talk to and help visitors, repair fences, roads and trails, and report problems at a time when budgets for park rangers and maintenance are reduced."

As Ms. Barry also said in her Bay Nature article:

"Concerns with grazing on public lands have focused on overgrazing and impacts to riparian woodlands. These are legitimate concerns, but have been effectively addressed with modern range management practices, such as maintaining proper stocking rates, creating riparian pastures, limiting grazing in sensitive areas and adding off-stream water sources."

The assumption that managing land for agriculture necessarily has adverse impacts is both wrong and out-of-date. It is not supported by the science of good soil and land management. There is a world of literature on the environmental benefits of managing rangeland. For example, see the conservation benefits of invasive plant management in chapter 7 of this NRCS article:

www.nrcs.usda.gov/Internet/FSE_DOCUMENTS/stelprdb1045802.pdf.

In a rebuttal article, Cattle Grazing Is Incompatible with Conservation, by Karen Klitz, of the Western Watersheds Project, and Jeff Miller, an advocate with the Center For Biological Diversity, a plaintiff in the case that led to the current environmental review process, the authors observed:

"Public agencies simply do not have the staff or funding to properly monitor grazing operations, let alone reduce cattle damage or intensively rotate and manage cattle for beneficial impacts. The best-intentioned grazing management plans are often not carried out due to lack of monitoring, personnel, or funding, and can be abandoned or altered when committed and experienced project managers leave an agency. Meanwhile, our public lands suffer from soil erosion, impaired water quality, invasive weeds and damaged streams."

These remarks about public agencies not having the staff to properly monitor grazing operations are very relevant when the NPS is facing a 13%

cut in a budget that is already insufficient to adequately manage the rangelands that are not in active agriculture. Engaging the stewardship services of ranchers under lease terms that allow for implementation of NRCS best management practices, including grazing, would be a cost effective way to reduce the fuel load that has developed in the Olema Valley and the consequent fire danger and spread of invasive species. Development and implementation of carbon farm plans would increase the sequestration of carbon and water in the soil resulting in both healthier soil and a reduction in GHGs in the atmosphere.

The solution to the limitations on NPSs resources to oversee the operation of agricultural leases may lie with the Cuyahoga Valley National Park model, where the Park contracts with a nonprofit corporation to manage compliance with agricultural leases. It is an efficient and cost effective way to ensure compliance and would relieve the PRNS staff from the day-to-day responsibility for ensuring use of best management practices. It would also ensure that the ranchlands would be managed consistent with the high standards common to West Marin ranches. There are existing bodies capable of providing this service, e.g., the Marin Resource Conservation District and the Marin Agricultural Land Trust or another non-profit could be formed exclusively for this specific purpose if that were deemed more appropriate.

In addition to all of the other benefits, restoring the Olema Valley rangelands to agriculture would provide more opportunities for existing ranches to expand their capacity to support additional family members and create opportunities for new folks to become agriculturists in what otherwise becomes a closed society.

Restoring agriculture to these lands would also bring the NPS into compliance with the State of Californias Coastal Management Plan. The Federal Coastal Zone Management Act requires that Federal activities in a coastal zone be carried out in a manner which is consistent to the maximum extent practicable with the enforceable polies of approved State management programs. See 16 U.S.C. Section 1456(c)(1)(A). The California Coast Act provides that to the extent possible under Federal law, Federal agencies comply with the provision in the Coast Act. California Public Resources Code Section 300003. The same code provides in Section 30242 that:

"All . . . lands suitable for agricultural use shall not be converted to nonagricultural uses unless . . . continued or renewed agricultural use is not feasible

Benefit of Fencing Elk Out of Historic Ranch Districts:

For all of the reasons the Marin County Board of Supervisors identified in their comments, [g]razing livestock and free-range elk are not compatible. Lands in the historic ranching districts should be given protection corresponding to their intended use and purpose as should lands in the area designated wilderness.

In addition, one of the benefits of fencing the elk out of the pastoral zone is having more elk in the Limantour Wilderness to help keep the fire

fuel load down. Instead of competing with the cattle for forage, the elk, which are both foragers and browsers, will necessarily feed more on the plentiful vegetation in the Wilderness. The PRNS may need to take additional steps to reduce the fire danger posed by the dense vegetation and dead and dying trees in the Limantour Wilderness, but having additional elk at work on the vegetation would be a good starting point for addressing the problem that has only gotten worse since the disastrous 1995 Inverness Fire.

Mitigation of Ongoing Climate Effects:

The research in preparing the draft 1980 GMP Update could be very useful in preparing a GMP Amendment, but one area in the draft that is clearly out-of-date is the proposed response to the threat of climate change. The unreleased draft focuses solely on the reduction of the carbon footprint of the Seashore. Thanks to research supported through the Marin Carbon Project since 2007, it is clear that instituting carbon farming based on NRCS-recognized best management practices benefits soil health, improves wildlife habitat, and could offset all of the GHGs generated in the course of managing the PRNS plus a portion of the GHGs generated by visitors to the PRNS. For history of the Marin Carbon Project, see www.marincarbonproject.org/about.

Currently the PRNS authorizes ranchers to implement what the PRNS refers to as best management practices for the limited purpose of protecting sensitive resources including water quality and rare and endangered species. See the General Management Plan Amendment Frequently Asked Questions. Developing and implementing carbon farm plans using all of the NRSC best management practices suitable to specific sites on specific ranches would yield many more benefits. For example, as identified above the benefits of managed grazing include "ecosystem services, food production, preservation of view sheds and heritage values, fire fuel load reduction, wildlife habitat and the potential for carbon sequestration. Instituting NRCS best management practices through carbon farm plans can also increase water retention in the soil thereby increasing the growing season and reducing the need to draw water from other sources. These effects are documented in studies by UC Berkeley College of Natural Resources Prof. Whendee Silver, among others. Selected publications by Dr. Silver are listed on: <https://ourenvironment.berkeley.edu/people/whendee-silver>.

The Marin Resource Conservation District develops carbon farm plans specific to a ranch and to specific sites on a ranch. The plans take into account multiple factors, e.g., slope, soil type, water and watercourses. For two examples of carbon farm plans, including one for a ranch in Marin, go to www.carboncycle.org/carbon-farming/. The lands managed by the PRNS could become a model for the nation if the proposed GMP Amendment fully supports the long-term leases necessary for the ranchers to invest both capital and their sweat equity in implementing carbon-farming practices.

Thank you for considering these comments.

Respectfully submitted,

MARINWATCH

s/s

Barbara Ravizza
President

2875
Name: Ratcliffe, Jackson
Correspondence: Dear Parks,

I love Marin. I love to explore on foot as well as by bike.

However, the bike options in Pt Reyes are very fragmented and provide little or no connectivity. Now I do understand that the wilderness area causes most of the issues, but the ranch areas are exempt from the bike ban.

Please, please, please figure out a way to give bikes some more options to explore our spectacular park by bike.

Thankyou

2876
Name: Affonso, Barbara
Correspondence: Please don't jeopardize and sacrifice the herds. I want to support the tule elk..I don't feel they should be "managed" in order to be compatible with ranching...I would like to see more herds, less ranching, and I also want to be given access to areas of the seashore currently closed to hikers.

I do not want the ranching leases extended...I want to see less of that and more public spaces opened, which include tule elk herds...the kind of beauty that is appropriate to the magnificent Pt. Reyes seashore ...also, the ranches make the air pretty nasty out that way on many days.

2877
Name: giammona, michael
Correspondence:

Giammona Family Ranch

Cynthia MacLeod, acting superintendent
Point Reyes National Seashore
1 Bear Valley Road

Point Reyes, CA 94956

Dear Superintendent:

Thank you for the opportunity to comment on General Management Plan (GMP) concerning continued ranching in the Point Reyes National Seashore and Golden Gate) Recreational Area. (GGNRA)

We have a small Lease in the Olema valley located within the boundaries of the GGNRA, that we have been our family cattle operation on since 1995.

Over the last twenty-two years we have concentrated on habitat protection of a small stream that runs on the edge of our border by voluntarily fencing it from cattle at our own expense and using the small pasture next to the creek in dry months at very limited times.

We are currently working with the Marin resource Conservation district, (RCD) as well as National Park service (NPS) habitat protection, Pasture management, as well as water quality on our lease.

The issuing of long term leases (20 years) it would insure that we could participate in projects that would help protect the natural resources and sensitive habitat on our ranch.

It would also allow us to make capital improvements on degrading barns as well as replace existing fencing with a more wildlife friendly design, as well as allowing coordinated rotational grazing to help protect natural resources. We are excited about the possibilities to work with NPS on a long-term goal, were we can develop a ranch management plan that can help us implement the best management practices available while becoming environmental stewards of the land. We have a "unique" situation, where we don't have access to the residence on the ranch, moving forward we would like consideration from NPS for a family member to be able to live on the ranch. This would help us out greatly in management of the ranch as well being able to respond more promptly to emergency situations with the cattle that may arise.

The proposed "Reduced Ranching Alternative" if applied would eliminate our lease and put us out of business, the financial implication would be extremely difficult if not impossible to recover from. We urge the NPS to implement the "Continued Ranching Alternative"

We think that allowing some types of limited diversification opportunities even under a trial basis could greatly enhance the sustainability of ranching operations, which in turn would increase flexibility of the lease operator to manage the land in a way to help in protecting environmental sensitive areas. In our situation one of our sons has a pasture egg business outside of the NPS borders, he would like to be able to use one of the barns periodically to raise day old chicks in.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment and look forward in working with the NPS in the future.

Mike, Connie, Ryan and Morgan Giammona

2878

Name: Magliocco, Mario J

Correspondence: Introduction: I am a lifelong resident of Marin County and have spent a good part of my life enjoying the Point Reyes National Seashore. I am lucky to be able to enjoy the park via numerous activities including hiking, biking, camping, picnicking, animal watching, boating, kayaking, fishing in the bays and ocean, diving, and foraging for mushrooms. I am especially lucky that the General Management Plan allows these amazing recreational opportunities for the public. Through my many years spent exploring the park I have intimate knowledge of the land and the impacts that the current ranching has on the environmental resources and the recreational opportunities in the park.

How can Point Reyes protect and manage the diverse and important natural and cultural resources in the planning area? Are there opportunities that could enhance future stewardship in the planning area?

PRNS should no longer give special consideration to non-life estate ranchers, and decide if ranching should remain based on an open and fair process. If ranching is to remain for historical, or cultural preservation purposes, it should be open to all operators without regard to paternity or family relation and it should include opportunities for public education. Additionally I would

Point Reyes National Seashore can better protect and manage the park if it stops giving special consideration to the decedents of the original ranch operators who sold their land to form the park. Securing the livelihood of ranch families in the Seashore should be of no concern of NPS. It is unfair and plainly against American values for the government to give special economic opportunities to individuals based solely on their paternity, especially when weighed against the interests of the public and the environment. These families were handsomely paid for their

properties and the original contract should be honored, with no further special consideration given to descendants (non life-estates).

The NPS could further protect and manage the cultural resources of the park by only allowing ranching and agricultural use that is historical in nature and included a public education component. The current ranching operations are nothing like the historical operations that existed before and at the time of the parks creation. If the PRNS wishes to continue ranching for cultural and historical reasons, those ranching operations should be historic, unique, and worth preserving in a way that makes them accessible to the public. The PRNS should not be simply preserving the historic commercial ranching "use" of the land, it should be preserving the cultural aspects of that historic "use" including the technology, language, materials, animals, crops, and techniques, and sharing that with the public. Currently the ranches at PRNS are similar to ranches throughout the region, with little to no opportunities for the education or recreation of the general public, and little reason to preserve them.

Removing special consideration for ranch families past the original owners and their wives (life-estates) and refocusing ranching in the park on preserving and protecting historical ranching culture would open up many exciting opportunities for protecting and enhancing natural and cultural resources in the park. Uses for the ranch lands could now include historical and educational ranching and agriculture, natural resource restoration and preservation, and more recreational opportunities for park visitors.

What types of visitor experiences, activities, and facilities should be available in the planning area?

Based on my personal experiences and interests, I would like to have more off-highway bicycling opportunities, more hand launched watercraft access, and more opportunities to learn and experience the historic culture of the area.

Biking and the use of human powered personal watercraft are two potentially environmentally friendly recreational activities that are becoming more popular amongst the general public and visitors to the area. The General Management Plan allows for bike use on a few fire roads and trails throughout the park, but due to their disconnected nature the experience suffers. More off-highway interconnections to allow bicycle riders to travel between the trails and fire roads where bicycles are allowed especially in areas that allow camping. More off highway bicycle routes would be safer for riders, automobile users, and would relieve congestion caused by bikes sharing narrow roads with cars. When considering the future use of the plan area bicycle route interconnection should be considered. Hand launched watercraft access could also be improved for bays and esteros bordered by and within the area.

If the ranch leases are extended, the PRNS should require the ranchers to provide educational experiences and activities related to current and historic agricultural activities and culture of the area. Additionally

more experiences and facilities should be dedicated to the prehistoric culture of the area as well as pre-California history.

The PRNS should also expand camping, and recreational opportunities in the park. Instead of leasing the ranches areas for agricultural uses, concessionaires could provide a host of services and amenities such as camping, rustic lodging, and recreational experiences such as ropes courses or horseback riding.

What types of specific strategies can/should be considered for managing agricultural lease/permits?

The General Management Plan must clearly state the purpose and benefits to the public of continuing to allow private commercial activities on public park land. If commercial agricultural use of park land is to continue, the NPS must make a clear statement of the purpose of this use, how it benefits the public and base all further decisions on this. Currently there is no clearly stated purpose or intent given for extending the current ranch leases outside of the original contractual requirements. If it is for historic cultural reasons, then ranching activities should be historical in nature and include activities and experiences for park visitors. If it is for local economic reasons than the ranch leases should not be limited to family descendants of the original ranchers. If it is in order to secure the livelihood of a specific families in the seashore, then the PRNS should plainly state this and explain how it is in the best interests of the environment and the public for the federal government discriminate based on paternity.

Current ranching at the PRNS is a completely commercial activity and alternative uses, commercial or not, should be considered in a manner that serves the best interests of the people of the United States without regard to paternity. If commercial use of PRNS land is to continue, it should be open to proposals for use from private and public entities in an open and fair process that adheres to the guiding principles of the Park Service.

What types of specific strategies can/should be considered for managing tule elk?

The elk should be declared native to the Pt. Reyes peninsula, and should be protected as such. Fences should be removed where they limit the elk from finding forage or water. From 2012 to 2014 more than 250 elk, fenced into the Tomales point area of PRNS died (about half of the heard), due to being unable to locate water sources due to the fences. Only if it is proven that the elk are harming agriculture or property outside of park land should any corrective measures be taken to manage the elk. Ideally this would involve fencing placed to stop the elk from going on to private property. All elk fences not on the boundary of the park should be removed.

2879

Name: Bozinovich, Lu

Correspondence: MY RESPONSE:

I select option two as the most beneficial: "No Ranching and Limited Management of Tule Elk"

I am in favor of having the Point Reyes area be preserved as a national park, and the farming and ranching be phased out TOTALLY or the leases be shortened to the proposed five (5) years.

The trend in much of our society is away from animal agriculture and towards a plant-centric or plant-based diet.

Though smaller boutique farms could be allowed, even this type of farming of animals is still problematic and not humane.

1. Ranched agriculture and farmed animals are separated from each other, mothers from children and children from fathers, which is inhumane and unnatural.

2. There are still excess antibiotics used in animal agriculture and may be needed, noting the spread of a new disease mentioned on your site as one. And that overuse of antibiotics causes MRSA and other resistant strains to gain hold.

3. Externalities of this animal agriculture seem to be already evident in some of the reports from your area, in that mussels in the Pacific and nearby waters are infected and inedible. A particular disease is spreading between the farmed herds and the elk, and someday through various vectors to humans. And the tule elk are being killed off, a rare species endemic to California, worth having around.

e.g. "California Department of Public Health (CDPH) announces an annual quarantine of sport-harvested mussels gathered along the California coast. The quarantine is in effect from May 1 until October 31 and applies to all species of mussels that are recreationally harvested along the California coast, including all bays and estuaries. The quarantine is in place to protect the public against poisoning that can lead to serious illness, including coma and death."

4. Not all these family farms are following the rules. I was there some years ago, never saw an elk, but one of the cute boutique family dairy farms was egregiously mismanaging its herd. They were all filthy with dirt encrusted on their udders and all of them that I could see had mastitis (evident from the reddened areas of their teats). I drove by and then returned to be witness and photograph it, but by then all the cows were herded back inside and could not get any photos.

5. Animals are still taken to slaughter, and subjected to cruel inhumane practices, which should stop, and their lives are shortened unnaturally.

6. Our humanity is becoming more and more violent, at the same time, there is a trend afoot of people becoming vegan / vegetarian or more plant-based in their diets. And some doing so also for the reasons of ethics, the environment and world hunger. Whilst this does not guarantee a more peaceful society, there are a lot of arguments that reducing or eliminating animal agriculture (ranching and farming) leads to a more peaceful, enlightened society.

7. I wish you had provided a link to the lawsuit, for me (and anyone) to give you a better-informed response. It has been difficult and impossible for me to find a neutral source, so this comment is almost totally based on what you (NPS) provided to us.

So, I select option two as the most beneficial, based on my views and what I know. As you list it, this is:

"No Ranching and Limited Management of Tule Elk"

And your description is:

"This alternative is required by the Settlement Agreement. Under this alternative, ranching in all areas of Point Reyes and the north district of Golden Gate would cease. "With the exception of the two locations with life-estates, ranching operations would be phased out over a 5-year period. No agricultural activities would be permitted after the life-estates expire."
MY RESPONSE ENDS

2880

Name: Velebit, Milan

Correspondence: Reviewing the alternatives provided in your NPS planning document subject to the court settlement I believe that for the general public benefit and the Tule Elk the No Ranching and Limited Management of Tule Elk is highly preferable as it increases public use if these lands with outdoor activities as nicely stated in your document. This includes public appreciation of the Tule Elk.

I would find the alternative Continue Current Management (No Action) much less desirable but certainly preferable to the other alternatives that would increase usage of these precious lands for a few for commercial purposes instead of the many for public benefit. The quantity of agricultural output is minimal and hence a loss of this production would have no economic impact outside of the few that would benefit directly.

I have personally enjoyed the area and the only change I find desirable is for an increase in public benefit as should arise from my choice.

2881

Name: Evans, David D

Correspondence: November 22, 2017

Superintendent Cynthia MacLeod

Point Reyes National Seashore

1 Bear Valley Road

Point Reyes Station, California 94956

Dear Superintendent:

We appreciate the opportunity to comment on the Point Reyes National Seashore (PRNS) and North District of Golden Gate National Recreation Area (GGRNA) (collectively the "Seashore") General Management Plan (GMP) Amendment process and the subsequent National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) review. We understand this to be the first of several scoping and issue identification steps as part of the GMP and NEPA processes.

The GMP Amendment is the foundation for providing the cultural resource, natural resource, and economic benefits envisioned by Congress when it established and preserved these magnificent areas and provided for continued ranching and dairying in the Pastoral Zone. We are honored and grateful to be part of this longstanding history and we take great pride in continuing to ensure that ranching and dairying

contribute to the agricultural heritage of Marin County and promote the environmental and scenic quality of the working landscapes of the Seashore. Accordingly, we offer the following comments for consideration during this public comment period and we will participate fully in subsequent stages and opportunities to discuss the development of the GMP for the Point Reyes National Seashore and Golden Gate National Recreation Area.

I. Purpose and Need

A fundamental first step in the NEPA process is defining the purpose and need for the underlying federal action. The purpose and need forms the basis for identifying the reasonable range of alternatives to be evaluated and provides the criteria by which to systematically compare the identified alternatives. Through the GMP amendment process, the NPS is establishing a strategic framework which will guide the long-term management of the 28,000 acre Pastoral Zone. We believe that it is critical that this statement must recognize the critical need for fostering and maintaining sustainable dairy and beef ranching in the Seashore to protect the historic resources of the area, maintain the environmental conditions, and continue to contribute to the local economy. Ranching has a long and important history on the Point Reyes peninsula and adjacent National Park Service lands. These working ranches are a vibrant part of the culture of the Point Reyes National Seashore and represent an important contribution to the superlative natural and scenic resources of these NPS lands. Protection of these diverse and unique resources is an important responsibility shared by the NPS and Seashore ranchers within the Pastoral Zone. A comprehensive management plan is needed to:

- Articulate a clear vision for ranching on existing ranch lands in the Pastoral Zone administered by Point Reyes National Seashore.
- Allow for issuance of leases with terms of at least 20 years to provide for maintenance and improvement of ranching infrastructure, the working landscape, and the associated environment.
- Address concerns related to tule elk impacts on the environment and working ranches.
- Provide clear guidance and streamline processes for Seashore and regulatory review of proposed ranching activities, including best management practices that promote protection of Seashore resources.

II. Alternatives

The heart of the analysis required under NEPA is the identification and evaluation of alternatives. NEPA regulations require an agency to "rigorously explore and objectively evaluate all reasonable alternatives" (40 CFR §1502.14(a)), to devote substantial treatment to each alternative (40 C.F.R. §1502.14(b)), to identify the federal agency's preferred alternative (40 C.F.R. §1502.14(e)) and to describe the environmental impacts of the proposed action and potentially feasible alternatives in a comprehensive form to sharply define the issues and provide a clear basis for choice among options by decision-makers and the public. We recognize that pursuant to the terms of the July 2017 Settlement Agreement, NPS must include the three alternatives identified therein. As is recognized in the GMP Amendment newsletter, the NPS is not limited to these alternatives and it is imperative that NPS consider a full range of

alternatives. The NPS GMP notice includes three additional alternatives which we agree should be part of its review.

In addition to the three alternatives proposed by the NPS, we urge consideration of the following modifications or expansions of the existing list of alternatives referenced by NPS:

- Evaluate an alternative similar to the second "Continued Ranching Alternative" proposed by NPS, which allows for defined additional opportunities in farming and diversified agricultural production to complement existing ranching and dairy activities. We believe that such limited additional uses would provide multiple economic and educational benefits to the community, would increase the economic viability of Seashore ranches, and would strengthen the overall agricultural economy of our region. We are not proposing in this alternative expanding beyond the current 28,000acre Pastoral Zone. In addition, in this alternative, we would ask that NPS consider a somewhat longer lease term (25-30years) for ranches and dairies to facilitate investments in our agricultural infrastructure that will make us more productive, efficient, and protective of the environment. The added term can help us amortize such measures in a sustainable, long term fashion.
- Consider forage improvement practices which could result in modest additions to existing herds and dairy farms consistent with water quality improvements and carbon sequestration practices. Allowance of forage improvement practices could be a consideration for addition to the NPS' best management practices that would allow ranching on the Seashore to evolve to be a national model for renewable and beneficial ranching for resource management.
- We suggest that the "Reduced Ranching" should be amended to reduce ranching only where there is an arguably justifiable reason. No such reason is apparent in the initial description of the alternative. For instance, the AT&T Lease is currently managed in concert with D. Rogers Ranch Lease (as referenced in the D. Rogers Ranch Lease) in such a way as to allow seasonal grazing of each, controlled rest periods and stocking rates, and improvement of habitat for listed endangered species (Red Legged Frogs, Sonoma Alopecurus, Beach Layia, and Myrtle's Silverspot Butterfly). Specifically, we ask that AT&T Lease remain in active ranching, and not removed from active ranching, as proposed in the "Reduced Ranching" alternative.

III. Issues

A. Economic analysis

Reducing or eliminating ranching and dairies from Point Reyes would have profound adverse economic consequences for the local and regional economy. These family ranches are essential to many local and regional businesses and represent an important cultural and economic way of life that extends beyond the Seashore. The ranches are a critical part of that cultural mosaic of estuaries, lagoons, ridges, hillsides, forests, and beautiful grasslands that make up the overall environment which in turn attract thousands of visitors every year. Without the stewardship of the ranching community, much of this landscape would not be there today. We ask that through the GMP and EIS process, the NPS, as a member of our local community, assess the positive and important economic benefits not only to the ranching and dairy families, but to our broader community and

region as a whole. Local employment, changes to demographics, and local community well-being should be considered, as the ripple effect of ranching in the Seashore is vast. For example, our local school system is heavily dependent upon the enrollment of students and tax base from ranching families and the ranch employees' families. These economic considerations should be a critical part of identifying the agency's preferred alternative.

B. Diversification & Increased Seashore Visitor Experience

The GMP/EIS process should evaluate a variety of additional agricultural and agricultural-related activities that could help to strengthen the area's economy, build on its tourism base, and bring high quality educational programs to the area, the latter two points of which increase the public's access to and interaction with the Seashore's ranch lands and cultural heritage. These complementary uses add to the sustainability of the ranches and ranching families while enhancing visitor experiences. Diversification can include selected planted or naturally occurring crops, additional livestock production, farm stands and retail sales, processing and value-added production, farm stays, farm educational tours, and expanded work with the school systems and 4-H organizations. The NPS visitor experience enhancements that would come from a comprehensive NPS educational/tourism program celebrating the cultural history of the area and its contribution to ranching, agriculture, and the resulting ecosystem services and environmental stewardship would be beneficial to NPS.

Consideration of on farm grown and stored livestock feed of silage and hay should be included in this examination. This long-standing farming practice combines the benefits of critical seasonal forage production with effective weed management, balanced herd nutrition and distribution management. It also reduces the need for imported supplemental feed and incentivizes effective on-site resource use and ranch resiliency.

We ask that non-commercial animal units continue to be allowed on a limited but expanded basis of 10 animal units per lease, to allow for production dedicated to feed family, employees, or other non-commercial uses like educational or charitable events. These non-commercial animal units can also serve as tools for prescribed impact use, such as evasive plant suppression, habitat restoration, and other resource management uses.

C. Succession

We encourage the GMP and EIS to review the all-important issue of succession to current and future leases. One overall goal of NPS should be to ensure that current families continue their stewardship of existing ranch and dairy lands, and provide a continuity of ownership going forward. But in the event that families choose not to continue ranching and dairying, and to continue this rich heritage and the environmental stewardship that accompanies it, we ask that existing families of current lessees be first considered and prioritized as successional lease holders. This continuation of ranching and agriculture at the Seashore should be a component of the GMP. Within this framework, we know the past cumulative experience and judgment of existing ranching families will provide important guidance to NPS.

D. Environmental Stewardship and Best Management Practices

We support implementation of best management practices (BMP) for ranching, dairy, and other agriculture activities. The GMP and accompanying EIS should evaluate these BMPs to insure their applicability, practicality, and success in protecting the environment and insuring economic viability, all of which are consistent with federal, state, and local requirements. As we have done frequently in the past, we are prepared to step forward to assist with important environmental projects ranging from preserving threatened species to improving water quality. We continue to be willing participants in considering, where feasible and necessary, other environmental measures that may add to the success of BMPs in protecting the natural values of the Seashore. With respect to methane and climate change, we believe the GMP/EIS should address how local ranches and dairies can play an important role in mitigating such impacts, potentially through carbon offsets and other payments for environmental services. Marin County and the State of California are leaders in this area and we welcome the opportunity to work with them as part of this effort. We also believe that a variety of public and private partners may provide important technical and financial resources to assist in this effort. NPS and the ranching community at the Seashore can develop state-of-the-art approaches and serve as a model for programs elsewhere.

E. Operational Flexibility

Regular infrastructure maintenance and repair at the Seashore has often been delayed for extended periods of time in part because guidelines are unclear or nonexistent. The GMP should contain more specific guidelines to allow for critical work to be efficiently authorized by NPS in the future. In the coming months while the GMP progresses, we would welcome a working group to develop appropriate guidelines to assist the agency in more efficient and timely decision-making to allow effective management of weeds, fire fuels, protect water quality, livestock watering and distribution, and other field and ranch level concerns. We ask that preliminary processes and procedures be completed that satisfy regulatory requirements far in advance of potential projects, such as but not limited to archeology, sensitive habitat, cultural resources, natural resources, that will allow approved projects to proceed without delay. Each alternative should include a process for future decision making.

F. Tule Elk

We support managed populations of tule elk throughout the Seashore. We urge the NPS to adopt a GMP amendment that defines a broad range of management methods to prevent tule elk from over impacting any of the pastoral areas within the Seashore. We also ask that the NPS implement a tule elk maximum population threshold, much like Animal Units on ranches, that will trigger established efforts in population control, as defined by the GMP. The goal of the maximum population threshold would be to determine the number of tule elk that would create a thriving herd which remains compatible with competing resource uses, such that tule elk, other wild life, and agricultural activities are all provided for. We further ask that the tule elk be managed as a sustainable natural resource, and that partnership be established with the local USDA inspected slaughterhouse (Marin Sun Farms Inc, Petaluma CA) to implement

humane culling best management practices that will allow culled tule elk to be processed and distributed for human consumption. Marin Sun Farms, Inc. is already approved by the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) to process Exotic species and a precedent for humane USDA harvesting of elk has already been established in locations such as Maui, HI.

G. Leases

To ensure consistency and facilitate clear understanding of forthcoming requirements and operational issues, it would be helpful for the GMP to contain a draft lease template. We urge NPS to meet with individual ranchers to discuss past leasehold provisions and how new approaches can be adopted to reflect important on-the-ground considerations. We ask that incentives be added to leases that provide value-based reward in the form of a rent credit for exceptional environmental stewardship, infrastructure maintenance, visitor experience, ranch appearance and upkeep, and other incentives based on Seashore values.

We thank you for the opportunity to provide these initial comments and we look forward to working with NPS on all subsequent stages of the GMP and EIS.

Sincerely,
David Evans & Claire Herminjard

2882
Name: Herminjard, Claire L
Correspondence: November 22, 2017
Superintendent Cynthia MacLeod
Point Reyes National Seashore
1 Bear Valley Road
Point Reyes Station, California 94956

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region as a whole. Local employment, changes to demographics, and local community well-being should be considered, as the ripple effect of ranching in the Seashore is vast. For example, our local school system is heavily dependent upon the enrollment of students and tax base from ranching families and the ranch employees' families. These economic considerations should be a critical part of identifying the agency's preferred alternative.

B. Diversification & Increased Seashore Visitor Experience

The GMP/EIS process should evaluate a variety of additional agricultural and agricultural-related activities that could help to strengthen the area's economy, build on its tourism base, and bring high quality educational programs to the area, the latter two points of which increase the public's access to and interaction with the Seashore's ranch lands and cultural heritage. These complementary uses add to the sustainability of the ranches and ranching families while enhancing visitor experiences. Diversification can include selected planted or naturally occurring crops, additional livestock production, farm stands and retail sales, processing and value-added production, farm stays, farm educational tours, and expanded work with the school systems and 4-H organizations. The NPS visitor experience enhancements that would come from a comprehensive NPS educational/tourism program celebrating the cultural history of the area and its contribution to ranching, agriculture, and the resulting ecosystem services and environmental stewardship would be beneficial to NPS.

Consideration of on farm grown and stored livestock feed of silage and hay should be included in this examination. This long-standing farming practice combines the benefits of critical seasonal forage production with effective weed management, balanced herd nutrition and distribution management. It also reduces the need for imported supplemental feed and incentivizes effective on-site resource use and ranch resiliency.

We ask that non-commercial animal units continue to be allowed on a limited but expanded basis of 10 animal units per lease, to allow for production dedicated to feed family, employees, or other non-commercial uses like educational or charitable events. These non-commercial animal units can also serve as tools for prescribed impact use, such as evasive plant suppression, habitat restoration, and other resource management uses.

C. Succession

We encourage the GMP and EIS to review the all-important issue of succession to current and future leases. One overall goal of NPS should be to ensure that current families continue their stewardship of existing ranch and dairy lands, and provide a continuity of ownership going forward. But in the event that families choose not to continue ranching and dairying, and to continue this rich heritage and the environmental stewardship that accompanies it, we ask that existing families of current lessees be first considered and prioritized as successional lease holders. This continuation of ranching and agriculture at the Seashore should be a component of the GMP. Within this framework, we know the past cumulative experience and judgment of existing ranching families will provide important guidance to NPS.

D. Environmental Stewardship and Best Management Practices

We support implementation of best management practices (BMP) for ranching, dairy, and other agriculture activities. The GMP and accompanying EIS should evaluate these BMPs to insure their applicability, practicality, and success in protecting the environment and insuring economic viability, all of which are consistent with federal, state, and local requirements. As we have done frequently in the past, we are prepared to step forward to assist with important environmental projects ranging from preserving threatened species to improving water quality. We continue to be willing participants in considering, where feasible and necessary, other environmental measures that may add to the success of BMPs in protecting the natural values of the Seashore. With respect to methane and climate change, we believe the GMP/EIS should address how local ranches and dairies can play an important role in mitigating such impacts, potentially through carbon offsets and other payments for environmental services. Marin County and the State of California are leaders in this area and we welcome the opportunity to work with them as part of this effort. We also believe that a variety of public and private partners may provide important technical and financial resources to assist in this effort. NPS and the ranching community at the Seashore can develop state-of-the-art approaches and serve as a model for programs elsewhere.

E. Operational Flexibility

Regular infrastructure maintenance and repair at the Seashore has often been delayed for extended periods of time in part because guidelines are unclear or nonexistent. The GMP should contain more specific guidelines to allow for critical work to be efficiently authorized by NPS in the future. In the coming months while the GMP progresses, we would welcome a working group to develop appropriate guidelines to assist the agency in more efficient and timely decision-making to allow effective management of weeds, fire fuels, protect water quality, livestock watering and distribution, and other field and ranch level concerns. We ask that preliminary processes and procedures be completed that satisfy regulatory requirements far in advance of potential projects, such as but not limited to archeology, sensitive habitat, cultural resources, natural resources, that will allow approved projects to proceed without delay. Each alternative should include a process for future decision making.

F. Tule Elk

We support managed populations of tule elk throughout the Seashore. We urge the NPS to adopt a GMP amendment that defines a broad range of management methods to prevent tule elk from over impacting any of the pastoral areas within the Seashore. We also ask that the NPS implement a tule elk maximum population threshold, much like Animal Units on ranches, that will trigger established efforts in population control, as defined by the GMP. The goal of the maximum population threshold would be to determine the number of tule elk that would create a thriving herd which remains compatible with competing resource uses, such that tule elk, other wild life, and agricultural activities are all provided for. We further ask that the tule elk be managed as a sustainable natural resource, and that partnership be established with the local USDA inspected slaughterhouse (Marin Sun Farms Inc, Petaluma CA) to implement

humane culling best management practices that will allow culled tule elk to be processed and distributed for human consumption. Marin Sun Farms, Inc. is already approved by the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) to process Exotic species and a precedent for humane USDA harvesting of elk has already been established in locations such as Maui, HI.

G. Leases

To ensure consistency and facilitate clear understanding of forthcoming requirements and operational issues, it would be helpful for the GMP to contain a draft lease template. We urge NPS to meet with individual ranchers to discuss past leasehold provisions and how new approaches can be adopted to reflect important on-the-ground considerations. We ask that incentives be added to leases that provide value-based reward in the form of a rent credit for exceptional environmental stewardship, infrastructure maintenance, visitor experience, ranch appearance and upkeep, and other incentives based on Seashore values.

We thank you for the opportunity to provide these initial comments and we look forward to working with NPS on all subsequent stages of the GMP and EIS.

Sincerely,
David Evans & Claire Herminjard

2883

Name: LeMieux, Dotty E

Correspondence: I support continued ranching in the seashore. Please do extend twenty year leases. Ranchers need assurances of continuity. I also support erosion control practices, and believe these can be done working cooperatively with the ranchers. They provide a needed service, good food, and historical use in the parklands.

2884

Name: Isadore, Megan

Correspondence:

November 21, 2017

Cynthia MacLeod, Acting Superintendent

Point Reyes National Seashore

1 Bear Valley Road

Point Reyes, CA 94956

RE: Comments on General Management Plan Amendment Concepts

Dear Acting Superintendent MacLeod,

Thank you for the opportunity to submit comments on the General Management Plan Amendment (GMPA) Concepts.

The River Otter Ecology Project, based in Marin County, CA, engages the public in supporting conservation and restoration by linking river otter recovery to the health of our watersheds through education, research, and community science. River otters, although not a protected species, are sentinel apex predators that use every part watersheds, from headwaters to ocean. Their presence and success are important indicators of ecosystem function and environmental health.

For nearly six years, we have conducted intensive research on river otter populations within Point Reyes National Seashore (PRNS). Consistent with NPS Management Policy 4.2, our "studies support the NPS mission by providing the Service, the scientific community, and the public with an understanding of park resources, processes, values, and uses that will be cumulative and constantly refined."

Our research entails field study in the PRNS at least once a week at up to 10 different sites, and we've had abundant opportunity to observe and document changes and conditions that affect the natural resources and visitor experience in the Seashore.

Some of our observations connected to ranching uses in the Point Reyes National Seashore include the following:

1. Cattle are regularly outside their pastures and the pastoral zone at Abbott's Lagoon. There is no time that we don't find cattle sign (prints and droppings) around the outer Lagoon at Abbott's, close to the foot bridge. What strategies will the GMPA propose to ensure that cattle do not encroach on and impair park resources in wilderness areas?
2. The most egregious example was in 2016 when approximately 10 young cows made their way to Abbotts outer lagoon, and proceeded to spend the next 4-6 weeks around the inner and outer lagoons, trampling plants, causing erosion and impeding access for wildlife to their foraging areas. We informed PRNS staff, who informed the rancher, but nothing was done for many weeks. Will the GMPA outline penalties or other sanctions for ranchers whose cattle habitually roam and graze outside the ranch lease areas?
3. Many fences in the pastoral zone are not wildlife friendly. Many are battered, broken, or missing the upper and lower "wildlife friendly" wires lacking the barbs that allow wildlife to pass without harm.
4. We are concerned about water quality in the stock ponds, which may be detrimental to wildlife habitat due to erosion, run-off, siltification, and nitrogen overload.

5. We often see barbed wire or other harmful wire left in fields for long periods of time. These are hazards to wildlife, as well as detrimental to visitor experience.

6. We occasionally take volunteers or other visitors to see river otters in the PRNS. We get many questions about why the "whole park" seems to be ranching. We're aware that it is not the whole park, of course, but there is that perception. Our walks tend to be conservation outings, explaining the importance of watershed conservation not only for humans, but also for wildlife. There's an obvious disconnect between conservation and ranching values and practices in the PRNS, and it is noticed.

We have questions about the Management Alternatives, and request that the following issues are clarified:

1. Tule Elk: We will not support any alternative that includes "culling" of the herds. The PRNS has a responsibility to preserve the elk, a precious resource within the PRNS ecosystem. One example of a conservation walk question we received about tule elk and ranching: "Why don't we see elk here? I came to see elk and all I see are cattle." Management strategies for the elk should benefit the elk, not the ranchers.

2. Climate Change and Sea Level Rise: Wildlife will bear the brunt of sea level rise. As climate change effects make their inexorable way into PRNS watersheds, they'll inevitably change pastoral zone areas. River otters depend upon intact watersheds with freshwater and wetland habitat, to thrive. How will the Park deal with conflicts due to climate change among ranchers, wildlife and natural landscapes?

3. What do you mean by "diversification?" Does it involve intensification of use of the land and water? How can it be consistent with your mandate to ensure non-impairment of park resources, especially habitat value?

In conclusion, river otters' charm and relative ease of viewing provide a truly inspiring resource to support conservation in the PRNS. The fact that they're making an unassisted recovery in the PRNS is a conservation success story. As long as they thrive, the public has an enormous interest in protecting our public lands. Let us please concentrate on the needs of our charismatic megafauna like otters, elk, bobcats, coyote, puma and raptors to support appropriate use of the seashore, rather than old-fashioned and, frankly, unsustainable ranching practices, going forward.

Sincerely,

Megan Isadore,
Co-Founder and Executive Director
The River Otter Ecology Project

2885

Name: Yancy, Vennie A

Correspondence: To the National Park Service Superintendent, et. al.:

I am writing to express my strong belief that the farmers of cattle using California Parklands should NOT be given extensions of their leases.

Several Points:

Water quality, erosion, native plants and species must be prioritized over ranching operation. The effects of cattle on soil, watersheds, as well as air quality, are well documented. To allow cattle to graze on OUR parklands is a violation of the Park Service's stewardship mandate of the land. I could provide links to show the detriment of cattle, but I am sure these facts have been presented to you. Please review them. This information, in my opinion, is all we need to end the use of Parklands for cattle grazing. You need to conduct adequate environmental studies if you are truly still considering allowing beef and dairy farmers to actively use our lands.

The Miwok Indians lived on the land long before the Spaniards and ranchers. Their history goes much further back than a few dairy farmers. These farmers would never have had the open land if not for the Miwok working of the land. Now the land is being misused.

The use of the word agriculture is misleading. It has been misused in legal circles to include living creatures, the cattle. Any right claimed under the use of agriculture is erroneous and should not be honored.

In this time of great concern for our planet, surely we must protect the lands that are for the Public, not for a few environmentally destructive industries. In addition, the sight of veal huts, while driving in West Marin is painful. The reality is more painful. The calves, taken from their mother at birth and raised in small huts to severely limit their movement until their slaughter, is inhumane and should not be allowed. In dairy cattle, a constant birthing of calves is required to keep the cow in full milk production.

Across the country, cattle are allowed to graze on the American people's public land. It's a practice that has been abused. Now that more is understood about cattle's detriment to the environment, you must educate yourselves, as the stewards of our land.

Please do not offer 20 year leases to west Marin beef and dairy farmers.

Sincerely, Vennie Yancy

2886

Name: Rice, Jack L

Correspondence:

California Farm Bureau Federation
2300 River Plaza Drive
Sacramento, CA 95833

November 22, 2017

Cynthia MacLeod, Acting Superintendent
Point Reyes National Seashore
National Park Service
1 Bear Valley Road
Point Reyes Station, CA 94956

RE: General Management Plan Amendment for Point Reyes National Seashore

Dear Ms. MacLeod:

The California Farm Bureau Federation (Farm Bureau) appreciates the opportunity to comment on the General Management Plan Amendment (GMP) for the Point Reyes National Seashore (PRNS).

The ranches and dairies operating on PRNS are an integral part of the environmental, economic, and cultural fabric of the seashore and of the surrounding communities. Farm Bureau encourages the Park Service to consider, and ultimately adopt, the amendments to the GMP that preserve the PRNS' unique agricultural and natural heritage for future generations of agriculturalists and visitors.

Farm Bureau is a non-governmental, non-profit, voluntary membership California corporation whose purpose is to protect and promote agricultural interests throughout the state of California and to find solutions to the problems of the farm, the farm home, and the rural community. Farm Bureau is California's largest farm organization, comprised of 53 county Farm Bureaus currently representing approximately 48,000 agricultural, associate, and collegiate members in 56 counties. Farm Bureau strives to protect and improve the ability of farmers and ranchers engaged in production agriculture to provide a reliable supply of food and fiber through responsible stewardship of California's resources.

Consideration of Modified Alternative

Farm Bureau requests the National Park Service to consider a modified version of the "Continued Ranching with Removal of the Drakes Beach Tule Elk Herd" alternative. Specifics of this alternative are more fully described in letters from the Point Reyes Seashore Ranchers Association and the California Cattlemen's Association, both of which are incorporated herein by this reference. In this letter, we highlight a few of the key elements of the alternative, including agricultural lease/permits with 20-year terms, removal of elk from the pastoral zone, and increased operational flexibility for ranches and dairies.

The ranches in West Marin contribute significantly to the local economy and the local culture. According to an analysis by U.C. Cooperative Extension in 2009, ranches in the PRNS and Golden Gate National Recreation Area (GGNRA) directly provide approximately 65 jobs and provide livelihoods for an additional 25 ranch family members. Additionally, agriculture in the PRNS and GGNRA account for 17 percent of the agricultural income in Marin County. These jobs and income would be lost if further restrictions were placed on ranches within the PRNS. These ranches are not just creating economic value, they are producing high quality food appreciated by consumers locally, regionally, and nationally.

To maintain this unique piece of California, it is important the National Park Service manage PRNS in a way that enhances the viability of the ranches and dairies that operate in the pastoral zone.

Lease/Permits with 20-Year Terms

Providing leases/permits with 20-year terms is essential to maintaining the long-term viability of ranches and dairies in the PRNS. Farmers and ranchers have been raising cattle in Point Reyes for more than 150 years. It was their willingness to sell to the Federal government in the first place that allowed the creation of the PRNS. As part of the transaction, ranchers were assured they would be allowed to continue raising livestock on their family ranches within the PRNS. This assurance was based in part upon Congressional recognition that the agrarian nature of the area was an essential element of what made PRNS unique.

Providing 20-year terms for leases/permits helps preserve this aspect of the PRNS by allowing for greater investment in improvements on these ranches and dairies. Shorter terms prevent the ability of agricultural managers to obtain financing or justify investment for improvements.

Elk Management

Improved management of the PRNS elk herds is necessary for the ecological and agricultural health of PRNS. Elk cause thousands of dollars of damages and lost forage on ranches. Additionally, the elk carry Johne's disease, which can be transmitted to cattle. USDA estimates that lost productivity from Johne's disease in dairy cattle could be costing dairy producers between \$200 and \$250 million annually. Elk in the PRNS were reintroduced by humans and have been managed since their reintroduction. The PRNS must improve its management by maintaining the roaming elk herds on the Limantour wilderness and preventing them from damaging ranches in the area. Additionally, the PRNS should ensure that there is proper forage and water available to the herd in the Limantour wilderness to prevent a reoccurrence of the unfortunate loss of elk during the drought.

Agricultural Flexibility

Farm Bureau encourages the National Park Service to consider expanding the operational flexibility of ranches and dairies within the PRNS. Some of the expanded flexibility should include alternative forms of weed control (e.g. goats), variable stocking rates, and increased opportunities for crop production. This flexibility will not only improve the viability of the family farms, but also afford ecological and cultural benefits to PRNS and surrounding communities.

Alternatives That Do Not Include Continued Agriculture Should Be Rejected

Farm Bureau supports consideration of all the alternatives required in the settlement agreement. However, when considering those alternatives, it is important to recognize that those alternatives which reduce or eliminate livestock on the PRNS would be inconsistent with the original vision of the seashore and would fundamentally harm the environmental, agricultural, and cultural character of the areas. We strongly encourage full consideration of the detrimental impacts of removing agriculture from the PRNS.

Conclusion

Ranches and dairies on the PRNS provide important economic, cultural, and ecological values to the local community. Losing a significant portion of West Marin's agricultural community would mean not only a loss of local food production, but a significant loss to its economy and culture. Providing 20-year lease/permits, improving elk management, and increasing operational flexibility are key elements to ensure that the unique aspects of the PRNS that make it so enjoyable for so many are preserved for future generations.

Sincerely,

Jack Rice
Associate Counsel

Noelle Cremers
Director, Natural Resources and Commodities

2887

Name: N/A, N/A

Correspondence:

I urge the NPS to prioritize the park, its wildlife, and recreational access over ranching consistent with the mission and spirit of our national parks.

While I recognize and applaud the vital contribution made by ranchers when the park was created, there were no agreements to maintain ranching beyond the lifetimes of the ranchers who willingly sold their lands (or in some cases leases) to the Federal government for the purpose of establishing the National Seashore. National Parks have typically offered Reservation of Use leases to property owners enabling them to remain on park lands for a set period (up to 40 years) and/or the remainder of the lifetime from the original land owner. I don't believe any circumstances exist which, over fifty years since the park's creation, would justify extending leases beyond the lifetimes of those who originally sold their land.

Therefore I would argue for the General Plan to establish a timeline for a phase out of ranching. I fear that political pressure from politicians who are responding to local interests will have undue influence on a decision which should focus on the broader implications on national park policy.

The current options which include killing, or severely limiting, native wildlife in favor of for-profit activities runs counter to the spirit and founding legislation of our national parks and would set a terrible precedent for other national parks that are facing similar pressures from local interests. The ranchers aggressive lobbying (which includes numerous signs along our roads urging local residents to choose their for profit interests {cows} over native wildlife {elk}, the construction of expensive fences to protect their stock is an outrage and a warning for how they will manage future disputes.

The public has a right to know how much ranching subsidies cost each year and why, after over fifty years, taxpayers should continue to fund them (as well as proving below-market leases) as they clearly impair the flora

and fauna of the park due to numerous factors including erosion, introduction of nonnative species, pollution, and fencing. And ranching not only impairs lands within the park, but water bodies both inside and outside the park's jurisdiction such as Tomales Bay where the RWQCB has identified numerous pollutants related to ranching-including those lining the shore of Tomales Bay and within the park including designated Wilderness areas in Drake's and Umantour Estero.

I also urge the rejection of the option under consideration that would enable ranches to diversify their for-profit activities in order for them to remain viable. This proposal further amplifies the degree to which supporters of continued ranching are willing to trample on long- - established principles eschewing for-profit enterprises in our national parks and should be rejected.

Finally, if an extension of ranching leases is to be extended I urge that a set time frame be established up to but not to exceed twenty years after which time it is mandated that no further ranching in the park will be permitted.

At a time when thousands of our neighbors have been burned out of their homes and funding for their needs is limited, I think it is unconscionable for our local politicians and Congressional representatives to argue for continued funding for a subsidy that has run its course. Taxpayer dollars do not grow on trees, and our National Parks will not thrive on for-profit schemes.

2888
Name: Arndt, Laura
Correspondence: To whom it may concern,

I support taking any and all actions to support and problem solve issues in order to maintain Dairy and Beef operations in PRNS.

If we can't solve problems in this community of creative minds and resources, then we are in trouble. We must find ways to maintain our ranching operations, to provide food, jobs, and services to the locals and the county. We value our historic heritage and the Park has a duty to uphold their mission.

PRNS is under increased pressure on our resources by a constant increases in tourism. This has a bigger impact on the environment here. There is no need to refer to open space out here as "Wilderness" - There is no wilderness - it's a park. It's open space to be shared and maintained in

the best possible way, no other reason. Human activity should also be considered as the impact to the environment and managed.

The Ranches are already micro-managed and doing their part in the agreement they have with the Park. They need to be valued and supported.

2889

Name: Boyes, Molly

Correspondence:

I feel strongly that cattle and ranching families should NOT be removed completely from the park planning areas.

I have seen the negative effects on native plant communities where cattle have been removed.

Elk do not graze on many of the introduced species that cattle control by grazing. Examples are forage radish, agricultural mustard, and velvet grass.

We cannot return to pre-European times and the land should be managed with grazing to maintain native plant communities.

The old Hall Ranch has been overrun by weeds since the removal of cattle there. Also the area between the main road and Kehoe Beach is all weeds now.

Tomales Pt. has a small fraction of the native plant communities that flourished there with cattle.

I would support the option of allowing ranchers to convert to beef ranching instead of daily farming.

Also improving farming practices should be ongoing.

Cultural burning may be very beneficial to native ecosystems.

2890

Name: Zlatunich, Eugene C

Correspondence: I would like to make a few comments on the National Park Service's (NPS) General Management Plan Amendment (GMP Amendment) for Point Reyes National Seashore.

In your letter to interested parties, you point out that: "These lands host diverse natural and cultural resources, million of visitors, layers of human history, and ongoing active agricultural." All of your points are very true and, in combination, are the very reason the park has so many satisfied visitors every year.

Although you make the point that the Park lands include "layers of human history and ongoing active agriculture," you are, in certain alternatives, considering the elimination of active dairy and beef cattle ranches which, in essence, terminates the continuance of the "layers of human history." These dairy ranches were established and developed by "diverse" individuals of many cultures (Irish, Italian, Portuguese, etc.) who undertook nothing less than the entrepreneurial spirit of years of hard work in clearing the land and establishing their ranches. These working ranches not only provided economic profits to Marin and the local communities but continue to this day to provide such resources. In addition, these working ranchers not only provide substantial employment for the local communities and economic value to the businesses but also provide the farm workers with essential housing which helps to reduce the housing crisis in the communities surrounding the Park.

I believe it would be unconscionable and irresponsible to terminate and eliminate the dairy and cattle ranches which would, in essence, bring substantial economic suffering to, not only the local communities, but to the farm workers and their families, not to mention the loss of their housing. I believe NPS should provide all ranch families with 20 year leases with a provision that provides that these leases may be extended until a ranch family declines to extend such lease.

The other area of concern is with the Tule Elk situation. After the Tule Elk herd was reestablished in Point Reyes in 1978, nearly half the herd had died between December 2012 and December 2014 from drought and related starvation and thirst. The two free roaming Elk herds (Drakes Beach and the one near Limantour) trample the ranchers fences, feed on drought-limited forage and drink precious water meant for the milk cows. When NPS traps and contain animals and not have them get feed and water, it's unconscionable if not criminal. I believe that the NPS has mismanaged the Tule Elks over these many years and that the NPS may be incapable of providing proper management of the Tule Elks if another natural disaster should occur.

I recommend that the NPS should, at least, eliminate the free ranging Tule El herds from Drakes Beach and the one near Limantour that extends onto the ranch lands in the Estero Road area. This would reduce costs and

expenses of the ranches and would also reduce cost and expense of NPS which would certainly please the current Administration.

If NPS continues their stewardship of the Tule Elk herd located on the fenced wilderness reserve on Tomales Point, I would certainly hope NPS would provide such caregiving to ensure the safety and wellbeing of the herd.

I further believe that the personal experience that visitors now enjoy will continue without any additional activities provided by NPS. The visitors now enjoy the inspiration of the natural beauty and character of the area along with the inspiration of the continuance of human history by visual observation of the working ranches.

2891

Name: Graham , Ruth K

Correspondence: I am writing to express my support for the family ranches that currently operate within the Point Reyes National Seashore. I support the alternative of Continued Ranching and Management of the Drakes Beach Tule Elk Herd, the NPS' Initial Proposal. The family ranches that operate at Point Reyes manage their land well. They are also an important supplier to the Northern California market for natural and organic products. What they do is compatible with the preservation of Point Reyes as a natural area.

I hope you will do the right thing and allow these ranches to continue their leases. Please don't be sucked in by the loud voices of a minority who don't see the value these ranchers provide.

Thank you.

2892

Name: Gregg, Charles W

Correspondence: I always like to see a plan and it doesn't appear that the newsletter includes a graphic depiction of the alternatives...I would also note that I am not clear on how the responsibilities for implementing this will be shared by NPS and individual ranches...its easy to imagine the costs of "implement(ing) actions to manage the elk from the Limantour-Estero road herd" falling exclusively on the ranches and that is unfair...

Still, as a many time visitor over a long period of time, I would offer my support for the "Reduced Ranching and Management of the Drakes Beach

Tule Elk Herd" alternative with NPS doing the work and bearing the costs of establishing the 750 acres of buffers.

2893

Name: Zlatunich, JoAnn

Correspondence:

I would like to make a few comments on the National Park Service's (NPS) General Management Plan Amendment (GMP Amendment) for Point Reyes National Seashore.

In your letter to interested parties, you point out that: "These lands host diverse natural and cultural resources, million of visitors, layers of human history, and ongoing active agricultural." All of your points are true and, in combination, are the very reason the park has so many satisfied visitors every year.

Although you make the point that the Park lands include "layers of human history and ongoing active agriculture," you are, in certain alternatives, considering the elimination of active dairy and beef cattle ranches which, in essence, terminates the continuance of the "layers of human history." These dairy ranches were established and developed by "diverse" individuals of many cultures (Irish, Italian, Portuguese, etc.) who undertook nothing less than the entrepreneurial spirit of years of hard work in clearing the land and establishing their ranches. These working ranches not only provided economic profits to Marin and the local communities but continue to this day to provide such resources. In addition, these working ranchers not only provide substantial employment for the local communities and economic value to the businesses but also provide the farm workers with essential housing which helps to reduce the housing crisis in the communities surrounding the Park.

I believe it would be unconscionable and irresponsible to terminate and eliminate the dairy and cattle ranches which would, in essence, bring substantial economic suffering to, not only the local communities, but to the farm workers and their families, not to mention the loss of their housing. We believe NPS should provide all ranches with 20 year leases with a provision that provides that these leases may be extended until the lessor declines to extend such lease.

The other area of concern is with the Tule Elk situation. After the Tule Elk herd was reestablished in Point Reyes in 1978, nearly half the herd had died between December 2012 and December 2014 from drought and related starvation and thirst. The two free roaming Elk herds (Drakes Beach and the one near Liman- tour) trample the ranchers fences, feed on drought-limited forage and drink precious water meant for the milk cows. When NPS traps and contain animals and not have them get feed and water is unconscionable if not criminal. I believe that the NPS has mismanaged the Tule Elks over these many years and that the NPS may be incapable of

providing proper management of the Tule Elks if another natural disaster should occur.

I recommend that the NPS should, at least, eliminate the free ranging Tule Elk herds from Drakes Beach and the one near Limantour that extends onto the ranch lands in the Estero Road area. This would reduce costs and expenses of the ranches and would also reduce cost and expense of NPS which would certainly please the current Administration.

If NPS continues their stewardship of the Tule Elk herd located on the fenced wilderness reserve on Tomales Point, we would certainly hope NPS would provide such caregiving to ensure the safety and well being of the herd.

I further believe that the personal experience that visitors now enjoy will continue without any additional activities provided NPS. The visitors now enjoy the inspiration of the natural beauty and character of the area along with the inspiration of the continuance of human history by visually observation of the working ranches.

2894

Name: Zentall, Lena

Correspondence: November 22, 2017

Cynthia MacLeod, Acting Superintendent
Point Reyes National Seashore
1 Bear Valley Road
Point Reyes, CA 94956

RE: Comments on General Management Plan Amendment Newsletter

Dear Acting Superintendent MacLeod,

Thank you for the opportunity to submit comments concerning the General Management Plan Amendment (GMPA) Newsletter.

Im a long-time Bay Area resident, Point Reyes land owner, and an enthusiastic visitor and supporter of Point Reyes National Seashore as well as a volunteer with PRNSA, the Point Reyes NPS, and the Environmental Action Committee of Marin (EAC). I spend time in the Seashore several times a month. Much as I would like to see the Seashore as an unfettered area for Tule Elk to roam, Point Reyes has been shaped by a culture of ranching and aquaculture for hundreds of years commercially, and for thousands of years in the land management practices of the Coast Miwok. To a great extent, the park is here because ranching persisted in West Marin and preserved these open spaces from residential development. I would like to see ranching continue to persist and thrive

in an environmentally responsible way. Overall, I support the parks initial plan recommendation which does a good job of balancing ranching, environmental, and recreational interests. I strongly support EACs comments and questions below, and I respectfully submit these additional comments and questions.

Succession planning

Point Reyes is a small community with deep family roots and strong community values centered around appreciation for this unique place. To sustain a long-term thriving dairy and cattle ranching tradition in Point Reyes, the park should consider alternatives in addition to family-based leases. When a family decides to stop ranching or when a familys ranch is not meeting environmental standards, the ranch should be leased to someone skilled and eager to ranch in Point Reyes in an environmentally responsible way. As a local example, when the Point Reyes bookstore owners decided to get out of the book business they searched for a worthy successor who shared their values and would keep their vision going.

Lease terms based on stewardship

Why 20 year leases for all ranches? I support more favorable terms (e.g., even longer leases, subsidized capital improvements) for ranches that meet high standards of environmental stewardship. Conversely, ranches that do not meet the standards should face consequences culminating in the cancelation of their lease. Who sets the standards? How are they refreshed? How are they monitored? Would it make sense for the park to partner with another organization(s) to set the standards and monitor for compliance? For example, University of California Agriculture and Natural Resources division?

Diversification

Point Reyes has been a working landscape of dairy ranching for 150 years. Throughout this time, Point Reyes has prided itself on its high-quality dairy products. What is the purpose of diversification? Who is asking for it? What crops and/or livestock would be allowed? Who decides whats allowed? How will it fit into the Point Reyes eco-system? Will it need to be protected? For example, if chicken farming is an option, would the park need to create a coyote management plan? What unintended consequences might new crops, livestock, or other uses introduce in the park? Is non-agricultural use part of the diversification? I dont oppose diversification, but I would like to see the parks plan and rationale for diversification.

Partnerships with ranchers and researchers

NPS should partner with ranchers to do education/interpretation on ranch life and practices for park visitors, schools, etc.

How do we make Point Reyes ranching a model for 21st century agricultural practices in a national park? Could opportunities be cultivated for ranches to participate in research on environmentally sustainable ranching practices with research institutions? Testing new technologies such as methane conversion, innovative fencing, water conservation, erosion control, etc.? Could the costs of the new technologies be paid for with research grants?

Interpretation of ranch life past and present

Restore at least one historic ranch house to educate visitors about the history of ranching in Point Reyes and life at the height of Point Reyes dairy ranching (1857-1956). The house could be used for tours and events. It would be ideal to have present day ranch life interpretation at a working ranch but that may not be practical. In that case, contrasts between now and then could be included in the historic house. The time to act is now before the remaining historic ranch houses rot into oblivion.

Coast Miwok and significant archaeological sites

Id like to see the park do more education about the traditions, practices, and historic sites of the Coast Miwok.

Trail enhancements

I would like to see more loop trails in the park and more trails in the agricultural area similar to the Bullpoint Trail which traverses grazing area.

I strongly endorse the following EAC comments:

1. Protection of Natural Resources

The GMPA should protect, restore, and preserve park resources using ranch leases that ensure that multi-generational, environmentally sustainable ranching is complementary to the natural resources and visitor experiences within the park. Based on the management policies, what criteria and processes will the Point Reyes National Seashore (Seashore) utilize to ensure the preservation of natural resources and the prevention of habitat degradation?

2. Diversification

I am unclear on this term, what it means, and what impacts this will have on park resources in the pastoral zone. My understanding is that ranching in the Seashore is for dairy and cattle ranching purposes as outlined by the enabling legislation. How is the Seashore making decisions to potentially expand the land use from dairy and cattle ranching, and how will those changes impact the natural and cultural resources of the park?

3. Tule Elk

The Seashore is the only national park with a native population of tule elk that existed for thousands of years before they were hunted out of their natural habitats. The tule elk should be managed just like the Seashores other natural resources. I am concerned that the proposed concepts all mention managing the elk, but a definition and strategies of management are not included. How will the elk be managed? Will the management methods align with other natural resource management strategies?

4. Climate Change

Climate change is important to consider as part of this GMPA process. This process focuses on where ranching activities will occur within the pastoral zone of the Seashore and in ranching lands within the Golden Gate National Recreational Area (GGNRA). Does this planning process take into consideration the best available science to understand where sea-level rise will impact park resources? By drawing lines where ranching

activities can occur today, do those lines consider where and when marine wilderness areas may migrate further into the current pastoral zone?

Thank you for the opportunity to submit my comments.

2895

Name: Lewis, Stephen C

Correspondence: To whom it may concern:

We understand that the National Park Service is in the planning process for a General

Management Plan Amendment (GMP Amendment) for Point Reyes National Seashore

("PRNS"). The GMP Amendment is intended to guide how the more than 27,000 acres currently

leased for ranching at PRNS will be managed once the current five-year leases, recently adopted

as an interim measure, expire in 2022. The Nicasio Land Owners Association (NLOA) and the

Nicasio Land Preserve (NLP) welcome this opportunity to comment on the GMP Amendment

process.

Summary of the NLOA/NLP Position

The NLOA and NLP have analyzed the six alternative approaches set forth in the Park

Service publication summarizing the GMP Amendment process. We support the Park Service's

Alternative 5, which retains the existing 27,000 acres of ranches on the Point Reyes peninsula,

while managing the tule elk in a manner consistent with the existing ranching. We acknowledge

that issues related to balancing the interests of ranchers and tule elk, and whether the PRNS lands

should be allowed to return to the native condition they were in before the 1800's, are complex

and controversial, and they stir strong emotions and opinions.

For the reasons detailed below, the NLOA and NLP believe that a decision to severely

restrict PRNS ranching ultimately would negatively and significantly impact agriculture in West

Marin, including Nicasio. The PRNS ranches are an integral part of a Marin/Sonoma agricultural community that is nationally renowned for quality, sustainability, and product innovation.

Reducing PRNS ranching will threaten the viability of other farms and ranches, as well as those

marketing, distribution and supply enterprises that provide critical support to existing farming

and ranching activities. Furthermore, PRNS was created with the direct support of the ranching families that occupied the land, based in part on their understanding that they would be permitted to continue their ranching activities consistent with their stewardship obligations. The NLOA and NLP respect that contribution and support an approach that will preserve both that partnership and at least one of the tule elk herds that presently grazes on the peninsula.

The NLOA/NLP Analysis and Position

The NLOA and NLP support continued cattle and dairy ranching, along with existing small-scale farming, on the Point Reyes peninsula, consistent with both reasonable environmental regulation and management of the tule elk herds in a manner that does not interfere with responsible and economically viable ranching operations. As explained in more detail below, we believe the success and sustainability of agriculture-based enterprises in Nicasio and elsewhere in Marin are dependent in significant part on the success of beef and dairy cattle ranching at PRNS. Such ranching has been ongoing in the PRNS area since the mid-1800's, and it is a key part of Marin's agricultural history and economy. However, we are not advocating for the expansion of existing farming/ranching activities (to permit, e.g., large vineyards, feedlots, etc.) at PRNS.

At the present time, the PRNS ranches contribute significantly to the overall strength, vibrancy, and economic success of Marin agriculture. If the Park Service were to decide to phase out ranching within PRNS boundaries, or to only grant a few of the existing families five-year leases (which would not permit any long-term planning on the ranchers' part), we believe that in time the overall scale of ranching and agriculture in West Marin and Sonoma Counties would diminish. This is because the benefits and economies derived from the existing scale of Marin/Sonoma ranching and agriculture (e.g., marketing, distribution, diversity and quality of products, food processing, excellent national reputation, etc.) would likely be materially reduced were the 27,000 acres of PRNS ranch lands withdrawn from agricultural use. This diminution would not be seen overnight, but within the next several years we would expect ranching and

agriculture operations, and the infrastructure that currently supports them, to recede.

Nicasio is not isolated from existing development pressures in eastern Marin County. To the extent the overall scale of agriculture decreases in Marin/Sonoma, existing agricultural enterprises in Nicasio and adjoining West Marin communities are likely to also become economically challenged, in turn leading to increasing pressure to develop property presently devoted to agriculture. In short, supporting existing agricultural uses of PRNS land, in an environmentally sensitive manner that also makes economic sense for ranchers, is in the best interests not only of PRNS but also of Nicasio, Marin County, and many other constituencies. Another very important factor in our consideration of the GMP Amendment process is the historic role played in the formation of PRNS by the ranching families that occupied (and continue to occupy) agricultural lands in what is now PRNS. PRNS could not have been created without the cooperation of the ranchers, whose historic operations helped preserve the rural, unspoiled character of this unique peninsula. Obviously other groups advocated for the formation of PRNS (dedicated activists, environmentalists, astute politicians, and agricultural visionaries) and helped prevent Point Reyes from becoming another Malibu. That said, we believe that the present-day manager, the Park Service, has a moral obligation to the ranchers and to ranching to ensure that agriculture continues as an integral component of PRNS and that ranches should be included in the Park's future in perpetuity.

Even today, it is the cattle grazing on the Peninsula that has kept the coyote brush in check and the vistas open, and reduced fire hazard. Ending ranching in PRNS - returning it to its so-called "natural state" - would in a matter of a few years lead to fields, previously devoted to cattle grazing, becoming overgrown. Over time, this process will reduce and ultimately eliminate the dramatic open feeling that currently helps make PRNS such a memorable area.

We understand and agree that preserving tule elk at PRNS is an important concern. Although we believe that ensuring the future of beef and dairy ranches and attendant small-scale farming at PRNS is a key priority, responsible and humane management of the tule elk herds by the Park Service would permit elk to graze while economically viable ranching continues.

The NLOA/NLP Recommendation

After considering the various alternatives, including the proliferation of tule elk and their effect on Point Reyes ranching, the NLOA and NLP recommend as follows:

1. On balance, we favor Alternative 5 (Continued Ranching and Removal of the Drakes Beach Tule Elk Herd) taking effect in 2022. This would allow the existing ranch families to continue beef cattle and dairy ranching operations on about 27,000 acres under agricultural leases/permits with 20-year terms. The Drakes Beach tule elk herd would be humanely removed using methods developed as part of the GMP Amendment planning process, but the Limantour-Estero Road herd would remain where it is and be managed to mitigate any negative effect they might have on ranching activities.

2. However, if the Park Service demonstrates during the upcoming five-year interim lease period that it can effectively manage the existing tule elk herds (much more effectively than it has done so to date), then we would be willing to support Alternative 4 (Continued Ranching and Management of the Drakes Beach Tule Elk Herd (NPS Initial Proposal)). Under Alternative 4, existing ranch families would be permitted to continue beef cattle and dairy ranching (and presumably existing small-scale sustainable farming) on about 27,000 acres currently under agricultural leases/permits with 20-year terms, but the Drakes Beach and Limantour-Estero Road tule elk herds would be humanely managed so as to not negatively affect the environment or the economics of successful cattle ranching in the planning area to which the GMP Amendment applies.
Thank you for favorably considering our comments on this matter.

2896

Name: Lucchesi, Gino and Kathy
Correspondence: Superintendent MacLeod,

There needs to be an additional alternative in this process.

The range of alternatives favors the elk over ranching. Three alternatives call to end or reduce ranching and five alternatives suggest elk remain on the ranches. Not one alternative removes the elk from the

ranching areas and not one alternative make cultural resources conservation and historic ranching a priority.

When Point Reyes National Seashore was signed into legislation in 1962 the intent was to preserve this working landscape.

If elk were to remain on the ranches the elk would destroy this working landscape. They will multiply and therefore consume more grass each year and soon there will be no room left for cattle thus eliminating the ranches.

We ask for an additional alternative to include:

- Continued dairy and beef ranching with 20 year renewable leases
- Elk permanently moved back into the wilderness and managed there
- Improved signage educating public about the working landscape
- Implement best land management practices

For those who would like to see continued ranching at Point Reyes National Seashore, we thank you for giving this alternative consideration.

2897

Name: Luebbermann, Mimi

Correspondence: I am writing to urge the Park to support the ranchers in the historic pastoral zone with 20 year leases to ensure their continued stewardship of the land. I do so for a number of reasons, the first being that the families of these ranches gave up their private ownership with the agreement they would be able to continue ranching. We owe it to them to not back out of this agreement. I also feel that they are the best caretakers of land they and their families have known for over 100 years.

Equally important is the agricultural landscape those ranches protect. As a farmer for a mere 22 years, I know that ranches and ranchers in full view of the public serve another function, that of educators to a public that may even think milk in cartons comes from machines in the back of the supermarket. In a time when children only see cows as cartoon figures on screens, and when obesity because of poor diets is increasing at a monumental rate, ag education is more and more critical nationally. These farms, most of which are certified organic,

are the picture perfect opportunity for an education campaign, across the nation, to talk about the importance of healthy, fresh food. Here on my farm, we have almost 50 field trips from local Bay Area schools. For many children, it is the first time they have ever seen a real cow, goat, or sheep, and they learn about the contribution these animals make to our diets.

I think that the Park has an opportunity to promote healthy agriculture to a public becoming more and more ignorant of farming, its complexity, and farmers' careful attention to the health of their land, besides its feeding our nation. I would love to see a living history museum of agriculture with a curriculum that included ranch visits and ranch stays. Besides generating additional income for the ranchers and the Park, such an education program could become a model for the nation.

I am in wholehearted support of the Pt. Reyes ranches, think the tule elk should be culled and removed from the pastoral zone, and urge the 20 year leases to aid in maintaining an economically viable ranching community.

2898

Name: McIntosh, Beverly

Correspondence: Thank for this opportunity to comment on the Point Reyes National Seashore General Plan Amendment.

The following comments are in support of Alternative 5, Continued Ranching and Removal of the Drake's Beach Tule Elk Herd.

The adoption of the presentation on page 8 of The General (Management Plan Overview", titled "Ranching Background" includes the November 29, 2012 Memorandum of Understanding of the Secretary of Interior that directed the NPS pursue the issuance of Lease/permits for up to 20 years.

The implementation of this directive resolves the issue of allowing continuing ranching with leases long enough to enable our valuable agriculturalists to continue to make their contributions to a continuation of these terribly important issues of resource conservation, biodiversity and history.

In support of the removal of the Drake's Beach Elk Herd, their numbers when combined with the estimated totals for both herds, 110 for the DBEH and 130 for the Limantour-Estero Herd, come very close to the 1999 Interim Management Plan limit of 250 to 350 Elk. The expansion of the LEEH into neighboring ranch land was not anticipated by the Seashore at that stage of planning. New totals for both herds are due very soon. The removal of the DBEH would simply relocate those elk to larger, more suitable habitat at one or more of the existing 25 reserves.

In conclusion, the introduction to Laura Alice Watt's excellent book, "The Paradox of Preservation" includes a quote from Aldo Leopold, " conservation means harmony between men and the land"

2899

Name: Moran, Brigitte

Correspondence: Thank you for this opportunity to provide comment during the first phase of the Point Reyes National Seashore and Golden Gate National Recreation Area north district (PRNS/GGNRA) General Management Plan Amendment (GMP Amendment) planning process. The Agricultural Institute of Marin (AIM) is in its 34th year as a leader in the San Francisco Bay Area Food System. We manage seven farmer's markets around the bay, including the long running Marin Civic Center Market in San Rafael on Thursdays and Sundays. Our organizational goals are:

- To support Regional Sustainable Producers by Providing them with Direct Access to Consumers; and
- To Educate the Public about the Nutritional and Economic Benefits of Buying Locally Grown Food Directly from Farmers.

Because of the connection of our goals with the farming and ranching on PRNS/GGNRA and contributions it makes to the Marin and Regional community, AIM expresses its fullest support for the continuation of these local farm family operations on the National Park service. Our vision of the regional community and food system does not see the border around PRNS/GGNRA as a boundary, demarking different land use and ownership. We see it as a connection with a national agency partner, in this case the National Park Service, making it possible to achieve a strong local community and food system that serves as an example for others to replicate around the country and beyond.

We are proud to host many of the PRNS/GGNRA farmers and ranchers as participating vendors at our farmer's markets. Their local farm products

represent everything AIM is striving for - quality local food made available through strong personal farmer and customer relationships.

At this step of the GMP Amendment process, we ask that our specific goals be used as criteria for alternative analysis. The National Park Service's (NPS) goals and objectives in this process to facilitate the viability of PRNS/GGNRA producers through 20-year leases and to enhance the visitor's experience are in direct alignment with our goals.

Developing and analyzing alternatives to achieve these will position NPS as a leader and partner in the complex provisioning of multiple benefits through working ranches and farms.

2900
Name: McClure, Michelle
Correspondence: November 22, 2017

Superintendent Cynthia MacLeod
Point Reyes National Seashore
1 Bear Valley Road
Point Reyes Station, California 94956

Dear Superintendent:

We appreciate the opportunity to comment on the Point Reyes National Seashore General Management Plan Amendment process, and the subsequent National Environmental Policy Act review.

As the 5th generation in our family to be involved in dairying in the National Seashore, we are grateful to be part of this longstanding history and take great pride in continuing to ensure that ranching and dairying contribute to the agricultural heritage of Marin County. We are very proud of our family's efforts to promote the environmental and scenic quality of the working landscapes of the Seashore.

We have seen our family's dairy make significant improvements over the years, out of care for the animals, the environment, and our consumers.

When we were little kids, we can all remember going with our dad to check on the cows in the back pasture at night, and then check on the cows that were getting ready to calve (have babies). Back then, everything was done outside - we didn't have barns to protect the animals from the rain, or to protect the ground and waterways from runoff. This really concerned my dad, and he and my grandpa made the decision to build two barns; one Maternity Barn for the expecting cows, and another set of barns for the Milk Cows. These were huge projects (both in terms of financial and time investment), but my family saw them as necessary to protect the environment, and our animals.

Another change we made was converting our entire herd to Organic. The decision was made in part as a response to consumer preferences, but also

was a logical transition in continuing to improve the sustainability of the dairy as part of the landscape of the National Park. A major component of organic dairying is grazing and access to pasture, and this is really our only advantage over the dairy farms in the Valley (with sometimes well over one thousand cow herds). We are very thankful the Park, the Community, and our Consumers appreciate the 'Happy Cow' lifestyle our animals are provided, and we hope to continue this tradition.

We are all in our twenties, and would all like the opportunity to continue our family's legacy of ranching in the Park. We are so thankful that we had the privilege to grow up on the dairy. The lessons learned - hard work, environmental stewardship, compassion for animals, business and financial management, the importance of family and neighborly support - shaped us into the people we are today. We hope we can give these opportunities to the next generation as well.

Thank you again for the opportunity to provide our thoughts and comments.

Sincerely,

Jeannette, Michelle, and Alyssa McClure

2901

Name: Watts, Jamison

Correspondence: November 14, 2017

Point Reyes GMP Amendment
Superintendent
Point Reyes National Seashore
1 Bear Valley Road
Point Reyes Station, CA 94956

RE: First Phase Comments on the Point Reyes National Seashore General Management Plan Amendment

Superintendent MacLeod:

Marin Agricultural Land Trust (MALT) was founded in 1980 to protect Marin's agricultural land for agricultural use. Over the past 37 years, MALT has invested over \$70 million to permanently preserve the agricultural utility and natural resources on 81 Marin farms and ranches totaling 49,700 acres. We also work regionally with agricultural landowners and public and private partners to support and enhance agriculture viability and sustainability. One-third of Marin County is in productive agricultural use, including the approximately 28,000 acres in PRNS and GGNRA. These family farms and ranches and the agricultural landscape they occupy are fundamental parts of the extraordinary and unique history, culture, environment, economy and character for which West Marin, Marin County and PRNS are known regionally and nationally.

Because the continuation of sustainable agriculture in PRNS and GGNRA's north district directly affects our mission, MALT unequivocally supports the continuation of sustainable farming and ranching in these areas. Together, they represent nearly a fifth of Marin's agricultural acreage and production. If these agricultural operations disappear, we face losing the critical mass necessary to sustain suppliers, processors and other services crucial to the future of agriculture countywide. These ranches also represent a significant portion of the county's managed coastal grasslands, which through cattle grazing provide habitat for endangered species, sequester carbon, store water, support pollinators, reduce wildfire danger and control invasive plants.

We believe the conceptual alternatives required by the settlement agreement, including No Ranching and Limited Management of Tule Elk, No Dairy Ranching and Management of Drakes Beach Tule Elk Herd, and Reduced Ranching and Management of the Drakes Beach Tule Herd, as well as the No Action alternative would result in major adverse impacts to the region's socioeconomic and cultural resources. We ask that, beyond the minimum required by the GMP Amendment Settlement, alternative analyses make consideration of the following:

Protecting and managing the diverse and important natural and cultural resources in the planning area

- The affected farm families have upheld for nearly 40 years (1978 Public Law 95-625) their promises to manage natural and cultural resources in a manner consistent with agricultural lease/special use permits issued and audited by NPS. They have met detailed and specific range management program activities, terms and conditions. This includes compliance with San Francisco Regional Water Quality Control Board's water quality regulations for grazing livestock and dairy operation.
- Marin County completed its Climate Action Plan Update in 2015, and the agricultural community has demonstrated that it can be an important part of the solution to climate change through carbon farming and carbon offsets. NPS should work directly and proactively with the Marin Resource Conservation District (MRCD) and Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) to develop and implement carbon farm and/or conservation plans as appropriate.
- MALT works to secure the future of farming and ranching in Marin County through the conservation easements we purchase to protect the land from nonagricultural development. Once the easement is acquired, we take on the deep and permanent responsibility of supporting the landowner as they steward the land and its soil, water, plants and wildlife. Stewardship is a set of practices that maintain or improve the agricultural and natural values of the land. Some of the ways MALT supports stewardship include providing technical and financial assistance for restoration and rangeland improvement projects, offering information and resources on rangeland management, invasive weed control, and watershed health, and working with MRCD and NRCS to develop and implement carbon farm plans. In like kind, the NPS should play a more active role in supporting the management outcomes they wish to see in the planning area.

Specific strategies for managing agricultural leases and permits

- Assurance of tenancy through 20-year leases is critical to the ranchers' ability to secure financing, make necessary improvements, and implement beneficial stewardship practices. The MRCD and NRCS require 10-20 year maintenance and monitoring agreements to qualify for their programs. A 20-year rolling lease in 5, 10, or 20-year increments would enable lessees to qualify for these programs on a consistent basis and better qualify them for bank loans.

- The absence of clear guidance for agricultural operations negatively affects the decision-making ability of the rancher and NPS field-level staff. The needs to reroof barns, manage invasive plants, and repair fences are a few examples of operational decisions that often are delayed. These delays have had financial and ecological impacts. Alternatives in the GMP Amendment will be stronger and have increased success in realizing the mutual benefits of working farms and ranches if they include guidelines to facilitate ranchers and NPS making real-time operational decisions.

- Succession is essential to ongoing land management and stewardship in the planning area. Marin has benefited greatly from the successful transition through as many as five family generations. Additionally, hand-offs of agricultural property and operations to non-family members have gone successfully with agricultural production and environmental stewardship persisting. Successful succession from current to future agriculturalists is critical to the continuation of Marin's valued working landscapes. Therefore, any alternatives should have a plan for succession to new members of existing farm families and alternative agricultural candidates if that option is not presented.

- Diversification is a proven tool for the economic viability of both individual ranches and the broader community and it is a recognized and supported tenet in the Marin Countywide Plan. Diversification has enabled Marin's small and medium sized farms to be economically viable, build additional resiliency, and to avert the risks of business failure. This is especially important because these ranches do not benefit from economies of scale that larger operations enjoy. In effect, diversification has strengthened Marin's local family farms, local economy, and local food system. For these reasons, diversification on the PRNS and GGNRA ranches and dairies should be fully considered in any analyzed alternative so that it can be facilitated going forward. This includes farm processing, farm stays, farm tours, selected crop production, forage production, and farm sales.

Specific strategies for management of Tule elk

- As evidenced by the ongoing experiences of PRNS ranches, grazing livestock and free-range elk are not compatible. Because the main herd has migrated beyond the fenced wilderness boundary area onto ranch land, they compete for feed and water resources intended for livestock, disrupting operations, and increasing operating cost, while potentially exposing the livestock to disease pathogens (Johnes).

Wilderness designated lands and Pastoral/Ranch leased lands should be given equal protection corresponding to their intended use and purpose.

Intended for nature preservation, Wilderness Areas are managed by resource specialists. Conversely, Pastoral Areas are intended to be managed for agricultural use by the "rancher". There should be little allowance for commingling resource use and management styles between them. When livestock are found in Wilderness, they are removed. Likewise, when Elk are found in Pastoral Zones, management methods should be used to control their population and remove their impacts.

As our society works to produce food for a growing world population in a sustainable manner, Point Reyes National Seashore should be viewed as an example - a place where all the ranchers work closely with the National Park Service to cooperatively manage the land in an economically viable and environmentally sustainable way. Furthermore, any alternative that might lead to a reduction in overall food production in the planning area should consider the social, environmental and economic costs of replacing that production elsewhere in the Sonoma-Marín region.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment on this phase of the GMP Amendment.

Sincerely,

Jamison Watts
Executive Director, Marin Agricultural Land Trust

Ralph Grossi
Chairman of the Board, Marin Agricultural Land Trust

2902

Name: Salzman/Peterson, Barbara/Phil

Correspondence: Thank you for the opportunity to comment on the range of conceptual management alternatives for the Point Reyes national Seashore. We offer several overall comments and recommendations as well as comments and questions related to specific alternatives identified in the public notice and at the meetings.

We strongly recommend that the plan address the following:

1. Natural Resource Protection - While natural resources are mentioned in a few of the alternatives, none of the alternatives mention what resources will be included. Understandably, the alternatives focus on Tule elk and ranching, but there is no indication that the many native and migratory bird species that depend on the Pt. Reyes Peninsula would be given adequate consideration nor is it clear how native plants would be addressed.

The Range Management Program description states that the range program works with ranchers to implement BMPs to protect sensitive resources including water quality, and rare and endangered species. While this is

required, the many other nesting and migratory birds also need to be protected. Habitat needs of native and migratory species should be identified along with areas of the park that are especially important for wildlife.

2. Natural Resource Alternative - Provide an alternative that maximizes benefits to natural resources of the Seashore. One feature that is lacking in the current conditions and alternatives is one which would allow the elk and other wildlife to move between the peninsula and the wilderness area. Connection corridors between habitats is a recognized essential component of habitat systems for many species. We strongly recommend that an alternative be developed that ensures the elk and other wildlife have a corridor through which to move between larger habitat areas of the seashore. This alternative should also focus on restoration and enhancement of Seashore habitats.

3. Impacts of Alternatives - Some components of the various alternatives could have unintended consequences. With the heavy focus on visitor uses and identifying additional visitor experience, significantly increased use could be anticipated. It is essential that impacts on wildlife and habitats resulting from anticipated increase in use, be identified and analyzed. Impacts on traffic could also occur. Habitat needs for native and migratory species and the areas of the park that are especially important for wildlife, should be identified.

Our comments on specific alternatives and issues they should cover, are below. Some of our comments and questions apply to multiple alternative as they have the same components.

No Ranching and Limited Management of Tule Elk

How large are the two ranches with life estates?

Bullet two states that many of the areas would be converted to visitor serving recreation. This is not in keeping with the natural resource focus of the Seashore. We recommend that most of the lands that are vacated, be restored to wildlife habitat. One of the primary reasons visitors come to this Seashore is to view wildlife.

What would eliminating acres of dairy and beef ranching mean to the viability of dairy ranching in Marin, if anything? It is often heard that with each dairy ranch that goes out of business, the viability of ranching as a whole is threatened. Is this still the case with the focus on organic dairy, and the already occurring change of many ranches to beef operations?

No Dairy Ranching and Management of Drake Herd
With no population management of the elk, what is the risk that they eventually go out of the park?

What is the relevance and importance of that and how would it be construed? Describe how the grassland habitats change or differ with dairy and beef cattle ranching? Describe how the elk would be managed. What are the methods that would be considered? The Seashore resources that would be preserved, must be clearly defined.

The buffers that would be established to protect sensitive resources should be described, i.e. width, characteristics and sensitive resources

they are designed to protect. With all of the increased visitor use, how would the buffer restrictions be enforced?

One of the "broad management strategies to protect park resources" should be habitat enhancement and expansion.

Reduced Ranching and Management of the Drake's Beach Herd

Discuss why elk may be moving: for water, forage, other, or all?
How would the decision be made as to what ranches would be closed? What criteria would be used and who would be making the decision?
Describe the approaches for streamlining, and the best management practices that would be streamlined. How would the BMP's be enforced?

Continued Ranching and Management of the Drakes Beach Herd {NPS Initial Proposal)

In considering opportunities for diversification, the impacts of the new agricultural practices/crops must also be identified and evaluated? Growing crops or grazing other animals might have adverse effects on soil, water quality, vegetation, and other habitat components. How would the "level compatible with authorized ranching operations" be determined? Ranchers are complaining about impacts of the elk. How many ranchers are affected and where are they located?

Continued Ranching and Removal of Drakes Beach Elk Herd

What methods would be used to remove the elk? What is the risk to the elk? What actions would be used to manage the elk from the Limintour-Estero Road herd?

Continue Current Management

The Residual Dry Matter is currently monitored by the Range Management Program to assess the amount of plant life left after the grazing season. How is this used to control the number of cattle allowed per acre? How does the range management program value the presence of non-native plants in assessing the plant material left at the end of the grassing season? For example, is non-native thistle which thrive in overgrazed soil, considered as a benefit even though they are invasives? Are the numbers of grazing animals reduced or allowed to be maintained or expanded if populations of thistle and other problematic non-natives are found? How are invasive plants considered when evaluating RDM?

What methods are used to control or prevent the expansion of invasive plants? Are these measures required? If so how is that requirement enforced?

Thank you for considering our comments.

2903

Name: Lafranchi, Bruce E

Correspondence: Point Reyes GMP Amendment Superintendent

Point Reyes National Seashore 1 Bear Valley Road

Point Reyes Station, CA 94956

Dear Sir,

I believe dairying and ranching in PNRS should be retained as originally intended in the creation of the Park. Further, the tule elk should be managed to preserve and enhance these agricultural uses. The following six points are germane.

1) Human activity has been part of Pt Reyes environment for thousands of years. For example, Miwok Indians have lived on Pt. Reyes for over 3000 years.

2) Protecting continued dairying and ranching was integral to parks' establishment. The idea was to protect the area from urbanization not eliminate its agricultural use nor turn it into a wilderness

3) Dairies and cattle ranching educate the urban bay area population about family farming in a unique way.

4) Loss of dairy and cattle ranching will harm the environment, eventually turning open fields into impassible coyote brush and poison oak.

5) Loss of Dairying will adversely impact dairy industry in Marin and Sonoma county leading to hire prices and less supply of organic milk and meat products,

6) The tule elk population in California is double the population agreed by California and the Federal government. The tule elk in PRNS are expendable.

2904

Name: Schlesinger, Susie

Correspondence: Thank you for the opportunity to comment on the (general Management Plan Amendment I would like to see a few additions to the proposal.

The first would be a humane management of the elk herd, which has exceeded its carrying capacity by culling and testing those that are carriers of Johne's disease. The elk should be contained and the herd not located within the ranching operations.

The ranchers should not be tasked with all of the damages done to their rangelands and feed costs that these herds incur. The MTS should take into consideration the destruction and the costly economic factor that the elk incur to these vulnerable ranching operations. Secondly ranching has been part of this landscape since the 1800's and is a significant cultural and historic part of the park. The MTS and the ranchers need a

set of guidelines and standards that could streamline and implement current Best Management Practices ie Carbon sequestering, diversification and sustainable farming practices such that PRNS could be a working model for visitors of what and can be done to protect the environment and its resources. These ranches represent one fifth of Marin County's agricultural and production and represent a significant portion of the county's managed coastal grasslands. Presently I am told that the ranchers are NOT allowed to put these practices in use. As we are facing climate change these guidelines and reasonable standards worked out between the Park and the ranchers could be implemented to keep the ranching operations more viable and the natural resources protected

There is also an educational and cultural factor that has been overlooked, as urban people no longer have a connection to how and where their food is produced at the turn of the century 97% of the population lived rurally whereas today only 3% live rurally. As the population increases the know (edge of these 4th and 5th generational farms will disappear and the only knowledge will be the factory farm' model farm tours are ways to connect your food and the environment in which it was raised The emphasis of frown in Marin" will further the concept of eating locally produced food My own experience of people meeting my livestock has shown me how magical and time less that can be. The ranchers need the Conger Ceases as it takes time to meet the standards and guidelines to transition to better practices. The economics needed to do these crucial things require a long view to plan and implement. Ranching is an intensive practice and each season brings with it it's own challenges.

Pt Reyes National Seashore is an unique treasure of the National Parks. To not acknowledge the historic precedent of the ranching families who have made the landscape what it is today is to rewrite California coastal history. Thank you.

2905

Name: Schnapf, Esq. , David

Correspondence: These comments are submitted in response to the notice you published soliciting input on "a conceptual range of management alternatives" that you will examine in conjunction with the General Management Plan Amendment ("GMP Amendment") for the Point Reyes National Seashore and north district of Golden Gate National Recreation Area (collectively "PRNS"). I note that, contrary to legal requirements, the GMP for PRNS has not been updated since 1980, and that the present review is being undertaken only because of a lawsuit over this legal failure. My wife and I have lived in the Bay Area since 1980, and in Marin County since 1992. I am an avid outdoor enthusiast, and am a frequent visitor to PRNS. PRNS is a unique place providing a wealth of nature experiences that are not available elsewhere. Highlights of my visits always include viewing the wonderful array of wildlife that can be seen in and around the park - elk, whales, elephant seals, harbor seals, sea lions, all sorts of birds, and even, on one occasion, a badger, to name just a few. The tule elk herds are a particularly rare and majestic sight.

Since my first visit to PRNS in 1980, I have been appalled to see the extensive and destructive intrusion of ranching in the park, and the extensive ranch fencing that keeps much if not most of the public park off limits to visitors. This is wholly contradictory to the core purpose of any National Park which are set aside as nature and wildlife preserves.

In my opinion, there is no valid justification to maintain any ranching in PRNS. Yet, over the years, the NPS has shown a clear bias in favor of continued ranching. This bias is quite evident at the very outset of the process for the GMP Amendment - five of the six alternatives that the NPS proposes to examine would allow continued ranching. None of the continued ranching alternatives suggests any public interest or benefit in allowing continued ranching.

None of the continued ranching alternatives makes any mention of public access to ranch lands or to the ranches themselves. Moreover, no justification is provided for evaluating continued ranching alternatives other than those required by the settlement agreement (the "new alternatives"). These new alternatives reflect continued bias in favor of ranching.

Accordingly, I believe that the range of alternatives that would allow ranching should be restricted to only those required by the Settlement Agreement. There is enough flexibility in the settlement agreement that additional ranching alternatives are not required and will only make the review process more difficult, expensive and time consuming. Moreover, any and all alternatives allowing ranching should be based on the requirement that ranch leases be set at full market rates. There is no justification for subsidizing private businesses in a national park. Further, any and all alternatives allowing ranching should require the ranches to maintain roads and other park facilities in and around their land. Presently, the road to the lighthouse is in constant need of repair due to the heavy truck and commercial traffic generated by the ranches. There is no reason the public should pick up the tab for road maintenance for damage caused by ranching. In addition, all of the ranching alternatives should require full public access to ranch lands, and require all ranchers to establish demonstration projects for visitors. PRNS is one of the most popular park destinations in the Bay Area, attracting visitors from around the world. These visitors do not come to PRNS to see cows, they come to see nature. I believe that the process for the GMP Amendment should examine additional alternatives that would enhance visitor accessibility and highlight the unique experiences that PRNS has to offer. For example, the establishment of additional campgrounds, hostels and the like would enable more visitors to enjoy the park. Perhaps some of the old farmhouses can be converted to inns or B&Bs. Businesses related to, for example, kayaking, fishing, boating, cycling, would be encouraged under this alternative. Thus, I ask that the GMP Amendment process include consideration of at least one alternative that promotes more intensive recreational and overnight access to PRNS.

2906

Name: Scolari , Nancy

Correspondence: Thank you for the opportunity to provide comments on the National Park Service General Management Plan Amendment planning process. The Marin Resource Conservation District (Marin RCD) is supportive of agricultural activities and conservation actions that take place within the Point Reyes National Seashore and the north district of the Golden Gate National Recreation Area (NPS) and is pleased to provide suggestions for your consideration in the development of alternatives. The Marin RCD was created in 1959, following a vote of the district, with a specific mission in mind: "to conserve and enhance our natural resources. It is our belief that the health of the county's natural landscape is dependent upon a robust agricultural economy and the active preservation of our agricultural heritage. In addition, it is our firm conviction that the agricultural productivity of the county is dependent upon the diligent application of practices which conserve and enhance our natural resources."

Over the last 50 years, we have supported NPS and the ranches in fostering a conservation-based land stewardship ethic. The Marin RCD has partnered with NPS and our sister agency, the USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS), in supporting this ethic. NRCS is authorized to distribute USDA Farm Bill funding within our district based on these formal partnerships and collectively we have successfully partnered with many agencies and organizations over the years to match these funds by turning our local plans into meaningful conservation actions. It is our responsibility to establish a solid set of community values that will direct our future endeavors. It is for these reasons the Marin RCD believes the General Management Plan Amendment to be critical in developing a sustainable future for agriculture.

The Marin RCD is responding to three specific questions suggested in the NPS letter to Interested Parties: "How can Point Reyes protect and manage the diverse and important natural and cultural resources in the planning area", "Are there opportunities that could enhance future stewardship in the planning area", and "What types of specific strategies can/should be considered for managing agricultural leases/permits" The Marin RCD recommends NPS protect the important natural and cultural resources within the pastoral zone by incentivizing and streamlining the delivery of stewardship projects and by establishing a programmatic structure that supports environmental stewardship. We offer the following suggestions:

1. Hire technical support staff for the ranching community. NPS currently employs 1 full time permanent (career seasonal) and 1 full time temporary (term) position dedicated to ranching in the pastoral zone across 28,000 acres. The implementation of stewardship practices requires careful design, permitting and construction planned by NPS personnel. Increasing agricultural technical staff from 1 to 3 fulltime permanent positions will provide a support system that will broaden NPS' agricultural knowledge, provide technical assistance to the ranchers, enable ranchers to complete conservation projects expeditiously and result in the increased implementation of stewardship practices.

2. Facilitate practice implementation by establishing pre-authorized federal approvals for common stewardship practices. Each proposed stewardship practice is required to be authorized through the NPS Planning, Environment and Public Comment (PEPC) process on a case by case basis which can cause anywhere from 3-24 week delays in implementation. A list of NPS pre-authorized stewardship practices will enable NPS staff to streamline the approval process in a way that supports the ranchers

forward in project implementation. The Marin RCD has developed such a program for compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act ([http://www.marinrcd.org/wp/wp-content/uploads/2014/01/Final-PCP IS MNP 20101110.pdf](http://www.marinrcd.org/wp/wp-content/uploads/2014/01/Final-PCP-IS-MNP-20101110.pdf)). Furthermore, a pre-authorized list of practices will provide clear natural resource protection guidance and enable ranchers to work with NRCS and Marin RCD in developing ranch water quality and carbon farm plans that strategically guide long-term management thereby resulting in meaningful and measureable improvements.

3. Provide cost-share funding for environmental projects in the pastoral zone. The ranches are motivated to improve natural resources. In the last several years, NPS has secured federal Clean Water Act funding to assist the ranches with water quality improvements. This type of assistance to the ranchers should continue to be supported and expanded to include practices that support soil health, climate resiliency and greenhouse gas (GHG) reduction. Soil health plays a direct role in agriculture's ability to adapt to variable climatic shifts in addition to soil's ability to fight climate change. This is a concept supported by the State of California's Healthy Soils Initiative and the NRCS Environmental Quality Incentives Program. A 1% increase in organic matter results in as much as 25,000 gallons of available soil water per acre (Kansas State Extension Agronomy e- Updates, Number 357, July 6, 2012); an important benefit during periods of drought. Additionally, NRCS has identified several practices ([http://comet-planner.nrel.colostate.edu/COMET- Planner Report Final.pdf](http://comet-planner.nrel.colostate.edu/COMET-Planner-Report-Final.pdf)) such as no-till farming, rangeland seeding, nutrient management, mulching and rotational grazing that offer this benefit to our pastoral soils. They are designed to increase infiltration, reduce evaporation, moderate soil temperature changes, increase rooting depth, increase nutrient uptake, and improve the water-holding capacity for most soils. Finally, these practices, when managed well, offer exceptional GHG reduction benefits. The application of organic amendments to soils has the ability to increase soil carbon by 50 metric tons C per ha in the top meter of soil (Ryals et al, 2015. Ecological Applications, 25(2): 531-545). Many of these conservation practices support our farmers and ranchers in enhancing sensitive ecosystems (windrows, buffer strips, grassed waterways, hedgerows, riparian forest buffers, silvopastures). They are designed to increase infiltration rates and decrease runoff, thereby reducing sediment and nutrient loading to streams. (<https://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/detailfull/soils/health/mgmt/?cid=stelprdbl257753>).

4. Provide 20 year leases automatically renewed in 5 year increments. PRNS ranchers have demonstrated a strong interest in the implementation of stewardship practices that have been slowed by short-term leases conflicting with long-term maintenance requirements. The Marin RCD and NRCS require 10-20 year maintenance and monitoring agreements to qualify for our programs. Additionally, when a rancher nears the end of a long-term lease, they are left in the same noncommittal predicament. A 20 year renewable rolling lease in 5 year increments would enable lessees to qualify for stewardship programs on a consistent basis, regardless of lease year and fosters a stewardship ethic that spans multiple generations. It is this type of cultural knowledge of the land that is passed through the generations and melded together with NPS ideals to inform adaptive management. Furthermore, the assurance of tenancy supports continuous land management requirements (i.e. erosion control

and weed management) transcending NPS budget cuts associated with changes in administration.

5. Establish a Rancher Advisory Council to support stewardship-based agricultural land management activities. An advisory council can work with NPS to help inform and guide a sustainable future for agriculture including the diversification of agricultural activities adjacent to sensitive environments. The ability for the ranches to diversify and adapt to market trends is critical to the strength overall agricultural community. NPS ranches constitute 19% (\$18.3M) of total agricultural production in Marin County. Their survival is essential in sustaining a local food source for Marin County residents. Consequently, the health of our natural environment is essential to agriculture's sustainable future. An advisory council can guide a robustly supported land stewardship program and provide the perfect opportunity to model ranching and ecosystem health and the mutual benefits offered by both.

The Marin RCD strongly supports these ranchers and NPS in being national models of sustainable land stewardship and we offer our assistance in any way that is beneficial to both parties. Please do not hesitate to contact us for additional information or clarification (415) 663-1170.

2907

Name: Spaletta , Ernie, Nichola & Ernest Jr

Correspondence: Thank you for giving us the opportunity to comment on the PRNS and GGNRA General

Management Plan Amendment environmental review and EIS for the November public scoping period.

In 1859, C Ranch lands were settled by noted inventor; engineer Capt. Oliver Allen for a future site for a dairy farm. This dairy site is now an organic small scale dairy farm consisting of natural grass pastures to feed dairy cattle. Our family, fourth and fifth generations take great pride in the area that we have lived and worked on since 1946. We implement sustainable, organic Best Management Practices. We take care of the lands, waters, wildlife and historic structures. We are environmentally certified and also are adding more carbon farming to our family dairy practices. Our goal has been and continues to be a producing farm that supplies quality organic milk for consumer local and far while taking care of the natural and cultural resources in our area.

Our family has looked over all the alternatives listed in your General Management Plan Amendment. In your Additional Preliminary Conceptual Alternatives under Consideration : "Continued Ranching and Removal of the Drakes Beach Tule Elk Herd" would be the best fit and equally fair for all ranching at Point Reyes National Seashore and Golden Gate Recreational Area, if you "add" in Removal of Tule Elk off the Limantour-Estero Road ranchlands as well to this alternative. We would like to see if it is possible to add an extension on the 20 - year leases/permits for ranchers wishing to pass the legacy on to their family members. This will help rancher maintain a long standing commitment to preservation of the historical ranch and its natural resources on the lands.

If we chose "No Ranching" or even "Reduced Ranching", agriculture would be an economic loss for West Marin along with its history. Many jobs, companies as well as the consumers that have been affiliated with these

historical ranchers would be affected. The public will have to seek agricultural products that will not be local and the community will be forever changed. In addition, "Reduced Ranching" is a selection of some ranchers to stay while others must shut down is not a choice for us. We believe in equality and fairness for all ranchers involved in this General Management Process. We are a small community and we support one another and have so for years and years. "Removal of Drakes Beach Tule Elk along with Removal of All Tule Elk Permanently off All Ranches" is the only management practice that will keep ranching alive on the Pastoral Zone. Ranchers for many years were promised that elk were not to conflict with ranchers infrastructure. The Tule elk were not a part of any lease or agreements. 'The 1998 Point Reyes National Seashore Tule Elk Management Plan and Environmental Assessment' provided protection for ranchers when the public chose Alternative 'A'. Past Superintendents placed elk back in their 18,000 acres of Limantour/Phillip Burton Wilderness that was set aside for them in this plan if they were bothering ranchers.

Today, there are over 150 Tule elk that are out of their designated wilderness area. Our family has wrote numerous letters, made phone calls, attended meetings, sent emails to the Point Reyes National Seashore for well over 10 years to ask for elk to be placed back into the Wilderness area with no luck. (Enclosed is our first letter sent to Cicely A. Muldoon when she started at Point Reyes as the new Superintendent.) The elk damage in our area is costing us more money to buy more and more feed for our dairy cattle, because there is little grass left for the cattle due to the 110 elk grazing on our rotated pastures. Over the years, we have cut our dairy cattle herd numbers in half to remain in compliance to meet grazing standards for forage amounts left on ground each year. We have tried every angle to keep viable, but we are getting close to the end if these elk are not relocated. These elk should be managed as a Natural Free-Range herd in a wilderness area where they are not hazed through fences and do not have to forage on ranches' hay and drink out of livestock watering areas. The hazing of elk in the morning hours through cattle pastures is a waste of time, elk health and tax payer dollars. These elk are full from feeding all night and come right back into the areas that park staff haze the elk from to eat again through the next night. These elk need to be managed in a wilderness area, the area that was meant for them to thrive and be wild. The elk need to have sufficient natural forage and running water to keep them healthy, meanwhile helping with fire prevention.

Many years have passed since elk encroached on ranches and the elk population is escalating so much that elk damage on ranches is accruing more and more. It is to the point of placing both the elk and the rancher at risk with disease transmission and certification loss for pasture grazing requirements for Organic Pasture Rule and PRNS Grazing Standards. Ranchers would like to continue pasture improvement with weed control and planting of native grasses as in years past. There are fences down, cattle missing, dairy cattle not milked, cattle bred by a neighbor's bull to young, farm equipment damaged, cattle gored, pasture grass forage competition, hay loss, disease contamination, dry stock ponds due to breaking pipes, all by elk. These are just a few of the many conflicts as why elk and cattle need separation. There is a place for both cattle and elk at Point Reyes National Seashore. The cattle are to be on the Pastoral Zone that was set aside for them when ranchers sold their land

to make the Point Reyes National Seashore in 1962. The elk are to remain in the Wilderness at Limantour according to the 1998 Elk Management Plan that the National Park Service states that they are still following. Ranches in the Seashore have all used some form of "Diversification." It may be new or a historic method of remaining viable in hard times. That is why in all leases/permits we are able to have 10 other livestock to add or delete in a business or climate change. These diversification actions are a way that ranchers can keep up with the local food system and add to the scenic beauty of agriculture production that visitors can see and learn by.

Secretary of Interior, Ryan Zinke, issued an order (S03355) directing agencies within the Dept. Of The Interior to complete EIS processes within one year and to limit the final EIS document to 150 pages. We ask that the Point Reyes National Seashore file the NOI this fall as they had planned to do. The Point Reyes National Seashore would like to wait three years before they file the NOI so that the NPS will comply with the new secretarial order. Ranchers can not wait that long for the elk to be managed properly. The elk need solitude, forage, and running water from the wilderness, not hay and grass from the rancher's cattle pasture. Our family continues to communicate with the Point Reyes National Seashore regarding ranching in the Seashore and we hope that we can work together on what is best for all historical cultural and natural resources into the future.

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Ernie, Nichola and Ernest Spaletta Jr. ask that you please remove the elk heard off of "C" and "D" ranches that we are leasing from the Dept of Interior N.P.S. in the Point Reyes National Seashore.

We feel that the herd is growing in numbers and our dairy farm can not continue to operate in a profitable manner. Spaletta Dairy has had numerous concerns about the elk grazing and running freely across our operations for over the last three years.

Building a fence near our leased ranches would place the elk on our neighbor's leased lands. This would not be fair to our neighbors. A fence would also have to be placed on sandy beaches. Erosion would take place do to sand movement Elk may escape.

We feel that the elk need to be removed off the dairy and beef ranches along Sir Francis Drake Blvd in the Point Reyes National Seashore. Spaletta Dairy "C" ranch has 590 graze able acres. This is a pasture ranch, no crops are grown to support feed for cattle. We rely on good pasture management to support our feed program and to be profitable. The "D" ranch has 131 acres and is also strictly pastureland. These two rented ranches cannot support elk grazing along with our dairy cattle. We rotate fields and let them rest for a period of time. We use liquid and dry manure spreaders to enhance proper nutrient growth in grasses. We brush cut and seed with natural grasses to improve pasture quality. These elk have found our grasses to be the tastiest and will not leave our ranches. They eat all our forage and damage our fences. The elk also have broken our irrigation system and destroyed our electric fencing and boxes. The elk run with our cattle herds and make it hard for us to contain our dairy cattle in their proper pastures, because they create holes in fencing on a daily basis. We also have had problems with the bull elk at breeding season goring our cattle. We have lost two heifers and one is still ill in the field from being hit by an elk.

Otter great concerns are the many diseases that elk may produce and transfer, Johne's, Chronic Wasting Disease, Scabies, Brucellosis, and Bovine Tuberculosis. We vaccinate our dairy cattle and or do not have these diseases present in our herd. We have a licensed veterinarian on a regular basis oversee and vaccinate our dairy cattle. These elk graze off our pastureland and drink from our water sources on a daily basis. They could easily wipe out the Spaletta Dairy milk operation with the diseases that they might introduce into our livestock. They are not vaccinated or all checked for being a Johne's carrier. We hope that we all can come to an agreement on how to manage the growing elk population on Sir Francis Drake Blvd. in the Point Reyes National Seashore.

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Re: ELK DAMAGE TO "C" and "D" RANCHES LEASED BY SPALETTA'S

2- Electrical Panel Boxes @ \$ 219.00 each \$ 438.00
8- Rolls of Barbed Wire 10,632ft @ \$ 67.99 each \$ 543.92
1- Box Fencing Staples 50lb @ \$ 89.00 each \$ 89.00
4- Bags of Fencing Clips 1 00ct @ \$ 5.99 each \$23.96
2- Rolls of Barbed Less Wire 2658ft @ \$ 70.00 each \$ 140.00
8- Rolls of Electrical Fence Wire 10496ft @ \$ 39.95 each \$ 319.60
25- Aluminum Irrigation Pipes 4"x 30ft @ \$ 110.00 each \$ 2750.00
75- Fiberglass Electrical Sticks @ \$ 2.50 each \$ 187.50
3- Electrical Fencing Clips 25ct @ \$ 6.50 each \$ 19.50
1- Sprinkler PTO System Repaired \$ 232.29
350- Wood Fence Post 8' Long @ \$ 14.95 each \$ 5232.50
TOTAL \$9976.27
Tax @9.000% \$ 897.86
TOTAL \$10874.13

Above Items purchased at M. Maselli & Sons Inc, SC Bams Buildings & Fence, Rain for Rent and General Dairy-Dairy Animal Equipment
Labor for Fence Building for last three years, lhour a week @ \$ 30.00 a Hr. \$4680.00

Forage Lost by Elk each year off of "C" & "D" Ranches leased by us.

4-Loads of Medium Grade Alfalfa Hay- Test 54 TDN @ 150.00 a Ton Delv.(Average 56,000 LB. a truck load) @ \$ 4,200.00 each \$ 16800.00
This bill does not include water consumed by elk from ranch **C" & "D" water resources. Spaletta Dairy buys Park Water @ 3.37 a CF. We have to purchase water from the park while the elk drink the water that we save for our cattle. This is costly to us.

We are fixing fence now on an almost day to day basis. These costs are rising each day as the elk stay and eat on our leased ranches. We can not contain our cattle in their proper fields due to elk damaging our fences. Total Cost Of Elk Damage \$ 32,354.13

Please work with us on a solution to this costly damage that the elk are doing to our dairy operation.

2908

Name: Stone, Michele

Correspondence: My comment is regarding the Point Reyes National Seashore Planning for ranches in residence on the Park land.

I am a resident of West Marin County, bordering PRNS. My sister and her husband (the Spalettas) own an organic dairy ranch in the Park Seashore area.

I'm concerned about them losing their lease for continued ranching, as well as all the other ranches in the Park that are in danger of losing their leases.

These ranches provide high quality, mostly organic products for local residents and beyond.

Providing 20 year, renewable leases by the Park, would keep ranching families together for continued work (most of these family ranches go back generations!) in providing organic milk, beef, and other quality products.

My other concern for my sister's family ranch and all the Point Reyes National Seashore ranches is the problem of the Tule Elk that were introduced into the Limanton Wilderness area, by the Park Service, and was to be maintained by the Park Service. There.

What's happening is, the elk have multiplied and large herbs (100 or more) have spread into the grazing land of the ranches, eating a lot of the dairy and beef cattle's food.

In turn, the ranches are forced to buy expensive (organic) hay to make up for the huge loss of grazing lands.

A solution that the ranchers agree on is to move the elk herds back to the Limanton Wilderness area where there is plenty of forage for them; fence off their area from the ranches grazing land thus maintaining both elk and the food providers.

2909

Name: Wilson, Sallyanne

Correspondence: I am writing in support of continuing sustainable agriculture in the Seashore and GGNRA. The ranches located there are vital to maintaining the future of agriculture in Marin County. Without these multi-generational ranches that have served the Bay Area for more than a century, there would not be sufficient production to support continued critical services.

As a Marin resident since 1970 I have strongly supported efforts to enhance our incredible coast and enable the West Marin community to protect the coastal environment and ensure economic security for our county's agricultural region. I've watched with great joy the development of environmental sustainability techniques on our area farms that are being copied around the world, as well as efforts within our national seashore to provide enhanced educational opportunities for park visitors to learn about the natural environment.

I have a great sense of pride in knowing that accomplishments made in both Marin agriculture and parks are copied elsewhere in the U.S. and the world at large. Most of all, I'm proud of Marin citizens and government officials for supporting decisions that have made Marin an outstanding example about what diverse communities can accomplish over many years despite disparate points of view at every step.

All of Marin's successes are attributable to people – often with different backgrounds, points of view and strong opinions – who have come

together through the decades to reach consensus on what's needed for the common good.

I have been privileged to be a volunteer in many organizations associated with Marin County's environment and agriculture. I served as a Marin County planning commissioner and was the Marin Community Foundation's program officer for the environment for many years.

I strongly support the continuation of ranching in the Seashore which is critical to our county maintaining a strong agricultural economy and a healthy community with locally produced foods.

2910

Name: Mendoza, Jarrod

Correspondence: Hello my Name is Jarrod Mendoza. I am currently one of the ranchers in the Point Reyes National Seashore. I lease 1200 acres on the Historic B Ranch. I am writing to propose an alternative to be reviewed that would expand upon the 5th alternative or the continued ranching alternative. The park service needs to study relocating all of the elk in the pastoral areas. The elk herds have been causing damage to fences. Compete with cattle for forage. There is also the issue of disease transmission which Tule Elk can carry from one herd of cattle to another. The Park Service also needs to understand that the ranches in the park are part of the economic and social structure of the West Marin area. Many of the ranches have children that go to local schools and shutting down the ranches would have major negative effects on those schools. The ranches also provide at least 20% of agricultural production in Marin County. Offering the ranchers 20 year leases would give the ranchers the security that they need to make capital investments that would benefit both the businesses that the ranchers are trying to operate and the environment in which they are located. Eliminating or reducing the ranches/dairies in the park would only lead to higher unemployment in the West Marin are. Point Reyes National Seashore is the only park in the United States that has working dairies operating within it. This would be a great opportunity to show the public how and where this food product is made.

2911

Name: N/A, N/A

Correspondence: Growing up in West Marin, my world view was deeply influenced by the environmentalists, people working for food justice, ranchers, fishermen, contractors, farm workers, backpackers and bikers that surrounded me. West Marin, as a thriving community of both working class and wealthy people, does not merely exist adjacent to, or alongside the Point Reyes National Seashore, but within it. As we all know, the vision and cooperation of many of the same ranching families that are still working within the PRNS today, was integral in the formation of the national seashore. In my opinion, these two elements distinguish PRNS from other parks, where the NPS's commandment to "preserve and protect" may be carried out without questioning what exactly deserves to be preserved, and what ought to be protected, from whom.

The ranchers' long standing connection to the land on the point, and to the park make the institution itself a more obvious local actor within the political economy and cultural landscape, and in the same way, makes both the locals that work with the land, and the park administration more accountable to each other, and the wider community. While the inclusion of working ranches- -and the working people they hold- -into the list of things worth protecting by the National Park Service may be a challenge to the classical (and in my opinion old-fashioned) conception of environmentalism and the NPS's mission, I think this challenge should be taken on with enthusiasm and hope. And, while the issues that have arisen from this combination of interests may have caused some negative controversy (elk and oysters being the notable ones) in the community, I think West Marin's public conflicts have been intense as a microcosm of the same kind of tensions that exist within the wider United States, between the interests of people who work on the land, and people who visit the land.

As it stands, the National Park System, designed by enlightenment era environmentalists, has been largely modeled to serve the interests of these visitors, excluding the protection of both the native people that in many cases lived within protected lands, and the people that worked within them. Because Point Reyes is, and has always been different than that, I think this moment presents an opportunity for the NPS, ranchers, community members and park visitors to work out a more contemporary and progressive way of interacting with each other. I hope that the PRNS keeps this relationship in mind when deciding how to update its ranch plan. I hope that ranching continues on the point, with long term leases to meet the needs of the ranchers and ensure the stability of their businesses. I hope that free-ranging elk on the point are managed in a way that makes them compatible with the ranches, acknowledging that the entire landscape is managed by humans, and has been for over two millennia in some way or other. The wildness, or "naturalness" of these elk herds has very little place in the discussion of their role within such a park.

It is my deep hope that these challenges spur a new kind of national park, that takes into its mission the care of wild spaces within their diverse cultural frameworks, that give them meaning.

2912

Name: Speh, Suzanne M

Correspondence: I support "Continued Ranching and Removal of the Drakes Beach Tule Elk Herd"

2913

Name: Speh, John C

Correspondence: I support "Continued Ranching and Removal of the Drakes Beach Tule Elk Herd"

2914

Name: N/A, N/A

Correspondence:

November 22, 2017

Point Reyes GMP Amendment
Superintendent
Point Reyes National Seashore
1 Bear Valley Road, CA 94956

To Whom It May Concern:

We request that the NPS consider an additional alternative to the ones that have thus far been presented as part of the GMP Amendment process. This new alternative could be titled "Preserving Historic Beef and Dairy Ranching" (PHBDR). This alternative would allow beef and dairy ranching in PRNS/North GGNRA to continue into the future. PHBDR would focus on the existing beef and dairy operations based of the following considerations and parameters.

PHBDR would have dual goals of preserving the current agricultural uses in the park and assuring that natural resources and visitor experiences are being adequately protected. Park staff, with support from agency partners (examples such as RWQCB and USFW), could evaluate impacts from current beef and dairy operations with the directive to allow continued agricultural use when impacts to both natural resources and recreational uses can be reduced or mitigated. Policy could also be focused on helping ranchers improve their current operations, both visual and environmental impacts. Cultural resources (e.g., archeological sites) and highly sensitive habitats could be preserved to a higher degree. This could result in a reduction of acreage in agricultural production and/or changes in the current permitted uses (e.g., silage production). Under this alternative, tule elk would continue in the pastoral and wilderness zones and be managed appropriately.

Commercial diversification would not be permitted under this alternative. "Diversification" is an undefined euphemism for what might often be an increased intensity of agricultural use. PRNS has limited resources for management and enforcement and while staff does a commendable effort to oversee existing operations, it seems naïve and unrealistic to image that multiple additional agricultural uses could be effectively managed. Non-commercial diversification such as growing a vegetable garden or raising chickens or a few farm animals for personal consumption could be allowed on the ranches. If "operational flexibility" is defined as the common practice of switching from dairy to beef production and shifts such as dairy to heifer production, then operational flexibility could be offered in the PHBDR alternative. If diversification is considered in any of the alternatives, it should be on a net balance of all resources--not just a simple AUM evaluation. Net agricultural considerations need to also include water usage, ground and surface water impacts, impacts to wildlife and access issues.

As currently proposed, the "reduced ranching" alternative would allow continued ranching in the historic Point Reyes and Olema Valley pastoral zones and therefore apparently end ranching in all park lands north and east of Olema. This would immediately create winners and losers amongst agricultural leaseholders. The alternative would be further skewed in favor of the few by the proposed allowance of "diversification." Drawn along somewhat anachronistic cultural guidelines this proposal summarily fails to consider natural resources and recreational values of that are paramount in the park's founding purpose.

Finally, agricultural lease housing needs to be explored under each of the alternatives. Many of the larger leases with multiple structures have significant housing units that are currently used for both agricultural worker housing and as a significant source of, hopefully, affordable rental housing. The economics of these units need to be realistically considered in the planning process.

The PHBDR alternative could help PRNS/GGNRA keep the ranches operational while reducing negative impacts on the natural systems and recreational experiences of park visitors.

Sincerely,

Tom Baty
President, Public Lands Conservancy
Box 696
Point Reyes Station, CA 94956

2915
Name: N/A, N/A
Correspondence:

November 11, 2017

Point Reyes GMP Amendment
Superintendent

Point Reyes National Seashore
1 Bear Valley Road
Point Reyes Station, CA 94956

To Whom It May Concern:

We appreciate the opportunity to comment on the Point Reyes GMP Amendment (PGMPA) pre-scoping alternatives. The National Seashore (PRNS) and North District of Golden Gate National Recreation Area (GGNRA) are truly two of America's treasures and we appreciate the National Park Service (NPS) management of these nationally significant areas.

The Public Lands Conservancy is dedicated to preserving, protecting, and appropriately managing public lands. This is accomplished by raising awareness in the American public about the value of public owned lands and facilitating actions to protect them.

Our comments follow.

1. The timeline for this pre-scoping is unreasonably short. In the future, please provide adequate time for scoping. This will allow a more thorough review by the public.

2. It is not clear what document is being amended by this process. The Frequently Asked Question and Answers (Q&As) state the PRNS GMP 1980 is being amended. However, that document does not contain any information regarding the North District of GGNRA and no environmental analysis is attached. Please clarify which document(s) are being amended to ensure what baseline is being used.

3. This document seems to be only looking at those lands already under agricultural lease/permits without regard for other land uses within the park boundary. Overlaps in the formerly recognized pastoral zoning, current agricultural leasing and the conditional inclusion of some natural and wilderness areas in this document are both awkward and confusing. Please clarify exactly what lands are in the planning area.

4. The presentation of preliminary draft alternatives in this scoping document do not provide enough detail to fully comment on their merits or distinctions. For future scoping activities, the level of detail must be sufficient to ascertain their potential positive, negative and cumulative impacts. For example, terms used such as "diversification," "ranch core," and "succession" for ranching operations must be defined to understand their implications and impacts. In addition, the preliminary alternatives do not provide any specifics on additional visitor opportunities or other natural and cultural resource activities. Because the park's legislation is specific in its guidance about the protection natural and cultural resources, and visitor use, specific strategic policies and actions regarding mandated protection of park resources should be included in future alternatives, (e.g., management of historic structures, invasive species control, rare species protection, and riparian fencing, additional visitor use activities.)

5. The maps are unclear and have several discrepancies. For example, the map on page 11 shows the "free-range elk core use area" as not being included in the planning area. It's unclear how elk core use areas could not be included and yet evaluated as part of the amendment. Please provide more accurate and readable maps in the next scoping document.

6. The current ranching operations do not follow the current 1980 PRNS GMP. For example, some areas are zoned natural and environmental protection reserves, but are in ranching today. We recommend that implementation of the 1980 GMP Proposed Action be considered as a future alternative.

7. We are concerned about how cumulative impacts will be addressed in the EIS. Areas of impacts that need more evaluation include, but are not limited to ground water and riparian impacts, water supply, water quality impacts and waste disposal considerations.

8. The PRNS does not have a wilderness plan as required by policy and law. However, much of the PGMPA planning area is adjacent to wilderness and will have direct, indirect, and cumulative impacts of wilderness values. We believe additional data and baselines studies need to be completed to ensure the Philip Burton Wilderness is managed to maintain its wilderness character, as required by law. At present, lack of a wilderness plan and baseline information makes characterization of impacts impossible.

9. The viability of agriculture in Marin and Sonoma County is often cited as an important issue. Please ensure updated baseline information on the economic aspects of visitor use and ranching is collected and used in the EIS impact analysis. In addition, economic impacts of overall park use by visitors and secondary effect should be discussed and quantified in the EIS.

10. Tule elk management is a critical issue. We strongly believe the continuation of a managed tule elk herd is important ecologically (restores natural process) and provides for enjoyment for park visitors. The PGMPA should fully address this issues by providing specific guidance to park staff, additional baseline information in affected environment, and analysis of impacts of agricultural operations.

11. This document cites monitoring activities related to agricultural operations and tule elk management currently undertaken by the park staff. Please post the data and results from these monitoring activities with the other park planning documentation.

12. The park's "Initial Proposal" seems to imply an increase in agricultural use from current levels - if not in actual acreage, at least in intensity. While this proposal suggests a minimal decrease in acres under agricultural use, it does not have any correspondent reduction in herd sizes nor does it acknowledge that "diversification" could lead to a net increase of impacts on resources. This alternative needs to be more clearly identified as "Expanded Agricultural Use."

13. We suggest that you change the titling of the "Reduced Ranching and Management of Drakes Beach Tule Elk Herd" alternative to "Preserving Historic Beef and Dairy Ranching" alternative. This more accurately reflects the proposed action and focuses on the historic Point Reyes and Olema Valley ranches. We further suggest that "diversification" and "operational flexibility" be excluded from this new alternative.

We appreciate the opportunity to comment. Thank you for your public service in maintaining and preserving our precious parks.

Sincerely,

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2916
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Re: Scoping Comments on GMP Amendment for Point Reyes National Seashore and GGNRA Lease Areas

Since 1985, Resource Renewal Institute (RRI) has worked to strengthen society's ability to secure the future health of the planet by fostering innovative solutions to increasingly complex environmental problems. RRI combines education, advocacy, organizational development, and sustainability analysis to leverage the global adoption of long-term environmental management strategies to benefit natural resources, wildlife, and society.

RRI was founded in 1985 by former California Secretary of Resources and founder of the Trust for Public Land, Huey Johnson. Before the seashore was a unit of the National Park Service (NPS), Huey met with the Secretary of Interior Rogers Morton to discuss the future of the land. Starting in the 1960s, Huey spent fifteen years trying to figure out how to acquire 2,300 acres of private land and valuable shoreline that housed telephone poles and turn it into open space. Huey eventually acquired this land through a deal between RCA and Trust for Public Land. It was subsequently sold to the Department of the Interior (DOI). Huey was often asked to out to the seashore to acquire properties the National Park Service had trouble securing. One example of his dealings was the acquisition of property that belonged to Bob Power.

As a stakeholder invested in the future of Point Reyes National Seashore (PRNS) and the north district of Golden Gate National Recreation Area (GGNRA), RRI makes the following recommendations to the NPS so it may adequately refine the initial proposal and conceptual range of alternatives for the Point Reyes National Seashore General Management Plan (GMP) Amendment:

Purpose, Need and Structure of GMP Amendment

The scoping notice does not explicitly state a purpose and need for the GMP amendment and EIS, which makes it difficult for the public to adequately provide scoping comments. The notice states that the GMP amendment will update guidance for the preservation of natural and cultural resources, the management of infrastructure and visitor use in the planning area, and as appropriate, direct specific strategies for managing agricultural lease/permits and tule elk for lands in the planning area. This assertion, if representative of the purpose and need, fails to explain that a GMP is defined under Park Service policies as:

a broad umbrella document that sets the long-term goals for the park based on the foundation statement. The general management plan (1) clearly defines the desired natural and cultural resource conditions to be achieved and maintained over time; (2) clearly defines the necessary conditions for visitors to understand, enjoy, and appreciate the parks significant resources, and (3) identifies the kinds and levels of management activities, visitor use, and development that are appropriate for maintaining the desired conditions; and (4) identifies indicators and standards for maintaining the desired conditions (2006 NPS Management Policies at 2.2).

Further, the defined purpose of a general management plan is to ensure that the park has a clearly defined direction for resource preservation and visitor use (2006 NPS Management Policies at 2.3.1).

The Park Service must follow its policies that describe how the planning process should occur and what must be involved, which include:

This basic foundation for decision-making will be developed by an interdisciplinary team, in consultation with relevant NPS offices, other federal and state agencies, local and tribal governments, other interested parties, and the general public. The management plans will be based on full and proper use of scientific and scholarly information related to existing and potential resource conditions, visitor experiences, environmental impacts, and relative costs of alternative courses of action.

The approved plan will create a realistic vision for the future, setting a direction for the park that takes into consideration the environmental and financial impact of proposed facilities and programs and ensures that the final plan is achievable and sustainable. The plan will take the long view, which may project many years into the future, when dealing with the time frames of natural and cultural processes. The first phase of general management planning will be the development of the foundation statement.

The plan will consider the park in its full ecological, scenic, and cultural contexts as a unit of the national park system and as part of a surrounding region. The general management plan will also establish a common management direction for all park divisions and districts. This integration will help avoid inadvertently creating new problems in one area while attempting to solve problems in another (2006 NPS Management Policies at 2.3.1).

Each parks approved general management plan will include a map that delineates management zones or districts that correspond to a description of the desired resource and visitor experience conditions for each area of the park.

Management zoning will outline the criteria for (or describe the kind of) appropriate uses and facilities necessary to support these desired conditions. For example, highly sensitive natural areas might tolerate little, if any, visitor use, while other areas might accommodate much higher levels of use. Even in historic structures, one floor might be most appropriate for exhibits, while another could accommodate offices or administrative uses. Some desired conditions may apply parkwide, but the delineation of management zones will illustrate where there are differences in intended resource conditions, visitor experiences, and management activities (2006 NPS Management Policies at 2.3.1.2).

As it relates to the GMPs full and proper use of scientific and scholarly information, RRI requests the NPS conduct studies on current conditions within the planning area to establish a robust environmental baseline. This baseline will help the NPS, stakeholders, and the general public determine the direction of future trends within the planning area. These trends may include, but are not limited to, climate change impacts, water supply, water contamination, protection and restoration of wildlife communities, protection and restoration of plant communities, landscape productivity as it relates to agriculture, visitation and use, costs related to preservation and restoration of cultural resources, funding and staffing for the NPS at PRNS.

Recommended Topics of Study

To adequately prepare for the GMP/EIS process and provide sufficient information for meaningful public comment, RRI recommends further study be done and information to the public be provided regarding the following topics:

Elk Management

Evaluate the carrying capacity of the entire PRNS and GGNRA for tule elk and whether the current elk population is anywhere near that capacity.

Evaluate the potential for rebuilding large elk herds at PRNS and the benefits such herds would provide for the genetic diversity and long term persistence of the species.

Discuss why the fenced elk herd in the Tomales Point Elk Preserve declined 47% during the drought years from 2012-2014, while the free-

roaming elk herds at Limantour and Drakes Beach increased by 28% and 39%, respectively, during the same period.

Evaluate the consequences of continuing to keep the Tomales Point herd fenced or fencing out the Drakes Beach herd rather than allowing elk to move freely to find water and food.

Endangered Species

Identify, map, and evaluate all habitats for wildlife and plants listed under the federal and state Endangered Species Acts as endangered, threatened or a species of special concern, as well as protective buffers needed to maintain ecological function for their suitable habitat.

Identify and evaluate all designated critical habitat for federally listed species at PRNS and GGNRA and where ranching leases overlap or runoff drains into critical habitat.

Identify where ranching and dairying activities overlap with habitat for state-listed species.

Evaluate which ranching and dairying activities and uses within the ranch leases areas conflict with or support providing maximum protection for sensitive species or their critical habitat.

Evaluate which ranching and dairying activities and uses within the planning area are compatible with or conflict with protection and recovery of federally listed species.

Evaluate any adverse or potentially significant impacts (under NEPA) from ranching activities on designated critical habitat for any federally listed species.

Evaluate what limitations or mitigation measures are needed for ranching activities that conflict with protection of listed species.

Identify where removal of important habitat areas from the designated pastoral zone is needed to protect listed species.

Identify where exclusionary fencing is needed to protect sensitive habitats for listed species from livestock.

Identify where reduced stocking levels of livestock in overgrazed areas is needed to protect listed species.

Identify where a prohibition on silage and mowing is needed to protect sensitive species.

Identify where removal and control of invasive species is needed to protect sensitive species.

Salmon and Steelhead

Evaluate any potentially significant impacts (under NEPA) from ranching activities on Central California Coast coho salmon, California Coastal Chinook salmon, or salmon habitat.

Evaluate any potentially significant impacts (under NEPA) from ranching activities on Central California Coast steelhead trout or trout habitat.

Identify any continuing or unresolved ranching impacts on salmonid habitat in Olema Creek and tributaries, Lagunitas Creek and tributaries, and tributaries of Drakes Estero.

Identify what salmonid protection measures from the 2004 NMFS Biological Opinion for salmonids have not been implemented.

Identify which stream reaches with livestock grazing do not have 15 to 30 meter riparian buffers.

Discuss the results of salmonid habitat and riparian monitoring within the planning area, as required by the 2004 NMFS Biological Opinion for salmonids.

Identify any continuing problems and impacts to salmonid streams and habitat from cattle grazing in PRNS and GGNRA.

Discuss where and how often suspended sediment, nutrient or fecal coliform thresholds have been exceeded in salmonid streams, whether ongoing problems have been identified, and what remedies have been implemented.

Discuss where and how often water temperature thresholds have been exceeded in salmonid streams, whether ongoing grazing problems have been identified, and what remedies have been implemented.

Discuss whether excessive sedimentation issues and impacts to channel form and morphology have been identified in salmonid streams from grazing and what remedies have been implemented.

Discuss whether damage, loss or inhibition of growth of riparian vegetation has been identified in salmonid streams.

Discuss whether the NPS has met the 2004 NMFS Biological Opinion success criteria for riparian vegetation.

Discuss whether erosion of streambanks or loss of habitat complexity has been identified in salmonid streams from grazing and what remedies have been implemented.

Discuss the results of monitoring for suspended sediment, fecal coliform, channel bed conditions, water temperatures, and riparian vegetation conditions in salmonid streams, as required by the 2004 UFWs Biological Opinion.

Discuss whether and how NPS has ensured that aquatic and riparian habitat conditions in salmonid streams continue to improve and remain in good condition.

California Red-legged Frog

Evaluate and discuss any adverse or potentially significant impacts (under NEPA) from ranching activities on the California red-legged frog, or frog habitat.

Evaluate and discuss livestock grazing impacts on red-legged frog habitat in terms of riparian and wetland habitat alteration, water pollution, damage to breeding sites, and trampling of estivation habitat.

Identify the measures the NPS has taken since 2002 to protect seasonal upland habitats and travel corridors for CRLF from impacts by cattle.

Western Snowy Plover

Evaluate and discuss any adverse or potentially significant impacts (under NEPA) from ranching activities on western snowy plovers or plover habitat.

Discuss whether any cattle have had access to snowy plover nesting areas at PRNS since 2002, including trespass cattle.

Discuss changes in populations of common ravens at PRNS since the 2002 USFWS Biological Opinion, and the role dairies and ranches have in elevating raven populations.

Discuss raven predation on snowy plovers at PRNS since the 2002 Biological Opinion.

Identify what measures have been taken to reduce feeding opportunities for common ravens at ranches and dairies.

Discuss whether the NPS has allowed any increase in silage production or whether the NPS has returned any silage fields to permanent pasture, since the 2002 Biological Opinion.

Myrtles Silverspot Butterfly

Evaluate and discuss any adverse or potentially significant impacts (under NEPA) from ranching activities on the Myrtles silverspot butterfly or butterfly habitat.

Discuss any evidence of livestock trampling host plants or butterfly larvae.

Identify NPS mapping and monitoring of Myrtles silverspot butterfly larval host and nectar plants, and responses of these plants to different grazing regimes.

Evaluate and discuss any change in status of Myrtles silverspot butterfly populations and host plants at PRNS since the 2002 Biological Opinion.

Discuss the measures NPS has taken to remediate adverse impacts to Myrtles silverspot butterfly and host plants from cattle grazing.

Listed Plants

Evaluate and discuss any adverse or potentially significant impacts (under NEPA) from ranching activities on Sonoma alopecurus, Sonoma spineflower, Marin dwarf flax, Tiburon paintbrush, Beach layia, or Tidestroms lupine.

Evaluate and discuss the scientific evidence that excessive livestock grazing adversely affects Sonoma alopecurus.

Discuss the trends of Sonoma alopecurus populations subject to livestock grazing.

Evaluate and discuss the scientific evidence that livestock grazing negatively affects the Tiburon paintbrush. Discuss the trends of Tiburon paintbrush populations subject to livestock grazing.

Evaluate and discuss the scientific evidence that livestock grazing may negatively affect the Sonoma spineflower. Discuss the trends of Sonoma spineflower populations subject to livestock grazing.

Evaluate and discuss the scientific evidence that livestock grazing is a major threat to Tidestroms lupine, due to loss of dune habitat. Discuss the trends of Tidestroms lupine populations subject to livestock grazing.

Identify NPS mapping and monitoring of these listed plants, and discuss responses of these plants to different grazing regimes.

Discuss any change in the status of populations of these listed plants at PRNS since the 2002 Biological Opinion.

Discuss any measures taken to remediate adverse impacts from grazing to any of these listed plants, including: seasonal restrictions on grazing; exclusion fencing; and establishment and plantings.

Water Quality Impacts

Evaluate and discuss the current condition of freshwater resources within the ranching areas, and any impairment due to grazing and ranching activities.

Evaluate and discuss impairment to water quality in creeks within PRNS and GGNRA from livestock grazing and dairies.

Evaluate and discuss impairment to water quality in wetlands and other freshwater habitats within PRNS and GGNRA, including Drakes Estero and Abbotts Lagoon, from livestock grazing and dairies.

Evaluate and discuss impairment to water quality in Tomales Bay due to livestock grazing and dairies at PRNS and GGNRA.

Waters within the planning area of Point Reyes National Seashore rank in the top 10 percent of U.S. locations most contaminated by feces indicated by E. coli bacteria, according to a new report published on the investigative journalism website The Revelator. Evaluate and discuss current fecal coliform, ammonia and bacteria inputs to creeks and freshwater habitats from livestock grazing and dairies, and the impacts on aquatic wildlife and ecosystems.

Evaluate and discuss current nutrient inputs to creeks and freshwater habitats from livestock grazing and dairies, and the impacts on aquatic wildlife and ecosystems.

Evaluate and discuss current sediment inputs to creeks and freshwater habitats from livestock grazing and dairies, and the impacts on aquatic wildlife and ecosystems.

Evaluate and discuss how dairies and livestock grazing leases control or fail to control livestock waste discharge and runoff.

Evaluate and discuss what needs to be done to remediate the impairment of water quality by livestock grazing and provide aquatic resources with maximum protection, restoration and preservation as required by the parks enabling legislation and the Organic Act.

Discuss NPS plans to restore creek banks and riparian zones negatively impacted by former or current ranch operations.

What scientifically based buffer zones and setbacks are in place for grazing and ranching operations near streams, riparian areas and wetlands to ensure their ecological function?

Identify any uses of pesticides or other toxic chemicals at ranches and dairies. Analyze and disclose the ecological impacts from dams and stock ponds on ranchlands.

Discuss how the NPS will ensure that ranching leases comply with water quality standards as required by the Federal Facilities provision of the Clean Water Act.

Discuss how the NPS will consider whether GMP alternatives comply with the Coastal Zone Management Act.

The San Francisco Bay Regional Water Quality Control Board commented on the previously proposed Ranch Comprehensive Management Plan and expressed concerns whether PRNS ranching operations operate in compliance with current federal and state regulations, including Waste Discharge Requirements and/or waivers of WDRs issued by the Water Board. The Board stated [w]e would like to see specific details developed in the Final NEPA document that address rangeland assessment and facility inspections, compliance monitoring, record-keeping, implementation of management practices, reporting, and, if necessary, enforcement. The Final NEPA document should also discuss NPS enforcement of State and federal

regulations. Discuss how the GMP amendment will address these issues raised by the Water Board.

Discuss how the NPS will address specific issues raised by the Water Board, including: water supply development; impacts to riparian zones; performance standards for fencing; maintenance of dairy and ranch land infrastructure; farmstead storm water BMPs; and water quality monitoring program.

The Water Board requested evaluation of bacteriological water quality impacts associated with cattle being grazed near, or allowed direct access to creeks where they sometimes linger. How will the GMP amendment address this issue?

The Water Board noted that the NPS has prioritized and completed water pollution remediation actions in some tributaries, but cattle still gain access to several creeks not identified as "top- priority" tributaries. The Water Board stated that it isn't clear how the NPS determined what constitutes a "top priority" and if it has evaluated the water quality impacts of having cattle in "lower priority" tributaries. How will the GMP amendment address this issue?

Other Wildlife and Habitat Impacts

Evaluate and discuss livestock grazing impacts to native vegetation at PRNS and GGNRA.

Evaluate and discuss on livestock grazing impacts to riparian areas at PRNS and GGNRA.

Identify the amount of water use needed for beef and dairy cattle production at PRNS and GGNRA; quantify how that impacts water available for native wildlife and plants.

Discuss any rancher depredation of wildlife or requests for wildlife control at PRNS and GGNRA.

Identify whether the NPS pays or allows any other agency or entity to manage or depredate wildlife on PRNS and GGNRA lands.

Forage

Discuss how the NPS determines how much forage is available for livestock on each ranch lease, and identify the forage levels on each ranch lease.

Discuss and quantify the forage needs of tule elk, deer, and other native grazing and browsing animals in PRNS and GGNRA.

Discuss how the NPS determines what percentage of available forage should go to livestock rather than to native wildlife.

Discuss how the NPS determines whether cattle grazing leases and silage operations will leave adequate forage for native grazing and browsing animals during dry and drought years.

Discuss the NPS analysis of PRNS grazing (RDM or Residual Dry Matter monitoring), which found overgrazing at several ranches.

Discuss how RDM levels are established for lease areas and whether they are adequately protective of native ecosystems and wildlife.

Evaluate and discuss why the NPS has chronically failed to enforce existing RDM standards for grazing leases, and how it will enforce them in the future to prevent overgrazing, erosion, and sediment loading into adjacent bodies of water via runoff.

Evaluate and discuss documentation of overstocking of cattle and other violations of lease conditions, and NPS failure to enforce lease stocking allowances.

Evaluate and discuss whether current and proposed livestock stocking levels are maximally protective of creeks, wetlands, wildlife habitat and water quality.

Adjust and update the parks definition of AUMs to accurately reflect the current weights of dairy and beef cattle and their actual forage consumption.

Discuss the impact of mowing for silage on breeding birds, per the 2015 Point Blue report documenting declines in grassland bird abundance and nesting at PRNS.

Best Management Practices

What sort of Best Management Practices does the NPS require through grazing leases? How does the NPS determine BMPs for grazing leases?(Are the BMPs adequate to protect natural resources?(How much are BMPs monitored? How are BMPs enforced? Disclose examples.

Evaluate and discuss the effectiveness of achieving conservation goals using either US Department of Agriculture or US Department of Interior grazing BMPs? Discuss the rationale for implementation of either at PRNS.

Assess the effectiveness of current BMPs in protecting natural resources.

Invasive Species

Discuss the extent to which exotic and invasive plants exist in the ranch areas.

Discuss which invasive plants were brought to PRNS and GGNRA by cattle.

Identify where invasive plants are spread or maintained by cattle grazing and silage production.

Discuss how cattle grazing, importation of hay, and other ranching activities promote the spread of invasive plants.

Evaluate and discuss how much feed is imported as a percentage of total feed for cattle at PRNS.

Discuss how NPS intends to control invasive plants in the lease areas.

Discuss the science regarding whether and under what conditions cattle grazing can help control or spread invasive plants.

Identify where and under what circumstances cattle grazing would be used for invasive plant control, and whether the proposed grazing regimes are reflective of actual grazing practices in lease areas and are enforceable by NPS.

Discuss elevated populations of invasive starlings and native cowbirds due to ranching and dairy operations, and the impacts on nesting of native and migratory birds.

Discuss elevated populations of ravens due to ranching and dairy operations and impacts on native and migratory birds, particularly snowy plovers.

Disease Transmission

Discuss the presence and extent of Johnes Disease in wildlife and livestock at PRNS and GGNRA, and the potential and most likely routes of transmission.

Discuss the relative potential for Johnes Disease to be transmitted from to livestock to elk and other wildlife; and from wildlife to livestock.

Discuss whether these diseases existed in the park before the reintroduction of elk.

Discuss the historical presence of these diseases in PRNS and GGNRA livestock and the conditions of dairying and ranching activities which can act as a vector for these diseases.

Discuss what role the ranching practice of spreading cattle manure on grasslands likely has in transmitting these diseases to native wildlife. What risk, if any, does the spreading of infected manure pose to humans recreating throughout the seashore?

Discuss the NPS monitoring plan for PRNS and GGNRA livestock for presence of Brucellosis, Johnes Disease, and other livestock diseases which can harm native wildlife.

Discuss the NPS remediation plan for eliminating these diseases from PRNS and GGNRA livestock.

Fencing

Identify where exclusion fencing has been installed to keep livestock out of creeks, riparian areas, wetlands, and freshwater aquatic habitats.

Evaluate and discuss the condition, effectiveness, and monitoring of this exclusion fencing.

Identify where such exclusion fencing does not exist and where livestock have access to creeks, riparian areas, wetlands, and freshwater aquatic habitats.

Discuss issues with lack of maintenance and repair of cattle exclusion fencing, which allows trespass cattle into sensitive areas within PRNS and the GGNRA.

Identify which fences in PRNS and GGNRA are not wildlife friendly, and the potential impacts on elk and other native wildlife. Discuss injuries to and deaths of native wildlife from fencing.

Identify fencing that is unneeded or no longer in use for cattle and provide a timeline for derelict fence removal to improve movement of wildlife.

Roads

Evaluate and discuss the science showing that ranch roads contribute to erosion, sedimentation of streams, and pollution.

Evaluate and discuss the extent to which PRNS and GGNRA ranch roads fragment habitat or affect wildlife movement.

Evaluate and discuss the impact that ranching and dairying trucks have on roads, and the extent to which additional repairs are needed on main roads due to impacts from heavy ranching vehicles and equipment.

Evaluate and discuss how public recreation and visitation is affected due to roads impacted by heavy ranching vehicles and equipment.

Fire

Discuss the science which supports the concept of using grazing to control fire fuels.

Discuss the California Department of Parks and Recreation's comprehensive analysis of cattle grazing impacts and its minimal effect on standing biomass and fire hazard reduction on Mount Diablo State Park, and CDPR's experience in managing wildlands without livestock grazing.

Greenhouse Gases

Discuss how ranching and dairying activities subvert PRNS goals in the Climate Friendly Parks campaign.

Discuss 2005 PRNS analysis that 78% of the parks carbon emissions are from dairy wastes (or manure) in the form of methane gas. Identify what portion of the remaining park emissions from transportation sources are from ranching lease activities.

Update the parks outdated GHG emissions inventory conducted in 2005. Discuss current estimate of livestock and dairy ranching contribution to PRNS greenhouse gas emissions and what percentage that represents (include all CO2 contributions, including methane emissions from dairies, contributions from milk, hay and manure trucks, farm equipment, etc.).

Will the NPS require methane digesters at any continuing dairies?

Evaluate whether concentrated animal feeding operations such as dairies have serious impacts on air pollution and human health from ammonia and other gases within PRNS.

Discuss whether any peer-reviewed science supports the concept of carbon sequestration through livestock grazing, and what can realistically be sequestered versus the CO2 footprint of ranching operations.

The GMP amendment should ban compost use on rangelands before any CO2 offset impacts are proven. The GMP should promote native grassland restoration to sequester carbon.

Public Access/Recreation

Identify where dairying operations and facilities and fencing are not compatible with public access.

Discuss how ranching impedes recreational enjoyment due to cattle waste, unpleasant odors and sights, an industrialized landscape, mowing, reduced wildlife sightings, trail erosion, and a lack of hiking and biking opportunities.

Analyze in detail various alternative public uses for ranching lease lands, including wildlife habitat, wildlife viewing and photography, research, recreation, campgrounds, educational facilities, etc.

Discuss reports and complaints of ranchers closing public lands to recreationists, and fences impeding hiking and enjoyment of PRNS and GGNRA by the public.

Diversification

Fully analyze the damaging environmental impacts of permitting proposed diversification schemes, such as new kinds of exotic livestock, small animals, row crops, dairy processing, on-site slaughtering, hotel operations, and other proposed commercial activities within PRNS.

Fully analyze the impacts of allowing row crops, including reduced habitat for wildlife, creating conflicts with native birds and predators that may feed on them, requiring additional fencing, and use of water.

Fully analyze the impacts of allowing chickens, turkeys, ducks, geese, sheep, goats, rabbits and similar small animals, including creating conflicts with native predators.

Fully analyze what new structures and infrastructure would be required for different diversification schemes.
Discuss how various diversification schemes would negatively impact park wildlife.

Discuss whether allowing any additional private economic enterprises or activities would conflict with the purposes of PRNS.

Identify what diversification operations have already been approved, or are being illegally conducted in lease areas, including farm stay operations, chickens, and any agricultural activities other than cattle grazing.

Discuss how various diversification uses would limit or prevent public access.

Residential Facilities and Impacts

Disclose all commercial and residential structures in the grazing lease areas, including primary residences, employee housing, barns, etc.
Discuss who pays for them and how much.

Disclose under what laws and regulations the NPS authorizes year-round residential facilities for ranchers and their employees in addition to grazing.

Disclose and analyze the environmental impacts and public costs of infrastructure/utilities that accompany the ranching, including septic tanks, wells, waste disposal, parking lots, electricity, fences, water developments, roads, elk management, environmental mitigation, etc.

What residential facility upkeep costs are the Park Service responsible for in the lease areas - roofs, plumbing, painting, renovations, septic tank pumping, etc.?

Does the Park Service inspect the residential facilities or otherwise ensure the ranchers are not harming these public buildings?

How many people live at all the ranches? How many annual visitors are there to the ranches? What are the greenhouse gas and other impacts?

Are off-road vehicles allowed on ranch lease areas? Do ranchers store gasoline for equipment? Are there spills?

Lease Enforcement Problems

Discuss concerns and evidence of grazing lease violations, such as illegal subleasing, overstocking, shooting or poaching wildlife, or blocking public access.

Evaluate and discuss dumping of trash, including barbed wire, and improper disposal of livestock carcasses in the lease areas. Evaluate and discuss the impacts on wildlife.

How does the NPS ensure compliance with lease conditions?(Has the NPS ever taken any enforcement action for lease violations?)

Discuss the economic benefits to the local economy from park visitors and wildlife viewing.

Contrast income from recreation versus income from park grazing leases, per the 2006 NPS Economic Impacts Study.

Evaluate the true economic costs of grazing leases, including: below-market grazing rates; subsidized housing; NPS funded improvements to ranches; NPS funded mitigation for ranch environmental impacts; costs of monitoring, compliance and enforcement of lease conditions; damage to roads and other infrastructure; etc.

How does the NPS determine Fair Market Value of grazing and housing leases? Is this consistent with federal policy and with other federal lands?

Compare the PRNS and GGNRA grazing lease and housing rental rates to equivalent grazing land rates and rents outside the park. Quantify the annual loss to PRNS from providing below- market leases for grazing and rent.

Quantify the annual loss to PRNS from ranching infrastructure improvements (such as fencing, road maintenance, erosion control, habitat restoration, monitoring, compliance, etc.).

Quantify the PRNS ranching contribution to the local, county and state economies.

Assess rancher claims that ending or reducing PRNS ranching would destroy the Marin agricultural economy.

Analyze and disclose how much staff time NPS spends on monitoring, compliance, working with ranchers on BMPs, and permitting in the lease areas, and the estimated annual costs.

Aesthetics

Analyze and disclose the aesthetic impacts to park visitors from ranching and dairying operations, including creating an industrialized environment, ranch vehicles, trash, fencing, damaged roads, lighting, cattle manure, etc.

Historic Resources

Analyze and disclose how ranching affects pre-ranching archaeological resources.

Explore opportunities to protect and enhance pre-ranching cultural resources within the planning area.

Evaluate how current historic buildings may be used to promote pre-ranching cultural resources for public education, use and enjoyment.

Comments on Proposed Alternatives

No Ranching Alternative

The scoping notice states that a No Ranching alternative would consider continuing to allow prescriptive grazing in high priority areas to maintain native and rare plant communities.

Describe how prescriptive grazing of nonnative plant communities conflicts with preservation and restoration of native and rare plant communities.

Describe the science that determines what levels and practices of cattle grazing are compatible with or conflict with maintaining these native and rare plant communities.

Reduced Ranching Alternative

In a reduced ranching alternative, the Park Service should not choose ranching operations to eliminate based on the economic impact to private leaseholders and commercial facilities. Rather, the Park Service must be guided by its management policies to prevent impairment of natural resources and wildlife, by eliminating the most environmentally harmful ranches and ranching activities.

In a reduced ranching alternative, the Park Service should also analyze ranch leases for closure based on the lease-holders history of non-compliance with lease conditions, problems with overgrazing, the presence of threatened/sensitive species, the presence of tule elk, conflicts with recreational access, water pollution, impact on wilderness areas, and other environmental factors.

Discuss the 2008 draft GMP for PRNS which considering closing the ranches that drain to Drakes Estero, and the rationale for proposing to close these ranches.

No Dairy Alternative

The scoping notice suggests that the No Dairy alternative could consist of switching current dairy operations to beef cattle grazing. Discuss what the impacts would be in terms of reduction or increase in AUMs, RDMS and forage from switching from dairy to beef cattle.

Discuss the environmental and public benefits from retiring dairy operations and giving lease lands over to public use and wildlife habitat, rather than beef cattle grazing.

Continued Ranching and Management of the Drakes Beach Tule Elk Herd w/ 20-Year Permits Alternative (NPS Initial Proposal)

There is serious concern that the Park Service has this alternative listed as an initial proposal, which suggests the agency may have already improperly identified it as a preferred alternative, which would foreclose a robust and fair consideration of alternatives.

Alternative with Removal of Drakes Beach Elk Herd

Discuss the futility of attempting to remove tule elk from the Drakes Beach and ranch lease areas through translocation to other areas of the park. Discuss Park Service research showing that translocated elk returned to the Drakes herd and the fact that elk can easily swim across Drakes Estero.

Discuss the origin of the Drakes Beach herd from the Limantour herd and the likelihood that elk will or will not stay out of ranch lease areas. Discuss the annual expenditure of taxpayer dollars from Park Service employees moving and hazing elk from the ranch lease areas.

Continue Current Management Alternative (No Action)

Continuing current management is not the no action alternative. A true no action alternative would let existing grazing leases expire and take no further action.

Issues Common to All Ranching Alternatives

Evaluate the climate change impact of each of the proposed alternatives.

Discuss the ways and degree to which each of the proposed alternatives conflict with or support maximum protection, restoration, and preservation of the natural environment at PRNS and GGNRA.

How did the Park Service create the arbitrary number of acres to remove from ranching or include as resource protection buffers? It is impossible for the public to comment on these alternatives without some understanding of how these numbers were reached.

Why are maximum population thresholds needed for the Drakes Beach elk herd? Are these thresholds to benefit private lease holders, or is there some ecological justification for limiting the size of the elk herd?

The Park Service is proposing to establish broad management strategies for ranches, but the agency should also identify site-specific practices to fully consider unique resources and ranching impacts in each lease area.

Provide a detailed explanation of diversification and optimization of agricultural activities.

Types of Authorizations (10 v. 20 year)

Most federal lands grazing permits, such as on U.S. BLM and U.S. Forest Service lands, are limited to 10 year leases. The 20-year lease directive

issued by former Interior Secretary was arbitrary, illegal due to lack of NEPA compliance, and is inconsistent with NPS policies on ranching.

Frequent grazing lease reviews are needed for the Park Service to be able to control and manage cattle herd numbers and AUMs, and to include and modify Best Management Practices to respond to resource concerns such as drought, overgrazing, conflicts with wildlife, and public recreation needs.

RRI looks forward to our continued participation in this planning process.

Thank you,

Chance Cutrano
Director, Special Projects and Strategic Initiatives
Resource Renewal Institute
187 E. Blithedale Ave
Mill Valley, CA 94941
ccutrano@rri.org

2917

Name: Campe, Pamela and Jim

Correspondence: We are replying to the L7617 - GMP Amendment

We HIGHLY support existing ranch families to continue beef and dairy operations with 20 year lease/permits.

Of the six alternatives that the Park Service is proposing there isn't one completely viable option for the ranchers.

Two significant issues are:

- 1) All the land in the pastoral zone needs to be kept in agriculture.
- 2) The elk need to be controlled or contained or limited in number. At the moment it appears that nothing is controlling them.

We sincerely hope that your process will include meetings with the ranchers to forge a plan that suits their needs as well as yours. It is in everyone's best interest to work together to find that solution.

We trust that you will find it!

Sincerely,
Pamela and Jim Campe

2918

Name: N/A, N/A

Correspondence: You should be protecting and preserving our parks, not letting harmful animal agriculture pollute and degradation our natural landscapes. Please do not renew leases.

2919

Name: Allison, Mickey

Correspondence: POINT REYES NATIONAL SEASHORE GENERAL MANAGEMENT PLAN AMENDMENT
CONCEPTUAL RANGE OF PRELIMINARY DRAFT ALTERNATIVES

Cynthia MacLeod, Acting Superintendent
Point Reyes National Seashore
1 Bear Valley Road
Point Reyes Station, CA 94956

Dear Ms. MacLeod:

Thank you for the opportunity to provide input into the alternatives for the Point Reyes Seashore GMP Update

I am torn between the No Ranching and Limited Management of Tule Elk and the No Dairy Ranching and Management of Drakes Beach Tule Elk Herd alternatives as you will see below.

A timely FYI:

National media outlets might pick up on 2 recently online publications that might create a firestorm for the National Park Service. Six ranches/farms in Point Reyes N.S. and nine ranches/farms between Point Reyes and Bolinas appear in a map with the heading The top 10 percent most contaminated locations in America: Six of them also show up in a map titled The 10 most contaminated locations in each state: In addition there is a press release that mentions locations in Point Reyes N.S. I've attached the links below to give you a heads up.

" Wasted Water: The Crappiest Places in America - Literally, Americas waters are contaminated by poop and bacteria. Use our maps to find the worst waste locations near you. by Dipika Kadaba, November 20, 2017.
<http://therevelator.org/wasted-water-crappiest-places/>

" Center for Biological Diversity Press Release, November 21, 2017 - Cattle Waste Puts California's Point Reyes on 'Crappiest Places in America' List
https://www.biologicaldiversity.org/news/press_releases/2017/point-reyes-11-21-2017.php

To be honest, the above information I received today hardened my attitude about Ranching in the seashore. I believe it is incumbent for the NPS to hold ranchers to a high standard and meet at minimum The NPS Management Policies (2006), 180 pages, which summarizes the Underlying Principles as including:

1. Prevent impairment of park resources and values; and
2. Pass on to future generations natural, cultural, and physical resources that meet desired conditions better than they do today, along with improved opportunities for enjoyment. (p. 2)

This document is the highest-level policy statement in the NPS. The mandate to restrict recreation and other human uses so as to not impair natural resource values was restated in the "Redwood amendment" to the Organic Act in 1978.

The act establishing the Seashore (PL 87-657) restates this policy in Sec. 459(c)(6): "the property acquired by the Secretary under such sections shall be administered by the Secretary without impairment of its natural values, in a manner which provides for such recreational, educational, historic preservation, interpretation, and scientific research opportunities as are consistent with, based upon, and supportive of the maximum protection, restoration, and preservation of the natural environment within the area..."

Note: The underlined portions above appear to require that resources be improved.

In addition, regarding various uses allowed in parks, Sec. 8.6.7 states that "In general, agricultural activities should be conducted in accordance with accepted best management practices." Sec. 8.6.8 says that "Agricultural livestock grazing will use best management practices to protect park resources, with particular attention being given to protecting wetland and riparian areas, sensitive species and their habitats, water quality, and cultural resources. Managers must regulate livestock so that ... ecosystem dynamics and the composition, condition, and distribution of native plants and animal communities are not significantly altered or otherwise threatened..."

Practices that must be addressed by all ranches, but especially if Dairy Ranches are to be allowed.

Converting Current practices of Manure Storage is expensive, but the alternative is method manure piles and spreading is unacceptable. See: Wasted Water: The Crappiest Places in America - Literally

" Compost dairy waste instead of spreading dry or slurry manure. See Manure vs. Compost: Dairy Waste Transformed into High Quality Compost <http://blog.midwestbiosystems.com/blog/bid/248273/Manure-vs-Compost-Dairy-Waste-Transformed-into-High-Quality-Compost>

" Convert manure to bio-methane similar to Strauss Dairy. <http://strausfamilycreamery.com/values-in-action/methane-digester> and <https://www.adisystemsinc.com/en/case-studies/adi-systems-solves-strauss-dairys-wastewater-dilemma>

Also see: Biogas from Manure: An anaerobic digester will partially convert manure to energy in the form of biogas which contains methane. <http://blog.midwestbiosystems.com/blog/bid/248273/Manure-vs-Compost-Dairy-Waste-Transformed-into-High-Quality-Compost> and <https://extension.psu.edu/biogas-from-manure>

The control of Johnes disease or Mycobacterium avium ss. paratuberculosis (MAP) is important not only to beef and dairy cattle ranchers, but also to environmentalists. See: Johnes Information Center, University of Wisconsin, School of Veterinarian Medicine, Epidemiology.

<https://johnes.org/general/epidemiology.html> and

" The infection begins in very young animals but signs of illness do not appear until they are adults.

" Infected adults pass the infection to neonates via feces and milk contaminated with the organism.

" When MAP is transmitted through the feces, it can survive at low numbers for up to a year in soil and water, but it cannot multiply there.

" MAP is swallowed in manure-contaminated milk, water or feed; sometimes manure is swallowed directly.

" MAP is also shed directly into the milk and colostrum of infected dams in later stages of infection, providing another route of exposure for susceptible young animals.

" Another transmission route is in utero: a fetus may become acquire the infection from its infected dam even before it hits the ground.

" Dirty maternity pens or fecal contamination of feed and water supplies will promote spread of the infection.

" Animals that are infected early in their lives show no evidence of Johnes disease. The time from initial infection to onset of clinical signs (diarrhea and weight loss) is generally two to five years.

<https://www.ag.ndsu.edu/publications/livestock/johnes-disease-in-beef-and-dairy-herds>

" MAP infection prevalence is much higher in closely housed domestic agriculture ruminant herds than in wildlife. The risks of transmission are thus much greater from cattle, sheep or goats than from deer or other free-ranging ruminants.

Independent scientific experts should determine the carrying capacity individual ranches, based on current condition of grazing lands and the prospect of climate change. The number of cattle (dairy or beef) per ranch should be based on the goal of not only avoiding future impairments, but allowing land to recover, restoring, and then sustaining the resource values of the pastoral zone.

" Ranching History at Point Reyes on the PRNS website, states the dairy farms at Point Reyes throughout the late 19th century. Herds of Devons, Jerseys, Guernseys, and later on Holsteins, numbering from 100 to 250 cows per ranch, catapulted the Point Reyes enterprise as perhaps the largest operation in the early years of the state. See:

https://www.nps.gov/pore/learn/historyculture/people_ranching.htm

" Current authorizations allow approximately 6,000 cattle on a year round basis. See: Point Reyes National Seashore General Management Plan Amendment Newsletter, page 8.

" A Cattle Census (dairy and beef) should be taken for each ranch to determine how the number of cattle is greater than allowed in the current lease, how herd size has changed from the historical herd size.

" An independent scientific assessment to determine the maximum carrying capacity in both wet and dry seasons for each ranch. It should be based on current condition of the pastures and not be based on any current or past precedents.

" An ongoing count of beef and dairy cattle during GMP Amendment process should include spot check/no warning counts of dairy and beef

cattle to determine normal fluctuations (seasonal, sale/purchase, birth/death) and possible violations of current lease agreement.

" The Center of Biological Diversity has a 2-page pdf that states in part:

Cattle grazing versus elk impacts

" Average weight of a Holstein dairy cow: 1,400 pounds

" Range of weights for adult cow elk and adult bull elk at Point Reyes: 300-500 pounds

" Pounds of dry-weight forage an average adult Holstein dairy cow eats daily: 50

" Estimated pounds of dry-weight forage an average tule elk eats daily: 9

" Studies showing environmental impacts or overgrazing by elk at Point Reyes: 0

" Number of imperiled wildlife species at Point Reyes for which livestock grazing was a factor in their listing as endangered or threatened: 14

" Gallons of water cattle drink each day in the Seashore and GGNRA lands: 156,000

Diversification of additional ungulate species makes no sense unless Johnes Disease is eradicated. Diversification should be limited to areas in and around ranch buildings.

" Small vegetable plots, near residences, to grow food for the both the rancher and hired worker families.

" A non commercial number of smaller live stock species (sheep, goats, chickens, turkeys) that can be kept in predator proofed paddocks and/or vacant buildings to supplement residents diets.

" Reuse of vacant buildings for tourist lodging (bed-and-breakfast or full-service lodging) if inspection shows that vacant ranch buildings have no toxic elements that they are structurally sound or can be made so and larger buildings could house displays of antique equipment, photos of ranch activities showing changes over time.

" Bruce Keegan suggests this in his book THE CALIFORNIA COASTAL PRAIRIE OF POINT REYES NATIONAL SEASHORE FROM PREHISTORY TO RANCHING - - AND BEYOND, 2012, 28 pages.

" His book is posted on the Center for Biological Diversitys website. [www.biologicaldiversity.org/...elk/.../KeeganPt ReyesBook.pdf](http://www.biologicaldiversity.org/...elk/.../KeeganPt_ReyesBook.pdf)

Section 1.3 of the Management Policies covers Criteria for Inclusion for new parks and states:

" "An area is considered suitable for addition to the national park system if it represents a natural or cultural resource type that is not already adequately represented in the national park system..." (p. 9)

" The park's founding act states that "In order to save and preserve, for purposes of public recreation, benefit, and inspiration, a portion of the diminishing seashore of the United States that remains undeveloped, the Secretary of the Interior (hereinafter referred to as the "Secretary") is authorized to take appropriate action in the public interest toward the establishment of the national seashore..." (16 USC 459(c))

This statement seems to say that the act is to protect the seashore, meaning as a natural resource and recreation area. Cattle grazing is

represented in the NPS system. It is not possible to say otherwise. The history of ranches in the seashore is important, but cattle grazing or dairy farms are not required to illustrate this history.

The Seashore's act states "... the owner of improved property or of agricultural property ... may, as a condition of such acquisition, retain for himself and his or her heirs and assigns a right of use and occupancy for a definite term of not more than twenty-five years, or, in lieu thereof, for a term ending at the death of the owner or the death of his or her spouse whichever is later..." (Sec. 459 (c)(5), as amended in 1978)

" There are no statements as to longer leases, as often stated by some current lease holders.

" Once an original leaseholder and the heirs to that family choose to discontinue ranching, the lease should be terminated.

" No terminated lease should be reassigned to another rancher. The leased land should be restored native grassland.

My observations on Ranching in the Pastoral Zone of Point Reyes N.S.

I have visited Point Reyes National Seashore frequently in all seasons since 2005, and the following are some observations and concerns about current practices on many of the historic ranches in the pastoral zone:

" During the rainy season and early spring the pastures are green, but cattle create large muddy gathering places and tracks as they move along fence lines. In the summer and fall, many fields have been over grazed to almost bare earth with hay now the only source of food. Trucking in hay costs money. The more outside feed purchased, the lower the profit and the more damage to existing roads.

" Ranchers in the pastoral zone tend to pile manure without regard to nearby lagoons or stream beds that drain into nearby bays. Spreading dry or manure slurry to fertilize overgrazed or fields/pastures mown for silage to almost bare earth can contaminate nearby water sources because it hasnt undergone natural decomposition to destroy the E. coli present in the manure. When the rain starts the run-off affects water sources downstream and contaminating the bays and beaches of Tomales Bay. See: Wasted Water: The Crappiest Places in America - Literally

" A huge building, uphill from the older farm buildings, with a growing pile of manure placed on a slope that drains into Abbotts Lagoon. In mid November 2017 the startling green vegetation surrounding the upper portion of the lagoon signals that too many nutrients, and likely E. coli, had leached into the lagoon. The manure storage area was now bare earth. One could assume, judging by appearance, that the manure pile had been spread over nearby fields adding to the problem mentioned above. See: Wasted Water: The Crappiest Places in America - Literally

" The same farm has a huge covered silage pile, and nearby fields in the region of Ranches H, I, L, M had been mown to bare or almost bare earth for silage. Ranch L or M had a truck parked uphill that sprays manure slurry in the area marked as the worst polluter in California (red dot surrounded by blue). See: Wasted Water: The Crappiest Places in America - Literally

Final comments;

I am not anti-farm or anti-ranching, and I learned through a variety of experiences that taking care of the land was critical to making a profit, over grazing could create an economic disaster the following year and culling a herd when necessary is a norm if your pastures and finances are to survive long term.

" My family owned a small cattle ranch near Grass Valley, raising beef cattle on both dry and a few irrigated pastures.

" Our immediate neighbors had larger farms and herds and let me ride with them moving cattle, not only from pasture to pasture, but also to and from grazing U.S. Forest Service lands during the late spring, summer and early fall. About 15-20 head of our yearlings, ID branded, went with theirs.

" My uncle also raised cattle on his ranch near Grass Valley. My cousin, now a blacksmith, still owns the ranch but decided it was too much work for too little profit. He trains horses and keeps a string of mules for pack trips into the Sierras.

" Two of my husbands uncles who lived in Pennsylvania raised beef cattle for market as well as corn for feed and sweet corn for human consumption. They rarely had dry summers, but when drought occurred they reduced their herd size accordingly to save their pastures from overgrazing.

" We owned 17 acres in Maryland, with enough pasture for 3-4 horses and 4 Angus cows with calves. The latter changed to a 4-H breeding sheep project with a summer flock of 35 in rainy years and less than 20 in dry years, relying on rain and spring fed water troughs and rotating 2 species between 3 pastures to avoid over grazing. Id already learned from earlier experiences and conversations commercial farmers that culling during dry/drought years was a norm.

" Most farmers/ranchers dating back to the 1950s, made sure their livestock got water from troughs and fenced off springs and streams. Manure in fields was broken up by chains link fence dragged behind a tractor. Piled manure was turned with a front end loader to create compost for vegetable gardens or corn/hay fields.

" With a Bachelors degree in Biology and a Masters in Zoology, I taught Junior and Senior High Biology, A.P. Biology and Biology 101 in a Community College. I loved both teaching and research. I volunteer at Bayside/MLK in Marin City assisting their math/science teacher. I strive to keep up on the latest science research and enjoy keeping up with new technology and discovery new ways to doing things that are better for the environment and productivity.

Thank you for your consideration of my comments.

Mickey Allison
November 22, 2017

2920
Name: Creque, Jeffrey A
Correspondence: 908

Jeffrey A. Creque, Ph.D.
Land Stewardship Consultation
November 20, 2017
Cynthia MacLeod, Acting Superintendent
Point Reyes National Seashore
1 Bear Valley Road
Point Reyes Station, CA 94956
Subject: First Phase Comments for the Point Reyes National Seashore
General
Management Plan Amendment

Dear Acting Superintendent MacLeod;

We appreciate the opportunity to provide comment during the first phase of the Point Reyes National Seashore and Golden Gate National Recreation Area north district (PRNS/GGNRA) General Management Plan Amendment (GMP Amendment) planning process. There has always been, and remains, an enormous opportunity at PRNS/GGNRA to achieve a uniquely powerful synergy between NPS resource management goals and objectives and agricultural practice. The GMP Amendment presents an opportunity for NPS, working with the remaining PRNS/GGNRA ranchers and the Point Reyes Seashore Ranchers Association (PRSRA), whose families have managed the land for generations, to provide a national example of collaborative strategies safeguarding - and enhancing natural resources, including the working landscape within the Seashore. This process must engage both agriculture and PRNS in a creative, adaptive ecological and agroecological approach to resource management both within and beyond the Pastoral Zone.

Community and Agricultural Economy

The three settlement-required alternatives represent an existential threat to Marin agriculture and significant increased risk to agriculture regionally. The PRNS dairies represent 20% of dairies in Marin County and 20% of the milk provided to local processors. Losing these dairies, as would occur under the No Dairy Ranching alternative, would eliminate an irreplaceable source of milk for the Marin-Sonoma milkshed, and would compromise the cultural ecology and economy of both counties. Agriculture on the PRNS/GGNRA lands represents roughly 20% of both the area and total agricultural production in Marin County, with a 2016 gross value of \$18.3M. Multiplier effects, through processing and value-added production, result in an estimated annual value of over \$73M. These significant community benefits should be recognized in the purpose and need statement for the GMP Amendment. The loss of this component of the county's agriculture, and as many as 1,019 on farm and farm-related jobs, following on the heels of the gratuitous NPS elimination of 55% of

California's shellfish aquaculture capacity in Drakes Estero, would be severely detrimental to the community and the region and would further undermine NPS's already damaged credibility as a community partner. For these and other reasons discussed below, we fully support the continuation of ranching, dairy production and agriculture generally on PRNS/GGNRA lands, consistent with the proposed PRNS alternative: Continued Ranching and Removal of the Drakes Beach Tule Elk Herd.

Sustainable Agriculture and Climate Change

Realizing the enormous potential for carbon sequestration in PRNS Pastoral Zone soils and vegetation could move PRNS/GGNRA beyond carbon neutral to carbon beneficial through implementation of practices verified on Marin rangelands by the Marin Carbon Project (Ryals and Silver 2013, DeLonge et al 2013) (www.marincarbonproject.org) and promoted by organizations such as the Carbon Cycle Institute (www.carboncycle.org). PRNSRA members should be encouraged to act collectively to implement carbon beneficial practices, including on-farm energy renewable generation, and to aggregate the carbon benefits realized for economic return under CEQA or the California Cap and Trade framework. In addition, PRNS-generated organic wastes, including fire fuels and landscape debris, should be composted and the resulting material utilized in soil and landscape restoration projects within the Seashore.

The PRNS/GGNRA ranchers are dedicated to environmental stewardship through working landscape management, including a growing interest focused on agricultural solutions for climate change. The Marin RCD has been working since 2013 to develop and implement whole-farm conservation plans quantifying the potential of the farm landscape to sequester additional quantities of atmospheric GHG. The Carbon Cycle Institute has worked closely with the Counties of Sonoma and Marin, the Marin RCD and the Marin Carbon Project to develop agricultural elements for County Climate Action Plans (CAP) in response to California Assembly Bill 32. The Marin CAP explicitly recognizes the potential, through implementation of on-farm conservation practices, for agriculture to be a net sink of carbon and to provide offsets that make significant contributions to achieving Marin CAP GHG emission reduction objectives. To this end, the Marin County Board of Supervisors recently passed the Drawdown: Marin goal. The GMP Amendment should include an analysis of GHG reduction strategies (particularly carbon sequestering conservation practices) that can be implemented at the farm/ranch scale at PRNS/GGNRA while also helping meet NPS objectives for reducing GHG emissions.

Leases

Lease length is directly related to the strength and viability of farming and ranching operations. Longer leases promote long-term viability of ranching operations, enabling investments in and maintenance of infrastructure, natural resources, and farm employee welfare. Twenty year leases -promised by Interior Secretary Salazar in 2014 but not delivered

- would be a good first step, but NPS should further augment 20-year leases with five year incremental extensions, so that every five years, assuming ranching family compliance with lease terms, leases are extended for another 20 years. This will provide ranchers the long-term equity and stability needed to support infrastructure upkeep, resource enhancement, a skilled and well-paid farm workforce, access to federal cost share programs and other natural resource enhancement and financing opportunities. Further, leases could be structured as Stewardship Contracts, similar to US Forest Service and US Bureau of Land Management models, allowing reduced lease rates for enhanced stewardship activities on the part of ranches, individually or collectively, by establishing resource enhancement goals above and beyond regular lease agreements.

Importantly, operational resilience cannot be realized if agricultural activities are limited to only beef and dairy operations. In order to encourage a sustainable combination of agricultural land uses, a diversity of food and fiber crops should be permitted. Lessees should be supported in the continued adoption of ecologically sustainable farming approaches, including organic and carbon-beneficial practices, with incentives such as Stewardship Contracts. Expansion of options for agricultural operations, including on farm value-added opportunities, is key to maintaining operational flexibility and should be encouraged as consistent with overall Seashore management goals.

Tule Elk

Significant conflict exists between free-ranging Tule elk and the ranches at PRNS. This conflict will continue to increase without meaningful intervention. Ranchers and the public have repeatedly raised concerns related to Tule elk and their impact on current ranch operations over the past several years, resulting largely from the failure of PRNS to follow its own 1998 Tule Elk Management Plan. This, among numerous other egregious missteps on the part of NPS and PRNS administrations over the past several decades, has created both a serious threat to the survival of ranching in the Pastoral Zone and a serious credibility gap between the PRNS planning and implementation processes. If indeed PRNS plans to manage Tule elk within the Pastoral Zone independently of the remainder of the PRNS landscape, and if survival of the ranches within the Pastoral Zone is a genuine management objective, as suggested by the Secretary's action precipitating the current planning process, then exclusion of elk from the Pastoral Zone is the only possible management objective.

The PRNS 1998 Tule Elk Management Plan/EA envisions a PRNS free-ranging herd of

250-350 elk, and does not include expansion of the elk herd into the Pastoral Zone.

Failure by NPS to manage this introduced herd in accordance with the 1998 PRNS elk

management plan does not change the legitimate environmental baseline of the proposed EA, which must not include the presence of elk in the Pastoral Zone. Elk have killed heifers in the Pastoral Zone, consumed forage to the point of compromising the ability of certified organic producers to meet their pasturage requirements and for other producers to meet residual dry matter requirements, forced ranchers to purchase

expensive feed, consumed limited water, broken fences repeatedly and continue to increase in numbers on the Pastoral Zone. PRNS elk were known to carry Johnes disease, transmissible to cattle, at the time of release from their Pierce Point enclosure. This release took place despite the explicit recommendation that elk not be released where contact with livestock could occur (Cook et al 1997).

Given elk populations in PRNS are not limited by any significant predator pressure, already exceed PRNS estimated carrying capacity for elk, and now reside within the Pastoral Zone in numbers high enough to have a serious detrimental economic and ecological impact on the ranches there, reduction and control of the PRNS Tule elk population is an immediate necessity. As a first step, all elk should be removed from the Pastoral Zone. Remaining elk within the wilderness areas should be managed to maintain populations within carrying capacity of those lands, in order to reduce inevitable migration pressure onto the Pastoral Zone. Control via off-site transfers, contraception, and limited but consistent hunting pressure should all be deployed as appropriate. Because PRNS has neither the land base nor the predator population to support a freeranging, unmanaged herd of Tule elk, with or without the PRNS ranches, population control and other NPS management interventions are needed to avoid elk damage to PRNS natural resources and extreme elk population fluctuations, including mass die-off events under low resource conditions, as occurred during the recent drought. It makes sense, therefore, to initiate elk population management sooner rather than later, and to eliminate the Drakes Bay elk herd entirely to both avoid further damage to agriculture in the Pastoral Zone and provide some buffering capacity for periodic - and predictable- short-term increases in numbers that may drive future elk incursions into the Pastoral Zone.

Visitor Access and Experience

We support the concept of increasing the hiking trail network in the planning area as long as visitor safety and management needs of the affected ranches are respected. Trail locations should be determined in close collaboration with ranch operators to insure a workable trail system for both land managers and visitors. Trailheads and points along the route should include discrete signage with relevant cultural, historical, and natural interpretive information. PRNS visitor experience would thus be expanded through explicit access to portions of the Pastoral Zone, and the opportunity to learn about PRNS agriculture, its history, and the names and faces of the ranching families that continue stewardship of the PRNS ranches.

Cultural and Historic Resources

The PRNS/GGNRA ranches have contributed to maintaining the ecological richness of the landscape and continue as an important element in maintaining the iconic landscape mosaic of west Marin County. PRNS/GGNRA are unique among national park units in the potential for integration of an actively managed pastoral landscape with large areas of that landscape that have been allowed -whether wisely or not- to follow a course of unmanaged ecological succession following cessation of historical agricultural use.

Cuyahoga National Park is a somewhat comparable NPS unit, albeit at a smaller scale. PRNS should focus on the implementation of sustainable agricultural practices as a means to enhance the cultural ecology of the Pastoral Zone and PRNS/GGNRA generally. Such an approach would seek to maximize protection of both natural and cultural resources and support continuation of a working landscape that is both ecologically and economically sustainable, reflecting its continuing evolution over the 400 years since European disruption of the indigenous cultural ecology of the region. This would both support continued ranching and farming on historically agricultural areas, and provide a context for renewed leasing of ranches that have gone out of production but which still have the infrastructure to support an active agricultural operation (including D Ranch and Wilkins Ranch). This process should include an evaluation of the potential for use of agricultural practices, including livestock grazing, to achieve PRNS/GGNRA management objectives both within and beyond the boundaries of the Pastoral Zone. BMPs must look beyond resource protection to enhancing cultural and ecological resilience, particularly in light of accelerating anthropogenic climate destabilization.

Rangeland and agricultural management plans should be co-developed among the lessees, NRCS, RCD and NPS staff in an adaptive management approach to link agriculture and pastoralism to ecological stewardship, restoration and climate change resilience and mitigation. This approach builds on a growing movement of conservation scholars and practitioners, including those within NPS, to provide leadership in exploring integrated approaches to landscape stewardship at a time of unprecedented global change. See: "Speaking for the Future: A Dialogue on Conservation," Jan. 2003, <http://www.nps.gov/mabi/csi/new/speaking.htm> and *The Future of Working Cultural Landscapes: Parks, Partners, and Local Products*, 2008, [http://www.nps.gov/csi/pdf/Working Cultural Landscapes Report Full.pdf](http://www.nps.gov/csi/pdf/Working_Cultural_Landscapes_Report_Full.pdf) This approach also provides synergistic support for the efforts underway in Marin County aiming to enhance and strengthen its sustainable agricultural community, including the efforts of Marins Agricultural Commissioner, the Marin Agricultural Land Trust, the Marin Resource Conservation District, UC Cooperative Extension and the Marin Carbon Project. By taking this approach, rather than one that conceptualizes natural and cultural resources as existing in inherent conflict, PRNS has the opportunity to become a model for parks management around the nation.

Conclusion

The PRNS management framework would benefit from an understanding of the potentially potent role of agriculture and the natural resources - including human resources- it embodies to facilitate and inform the broad resource management objectives of the NPS and PRNS/GGNRA. Ranching and farming, including the use of livestock, offer potential tools to enhance wildlife habitat outside the Pastoral Zone, while helping to advance both broader and more specific vegetation management objectives -such as fire fuel reductions and T&E species habitat enhancement- both within and outside the Pastoral Zone. The potential interpretive and educational opportunities such an integrated process represents are innumerable. For

such an effort to succeed, however, requires PRNS to add upper-level staff with advanced training and experience in both Agricultural Ecology and Cultural Ecology, with capacity and authority to guide and implement a fully integrated approach to natural resource planning and adaptive management at PRNS/GGNRA. This effort must be engaged in full collaboration with agriculturalists and the regions natural resource and agricultural agencies, including NRCS, MRCD, UCCE, Marins Agricultural Commissioner, and MALT.

We stand at a time of unprecedented challenge to our planet and to ourselves as an exceptionally powerful biotic factor (Tansley 1935). PRNS/GGNRA represents a tremendous opportunity to address the pressing needs of the ecosystems for which we all bear collective stewardship responsibility. At a minimum, the GMP amendment for the Ranches and Pastoral Zone of PRNS/GGNRA must address:

- 1) the role of sustainable agriculture in the cultural ecology of PRNS and the region;
- 2) the role of local, sustainable agriculture in regional and national food security and climate change;
- 3) the potential beneficial role of PRNS and its ranches and ranching community in climate change mitigation;
- 4) the management of the PRNS elk herd and its designated range both inside and outside the Pastoral Zone;
- 5) the nexus and potential nexus between agricultural practices and NPS resource management objectives at PRNS, including the possibility of expanded livestock grazing within the Seashore under a targeted grazing management scenario to meet PRNS vegetation management objectives (including fuel management and elk habitat improvement outside the Pastoral Zone), possibly under a Stewardship Contract agreement framework per USFS/USBLM models.

Over half a century ago, Marins agricultural community joined with local and national environmental groups and the NPS to realize the shared goal of protecting this unique landscape from significant residential development. The success of this shared effort is manifest in today's working landscape with its strong community, economic, and ecological benefits. Because of this historic alliance, the opportunity for a vibrant local cultural ecology, including provision of climate change solutions, sustainable food production and functional landscapes, among other ecosystem services, remains. The GMP Amendment process is an opportunity to again embrace the original purpose and intent of PRNS/GGNRA; the preservation of this unique working landscape, including its multi-generational ranching families and the regional cultural ecology of which they are a defining component.

Sincerely,
Jeffrey Creque, Ph.D.
Director of Rangeland and Agroecosystem Management

Carbon Cycle Institute
CA State Board of Forestry Certified Rangeland Manager

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2921

Name: Ahlers, Rebecca

Correspondence: Dear Ms Superintendent Muldoon and members of the Point Reyes National Seashore,

Thank you for the opportunity to comment during this first phase of the GMP amendment process. Growing up in the seashore, I feel I have a unique insight to the rich history and culture of Point Reyes. I have been witness to the changing environment for the past 30 years in the seashore. I would like to help preserve and improve the rural landscape as well as promote traditional and historical farming and ranching operations which have lured so many visitors to the seashore.

I urge the National Park Service to continue ranching and farming on 28,000 acres in the seashore by issuing 20 - 30 year leases/permits with the ability to renew with similar terms. 20 - 30 year leases are important not only for capital investments but to encourage multi-generational farming. Capital investments are necessary for any operation to be sustainable. Capital investments include the purchase of new environmentally friendly equipment, employee housing, and barns to store equipment and house animals from the harsh elements. California is stringent on greenhouse emissions and requires farmers and ranchers to replace outdated equipment and machinery to meet new standards. The average age of the farmer or rancher is over 50 years old. It is important to ensure stability in order for the next generation to continue to improve practices and support a growing demand for a local food source. Capital investments also help improve the aesthetics of the farm.

The lease and permits issued by the National Park Service need to be flexible in order to achieve agricultural diversification. Farmers and

ranchers do not control the price of commodities they sell. The price is driven by the current market. Diversification allows farmers and ranchers to stay viable in an ever changing economy. Diversification also allows for options to improve the biodiversity and health of the land. Education about agricultural diversification is a great opportunity for the NPS to educate the public about how a local food source can adapt to the changing environment and encourage the preservation of natural resources.

I encourage the National Park Service to help streamline approval of Best Management Practices in the seashore. Most decisions which impact animals, a living being, need a quick and educated decision. The farmers and ranchers have the knowledge and assistance from dedicated veterinarians and local agencies with the experience to help streamline much needed solutions. The farmers and ranchers in the seashore currently follow strict guidelines set forth by Local and Federal agencies. The farmers and ranchers are not only happy to follow the guidelines, they encourage them.

I urge the National Park Service to help promote traditional and sustainable food production. Small scale farming is disappearing fast. The definition of local food has changed from 30 miles, to 100 miles, and now to the State of California. With an ever growing population, it is important to maintain our local food source and encourage sustainable farming practices while educating consumers and travelers. The historic farming operations provide a perfect opportunity to educate travelers on the history of food production in West Marin. Agritourism is a growing market and should be capitalized by the national government with the help of the farming community. My family is more than happy to help in this process. I have personally gone through extensive training on educating the public on agriculture along with experience on giving educational farm tours.

I recommend the removal of the Tule Elk on the areas designated for farming and ranching. Tule Elk encroaching on the pastoral zone directly impact not only the farming and agricultural operations, but also the natural resources and rural landscape in the seashore. The Tule Elk compete for forage, harm cattle, and cause over-grazing resulting in erosion and growth of obnoxious weeds. Farmers and ranchers are unable to rest their pastures and have to supplement additional hay in their daily feed rations. I have personally witnessed elk feeding on hay meant for cattle and the disturbances they cause to a farming operation. The reason the Drakes Beach herd prefers my family farm over the other areas is due to our pasture management practices and that we feed hay on the field when grasses are low. Sometimes it seems we are more elk farmers than dairy farmers. A simple and most feasible solution would be to fence the tule elk away from the pastoral zones designated for agricultural uses. One option to help raise funds for an elk fence and management solution would be to sell hunting tags. Tags could be issued to a select few with strict rules including an experienced guide.

I acknowledge that buffer areas are important and necessary to protect natural resources and endangered species. I know from my experience that fallow land can be quickly overgrown and can encroach on neighboring

properties and as well as take over fencing. Growing populations of animal, insect, and reptile species in buffer zones can also out grow their designated area and may try to overtake nearby areas. These zones should be managed so that they do not overgrow or overtake their designated area. Overgrown grasses, brush, and trees can also create a fire hazard. From experience, it takes 20 - 30 minutes for a fire department to arrive for a fire in the seashore. A wildland fire can cause devastation similar to what we recently saw in Sonoma County.

Farmers and ranchers were the first environmentalists. The health of the land and its natural resources are important to the sustainability of living off the land. Agricultural and land stewardship education and research is key to preserving a local food source and preserving our natural resources.

The National Park Service has a wonderful opportunity to promote traditional and sustainable food production while preserving the ecology and biodiversity in the Point Reyes National Seashore. Please consider the families, the community and the animals which call the Seashore home.

Thank you,

Rebecca Spaletta - Ahlers

2922

Name: Frankal, Daniel

Correspondence: I am against the leasing of the public land to ranch cattle and other such land animals. Such things should be done on private property and not on public land due environmental effects. I ask the board to consider a no-ranching option. Thank you.

2923

Name: Farr, Gina

Correspondence: Please prioritize the environmental health of our beautiful Park.

We need our Park to protect, restore, and preserve park resources - - including native plants, ecosystems... and our heritage elk.

Do not fence them in, please. Fewer ranches, more wonderful park FOR ALL.

Thank you for taking my comment.

2924

Name: Smith, Douglas

Correspondence: I want more opportunity to restore the park, nature and protect the rare elk- - Not to support big at and ranchers!

2925

Name: N/A, N/A

Correspondence: Stop giving ranchers so much power to kill innocent lives.

2926

Name: Livingston, Douglas S

Correspondence: I support the alternative titled, "Continued Ranching and Removal of the Drakes Beach Tule Elk Herd," and would, to a lesser degree, accept "Continued Ranching and Management of the Drakes Beach Tule Elk Herd (NPS Initial Proposal)." After continual study of the Point Reyes ranches during the past 33 years, and intimate knowledge of both the NPS and ranching communities, I conclude that it is important for the people and environment of the San Francisco Bay Area and California to continue the traditional use of these lands for food production, with appropriate oversight and environmental protections, and without the competition of tule elk, which could potentially range farther south in the National Seashore as a tradeoff for the pastoral lands they now inhabit. Controlled grazing has been shown to protect certain native plant species and control invasive plants (aided by human intervention), as well as scenic grassland views; the high quality of the milk and meat products provides the area communities with locally grown foods; and the deep culture of the Point Reyes area is largely based on ranching families who have been here for up to six generations and would suffer with the removal of these families and their employees; subtle changes like this have been happening around the country for years and it is only after it is too late that people realize the loss to community. I do not support any of the other alternatives. The one entitled "Reduced Ranching and Management of the Drakes Beach Tule Elk Herd" is especially worrisome as it would fragment the ranching areas, making some ranches isolated and vulnerable to closing in the future; it also would allow formerly ranched lands to go ungrazed (not replaced with tule elk), which has been shown to negatively impact native plants, hiking access and scenic views; this alternative would also negatively impact the livelihoods of the longtime local ranching families.

2927

Name: Andersen, N/A

Correspondence: Superintendent,
Regarding the amendment,

I vote for the 20 year lease for the ranches, with diversity.

Tule Elk need to be managed at a level compatible with ongoing ranching and the elk.

2928

Name: Baty, Tom

Correspondence: We appreciate the opportunity to comment on the Point Reyes GMP Amendment (PGMPA) pre-scoping alternatives. The National Seashore (PRNS) and North District of Golden Gate National Recreation Area (GGNRA) are truly two of America's treasures and we appreciate the National Park Service (NPS) management of these nationally significant areas.

The Public Lands Conservancy is dedicated to preserving, protecting, and appropriately managing public lands. This is accomplished by raising awareness in the American public about the value of public owned lands and facilitating actions to protect them.

Our comments follow.

1. The timeline for this pre-scoping is unreasonably short. In the future, please provide adequate time for scoping. This will allow a more thorough review by the public.
2. It is not clear what document is being amended by this process. The Frequently Asked Question and Answers (Q&As) state the PRNS GMP 1980 is being amended. However, that document does not contain any information regarding the North District of GGNRA and no environmental analysis is attached. Please clarify which document(s) are being amended to ensure what baseline is being used.
3. This document seems to be only looking at those lands already under agricultural lease/permits without regard for other land uses within the park boundary. Overlaps in the formerly recognized pastoral zoning, current agricultural leasing and the conditional inclusion of some natural and wilderness areas in this document are both awkward and confusing. Please clarify exactly what lands are in the planning area.
4. The presentation of preliminary draft alternatives in this scoping document do not provide enough detail to fully comment on their merits or distinctions. For future scoping activities, the level of detail must be sufficient to ascertain their potential positive, negative and cumulative impacts. For example, terms used such as "diversification," "ranch core," and "succession" for ranching operations must be defined to understand their implications and impacts. In addition, the preliminary alternatives do not provide any specifics on additional visitor opportunities or other natural and cultural resource activities. Because the park's legislation is specific in its guidance about the protection natural and cultural resources, and visitor use, specific strategic policies and actions regarding mandated protection of park resources should be included in future alternatives, (e.g., management of historic structures, invasive species control, rare species protection, and riparian fencing, additional visitor use activities.)
5. The maps are unclear and have several discrepancies. For example, the map on page 11 shows the "free-range elk core use area" as not being included in the planning area. It's unclear how elk core use areas could not be included and yet evaluated as part of the amendment. Please provide more accurate and readable maps in the next scoping document.
6. The current ranching operations do not follow the current 1980 PRNS GMP. For example, some areas are zoned natural and environmental protection reserves, but are in ranching today. We recommend that implementation of the 1980 GMP Proposed Action be considered as a future alternative.

7. We are concerned about how cumulative impacts will be addressed in the EIS. Areas of impacts that need more evaluation include, but are not limited to ground water and riparian impacts, water supply, water quality impacts and waste disposal considerations.

8. The PRNS does not have a wilderness plan as required by policy and law. However, much of the PGMPA planning area is adjacent to wilderness and will have direct, indirect, and cumulative impacts of wilderness values. We believe additional data and baselines studies need to be completed to ensure the Philip Burton Wilderness is managed to maintain its wilderness character, as required by law. At present, lack of a wilderness plan and baseline information makes characterization of impacts impossible.

9. The viability of agriculture in Marin and Sonoma County is often cited as an important issue. Please ensure updated baseline information on the economic aspects of visitor use and ranching is collected and used in the EIS impact analysis. In addition, economic impacts of overall park use by visitors and secondary effect should be discussed and quantified in the EIS.

10. Tule elk management is a critical issue. We strongly believe the continuation of a managed tule elk herd is important ecologically (restores natural process).and provides for enjoyment for park visitors. The PGMPA should fully address this issues by providing specific guidance to park staff, additional baseline information in affected environment, and analysis of impacts of agricultural operations.

11. This document cites monitoring activities related to agricultural operations and tule elk management currently undertaken by the park staff. Please post the data and results from these monitoring activities with the other park planning documentation.

12. The park's "Initial Proposal" seems to imply an increase in agricultural use from current levels - if not in actual acreage, at least in intensity. While this proposal suggests a minimal decrease in acres under agricultural use, it does not have any correspondent reduction in herd sizes nor does it acknowledge that "diversification" could lead to a net increase of impacts on resources. This alternative needs to be more clearly identified as "Expanded Agricultural Use."

13. We suggest that you change the titling of the "Reduced Ranching and Management of Drakes Beach Tule Elk Herd" alternative to "Preserving Historic Beef and Dairy Ranching" alternative. This more accurately reflects the proposed action and focuses on the historic Point Reyes and Olema Valley ranches. We further suggest that "diversification" and "operational flexibility" be excluded from this new alternative. We appreciate the opportunity to comment. Thank you for your public service in maintaining and preserving our precious parks.

2929

Name: Beesley, Louise

Correspondence: To Whom It May Concern:

Point Reyes NS and environs is a favorite vacation destination for me and for my family. The presence of the ranches is such an integral part of the ambiance, and keeps the area from being just another pretty but

sterile park . It is also important to keep the local economy diversified, and allow the area to continue contributing to the regional food supply

In conclusion, I cast my vote for continuing the current plan, and allowing the management of the ranches and the elk herd to remain as they are today.

2930

Name: Cooley , Mary Ann

Correspondence: As a recent visitor to the Point Reyes National Seashore, I wanted to tell you my views on the park. It seems the NPS favors Elk over ranching. Is there a way to manage the Elk? Perhaps Culled hunting or Birth control? As with any wild animal there is not an easy way to keep them in place.

The ranches have maintained the grazing and kept things looking the way they should. I saw where the elk are "supposed" to be and it is all, total brush. The general public would be much more comfortable walking in an open field than one with brush.

A working farm is a good thing for the terrain, from fencing to weed control and the list could go on and on.

The Elk would be OK if they are in their place, but I am not sure that is doable. I think the ranching is a win-win.

I hope you will consider all of this. It is a beautiful park and the farmers/ranchers have helped keep it that way.

2931

Name: Dent, Sidney

Correspondence: I am disappointed to learn that the National Park service is planning on extending leases for ranches on public land.

Point Reyes National Seashore is a major tourist attraction. In 2016 Marin county's national parks generated tourist income of \$565 million, according to the Sweeney article in North Bay business article. Stacy Carlson, Marin Agricultural commissioner reports 2016 figures for animal agriculture in Marin of \$79,459,000 . Down \$14,555,000 from 2015. He cites the reason was a fall in the price of cattle, even though Marin cattle production had increased.

This may indicate that the demand for beef and meat products is declining. So why are we forfeiting our parklands for ranching? I suggest we focus on using the parks to encourage tourism and return the area to its natural state and allow the native animals to thrive.

Marin Board of Supervisors voted in March 2017 to allow animal slaughter in Marin County. This means that animals are slaughtered on park land with little or no oversight. Is this activity likely to attract tourists? Now there is talk of killing the Tule elk, native to the area and at one time facing extinction.

Herds of elk in the parkland would be a tourist attraction. The small number allowed (and controlled by the park service presently) are rarely visible.

Animal agriculture is a major factor in climate change that people are hesitant to address. The National Park service has the opportunity to protect the land by not renewing leases for ranching. Please take a stand and make Marin a leader in promoting the terrain for native animals and encouraging its lucrative tourist industry.

2932

Name: Dowie, Mark

Correspondence: "Keep your nature out of my nature " -Aaron Lucich
First of all, what is a park? Zion is one, so is Yellowstone, Central, Yosemite, Gramercy, the Maasai Mara and Golden Gate Park. Then there's Fenway, Candlestick and Cominsky Parks. They're ball parks. Parks exist everywhere - in cities, towns, suburbs and wide open spaces. Most are public but some private (Gramercy and Zuccotti). They're on every continent and serve many purposes from entertainment to human refuge, sport, wildlife and native plant protection, eco-system integrity, as well as cultural, historical and natural preservation. There are even temporary parks created for county fairs, revivals and weekend events. And there are tiny urban parklets formed in San Francisco by people who fill a parking meter with coins, lay down some sod in the parking space, set up chairs and relax until the meter runs out. Their variety is limitless, but all parks have one thing in common. They are human creations and are without exception designed and managed primarily for human use.

In their very creation parks create controversy. Some usurp private property, others displace native people. Still others turn pasture grazed by livestock into pasture for wild ungulates. Lands eyed by developers become public playgrounds, and treasured hunting grounds are turned into reserves for the hunted. So while they are ostensibly created for people, parks also piss people off. That seems to be almost unavoidable. In fact the fate of most every park is controversy.

As I traveled the planet researching my last book I was surprised to find that one of the most heated controversies surrounding rural parks around the world is agriculture and whether or not it should be allowed in any form inside a park boundary. The very sight of grazing cattle, plowed fields, silos, bams, vineyards and fishing boats inside a national park is horrifying to some nature enthusiasts, particularly those who believe that cultivated land can be stripped of agriculture, crisscrossed with asphalt roads leading to parking lots and tailored trailheads, and declared "wilderness." Ironically, many of the people who oppose agriculture in parks near their communities also treasure fresh, locally produced foods.

Most rural American national parks that are not historical monuments were created on open, uncultivated land. Some displaced true wilderness. And most of them have remained free of agriculture, although roads, trails, lodges and over 600 commercial concessions have stripped most of them of any semblance of the wild places they once were. A few began their existence on land that had been grazed and cultivated for centuries, most notably Grand Teton, Great Smokey Mountains, Shenandoah, Apostle Islands and Cuyahoga Valley National Parks, as well as National Lakeshores in Michigan and Illinois and the Point Reyes National Seashore, which are

not legally parks, but are managed as such by the U.S. National Park Service. In some of those places agriculture has been continued in some form since the park's founding. In others the cultural dynamic that created the landscape was replaced with idealized natural settings in keeping with the ideological and pastoral themes of the Park Service and its supporters. "Rewilding" is the word most frequently used to describe this process. In Cuyahoga farming was stopped altogether, the Park rewilded for a while, then farms were reestablished. But Cuyahoga is an exception which I will return to in a moment.

The creation of Shenandoah National Park provides a better example of a fairly prevalent American attitude toward the notion of farming in parks. While there were still hundreds of productive farms and plantations in Shenandoah Valley, many of which had been cultivating the land for centuries, advocates for a national park were describing the entire area as "primeval wilderness." In 1930 the State of Virginia issued a blanket condemnation of the entire area. Eminent domain was challenged by the farmers but failed, and 465 families were evicted from their land. Homes and barns were razed or burned to prevent anyone from moving back in. The National Park Service called for "a quick return to nature while cleaning up the landscape and preparing to receive visitors in large numbers." In the time it takes to seed, grow and harvest a crop, 300 square miles of diverse and prosperous farmland was taken out of production.

But not all American Parks are created equal. They are in fact remarkably different from one another, run as they are, autonomously by Park Superintendents, who display a wide diversity of attitude toward agriculture and mariculture. Some won't even consider it, while others are more open to the idea, like John Debo, former manager of Ohio's 33,000 acre Cuyahoga Valley National Park, who willingly bowed to local pressure from the pro-ag Cuyahoga Valley Countryside Conservancy and reopened deteriorating but picturesque old farms that once existed in the Park.

The Conservancy was established in 1999 as a cooperating partner with the Park, and for four years after Debo gave a green light to agriculture, focused on rehabilitating and revitalizing the old farms. To preserve the area's rural landscape, the "Countryside Initiative" invited farmers to live and farm inside the park, but only using sustainable methods appropriate for a nature reserve. Eleven rehabilitated farms were operational by 2009, and two more leases are being offered this year. Citizens of Cleveland and Akron can and do travel the short distance to the Park to buy fresh produce, eggs, cheese, meat and wines made from restored vineyards. There are also two smaller National Lakeshores on the Great Lakes, Sleeping Bear and Indiana Dunes, that have allowed farms to remain in operation, partly for educational purposes and partly cultural. Delaware Gap National Recreation Area has 3,000 acres in strictly controlled agricultural production. And subsistence farming of bananas, breadfruit, taro and coconut is allowed on a federally managed preserve inside the National Park of American Samoa.

The Adirondack National Park is experimenting with a fascinating compromise they call "wild farming" which involves planting native pollinator corridors, building ponds, bird and bat houses, restoring riparian and wetland habitats while adopting non-lethal predator controls on local ranches, and developing cropping systems uniquely adapted to each ecosystem in the bioregion. Those practices are combined with sustainable farming. The protection of biodiversity is the ultimate goal

of wild farming, as it is in most national parks. The Adirondack project covers many acres of natural land and farmland, including a once private farm now owned and operated by the Eddy Foundation.

The farm is inside a wildlife corridor called the Split Rock Wildway which connects the Park to the Lake. Most of the area is covered by forest maintained in or returning to a natural state. The rest is composed of cultivated fields of organic fruits, vegetables, grains and mushrooms. The fields are criss-crossed with hedgerows of native fruit-bearing trees and shrubs. By all indications the experiment is a huge success and could encourage other superintendents to consider similar projects elsewhere in the system, were it not for considerable public opposition to the whole idea of farming in parks.

In 1949, when Britain decided to follow America's example and create a chain of national parks there was virtually no uncultivated land left anywhere in the kingdom. Following the Shenandoah model by kicking thousands of farmers off land that had been grazed and cultivated for centuries to create parks for weary urbanites and tourists would have caused such a national uproar that the idea was dismissed without debate. The result: Parliament passes the National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act creating fifteen rural parks in England and Wales, In fact, in my travels I haven't found a single country with national parks that doesn't allow agriculture and mariculture in some of them. And cities throughout the world are converting ornamental plots in their public parks to fruit and vegetable production.

So what is a park really for? That remains a hard question to answer because so many of them are created around the world for so many purposes. While few if any were created to advance agriculture, many were formed to protect it. And the idea of combining food cultivation with human recreation, practiced on every continent but Antarctica, seems quite reasonable. Whatever becomes of the relationship between farming and recreation, trying them both at once, in the same place, seems like a worthwhile experiment in sustainable agriculture from which much can be learned about both farms and parks.

2933

Name: Evans, Evans, Rossotti, Rossotti, Delores, Dan, Julie, Tony
Correspondence: Subject: First Phase Comments for the Point Reyes
National Seashore General Management
Plan Amendment

Dear Superintendent MacLeod,

Thank you for the opportunity to comment on the Point Reyes National Seashore (PRNS) and North District of Golden Gate National Recreation Area (GGRNA) General Management Plan (GMP) Amendment process and the subsequent National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) review. The first of our Ranches, H Ranch, sits on a sharp turn in Pierce Point Road overlooking Abbott's Lagoon and the Pacific Ocean within the Point Reyes National Seashore. We are a multi-generational family who produce high quality grass-fed, pasture raised beef on the coastal pastures of the Historic H & K Ranches.

Dolores' grandparents, Domenico and Teresa Grossi first arrived in West Marin in the late 1800's, purchasing H Ranch in 1939. Alfred and Florence Grossi, Dolores' parents, operated a 400 cow dairy on the ranch until 1976, when we transitioned the ranch from milk to beef. Our rotational grazing and other conservation practices contribute to the scenic working landscape of the Point Reyes National Seashore.

As generational Point Reyes Ranchers, we are grateful for having the opportunity to continue and enhance our family's business. We have the same connection to maintaining the health and productivity of the landscape, as our parents, grandparents and great-grandparents-who cared for it before. In 2008 we developed and introduced the Rossotti Ranch brand, producing some of the finest local meat available in the San Francisco Bay Area.

We are committed to continuing our family's tradition of producing healthy food for our local community, while implementing sustainable, viable and environmentally friendly ranching practices that protects the land, water, and history of the Seashore.

Specific Comments

We offer the following specific comments for consideration and recommendations for issue identification, refinement and analysis of the alternatives during the GMP Amendment planning process and environmental review under NEPA. We will participate fully in subsequent stages and opportunities to discuss the future of the GMP for the Pt. Reyes National Seashore and Golden Gate National Recreation Area.

Alternatives:

While the Settlement Agreement identified three alternatives that were to be evaluated in the Environmental Impact Statement (EIS), it is also clear that the National Park Service (NPS) is authorized to consider a full range of alternatives that we believe must include additional options for Point Reyes. The NPS GMP notice includes three additional alternatives which we agree should be part of its review. Added to this list we urge consideration of several modifications or expansions of the existing list of alternatives referenced by NPS:

We request an expanded alternative building off the second "Continued Ranching alternative" proposed by NPS whereby NPS would allow for limited additional opportunities in farming and diversified agricultural production to complement existing ranching. Ranching and dairy farming should continue in the pastoral area on the greatest acreage possible as originally authorized. This will provide the best opportunity for each ranch to remain viable, assure the continued contribution of agricultural production in the Seashore to the local community and economy, and meet the larger goal of preserving this cultural, historic and scenic resource in the Seashore. We believe that such limited additional activities would provide multiple economic and educational benefits to the community and would strengthen the overall agricultural economy of our region. We are not proposing in this alternative expanding beyond the current 28,000 acres.

In addition, we would ask that NPS consider a lease term beyond 20 years (25-30 years) for ranches and dairy operations. Lease length is directly related to the strength and viability of farming and ranching operations. Long leases promote long-term viability of ranching operations by providing the ability to reliably forecast economic costs and returns.

This includes investments in infrastructure upkeep, natural resource management, maintenance of healthy soils, water and air quality, and assurances of farm employees' welfare. Longer leases would contribute even greater confidence and stability to the entire community of ranchers, employees and park visitors.

Issues:

Diversification on the Seashore ranches and dairies should be fully considered in all analyzed alternatives so that it can be facilitated going forward. Diversification is a proven tool for the economic viability of both individual ranches and the broader community.

Diversification has enabled Marin's small and medium sized farms to be economically viable, build additional resiliency, and to avert the risks of business failure. This is especially important because these ranches do not benefit from economies of scale that larger operations enjoy. In effect, diversification has strengthened Marin's local family farms, local economy, and local food system. Diversification can include selected planted or naturally occurring crops, additional livestock production, farm stands and retail sales, processing and value-added production, farm stays, farm educational tours, and expanded work with the school systems and 4-H organizations.

We ask that consideration and analysis of on farm grown and stored livestock feed of silage and hay be included in this examination. This long standing farm practice combines the benefits of critical seasonal forage production combined with effective weed management. It also reduces the need for imported supplemental feed and incentivizes effective on site resource use and ranch resiliency.

We request that the GMP and EIS review and include a plan for succession to new members of existing ranch families and alternative agricultural candidates if that option is not presented.

Succession is critical for the perpetuity of agriculture's management and stewardship contributions. The Seashore has benefited from successful transition from one generation to the next through as many as five family generations. Additionally, families who choose not to continue ranching operations, we ask for NPS to think through the issue of succession with the families of current leases, and then, if necessary, look to other parties interested in continuing ranching and agriculture at the Seashore.

Alternatives in the GMP Amendment will be stronger and have increased success in realizing the mutual benefits of working farms and ranches if they include guidelines to facilitate ranchers and NPS making real-time operational decisions. The need for regular infrastructure maintenance, repair, and replacement along with management of invasive plants are a few examples of operational decisions that often are delayed. This is the operational flexibility that the field level partnership between the ranches and staff require to be successful.

We also urge NPS to include an alternative or modify existing alternatives that would remove the free-range elk herds (Drakes Beach and Limantour-Estero) from the pastoral areas. That said, we support relocation of the herd in other areas either within or outside PRNS but outside the pastoral areas.

We support enhancing visitor experience through educational opportunities. We recommend that NPS explore the opportunity for visitors to learn about PRNS agriculture, its history, and the names and faces of the ranching families who are dedicated to achieving the synergy of a

working landscape and environmental resource stewardship. The cultural, historic and scenic resources that have been preserved in the Seashore is the combination of the historic pastoral landscape and the multi-generational families that are managing them. The ranching families are the most direct link to the legacy of the historic period of ranching and farming on the Point Reyes Peninsula which dates back to the mid 1800s. The working landscapes we manage exemplify and manifest the national movement to strengthen local food systems and community supported agriculture. Visitor experience would be enhanced by providing relevant cultural, historical, and natural interpretive information, (i.e. brochures, audio tours, signage) along the boundaries of the ranch operations.

Seashore staff have previously been collaborators and partners amongst a broad group of agricultural support organizations in Marin County. We recommend that considered alternatives provide for the inclusion and enhancement of these partnerships and its ability to implement integrated farm production and environmental stewardship solutions. These partnerships have included Marin County departments such as the Agricultural Department, Community Development Agency, and Cooperative Extension. Federal agencies such as the United States Department of Agriculture Natural Resources Conservation Service and the National Organic Program are integral to this partnership. So too are community based organizations like the Agricultural Institute of Marin, Marin Agricultural Land Trust, and Marin Resource Conservation District. This partnership has provided the combined complementing missions and expertise in land use policy, agricultural and natural resource management, marketing and outreach, and education to accomplish precedent setting land conservation, environmental stewardship projects, and value-added farm production.

The GMP Amendment is an opportunity to celebrate a more than 50 year partnership, which has resulted in a working landscape with strong community ties, economy, and ecosystems. We thank you for the opportunity to provide these initial comments and we look forward to working with NPS on all subsequent stages of the GMP and EIS.

2934

Name: Gale, Mike, Sally

Correspondence: REGARDING;

Point Reyes National Seashore General Management Plan Amendment for the 18,000 acre pastoral zone on the Point Reyes Peninsula and the 10,000 acre pastoral zone in the GGNRA. This land is currently being used for dairy and beef ranching, as well as the protection of natural resources.

INTRODUCTION

For five generations, our family has ranched the agricultural land outside the Park in Marin County. As such, we are personally involved in the preservation of the ranching community. Along with this commitment to local agriculture, we love the natural world and as such have worked for decades to enhance and preserve the environment on ranchland.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The National Park Service is landlord to 20% of Marin County ranches. Along with a responsibility to protect natural resources within the pastoral zone, the Park Service has a crucial effect upon the 24 families whose stewardship predates the establishment of the Park, and who wish to continue this stewardship. This relationship is acknowledged in the enabling legislation for the Seashore. These writers appreciate the opportunity to comment on the PRNS GMP Amendment, which will guide this relationship into the future.

COMMENTS;

RECOMMENDATION TO EXTEND LEASES TO 20 YEARS, WITH ROLLING RENEWALS EVERY 5 YEARS

For ranchers to remain in the SEASHORE and the GGNRA, they must be able to run viable businesses within guidelines that protect the environment. In order to borrow money, invest in infrastructure, receive cost share conservation project monies, comply with Natural Resource Conservation Service (NRCS) requirements and Marin Resource Conservation District (MRCD) requirements, they must show a commitment to their land beyond what is now allowed in 5 year leases. Extending their leases with a reasonable renewal every 5 years or so would help them remain viable and enable them to improve the environment on their leases.

RECOMMENDATION TO CONTINUE A COLLABORATIVE PARTNERSHIP WITH LOCAL, STATE AND FEDERAL AGENCIES

The County of Marin and local agencies, such as the MRCD, U.C. Davis Agricultural Extension Office and the NRCS have long partnered with the National Park Service to improve and enhance natural resources in the pastoral zone. Given the strong interest on the part of Seashore and GGNRA ranchers, we urge you to consider expanding this relationship. With the federal budget cuts of around 13%, this assistance is practical as well as wise.

RECOMMENDATION TO ESTABLISH AN EFFECTIVE WORKING RELATIONSHIP WITH RANCHING FAMILIES

The relationship between NPS and the ranchers has improved greatly over the past several years. That said, we would recommend the adoption of a formal structure by which communication between parties would improve. This might take the form of a Council of ranchers through which issues can be discussed and solutions to current problems can be found. Involving the ranchers more in decisions which affect them, being able to benefit from their expertise and experience, having one message go out to all of them, and having a transparent process, would improve this delicate relationship, in our view.

RECOMMENDATION TO MANAGE ELK

Maintaining a biologically sound number of elk in the Seashore while minimizing forage use and property damage in the pastoral zone requires an active management plan. Such plans do exist (See the Strategic Management Plan for Elk, January 2016, Minnesota Department of Natural Resources, among others).

As ranchers of cattle in a limited area, we believe we have some understanding of the management of grazing animals. Careful attention must be paid to forage, animal damage to infrastructure and natural resources, reproduction rates, animal health, nutrition and the like. Introducing elk into the Seashore includes a responsibility to care for them. The elk are not able to leave the Seashore in order to compensate for increased numbers and decreased forage, as they would under truly

wild conditions. Changes in climate necessitate a commensurate management response.

That said, culling, castrating, removing to better locations, medicating, and insuring adequate nutrition and water would all be part of a good management plan, in our view. This might include the improvement of their habitat through more active management of the land outside the pastoral zone.

Without a plan, these animals will increase beyond the ability of the Seashore to provide for them, as well as impact the ranching part of the pastoral zone negatively.

VISITOR EXPERIENCE RECOMMENDATIONS

There are many ways to improve visitor experience in the pastoral zone. Besides limiting the number of visitors at any one time in any one location to minimize environmental damage caused by these visitors, we would propose two activities; the opening up of farmhouses to farm stays and the giving of ranch tours by ranchers.

A positive way to support the cultural attributes of the Park would be to increase the opportunity for contact between the living embodiments of this cultural heritage, the ranchers, and Park visitors. Allowing the ranchers to provide lodging and visitor experiences in a controlled and protective manner (See Agricultural Farm Stay;

ucanr.edu/sites/CESonomaAgOmbuds/Agricultural_Farm_Stay) would enhance visitor experience and provide education regarding environmentally beneficial food production. Farm Tours are another way for ranchers to share their cultural heritage with visitors. Along with overnight farm stays, tours have the benefit of providing work for the next generation of ranchers.

RECOMMEND STATE OF THE ARTS FARMS AND RANCHES AS AN EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITY

As there are millions of visitors to the Seashore and the GGNRA each year, an opportunity exists for the demonstration of complimentary food production and environmental stewardship, as well as beneficial greenhouse gas reduction strategies. Resources put into these ranches in the way of state of the art food production, carbon sequestration, riparian restoration, methane digesters, solar energy and electric ranch vehicle and machinery use...the list goes on and on, offers a wonderful opportunity to educate the public on a green way forward.

THANK YOU!

We appreciate this opportunity to be part of the planning process for the GMP Amendment We look forward to a positive outcome.

2935

Name: Hagen, Bob

Correspondence: I enjoy the peaceful tranquility of Pt Reyes National Seashore. It is beautiful with the terrain and wildlife. However I am troubled with the cattle and all that is involved with raising them in a National Park. The fences, gates, excrement, and trampled ground are impediments that make hiking unpleasant in such a beautiful environment I do appreciate the Tule Elk being brought back to this area. They are a

natural species that belong in Pt. Reyes. I would hope that the long term management of the Park would support the Tule Elk population and eventually eliminate the cattle.

2936

Name: Larson, Stephanie

Correspondence: My name is Dr. Stephanie Larson, and I work for the University of California Cooperative Extension. I am currently the Director of the University of California Cooperative Extension for Sonoma County and have worked with dairy producers, livestock producers, and rangeland managers in Marin and Sonoma Counties over my career. I have Bachelor's and Master's degrees in Animal Science, University of Idaho and Wyoming, respectively, and a PhD. in Rangelands Ecology and Management, Oregon State University. I provide education and research-based information to livestock producers and rangeland managers. I have lead research projects that address payments for ecosystem services that are produced from rangeland management. I am familiar with native and invasive plant and animal species which are found on rangelands in Marin and Sonoma counties and the Point Reyes National Seashore (PRNS). Agriculture has always been an integral part of the PRNS landscapes; Native American managed these lands for the production of food, fiber and other vital resources (Anderson 2005). Ranching began at Point Reyes when Mexican land grantees introduced the first cattle to the area in the mid-1800\$. Dairying soon became a dominant agricultural land use in Point Reyes and Marin County, (Livingston 1994). I have worked with beef and dairy producers at PRNS for over 30 years to provide advice, and to conduct livestock and natural resource projects designed to support, good grazing practices, environmental stewardship, and economically sound ranch management. Some projects with the PRNS beef and dairy producers include short courses on practices to maintain water quality and how to prepare Ecological Site Descriptions (ESD).

Scoping Plan Alternatives:

I have reviewed all the alternative plans that have been present by Point Reyes National Seashore and support the development an alternative that provides for more flexible use of the existing ranches and dairies based on environmental improvements. The additional alternative should provide for operational flexibility, diversification opportunities and a modest expansion of herds over the life of the permits predicated upon the adoption and implementation of forage improvement practices that expand the carrying capacity of the rangeland and successful implementation of water quality improvement and carbon sequestration practices.

Sensitive Species:

Through the 1980s and 1990s and into the early 2000s, efforts to conserve threatened and endangered (special status) species on western rangelands often meant removing livestock ranching. Research findings, demonstration results, and failed conservation efforts in recent years involving endangered species has supported the continuation of livestock ranching and the reintroduction of grazing to some rangelands that were "protected" through grazing removal. At the landscape level, research has demonstrated that livestock ranching maintains extensive, open spaces by reducing land use conversion, fragmentation of habitat, and vegetation type conversion from invasion of brush.

Threats to native biodiversity, including special-status species, are likely to increase with removal or decrease of grazing. Research and experience have shown that grazing is strongly linked to maintaining habitat for some special-status species on PRNS lands, while they have been inconclusive for others. In all cases though, grazing has proven compatible with preservation of the special-status species found at PRNS (Table 1).

Table 1. Special status plants that occur in grazed areas at PRNS (Federally listed plant species per USNPS 2001, and California Native Plant Society plant species per Bob Soost, 2004).

Federally listed as threatened or endangered

Common Name Scientific Name

Sonoma alopecurus *Alopecurus aequalis* var. *sonomensis*

Sonoma spineflower *Chorizanthe valida*

Tiburon paintbrush *Castilleja affinis* ssp. *neglecta*

Marin dwarf flax *Hesperolinon congestum*

beach layia *Layia carnosa*

Tidestrom's lupine *Lupinus*

Tidestrom's lupine *Lupinus tidestromii*

California Native Plant Society rare

Point Reyes horkelia *Horkelia marinensis*

Point Reyes meadowfoam *Limnanthes douglasii* ssp. *Sulphurea*

Sonoma alopecurus (*Alopecurus aequalis* var. *sonomensis*) is found in eight naturally occurring populations in Sonoma and Marin Counties; the four sites in Marin County all occur at PRNS and are all grazed by cattle. One historic colony that was located near Botinas disappeared following exclusion of cattle from the site (US Fish & Wildlife Service, (USFWS) 2002). The largest occurrence of *Sonoma alopecurus* at PRNS is on the former AT&T Ranch, which has been grazed for many decades.

Sonoma spineflower is found solely in a grazed pasture at PRNS. A master's thesis completed in 1992 on the ecology of *Sonoma spineflower* concluded that grazing of competitive, non-native plants had a positive influence on *Sonoma spineflower* survival (Davis 1992a and 1992b; USFWS 1998).

Tiburon paintbrush and *Marin dwarf flax* occur on serpentine grasslands, with six occurrences of *Marin dwarf flax* on GGNRA grazing lands. PRNS staff concluded that "Marin dwarf flax may benefit from a moderate level of cattle grazing through the reduction of taller competing vegetation as the flax is subject to shading by competing grasses or may be suppressed by buildup of thatch from previous year's herbage if left ungrazed." (USNPS 2001). *Beach layia* and *Tidestrom's lupine* are found in dune habitats and do not appear to be dependent on grazing, though many of their occurrences are within grazed pastures (USNPS 2001). *Point Reyes horkelia* and *Point Reyes meadowfoam* are also found primarily within grazed areas (Bob Soost 2004).

The relationship of grazing to some threatened and endangered species was reviewed in our U.C. Extension Report co-authored with Marin County, *The Changing Role of Agriculture at the Point Reyes National Seashore*. The report addresses *Myrtle's silverspot butterfly* which inhabits coastal dunes, prairie, and scrub.

Habitat suitability depends on numerous factors, but two critical components are the presence of its larval host plant, the native dog violet (*Viola adunca*), and adult nectar plants including numerous native

wildflowers, as well as common weeds such as bull thistle (*Cirsium vulgare*) and Italian thistle (*Carduus pycnocephalus*). Most of the Myrtle's silverspot butterflies documented at PRNS have been found in areas that are grazed either by cattle or by tule elk. Butterfly surveys done by PRNS staff in 2003 showed occurrences of Myrtle's silverspot on 13 ranches, all of which support livestock operations (Adams 2004). Recent research on Myrtle's silverspot (Adams 2004; USNPS 2007) documents that Myrtle's silverspot and cattle have co-existed for over a hundred years and that the density of the nectar sources was higher in grazed areas. Biologists studying the Myrtle's silverspot at PRNS recorded more butterflies in grazed dunes and grasslands than in ungrazed plant communities.

At time of listing the USFWS believed that cattle grazing significantly decreased the habitat quality of the Myrtle's silverspot butterfly. However, a five-year status review by USFWS found that the moderate cattle grazing regime currently used at the Pt. Reyes National Seashore did not significantly affect the distribution of Myrtle's silverspot butterfly at that site, [https://ecos.fws.gov/docs/five year review/doc2394.pdf](https://ecos.fws.gov/docs/five_year_review/doc2394.pdf). Current threats to the Myrtle's silverspot butterfly include urban or industrial development of any property with suitable habitat for the butterfly, poaching, small population size, the effects of reduced host and nectar plant density due to invasive plants and forbs, road mortalities during the adult flight season, and the probable constriction of the range and distribution of this butterfly due to global climate change.

Grazing exclusions in Point Reyes National Seashore (PRNS) have resulted in extirpation of some populations of special status species from "protected sites." Rancher stewardship, "managed grazing" included development and maintenance of livestock water sources, pest management, debris clean-up, and forage improvement. Ponds developed for livestock water provide half of the available habitat for the endangered tiger salamander (*Ambystoma californiense*) in the San Francisco Bay Area. These results focus on California's annual rangeland, which is the habitat type where most of the special status species associated western rangelands are found.

In the 1996 final listing rule for the California red-legged frog the USFWS cited livestock grazing as a contributing factor in the decline of the subspecies. However, in its 2006 revised proposed rule, the USFWS acknowledged that:

"our understanding of the threats of livestock grazing and stock pond development described in the previous final listing of the subspecies has changed. Stock pond and small reservoir impoundments can provide suitable breeding habitat for the California red-legged frog. In many areas, the presence of California red legged frogs is due solely to these small ponded habitats. For example, at the Point Reyes National Seashore in Marin County, an area where there are more than 120 breeding sites with an estimated total adult population of several thousand California red-legged frogs, the majority of the breeding sites are within stock ponds constructed on lands that have been grazed by cattle for over 150 years (Fellers and Guscio 2004). In the East Bay Regional Park District (EBRPD) lands in Contra Costa and Alameda counties, 43 of the 179 ponds surveyed (25 percent), which were exposed to grazing and were characterized as with and without emergent vegetation, supported successful breeding frog populations and often exhibited high rates of annual breeding (Bobzien et

al. 2000). Ponds can silt in after being fenced off from moderate levels of grazing. EBRPD is currently removing fences and restoring ponds as California red-legged frog habitat (Bobzien pers com. 2005). We now recognize that managed livestock grazing at low to moderate levels has a neutral or beneficial effect on California red-legged frog habitat (Bobzien pers com. 2005) by keeping a mix of open water habitat and emergent vegetation). Therefore, we believe grazing helps contribute to the conservation of the California red-legged frog and its habitat."

I am familiar with rangeland watershed issues, the protection of riparian areas, and the development of ponds and springs to distribute cattle and provide alternative water sources for wildlife. In Marin and Sonoma counties and on PRNS, ranchers have developed numerous springs and ponds to capture runoff to water their cattle. The springs and ponds help to more evenly distribute the forage consumption by cattle across a pasture. The springs and ponds also provide drinking water for many wildlife species some of which, as discussed above, are rare species that coexist or are enhanced by grazing and the development and maintenance of ponds and springs. In riparian areas such as creeks, good range management may call for fencing to prevent heavy grazing of riparian vegetation but fencing may not always be the best solution. Conversely at Yellowstone National Park, the lack of management of elk caused damaged to riparian areas. In order to managed the elk grazing, the Park introduced wolves into the ecosystem, resulting in the recovery of vegetation in riparian areas; photographs taken at a variety of locations showed considerable recovery of aspen in areas where it had become overgrazed in the years when elk were abundant (Ripple and Beschta, 2012, Ripple and Beschta, 2007).

Although these riparian areas cover only a small area of the ecosystem (<2%), the park witnessed the first significant growth of aspen for over half a century. More recent data suggest that similar recoveries are being seen in cottonwoods and willows (Ripple and Beschta, 2012); this in turn has led to an increase in the abundance and diversity of riparian bird species (Hollenbeck and Ripple 2008).

Residual Dry Matter:

Residual dry matter (RDM) (Bartolome et al. 2006) is the herbaceous plant material -living or dead- left standing or on the ground at the end of the grazing season (typically considered the beginning of October, or the start of the new water year). RDM measurement is commonly used to assess the year's grazing use on annual rangeland, whether moderate, excessive or light. The recommended standards are based on the observation that the amount of RDM remaining in the fall interacts with site conditions and weather to influence rangeland vegetation species composition and forage production in the coming year.

RDM is based upon a percentage of total annual above ground production. Thus, while total recommended RDM may decline from wetter to drier rangeland types, RDM, as a percentage of total production, should actually increase on drier annual rangelands. The long-term implications of reduced RDM should be considered when adjusting RDM targets downward, as reducing RDM as a percentage of total annual production will tend to drive a downward spiral of soil degradation, reduced water-holding capacity and reduced rangeland productivity overtime.

RDM standards are guidelines and it is recommended that local guides be developed for the very reason that production varies on the same mapping unit and ecological site due to differences in weather and growing season

length at a given location. Because production is so closely linked to prevailing weather other locations in the same ecological site can vary greatly in production. Thus production estimates from individual ranchers at PRNS should be used whenever possible. Monitoring of RDM can help determine these values are correct over time. Too much RDM left is also a concern; too much RDM could improve the site for annuals, such as medusahead, that flourishes under high RDM levels.

While leaving appropriate amounts of RDM (Residual dry matter) can appear to represent lost grazing opportunity in any given year, consistently low levels of RDM over time can be expected to result in gradual loss of soil organic matter and soil carbon, soil water holding capacity and rangeland productivity. Insufficient soil cover, whether live or dead material, can result in a downward spiral of declining rangeland condition. In this sense, RDM can be understood as an investment in the long-term productive capacity of the land, albeit at the "cost" of current season's total grazing capacity. Because of the limited amount of site-specific research information, however, RDM standards normally must be developed using local experience and general guidelines, particularly on perennial pastures.

Unmanaged grazing, as in a "free-ranging elk herd", has shown to result in over grazed and under grazed areas. Ungrazed areas over time can result in a buildup of dead grass on the other side of the fence where grazing is excluded, and a thick mass of dead grass forms that prevents native plants from germinating and growing. The mass of dead grass can be overcome by invasive species such as coyote brush and Himalayan blackberry. The buildup of dead grass results in a less than healthy system, which could lead to increased erosion, reduced nutrient and water cycling and increased fire hazards.

In the General Management Planning (GMP) Amendment process, PRNS staff are being asked to:

- Work collaboratively with each respective rancher to identify RDM monitoring locations that accurately represent the landscape and managed grazing lands. Existing RDM monitoring locations have proven to be useful for other management objectives and are not located where they reflect ongoing rangeland and grazing livestock management.
- Develop RDM monitoring clear methodologies with documentation that clearly communicates how to conduct measurements, compile and analyze the data, and report the results. This will avoid confusion, and even potentially misleading use of RDM monitoring and result reporting, that does not clearly explain if specific plant species or function groups are excluded from the RDM monitoring program and the implications of that exclusion.

In my experience and in working with, the ranchers at the PRNS, they are well informed about practices that can be beneficial and detrimental to wildlife, water quality, and rangeland health and they have strived to implement those practices that maintain and improve rangeland and watershed conditions, s They are well aware of RDM and manage their animal to meet the required levels. Conversely, with a "free roaming" elk herd, these levels will not be meet and will be detrimental to special status species in PRNS. They fully cooperate with myself at U.C. Cooperative Extension, Kristan Norman, at U.S.D.A. Natural Resource Conservation Service, along with National Park Service personnel. The PRNS should have an alternative with elk removed from the grazing areas; especially areas in the pastoral zone that contain special status

species. At the Rocky Mountain National Park, elk and vegetation management is guided by a 20-year plan that addresses the impacts of overabundant elk on vegetation. This plan's goal is restore the natural range of variability in the elk population and affected plant communities. The plan relies on a variety of conservation tools including temporary fencing, vegetation restoration, redistribution and culling; and may use additional management tools in the future using adaptive management principles. In 1998, Point Reyes National Seashore adopted their Elk Management Plan; in that plan the Park states there will be careful monitoring of both elk and threatened and endangered species is important to ensure that the Seashore's management of elk is not harming T&E species. There has been no monitoring of the elk's impact to these species as they expand past their 1998 borders. In the Rocky Mountain National Park elk management plan, recognizing the importance of monitoring elk grazing as it can adversely affect special status species. Therefore, the elk should be removed from the pastoral zone where these special status exists currently because:

- The elk can damage the ecosystem because they're not managed
- They have plenty of grazing at Limantour and Tomales Point
- Ranchers should be the grazing stewards in the pastoral zone
- It is better for the natural resources in the pastoral zone.

Livestock producer's implement best management practices including brush control, weed, control, invasive species removal and sequestering of atmosphere carbon in rangelands soils. The results of livestock grazing should be measured by resource goals; goals that include residual dry matter, plant diversity, plant density and species competition. Livestock producer know best the stock density and rate to meet resource goals; and grazing animal numbers should not be limited by arbitrarily pre-set maximum animal numbers.

PRNS pastoral zone lands provide a direct link between urban consumers and local food producers, a powerful conduit for educating the public about the importance of local food production and security. Sonoma and Marin Counties are perfect models for demonstrating how preserving family farms, contribute to social, economic and ecological sustainability at local, regional and even national levels. Ranching and farming have positive health impacts including increased food access and food security, food to local business and schools, improved health literacy and general well-being. Ranching in Sonoma and Marin Counties, including PRNS, albeit smaller scale, remains a local industry which provides job creation, training and business succession, and market expansion for many other ranchers and farmers.

Ranchers should be allowed and encouraged by the Point Reyes National Seashore to allow continued and diversified ranching activities to include small scale historic plant and animal production because it more properly represents the important historic period (1860-1960) that the Park is entrusted to protect. There will be an increase in sustainability because:

- It will add interest for the next generation of livestock producers
- Connects the producers to the local food system
- Expands the cow monoculture; making it more interesting, educational and historically accurate.

2937

Name: Larson, Stephanie

Correspondence: My name is Dr. Stephanie Larson, and I work for the University of California Cooperative Extension. I am currently the Director of the University of California Cooperative Extension for Sonoma County and have worked with dairy producers, livestock producers, and rangeland managers in Marin and Sonoma Counties over my career. I have Bachelor's and Master's degrees in Animal Science, University of Idaho and Wyoming, respectively, and a PhD. in Rangelands Ecology and Management, Oregon State University. I provide education and research-based information to livestock producers and rangeland managers. I have lead research projects that address payments for ecosystem services that are produced from rangeland management. I am familiar with native and invasive plant and animal species which are found on rangelands in Marin and Sonoma counties and the Point Reyes National Seashore (PRNS).

Agriculture has always been an integral part of the PRNS landscapes; Native American managed these lands for the production of food, fiber and other vital resources (Anderson 2005). Ranching began at Point Reyes when Mexican land grantees introduced the first cattle to the area in the mid-1800\$. Dairying soon became a dominant agricultural land use in Point Reyes and Marin County, (Livingston 1994). I have worked with beef and dairy producers at PRNS for over 30 years to provide advice, and to conduct livestock and natural resource projects designed to support, good grazing practices, environmental stewardship, and economically sound ranch management. Some projects with the PRNS beef and dairy producers include short courses on practices to maintain water quality and how to prepare Ecological Site Descriptions (ESD).

Scoping Plan Alternatives:

I have reviewed all the alternative plans that have been present by Point Reyes National Seashore and support the development an alternative that provides for more flexible use of the existing ranches and dairies based on environmental improvements. The additional alternative should provide for operational flexibility, diversification opportunities and a modest expansion of herds over the life of the permits predicated upon the adoption and implementation of forage improvement practices that expand the carrying capacity of the rangeland and successful implementation of water quality improvement and carbon sequestration practices.

Sensitive Species:

Through the 1980s and 1990s and into the early 2000s, efforts to conserve threatened and endangered (special status) species on western rangelands often meant removing livestock ranching. Research findings, demonstration results, and failed conservation efforts in recent years involving endangered species has supported the continuation of livestock ranching and the reintroduction of grazing to some rangelands that were "protected" through grazing removal. At the landscape level, research has demonstrated that livestock ranching maintains extensive, open spaces by reducing land use conversion, fragmentation of habitat, and vegetation type conversion from invasion of brush.

Threats to native biodiversity, including special-status species, are likely to increase with removal or decrease of grazing. Research and

experience have shown that grazing is strongly linked to maintaining habitat for some special-status species on PRNS lands, while they have been inconclusive for others. In all cases though, grazing has proven compatible with preservation of the special-status species found at PRNS (Table 1).

Table 1. Special status plants that occur in grazed areas at PRNS (Federally listed plant species per USNPS 2001, and California Native Plant Society plant species per Bob Soost, 2004).

Federally listed as threatened or endangered

Common Name Scientific Name

Sonoma alopecurus *Alopecurus aequalis* var. *sonomensis*

Sonoma spineflower *Chorizanthe valida*

Tiburon paintbrush *Castilleja affinis* ssp. *neglecta*

Marin dwarf flax *Hesperolinon congestum*

beach layia *Layia carnosa*

Tidestrom's lupine *Lupinus*

Tidestrom's lupine *Lupinus tidestromii*

California Native Plant Society rare

Point Reyes horkelia *Horkelia marinensis*

Point Reyes meadowfoam *Limnanthes douglasii* ssp. *Sulphurea*

Sonoma alopecurus (*Alopecurus aequalis* var. *sonomensis*) is found in eight naturally occurring populations in Sonoma and Marin Counties; the four sites in Marin County all occur at PRNS and are all grazed by cattle. One historic colony that was located near Botinas disappeared following exclusion of cattle from the site (US Fish & Wildlife Service, (USFWS) 2002). The largest occurrence of *Sonoma alopecurus* at PRNS is on the former AT&T Ranch, which has been grazed for many decades.

Sonoma spineflower is found solely in a grazed pasture at PRNS. A master's thesis completed in 1992 on the ecology of *Sonoma spineflower* concluded that grazing of competitive, non-native plants had a positive influence on *Sonoma spineflower* survival (Davis 1992a and 1992b; USFWS 1998).

Tiburon paintbrush and *Marin dwarf flax* occur on serpentine grasslands, with six occurrences of *Marin dwarf flax* on GGNRA grazing lands. PRNS staff concluded that "Marin dwarf flax may benefit from a moderate level of cattle grazing through the reduction of taller competing vegetation as the flax is subject to shading by competing grasses or may be suppressed by buildup of thatch from previous year's herbage if left ungrazed." (USNPS 2001). *Beach layia* and *Tidestrom's lupine* are found in dune habitats and do not appear to be dependent on grazing, though many of their occurrences are within grazed pastures (USNPS 2001). *Point Reyes horkelia* and *Point Reyes meadowfoam* are also found primarily within grazed areas (Bob Soost 2004).

The relationship of grazing to some threatened and endangered species was reviewed in our U.C. Extension Report co-authored with Marin County, *The Changing Role of Agriculture at the Point Reyes National Seashore*. The report addresses *Myrtle's silverspot butterfly* which inhabits coastal dunes, prairie, and scrub.

Habitat suitability depends on numerous factors, but two critical components are the presence of its larval host plant, the native dog violet (*Viola adunca*), and adult nectar plants including numerous native wildflowers, as well as common weeds such as bull thistle (*Cirsium vulgare*) and Italian thistle (*Carduus pycnocephalus*). Most of the *Myrtle's*

silverspot butterflies documented at PRNS have been found in areas that are grazed either by cattle or by tule elk. Butterfly surveys done by PRNS staff in 2003 showed occurrences of Myrtle's silverspot on 13 ranches, all of which support livestock operations (Adams 2004). Recent research on Myrtle's silverspot (Adams 2004; USNPS 2007) documents that Myrtle's silverspot and cattle have co-existed for over a hundred years and that the density of the nectar sources was higher in grazed areas. Biologists studying the Myrtle's silverspot at PRNS recorded more butterflies in grazed dunes and grasslands than in ungrazed plant communities.

At time of listing the USFWS believed that cattle grazing significantly decreased the habitat quality of the Myrtle's silverspot butterfly. However, a five-year status review by USFWS found that the moderate cattle grazing regime currently used at the Pt. Reyes National Seashore did not significantly affect the distribution of Myrtle's silverspot butterfly at that site, [https://ecos.fws.gov/docs/five year review/doc2394.pdf](https://ecos.fws.gov/docs/five_year_review/doc2394.pdf). Current threats to the Myrtle's silverspot butterfly include urban or industrial development of any property with suitable habitat for the butterfly, poaching, small population size, the effects of reduced host and nectar plant density due to invasive plants and forbs, road mortalities during the adult flight season, and the probable constriction of the range and distribution of this butterfly due to global climate change.

Grazing exclusions in Point Reyes National Seashore (PRNS) have resulted in extirpation of some populations of special status species from "protected sites." Rancher stewardship, "managed grazing" included development and maintenance of livestock water sources, pest management, debris clean-up, and forage improvement. Ponds developed for livestock water provide half of the available habitat for the endangered tiger salamander (*Ambystoma californiense*) in the San Francisco Bay Area. These results focus on California's annual rangeland, which is the habitat type where most of the special status species associated western rangelands are found.

In the 1996 final listing rule for the California red-legged frog the USFWS cited livestock grazing as a contributing factor in the decline of the subspecies. However, in its 2006 revised proposed rule, the USFWS acknowledged that:

"our understanding of the threats of livestock grazing and stock pond development described in the previous final listing of the subspecies has changed. Stock pond and small reservoir impoundments can provide suitable breeding habitat for the California red-legged frog. In many areas, the presence of California red legged frogs is due solely to these small ponded habitats. For example, at the Point Reyes National Seashore in Marin County, an area where there are more than 120 breeding sites with an estimated total adult population of several thousand California red-legged frogs, the majority of the breeding sites are within stock ponds constructed on lands that have been grazed by cattle for over 150 years (Fellers and Guscio 2004). In the East Bay Regional Park District (EBRPD) lands in Contra Costa and Alameda counties, 43 of the 179 ponds surveyed (25 percent), which were exposed to grazing and were characterized as with and without emergent vegetation, supported successful breeding frog populations and often exhibited high rates of annual breeding (Bobzien et al. 2000). Ponds can silt in after being fenced off from moderate levels of grazing. EBRPD is currently removing fences and restoring ponds as

California red-legged frog habitat (Bobzien pers com. 2005). We now recognize that managed livestock grazing at low to moderate levels has a neutral or beneficial effect on California red-legged frog habitat (Bobzien pers com. 2005) by keeping a mix of open water habitat and emergent vegetation). Therefore, we believe grazing helps contribute to the conservation of the California red-legged frog and its habitat." I am familiar with rangeland watershed issues, the protection of riparian areas, and the development of ponds and springs to distribute cattle and provide alternative water sources for wildlife. In Marin and Sonoma counties and on PRNS, ranchers have developed numerous springs and ponds to capture runoff to water their cattle. The springs and ponds help to more evenly distribute the forage consumption by cattle across a pasture. The springs and ponds also provide drinking water for many wildlife species some of which, as discussed above, are rare species that coexist or are enhanced by grazing and the development and maintenance of ponds and springs. In riparian areas such as creeks, good range management may call for fencing to prevent heavy grazing of riparian vegetation but fencing may not always be the best solution. Conversely at Yellowstone National Park, the lack of management of elk caused damaged to riparian areas. In order to managed the elk grazing, the Park introduced wolves into the ecosystem, resulting in the recovery of vegetation in riparian areas; photographs taken at a variety of locations showed considerable recovery of aspen in areas where it had become overgrazed in the years when elk were abundant (Ripple and Beschta, 2012, Ripple and Beschta, 2007).

Although these riparian areas cover only a small area of the ecosystem (<2%), the park witnessed the first significant growth of aspen for over half a century. More recent data suggest that similar recoveries are being seen in cottonwoods and willows (Ripple and Beschta, 2012); this in turn has led to an increase in the abundance and diversity of riparian bird species (Hollenbeck and Ripple 2008).

Residual Dry Matter:

Residual dry matter (RDM) (Bartolome et al. 2006) is the herbaceous plant material -living or dead- left standing or on the ground at the end of the grazing season (typically considered the beginning of October, or the start of the new water year). RDM measurement is commonly used to assess the year's grazing use on annual rangeland, whether moderate, excessive or light. The recommended standards are based on the observation that the amount of RDM remaining in the fall interacts with site conditions and weather to influence rangeland vegetation species composition and forage production in the coming year.

RDM is based upon a percentage of total annual above ground production. Thus, while total recommended RDM may decline from wetter to drier rangeland types, RDM, as a percentage of total production, should actually increase on drier annual rangelands. The long-term implications of reduced RDM should be considered when adjusting RDM targets downward, as reducing RDM as a percentage of total annual production will tend to drive a downward spiral of soil degradation, reduced water-holding capacity and reduced rangeland productivity overtime.

RDM standards are guidelines and it is recommended that local guides be developed for the very reason that production varies on the same mapping unit and ecological site due to differences in weather and growing season length at a given location. Because production is so closely linked to prevailing weather other locations in the same ecological site can vary

greatly in production. Thus production estimates from individual ranchers at PRNS should be used whenever possible. Monitoring of RDM can help determine these values are correct over time. Too much RDM left is also a concern; too much RDM could improve the site for annuals, such as medusahead, that flourishes under high RDM levels.

While leaving appropriate amounts of RDM (Residual dry matter) can appear to represent lost grazing opportunity in any given year, consistently low levels of RDM over time can be expected to result in gradual loss of soil organic matter and soil carbon, soil water holding capacity and rangeland productivity. Insufficient soil cover, whether live or dead material, can result in a downward spiral of declining rangeland condition. In this sense, RDM can be understood as an investment in the long-term productive capacity of the land, albeit at the "cost" of current season's total grazing capacity. Because of the limited amount of site-specific research information, however, RDM standards normally must be developed using local experience and general guidelines, particularly on perennial pastures.

Unmanaged grazing, as in a "free-ranging elk herd", has shown to result in over grazed and under grazed areas. Ungrazed areas over time can result in a buildup of dead grass on the other side of the fence where grazing is excluded, and a thick mass of dead grass forms that prevents native plants from germinating and growing. The mass of dead grass can be overcome by invasive species such as coyote brush and Himalayan blackberry. The buildup of dead grass results in a less than healthy system, which could lead to increased erosion, reduced nutrient and water cycling and increased fire hazards.

In the General Management Planning (GMP) Amendment process, PRNS staff are being asked to:

- Work collaboratively with each respective rancher to identify RDM monitoring locations that accurately represent the landscape and managed grazing lands. Existing RDM monitoring locations have proven to be useful for other management objectives and are not located where they reflect ongoing rangeland and grazing livestock management.
- Develop RDM monitoring clear methodologies with documentation that clearly communicates how to conduct measurements, compile and analyze the data, and report the results. This will avoid confusion, and even potentially misleading use of RDM monitoring and result reporting, that does not clearly explain if specific plant species or function groups are excluded from the RDM monitoring program and the implications of that exclusion.

In my experience and in working with, the ranchers at the PRNS, they are well informed about practices that can be beneficial and detrimental to wildlife, water quality, and rangeland health and they have strived to implement those practices that maintain and improve rangeland and watershed conditions, s They are well aware of RDM and manage their animal to meet the required levels. Conversely, with a "free roaming" elk herd, these levels will not be meet and will be detrimental to special status species in PRNS. They fully cooperate with myself at U.C. Cooperative Extension, Kristan Norman, at U.S.D.A. Natural Resource Conservation Service, along with National Park Service personnel. The PRNS should have an alternative with elk removed from the grazing areas; especially areas in the pastoral zone that contain special status species. At the Rocky Mountain National Park, elk and vegetation management is guided by a 20-year plan that addresses the impacts of

overabundant elk on vegetation. This plan's goal is restore the natural range of variability in the elk population and affected plant communities. The plan relies on a variety of conservation tools including temporary fencing, vegetation restoration, redistribution and culling; and may use additional management tools in the future using adaptive management principles. In 1998, Point Reyes National Seashore adopted their Elk Management Plan; in that plan the Park states there will be careful monitoring of both elk and threatened and endangered species is important to ensure that the Seashore's management of elk is not harming T&E species. There has been no monitoring of the elk's impact to these species as they expand past their 1998 borders. In the Rocky Mountain National Park elk management plan, recognizing the importance of monitoring elk grazing as it can adversely affect special status species. Therefore, the elk should be removed from the pastoral zone where these special status exists currently because:

- The elk can damage the ecosystem because they're not managed
- They have plenty of grazing at Limantour and Tomales Point
- Ranchers should be the grazing stewards in the pastoral zone
- It is better for the natural resources in the pastoral zone.

Livestock producer's implement best management practices including brush control, weed, control, invasive species removal and sequestering of atmosphere carbon in rangelands soils. The results of livestock grazing should be measured by resource goals; goals that include residual dry matter, plant diversity, plant density and species competition. Livestock producer know best the stock density and rate to meet resource goals; and grazing animal numbers should not be limited by arbitrarily pre-set maximum animal numbers.

PRNS pastoral zone lands provide a direct link between urban consumers and local food producers, a powerful conduit for educating the public about the importance of local food production and security. Sonoma and Marin Counties are perfect models for demonstrating how preserving family farms, contribute to social, economic and ecological sustainability at local, regional and even national levels. Ranching and farming have positive health impacts including increased food access and food security, food to local business and schools, improved health literacy and general well-being. Ranching in Sonoma and Marin Counties, including PRNS, albeit smaller scale, remains a local industry which provides job creation, training and business succession, and market expansion for many other ranchers and farmers.

Ranchers should be allowed and encouraged by the Point Reyes National Seashore to allow continued and diversified ranching activities to include small scale historic plant and animal production because it more properly represents the important historic period (1860-1960) that the Park is entrusted to protect. There will be an increase in sustainability because:

- It will add interest for the next generation of livestock producers
- Connects the producers to the local food system
- Expands the cow monoculture; making it more interesting, educational and historically accurate.

2938

Name: Lunny, Kevin

Correspondence: The Point Reyes Seashore Ranchers Association (PRSRA), on behalf of all of its members, and the undersigned individuals appreciate the opportunity to comment on the Point Reyes National Seashore (PRNS) and North District of Golden Gate National Recreation Area (GGRNA), (collectively the "Seashore"), General Management Plan (GMP) Amendment process and the subsequent National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) review. We understand this to be the first of several scoping and issue identification steps as part of the GMP and NEPA processes.

The GMP Amendment is the foundation for providing the cultural resource, natural resource, and economic benefits envisioned by Congress when it established and preserved these magnificent areas and provided for continued ranching and dairying in the Pastoral Zone. The Association and the undersigned individuals are honored and grateful to be part of this longstanding history and we take great pride in continuing to ensure that ranching and dairying contribute to the agricultural heritage of Marin County and promote the environmental and scenic quality of the working landscapes of the Seashore. Accordingly, we offer the following high-level comments for consideration during this public comment period and we will participate fully in subsequent stages and opportunities to discuss the future of the GMP for the Point Reyes National Seashore and Golden Gate National Recreation Area. *

* We note the expedited way this GMP/EIS process is proceeding with an unusually short notice given to interested parties to provide initial comments on the GMP alternatives and key issues. NPS initially set a very tight deadline of 20 days from its open houses (and only 30 days from the initial request for comments) for the public to digest a voluminous administrative history and complicated Settlement Agreement. Then a one-week extension was provided. While we support NPS moving forward with due deliberation, we reserve the right to provide further comments on the scoping alternatives, major issues, and provide key information as the GMP and EIS are developed.

I. Purpose and Need

We believe it is prudent for NPS to include early on a section on Purpose and Need as a framework establishing the long-term management of the 28,000 acre Pastoral Zone. This comprehensive direction should include the overall goals for sustainable dairy and beef ranching in the Seashore with terms of at least 20 years.

Ranching has a long and important history on the Point Reyes peninsula and adjacent National Park Service lands. These working ranches are a vibrant part of the culture of the Point Reyes National Seashore and represent an important contribution to the superlative natural and scenic resources of these NPS lands. Protection of these diverse and unique resources is an important responsibility shared by the NPS and Seashore ranchers within the Pastoral Zone.

A comprehensive management plan is needed:

- To articulate a clear vision for ranching on existing ranch lands in the Pastoral Zone administered by Point Reyes National Seashore.
- To allow for issuance of leases with terms of at least 20 years to provide for maintenance and improvement of ranching infrastructure, the working landscape, and the associated environment.

- To address concerns related to tule elk impacts on the environment and working ranches.
- To provide clear guidance and streamline processes for Seashore and regulatory review of proposed ranching activities, including best management practices that promote protection of Seashore resources.

II. Alternatives

While the Settlement Agreement identified three alternatives that were to be evaluated in the Environmental Impact Statement (EIS), it is also clear that the National Park Service (NPS) is authorized to consider a full range of alternatives that we believe must include additional options for Point Reyes. The NPS GMP notice includes three additional alternatives which we agree should be part of its review. Added to this list we urge consideration of several modifications or expansions of the existing list of alternatives referenced by NPS:

We envision a somewhat expanded alternative building off the second "Continued Ranching Alternative" proposed by NPS whereby NPS would allow for limited additional opportunities in fanning and diversified agricultural production to complement existing ranching and dairy activities.

We believe that such limited additional uses would provide multiple economic and educational benefits to the community and would strengthen the overall agricultural economy of our region. We are not proposing in this alternative expanding beyond the current 28,000 acre Pastoral Zone. In addition, in this alternative, we would ask that NPS consider a somewhat longer lease term (25-30 years) for ranches and dairies to facilitate investments in our agricultural infrastructure that will make us more productive, efficient, and protective of the environment. The added term can help us amortize such measures in a sustainable, long term fashion.

An additional modification to this Continued Ranching Alternative would be consideration of forage improvement practices which could result in modest additions to existing herds and dairy farms consistent with water quality improvements and carbon sequestration practices.

We also ask NPS to include an alternative or modify existing alternatives that would remove the free-range elk herds (Drakes Beach and Limantour) from the Pastoral Zone. This would provide the best solution for eliminating ongoing, documented conflicts that occur to historic, ranching, and cultural resources. The 1998 Elk Management Plan provides for this and the nearly 20 years of mixed and frustrating results in implementing alternative practices to reduce conflicts in forage use and infrastructure upkeep demonstrate why this alternative has merit. The scoping notice description of alternatives is misleading in that it presumes today's extent of the elk herds is currently approved in the existing GMP. That said, we support continuation of the herd in other areas within PRNS but outside the pastoral areas.

Finally, we suggest that the "Reduced Ranching" alternative contains no justifiable rationale for its proposed reductions and should be amended to reduce ranching only where there is an arguably justifiable reason. No such reason is apparent in this initial description of the alternative.

III. Issues

A. Economic analysis

Reducing or eliminating ranching and dairies from Point Reyes would have profound adverse economic consequences for the local and regional economy. These family ranches are essential to many local and regional

businesses and represent an important cultural and economic way of life that extends beyond the Seashore. The ranches are a critical part of that cultural mosaic of estuaries, lagoons, ridges, hillsides, forests, and beautiful grasslands that make up the overall environment which in turn attract thousands of visitors every year. Without the stewardship of the ranching community, much of this landscape would not be there today. The GMP and EIS must assess these positive and important economic benefits not only to the ranching and dairy families but to the broader region as a whole.

Local employment, changes to demographics, and local community well-being must be considered. Even our local school system is heavily dependent upon the enrollment of students from ranching families.

B. Diversification

The GMP/EIS process should evaluate a variety of additional agricultural and related activities that could help to strengthen the area's economy, build on its tourism base, and bring high quality educational programs to the area. These complementary uses add to the sustainability of the ranches and ranching families while enhancing visitor experiences.

Diversification can include selected planted or naturally occurring crops, additional livestock production, farm stands and retail sales, processing and value-added production, farm stays, farm educational tours, expanded work with the school systems and 4-H organizations. Think of the community benefits that would come from a comprehensive NPS educational/tourism program celebrating the cultural history of the area and its contribution to ranching and agriculture.

Consideration of on farm grown and stored livestock feed of silage and hay should be included in this examination. This long-standing farming practice combines the benefits of critical seasonal forage production with effective weed management, balanced herd nutrition and distribution management. It also reduces the need for imported supplemental feed and incentivizes effective on-site resource use and ranch resiliency.

C. Succession

We encourage the GMP and EIS to review the all-important issue of succession to current and future leases. One overall goal of NPS should be to ensure that current families continue their stewardship of existing ranch and dairy lands, and provide a continuity of ownership going forward. But in the event that families choose not to continue ranching and dairies, how best can NPS continue agricultural operations on the affected land? The key operative is to continue this rich heritage and the environmental stewardship that accompanies it. Thinking through the issue of succession with the families of current lessees, and then, if necessary (because those families can no longer continue ranching), looking to other parties interested in continuing ranching and agriculture at the Seashore should be a component of the GMP.

Within this framework, we know the past experience and judgment of existing ranching families will provide important guidance to NPS.

D. Environmental Stewardship and Best Management Practices

The Association and the individual ranching families support implementation of best management practices (BMP) for ranching, dairy, and other agriculture activities. The GMP and accompanying EIS should evaluate these BMPs to insure their applicability, practicality, and success in protecting the environment and insuring economic viability... all of which is consistent with federal, state, and local requirements. As we have done frequently in the past, the ranching community is

prepared to step forward to assist with important environmental projects ranging from preserving threatened species to improving water quality. We continue to be willing participants in considering, where feasible and necessary, other environmental measures that may add to the success of BMPs in protecting the natural values of the Seashore.

With respect to methane and climate change, we believe the GMP/EIS should address how local ranches and dairies may play an important role in mitigating such impacts, potentially through carbon offsets and other payments for environmental services. Marin County and the State of California are leaders in this area and we welcome the opportunity to work with them as part of this effort. We also believe that a variety of public and private partners may provide important technical and financial resources to assist in this effort. NPS and the ranching community at the Seashore can develop state-of-the-art approaches and serve as a model for programs elsewhere.

E. Operational Flexibility

Regular infrastructure maintenance and repair at the Seashore has often been delayed for extended periods of time in part because guidelines are unclear or nonexistent. The GMP should contain more specific guidelines so critical work can be efficiently authorized by NPS in the future. In the coming months while the GMP progresses, we would welcome a working group to develop appropriate guidelines to assist the agency in more efficient and timely decision-making and allow effective management of weeds, fire fuels, protect water quality, livestock watering and distribution, and other field and ranch level concerns.

F. Tule Elk

While we support manageable populations of tule elk at Tomales Point and the Limantour Wilderness, we strongly urge NPS to adopt a GMP amendment that provides all the necessary tools to prevent elk from occupying the pastoral areas within the Seashore and insure that overpopulation of tule elk will not occur. Conflicts caused by the elk with existing ranches and dairies are well documented as is the spread of disease and associated environmental impacts. NPS has correctly expressed its concern about the difficulty and expense of managing tule elk outside the Tomales Point and Limantour Wilderness areas and explained that "The 1998 Tule Elk Management Plan/EA did not contemplate the expansion of tule elk into the pastoral lands." The GMP amendment should provide for removal of tule elk outside of Tomales Point and Limantour areas by using all effective means including full cooperation with the California Department of Fish and Wildlife.

G. Leases

To ensure consistency and facilitate clear understanding of forthcoming requirements and operational issues, it would be helpful for the GMP and EIS to contain a draft lease template. We urge NPS to meet with PRSRA and individual ranchers to discuss past leasehold provisions and where new approaches can be adopted to reflect important on-the-ground considerations.

We thank you for the opportunity to provide these initial comments and we look forward to working with NPS on all subsequent stages of the GMP and EIS.

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Name: Martinelli, Peter J

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent MacLeod;

As a direct neighbor of the Seashore and ardent advocate for the future of agriculture in Marin County, I very much appreciate the opportunity to offer comments in the General Management Plan update process. I have operated a 25 acre organic crop farm on my family's ranch along Pine Gulch Creek for over 20 years. I am a former board member of the Marin Agricultural Land Trust, current board member of the Marin Resource Conservation District and the Marin County Farm Bureau. I am also a board member of the Wild Farm Alliance, a national organization that seeks to balance the needs of agriculture and wildlife on working lands.

For over 15 years two neighboring farmers and I worked collaboratively with PRNS staff to design and implement the Pine Gulch Watershed Enhancement Project, a model of water management in California. This project has insured the future viability of our farms, while improving instream habitat for endangered coho salmon and steelhead trout. In this spirit of the Park Service and farmers working together for the benefit of wildlife and agriculture, I offer the following comments in support of continuing the tradition of ranching in the Pt. Reyes National Seashore. I would like to first respond to the question the NPS posed in its letter to Interested Parties that asks, "What types of specific strategies can/should be considered for managing agricultural leases/permits":

Leases and Management:

The leasing policy for PRNS ranches should be applied equally among all lease holders and not continue as a piecemeal process, leaving some landowners dangling on a year to year basis, while others hold leases that run through a rancher's lifetime. Short term leases put Seashore ranchers at a tremendous disadvantage when applying for farm loans and farm credit. To remain viable, Seashore ranches must have the access to credit that their competitors enjoy.

Twenty - year leases with an automatic five year roll-over would greatly incentivize leaseholders to properly maintain ranch infrastructure and historic structures. Long term leases would also incline ranchers to invest in long term practices such as regularly applying compost and cover crops to improve soil quality and sequester carbon in the soil. Such practices prevent erosion and improve water quality over time, ultimately benefiting natural resources and wildlife.

In a broader sense I encourage the PRNS to adopt the pro-active approach to agriculture as demonstrated by the Cuyahoga National Park in Ohio where agricultural leaseholders have been fully embraced as part of the ethos and experience of that NPS unit. The leases are up to 60 years (From Darwin Kelsey - founder and E.D. of the Countryside Initiative). Rather than NPS staff having to navigate the intricacies of agricultural management, Cuyahoga Park established the Countryside Initiative Program to manage the farms. This successful program is interactive, allowing the public to experience the farms, purchase farm products and learn about the agrarian history within the park.

Currently it seems that the ranches in Pt. Reyes are more or less tolerated as a holdover from a bygone era, rather than embraced and celebrated as the farms in Cuyahoga are. Transitioning to such a management model would benefit both ranchers and PRNS. Strong support of ranching in PRNS will also further the vital role (20 percent of active

farmland) that the Seashore ranches play in the agricultural economy of Marin County.

I strongly encourage PRNS to better understand and further embrace the management benefit of having ranchers operate in the Pastoral Zone. My family's ranch, Paradise Valley Ranch, is surrounded by defunct ranches, acquired by the Park Service in the 1970s and designated wilderness. These tracts - the former RCA (above Mesa Rd.), Palomarin, Texeira, and Rancho Las Baulines (ranching ended 1999), have evolved into out of control sources of invasive weeds. Star thistle, Scotch broom, eucalyptus and others, are freely propagating on these properties and polluting the Bolinas Lagoon watershed with seed. New patches are popping up annually on PRNS land, County of Marin lands, and private lands.

On our property we must constantly manage the annual influx of invasive seed stock from these abandoned/unmanaged PRNS ranches. This problem impacts the entire watershed from Dogtown to Bolinas Lagoon, the Southern reach of Inverness Ridge and the steppes of Bolinas Ridge. If ranching were retained on these tracts, we would not have this exploding weed problem. Based upon this past experience, I am confident that any reduction of ranching on the Pt. Reyes Peninsula and Bolinas Peninsula would have the same damaging effect of an invasive weed explosion. In a nutshell, I encourage PRNS to embrace ranchers as partners in managing the land and its resources.

A deepening embrace and broadening support of ranching in the PRNS would foster more collaboration with the agencies that implement improvements on ranchland that benefit wildlife and protect natural resources. I am speaking of the RCD - Marin Resource Conservation District (See their letter), and the USDA Equip program. As an RCD board member, I can attest to our work which involves controlling invasive weeds, correcting erosion issues, fencing livestock out of creeks/wetlands, and improving water access to evenly spread livestock around pasture land. In a time of NPS budget shortfalls, these agencies can provide services and funding for projects that benefit the PRNS ranchers and natural resources.

Beyond The Six Alternatives:

The ranches in the PRNS should not be viewed one dimensionally as historic artifacts stuck in 20th century agriculture. They need to be able to operate and thrive in the 21st century agricultural economy. While there is great fear around diversification on the part of environment advocates, in reality diversification is the leading edge of the sustainable agriculture movement. Properly managed, rotated animal and crop agriculture that mimic natural processes are much more symbiotic with surrounding eco systems than mono cultures. Creating a closed circuit of nutrient cycling on a ranch or farm, such as permitting chickens on cattle pastures or rotating row crops plots with pastures, is proven to be beneficial to soil health. While grazing is the historic and naturally suited activity for PRNS ranches, diversification options should always be available for ranch operators to implement in the right circumstances that account for access to water, slope, and sensitive habitat areas. While there is a fear of rampant row cropping, in reality appropriate row crop areas in PRNS are limited.

The PRNS should go beyond the suggested alternatives and consider re - establishing ranches around the village of Bolinas. The old idea that former ranch lands will naturally revert to wilderness is nonsense. Most of these former lands become enormous weed patches. A revival of restorative, organic ranching is far superior to letting old ranch land

go unmanaged. Besides the invasive weed issue from 40 years of non-management, the proliferation of brush and fuels on these former grazing lands present an enormous fire threat to the Bolinas Peninsula and Dogtown. If the former RCA ranch (above Mesa Rd.), Texiera , and Rancho las Baulines were returned to grazing the weed and fire issues could be properly addressed, saving the Park Service management costs and providing the residents of Bolinas a measure of protection from wildfires.

The issue of tule elk roaming on to ranch land is a much larger, unaddressed issue that has been allowed to spill into this GMP - ranching process. Re introducing a high impact, large herbivore into a dis functional eco system, void of bears and wolves, etc. is asking for trouble. The over population of elk and unfortunate die-off two years ago are evidence enough of this overarching problem. It is unfair for the PRNS to allow the mismanagement of the elk herd become a driving influence in this GMP process. Tule elk in other areas of California are managed properly by California Fish and Wildlife. Besides removing the elk from the designated pastoral zone, PRNS should consider allowing Ca. Fish and Wildlife to assume management, or implement some of their successful management tools, such as special hunts that generate revenue. Grizzly bears and wolves are not a viable option in our region. Superintendent McLeod, I very much appreciate the consideration of my comments. I look forward to continuing to participate in the GMP process.

2940

Name: McDonald, McDonald, Huld, Fuschi, L. , Merrin, Marshal, Ross, Kathleen, GF

Correspondence: Superintendent MacLeod,

Concerning the alternative: "Reduced Ranching and Management of the Drakes Beach Tule Elk Herd"

It is our strong opinion that both the Drakes Beach elk herd and the Limantour elk herd must be put back into the wilderness where the 1998 Tule Elk Management plan intended for them to be.

The problems caused by elk with existing ranches is well documented - disease, damaged fences, consumption of grasses, etc.

Also this alternative should not cease ranching just for the sake of eliminating ranches because there are no building on them. We recommend fencing out the actual sensitive areas. The fenced out sensitive areas would be removed from the leases and considered reduced ranching.

We are 5 generation ranchers in Marin County. We are currently 3 generations ranching in PRNS. Our matriarch is 94 years old and is still active in all ranching decisions. We have leased the N Ranch for 50 years and have leased the Home Ranch for 14 years.

Our family has already been displaced by NPS. In 1980 we were kicked off Pierce Point Ranch for the elk preserve. That move split up our family business because there were no ranches big enough for our business available. Now, in 2017 the N Ranch is slated as one of the ranches to cease operations. So here we go again - a possibility of splitting up the family business again!

The Home Ranch and the N Ranch border each other and are managed as one business. Eliminating the N Ranch would severely disrupt our working ranch plan.

The N Ranch is one of the most productive ranches on the point. It is one of the only ranches in PRNS that does not require supplement hay to be fed. Taking this ranch out of production would cause the vegetation to flourish and become under grazed, not to mention the economic impacts it would be for Marin County.

Thank you for considering these comments.

2941

Name: McDonald, Merv

Correspondence: Superintendent MacLeod,

It looks like the park service has forgotten about the problems it had with the exotic deer in the park in the past.

Dr. Ottinger turned about 12 Axis and Fallow deer loose in his ranch years before he sold it to the park. Those deer multiplied to several hundred and scattered over most of the ranches that are now parkland. The park tried to shoot some and give the meat away.

That did not last long, so they quit shooting them. The deer now were at the park headquarter and became a nuisance so they hired expert shooters and a helicopter and shot all the exotic deer they could find.

Now it looks like history is repeating itself. The elk are using the same area the deer had except the elk are more destructive. Some of the elk have tested positive for John's disease (a deadly intestine disease with no cure). No one seems to want to take the surplus elk from Tomales Point on account of this disease, so the park turned some Tomales point elk in to the wilderness. The elk are going in to the pastoral zone in the park and competing with cattle. Next they will be at Park Headquarters. They are much more destructive than the deer so the park will have to do the same with the elk as they did with the deer.

I was a tenant rancher on the Pierce Point Ranch in 1980 when the first elk were brought to the park. Ray Arnett (Fish and Game) would not give them to the park until a fence was built to keep the elk from the pastoral zone as he was sure cattle and elk don't work together.

Cattle have to be controlled by fences and managed. Elk will jump the fence or break through it.

Our cattle are moved from pasture to pasture as the grass grows. As soon as new pasture growth comes, the elk break in and eat all the new growth. Come time to rotate cattle back to the new grass, it is all gone because the elk ate it all.

The only way to manage elk is to build an elk fence. Put the elk back in the wilderness and out of the pastoral zone like was done in the past and let the ranchers grow food for the public.

2942

Name: Moore, Rhonda

Correspondence: Thank you for the opportunity to provide comments during the initial phase of the PRNS and - - - - General Management Plan.

I prefer the "Continued Ranching and the Removal of the Drake Beach Tule Elk Herd based on previous PRNS GMP and the 1998 PRNS Tule Elk Management Plan and Environmental Assessment that provides guidance for PRNS during this NEPA process. I recommend that PRNS include in their assessment of alternatives a comprehensive statement measuring community, agricultural, and economic benefits and impacts including multiplier effects throughout the Region, including tourism, cultural and historical resources should also be included highlighting the partnerships of the PRNS, SSNRA, generations of ranchers, as well as numerous organizations such as MCL, Sierra Club, EAC (to name a few) and the Point Reyes community who have collaborated since the inception of PRNS .

Additionally, these partnerships [such as PRNS, SSNRA, generations of ranchers, MCL, Sierra Club, EAC] should be evaluated to determine best practices to enhance visitor experience and education and certainly assessments of visitor capacity to preserve the integrity of the ecosystem within both PRNS and surrounding communities.

I also recommend PRNS thoroughly address the sustainable agriculture and regulatory compliance (IE Organic, etc.) currently in place on ranches within the scope of this NEPA process. It would benefit the public and clarify my misconceptions of pastoral zone management. For example, Bay Area Waters Quality Board organic certifications required for these operations, and certainly, please differentiate between small sustainable family farms and large industrial style agricultural operations.

2943

Name: Nunes, Nunes, Hemelt, Carleen, Tim, Jacqueline

Correspondence: Thank you for this opportunity to provide comments for the Point Reyes National Seashore (PRNS) and North District of Golden Gate National Recreation Area (GGNRA), (collectively the "Seashore"), General Management Plan (GMP)

Amendment process and the subsequent National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) review. We understand this to be the first of several scoping and issue identification steps as part of the GMP and NEPA process.

We support the letter submitted by the Point Reyes Seashore Ranchers Association (PRSRA) dated November 22, 2017 and we will participate fully in subsequent stages and opportunities to discuss the future of GMP and NEPA processes.

Our current leases cover the Historic A, D & E Ranches. It appears that a significant portion of the D could be subject to removal and portions of the E subject to resource protection buffers under the GMP Amendment "Reduced Ranching and Management of the Drakes Beach Tule Elk Herd" alternative. Based on the initial description of the alternative and the map provided, there appears to be no arguably justifiable basis for removing these acres on the land that we lease. We cannot identify the full impact that this acreage removal would have to our business operation and thereby ask that this alternative be amended. Ceasing agricultural use of these acres at the Historic D & E Ranches has the

potential to put our present and future business operations at risk of failure.

We look forward to continued communication with NPS. We appreciate the opportunity to provide these initial comments and we look forward to working with PRNS and NPS on all subsequent stages of the GMP and EIS.

2944

Name: Respini, Kathleen

Correspondence: This is to all of you who are not only first responders, but responders of every area and of every expertise, on the front lines, or behind the scenes, who responded in one way or another, during the wild fire crisis in Northern California during the month of October, 2017.

I am an ordinary citizen of the city of Napa. I was very fortunate in that my home happens to be in a neighborhood that was untouched by the fire. We also had cell phone service and electricity during the entire crisis. That's not to say we weren't very nervous as the situation remained fluid for so many days.

As I had errands to take care of during these days, I couldn't help but notice the multitude of police, sheriff, fire, news, and many other vehicles that originated from so many places...with city or county names I didn't even recognize. It was this that touched me to my core. I know you all will say you were just doing your jobs, but to me, you all are the heroes who came to our aide in our most desperate hours. I thought of the families you left behind, some under evacuation. And I thought of those of you whose homes were burned to the ground as you fought to save our communities. I thought of your selflessness as you worked long hours in unforgiving conditions. I saw the many white tents and the trucks all lined up at the Town and Country Fair Grounds in Napa. As I drove past, I willed my truck to be quiet so as not to disturb your sleep. It felt as though even the ground you slept on was sacred, bringing much needed rest.

I have never witnessed such sacrifice by so many for communities where they are not even known. This is humanity at its best, while in the worst of circumstances. This was nothing short of amazing.

I wish to convey my deepest appreciation to all of you, each and every one, although I doubt there are words adequate to this task.

Thank you from the bottom of my heart.

2945

Name: Rucker, Catherine

Correspondence: I am providing public comments on L7617 - General Management Plan (GMP) Amendment, for the Point Reyes National Seashore. I have expertise in environmental law because I earned an LLM in Environmental Law from Golden Gate University School of Law in December 2016.

However, my comments are about applying basic legal skills for the interpretation of federal laws.

I. Alternatives 1 and 2 Must be Eliminated Because In 1962 and in 1978, Congress Expressly Stated its Intent to Preserve Both Cattle Ranching and Dairy Farming Within the Point Reyes National Seashore

In 1962, in Public Law No. 87-657, section 4, Congress stated:

No parcel of more than five hundred acres... shall be acquired without the consent of the owner so long as it remains in its natural state, or is used exclusively for ranching and dairying purposes including housing directly incident thereto. The term "ranching and dairying purposes," as used herein, means such ranching and dairying, primarily for the production of food, as is presently practiced in the area.

In acquiring access roads within the pastoral zone, the Secretary shall give due consideration to existing ranching and dairying uses and shall not unnecessarily interfere with or damage such use. 1 (emphasis added) In this section, Congress stated its intent to preserve cattle ranching and dairy farming, within the proposed boundaries of the Point Reyes National Seashore. And then Congress clarified its intent by defining the term "ranching and dairying purposes," specific to the Point Reyes and by directing the Secretary to protect the access roads - so that cattle ranching and dairy farming would continue. Thus, in section 4, Congress provided explicit instructions to the Secretary for cattle ranching and dairy farming to continue, within the boundaries of the then-proposed Point Reyes National Seashore.

In 1978, in Public Law No. 95-625, known as the "National Parks and Recreation Act of 1978," Congress defined the term "agricultural property," that was specific to the Point Reyes National Seashore. In section 318(c), Congress stated:

The term "agricultural property" as used in this Act means lands which were in regular use for, or were being converted to agricultural, ranching, or dairying purposes as of May 1, 1978, together with residential and other structures related to the above uses of the property. 2 3 (emphasis added)

Within section 318(c), Congress restated its intent for cattle ranching and dairy farming to continue at the Point Reyes National Seashore. 4 One counterargument is that the Secretary "has discretion" to remove cattle ranching and dairy farming from the Point Reyes National Seashore. 5 With the Organic Act of 1916, Congress granted the Director of the National Park Service, within the Department of Interior, with the authority to manage the "several national parks," and to "make and publish such rules and regulations as he may deem necessary." 6 However, the Department of Interior must act according to the applicable Public Laws and according to the intent of Congress within such laws - because federal laws are superior to federal agency policies. And on the subject of the Secretary's discretion, in 2012, Secretary of the Interior Ken Salazar published a letter to announce his decision to remove the Drakes Bay Oyster Company from Drakes Estero. In the letter, Secretary Salazar explained that cattle ranching and dairy farming should continue at the Point Reyes National Seashore - because Congress wanted for those activities to continue. 7

Because Congress has expressly stated its intent for cattle ranching and for dairy farming to continue at Point Reyes, through Public Law 87-657 (1962) and Public Law 95-625 (1978), then Congress is the governmental entity that must decide whether to discontinue cattle ranching or dairy ranching, or both, at the Point Reyes National Seashore. 8 As a result, the Secretary of the Department of Interior does not have the authority

to decide to remove cattle ranching or dairy farming, or both, from the Point Reyes National Seashore, within a purely administrative General Management Plan (GMP) Amendment.

As a result, Alternative 1, for "No Ranching and Limited Management of Tule Elk," and Alternative 2, for "No Dairy Ranching and Management of Drakes Beach Tule Elk Herd," must be eliminated from the General Management Plan (GMP) Amendment process for Point Reyes National Seashore and the north district of Golden Gate National Recreation Area.⁹

II. Alternatives 1 and 2 Must be Eliminated Because The "Potential Wilderness" Process is Applied in Order to Convert Developed Areas Within a National Park to Undeveloped" Wilderness Areas" - and it Involves Congress.

If the Secretary of the Department of Interior decided to eliminate all cattle ranching and dairy farming, or just all dairy farming, at the Point Reyes National Seashore through a General Management Plan (GMP) Amendment, then presumably, the goal would be for all of the affected areas to be converted into undeveloped areas. And the proper method to carry out this task would be to apply the "Potential Wilderness" process, which involves Congress.¹⁰ The "Potential Wilderness" process was established with Public Law 94-544 (Oct. 18, 1976) and Public Law 94-567 (Oct. 20, 1976).¹¹ To clarify, a "Potential Wilderness Area" is an area that would qualify to be designated as a "Wilderness Area," except for a preexisting "prohibited use."¹²

The Potential Wilderness process begins when the Secretary of the Department of Interior identifies an area within a National Park that would qualify as a "Wilderness" area, except for a pre-existing "prohibited use."¹³ According to the Wilderness Act of 1964, "prohibited uses" include: commercial enterprise, permanent roads, temporary roads, use of motor vehicles, and structures.¹⁴ For example, cattle ranches or a dairy farms, with structures, would be "prohibited uses."¹⁵ The next step is for the Secretary to prepare a "Wilderness Proposal" and to hold a hearing and to gather comments from state and local government entities and from the public about whether the area should be designated as a "Potential Wilderness Area."¹⁶ Through the President, the Secretary submits a report to Congress, and then Congress holds a hearing, in order to decide whether the area should be designated as a "Potential Wilderness Area" or not.¹⁷

If Congress designates an area as a "Potential Wilderness Area," and once the Secretary has removed the "prohibited use" from the area, then the "Potential Wilderness Area" automatically converts to a "Wilderness Area."¹⁸ And the final step is for the Secretary to publish a notice in the Federal Register.¹⁹ This "Potential Wilderness" designation process is also summarized in the Final Environmental Impact Statement for the Drakes Bay Oyster Company Special Use Permit, dated November 2012, on page 263.²⁰

Within the Point Reyes National Seashore, several areas have been designated as "Potential Wilderness Areas," which have then been subsequently converted into "Wilderness Areas." For example, in the early 1970's, the Secretary identified the "Muddy Hollow," "Abbotts Lagoon," "Limantour Area," and "Drakes Estero" as "Potential Wilderness" areas.²¹ The Secretary created "Potential Wilderness" proposals for the areas, held a hearing, and gathered governmental and public comments, as required.²² Congress held Committee hearings, and then Congress decided to designate all four of the areas as "Potential Wilderness Areas."²³

In 1999, because "prohibited uses" had been removed from the "Muddy Hollow," "Abbotts Lagoon," and "Limantour Area," those areas converted from "Potential Wilderness Areas" into "Wilderness Areas."²⁴ Similarly, in November 2012, Secretary Salazar, of the Department of Interior, decided to remove the Drakes Bay Oyster Company from the "Drakes Estero Potential Wilderness Area" by not renewing the lease.²⁵ And then Secretary Salazar published a notice in the Federal Register that the "Drakes Estero Potential Wilderness Area" had converted into a "Wilderness Area."²⁶ (Although the oyster company filed a lawsuit in order to have its lease renewed, the Secretary ultimately prevailed.²⁷) As a result, the proper way to remove all of the cattle ranches and all of the dairy ranches, or to only remove the dairy ranches, from the Point Reyes National Seashore, would be for the Secretary of the Department of Interior to follow the Congressional Potential Wilderness Process.²⁸ That is, the Secretary of the Department of Interior does not have the authority to remove the cattle ranches and dairy farms, or just the dairy farms, through a purely administrative process, such as creating a General Management Plan (GMP) Amendment. As a result, Alternative 1, for "No Ranching and Limited Management of Tule Elk," and Alternative 2, for "No Dairy Ranching and Management of Drakes Beach Tule Elk Herd," must be eliminated from the General Management Plan (GMP) Amendment process for Point Reyes National Seashore and the north district of Golden Gate National Recreation Area.²⁹

III. Alternative 3, for "Reduced Ranching and Management of the Drakes Beach Tule Elk Herd," Must be Evaluated Further Before it can be Included in the GMP Amendment Process

The issue is: Was cattle ranching or dairy farming established in the areas identified for "closure of ranch operations" prior to May 1, 1978?³⁰ If so, then Congress must decide whether to eliminate cattle ranching or dairy farming in the areas designated in the General Management Plan (GMP) Amendment proposal, alternative 3, and the Secretary of the Department of Interior lacks the authority to make the decision to remove cattle ranching and dairy farming from those areas.³¹ As a result, Alternative 3 may require further analysis before it can continue to be considered in the GMP Amendment process.

Conclusion

Because the Secretary of the Department of Interior does not have the authority to remove (nearly) all of the cattle ranches and (nearly) all of the dairy farm operations from the Point Reyes National Seashore, then alternative 1, for "No Ranching and Limited Management of Tule Elk," must be eliminated.³² In addition, because the Secretary does not have the authority to remove all of the dairy farm operations from Point Reyes, then alternative 2, for "No Dairy Ranching and Management of Drakes Beach Tule Elk Herd," must be eliminated.³³ Further, if prior to May 1, 1978, cattle ranching and/or dairy farming was established in the areas under consideration for the removal of such activities in alternative 3, then the Secretary does not have the authority to remove cattle ranching and/or dairy farming from those proposed areas.³⁴

The main reason why substantial residential and commercial development did not occur at Point Reyes - is because so many cattle ranches and dairy farms were already established there, and because Congress has consistently encouraged the cattle ranchers and dairy farmers to remain there. In order to establish the Seashore, the Secretary of the Department of Interior was required to purchase enough land from the

cattle ranchers and the dairy farmers so that the new Point Reyes National Seashore could be "efficiently" administered.³⁵ As a result, many of the ranchers and farmers agreed to sell their land to the Secretary - because the ranchers and farmers trusted that the federal government would continue to lease-back the same land they were on. And now, if certain organizations want for the entire Point Reyes National Seashore to be converted into an undeveloped "Wilderness Area," or for more sections within the Point Reyes National Seashore to become "Wilderness Areas," then they, and the Secretary of the Department of Interior, and the President of the United States will have to convince Congress to make those decisions.³⁶

- - -

1 The Point Reyes National Seashore Establishment Act, Pub. L. No. 87-657, § 4, 76 Stat. 538 (Sept. 13, 1962) codified at 16 U.S.C.A § 459c-459c-2.

2 The Point Reyes National Seashore Establishment Act, Pub. L. No. 87-657, § 4, 76 Stat. 538 (Sept. 13, 1962). But See Resource Renewal Institute, et al. v. National Park Service, 3, Case 3:16-cv-00688 (N.D. Calif., filed 02/10/2016) (claiming: "Although ranching within the National Seashore is not mandated by any law...").

3 The National Parks & Recreation Act of 1978, Pub. L. No. 95-625, § 318(c), 92 Stat. 3467 (Nov. 10, 1978); codified at 16 U.S.C.A § 459c-5(b).

4 Id.

5 Resource Renewal Institute, et al. v. National Park Service, 2, Case 3:16-cv-00688 (N.D. Calif., filed 02/10/2016).

6 National Park Service Organic Act, Pub. L. No. 64-235, 39 Stat. 535 (Aug. 25, 1916), codified at 16 U.S.C.A § 1-4) ("The property acquired by the Secretary under such sections shall be administered by the Secretary..."); The Point Reyes National Seashore Establishment Act, Pub. L. No. 87-657, § 7, 76 Stat. 538, codified at 16 U.S.C.A § 459c-6 (Sept. 13, 1962) ("The property [within the boundaries of the proposed Point Reyes National Seashore] acquired by the Secretary under this Act shall be administered by the Secretary, subject to the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to establish a National Park Service," and for other purposes, approved August 25, 1916...").

7 Letter from Secretary Ken Salazar, Department of Interior, to Director, National Park Service, 6 (Nov. 29, 2012) (claiming: "Long-term preservation of ranching was a central concern of local interests and members of Congress as they considered legislation to establish the Point Reyes National Seashore in the late 1950s and early 1960s.").

8 The Point Reyes National Seashore Establishment Act, Pub. L. No. 87-657, § 4 (Sept. 13, 1962); National Parks & Recreation Act of 1978, Pub. L. No. 95-625 § 318(c) (Nov. 10, 1978).

9 Letter to "Interested Parties" about the L7617 - GMP Amendment process and the six concept alternatives, from U.S. Department of Interior (Oct. 16, 2017).

10 The Wilderness Act of 1964, Pub. L. No. 88-577, §3(c), 76 Stat. 890 (Aug. 20, 1964) codified at 16 U.S.C.A. § 1132(c).

11 An Act to Designate Certain Lands in the Point Reyes National Seashore, California, as Wilderness, Pub. L. No. 94- 544, 90 Stat. 2515 (Oct. 18, 1976); An Act to Designate Certain Lands Within Units of the National Park System as Wilderness, Pub. L. No. 94-567, 90 Stat. 2692 (Oct. 20, 1976).

12 Id.; The Wilderness Act of 1964, §4(c) codified at 16 U.S.C.A. § 1133(c).

13 An Act to Designate Certain Lands in the Point Reyes National Seashore, California, as Wilderness, Pub. L. No. 94- 544, 90 Stat. 2515 (Oct. 18,1976); An Act to Designate Certain Lands Within Units of the National Park System as Wilderness, Pub. L. No. 94-567, 90 Stat. 2692 (Oct. 20, 1076).

14 The Wilderness Act of 1964, §4(c), codified at 16 U.S.C.A. §1133(c).

15 Id.

16 The Wilderness Act of 1964, §3(d), codified at 16 U.S.C.A. §1132(d). See e.g. Wilderness Recommendation, Point Reyes National Seashore, Aug. 1972; Final Environmental Statement, Proposed Wilderness, Point Reyes National Seashore (Apr. 23,1974).

17 The Wilderness Act of 1964, §3(d), codified at 16 U.S.C.A. §1132(d).

18 The Wilderness Act of 1964, §3(c) ("A recommendation of the President for designation as wilderness shall become effective only is so provided by an Act of Congress.") codified at 16 U.S.C.A. §1132(c); An Act to Designate Certain Lands Within Units of the National Park System as Wilderness, Pub. L. No. 94-567, 90 Stat. 2692, § 3 (Oct. 20,1076) ("All lands which represent potential wilderness additions, upon publication in the Federal Register of a notice by the Secretary of the Interior that all uses thereon prohibited by the Wilderness act have ceased, shall hereby be designated wilderness.").

19 An Act to Designate Certain Lands Within Units of the National Park System as Wilderness, Pub. L. No. 94-567, 90 Stat. 2692, § 3 (Oct. 20, 1076).

20 Final Environmental Impact Statement, Drakes Bay Oyster Company Special Use Permit, 263 (Nov. 2012).

21 Final Environmental Statement, Proposed Wilderness, Point Reyes National Seashore (Apr. 23,1974).

22 Fed. Reg., Vol. 36, No. 134,13044 (July 13,1971), "Notice of Public Hearing Regarding Wilderness Proposal."

23 Final Environmental Statement, Proposed Wilderness, Point Reyes National Seashore, (Apr. 23,1974); House Report No. 94-1680 (Sept. 24,1976); Senate Report No. 94-1357 (Sept. 29, 1976); An Act to Designate Certain Lands in the Point Reyes National Seashore, California, as Wilderness, Pub. L. No. 94-544, 90 Stat. 2515 (Oct. 18, 1976).

24 Fed. Reg., Vol. 64, No. 222, 63057 (Nov. 18, 1999).

25 Letter from Secretary Ken Salazar, Department of Interior, to Director, National Park Service (Nov. 29, 2012).

26 Fed. Reg., Vol. 77, No. 233, 71826-27 (Dec. 4, 2012).

27 Drakes Bay Oyster Co. v. Salazar, 921 F.Supp.2d 972 (N.D. California, Feb. 4, 2013); Drakes Bay Oyster Co. v. Jewell, 729 F.3d 967 (Ninth Cir., 2013).

28 An Act to Designate Certain Lands in the Point Reyes National Seashore, California, as Wilderness, Pub. L. No. 94- 544, 90 Stat. 2515 (Oct. 18, 1976); An Act to Designate Certain Lands Within Units of the National Park System as Wilderness, Pub. L. No. 94-567, 90 Stat. 2692 (Oct. 20, 1076).

29 Letter to "Interested Parties" about the L7617 - GMP Amendment process and the six concept alternatives, from U.S. Department of Interior (Oct. 16, 2017).

30 The National Parks & Recreation Act of 1978, Pub. L. No. 95-625, § 318(c), 92 Stat. 3467 (Nov. 10,1978); codified at 16 U.S.C.A § 459c-5(b).

31 Letter to "Interested Parties" about the L7617 - GMP Amendment process and the six concept alternatives, from U.S. Department of Interior (Oct. 16, 2017).

32 The Point Reyes National Seashore Establishment Act, Pub. L. No. 87-657, § 4, 76 Stat. 538 (Sept. 13, 1962); The National Parks & Recreation Act of 1978, Pub. L. No. 95-625, § 318(c), 92 Stat. 3467 (Nov. 10, 1978); codified at 16 U.S.C.A § 459c-5(b); L7617 - GMP Amendment Handout (2017) (exceptions for two areas with "reserved life estates")

33 Id.

34 The National Parks & Recreation Act of 1978, Pub. L. No. 95-625, § 318(c), 92 Stat. 3467 (Nov. 10, 1978); codified at 16 U.S.C.A § 459c-5(b).

35 The Point Reyes National Seashore Establishment Act, Pub. L. No. 87-657, § 4, 76 Stat. 538 (Sept. 13, 1962).

36 An Act to Designate Certain Lands in the Point Reyes National Seashore, California, as Wilderness, Pub. L. No. 94- 544, 90 Stat. 2515 (Oct. 18, 1976); An Act to Designate Certain Lands Within Units of the National Park System as Wilderness, Pub. L. No. 94-567, 90 Stat. 2692 (Oct. 20, 1976); See e.g., Resource Renewal Institute, et al. v. National Park Service, Case 3:16-cv-00688 (N.D. Calif., filed 02/10/2016).

2946

Name: Spivak, Randi

Correspondence: Re: Point Reyes General Management Plan Amendment
PROTECT POINT REYES ELK AND WILDLIFE

Our 115 organizations from 30 states strongly support the management of Point Reyes National Seashore to protect its outstanding natural values and to provide for public recreation, benefit, and inspiration.

We support allowing free-roaming tule elk herds to remain at Point Reyes National Seashore, and object to any fencing, removal, hazing, sterilization, or killing of elk in the park. The General Management Plan amendment for Point Reyes National Seashore should prioritize restoration of the park's elk herds to historic numbers. There is immense public value to the native tule elk at Point Reyes, the only tule elk herds within the National Park system. Elk are an ecologically important part of the landscape of Point Reyes and their recovery is a success story for restoring native ecosystems, consistent with the mission of the National Park Service.

Commercial leases or activities in the park should not conflict or interfere with protection of natural resources or public uses. Commercial lease holders on our public lands in the park should not dictate wildlife removal or exclusion policies that harm park wildlife. Any cattle ranching operations in the park must be managed to accommodate elk and other native wildlife, and should not harm habitat for endangered species. Any ongoing cattle grazing leases must be managed in a way that does not damage ecosystems or negatively impact wildlife habitat, water quality, native vegetation, public recreation or the aesthetic beauty of the park.

We object to any conversion of Point Reyes National Seashore lands to row crops, which would degrade wildlife habitat and water quality in the park

and prevent public access. We also oppose expansion of commercial livestock fanning to introduce sheep, goats, pigs, turkeys or chickens, which would create conflicts with predators and pressure to kill bobcats, coyotes and foxes.

The National Park Service is charged with managing Point Reyes National Seashore in a manner which provides maximum protection, restoration, and preservation of the natural environment. The Park Service's amendment to the General Management Plan should prioritize protecting the native wildlife and natural values of Point Reyes National Seashore.

2947

Name: Desai , Neal

Correspondence: Re: NPCA comments on pre-scoping/pre-NOI, conceptual alternatives for GMPA

The National Parks Conservation Association (NPCA) provides the following comments on the pre-scoping/pre-NOI, conceptual alternatives phase of the Point Reyes National Seashore's (PRNS) General Management Plan Amendment (GMPA). These comments will be further refined through ongoing discussions with stakeholders, and we look forward to submitting more detailed comments soon.

The National Park Service's (NPS) Ranch Comprehensive Management Plan (RCMP) process generated comments across the spectrum. Some environmental groups called for the removal of ranching whereas some Seashore ranchers and ranching-interest groups called for wholesale changes to the Seashore leading to defacto privatization of a national park and damage to resources. NPCA does not support either of these egregious propositions.

SETTLEMENT AGREEMENT

Though NPCA was not a party to the lawsuit brought against the NPS, which we did not support, or the settlement agreement and its terms, we are pleased to see the matter resolved and in a form of Settlement Agreement, which demonstrates to the public that all formal parties (Plaintiff environmental groups, Defendant NPS, Defendant-Intervenors Seashore Ranchers, and Defendant-Intervenors Marin County) formally agree with the terms and conditions, including the process and timeframe established. This will hold accountable these parties that include 3 non-profits, 2 governmental agencies, and numerous Seashore Ranchers.

PURPOSE AND NEED

As this is a GMPA, the purpose and need should reflect park purposes and goals as stated in law and policy. Though this GMPA was a result of the Settlement Agreement regarding the RCMP, a GMP is broader in scope. The existing GMP is 37 years old. Perhaps there is no fundamental purpose and need more important than for NPS to include and update the environmental conditions of topic areas such as natural resources, cultural resources, visitor use, economics, climate change, visitor access, and recreation so that planning in the future can reflect the fulfillment of the PRNS vision as established in law and policy.

Updating the environmental conditions will ensure that the analysis of environmental consequences is sound and defensible. We presume that over the past 37 years, through research and management, PRNS and its partners have likely gathered considerable amount of new information and knowledge regarding resources and visitor use. However, it appears to be the case, based on available information, that PRNS will have to conduct more research to ensure that its data is updated and defensible. This will also help engage and build support from the public.

The GMPA, though broad in scope, should certainly analyze and address important topics that were discussed during the RCMP process, such as:

- pasture/range management
- best management practices
- succession
- diversification
- Tule elk protection and management
- Terms and length of leasing
- Transparency in management, compliance, and ranching operations

DEVELOPMENT OF ALTERNATIVES

At this stage, NPCA is unable to submit specific alternative(s) that we would like to see considered by NPS. However, in the coming weeks and months, potentially in partnership with other environmental groups and/or ranching interests, NPCA looks forward to submitting specific alternative(s).

TULE ELK

NPCA understands various conflicts that exist between some elk and some ranches, and believes

that the GMPA should address this issue. The goal should be to minimize the impacts. We look forward to hearing about the results of efforts (e.g. study, review of options, etc.) by NPS, CA Dept. of Fish and Wildlife, and other experts before formulating a final position on what management of tule elk should look like. That said, NPCA would agree that no management of the elk is inappropriate. Similarly inappropriate would be concluding right now that there should be no elk in the pastoral zone as a matter of policy.

ECONOMIC ANALYSIS

PRNS contributes significantly to local economies, as documented by the NPS in annual reports. This economic generation stems from visitation to the parks. It is not a park purpose to support ranching and dairying for the purposes of supporting economies or financial/product markets in Marin County or other jurisdictions outside the park. We understand, and will research further, that past and/or current decisions by Marin and Sonoma Counties, as well as the agriculture industry in general, have negatively impacted the ranching community. If the NPS reimagines the purpose of the Seashore in order to address these regional, market-driven, and political issues and decisions in jurisdictions outside of the Seashore, we believe that public support for ranching and the NPS would severely be eroded.

Related, the NPS must independently verify any economic-related claims from Marin County and other jurisdictions outside the park, given factually incorrect information provided to the park, public, and elected officials over the years. For example, "The Changing Role of Agriculture in Point Reyes National Seashore, June 2009" by UC Cooperative Extension - Marin/Marin County was widely recognized as a hit piece intended to build animosity against the NPS as part of efforts to privatize wilderness.

Given the history of various stakeholders to overreach on the "economic analysis" topic, and the potential for this to occur moving forward, we find the aforementioned comments and concerns justified.

DIVERSIFICATION

NPCA looks forward to further discussions with stakeholders, specifically environmental groups

and ranchers, to discuss the potential for diversification and associated conditions. This topic, if not approached smartly by the NPS or stakeholders, has the potential to severely erode public support for continued ranching in the Seashore. We look forward to submitting more detailed comments on diversification. That said, it is clear to us that it would be highly inappropriate to consider farming, row crops, or other non-ranching or dairying diversification activities in the pastoral zone, with the exception potentially being the consideration of these types of activities within a portion of the "ranch core" subject to various conditions.

CONCLUSION

We believe there is the potential to demonstrate that exemplary ranching and dairying can exist at PRNS - anything less would fall short of what is needed to build public trust and confidence in the NPS and continued ranching. We look forward to working with NPS and stakeholders in advancing the GMPA and ideally building a large, broad coalition in support of the final plan.

Sincerely,

Neal Desai
Director of Field Operations, Pacific Region
National Parks Conservation Association

2948

Name: Kept Private, Kept Private

Correspondence: I very strongly urge the National Park Service to adopt the option that would allow ranching to continue on Point Reyes with the ability of the ranchers to diversify as they deem necessary to keep their operations viable, and that the Park Service should control the Tule Elk herd that is currently encroaching on the Pastoral Zone. The Point Reyes Ranching Community have been careful stewards of their land for many generations and with the support of the Park Service, will hopefully be allowed to continue into the foreseeable future.

The Point Reyes ranches are an essential part of a larger Marin County agricultural network, and if ranching on the Point is not allowed to continue. The supporting, County wide, food producing infrastructure will be in imminent threat of collapse. It is unconscionable to consider the inability to locally produce our own food supply from an environmental, economic, and practical standpoint, especially when our local ranchers raise their animals humanely, sustainably, and for the most part, organically.

I hope this letter will be accepted despite lacking the numerical identification of the option above. Despite a protracted search of the Website, I could not find the six options listed.

2949

Name: Berto, Constance B

Correspondence: I have lived in Marin County since 1958, and I have enjoyed PRNS and visited it times beyond number. wish to support the original intent of the GMP for Point Reyes National Seashore, to wit:

1. Continue the present-day ranching/farming/dairy operations and support them by awarding 20- year leases and/or permits.
2. Manage the tule elk herd! Don't let them reproduce uncontrollably and ruin pasture (grazing) management!
3. Keep the Stewart Horse Camp and allow the present concession holder to continue operating this valuable amenity.

Thank you for extending the comment period.

2950

Name: Gallagher, Rich

Correspondence: I am in full support of the comments submitted for this EIS process by the Point Reyes Seashore Ranchers Association. My family purchased the Historic F Ranch on the Point Reyes Peninsula in 1919, and has managed it ever since. This ranch represents my main income.

Although I don't live on the ranch, I am on the ranch every day to feed and check my cattle. My dream is that my children and grandchildren carry on this tradition long into the future. I strongly object to any alternative in the GMP Update that eliminates or reduces ranching at Point Reyes or the GGNRA. Any reduction in ranching would devastate my family or any of

the other family ranches. Please honor the will of Congress when it created the Point Reyes National Seashore. We were promised that we could stay.

2951

Name: Huffman, Jared

Correspondence: Thank you for the extension for public comment for the Point Reyes National Seashore and Golden Gate National Recreation Area north district General Management Plan (GMP) Amendment, and for this opportunity to provide my comments. Updating the management guidance for more than 28,000 acres of National Park Service (NPS) lands including all lands currently leased for ranching is an important endeavor, and I am pleased to see you are planning a robust process with plenty of opportunities for public participation.

For over 150 years, agriculture has been a vital part of the fabric of West Marin. That includes the historic ranches and dairies in the Point Reyes National Seashore (Seashore), which contribute to the special history, character, and appeal of this magnificent national park unit. The NPS recognized this in designating the ranches on the Point and in the Olema Valley as Historic Districts. They are vernacular cultural landscapes that evolved through use by the people whose needs and activities shaped them. While ranching practices continue to evolve, the fundamental distinctive characteristics of these landscapes have existed for many generations and have become an integral part of the cultural and scenic resources the NPS is charged to conserve unimpaired as part of its mission.

These ranches and dairies also provide broader benefits: they help preserve agriculture outside the park boundaries by ensuring that our regional agricultural economy, consisting almost entirely of small-scale agricultural operations, remains large enough to support the facilities and services that are necessary for most of these ranches, dairies, and farms to stay viable.

The statutory history of the site reflects that Congress showed great vision by providing for ranching to continue within the Seashore to ensure that future generations would be able to experience the park's unique working landscapes. Most recently, in November of 2012, the Secretary of the Interior reinforced the commitment of the federal government to this vision by directing the NPS to pursue the issuance of agricultural lease I special use permits for renewable terms of up to 20 years. That vision, and the many benefits it represents for the park and our region, is worth protecting. I am writing to once again express my firm commitment to ensuring that these historic working ranches remain a permanent part of the Point Reyes National Seashore.

Reducing conflicts between the reintroduced Tule elk herds and the park's historic ranches and dairies is essential for NPS to maintain the historic, cultural, and scenic resources and values of the Seashore. The successful return of the majestic elk to the Point Reyes National Seashore is good for park visitors and speaks to the health and abundance of the park's natural environment, but the growing number of elk taking up permanent residence on working ranches and dairies -- mingling with cattle and potentially acquiring and spreading cattle-borne diseases, damaging fences and equipment, and competing with cows for carefully managed organic forage on ranch lands -- is a serious problem for ranchers now and will certainly lead to impairment of the historic values of the working ranches. Moreover, as unmanaged elk inevitably replace ranches, the scenic values of the Pastoral Zone will suffer unacceptable impacts leading to impairment.

2952

Name: Lafranchi, Rick

Correspondence: I'm writing this letter in support of Continued Ranching and Managing the Elk Herd at Drakes Beach.

I've spent my entire life closely connected with West Marin agriculture. Over the years I've come to realize the amazing legacy connected with this region.

I've learned the pastures in the Point Reyes National Seashore are arguably the most productive sustainable pastures in the world.

I've learned the cattle ranches and dairies of the Point Reyes National Seashore are among the most successful sustainable operations of their kind in California.

I've learned the ranches of the Point Reyes National Seashore generate well over 100 million dollars of economic activity annually.

I've learned the families on the ranches of the Point Reyes National Seashore are an important part of the fabric of the local communities. From patronizing and supporting local schools, local churches and non-profits the ranchers of the Seashore along with their primarily latino employees are a critical component of the local culture.

37 years ago the Marin Agricultural Land Trust was founded to preserve West Marin agriculture. Since then MALT has protected from development nearly 50,000 acres on 85 ranches, with more to come. This has been a huge commitment to supporting and enabling West Marin ag to become a viable, vibrant, cutting edge ag economy utilizing the unique sustainable strengths of this region.

Anything reducing the activity on the ranches of the Point Reyes National Seashore would seriously threaten the viability of the rest of West Marin Agriculture. This in turn could cast the mission of MALT as irrelevant and potentially open up West Marin to development.

Every region provides a unique opportunity to realize the strengths inherent within. The Presidio offered by improving and leasing the buildings therein the ability to protect historic vistas, trails and waterfronts.

The Point Reyes National Seashore can be a win, win by generating revenues from the existing ranches to offset the costs of managing the Elk Herd and stewarding the lands of the Seashore.

A couple more requests I have for your consideration:

Please consider partnering with MALT to steward the ranches. MALT has a long history of monitoring and managing Marin ranches. MALT is very aggressive in demanding it's easement holders uphold the important elements of responsible stewardship.

I also ask for the Park service to consider making a huge commitment to Marin Agriculture by designating agriculture in the park the equal of MALT properties by being dedicated to agriculture in perpetuity. Along with this I ask for the existing leases to be transferable outside of the current tenants. This would forever establish West Marin as a thriving sustainable agricultural region.

The Point Reyes National Seashore Ranches could and should be the leading examples of cutting edge environmentally sound agriculture for our Nation.

As you can see the ranches in the park are far more important to the local culture, economy and environment than one may realize. They are critical to the future of an entire region.

2953

Name: Levine, Marc

Correspondence: We are writing to comment on the Point Reyes National Seashore Management Plan Amendment. We support sustainable ranching in the park that strikes a balance: one that preserves the environmental habitat while supporting those whose livelihood and family legacy is built upon sustainable farming practices in the Seashore.

Point Reyes National Seashore's creation was due to an innovative agreement with local ranchers, and without their support over a half century ago, the public would not have this jewel to explore and enjoy. Not only are the ranches a vital part of the park's history, these family farmers and dairies remain an important part of Marin's modern-day agricultural economy. West Marin farming operations generate an estimated \$25 million per year, which is a significant economic driver in the North Bay Area.

Our preferred alternative allows ranching to continue on the land, grant long-term leases which provide desperately needed stability for these family farmers. The short-term permitting process currently places unnecessary stresses on the twenty-four families who operate in West Marin. Twenty year leases will allow ranchers and farmers to focus on the operation of their family-run businesses, rather than the complicated permitting process they currently navigate. Not to mention the significant challenges families face when securing agriculture related loans.

Ranchers should have a reliable, streamlined permitting process with long-term leases which eases the burden on families, allows them to invest in their businesses and contribute to the local economy.

2954

Name: Daley, Dave

Correspondence: The California Cattlemen's Association (CCA), Public Lands Council (PLC), and National Cattlemen's Beef Association (NCBA) appreciate the opportunity to provide initial feedback on the General Management Plan (GMP) amendment for the Point Reyes National Seashore (PRNS) and the north district of the Golden Gate National Recreation Area (GGNRA). CCA represents more than 1,700 cattle ranchers throughout the state of California, including many of the ranchers at PRNS and GGNRA. PLC is the only organization devoted solely to representing the 22,000 cattle and sheep producers who hold public lands grazing permits throughout the western United States. NCBA is the national trade association representing United States cattle producers, with more than 25,000 individual members throughout the

nation. The GMP amendment is of importance to our organizations not just because of its immediate impact upon the ranchers at the PRNS and GGNRA, but also because any impact of the GMP upon ranchers at Point Reyes is likely to reverberate throughout Marin County, and may have direct, indirect, or precedential impacts upon ranchers elsewhere in California or on other federal lands throughout the United States.

Of primary importance to our organizations and their members is that the National Park Service (NPS) provide long-term leases for the ranching operations within the PRNS, and that NPS remove tule elk from the pastoral zone, ensuring via fencing or other means that the elk do not repeat their encroachment onto the historic ranching area. Additionally, our organizations ask that in developing a GMP amendment, NPS remain mindful of the beneficial and historic nature of the ranches at PRNS, which Congress sought to preserve when it established the PRNS. Given the importance of these ranches for land stewardship and the local economy, as well as the thin profit margins ranchers operate within, we ask that NPS seek to ensure operational flexibility for the ranchers within the GMP amendment.

Our organizations have carefully reviewed the initial alternatives advanced by the NPS in its GMP Amendment Newsletter. In the comments that follow, we outline the policy considerations that ultimately favor adoption under the GMP amendment of a modified version of the "Continued Ranching and Removal of the Drakes Beach Tule Elk Herd" alternative, an analysis of why the required Settlement Alternatives should ultimately be disfavored in the GMP amendment, and various considerations that NPS should fully explore in future scoping/EIS documents.

SPECIFIC COMMENTS REGARDING THE "CONTINUED RANCHING AND REMOVAL OF THE DRAKE'S BEACH ELK HERD" ALTERNATIVE

Our organizations' preferred alternative is a modified version of the "Continued Ranching and Removal of the Drake's Beach Tule Elk Herd" alternative. This alternative appropriately ensures the viability of ranches by providing 20-year leases, and ensures management of the tule elk herd at PRNS better than any of the other alternatives currently under consideration.

The GMP amendment should ensure 20-year (or longer) leases for ranchers

Our organizations are pleased that, under this alternative (as well as the NPS Initial Proposal), "existing ranch families would be authorized to continue beef cattle and dairy ranching operations under agricultural lease/permits with 20-year terms" and that those permits "would identify authorized measures for operational flexibility and diversification." Any PRNS GMP amendment ultimately finalized by NPS should absolutely prioritize long-term leases for ranchers at PRNS.

Cattle ranchers, including those at PRNS, strive to be good stewards of the land, water, and wildlife resources. However, short-term leases stymie efforts at good stewardship. With short-term leases, ranchers are unable to obtain external financing for ranch improvements that could benefit the land. Additionally, without any intermediate- or long-term certainty regarding the continuation of ranching permits, ranchers are

hesitant to invest their own capital in ranch improvements, as there is no assurance that they will see returns on those investments. Long-term leases will enable ranchers to obtain financing and see returns on their own investments, incentivizing good stewardship practices and benefitting both the rancher and the unique environment of the PRNS.

The solution to environmental concerns at PRNS is not to eliminate or reduce ranching, but to provide the Seashore's ranchers with operational security that will allow them to invest in improvements benefitting the ranch, the land, the water, and the Seashore's unique wildlife.

The GMP amendment should prioritize removal of tule elk from the pastoral zone

In 2014 comments addressing the now-abandoned PRNS Ranch Comprehensive Management Plan process, CCA addressed the need for removal of tule elk from the pastoral zone:

The destruction tule elk have caused on PRNS ranches is devastating and well-documented. In particular, the elk regularly compete with cattle for forage, and have been known to damage fences and other ranch property during such incursions. The Limantour elk make daily incursions upon the Home Ranch and graze grasslands which are leased by NPS for cattle grazing. Likewise, the lessees of C Ranch have seen repeated loss of pasture as a result of elk living on what used to be the D Ranch. As tule elk require 10-15 pounds of forage a day, such incursions represent a significant strain on the resources required by these ranchers.

As elk eat grass intended for cattle forage, ranchers have no option but to purchase supplemental feed to sustain their cattle. This can be extremely costly for the rancher

California's cattle ranchers already operate on exceedingly thin margins-most

do it not because it turns any substantial profit, but because it is a way of life they cherish and which is rooted in long-standing family tradition . Elk foraging in the pastoral zone places an additional financial burden upon these producers, threatening their very livelihood and way of life. Additionally, by presenting them with an economic burden not faced by other ranchers throughout the state and nation, this foraging by tule elk puts the ranchers in the PRNS at a competitive disadvantage over other ranchers throughout California and the United States.

For those ranches certified organic, these incursions can also threaten their organic status. This is particularly troubling given the increased time, effort, and expense incurred by those ranchers who choose to serve their customers by certifying organic.

Finally, tule elk impact the grazing standards for permittees at PRNS. Through no fault of their own, and regardless of livestock management practices, ranchers may exceed the PRNS grazing standard of 1200lbs[/acre] of residual dry matter left on pastures prior to the rainy season when elk routinely graze the areas.

To ensure that historical ranching remains viable within the pastoral zone, as Congress intended, we urge NPS to take immediate action to remove elk from the pastoral zone and to ensure that elk do not return to

the pastoral zone. This may involve bolstering fence lines separating the Phillip Burton Wilderness Area from existing ranches within PRNS. 1

While the "Continued Ranching and Removal of the Drakes Beach Tule Elk Herd" alternative envisions removal of the Drake's Beach herd, such management is insufficient. It is not enough that NPS could additionally "implement actions to manage tule elk from the Limantour-Estero Road herd on the ranchlands" under this alternative; the NPS must manage the Limantour elk to keep them from straying into the pastoral zone, whether by bolstering fence lines separating the Phillip Burton Wilderness Area from the ranches within the pastoral zone or via other means.

It is also essential that the NPS carefully analyze the Phillip Burton Wilderness Area's carrying capacity for tule elk (factoring in available forage and water) as a basis for establishing a reasonable population limit for the elk, and that NPS develop a detailed plan for managing the elk population to ensure that it does not exceed that population limit. Any population limit should be conservative in nature, accounting for a wide variety of environmental factors that could impact the elk population, including the likelihood of future drought conditions in the region. Such management would avoid future losses of tule elk such as that experienced from 2014-2015 due to California's historic drought.

ANALYSIS OF ALTERNATIVES REQUIRED BY THE SETTLEMENT AGREEMENT

While our organizations appreciate that the NPS is required by the Settlement Agreement resulting from the lawsuit Resource Renewal Institute v. National Park Service to consider the "No Ranching," "No Dairy Ranching," and "Reduced Ranching" alternatives within the GMP amendment process, there are numerous reasons that these three alternatives should ultimately be rejected. All three alternatives are inconsistent with both the Point Reyes National Seashore

Enabling Act and the Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972, and should thus be rejected as a matter of law. Additionally, all three alternatives would have devastating economic impacts throughout the region, and should be rejected as a matter of good policy.

The Settlement Agreement alternatives are contrary to laws governing the PRNS

Alternatives required by the Settlement Agreement are inconsistent with the Point Reyes National Seashore Enabling Act

The Point Reyes National Seashore Enabling Act states that the PRNS shall be administered by the Secretary [of the Interior] without impairment of its natural values, in a manner which provides for such recreational, educational, historic preservation, interpretation, and scientific research opportunities as are consistent with, based upon, and supportive of the maximum protection, restoration, and preservation of the natural environment within the area 2

Continuance of dairy and beef cattle ranching at the PRNS is essential to historic preservation of the PRNS because ranching is part of the very fiber of the Point Reyes peninsula. Cattle were grazed at Point Reyes as early as 1820, when the longhorn cattle of a Spanish Franciscan Mission at San Rafael roamed the peninsula. 3 When the missions were dismantled, ownership of land was established by Mexican land grants, and the grantees of these ranchos continued to graze cattle on the peninsula (for instance, former Mexican Army corporal Rafael Garcia grazed 3,000 head of cattle at the peninsula). 4 After California's acquisition by the United States, many rancheros sold their lands to American entrepreneurs. By the 1930s, ownership had largely stabilized; many of those ranching families continue to ranch at Point Reyes today. Beef cattle and dairy ranching are fundamental to the history of the Point Reyes peninsula, and it is precisely these historic uses that the Point Reyes National Seashore Enabling Act sought to preserve. Any alternative which eliminates or reduces historic ranching at the PRNS, then, would violate the spirit, if not the letter, of the law which paved the way for the creation of the PRNS.

Alternatives required by the Settlement Agreement are inconsistent with the Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972

Though federal lands such as the PRNS and GGNRA are excluded from the "coastal zone" under the Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972,⁵ the "federal consistency" provision of the Act nevertheless states that "Each Federal agency activity within or outside the coastal zone that affects any land or water use or natural resource of the coastal zone shall be carried out in a manner which is consistent to the maximum extent practicable with the enforceable policies of approved State management programs." ⁶

As detailed in Unit II of the Marin Local Coastal Program approved by the California Coastal Commission in 1981,⁷

The [California] Coastal Act strongly supports the preservation of agricultural lands in productive agricultural use and strictly controls the conversion of agricultural lands to other uses. Agricultural land uses are given priority over many other[] use[s] in the coastal zone, including visitor-serving development

Because of the Coastal Act's strong support for preserving agricultural lands and the important role which agriculture in the parks plays in Marin's agricultural economy, the LCP recommends that agriculture in the GGNRA and PRNS be encouraged and carefully monitored to avoid adverse impacts on natural resources and public recreation. Where conflicts arise between agriculture and public park uses, they should be resolved so as to protect resources and public safety while still allowing the continuation of the agricultural operation. Regarding existing leases, the LCP recommends that they be reviewed five years prior to expiration for compatibility with park goals, and revised as necessary. To provide greater security to agricultural operations, long-term lease arrangements and automatic lease renewal provisions are recommended if all terms and conditions of a lease are met. Uniform procedures and standards should be

established by the National Park Service to deal with all agricultural tenants.⁸

The GMP amendment conducted by NPS is a federal agency activity which effects land use and natural resources within California's coastal zone, and thus must be "consistent to the maximum extent practicable with the enforceable policies of approved State management programs." As demonstrated above, the "No Ranching" alternative, "No Dairy Ranching" alternative, and "Reduced Ranching" alternative would not be "consistent to the maximum extent practicable" with the policies outlined in the Marin Local Coastal Plan approved by the California Coastal Commission because it would not encourage agriculture at GGNRA and PRNS nor continue existing agricultural operations.

All three settlement alternatives fail to uphold federal consistency with state-approved coastal management plans in accordance with the Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972. The Draft EIS should fully examine the interrelationship between the Settlement Agreement alternatives and all local, state, and federal laws and regulations governing the portions of PRNS and GGNRA within the coastal zone.

The Settlement Agreement alternatives would be devastating to Marin County's economy, with impacts reverberating throughout the State of California

According to the Marin County Board of Supervisors, the ranches at PRNS account for nearly 20% of agricultural production in Marin County, a direct production value of \$20 million. A 2009 analysis by U.C. Cooperative Extension found that ranches at PRNS and GGNRA

directly provide 65 jobs, and provide livelihoods for another 25 ranch family members. The presence of these ranches supports local schools, churches, and businesses.

Should these ranches be "phased out" under the "No Ranching" alternative or be reduced in number under either the "No Dairy Ranching" or "Reduced Ranching" alternatives, Marin County would be deprived of the economic benefits of these ranches, resulting in a loss of 20% of the County's agricultural production and devastating the local businesses that rely on the presence of the ranches and ranchers.

Any consideration of the Settlement Agreement alternatives in the Draft EIS should fully consider the direct and indirect economic impacts that such alternatives would have upon the Seashore, Marin County, and California.

Specific comments regarding the "Reduced Ranching and Management of the Drakes Beach Tule Elk Herd" alternative

The "Reduced Ranching and Management of the Drakes Beach Tule Elk Herd" alternative detailed in the GMP Amendment Newsletter states that "The areas identified for closure of ranch operations [under this alternative] would minimize the overall impact on the Point Reyes Peninsula Dairy Ranches and Olema Valley Dairy Ranches Historic Districts, both of which are eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places." The "Ranching Background" section of the GMP Amendment Newsletter, however, suggests that these districts have been determined eligible for

nomination to the National Register of Historic Places in part because of the "active beef cattle and dairy operations that occur" in those districts.

To reduce the dairy and beef cattle ranching activities that occur in these districts would be to deprive the districts of the very history that has rendered them historic in the first place. Consequently, this alternative should be rejected.

Conclusion

CCA, PLC, and NCBA appreciate the opportunity to provide initial comments on the GMP amendment for the Point Reyes National Seashore, and thank NPS for their efforts. We look forward to continued communication with NPS as it develops its Draft EIS-and ultimately a final GMP amendment-for the Point Reyes National Seashore.

2955

Name: Zegart, Margaret

Correspondence: PLEASE RESUME WORKING WITH THE WORKING BEEF CATTLE AND DAIRY RANCHES AND INCLUDE IN THE AMENDED/UPDATED MANAGEMENT PLAN

Consideration of these ranches as a cultural historic resource area of highest value to retain within the

Include (a) Map original ranching area by parcel ownership (b) map of current ownership, (3) produce and financial assets for Marin County (4) Add mapping of land characteristics. (5) Use one farm - preferably the ranching area now a grading a paving business to recreate a demonstration ranch. Create one former ranch site as the original I working model -of a demonstration historic ranch. and preservation of sisal open space, working methods for visitor experience (as in other National Parks) Include early cattle, livestock shelters, early equipment and earliest home shelters.; (6) combine archaeology, Miwok seasonal gathering areas; hunting styles and transition to current ranching and ideal sustainable ranching in education film at Visitor Center. cultural transition to s current ranch activity demonstration in the Visitor Center as an adjunct to the Morgan Horse focus.

Use this cultural designation to continue in perpetuity a natural flow of ranch produced dairy products and services to meet and augment community needs.

Include in he visitor center visual documentation and orientation to surrounding Marin Agricultural Land Trust (MALT) farming and sustainable such as methane conversion energy;; fertilizer from manure, native plant uses Point Reyes National Sea Shore mapping 0 Consider these as a whole to be historic by Native American and early settlers,

Provide sequential twenty year leases..

Upgrade as property owners, Golden Gate Recreational Area (GGNRA) shall provide funds for maintenance and upgrading facilities while restoring and keeping ranch landscape.

Resolve elk containment by natural barriers- (e.g.) ha ha of English Capability Brown's landscape, electric fencing within traditional drift wood early fencing mode and herd size monitoring using acceptable fertility mitigation methods or transfer of elk to other formerly native habitats in National forests, monuments or parks.

Maintain the road to the light house; try to continue special road surfacing where exists by importing oyster shells from Tomales Bay commercial oyster harvesting and include traffic reduction to adverse impact by van shuttles from the Visitor Center

DOCUMENT THAT RANCHING AND NATURAL ENVIRONMENTAL FISH, FIN FUR ARE ACCEPTABLE COMPONENTS: IN FUND CONSTRAINED INTERNATIONAL PARKS:

Cultural resources are nonrenewable that adversely may not be restored by narrative and visually, sustainable recovery methods are already begun by park staff.

The International Union of Conservation and Natural Resources (IUCN), in order to world-wide best protect and manage significant historical, cultural or especial ecosystems identifies and defines them under six categories. Categories IB and VI are relevant to the discussion today and the decision of an EPR for the Point Reyes National Seashore's cattle ranches that have been operated by the same families since the 1860s.

IB Wilderness Area: Large protected area of land or sea managed mainly for wilderness protection and without permanent or significant habitation.

VI Managed Resource protected Area: a protected area managed mainly for the sustainable use of natural resource systems. An area containing predominate unmodified natural systems, managed to ensure long-time protection and maintenance of biological diversity, while at the same time providing a sustainable flow of natural products and services to meet community needs.

IB would not include as wilderness area the significant historic family ranches or small scale dairy farms The NPS recognizes and cooperates through studies and support for this long time maintenance of land use and visual scapes of the ranches and adjacent wild life. When subdivisions on the Point Reyes Peninsula in the 1950s threatened these historic ranches and views, families formed an alliance with the Sierra Club and other environmental groups to establish the park in 1962 that would include their ranches, vistas and habitat.

VI includes the currently National Park Service (NPS) recently avowed plan to renew for another 20 years the culturally historic. small scale ranch leases on Point Reyes National Seashore. The ranchers rightly view their family operations as an integral part of early California's west coastal history and their viable preservation of land use and adjacent

habitats. Is a vial component of integrated parks . The ascertained historic Drakes Landing and the culturally historic ranch component of the Golden Gate National Recreation Area Drakes Landing sold be verified and A grading and paving business, any semi-industrial, construction, future mining or consolidated large conglomerate agricultural or dairy businesses or housing developments are not viable under VI. Any impact for a change from ranch comprehensive management within the larger visitor recreational area mandate, whether pre- existing or considered in the future, shall not be permitted. within these public recreational I park lands

2956

Name: Whitt, Michael

Correspondence: I was a general practitioner of medicine in Pt. Reyes Station for 44 1/2 years, retiring in 2015, and have been a strong supporter of agriculture in PANS - and in Marin County -from the beginning, as well as a strong supporter of the park's environmental mission, early on as president of the board of the Inverness Association, a life member of Point Blue - formerly Point Reyes Bird Observatory, whose first home was on the old Heims Ranch in the seashore - and a long-term member of the Environmental Action Committee.

I am writing to recommend that the tradition of dairy and beef-cattle ranching be continued by PANS with 20-year leases to the ranchers - as directed by President Obama's Secretary of the Interior Ken Salazar in a Decision Memorandum to the park - to insure the viability of their operations and the stability of ranching countywide.

At a time when attacks on our government are at an all-time high and trust is at an all-time low, it is especially important for the government to honor its stated commitment to agriculture. An EIR to help the park meet its obligation to endangered species and the introduction of better practices to mitigate the impact of cattle on the parklands is appropriate and will further cooperation between ranchers and the park. It should be remembered that after the park was founded with its dual mission of preserving ranchlands and wildlands, it served as a template for cooperation between environmentalists and agriculturists nationwide.

This is a tradition that should also be preserved.

2957

Name: Tretiakoff, Dimitri

Correspondence: Please continue to allow ranching. Just give the ranchers more guidelines for stewardship. Remember that if it weren't for them, PT. Reyes wouldn't exist, it would have become another LA.

2958

Name: Straus, Vivien

Correspondence: Thank you for the ability to comment during this process.

I grew up on a dairy in Marshall in West Marin and now own and manage that same farm.

I am in support of keeping the ranches in the park and giving them extended rolling leases of 20 years.

I love the park. And I truly believe the ranches can co-exist. Here are a few of my thoughts:

1.The mandate of the park is to maintain the culture and history of the region/park.

Commercial dairying and cheesemaking in California began on the Point Reyes peninsula. For this reason, the farms should stay.

2.Longer leases allow farms to obtain loans and thereby better maintain good stewardship practices (which cost money) and make needed repairs.

3.The elk should be kept out of the pastoral zone and away from the ranches. The intent, as I understand, was that they were to live in the Limantour and Tomales Point areas and not in the pastoral zone.

4.I suggest the park work with an organization that has experience in managing Tule Elk herds to help figure this out.

5.Considering that agriculture is a different set of skills, the management of overseeing the ranchers and maintaining good stewardship practices, could be overseen by an agricultural organization (like MALT, or something along those lines) or by hiring staff with an agricultural background. Sustainable practices should be outlined and monitored and supported.

6.I believe the ranchers should be allowed to diversify as well as be able to have housing for their families and workers.

7.The park's inclusion of the ranches make this park unique. That's exciting, and a good thing.

8.I worry that since these ranches comprise approximately 20% of the farms in Marin County, if they were to be closed, it would be the death knell for the rest of agriculture in the region. It's crazy to live in a region where there is so much talk about supporting local food. Yet, losing these farms will kill that option. We, in the San Francisco Bay Area, are lucky in that we're unlike the rest of the country where food travels an average of 1,500 miles to get to the plate.

2959

Name: Pharis, Ronald

Correspondence: I hope you will consider keeping the ranches inside the seashore as working ranches. It was with the help of these same ranches that made the seashore possible. I think we can all live and work together to make this possible.

2960

Name: Patton, Morgan

Correspondence: The Environmental Action Committee of West Marin (EAC) greatly appreciates the opportunity to provide comments on the Point Reyes National Seashore (Seashore) General Management Plan Amendment (GMPA). Since 1971, EAC has worked to protect and sustain the unique land, waters, and biodiversity of West Marin.

EAC is appreciative of the planning process for the GMPA and the opportunity to provide public comments on six proposed conceptual alternatives (Concepts) recommended by the Seashore. The GMPA addresses all lands currently under agricultural lease/permits in the Seashore and the north district of Golden Gate National Recreation Area. The Seashore is a unique landscape and EAC remains committed to our guiding principles to ensure the protection and preservation of natural resources, restoration of degraded habitats and park resources, and maximum public access to parklands.

Based on EAC's review of the 2006 National Park Service (NPS) Management Policies, when there is a conflict between the protection of resources and the use of those resources, conservation will be predominant, and concerns will be resolved with scientific study and public involvement, in order to pass on all park resources, not merely unimpaired, but in better condition, for the enjoyment of future generations.

The GMPA must protect, restore, and preserve park resources using ranch leases that ensure multi-generational, environmentally sustainable ranching is complementary to the natural resources and visitor experiences within the park.

EAC understands the six Concepts presented in the GMPA Newsletter are a commencement of a process intended to engage public feedback and ideas, a process that, at this time, is deficient in definitions, baselines, and scope. Therefore, the public is not limited or constrained by the Concepts and should use this comment period to seek clarification, question the conceptual choices, and present information that is missing.

Based on this understanding, EAC offers the below comments and questions regarding the GMPA Newsletter. These comments are organized under the following eight areas of concern: 1) establishing a baseline, 2) management strategies and regulations, 3) diversification of operations, 4) protection of natural resources, 5) climate change, 6) habitat protections, 7) habitat restoration, and 8) public access.

1. Establishing a Baseline

The GMPA Newsletter does not provide any information on the baseline for new leases. What is the baseline against which new leases will be measured? The baseline for environmental impacts should be the conditions and practices authorized by the existing leases. However, if a leaseholder has violated their permits, the unauthorized practices should not represent a baseline.

EAC supports an additional baseline measurement to evaluate ranching operations based on the 1962 enabling legislation that allows for ranching and dairying purposes within the pastoral zone.¹

2. Management Strategies and Regulations

The GMPA should provide for clearly defined regulations concerning ranching operational practices in order to ensure the protection, restoration, and preservation of park resources (natural and cultural). The GMPA Newsletter does not include information on how ranching will be conducted, a critical subject that must be clearly defined and made available for public comment before any new leases are issued. EAC has included several topics under this heading of management strategies and regulations for the Seashore's review and response.

2. a. Issuing Long-Term Permits

Concepts 2-52 propose issuing new long-term permits (20-year) to ranching operations. Any long-term leases should ensure lease holders are engaged in dairy and cattle ranching practices that are compatible with the Seashore's mission to protect park resources (natural and cultural), and that the operations are based on conditions and practices that are complementary to the natural resources and visitor experiences within the park. Additionally, if new permits are issued, EAC requests that they be made public and posted for maximum public transparency, while allowing any information that is considered proprietary to be redacted.

2. b. Constructing Long-Term Management Goals

Will the Seashore identify and include short and long-term management goals and metrics into the new leases? If so, what science-based criteria will be applied to determine the success of each of these goals? How will the Seashore update the goals and metrics in response to changed conditions?

2. c. Developing Permit Transparency, Compliance, and Incentives

Management guidelines for ranching permits should be transparent, consistent, and uniformly applied. EAC supports public disclosure of management metrics, monitoring of lease compliance, and habitat restoration efforts. We also support clear and timely consequences for non-compliance with permit terms. The leases should contain trigger mechanisms for non-lease compliance and include public transparency when leases are violated.

2. d. Defining Succession Planning

Succession planning is an important part of the GMPA process, yet references to succession planning for the proposed long-term leases are missing from the Concepts. A transparent succession planning process is

necessary before long-term leases are issued so that the public and the lease holders can understand the obligations and conditions ranchers must satisfy in order for a lease to pass to another family member. What is the Seashore's current policy for succession planning when a family no longer wishes to operate under their lease? Will the Seashore have a new proposal for the GMPA regarding succession? If so, what will that include? EAC understands that leases/permits for multi-generational dairy and cattle ranching operations may be issued to the existing lease holders.

2. e. Establishing Best Management Practices

Best Management Practices (BMPs) promote protection of park resources and provide the Seashore and lease holders with measureable outcomes and expectations for operating practices. The proposed Concepts reference "establish programmatic approaches for streamlined implementation of best management practices." Please define how programmatic approaches will be developed and what streamlined implementation means. What are the primary objectives of the BMPs?

EAC supports BMPs that promote the protection and improvement of park resources, with clear and measurable goals and outcomes being written into all the operational permits.

Sensitive resources like wetlands, riparian corridors, and estuaries are of particular concern. Water quality and the overall health of these important habitat areas must be adequately safeguarded.

2.f. Identify Authorized Measures for Operational Flexibility

Concepts 2-5 propose lease/permits that would identify authorized measures for "operational flexibility and diversification." It is important to differentiate and define these two terms.

EAC requests that the Seashore separate these terms in subsequent planning documents and define what operational flexibility means. In addition, we request that the Seashore provide an explanation of the process by which the Seashore will use to determine how operational changes impacting land-use intensity will not impair resources, and how those operational changes will be measured and evaluated.

3. Diversification of Operations

Diversification is an inherently ambiguous term that needs to be defined so that the public understands that diversification could bring about a dramatic shift of commercial land use within the Seashore.

Diversification is proposed in Concepts 2-5, implying that the Seashore is considering authorizing some level of diversification in the lease/permits. The November 2014 Ranch Comprehensive Management Plan Update public workshop newsletter described diversification as

"an important activity for some ranchers, but typically the first priority is to improve pasture management and then focus on potential diversification opportunities ...

Diversification activities identified through the scoping process and ongoing discussions include the addition of new types of livestock, row crops, stabling horses, paid ranch tours and farm stays, small-scale processing of dairy products and sales of local agricultural products ..."

EAC understands authorized ranching operations are limited to dairy and cattle ranching, as intended by the enabling legislation. Therefore, in order to preserve the Seashore's natural and cultural resources, EAC does not support the conversion of land to commercial uses other than dairy or cattle ranching.

3.a. Production of Silage

The Seashore has recorded 490 bird species (54% of all North American birds) and is located along the Pacific Flyway, a major north-south flyway for migratory birds extending from Patagonia to Alaska³. The Seashore currently allows some lease/permit holders in the pastoral zone to produce silage to provide forage for cattle. Mowing the silage fields is known to exterminate nesting birds. How does the Seashore ensure that nesting birds are protected during the production of silage to ensure compliance with the Migratory Bird Treaty Act and other federal laws? How does the Seashore ensure that allowances, procedures, and timing for silage production are followed?

EAC does not support the expansion of silage production outside of those locations that have currently permitted allowances for this practice, and encourages the establishment of a long-term program to monitor silage production and mowing, and to levy penalties where limits are exceeded. Additionally, the Seashore should require silage producers to implement best management practices to reduce the impacts on nesting birds and require advance bird surveys before fields are mowed to ensure compliance with federal nesting bird protection legislation. Finally, there are successful no-till practices for silage that can be implemented within the Seashore to protect and conserve habitat and soil quality.

3.b. Proposals for Visitor Experience Diversification

The November 2014 Ranch Comprehensive Management Plan Update public workshop included references to events (large and small) as potential opportunities for lease holders to generate income through commercial activities other than dairy or cattle ranching. In order to ensure visitor experiences are managed and regulated by the Seashore, all events should go through Seashore headquarters for special use permits. Individual lease-holders should not have the authority to permit special major events as they could cause detrimental impacts to park resources that the Seashore would not be able to manage.

3.c. Authorization of Diversification

What level of diversified agricultural production could be allowed under the enabling legislation of the Seashore? EAC's reading of that legislation is that it provided for ongoing dairies and cattle ranch operations. What criteria and/or authority will the Seashore utilize to sanction diversification activities? If the Seashore plans to base those criteria on the intensity of land use, what baseline and scientific criteria will be utilized? Under what legal authority could the Seashore justify allowing diversified commercial agriculture that honors the preservation of park resources (natural and cultural)?

4. Protection of Natural Resources

The GMPA must protect, restore, and preserve park resources using ranch leases that ensure multi-generational, environmentally sustainable ranching is complementary to the natural resources and visitor experiences within the park.

The 2006 NPS Management Policies direct NPS to manage natural resources "to preserve fundamental physical and biological processes, as well as individual species, features, and plant and animal communities" and recognize all components of a natural system by preserving these processes in their natural conditions and avoiding resource degradation.⁴ Based on the management policies, what criteria will the Seashore utilize to ensure the preservation of natural resources, processes, and prevent degradation of habitats?

4. a. Tule Elk

The Seashore is the only national park⁵ with a native population of tule elk. The elk have been prevalent in the Bay Area and Marin for thousands of years, long before their extirpation in the 19th century. Tule elk are part of the Seashore's natural resources, just like the seals and whales, and are an important part of the Seashore's ecosystems. Considerations to manage the elk populations should be in the context of park policies to manage other natural resources of the Seashore. Based on these criteria, EAC offers comments on the elk management strategies.

The Concepts all reference "management" of the different elk herds. Please define management, and the tactics it includes. EAC is supportive of utilizing a diverse combination of management strategies, however EAC does not support culling or removing the herds.

The Philip Burton Wilderness area should not be manipulated or changed as part of any management strategy to accommodate the elk. Absolutely no structures should be authorized in the wilderness area that would diminish or compromise management of this dedicated wilderness.

Long-term leases and overall agriculture management strategies may strive to reduce conflicts and find a way to balance and accommodate the presence of both cows and elk, but the elk must not be managed for the purpose of benefitting commercial lease holders.

5. Climate Change

Climate Change will impact the park resources in the near future in many ways: to mention a few, sea-level rise, average temperature changes, changes in average rainfall totals, and distribution of species, both native and invasive. These impacts will alter the Seashore. For example, areas that border beaches and estuaries will experience flooding and migration of boundaries. This includes wilderness areas like Drakes Estero and Abbotts Lagoon that may eventually migrate into the pastoral zone. How will the Seashore manage changes to these bordering coastal areas?

EAC requests that the natural resources and buffers are prioritized, and suggests reduced ranching areas be designed with sea-level rise in mind. This would provide a reasonable basis to plan for pasture use for dairy and cattle ranching, while ensuring the long-term protection of park

resources that will be subject to change in the foreseeable future. The Seashore should use the best available science to determine potentially impacted areas and to plan for the protection of the threatened natural and cultural resources. How will the proposed long-term leases incorporate flexibility for the Seashore to adjust for climate change impacts?

5. a. Carbon Farming Planning

Carbon farming is a set of management techniques that help to reduce the greenhouse gas emissions from a ranch through multiple techniques to sequester carbon. Carbon farming planning practices are being demonstrated on private lands in Marin County and through conservation easements managed by Marin Agricultural Land Trust (MALT). According to MALT's Carbon Farming website, the techniques used to reduce the overall greenhouse gas emissions include rotational grazing, woodland and stream restoration, native vegetation planting, no-till agriculture, dry-manure management, planting of hedgerows and windbreaks, methane capture, and compost application on pasturelands 6•

Carbon farming planning techniques that restore habitat, improve water quality, and promote no-till farming practices are excellent ways to sequester carbon and improve the natural resource conditions on the ranches. These techniques should be prioritized and emphasized by the Seashore as one way the ranches may become more sustainable in their environmental practices.

Carbon farming planning techniques should not impair park resources and techniques that may inappropriately impact park resources should be considered only after long-term scientific studies have been conducted. For example, compost spreading could obstruct public access and cause harm to native plants on the coastal prairie by stimulating growth of non-native plants. In addition, if methane capture digesters are considered, what is the size of the infrastructure and what is the intensity of land use?

6. Habitat Protections

The proposed Concepts indicate "NPS would identify broad management strategies to preserve park resources ..." What management strategies would be applied and what criteria will be utilized to measure natural resources and cultural resources?

6. a. Water Quality

The GMPA should ensure that water quality is not impaired by ranching and dairying activities. Water quality characteristics affect the ability of species to persevere. In order to ensure healthy and balanced habitats, the water quality of streams, creeks, wetlands, and estuaries should be subject to independent research to determine the acid-base status, nutrient conditions, and chemical stressors. As part of the conditions of the 2006 NPS Management Policies, protection and restoration measures should be taken into account to improve the water quality of natural riparian habitats and preserve natural system components.

6. b. Resource Buffers

Resources buffers are essential to protect sensitive habitats and ensure ecosystem health. How does the Seashore determine which park resources are included in a buffer area?

Will resource buffers be designed to adjust over time, due to changing environmental conditions? How will the Seashore manage buffer areas that change with the landscape over time and due to climate change?

6. c. Pasture Management

EAC understands that the Seashore has adjusted its measurements of Residual Dry Matter (ROM) as of 2016 based on the 2015 Residual Dry Matter Analysis Report 7, and has implemented an adaptive management technique to better understand the overall health and grazing patterns of the pasture grazing lands. How will the Seashore ensure that this type of important and comprehensive program continues year after year with limited personnel resources? In order to protect the rangelands and coastal prairies, what ROM techniques will be applied to ensure accurate measurement of the rangelands and prevent overgrazing? What actions will the Seashore take in response to indications of overgrazing?

6. d. Fencing

EAC supports the installation and maintenance of wildlife-friendly fencing to exclude cattle from sensitive resources and prevent degradation of natural habitat. Additionally, how much electric fencing is currently in use in the Seashore? EAC would not support this becoming the dominant form of fencing. The GMPA must analyze the cumulative impacts of electric fencing on public access and movement of wildlife.

6. e. Pesticides and Chemicals

The GMPA should require a permit/lease condition requiring a process for disclosure of the chemical types, storage techniques, and uses for pesticides, antibiotics, insecticides, herbicides, etc. to prevent these toxins from being released into the environment through improper storage, in the event of a natural disaster, or other inadvertent applications.

6.f. Integrated Pest Management (IPMs)

IPMs should be documented and approved by the Seashore before implementation by permit holders. Pesticides that have the potential to impact other species should not be applied under any conditions, for instance, rodenticides that would harm other species.

What is the current usage level of herbicides to control weed management? Is the current level assumed to be the baseline? Will the GMPA include a weed and pasture management plan? How will the Seashore evaluate and control the negative impacts of mowing as a weed management technique, including erosion and wildlife dangers? What priority will the Seashore place on restoration of native grasses?

7.Habitat Restoration

The proposed Concepts are deficient in references to restoration of habitats that have been degraded or impaired by ranching activities. It is important that habitat restoration (and protection) is a top priority of the GMPA. Specifically, water quality, erosion, native plant and species impacts must be prioritized over other strategies to ensure that

ranching operations are meeting the highest possible environmental compatibility standards. What criteria will the Seashore use to review habitats within lease/permit areas? What opportunities will be available to lease/permit holders to engage in restoration activities?

7. a. Mitigation

The Seashore must determine that activities authorized in the GMPA will not impair park resources. What ranching and dairying activities require mitigation? How will the requirements for mitigation be re-evaluated over time due to changed conditions? What are the consequences of non-compliance with lease terms? Will the Seashore require that outstanding management issues and mitigation be addressed prior to the issuance of a new lease?

7.b. Native Grass Restoration

Restoration of native grasses must be included in the GMPA process to ensure a healthy pastoral zone. One method to support the reintroduction of native grasses would be to require that any lease holders who bring hay, hay cubes, straw, grain, and/or other crop or mulch products into the Seashore be required to use certified "weed free" products based

on the standards of the North American Weed Management Association, regardless of how they are used (feed, livestock bedding, erosion control, etc.)⁸.

7.c. Endangered Species

The 2006 NPS Management policies specifies that natural resources will be managed to preserve fundamental physical and biological processes. In the cases of special status and endangered species, NPS is legally compelled to protect habitat. How will the Seashore ensure that endangered species habitats are protected for established or newly discovered species? How will the Seashore anticipate and plan for protecting these habitats over time given changing conditions?

8. Public Access

The Concepts propose review of visitor carrying capacities and enhanced visitor experiences. EAC supports maximum public access to parklands, recognizing the respect needed within the ranch core. How will the Seashore improve visitor experiences working with ranchers to ensure clear signage, access points through gates, and maintaining trails? EAC would like to see improved visitor interpretation in areas of the pastoral zone and the removal of locks that prevent public access to these parklands. How will the Seashore evaluate and respond to visitor use in highly impacted areas that is damaging and impairing park resources, e.g. at Bass Lake in the Seashore? How will the Seashore establish visitor carrying capacities to manage public use while concurrently protecting park resources? What enhanced visitor experiences will be prioritized as part of the GMP amendment process?

Conclusion

Thank you for this opportunity to present comments. EAC looks forward to actively participating in the GMPA process. EAC would like to see the GMPA protect, restore, and preserve park resources using ranch leases

that ensure multi-generational, environmentally sustainable ranching that is complementary to the natural resources and visitor experiences within the park. Specifically, impacts to water quality, erosion, native plant and species must have the highest priority to ensure that park management achieves the greatest possible level of natural resource protection.

2961

Name: Coda, James

Correspondence: Your request for comments on a conceptual range of alternatives for a General Management Plan Amendment is extremely disappointing. It reads like a re-shuffled version of your unlawful ranch management plan proposal and, like the ranch plan proposal, it ignores your statutory duty for management of the two parks. Furthermore, the fact that you have identified your ranch plan proposal at this early stage as your "initial proposal" for how these 28,000 acres of land should be managed shows a bias, or pre-judgment, in favor of ranching before the GMP planning process has even begun.

Under the court settlement (and applicable law), you are supposed to be conducting a public process under your GMP statute to objectively determine the best use of these 28,000 acres. In doing so, you must adhere to the laws applicable to the two parks which require that the lands be managed first and foremost to protect their natural resources. You ignore this.

According to your planning procedures, a GMP begins with a Foundation Statement.

The Foundation Statement - The planning process begins with the development of a foundation statement that is based on the park's enabling legislation . . . and that documents the park's purpose, significance, fundamental resources and values, and primary interpretive themes. It also includes any relevant laws . . . that apply to the national park system or the individual park unit. The foundation statement

is generally developed early, as part of the public and agency scoping and data collection for the [GMP] 1
Director's Orders 2.2. (Emphasis added.)

The "relevant laws" in this case are the PRNS statute, the GGNRA statute and the Organic Act. The parts of those laws that actually control what you can do (and not do) going forward are relatively short.²

The Point Reyes National Seashore legislation provides, in pertinent part, as follows:

§ 459c-6. Administration of property

(a) Protection, restoration, and preservation of natural environment

Except as otherwise provided in sections 459c to 459c-7, . . . the property . . . shall be administered by the Secretary without impairment of its natural values, in a manner which provides for such recreational, educational, historic preservation, interpretation, and scientific research opportunities as are consistent with . . . the maximum protection, restoration, and preservation of the natural environment within the area, subject to the provisions of sections 1, 2, 3, and 4 of this title . . . and in accordance with other laws of general application relating to the national park system as defined by sections 1b and 1d of this title 3

16 U.S.C. § 459c-6. (Emphasis added.)

The GGNRA legislation provides, in pertinent part, as follows:

§460bb - Establishment

In the management of the recreation area, the Secretary . . . shall utilize the resources in a manner which will provide for recreation and educational opportunities consistent with sound principles of land use planning and management. In carrying out the provisions of this subchapter, the Secretary shall preserve the recreation area, as far as possible, in its natural setting, and protect it from development and uses which would destroy the scenic beauty and natural character of the area.

16 U.S.C. § 460bb. (Emphasis added.)

2 Needless to say, you would have to comply with these laws regardless of what a Foundation Statement might say.

3 From the quoted language it is clear that the Park Service is required by law to manage

the park in such a way as to not cause "impairment of its natural values." The law goes on to make clear that even traditional uses of national parks, namely "recreational, educational, historic preservation, interpretation, and scientific research opportunities" are allowable [only] to the extent "consistent with . . . the maximum protection, restoration, and preservation of the natural environment within the area" The highest priority is to not impair natural values.

Recreation, education, historic preservation, etc. are all subject to that highest priority.

The Organic Act provides, in pertinent part, as follows:

§ 100101 (a) In General-

The Secretary . . . shall promote and regulate the use of the National Park System by means and measures that conform to the fundamental purpose of the System units, which purpose is to conserve the scenery, natural and historic objects, and wild life in the System units and to provide for the enjoyment of the scenery, natural and historic objects, and wild life in such manner and by such means as will leave them unimpaired for the enjoyment of future generations."

54 U.S.C. § 100101(a). (Emphasis added.)

These three laws make clear that your overarching management obligation is to protect the natural resources of these park units. While I think it is implied in all three laws, Congress even specifically ordered the "maximum . . . restoration . . . of the natural environment" in the seashore statute. Ranching, on the other hand, is discretionary. It can only be allowed to the extent it doesn't violate these statutes. Generally, ranching involves the subjugation of nature. As it is being practiced in the two parks, it can't be squared with your duty to protect and restore nature.

You should read these three laws again because their importance cannot be overstated. Their words control everything you might do that would have any effect on the lands and resources of each park.

While a Foundation Statement may contain more words, these three statutory provisions are the only words you are required to follow. Everything else you might do is discretionary (or unauthorized). Ranching is discretionary. That means it can only be allowed to the extent it doesn't run afoul of the three statutes quoted above. And let's be honest, ranching is extremely harmful to natural resources and that is prohibited by the three statutes. The Park Service has been violating these three statutes for as long as it has allowed ranching in the two parks.

Finally, instead of focusing on the question of whether these lands should continue in ranching or not, you are getting into details in the alternatives that are distracting and that should be decided later if ranching is the decision you make. Your planning procedures define a GMP as follows:

[A GMP] is a broad umbrella document that sets the long-term goals for the park based on the foundation statement. The [GMP] (1) clearly defines the desired natural and cultural resource conditions to be achieved and maintained over time;

(2) clearly defines the necessary conditions for visitors to understand, enjoy, and appreciate the park's significant resources, (3) identifies the kinds and levels of management activities, visitor use, and development that are appropriate for maintaining the desired conditions and (4) identifies indicators and standards for maintaining the desired conditions.

Director's Orders 2.2. (Emphasis added.)

The question for this GMP is whether ranching should continue or whether the land should be allowed to return to a natural condition.

YOUR LISTED ALTERNATIVES

The alternatives (except no ranching) read like they were written by the ranchers. Furthermore, all of them (except no ranching) ignore the fact that ranching is prohibited if it harms natural resources. Some small amount of ranching at one location to demonstrate how ranching was

conducted historically might be allowable, but turning over 28,000 acres to private ranching serves no park purpose and does tremendous harm to the parks' natural resources which you are obligated by law to protect and restore. In short, ranching doesn't trump protection and restoration of natural resources (including elk) as required by the laws you have a duty to carry out. To date, you and your predecessors have ignored this.

My comments on the alternatives are set forth below. With the exception of the first alternative, they should all be rejected as unlawful. You could try to develop one or more acceptable alternatives that begin with the requirement that management of the area will be done in strict accordance with the above statutes and with no harm to natural resources. However, it is virtually impossible to conduct profit-driven ranching without harming natural resources.

Alternative 1. No Ranching and Limited Management of Elk.

Under this alternative, you state that ranching would be phased out over a period of five years. However, ranching has already been extended five years for the planning period to decide if ranching should continue. I don't see why ranching should continue for five more years for a phase-out.

A. You state that the ranch lands would be converted from ranching to not-for-profit education, research, outdoor recreation and other opportunities. Even your alternative of "no ranching" is problematic. It is premature and unrealistic to envision that if ranching is removed the area should be converted to not-for-profit education, research, outdoor recreation activities and other opportunities. The most logical thing to consider is to let the 28,000 acres return to a natural condition, as in the elk reserve, with possible human assistance in removing non-native vegetation and planting native vegetation. This would be in keeping with your statutory management obligations, such as the duty to "preserve the recreation area . . . in its natural setting" and to provide "the maximum protection, restoration, and preservation of the natural environment within the [seashore] area."

B. You state that you would coordinate prescriptive grazing in priority areas to maintain native and rare plant communities. I assume this implies cattle grazing. Why are you so fixated on cattle? You work for the National Park Service, not the Bureau of Land Management. Rather than bringing in cattle to "maintain native and rare plant communities," you should let nature take its course and use other means, such as human labor (removing non-native plants and planting native plants), to restore the area to the natural environment it was before cattle were introduced, the vegetation types were thereby altered, the elk were shot, and the natural environment was, for the most part, wiped out. You have statutory obligations to, among other things, "preserve the recreation area . . . in its natural setting" and to provide "the maximum protection, restoration, and preservation of the natural environment within the [seashore] area."

C. The free-range elk herd would continue to expand with limited to no population management. If ranching is discontinued you should state here

that the 8-foot fence separating the elk reserve and the ranches would be removed. There would no longer be any reason to keep the captive elk locked up.

D. You state you would " identify broad management strategies to preserve park resources" The first broad management strategy to preserve park resources would be the end of ranching. But you need to do more. Ranching has destroyed these 28,000 acres. You have a duty to restore these lands and their natural resources. This includes, among other things, removing non-native vegetation and planting native vegetation.

Alternative 2. No Dairy Ranching and Management of the Drakes Beach Elk Herd.

Under this alternative, dairy ranching would be stopped and the dairies would be allowed to convert to beef cattle operations. You don't state any benefit, but damage from cattle would be reduced because milk cows damage the environment more than beef cattle. Also, Johne's disease would be greatly reduced because it is most prevalent in dairy herds.

A. You state that the beef cattle (and former dairy) ranches would be given 20-year leases. You can't state that beef ranching would continue (including on former dairy lands) and that 20-year leases would then be issued to all ranchers because you don't know now that that would comply with your obligations under the three laws above that you are required to follow. Ranching is harming the natural resources of the parks just as grazing is harming the natural resources of BLM and Forest Service lands. There is evidence of that harm all over the parks. You are required to administer the lands in such a way that protection of natural resources is your overarching goal.

B. You state that the leases "would identify authorized measures for operational flexibility and diversification and to establish [sic] programmatic approaches for streamlined implementation of best management practices." It is premature to propose that at this stage because you don't know if doing so would violate your statutory duty to protect natural resources, just as you don't know if ranching in the first place would violate your statutory duty. You don't explain what these words and phrases mean so the public can't comment on them. While I don't know what most of the words mean, because you haven't explained them, I assume diversification means what it meant in the ranch management plan. Allowing any livestock on these ranches smaller than cattle, such as pigs, sheep, goats, as well as free-roaming turkeys, chickens, geese, ducks etc. will create extreme predator conflicts that will result in killing of predators or harming them directly or indirectly, in violation of your statutory duty to protect natural resources, including wildlife. It will also require much more restrictive fencing that will reduce wildlife habitat and restrict wildlife movement. Allowing the planting of row crops will also cause problems to natural resources, including, but not limited to, reduced habitat for wildlife; the use of fencing that is more impermeable to wildlife travel than the current barbed wire fencing which will further impede wildlife travel across thousands of acres of land; and the use of herbicides and pesticides, including dangerous

chemicals injected into the ground where artichokes⁴ and certain other crops are grown and which may then enter the groundwater of the park.⁵ Any other diversification ideas are also contrary to the three statutes above.

C. You state that the "Drakes Beach tule elk population would be managed at a level compatible with authorized beef cattle ranching operations." You make a similar statement regarding the Limantour - Estero Road herd. You are basically saying that ranching trumps the "protection, restoration and preservation" of elk (and other natural resources). It doesn't. All Park Service employees should know that based on the Organic Act. Furthermore, you should know that even more so because of the language quoted above from your seashore statute. Apparently, you are not alone in not knowing that your primary duty is to protect nature. In his book "Preserving Nature in the National Parks," retired NPS employee Richard Sellars writes that the Park Service has never protected nature, in spite of its Organic Act. According to Sellars, at its core the Park Service has never been more than a tourist agency, in spite of its mandate to protect natural resources. It should also be kept in mind that tule elk are not abundant. Their numbers today are not much above the level that was protected under the Endangered Species Act a few decades ago. They are not that much better off, numbers-wise, than the California sea otter, which is still protected under the Endangered Species Act.

D. You state you would "identify broad management strategies to preserve park resources . . ." The first broad management strategy to preserve park resources is to end ranching. But you need to do more. Ranching has destroyed the ranching lands. You have a duty to restore these lands and their natural resources. This includes, among other things, removing non-native vegetation and planting native vegetation.

Alternative 3. Reduced Ranching and Management of the Drakes Beach Tule Elk Herd.

Under this alternative, ranching would be reduced by 7,500 acres. Another alternative would be to combine your alternatives 2 and 3.

A. You state that the areas you would close have been selected to minimize the overall impact on the Point Reyes Peninsula dairy ranches and the Olema Valley dairy ranches historic districts. This means no consideration was given to what reductions would be best for carrying out your statutory duty to protect the natural resources of the 28,000 acres which is your first obligation. Your focus is on what is best for ranching, as was the case in the ranch management plan.

4 While the ranchers have mentioned artichokes as a possible row crop, it is likely that some will want to grow wine grapes and, to the extent it is now legal in California, marijuana. Each is far more profitable than artichokes. This comment applies to all your alternatives, except the no ranching one.

5 Speaking of groundwater, you should investigate and discuss how much groundwater would be needed to irrigate each type of row crop.

B. You state that most of the areas to be closed don't have developed ranch complexes or residential use and will thus have the least impact on ranching. Again, this shows a bias toward continuing ranching and disregard for your statutory duty of protecting natural resources above all else.

C. You state that the remaining 20,000 plus acres would be leased for 20-year terms. You can't state that ranching would continue and 20-year leases would be issued to all ranchers because you don't know now that that would comply with your obligations under the three laws above that you are required to follow. Ranching is harming the natural resources of the parks just as grazing is harming the natural resources of BLM and Forest Service lands. There is evidence of that harm all over the parks. You are required to administer the lands in such a way that protection of natural resources is your one overarching goal.

D. You state that the leases "would identify authorized measures for operational flexibility and diversification and to establish [sic] programmatic approaches for streamlined implementation of best management practices." It is premature to propose that at this stage because you don't know if doing so would violate your statutory duty to protect natural resources, just as you don't know if ranching in the first place would violate your statutory duty. You don't explain what these words and phrases mean so the public can't comment on them. While I don't know what most of the words mean, because you haven't explained them, I assume diversification means what it meant in the ranch management plan. Allowing any livestock on these ranches smaller than cattle, such as pigs, sheep, goats, as well as free-roaming turkeys, geese, chickens, ducks etc. will create extreme predator conflicts that will result in killing of predators or harming them directly or indirectly, in violation of your statutory duty to protect natural resources, including wildlife. It will also require much more restrictive fencing that will reduce wildlife habitat and restrict wildlife movement. Allowing the planting of row crops will also cause problems to natural resources, including, but not limited to, reduced habitat for wildlife; the use of fencing that is more impermeable to wildlife travel than the current barbed wire fencing which will further impede wildlife travel across thousands of acres of land; and the use of herbicides and pesticides, including dangerous chemicals injected into the ground where artichokes and certain other crops are grown, which may then enter the groundwater of the park. Any other diversification ideas are also contrary to the three statutes above.

E. You state that the "Drakes Beach tule elk population would be managed at a level compatible with authorized ranching operations." You make a similar statement as to the other wild herd, the Limantour/Estero Road herd. You're not paying attention to your statutory obligations. The obligation to protect and restore natural resources, including wildlife such as elk, trumps commercial ranching which can only be allowed by you if it doesn't harm natural resources. Ranching is harming natural resources. Elk are the statutorily protected animal, not cattle. How can you justify ranching, which is not required in the Seashore, with

reducing elk numbers which you have a statutory duty to protect, restore and preserve? You can't.

F. You state you would "identify broad management strategies to preserve park resources"

The first broad management strategy to preserve park resources is to end ranching. But you need to do more. Ranching has destroyed the ranching lands. You have a duty to restore these lands and their natural resources. This includes, among other things, removing non-native vegetation and planting native vegetation.

Alternative 4. Continued Ranching and Management of Drakes Beach Elk Herd (NPS Initial Proposal).

Under this alternative, ranching would continue and the ranchers would be given all that they asked for with the Ranch Management Plan, except elk would be managed, not totally eliminated. This was your preferred alternative under the Ranch Management Plan.

A. You state that ranching would continue and the ranchers would be given 20-year leases. You can't state that ranching would continue and that 20-year leases would be issued to all ranchers because you don't know now that that would comply with your obligations under the three laws above that you are required to follow. Ranching is harming the natural resources of the parks just as grazing is harming the natural resources of BLM and Forest Service lands. There is evidence of that harm all over the parks. You are required to administer the lands in such a way that protection of natural resources is your overarching goal.

B. You state that the leases " would identify authorized measures for operational flexibility and diversification and to establish [sic] programmatic approaches for streamlined implementation of best management practices." It is premature to propose that at this stage because you don't know if doing so would violate your statutory duty to protect natural resources, just as you don't know if ranching in the first place would violate your statutory duty. You don't explain what these words and phrases mean so the public can't comment on them. While I don't know what most of the words mean, because you haven't explained them, I assume diversification means what it meant in the ranch management plan. Allowing any livestock on these ranches smaller than cattle, such as pigs, sheep, goats, as well as free-roaming turkeys, geese, chickens, ducks etc. will create extreme predator conflicts that will result in killing of predators or harming them directly or indirectly, in violation of your statutory duty to protect natural resources, including wildlife. It will also require much more restrictive fencing that will reduce wildlife habitat and restrict wildlife movement. Allowing the planting of row crops will also cause problems to natural resources, including, but not limited to, reduced habitat for wildlife; the use of fencing that is more impermeable to wildlife travel than the current barbed wire fencing which will further impede wildlife travel across thousands of acres of land; and the use of herbicides and pesticides, including dangerous chemicals injected into the ground where artichokes and certain other crops are grown, which may then enter the

groundwater of the park. Any other diversification ideas are also contrary to the three statutes above.

C. Next you state that the "Drakes Beach tule elk population would be managed at a level compatible with authorized ranching operations." You go on to state that "[m]inimum and maximum population thresholds would be established" You add that you could also "implement actions to manage . . . the Limantour-Estero herd." You're not paying attention to your statutory obligations. The obligation to protect and restore natural resources, including wildlife such as elk, trumps commercial ranching which can only be allowed if it doesn't harm natural resources. Elk are the statutorily protected animal, not cattle. How do you justify ranching, which is not required in the Seashore, with reducing elk numbers which you have a duty to protect, restore and preserve? You can't.

D. You state you would identify broad management strategies to preserve park resources" The first broad management strategy to preserve park resources is to end ranching. But you need to do more. Ranching has destroyed the ranching lands. You have a duty to restore these lands and their natural resources. This includes, among other things, removing non-native vegetation and planting native vegetation.

Alternative 5. Continued Ranching and Removal of the Drakes Beach Elk Herd (Ranchers Preferred Alternative).

Under this alternative, ranching would continue, but all the elk would be "removed" (likely by shooting because they have acquired Johne's disease from the cattle and therefore can't be moved outside the seashore).

A. You state that ranching would continue and the ranchers would be given 20-year leases. You can't state that ranching would continue and that 20-year leases would be issued to all ranchers because you don't know now that that would comply with your obligations under the three laws above that you are required to follow. Ranching is harming the natural resources of the parks just as grazing is harming the natural resources of BLM and Forest Service lands. There is evidence of that harm all over the parks. You are required to administer the lands in such a way that protection of natural resources is your overarching goal.

B. You state that the leases "would identify authorized measures for operational flexibility and diversification and to establish [sic] programmatic approaches for streamlined implementation of best management practices." You can't propose that at this stage because you don't know if doing so would violate your statutory duty to protect natural resources, just as you don't know if ranching in the first place would violate your statutory duty. You don't explain what these words and phrases mean so the public can't comment on them. While I don't know what most of the words mean, because you haven't explained them, I assume diversification means what it meant in the ranch management plan. Allowing any livestock on these ranches smaller than cattle, such as pigs, sheep, goats, as well as free-roaming turkeys, geese, chickens, ducks etc. will create extreme predator conflicts that will result in killing of predators or harming them directly or indirectly, in violation

of your statutory duty to protect natural resources, including wildlife. It will also require much more restrictive fencing that will reduce wildlife habitat and restrict wildlife movement. Allowing the planting of row crops will also cause problems to natural resources, including, but not limited to, reduced habitat for wildlife; the use of fencing that is more impermeable to wildlife travel than the current barbed wire fencing which will further impede wildlife travel across thousands of acres of land; and the use of herbicides and pesticides, including dangerous chemicals injected into the ground where artichokes and certain other crops are grown, which may then enter the groundwater of the park. Any other diversification ideas are also contrary to the three statutes above.

C. You state that the "Drakes Beach tule elk population would be "removed" (presumably shot) using methods established through this planning process." You're not paying attention to your statutory obligations. The obligation to protect and restore natural resources, including wildlife such as elk, trumps commercial ranching which can only be allowed if it doesn't harm natural resources. Elk are the statutorily protected animal, not the cattle. You can't justify killing or otherwise removing all the Drakes Beach elk for the benefit of ranching when you have a statutory duty toward the former and no duty toward the latter.

D. You state you "would identify broad management strategies to preserve park resources" Let me get this straight. You're saying that after you shoot all the elk you would then identify broad management strategies to preserve park resources? I'm at a loss for words.

The first broad management strategy to preserve park resources is to end ranching. But you need to do more. Ranching has destroyed the ranching lands. You have a duty to restore these lands and their natural resources. That includes, among other things, removing non-native vegetation and planting native vegetation.

Alternative 6. Continue Current Management (No action alternative).

Under this alternative, you state that ranching would go on as it has in recent years under short term leases or permits of 5 to 10 years.

While continuing current ranching could be an alternative, it isn't the same as no action. If you take no action, ranching would end with the expiration of the current 5-year leases. No action is essentially the same as your first alternative. If you mean to say that ranching would continue as it has been conducted for many years, you can't really state that because you don't know now that that would comply with your obligations under the three laws above that you are required to follow. Ranching is harming the natural resources of the parks just as grazing is harming the natural resources of BLM and Forest Service lands. There is evidence of that harm all over the two parks. You are required to administer the lands in such a way that protection of natural resources is your overarching goal.

Alternative 7. [Additional Alternative.] Manage the lands with protection, restoration and preservation of natural resources as the overarching priority. Ranching only allowed to the extent it causes no harm to natural resources.

All of your conceptual alternatives violate your statutory responsibilities, except the no ranching one. While I favor elimination of ranching because it doesn't belong in a national park and can't be conducted without harming natural resources, you could try to develop an alternative that would be closer to meeting your statutory obligations. It would have to start with the assumption that the three statutes above apply and that therefore protection of all natural resources limits what can be done ranching-wise.

NPS Questions on page 12 for consideration by the public as it prepares its comments:

1. "How can Point Reyes protect and manage the diverse and important natural and cultural resources in the planning area? Are there opportunities that could enhance future stewardship in the planning area"?

Your statutory duty is to protect, restore and preserve the natural resources of the area.

2. "What types of visitor experiences, activities, and facilities should be available in the planning area"?

Your statutory duty is to protect, restore and preserve the natural resources of the area. After ranching is ended, consideration can be given to more specific uses in implementation plans.

3. "What types of specific strategies can/should be considered for managing agricultural lease/permits"?

Your statutory duty is to protect, restore and preserve the natural resources of the area. You should end ranching. You can't manage these lands and their natural resources in the way you are required to do and still allow ranching.

4. "What types of specific strategies can/should be considered for managing tule elk"?

Your statutory duty is to protect, restore and preserve the natural resources of the area. You have very little discretion here. You have to manage the elk in a way that is best for the elk. You can't do anything that would favor ranching that would harm elk in any way.

Additional Comments

Impacts of Ranching and Cattle Grazing

Cattle grazing causes significant impacts to the environment including, but not limited to, compression of soil due to the heavy weight of

cattle; erosion of soil and faster runoff of rainwater due to that compression (and overgrazing), especially in hilly areas where cattle make deep trails; damage to plant life by overgrazing and trampling; conversion of native plants to non-native plants; damage to water quality; damage to air quality and concomitant increase in global warming; and harm to all forms of wildlife, including endangered and threatened species. As for wildlife, some of the ways ranching and cattle harm or kill wildlife are as follows: overgrazing; using fencing that is not "wildlife friendly;" disposing of manure by spraying it on pastures which can infect elk and deer with Johne's disease; pollution of streams and bays;⁷ and the mowing of silage in the spring which kills any ground-nesting or near-ground-nesting birds.

⁶ Johne's disease exists in some of the cattle herds in the seashore and, probably, the recreation area. It has been infecting the elk in the seashore since they were introduced. The Park Service should establish a rigorous five year program to eliminate Johne's disease,

Furthermore, most of the cattle in the seashore are dairy cows. Dairy farming has much greater impacts on the environment than beef cattle ranching, including, but not limited to, greater forage consumption, greater water consumption, greater manure production (and related greater collection and disposal problems), greater methane gas production, greater water pollution, greater trampling of vegetation and soils due to the fact that milk cows tend to not go any farther than necessary to graze given the need to return to the milk barn two to four times (round trips) per day, and greater erosion due to cattle making those two to four round trips per day to and from the milk barn, especially when they travel through hilly areas and create deeply rutted trails on slopes.

On most federal public lands grazing occurs for only a portion of the year and is limited to beef cattle. The rest of the year the cattle are on private ranch lands. In the seashore and the recreation area the grazing is year-round. Plus, the ranches themselves are on park lands and they can occupy many, many acres.

Attached hereto as Exhibit A, and incorporated herein by reference, is a declaration signed by me and filed in the Resource Renewal Resource v. National Park Service litigation which resulted in the settlement providing for the subject GMP Amendment. It sets forth some of the impacts I have seen from ranching in the seashore.

Need for Impact Studies

Given the many kinds of impacts ranching is having on the lands in these two parks, you will need to do scientific studies to assess those impacts in detail in order to make any decisions on whether and to what degree any ranching can be allowed.

Succession

While not mentioned in your 12-page request for comments, it is common knowledge that the ranchers want some kind of right of succession so that when a lessee dies his heirs have a right to succeed him as lessees and

when those heirs die their heirs succeed them as lessees and so on in perpetuity. There is no right to succession currently and the Park Service should not attempt to create one. When a lessee dies, the land should be returned to a natural condition for national park purposes. Moreover, while the Park Service has the authority to lease land for ranching, where "appropriate" (no harm to natural resources), it doesn't have the authority to create any rights in land other than leases.

including testing and culling. See
<https://johnes.org/general/control.html>

7 While the pollution of Tomales Bay and Drakes Bay due to seashore and recreation area ranching is well known, there are other areas in the two parks that are heavily polluted from ranching that aren't well known. One example is Kehoe Creek.

Charging Fair Rental Amounts

The park has been leasing the ranches at well below fair market rental value. That is unlawful. Federal officials have an obligation to collect fair market value for all federal assets. The difference between fair rental value and actual lease amount constitutes an unauthorized gift by the federal official who signs each lease. You should be obtaining the same rent amount as comparable ranch lands rent for outside the parks. The rationales the seashore has been using for subsidizing ranching are unsupported.

Failure to Monitor Unlawful Grazing Numbers

It is widely believed that some ranchers have more cattle than allowed under their leases. The Park Service readily admits it doesn't do livestock counts. However, it could do livestock counts and, as trustee of these public lands, it should do such counts. As a private individual, I don't have the wherewithal to do such counts, but I have seen one instance where there were clearly more livestock than allowed. Attached hereto as Exhibit B, and incorporated herein by reference, is an April 18, 2017, email I sent to Superintendent Cicely Muldoon enclosing a photo of 42 sheep on the M (Grossi) Ranch that I took on April 15, 2017. In the email I stated that the photo showed 42 sheep and that the M Ranch lease only authorized 5 sheep for personal use (in addition to the number of cattle it was authorized). In the email I asked Supt. Muldoon if the seashore would "require the immediate removal of the excess sheep and provide some penalty commensurate with the violation of the lease term and the overgrazing." I also stated that the overstocking "underscores the concern of many people that some ranchers are grazing more cattle than their leases/permits allow." Ms. Muldoon never responded. Also attached to Exhibit B is a photo taken on August 16, 2017, showing 25 sheep at the same location on the M Ranch. If the Park Service isn't enforcing sheep numbers, it's reasonable to assume it isn't enforcing cattle numbers either.

Livestock Fencing

Livestock fencing (most commonly barbed wire) can kill and injure wildlife. However, it can be constructed to be much less harmful to wildlife. Such fencing is commonly referred to as "wildlife friendly." On BLM grazing lands where deer or elk exist the specifications are: three wires, top wire 38 inches above ground, bottom wire to be smooth wire (non-barbed) and 16 inches above ground (for fawns and elk calves to get under) and at least 12 inches clearance between the top wire and the middle wire (to prevent "scissoring" or trapping hind legs between the top two wires). Unfortunately, to the best of my knowledge, none of the fencing in the parks is wildlife friendly. Attached hereto as Exhibit C, and incorporated herein by reference, is an article I wrote about fencing in the seashore and how none of the fencing that I examined is "wildlife friendly." As long as there is any ranching in the parks, all fencing should be "wildlife friendly."

Miscellaneous Issues

In addition to the matters above, there are a number of other problems that stem from the ranches. Some are listed below. Each needs to be studied and information disclosed during the GMP process.

1. Frequent road trips by heavy milk trucks, tanker trucks filled with manure, and 18-wheel hay trucks do tremendous damage to roads and cattle guards in the ranching areas. It is believed the ranchers pay nothing toward such damage. They should. Please investigate and provide information for public comment.
2. Most, if not all ranches, especially the dairy ranches, have several housing units over and above the main ranch house. Some appear to be very substandard and may not meet basic housing requirements, including sanitation requirements. Please investigate and provide information for public comment.
3. As stated above, most, if not all ranches, especially the dairy ranches, have several housing units over and above the main ranch house. There are reports that some ranchers sublease those housing units to people who have nothing to do with the ranch's business. Such subleases are unauthorized. There are also reports that some ranches make substantial profits from charging employees and non-employees for these housing units. This is especially true because the ranchers in the parks pay roughly half what ranchers outside the parks pay for comparable ranch leases. Please investigate and provide information for public comment.

Conclusion

You are supposed to be starting a public and objective process to decide the best use of these 28,000 acres of land. It's basically a question of whether ranching, with all of its negative impacts on natural resources, should be allowed to continue or whether the land should be allowed to heal and return to a natural state. In that process you are required to follow the three statutes quoted at the beginning of my comments that require you to manage these lands with protection of natural resources as your primary duty. Based on your invitation for comment, I can't help but

conclude that you have already decided in favor of ranching and its negative impacts to natural resources.

References

Declaration of James Coda in support of plaintiffs' motion for preliminary injunctive relief. Case No. 4:16-cv-00688-SBA (KAW).

Point Reyes National Seashore; Fencing Harmful Wildlife.
<https://jmcoda.wordpress.com/2014/07/26/point-reyes-national-seashore-fencing-hamrful-to-wildlife/>. 6/26/2014

2962

Name: Hoffman, Walter

Correspondence: Have any of us walked a beach and witnessed creeks running green with cow manure or seen green foam in the shore break of the Great Beach of Point Reyes National Seashore? I have!

I have had it! No more cows or cow related equipment in our beautiful park. It's crazy we've gone this far (150 years) of this pollution and still continue to avert our eyes to this crime to nature in a national park. For Christ sakes, and get away with it.

I love our park. It deserves much better. Let the elk roam far and wide, Bolinas to Bodega, Fairfax to ocean reduce speed limit to 15 on high way one, slow down and smell the ceanothus.

2963

Name: Hardin, Lois

Correspondence: I think the ranchers should remain in the Pt. Reyes National Seashore with 30 year leases.

Some of the ranchers were operating since 1860, long before the park was established in 1962. In fact, they sold their land so the park could exist.

20 years leases would allow ranchers to make long term decisions on improvements and established new environmental practice to keep up with the times.

Tule elk need to be controlled so they don't interfere with the ranchers. It's a joy to drive to the lighthouse and see cattle grazing on the hillsides. It's part of West Marin history and needs to remain with help and support and go up leases.

2964

Name: N/A, Lunny Ranch

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent MacLeod,
The Lunny Ranch is a member of the Point Reyes Seashore Ranchers Association (PRSRA) and fully endorses the points made in the PRSRA scoping letter. This letter is meant to focus more specifically on the Lunny Ranch (aka the Historic G Ranch). During the Shatter era, the same time frame the current historic working landscape designation is meant to protect, the G Ranch, similar to other ranches on the Point Reyes Peninsula, was quite diversified. A dairy, many large barns for cattle and horses, a slaughterhouse to process cattle, sheep and hogs, a cheese processing plant, pastures, hayfields, and worker housing all existed at the G Ranch. As thousands of acres were under cultivation on the peninsula for artichokes, beans, peas and other vegetables, it is quite likely that these crops were grown at the G Ranch because most of the ranch is level with deep soil.

Post World War II, with the availability of inexpensive shipping, the landscape at Point Reyes began to change. Ranchers realized that they did not need to depend on the local food system to make a living. More money could be made by concentrating all effort on the dairy, leaving traditional diversification behind. The local diversified farms turned into a non-diversified dairy monoculture - shipping feed in from distant locations and shipping milk to distant markets. This same transition to large scale, single commodity agriculture was happening all over the country. The Congress and the NPS created PRNS just after the conversion to a cow-only, mostly dairy monoculture.

Before the time that the Lunny Ranch (G Ranch) was purchased by the federal government in the 1970s to include in the Pastoral Zone of PRNS, the Lunny family enjoyed hunting, fishing and water skiing (very occasionally) at Abbotts Lagoon and the Lunny's cattle grazed from the edge of Drakes Estero to the edge of Abbotts Lagoon. The Lunny family also had an annual 4th of July party on the edge of the lagoon. The beef cows preferred calving in the clean sand in the sand

dunes. We milked about 250 cows at our dairy and we still had a few pigs around from the time when every ranch had pigs. We could add any species of farm animal we wanted - for commercial sale of meat, for our own consumption or for management of invasive brush. We made decisions about stocking rates and stocking densities that would utilize available forage, but never overgraze. We took excellent care of our pastures and rangelands because our future depended on it. When the Seashore was established, the Lunny Ranch had approximately 500 acres in crop production. We plowed, disked and planted oats, vetch, beans and other forage crops and stored and fed the feed as silage. We had a makeshift runway where fixed wing aircraft and helicopters would land, load with fertilizer, and spread on the crop land. Much of the several thousand tons of silage produced on the Lunny Ranch was sold to neighboring dairies. During this time, if a building needed repair, we repaired it. If a waterline failed, we replaced it. If we needed a water trough in a new location, we put it there.

Ranching at PRNS is very different today. We are no longer allowed to use the sand dunes or Abbotts Lagoon, we are not allowed to make our own decisions about stocking density or stocking rates, we are not allowed to cut brush, we are now limited to only 180 acres for crop production, we are not allowed to choose which livestock to raise on our pastures, we are not allowed to choose our crop type, we are not allowed to sell excess forage to our neighbors, we are not allowed to sell our products to the public from our farm location, we are not allowed to repair our barns or other buildings, we are not allowed to replace water lines, we are not allowed to install new fences and we are not allowed to implement other NRCS approved BMPs. A few of these activities are currently possible following a long, tedious and usually overly restrictive and sometimes duplicative environmental review special permitting process. The Lunny family respects that processes need to exist and processes need to be followed to protect the environment of the Seashore. We ask that this EIS process evaluates the benefits of having a plan that allows a programmatic approach to approvals for the ranchers. Once implemented, such a seashore-wide approach could save PRNS

time, taxpayer dollars and ranchers' resources.

It is our understanding that NPS policy does not require that activities in a cultural landscape present at the time of purchase be frozen in time, ignoring and/or disallowing the rich historical activities and/or the need to allow modernization and change from that moment in time. We have been very pleased with the fact that the NPS has allowed significant changes, upgrades construction and development to be undertaken over the years by the ranchers, which has allowed seashore ranches to better compete in commodity markets. Since the 1960's when PRNS was created, family farms generally strove to compete in a nationally price driven commodity based agriculture, competing with large scale industrial agricultural operations.

The reality for the small family farm has changed. Over the past decade or so, the U.S. is losing approximately 50 family farms per week and big industrial agriculture is getting bigger. Small family farms have realized that the secret to survival is to begin to move away from large scale single commodity monoculture and refocus on small scale diversified agriculture and local markets. The local marketing allows small farmers to build local relationships, and to collaborate with other ranchers on value added products processing and distribution. This "new" model is actually a recreation of the traditional diversified farms found on the Point Reyes peninsula during the Shafter era, not long before it became a unit of the NPS.

The Lunny family appreciates the PRNS attempt to create a range of alternatives to use in this EIS. Unfortunately, partially due to the settlement agreement requirements, the range of alternatives is not balanced. We understand that there should be a no action alternative. The problem is that the action alternatives include a very extreme alternative that would end ranching altogether. To honestly show a full range of alternatives, the NPS should include an alternative that prioritizes cultural resource protection and ranching. None of the action

alternatives prioritize ranching. All action alternatives include elk on the pastoral zone and none consider restoring ranching back into areas where grazing was eliminated by PRNS and where grazing would be beneficial to the grasslands and gateway communities if re-established. This includes areas in the Olema Valley where fuel loads are increasing, and fuel ladders are forming up to the forested ridge abutting private land. We appreciate that the PRNS initial proposal includes ranching with 20 year permits, but are concerned that ranching may not remain viable because of the elk conflicts built into this proposal. The Lunny family still interprets the 1998 Elk Management Plan the same way that PRNS did in 2001 (see attached copy of PRNS document "A Year in Review"), only 3 years after the plan was completed.

Upon reading the PRSRA scoping letter, it is evident that all seashore ranchers are encouraged and excited to see the PRNS focus on preserving the Shafter era diversified agriculture as well. This gives new hope that our ranches and farms will survive as viable businesses into the future. Without allowing the seashore ranchers to recreate a small portion of the historic diversity and reasonable operational flexibility, NPS would actually be contributing to the elimination of the ranches and the loss of an important cultural resource.

The Lunny family has specific plans for the Lunny Ranch that, if necessary, this EIS should evaluate so that PRNS can approve these changes in a long-term lease. The Lunnys plan to return the ranch to a diversified farm consistent with the time frame the National Historic Register means to preserve and protect, 1860 to 1960, also described as the Shafter era. While doing so, recognizing that its location is inside the highly visited working landscape of a national seashore, all improvements will be ecologically responsible, compatible with public visitation, public viewing, on-farm tours and educational opportunities. The Lunny Ranch will become a current time, viable reflection of what originally protected Point Reyes and what made Point Reyes worth protecting into the future.

1. Restore the dairy operation. The Lunnys operated a Grade A dairy for most of its tenure on the G Ranch. The dairy was closed and the operation was converted to a beef operation due to a downturn in milk prices in the late 1970s. Now, as the economic realities have changed dramatically, the highest and best use of the G Ranch includes a dairy. With a dairy, it will more closely resemble the Shafter era ranching on Point Reyes. Issues to consider are:

- a. This use existed on the G Ranch during the Shafter era;
- b. The dairy would be grass-based, reducing the need for imported feed;
- c. Pollution control - Almost the entire necessary pollution control infrastructure is still in place. The manure sump near the dairy still exists, the pipeline out to the manure lagoons still exists and the manure lagoons still exist for the minimal amount of manured water from milking bam and concrete corrals in need of containment;
- d. A composting bam is proposed and could be constructed in the same footprint where a bam once was. This bam will house the small milk herd during the wet season, all manure will be composted and GHG emissions from a manure lagoon will be avoided and storm water runoff water quality will be protected. This EIS should carefully examine the environmental benefits of a composting bam, including the reduction of GHG production by avoiding manure solids from entering the manure lagoon;
- e. All bedding for the composting bam would be grown on farm within the currently permitted organic forage production fields;
- f. Concrete cattle handling corrals still exist;
- g. Milking bam still exists, but the interior will need to be remodeled;
- h. Feeding areas and feed storage areas still exist; and,
- i. PRNS has already allowed other previously closed dairies to resume operations.

2. Begin milk processing to make butter. Issues to consider are:

- a. This use existed on the G Ranch during the Shafter era;
- b. The Point Reyes Peninsula was known for its high quality butter produced on-farm;
- c. The grass-fed milk produced on the Lunny Ranch will most closely replicate the famous butter once produced on these ranches;
- d. The Lunny family has extensive experience with on-farm processing within the PRNS;
- e. On-farm processing is not a new use at PRNS. On-farm processing has been permitted within PRNS since PRNS was established.
- f. The visiting public loved to see the processing of food produced within the seashore and would certainly enjoy experiencing the historic butter processing;
- g. This would require new construction within the existing building complex, or ranch core, to house a butter processing facility;
- h. This would be an exciting historic use revived and could be shared with the visiting public;
- i. This EIS must treat this on-farm processing as a continued use within PRNS with simply a 0.5 mile change in location with the same permitted PRNS operators. The change in use that should be

contemplated within this EIS is

- i. Different product being processed
- ii. Less traffic is expected.
- iii. There are no other changes to the human environment to be expected for this relocation.

3. Enhance row crop production. Issues to consider are:

- a. This use existed on the G Ranch during the Shafter era;
- b. This use currently exists on the G Ranch;
- c. 24 acres of silage crop land will be converted to row crops, reducing the silage crop area and increasing the row crop area from the current 6 acres to about 30 acres which represents less than 3% of the G Ranch;
- d. Production will be located on land that is currently authorized for crop (forage) production, no new areas will be converted to cropland;
- e. Existing silage crop land closest to the ranch core with excellent soils will be selected for conversion;
- f. Production will focus on crop species that were historically grown during the Shatter era, including artichokes, grains, beans and peas; and,
- g. Production will include dry-farming techniques.

4. Restore small scale hog production. Issues to consider are:

- a. This use existed on the G Ranch during the Shatter era;
- b. The number of sows on the ranch would be limited to 8 and would be kept in the ranch core area;
- c. The hogs will utilize the whey from the butter processing and the waste vegetables from the row crop operations; and,
- d. This use will avoid disposal of the above ranch resources.

5. Use goats or sheep to improve pasture and rangelands. Companion grazing

- with multiple species and leader - follower grazing regimes with different ruminant species have proven to be successful tools for rangeland preservation. The Lunny Ranch requests that this rangeland management tool be allowed at the Lunny Ranch. Issues to consider are:
- a. Goats and sheep will eat weed species that cows will not eat;
 - b. Allows certified organic ranches to manage invasive plants without the use of herbicides;
 - c. Provides other certified organic meat products to help augment the ranch income;
 - d. Can be deployed carefully to target problem invasive species;
 - e. More closely replicates the diversity found on these ranches during the historic period PRNS is entrusted to protect;
 - f. The Lunny Ranch proposes to limit goats or sheep to a substitution of up to 10% of beef cattle or dairy cow animal units (AU). (There are various animal-unit formulas, but they typically consider 5 sheep or 6 goats to be one AU, depending on the size of the breed.); and,
 - g. Other than fencing, no predator controls will be used.

6. Restore small scale chicken production. Issues to consider are:

- a. This use existed on the G Ranch during the Shatter era;
- b. The number of birds would be limited to 500;
- c. Both eggs and meat will be produced;

d. Chickens will be pastured; e. Chickens will be used to enhance pasture fertility and health;

f. Chickens will be used to help control parasites and weeds within certified organic pastures;

g. Both the meat and eggs will help augment ranch income; and,

h. Chickens will be closed in at night and other than fencing, no predator

controls will be used.

7. Build a new composting bam to house the milking cows during winter.

Issues to consider are:

a. Water quality improvements;

b. Rangeland protection;

c. Housing for animals during inclement weather;

d. Reduction of stress on animals;

e. Allows the Lunny Ranch dairy to compete with other dairies;

f. Will reduce GHG emissions;

g. Would facilitate carbon sequestration in G Ranch soils by appropriate application of on-farm compost;

h. Would reduce the need to spread raw manure;

i. Would reduce manure solids in manure lagoon thereby reducing GHG emissions;

j. Would be construction similar to what has been allowed on other seashore ranches; and,

k. Would be located in the Ranch Core in the exact same location that a bam previously existed.

8. Build a roof over the existing feed storage and feeding area. Issues to

consider are:

a. Protection of feed from rain damage;

b. Keeping birds, including ravens, away from the livestock feed;

c. Allows the Lunny family to purchase feed at the right time if a safe, dry storage area is available; and,

d. Would not change the use of the area.

9. Begin direct on-farm sales of Lunny Ranch farm products as well as farm

products produced on other seashore ranches. Issues to consider are:

a. Provides opportunities for the visiting public to connect with the working landscapes. The visiting public loves the opportunity to experience and taste the bounty of the Seashore;

b. Provides an opportunity for the visiting public to meet the farmers and

ranchers personally;

c. Provides educational opportunities;

d. The Lunny family has extensive experience with on-farm sales within PRNS; e. There is plenty of safe parking at the Lunny Ranch;

f. On-farm sales of farm products are not a new use at PRNS. On-farm sales have been permitted within PRNS since the establishment of PRNS;

g. Provides additional income to the Lunny family by capturing the retail prices of our farm products instead of only commodity wholesale prices;

h. Provides other Seashore ranchers additional income by selling their farm products at the Lunny Ranch on-farm sales location;

i. Requires minor new construction within the ranch core; and,

j. This EIS must treat this on-farm sales use as a continued use within PRNS with simply a V2 mile change in location with the same permitted PRNS operators. The change in use that should be contemplated within this EIS is

- i. Different products are being processed
- ii. Minimal construction required
- iii. There are no other changes to the human environment to be expected as a result of this relocation.

10. Continue to produce and harvest on-farm forage crops. Issues to consider are:

- a. This use existed on the G Ranch during the Shafter era;
 - b. This practice is vital to the Lunny Ranch;
 - c. The use is currently authorized on the Lunny Ranch;
 - d. The Lunny Ranch will work with PRNS staff to optimize harvest timing;
 - e. The 180 acre maximum per year currently allowed for forage crops would be reduced by the number of acres used for row crops, not to exceed 24 acres; and,
 - f. This use is still occurring.
11. Replace 2 worker residences within the ranch building complex ranch core.

Issues to consider are:

- a. This use existed on the G Ranch during the Shafter era;
- b. 2 housing units were lost at the Lunny Ranch since the establishment of PRNS;
- c. The housing units could be placed where the original worker housing was;
- d. Most of the other ranches within PRNS and GGNRA have more farm worker housing than the Lunny Ranch;
- e. Housing will meet current health and safety codes;
- f. The septic system will be upgraded;
- g. Provides rare, affordable, necessary farm worker housing in West Marin;
- h. Due to extremely high home values, it is difficult or impossible for farm workers to find a home to rent or buy within 40 miles of the Lunny Ranch;
- i. Allows the Lunny Ranch to compete for good employees; and,
- j. Allows for the necessary staff for round the clock emergency work often encountered on a working ranch.

12. Farm stays have become important to urban visitors as well as to ranchers

and farmers for many reasons. The Lunnys are very pleased that PRNS has already allowed seashore ranchers to undertake this activity within PRNS. The Lunnys request the approval for this activity as well. As PRNS has already authorized this use, it is unclear whether it needs to be evaluated in

the current EIS. This EIS should evaluate the benefits to the visiting public

if they are allowed to stay on and learn about a working historic farm at PRNS.

13. Organized farm tours. The Lunny Ranch would like to work directly with

the interpretive staff at PRNS to develop a farm tour program at the Lunny Ranch. This EIS should fully evaluate the lack of interpretive services currently available to educate the public about the historic ranching. It should also evaluate the public benefit that could result from a joint effort with PRNS, the Lunny Ranch and other interested seashore ranchers if a collaborative educational program were created.

14. Operational Flexibility. To operate a successful ranching or dairying business, the rancher needs to be able to implement best management practices and make operational decisions quickly. Weather conditions and other factors may necessitate quick reaction by the ranchers to protect natural resources and to protect their businesses.

a. Brush Removal - Invasive brush has been controlled by humans in this region for millennia. For the past approximately 70 years, the Lunnys have controlled brush on the G Ranch by grazing, burning, dozing and mowing. The Lunnys request permission to continue this vital activity - specifically, mowing.

b. Water and pasture Improvements - The Lunnys request that the PRNS re-authorize the implementation of the NRCS approved water and pasture planting project designed for the Lunny Ranch and approved by PRNS. (See attached NRCS Water Development description.) Once implemented, all water on the Lunny Ranch will be moved by solar pumping systems and gravity, new red-legged frog habitat will be developed, wetland and riparian areas will be protected, cattle water troughs will be moved away from sensitive habitats and certified organic cattle will be provided cleaner water. This EIS must evaluate the multiple environmental and ecological benefits of this completed plan, including reduced energy use, improved habitat, and reduced livestock impacts on sensitive resource areas.

c. Composting, using feedstocks from both on and off farm sources, and compost spreading. The Lunnys plan to continue to spread compost (from outside sources as well as on farm source) on silage producing areas, on vegetable producing areas, as well as on rangelands and pastures used solely for grazing. This EIS should evaluate the benefits of on-farm compost production and compost spreading, including carbon sequestration, reduced reliance on other fertilizers and the reduction in GHG emissions.

d. Carbon Farming - The Lunny Ranch applied for a grant for Carbon Farm Plan with the Marin County Resource Conservation District (MRCD). The Lunny Ranch was successful in obtaining the grant. The Lunny Ranch looks forward to working with the MRCD and its carbon farm plan partners to create a plan to sequester more carbon in the soils of the Lunny Ranch. The practices included are all practices known to benefit the natural resources and most have already been allowed to be implemented on ranches within the seashore by PRNS. This EIS must evaluate creating a clear path to implementing the stewardship practices included in the carbon farm plan without delay. This EIS should fully evaluate the carbon benefits - the capture of atmospheric CO₂ and the increased soil carbon that

results from implementing these practices. The EIS process should work with MRCD to determine the CO2 equivalent that the Lunny Ranch can sequester by implementing the plan. The EIS should also evaluate how implementing carbon farm plans on Seashore ranches could help the PRNS meet its carbon emission reduction goals.

15. Greenhouse Construction - Although the Lunnys have temporarily fallowed the 6 acre irrigated row crop garden, for the past decade, the Lunnys have depended on outside sources for organic vegetable starts. Star Route Farms in Bolinas has provided many of the plants grown in the current 6 acre vegetable crop area on the Lunny Ranch. Many plants do not do well when started by seed in the field. An on-farm greenhouse has become an economic necessity. It will become even more important when this EIS process approves the small vegetable production area on the G Ranch to increase from 6 acres to 30 acres. The Lunnys request permission to build a small greenhouse on the G Ranch. The EIS process should consider the fact that this small increase in acreage (24 acres) represents only 2 to 3 percent of the Lunny Ranch. This is properly viewed as small scale, historically appropriate diversification with all its cultural and environmental benefits over monoculture. Historic records demonstrate that thousands of acres were planted with vegetables on the seashore ranches. Even if many ranchers elected to plant 30 acres each (which they will not), it would total only a fraction of what existed during the Shatter era. The EIS team should also acknowledge the fact that the Lunnys intend to simply change crops on 24 acres of silage fields (crop land) to vegetable fields (crop land). This should not be considered a change in use; it should be recognized as simply a change of crop. The Lunnys are not asking to convert native, untouched rangelands to crop land. The Lunnys recognize that there will be 24 acres less to continue silage crop production. This EIS should evaluate the addition of a greenhouse to start certified organic plants for the Lunny Ranch within the core area of the Lunny Ranch.

16. Foundation Repair to Dairy Barn - the south end of the milking barn on the G Ranch is settling and is causing other structural damage. The Lunnys request permission to support the foundation and to make the necessary structural repairs. All work will be performed by licensed contractors upon PRNS approval. This work is necessary to keep the building standing. It is also a necessary step in repairing the dairy barn and readying it to resume milking operations.

17. Wall Replacement and New Roof on shop containing the ranch electrical service. The Lunnys have made several requests to PRNS to get this

building repaired. PRNS has not given approval. The Lunnys have requested permission to make the necessary repairs to this building with the Lunny Ranch paying for the repairs. All work will be performed by licensed contractors. The Lunnys have consulted with 2 contractors who have agreed that in the repairs are not made immediately, the building is likely to fall to the ground making repairs impossible. This EIS should review the record, confirm the repeated requests, confirm the offer by the Lunnys to pay for the repairs, and to confirm that the building will collapse soon if not repaired. The EIS team must also evaluate the financial damage to the Lunny Ranch if this building collapses, including increased cost to replace instead of repair existing, the loss of electrical service to the ranch core, the loss of electricity to the homes, the loss of electricity to water pumps delivering water to livestock, the cost and time to design and permit a new electrical main service at another location on the ranch, the time it will take for the County of Marin to permit and inspect the new service, the time PG&E to approve the new service and to install the power to a new location the cost to have an electrician install the new electrical main service in a new location and the time and cost to have an electrician re-route the entire ranch electrical distribution system to a new location.

18. Cyclic Maintenance vs. Capital Improvements - Currently, the PRNS SUP describes and defines cyclic maintenance and makes clear that cyclic maintenance is the responsibility of the lessee (the rancher) and capital improvements are the responsibility of the Lessor (PRNS). The above described construction projects (bam foundation, shop repairs) would fall into the capital improvement definition. The Lunny family requests permission to perform and pay for the improvements and that the cost of the improvements are reimbursed over time by PRNS via permit fee reduction. This EIS should consider where responsibilities lie for ranch improvements maintenance, include it in the new 20-year renewable permits, and describe how the parties will be required to comply.

19. Lease / Permit - This EIS should consider the benefits of issuing 20 year or longer renewable permits. Given compliance with the terms, the permits could be renewed after each 5-year review, for 20 years. Ranchers would always have at least 15 years left on the lease. This EIS should evaluate the benefits, including:

- a. It would show a commitment by NPS and DOI that the historic ranching is important and will remain at PRNS;

- b. It would allow for long term ranch planning;
 - c. The Lunnys would be more likely to invest in infrastructure repairs;
 - d. The Lunnys would be more likely to invest in long term resource conservation practices including the carbon farming practices;
 - e. The next generation of Lunnys would more likely be interested in continuing the Lunny Ranch tradition because of more security;
 - f. Banks are more likely to offer loans for ranch projects;
- and,
- g. Agencies that require long-term monitoring agreements for resource conservation grants, including the Marin Resource Conservation District and the Natural Resources Conservation District, are more likely to award grants to the Lunny Ranch and other seashore ranchers, benefitting the natural resources found within the ranchlands at PRNS.

20. Lease / Permit valuation needs to be considered by the EIS because the Lunny Ranch, after implementing this plan to improve visitor experience, resource conservation and historic activities, will also increase

its gross farm income. Currently, the PRNS has no process for lease valuation other than a farm appraisal and forage usage (AUM consumption). The Lunny Ranch proposes that PRNS implement an agricultural lease valuation similar to the Cayuhoga National Park. Here, we ask that the EIS

consider the effects of charging a minimum annual rent / permit fee equal to

the current fees charged to the ranchers. As separate calculation could be a

3% of gross farm income charge for rent. For example, if 3% of gross farm income is less than the current rent, the rancher pays the minimum rent.

If

3% of gross farm income is higher than the current (minimum), the rancher pays the higher - 3% of the gross farm income. The EIS could consider the public benefit of charging the ranchers with the most intensives land uses

more rent. The EIS could analyze how this method of charging rent / permit

fees could:

- a. Charge more rent to those of us that would like to add value to our farm products through diversification;
- b. Keep the current rent stable for ranches with small gross farm income;
- c. Be more fair to all ranchers if all ranchers were paying the same percentage rent over a minimum;
- d. Be revisited and adjusted for changes in gross farm income every 5 years;
- e. Allow ranchers and the public to know what the rates are and they are applied evenly;
- f. Allow ranchers to plan, knowing how rent would be affected by diversification and other management changes
- g. Calculate gross farm income, how the information can be obtained and how the information, tax returns or other, can remain

confidential;

h. Eliminate the need for expensive appraisals and inappropriate charges based on useless AUM calculations; and,
i. Increased rent, or rent over the minimum rent, could be made available to ranchers from PRNS for resource conservation projects.

The Lunnys recognize that most of the above can be approved without a formal NEPA analysis just as PRNS has done in the past. Nevertheless, because new, comprehensive, long-term permits are being developed, the Lunnys want to be sure that each of the items raised by PRSRA and the Lunnys during scoping, are authorized and incorporated in the new Lunny Ranch - Historic G Ranch lease / permit. The Lunnys appreciate this opportunity to further explain our ranch plan and to further describe what is needed to fully execute an environmentally conscious, viable, small scale historically and ecologically appropriate diversified farm for the benefit of the Lunny family, the community, the visiting public and the local food system.

This simple plan, once approved, would allow the Lunny family to restore an exciting, diversified, profitable, visitor-friendly farm that more closely resembles the Shaffer era ranching than anywhere else in the seashore, while protecting the natural resources at the same time.

If PRNS allows the Lunny Ranch plan to come to fruition, the average visiting public passing by the Lunny Ranch is not likely to notice any change. They would

have to look carefully to notice the composting bam and greenhouse in the core area. Only a local resident or a regular visitor could pick out the minor changes.

Even the regular visitor is likely unaware that there were several large bams on the G Ranch that are now gone, and that the new structures simply are replacing a small portion that has been lost over time. They probably wouldn't notice the increased soil carbon offsetting their GHG produced during their visit to the seashore by automobile. The new seashore visitors wouldn't probably notice that more members of the Lunny Family are now working on the farm and staying connected to the community they were raised in. The new visitor may not realize that this ranch is now more fully connected to local food system and its

diversification makes it much more likely that it will survive through changing economic times and changes to the pasture productivity due to climate change.

This EIS must fully evaluate the enormous benefits that would result from this complete plan.

A new or returning seashore visitor is more likely to notice the availability of on-farm PRNS rancher farm products, the availability of farm tours in collaboration with PRNS staff, a chance to watch organic cows being milked, a chance to experience the historic butter processing on farm and whey utilization with a few hogs, some vegetables growing with farm-produced compost soil amendment - all

a small demonstration of the true historic use the historic G Ranch on the Point

Reyes Peninsula. This EIS should consider the fact that PRNS and the NPS have

allowed all or most of these uses at PRNS and at other units of the NPS. The EIS

should evaluate the restoration of these historic ranch practices with the

understanding that PRNS was created because of the ranchers. PRNS is a national

seashore and not a national park, where parks were created for quieter, contemplative uses and seashores were created for more public activities, recreation and historic uses. PRNS is responsible for the preservation of the

cultural resources and the ranching areas within the seashore that are now being

designated as national historic dairy districts - both PRNS and GGNRA.

Supporting the Lunny Ranch farm plan appears to meet all NPS objectives at

PRNS - natural resource conservation, cultural resource conservation, historic

resource preservation and visitor enjoyment.

Clearly, this Lunny Ranch Plan includes only high level descriptions of historic use

restoration. More detail may be necessary for PRNS to prepare the Lunny Ranch

20 year, renewable permit. The Lunny family pledges to work with the team preparing this EIS as well as the team preparing the new leases to answer any

questions regarding the Lunny Ranch farm plan.

Sincerely,

The Lunny Family

References:

Ethan L. Lane. Ranching at Point Reyes: Two Centuries of History and Challenges. May 2014

Lunny Ranch NRCS Project Summary, Water Development Section
Elk Fence Facts. November 20, 2014
NPS. Point Reyes National Seashore 2001 Year in Review - 2001 Annual Report. 2001.
NPS. Figure 1- Map of Point Reyes National Seashore; Figure 7- Map of Tomales Point Elk Range and Proposed Elk Range for relocated population. Point Reyes National Seashore Tule Elk Management Plan.

2965

Name: Pozzi, Martin

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent MacLeod:

The Marin County Farm Bureau (MCFB) was established in 1920 and represents approximately 300 members in Marin County including most, if not all, of the ranchers within Point Reyes National Seashore (PRNS) and Golden Gate National Recreational Area (GGNRA).

MCFB appreciates the opportunity to comment on the planning process that affects nearly 20% of Marin County's agricultural production. According to the Marin County Crop Report, the Seashore ranchers produced more than \$18 million in agricultural products in 2016. Many of these Seashore ranching families run their businesses with very small profit margins. This analysis must recognize that continued restrictions on these family farms could result in the loss of some or many of these historic ranching families. This EIS process must also evaluate the adverse economic impact to the entire county's agriculture if the Seashore ranchers were lost. Losing a significant portion of the existing agriculture in the county could result in the loss of other businesses that support agriculture. Without the critical mass, Marin and Sonoma counties could lose veterinarians, feed suppliers, equipment suppliers and others - to the detriment of all our members.

PRNS was created to protect the area from development, not from ranching. Most of the ranching families within the boundaries of PRNS were there when the seashore was formed. The area was still worth protecting because of the good stewardship of the ranchers and PRNS was created because of the ranchers' agreements. All agreed at the time of the creation of PRNS that ranching would continue. Since then, many of the ranches have been closed down by the NPS, including within the Pastoral Zone, without a public process. MCFB asks that this process evaluates and forms a new plan for PRNS whereby no more ranching is lost. A plan that would guarantee the future of the family farms within PRNS and GGNRA would greatly improve the trust and relationship between the NPS, PRNS and the gateway communities.

PRNS has shared with the public a range of alternatives to consider in this planning process. MCFB recognizes that three of the anti-ranching alternatives were required by the settlement agreement. NEPA requires a federal agency to evaluate a full range of alternatives. In this case, the range of alternatives is unbalanced and creates a bias against the ranches. Of the six alternatives, one is the required no-action alternative, three require the removal of all or some of the ranches and

the two action alternatives that would allow ranching to continue both allow elk to remain to compete with ranching and neither consider longer than 20-year leases. In addition, neither considers any recovery of ranching on previously grazed lands within PRNS or GGNRA.

To balance the range of alternatives, an alternative should be added that would prioritize cultural resource conservation and ranching. This alternative could include longer leases (up to 60 years, similar to what NPS offers ranchers and farmers in Cuyahoga National Park), should require the relocation of elk off of the ranching areas and keeping them off, evaluation of ranches recently removed from grazing (perhaps within the last 20 years) and consider restoring grazing on these ranches to provide all the necessary ecosystem services provided by grazing, as well as fire fuel reduction.

MCFB recognizes and appreciates the fact that PRNS is proposing an alternative that does not directly require the removal of any ranchers. Because of the potential adverse impacts to ranching in each action alternative, MCFB cannot fully endorse any of the proposed alternatives. MCFB looks forward to continuing to work with PRNS regarding the development of an alternative that will benefit the Seashore ranchers, as well as preserve natural resources, that can be used in the future EIS process. To fully consider the benefits of grazing on ranches recently removed from grazing and to fully evaluate the elk management plan for all elk at PRNS, the boundaries of this planning process must be expanded beyond the areas currently being leased for grazing.

This EIS process must fully explore the benefits to the ranching families, the visiting public and the natural resources that would result from providing operational flexibility for the ranchers. The plan that results from this process must include a clear path to implementing Best Management Practices (BMP) as designed by the Natural Resources Conservation Service and the Marin Resource Conservation District. The plan should allow the ranchers to mow brush at the appropriate time when that activity is necessary. The plan must have a process to allow ranchers to repair their barns and buildings. Delaying permission to take care of the ranches in a timely manner is resulting in rancher frustration, increased costs to make repairs because of delays, visitor concerns about failing infrastructure and natural resource degradation from failures to implement BMPs.

Seashore ranchers have managed the rangeland and pastureland at Point Reyes and the Olema Valley for generations. Ranchers know how to manage the resource to keep it healthy. Their futures depend on it. PRNS staff in charge with overseeing ranching activities usually has little experience and usually no experience with grazing at this particular area. Grazing limits were arbitrarily set for each ranch in 1995. Ever since, the PRNS uses these numbers to "control" ranchers' cow numbers. The current permits include these 1995 cow numbers as maximums, regardless of the weather, changes in grazing strategies, and fluctuations in forage production or pasture improvements made by the rancher.

Using strict maximum cow numbers as a management tool is wrong. This takes away the ranchers' incentive to implement better grazing practices and from implementing BMPs that would result in more soil carbon and more forage production. This EIS process must consider setting resource goals, including residual dry matter, for the pastures and rangeland and requiring the ranchers to meet the resource goals. The rancher can then implement management that will optimize forage production and resource conservation by adapting to year to year changes. The benefits could include better range and pasture management, increased carbon sequestration in the soils due to increased photosynthesis, increased viability of the ranch businesses, increased teamwork between PRNS and the ranchers, reduced spoiled, unused forage standing in the fields due to under grazing, reduced weed proliferation, as well as other benefits. This EIS should also fully evaluate how the maximum numbers were established in 1995. Was there rancher involvement in the calculations? Were the calculations based on actual carrying capacity of each ranch separately?

This process should evaluate the benefits of requiring Seashore ranchers and the PRNS to develop succession plans to be incorporated in each individual lease. The rancher should prepare the plan and it should be approved by the PRNS. This EIS should evaluate the benefits including the rancher's succession plan in the lease, including the assurance every ranch will remain in agricultural production, simplify the re-issuance of a lease by PRNS, increased security for the next generation rancher and reduce the likelihood of conflict that can result if no plan is in place.

Small scale diversification on farms and ranches is allowed and supported in the Marin County Wide Plan as well as across the country. Diversification has saved ranches in Marin and given family members new enthusiasm to carry on the farming and ranching tradition. Diversification, including small scale row crops, various livestock species including sheep, goats, hogs, chickens and turkeys to mix into a cattle operation can have many economic and environmental benefits. PRNS should consider the benefits of allowing small scale diversification on Seashore ranches, including the fact that these are not new uses but restoring historic uses, increased ranch viability, improved visitor experience, and reconnecting Seashore ranchers to the local food system.

Agriculture is always changing due to economic factors, climate factors, market factors and regulatory factors. The Seashore ranchers were once quite diversified and very locally connected. When the PRNS was formed, the ranches had only recently transitioned into a mostly dairy monoculture. Now, as is seen outside the Seashore, the Seashore ranchers need to evolve slightly, to actually resemble more closely the historic operations.

If this process and plan results in simply "allowing" ranches to continue with many of the current restrictions, it would be putting historic families out of business. The next generation would lose interest in a struggling business and move on. MCFB hopes that PRNS will choose a path that truly supports the continuation of secure, exciting, traditional, viable, beautiful and locally connected agriculture while protecting natural resources. This can be done, and it can be done well here, at PRNS and GGNRA. Everyone benefits.

MCFB exists for its members and the communities in which we live. The Point Reyes peninsula and the Olema Valley have always been agricultural areas and have always been able to coexist with the natural wonders of these areas. Cooperative conservation requires cooperation and mutual respect among the parties. This EIS process will inform decisions that may protect this cooperation into the future, or it may support a decision that spells the end for the Seashore ranchers quickly, or over time by a thousand cuts. MCFB pledges to cooperate with PRNS in any way so that the original agreements during the formation of PRNS are respected and upheld.

The Marin County Farm Bureau fully endorses, and includes in its scoping letter by reference, the scoping letters written by the Marin County Board of Supervisors, California Farm Bureau Federation, The California Cattlemen's Association - National Cattlemen's Beef Association - Public Lands Council, Western United Dairymen, The Marin Conservation League and the Point Reyes Seashore Ranchers Association, who together represent hundreds of thousands of local, regional and national agricultural and environmental interests.

Martin Pozzi
1st Vice President
Marin County Farm Bureau

2966

Name: Watt, Laura

Correspondence: Thank you for the opportunity to provide comments to inform the first phase of the Point Reyes National Seashore and Golden Gate National Recreation Area (PRNS/GGNRA) General Management Plan (GMP) Amendment planning process.

My relevant expertise includes nearly twelve years as a professor of environmental history, policy, and planning at Sonoma State University, and twenty years of experience researching the history and management of PRNS, recently published by the University of California Press as a book titled *The Paradox of Presentation: Wilderness and Working Landscapes at Point Reyes National Seashore*. In addition, I have four years' experience working professionally as an environmental consultant for EDAW Inc. (now AECOM), focusing primarily on writing land management plans and EISs for federal agencies; in particular, I was project manager and primary author for the BLM's 2004 King Range National Conservation Area Resource Management Plan and EIS, which won an award for "NEPA Excellence" from the National Association of Environmental Planners. Many of the issues addressed in the King Range NCA plan are quite similar to those found at Point Reyes.

I would like to register my strong support for the continuation of ranching-both beef and dairy production-on lands managed by PRNS. As I wrote in my recent book, "The U.S. national park system contains areas that primarily aim to preserve natural scenery as well as those that

primarily preserve history and cultural heritage; Point Reyes offers the suggestive possibility of protecting all types of heritage resources together, as a landscape whole and including the resident users' input in management, rather than separately. The continued presence of the ranches at PRNS alludes to the strength of such a broader approach, one more based in community collaboration, with implications for how we humans might better understand nature's role in a human-built world."1 I believe this current planning process is an excellent opportunity to align the Seashore's management practices with this broader, community-based approach.

My view is echoed in the attached article by Rolf Diamant (Attachment 1), retired Superintendent of Frederick Law Olmsted National Historic Site and Marsh-Billings-Rockefeller National Historic Park, recently published in the George Wright Forum.² In his essay, Diamant urges PRNS planners to "take a fresh look at ways to establish a more proactive, cooperative, and mutually beneficial relationship between ranching families and the seashore" (p. 118). He emphasizes the cultural significance of the ranching landscape, and specifically suggests longer-term leases, based on the model of Cuyahoga Valley National Park. I wholeheartedly agree with his essay.

The only one of the alternatives proposed so far that I support is the sixth alternative, "Continued Ranching and Removal of the Drakes Beach Tule Elk Herd," except that I would amend it to remove elk from all currently-working landscapes in the Pastoral Zone, including Home Ranch and other ranches being affected by the Limantour herd. A separation fence may be necessary to prevent future spread of the elk onto pastoral lands. I provide more background and detail for this in point #8, below, in my specific comments and recommendations. I hope these suggestions will assist in your planning efforts as they move forward:

1. Overall Planning Context and Schedule at Point Reyes National Seashore

As a long-time land management planning instructor and professional, I find it unfortunate that this new planning effort is simply amending the 1980 GMP for Point Reyes, rather than conducting a complete GMP update, articulating an overall vision for all of the resource types and land uses managed by PRNS, rather than a piecemeal approach that singles out the ranchlands. Agricultural use and management does not exist in a vacuum at PRNS, and some issues in particular, like management of the tule elk, should be addressed by considering management of the entire Seashore, not just the pastoral zone. Considering the ranches in isolation from the rest of the Seashore risks missing the larger landscape picture. In particular, formerly-ranched lands in southern end of the Olema Valley should be included in the scope of this planning effort.

In addition, I do not believe this GMP Amendment requires multiple years to complete. In contrast, writing the 20-year Resources Management Plan for the entire King Range National Conservation Area, which is a similar size and has many similar land use issues to Point Reyes, took two years, start to finish. A substantial amount of work has already been

completed by the NPS from the never-released Draft GMP Update from 2010, as well as the more recent Ranch Comprehensive Management Planning process that this process now replaces, which could be utilized to help accelerate the GMP Amendment process. Additional delay in the planning process only puts more financial strain on the ranchers who have been in a state of complete uncertainty about the future for five years already. I urge the NPS to proceed with this planning process as quickly as practically possible.

2. Congressional Commitment to Protecting Active, Continuing Agriculture at Point Reyes

I would like to remind you of the widespread interest in and commitment to protecting agriculture within the Seashore, even among environmentalists, stemming back to the first discussions of creating PRNS. When Point Reyes National Seashore was established in 1962 it was primarily intended to provide beach access and recreation opportunities for the nearby population of the metropolitan Bay Area, even though the landscape had been in use for dairy and beef ranching since the 1850s. Initially, ranches were to be kept in private ownership, within a designated "pastoral zone." But for a variety of reasons they had all been acquired by the NPS by the early 1970s. The explicit intent of Congress in authorizing the acquisitions was that ranching activity remain part of the seashore, as stated by Senator Alan Bible, "At the time the initial authorizing legislation for Point Reyes National Seashore was enacted the federal government in effect made a promise to the ranchers in the pastoral zone that as long as they wanted to stay there, to make that use of it, they could do it. We must [now] keep our word to these people."³

I believe that these historical intentions must be kept in mind as the Seashore moves forward with its GMP Amendment process, particularly to avoid a form of "mission creep" where commitments made early on in the park unit's history are downplayed or overlooked as time goes by.

3. Retain all existing ranches, strengthen the ranchers' ability to manage their lands, and recognize that the ranches, as eligible historic districts, are equal/y valuable and essential resources to PRNS as any natural resource or endangered species

Despite the long history of Congressional intention detailed above, the number of working ranches (i.e. not just the acreage of land used for grazing) within the boundaries has dwindled significantly since the Seashore was established-hence I do not support any proposed planning alternatives that reduce or remove either dairy or beef ranching from PRNS or GGNRA lands. Both the Point Reyes Ranches and the Olema Valley Ranches have already been found to be eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places as Historic Districts; those nomination forms should be submitted and finalized, to formally recognize the ranches' importance to the overall history and sense of place at the Seashore.

The agricultural operations on PRNS and GGNRA lands represent a substantial portion of this economy, contributing 17 percent of Marin's

overall agricultural production and 17 percent of its agricultural land base.⁴ The 2007 Marin Countywide Plan lists among its core goals the protection of the area's working agricultural landscapes, and greater community food security by increasing the availability and diversity of locally-produced foods.⁵ Grazing on these lands also provides important ecosystem services, such as managing non-native weedy species and reducing fire danger. And most of the ranching families have historic connections to the land that go back through generations, helping to anchor the overall community's sense of identity and place.

This new GMP Amendment effort also must give close attention to assisting the present-day ranches with remaining economically viable, so that there is no further erosion to these important cultural landscapes. One way to increase their long-term viability would be to offer 20-year rolling leases, with automatic renewals each year that ranches remain in compliance (the NPS could retain its 30-day cancellation clause for non-compliance). This would give the ranching families, particularly the younger generations, greater security and encourage their willingness to invest in long-term maintenance of their leased properties and structures.

The GMP Amendment should also encourage re-use of ranches that have gone out of operation, like the Horick (D) Ranch, Rancho Baulines (Wilkins Ranch), and/or the Jewel Ranch, to bring them back into the overall continuing landscape of agriculture at the Seashore. In addition, establish Best Management Practices for ranching, including brush and weed control, fencing, water system improvements, and variable stocking density (based on climatic factors rather than a set stocking limit), and streamline the approval process for maximum flexibility for the ranchers. NPS policies should encourage and support thoughtful and timely stewardship of the land, and particularly support management practices that can assist with carbon sequestration in the soil.

4. NPS should follow well-established international policy approach to living, continuing landscapes, as outlined by UNESCO.

At the international level, world heritage management policy is increasingly articulated as the protection of both cultural and natural resources and values, emphasizing local uniqueness and community input into management. For example, UNESCO's 2009 World Heritage Cultural Landscape: A Handbook for Conservation and Management identifies six guiding principles in its management framework:

1. People associated with the cultural landscape are the primary stakeholders for stewardship.
2. Successful management is inclusive and transparent, and governance is shaped through dialog and agreement among key stakeholders.
3. The value of the cultural landscape is based on the interaction between people and their environment; and the focus of management is on this relationship.
4. The focus of management is on guiding change to retain the values of the cultural landscape.
5. Management of cultural landscapes is integrated into a larger landscape context.

6. Successful management contributes to a sustainable society.6

PRNS should explicitly follow these internationally accepted policies in crafting the GMP Amendment, and particularly recognize that the pastoral areas of the Seashore are "continuing landscapes," that they are not only important due to their historic influence on the land, but also due to their current-day uses and continuing influences.

5. The NPS must take PRSRA seriously as a collaborative management partner, not just an ordinary "member of the public."

The international policy approach to managing continuing landscapes outlined above makes clear the importance of working with local communities as primary stakeholders and management partners. In the case of PRNS, this highlights the essential importance of recognizing the Point Reyes Seashore Ranchers Association (PRSRA) as an organization that collectively represents the ranchers and their interests. Seashore staff should work collaboratively with this group to develop and maintain management of these pastoral landscapes, at a level that goes beyond just a regular member of the visiting public.

Establish a leasing program and management arrangement similar to that already in place at Cuyahoga Valley National Park.

PRNS could easily follow the model of Cuyahoga Valley National Park (CVNP), with its Countryside Initiative bringing agricultural use back to parts of that park after decades of absence. Starting in 1999, CVNP has worked with a non-profit cooperating partner, the Countryside Conservancy, to reestablish working agriculture via rehabilitating historic farms and farmland and offering long-term leases, up to sixty years in length, via a competitive proposal process as a way of resurrecting and maintaining the rural character of the valley.7

Point Reyes could establish a similar relationship with Marin Agricultural Land Trust, which has an established track record of working well with local ranchers to conserve their lands, or some other non-profit focused on cultural landscape protection and management. The non-profit could serve as an intermediary partner, negotiating lease terms (again, ideally with rolling terms), working with ranchers to maintain land management practices, and generally buffering their tenant/landlord relationships with the NPS. It would also be essential to provide a clearer, more permanent avenue for community collaboration, viewing the ranchers and other locals as stakeholders in Seashore management and planning, distinct and separate from the general visiting public (see Point #5 above). The NPS needs to recognize that residents have a different relationship to place than visitors, and particularly that working the land, especially over generations, creates a unique connection and knowledge that should be respected and incorporated into management practices.

7. Additional policies addressing agricultural diversification restoration of pastoral lands, and ranch succession are needed.

In addition to forming this kind of a management partnership, PRNS should revise a number of its policies to encourage and strengthen long-term agricultural viability. These recommendations are not new; they were clearly articulated in 2009 in a letter from Senator Feinstein to PRNS and the Seashore Ranchers Association, and then expanded in a report written by the UC Cooperative Extension office. Senator Feinstein wrote:

"What came through loud and clear at these meetings were three things: first, that Special Use Permits which allow you to operate at Point Reyes need to be issued for longer periods of time than five years. Second, that many of you would like the opportunity to diversify your operations in an effort to stabilize your income. And third, it was very apparent that the National Park Service needed to do a better job of communicating with ranchers and facilitating communications among interested groups in the West Marin area."⁸

The UC Cooperative Extension report added detail to these recommendations, suggesting not only longer permit terms, but also formalizing agricultural diversification through the permitting process, giving ranching families more flexibility to raise different products and respond to changing market demands. It also recommends restoring agricultural uses to some lands that had been taken out of production, as part of a wider embrace of the working landscape component of the Seashore. There is absolutely a need for a clearer process for dealing with ranch succession, in case of either retirement or death of permittees, so that continuation of ranching will not come into question, whether through family members or other members of the community taking over the operation. Improved communication and utilizing ranchers in resource management are also needed, to genuinely recognize the value and commitment of these working families to the Seashore as their home and livelihood.⁹ It is also needed to overcome a lack of trust that may exist at this point, caused by permit cancellations like Horick and Tiscornia, by the Drakes Bay Oyster Company controversy, and by NPS unresponsiveness and inaction over the tule elk issue in recent years.

8. Current tule elk impacts on ranches cannot wait for this plan to be completed; they should be removed from the pastoral zone immediately

Herds of tule elk are currently having significantly negative impacts on many of the working ranches, and should be relocated out of the Seashore's pastoral zone entirely—including both the Drakes Beach herd, which is considered under one of PRNS's proposed alternatives for this Amendment, and the Limantour area herd, which are not addressed by any of the alternatives. In the 1998 Tule Elk Management Plan and Environmental Assessment, the Seashore clearly stated, "The Park Service has a responsibility to be a good neighbor to adjacent and nearby landowners. Anticipating the effects of tule elk management strategies on the property or perceptions of neighbors is an important consideration. Any depredations by elk on fences, crops, or other property would require mitigation actions to correct or avoid problems."¹⁰ The leased ranches managed by PRNS are your neighbors, and should receive the same attention and consideration as would be afforded to private landowners.

In 2015 I published an article, which I am also attaching to this comment letter (Attachment 2), that details the history of tule elk across California and specifically at PRNS.¹¹ This research clearly shows that both NPS staff and wildlife scientists have been aware since the mid-late 1990s that elk relocated to the Limantour area and allowed to "free range" would inevitably be drawn toward managed pastures and negatively impact ranching operations.

This work also suggests that the distinction made between the "enclosed" elk herd on Tomales Point, separated from nearby ranches by a high fence, and the "free range" herds near Limantour and Drakes Beach, is a false one. The Tamales herd roams across 2,600 acres, enough space for them to have established three separate sub-herds, and their population numbers are being at least somewhat controlled naturally by the availability of vegetation. In contrast, the Limantour and Drakes Beach herds are eating managed pasture and drinking managed water, and must traverse across fences, sometimes damaging the fences and/or themselves. Returning both of these herds to the designated elk range near Limantour and building a separation fence to prevent them from returning to the pastoral zone will both avoid future conflicts and result in a more independent herd of elk free-ranging southward into the wilderness zone.

Furthermore, the environmental impacts of returning the elk to the designated wilderness area had already been studied in the 1998 Tule Elk Management Plan. The elk range identified in the Plan is restricted to the wilderness area around and south of Limantour, not extending into the Pastoral Zone. The question for NEPA is whether or not environmental impacts have been analyzed, not about whether property is public or private. Any possible impacts of relocating elk that have wandered out of the elk range back to where they belong have already been analyzed (in the context of "neighboring" private property), and the resulting document was a Finding of No Significant Impact. Hence there should be no need for additional planning or NEPA review for returning the elk to their originally intended range in the wilderness area near Limantour, as such actions have already been determined to cause no significant impacts. This action should be implemented immediately.

9. Utilize an Appropriate Environmental Baseline for any Impacts Assessment

Lastly, once this planning process shifts into evaluating potential environmental impacts of the planning alternatives, an appropriate environmental baseline must be utilized. Potential impacts from ranching operations cannot be compared to a hypothetical environment with no human uses, as such a landscape has not existed at Point Reyes for hundreds or thousands of years. The Coast Miwoks' legacy in this landscape remains an important precursor to European settlement, and archeological evidence suggests that the Coast Miwok used fire extensively to promote and maintain open grasslands at Point Reyes for several thousand years, creating the very conditions that made the Peninsula so attractive to Mexican settlers raising cattle for the hide-and-tallow industry, and later to Anglo dairiers.¹² The long-term baseline in all of West Marin has always included human use and management of pastures, and the

environmental impact assessment must be completed with this history in mind.

I hope that these comments will assist you and your staff with developing a strong and effective vision for the historic and continuing ranching landscapes within the Seashore and PRNS-managed areas of the GGNRA. I will of course remain engaged with the process, and am happy to offer assistance as a scholar and planning professional at any time.

References

- 1 Laura .Alice Watt, 2017, *The Paradox of Pmellication: Wilderness and Working Landscapes at Point Reyes National Seashore* (Oakland: University of California Press), at 4.
- 2 Rolf Diamant, 2017, "Point Reyes: .A Landscape Indivisible?" *George Wright Forum* 34(2): 113-19.
- 3 U.S. Congress, *Senate Congressional Record*, March 17, 1970, page S3823, written statement by Senator Alan Bible, discussing the amendment to repeal Section 4 in the 1962 legislation that established the pastoral zone; emphasis is mine.
- 4 Ellie Rilla and Lisa Bush, 2009, *The Changing Role of Agriclllture in Point Reyes National Seashore*, published by the University of California Cooperative Extension.
- 5 Marin Countywide Plan, adopted November 6, 2007.
- 6 UNESCO, 2009, *World Heritage Cll/tllra/ Landscapes: A Handbook for Conservation and Management*, at 35-36.
- 7 <http://www.cvcountryside.org/farm-farming-home.htm>, accessed 3/8/2014. Also see <http://countrysideconservancy.worldsecureystems.com-countryside-initiative-program> for more information on the program.
- 8 Letter from Senator Dianne Feinstein to PRNS and PRSRA, dated January 6, 2009.
- 9 Ellie Rilla and Lisa Bush, 2009, *The Changing Role ofAgn.cll/tllre in Point Reyes National Seashore*, published by the University of California Cooperative Extension, at 15-19.
- 10 PRNS, *Tule Elk Management Plan and Environmental Assessment*, July 1998, at 13.
- 11 Laura A. Watt, 2015, "The Continuously Managed Wild: Tule Elk at Point Reyes National Seashore," *Journal of International Wildlife Law & Policy* 18: 289-308.
- 12 Email from Kent Lightfoot to Michael Newland, dated Jan 21, 2105: "The environment we are seeing at Point Reyes today is probably

characterized, in large part, by a highly transformed vegetation that is the product of both the termination of Native burning and more recent fire suppression policies." For more detail, see R. Scott Anderson, Ana Ejarque Peter M. Brown, and Douglas J. Hallett, 2013, "Holocene and Historical Vegetation Change and Fire History on the North-Central Coast of California, USA," *The Holocene* 23(12):

Rolf Diamant, 2017, "Point Reyes: A Landscape Indivisible?" *George Wright Forum* 34(2): 113-19.

Laura A. Watt, 2015, "The Continuously Managed Wild: Tule Elk at Point Reyes National Seashore," *Journal of International Wildlife Law & Poverty* 18: 289-308

2967

Name: Lema, Melissa

Correspondence: Dear Superintendent MacLeod,

Western United Dairymen (WUD), the largest Dairy Trade Association in California, appreciates the opportunity to provide input on the General Management Plan (GMP) amendment process for the Point Reyes National Seashore (PRNS) and North District of Golden Gate National Recreation Area (GGNRA). WUD represents 650 member-dairies throughout California, including all six dairies located within the PRNS. Western United Dairymen is an organization which works to promote sound legislative and administrative policies and programs for the profitability of the dairy industry and the welfare of consumers by striving always to develop concepts for the general welfare and longevity of dairy producers, while maintaining the strong, positive public image of our dairy families.

WUD has followed the initiation of the GMP process and reviewed the alternatives proposed by the NPS. Our comments reflect careful consideration of those alternatives and their potential impact on the PRNS, the local community and the dairymen operating within the Park. Our comments will specifically address: Alternatives set forth by the Settlement Agreement and the NPS, issuance of long-term leases for ranchers and dairymen, and active management of the Drake's Beach and Limantour-Estero Road Tule Elk Herds.

1. Alternatives

Following the Settlement Agreement resulting from the lawsuit *Resource Renewal Institute v. National Park Service* the three alternatives that were identified proved disappointing. We appreciate the hard work the NPS has done to include three additional alternatives in their GMP notice, and offer the following comments for consideration of those alternatives. First, the "No Ranching," "No Dairy Ranching," and "Reduced Ranching" alternatives proposed by the Settlement Agreement are not only contrary to the Point Reyes National Seashore Enabling Act, but detrimental to the local community. With nearly 20% of Marin County's agricultural

production happening within the PRNS eliminating or reducing the farming activity has the potential to eliminate 65 jobs and the livelihoods of 25 ranching families. The resulting impact of this "phase out" would affect local schools, businesses, and tax revenues, not to mention the loss of one of the area's most historic and important cultural resources. Ranching and dairy farming are a fundamental aspect of life on the Point Reyes Peninsula; alternatives that eliminate or reduce these historic ranches promise to significantly alter the culture and sustainability of the Park and the community at large.

After careful consideration and discussion with our member-dairies Western United Dairymen supports the "Continued Ranching" alternative. We praise the effort of NPS to include the provision of 20-year leases and management of Elk in this alternative, and offer further comment on those provisions below.

2. Leases

WUD firmly believes that the adopted GMP amendment should ensure long-term leases for farmers and ranchers located within the PRNS. WUD appreciates that under our preferred alternative, the "Continued ranching" proposal, "existing ranch families would be authorized to continue beef cattle and dairy ranching operations under agricultural lease/permits with 20- year terms." Additionally, we support the idea that those permits will " identify authorized measures for operational flexibility and diversification."

Providing operational security and flexibility to the dairymen operating within the PRNS will ensure their continued stewardship of these important lands. With the promise of longer- term leases these pasture-based, organic dairies will be better positioned to secure outside funding and more likely to invest personal capital in opportunities that would aid in addressing existing environmental concerns and improve already present on-farm best management practices; benefitting water, soil, air and wildlife in the Park and the Point Reyes community.

In conjunction with the issuance of long-term leases WUD encourages NPS to explore the options surrounding succession of these valued ranch lands. Developing two paths for succession:

- 1) a plan for current ranching and dairy families to continue operations, and
 - 2) the opportunity for interested parties to inherit management of those lands should existing families be unable to continue
- These options would foster the overarching goal that this important tradition continue on the Seashore.

3. Elk Management

WUD asks, in accordance with the wishes of our dairy producers, for an expansion of the "Continued Ranching" alternative to include the removal of the Drake's Beach and Limantour- Estero Road Elk herds from the pastoral zone per the 1998 NPS Elk Management Plan. The ranching community is supportive of the continuation of the Elk Herd both within the Park's wilderness zone and outside of the PRNS, a management move

which would allow the Elk population to thrive while reducing the ongoing damage to livestock, infrastructure and forage land.

Western United Dairymen thanks you for the opportunity to provide comments on this initial step in the GMP amendment process. We're very proud to represent the six dairies of the PRNS. On behalf of our dairies we look forward to working in partnership with the National Park Service in subsequent steps to completing the GMP amendment. Please don't hesitate to reach out if we can provide further support in the matter.

Sincerely,

Melissa Lema, North Coast Field Rep

Western United Dairymen
