Data Submitted (UTC 11): 4/17/2021 4:49:47 PM

First name: Jeffrey Last name: Smith Organization:

Title:

Comments: The negative impacts of livestock grazing are much more clearly understood today. The impacts include degraded water quality and soils, the spread of invasive weeds, destruction of riparian and other important habitats, reduced forage for and displacement of native wildlife, and much more.

Grazing in wilderness should be evaluated within the context of the Wilderness Act's prime directive: Do nothing to degrade the wilderness character of these rare, wildlands.

Any revisions to Forest Service grazing policies should encourage and prioritize voluntary grazing permit retirement to reduce permitted livestock grazing across the National Forest system, including within Wilderness, so as to protect Wilderness, other public lands, and wildlife. Domestic cattle and sheep are currently authorized to graze about 8 million acres of National Forest Wilderness in the lower 48 states, mostly in critical watersheds particularly unsuited to grazing. Over 2.5 million acres of that total is within vacant (unused and unallocated) allotments. Thus, the Forest Service should be encouraging the eventual dismissal of grazing in the unused permitted areas.

Regulate and punish the scafflaws. The Forest Service must maintain authority for grazing management decisions and hold grazing permittees accountable for the impacts their livestock has on public lands. There's no free lunch on public lands. Don't reward law-breaking.

The Trump administration proposal to increase grazing is a piece of crap, and Forest Service officials know it. These outdated, exploitative Trumpster rules would not only fuel livestock grazing's contribution to the climate and biodiversity crises, but present these protected public lands to the commercial livestock industry. That's immoral and wrong.

The Forest Service must drop its proposed Rangeland Management Directives.

If the Forest Service wishes to amend its directives, the Forest Service must undertake a more comprehensive rulemaking process that complies with the National Environmental Policy Act.