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First name: Pauline

Last name: Reetz

Organization: Denver Audubon

Title: Conservation Committee Chairman

Comments: Livestock grazing on the National Forests and Grasslands must be managed to restore and maintain all rangelands in good to excellent condition. This includes:

- the recovery of threatened and endangered species must be prioritized and grazing must be managed so as not to jeopardize species recovery.

- Grazing permittees must be held accountable for the impacts their livestock have on public lands, including the introduction of invasive plant species.

Non-use agreements for Resource Protection (See FS 2209, Chapter 10 Sec. 17) should be employed to restore rangelands as soon as possible after onset of a severe drought, catastrophic wildfire, severe erosion, degradation of riparian zones and other factors that reduce rangeland health.

- Vacant allotments, especially in designated Wilderness, should be retired. The Forest Service should encourage and prioritize voluntary permit retirements, to protect and improve rangeland conditions, allow riparian area restoration, protect soil conditions, and reduce invasive species.

- Grazing levels should not be increased when it is clear that current conditions cannot support increased or current grazing. Even though grazing levels have decreased 50% since the 1960's there are still areas where soils and vegetation require rest to bring back the original vegetative conditions.

- Grazing has to be viewed in the context of climate change, including the need to increase vegetation as a carbon sink, reducing livestock's methane emissions, and complying with the Biden administration's 30 x 30 land conservation agenda to address the biodiversity crisis.

- In rewriting its grazing management directives, the Forest Service must comply with NEPA directives and institute a more comprehensive environment assessment.